



















Appendix 1. Progress on PESS Actions

Pillar 1: Violence Prevention










STATUS APRIL 2018

| Action | Description | Progress | Institution Responsible | Category |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Result 1. The population of prioritized municipalities has efficient institutional services to prevent violence. | | | | |
| 1 | Review and present Assembly with Bill of Law for National System for Violence and Crime Prevention | Bill of Law for National System for Violence, presented to Leg. Assembly. | PREPAZ/MJSP |  |
| 2 | Define institution leadership role directing and coordinating prevention, and provide resources for effective operations, including develop and transfer capacities to the municipalities. | Created Vice Ministry Social Prevention | MJSP |  |
| 3 | Create an Information System on Threats and Vulnerabilities to support decision-making at all levels national, departmental, municipal. | Prepared municipal prioritization tool, that is, a tool for territorial selection and an index to prioritize schools. | Directorship for Information and Analysis (DIA) / MJSP |  |
| 4 | Design tools to transfer capacities to local governments to take charge managing prevention of violence | Process of preparing protocols for institutions in charge of local citizen safety management (Sub Cabinet for Prevention & CMPV) | Vice Ministry for Social Prevention /MSJP |  |
| 5 | Develop capacities in CMPV to address different kinds of violence against women, girls, boys, adolescents, youth, ensuring pluralism and inclusion in decision-making, work in coordination with departmental administrative cabinets (update and/or prepare diagnostic assessments for action & design violence prevention plan). | INJUVE shares National Youth Law policies with variety of community stakeholders, ISDEMU executes CMPV training plans on issues pertaining to women. CONNA implements a 6-module training process on child and adolescent rights: doctrine of protection, human rights, Law for the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents, culture of peace, violence prevention, and positive discipline, community violence prevention projects. | ISDEMU, INJUVE, ISNA, CONNA |  |
| 6 | Implement, in hand with private business, initiatives for corporate social responsibility focused on prevention, in coordination with governmental efforts. | Not initiated. | |  |
| 7 | Design a model for emergency care, victim assistance, and reinsertion into communities, focused on breaking cycles of violence. | Not initiated. | |  |
| 8 | Install and set up at the city halls, an office with staff that is specialized to be in charge of prevention, emergency care, victim assistance, and reinsertion (experience in Los Angeles) * | Not initiated. | |  |
| Result 2. More use of recovered public spaces in priority municipalities | | | | |
| 9 | Erect, refurbish and activate quality public spaces that are safe, contributing to meeting, integration and transformation of peoples' lives; for instance: Sidewalks, downtown areas, markets, child development centers, libraries, sports centers, technological innovation centers, to name a few. | 202 infrastructure projects carried out INDES 600 sports activities in different communities. Opened 80 schools for sports initiation; 369 sports rallies (mini soccer, evening tournaments, street soccer, basketball, others) & 37 aerobic races. SECULTURA 40 artistic & cultural workshops, training in dance, music, murals, theater, mask-making, drawing, community movies. INJUVE activate community public spaces in 115 communities in 26 municipalities in PESS Phases 1 & 2. 115 youth committees organized in the same number of communities in 26 municipalities. Implemented 3,988 community life activities. | FISDL, SEGOB, City Hall offices, INDES, SECULTURA, INJUVE. |  |
| 10 | Include incentives for tendering and contracting public works, including safe urban design standards* | Not initiated. | |  |

| Action | Description | Progress | Institution Responsible | Category |
|---|--|--|-------------------------|---|
| Result 3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in the selected municipalities. | | | | |
| 11 | Implement a public transit safety plan | Execute Transit Protection Plan, but not strictly on the 50 Bus Routes set out in the PESS. Carry out operational, investigative and intel activities, coordination is done at the Public Transit Round Table. | PNC | |
| 12 | Promote mobilization for life, peace and justice. | Mobilize in 2015 and first week of November 2017, Citizen Security Week. | CNSCC |  |
| 13 | Implement a police strategy aimed at territorial reclamation and control through concentrated criminal investigation resources and public safety with solid respect for human rights. | Established a police strategy in coordination with CMPVs. In the territory, include forming the Security Round Table to coordinate and monitor actions in the municipal plan. | PNC | |
| 14 | Deploy community police in reclaimed and controlled territories | Assistance has been deployed to priority sectors in each of the municipalities. | PNC | |
| 15 | Promote mechanisms for reporting crimes (extortion, theft, robbery, physical harm, threats) in the priority territories. | Two-year Reporting Campaign to be implemented by crime of extortion. | PNC |  |
| 16 | Install citizen assistance offices with emphasis on assisting women (ODAC UNWOMEN) in municipalities and priority communities | PNC: ODAC 35 at different polices centers, and 30 UNIMUJER-ODAC at different police centers, and 3 CENI. | PNC |  |
| 17 | Reinforce staff and equipment at sub-stations, and outposts in priority municipalities & communities. (Reassign police officers who are guarding impounded vehicles, holding cells, and inmate transfers). | Prepared diagnostic assessment of needs in 50 priority municipalities. Built holding cells to hold detainees at police stations. | PNC | |
| Result 4: Reduction of firearms-related offenses in selected municipalities. | | | | |
| 18 | Reform Law on Firearm, Explosive Regulation and Similar artifacts. | Not initiated. | | |
| 19 | Implement weapons ban | Bans instituted in priority municipalities during local festivals | |  |
| 20 | Hold sensitization drives on the way firearms impact the commission of crimes | Not initiated. | | |
| 21 | Hold a firearm exchange drive | Not initiated. | | |
| Result 5: Reduce the number of children, adolescents and young people who neither study nor work in selected municipalities. | | | | |
| 22 | Expand educational coverage with an emphasis on primary and secondary education | Actions taken to expand coverage, such as infrastructure improvement, and perimeter safety enhancement. 765 schools repaired in 50 PESS municipalities. | MINED |  |
| 23 | Improve the quality of education, school infrastructure and curriculum; the latter to include subjects like physical education, English as a second language, employability, technology, and others. | Improved Full-Time Inclusive School program coverage in priority municipalities. Students served by Escuela Abierta and school lunch program are taken into account. | MINED |  |
| 24 | Expand Program coverage Full-Time Inclusive School. | Implemented agreement with police: safe route, perimeter safety, and school programs in priority municipalities. | MINED |  |
| 25 | Expand coverage of National School Prevention & Security Plan (PREVES). | INJUVE: Hold recreational vacation courses at 9 sites. 9 permanent youth committees with volunteers to oversee use of leisure time | MINED, PNC |  |
| 26 | Design and implement leisure time programs (vacation, recreational, volunteering). | | INJUVE | |





Appendix 1. Progress on PESS Actions

Pillar 1: Violence Prevention

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|---|--|--|-------------------------|---|
| Action | Description | Progress | Institution Responsible | Category |
| Result 5: Reduce the number of children, adolescents and young people who neither study nor work in selected municipalities. | | | | |
| 27 | Provide technological equipment that is high quality for Technical Training Institutes. | Completed assessment of 52 schools and process of equipping them is underway. | MINED |  |
| 28 | Create decent employment. | Strengthened municipal job banks. | MTPS allies City Halls |  |
| 29 | Implement program to prevent and curtail harassment, threats, drug and alcohol abuse in school community. | Psychosocial care program in 250 coexistence-friendly spaces: Self-care actions, and 250 school coexistence committees, 260 teachers with coexistence diplomas who replicate with 3 School Councils and each with 7 members. | MINED |  |
| 30 | Implement a scholarship program for the retention, insertion and remedial education for youth, with private sector participation (Expansion of coverage of programs such as Supérate País, Exodo, FESA, Oportunidades, and others) | "Jovenes con Todo" Employment and Employability Program. develops actions that lead to the return and continuation of education at various levels and modalities, generates conditions for employability and productive employment, and contributes to the strategy of social violence prevention by providing young people with options for social and employment insertion. 11 sites enabled in the municipalities of Soyapango, Mejicanos, San Miguel, and Santa Ana as of 2016. Also Sonsonate, San Salvador, Zacatecoluca, Ciudad Delgado, Cojutepeque, Jiquilisco, Lourdes Colón since 2017. | INJUVE |  |
| 31 | Set up job banks in the priority municipalities and set in motion job development plan | Six municipal employment exchanges have been set up in coordination with MTPS. | MTPS allies City Halls |  |
| 32 | Implement job training and placement programs as per demands in community and the sector of productivity. | Facilitated entrepreneurship training and work, with 566 entrepreneurial ventures created by PESS Entrepreneurship Program executed by CONAMYPE and 595 entrepreneurial ventures created by Emprendimiento Solidario executed by FISDL, executed in PESS Phase I and II municipalities. | CONAMYPE FISDL |  |
| 33 | Implement training programs to increase technical capacity and skills for job placement of women heads of household who were victims of violence. | Not initiated. | |  |
| 34 | Develop psychosocial programs to strengthen capacities in youth with capacity building for life skills, employment and community living. | INJUVE: Has developed programs for life skills. | INJUVE |  |
| 35 | Revise Law on the Prohibition of Gangs, Criminal Groupings and Organizations of a Criminal Nature (Ley de Proscripción de Maras, Pandillas, Agrupaciones y Organizaciones de Naturaleza Criminal) to allow for social insertion of members who want to leave these groups. | Not initiated. | |  |
| Result 6. Reduce domestic violence and other abuses against women. | | | | |
| 36 | Design and implement a family assistance program in communities most affected by violence, including | carrying out programs to address basic needs and values strengthening. | | |

dles through Strong Families Program, both at community and school levels, including promotion of values, addressing positive child-rearing. In January - December 2017, 6 hospital units for specialized care for victims of violence. PREPAZ/MJSP has implemented 64 Culture of Peace modules, and Peaceful Conflict Resolution Promotion and Solutions, as well as family and social values promotion, through 278 trainings implemented.




| Action | Description | Progress | Institution Responsible | Category |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|---|
| Result 6. Reduce domestic violence and other abuses against women. | | | | |
| 37 | Implement programs to transform relationships between men and women in the community, school and workplace. | ISDEMU strengthened capacities for exercising active citizenship in women on Consultative Councils for Social Accountability in municipalities that are Plan El Salvador Seguro priority. | |  |
| 38 | Install community centers for childcare under age of 6 | Installed 11 centers in priority municipalities and 17 more in municipalities where inhabitants of priority municipalities also receive service. | ISNA | |
| Result 7. Increase number of cases of neighbor disputes settled through alternate measures. | | | | |
| 39 | Install mediation centers for community-level conflicts, contributing to solving problems through peaceful resolution on a daily basis. | Not initiated. | |  |
| 40 | Harmonize the contravention ordinances and the Framework Law for Citizen Coexistence and Administrative Contraventions and implement ordinances, particular in matters of sale and use of alcoholic beverages, and noise pollution and trash. | Coordinated with 3 priority-municipality offices (Soyapango, Santa Ana y Sonsonate) to provide each one with the technical assistance to adapt coexistence ordinance. | PGR |  |
| 41 | Develop education campaigns promoting respect for rules for coexistence, traffic laws, stop purchasing stolen goods, and payment of taxes. | Not initiated. | |  |









Appendix 1. Progress on PESS Actions

Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution.

STATUS APRIL 2018









| Action | Description | Progress | Institution Responsible | Category |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Result 8. More prosecutions for homicide, feminicide, extortion, rape and illegal group cases | | | | |
| 42 | Prepare and Implement a plan to reorganize, distribute and increase human, material and tech resources for PNC and FGR staff to investigate crime and cover priority territories. | In January 2016, a workload review led to the hiring of 100 prosecutors distributed in the different offices that July, as per needs detected in the review." | FGR |  |
| 43 | Implement permanent FGR/PNC coordination mechanism for strategic decision-making and preparing plans for working Criminal Investigation (organizational development, human resources, prioritizing case files, creating specialized inter-institutional teams, training, and so on). | In September, signed cooperation protocol by heads of PNC and FGR. Despite coordination, there is no national-level board or mechanism to follow up "permanent" operation. There are guides and manuals describing procedures. | PNC, FGR | |
| 44 | Design and implement a Single Computer System for Criminal Investigation (general data bank for PNC and FGR: offenses, criminals, suspects, modus operandi, stats, management follow-up, migration status). | Not initiated. | No responsible party identified |  |
| 45 | Joint (FGR, PNC Justice) review, update and implement a gender-responsive and victim-oriented training curriculum on crime investigation and judgement of cases, providing a shared conceptual framework, contributing to an inter-institutional vision. | Not initiated. | FGR |  |
| 46 | Transfer or relocate inmates considering the distribution of the incarcerated population, as per dangerousness, and phase of sentence. | Classified inmates as per dangerousness. Transfer and relocation of 2,298 incarcerated persons. | DGCP | |
| 47 | Create legal framework banning reactivation of stolen telephones by phone service providers. | Not initiated. | No responsible party identified | |
| 48 | Appropriate equipment to support scientific crime investigation: Forensic medicine, Sci/Tech division & Narcotics division | Equipped police science lab. Started \$18 mil project in October, including building new sci/tech police division to house the various forensic laboratories currently operating, and additional ones to be created such as DNA lab. Includes building, technical adaptation, equipping and technical training for staff. | PNC | |

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






| Action | Description | Progress | Institution Responsible | Category |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Result 9. Reduce suspension in initial investigations and prosecution of cases. | | | | |
| 49 | Review Criminal Prosecution Policy to establish case prioritization criteria, for instance: a) Filters in report reception stage (commercial cases), b) Prioritization of certain high impact crimes, c) Territorial Prioritization | FGR has a Criminal Prosecution Policy that was reviewed, approved, published and widely shared. | FGR |  |
| 50 | Establishment of ad-hoc support teams to process less-serious crime files at FGR. | Project for Temporary Prosecutors or Legal Collaborators, to be hired to process case files. Currently operating in 6 municipalities, including: San Vicente, Zacatecoluca, Cojutepeque & Sonsonate. Implemented September 2017, through cooperation work, with USAID funding, by Checchi Consulting Group. | FGR |  |
| 51 | Prepare feasibility study for implementation of mainly oral criminal trials, as per international standards. | Not initiated. | No responsible party identified |  |
| 52 | Prepare study on case management and substantiation of processes at courts, chambers and high chambers in criminal matters | Not initiated. | No responsible party identified |  |
| 53 | Undertake a study to update the evaluative criteria for judges in criminal matters. | Not initiated. | No responsible party identified |  |
| Result 10. Levels of corruption are reduced as well as infiltration of organized crime in justice and public security institutions | | | | |
| 54 | Under current legislation and as regards the powers established by the Constitution and the respective organic laws, create a special commission with a legal mandate to identify cases of corruption and/or infiltration of organized crime involving the FGR, PNC, DGCP and the Judicial Branch. | Not initiated. | No responsible party identified |  |
| 55 | Update mechanisms for assessing, preventing, controlling, sanctioning and purging corruption in justice and security sector institutions, in keeping with international anti-corruption standards. | Not initiated. | FGR, DGCP, PNC. |  |
| 56 | Pass a probity law consistent with international anti-corruption standards | Not initiated. | No responsible party identified |  |

Appendix 1. Progress on PESS Actions

Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Reinsertion,

| STATUS APRIL 2018 | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|---|
| Action | Description | Progress | Institution Responsible | Category |
| Result 11. Decrease in number of crimes ordered from prisons. | | | | |
| 57 | Set up Cell Phone Jammers at all penitentiary facilities to reduce intensity of cell phone signal, and install scanners to prevent entry of illegal articles. | Setting up cell phone jammers is the obligation of cell phone operators as per Special Law against Crime of Extortion, monitored by institutional commission appointed by Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Companies set up provisional jamming equipment between May and October 2016. In September 2017, more effective jamming technology installed. In 2016, IDB funding used to acquire and install 11 devices, 8 of which are operating, and 3 are in process (need retrofiting). | DGCP |  |
| 58 | Reduce intensity of cell phone signal at penitentiary facilities. | As per SIGET & DGCP institutional commission's measurements of cell phone traffic, determined signal intensity down 90%, and expected to bottom out 100% when companies complete installation of definitive jammers. | DGCP |  |
| 59 | Acquire tech to monitor perimeter and internal security at penitentiary facilities, and to control entry of visitors. | Set up at all penitentiary facilities, family visitation system, video surveillance and extraordinary measures. New CPLs have own closed circuit system, and centralized video surveillance. Likewise, acquired video surveillance camera systems to monitor perimeter and inside the facilities. Currently being installed. Also, acquired fingerprint readers, web cameras, and computers to monitor family visit entry. | DGCP |  |
| 60 | Hire custodians for centers of internment and social integration. Must be duly trained and specialized. | To date, 872 penitentiary security agents have been hired after they passed the La Esperanza Training Center Penitentiary Training School. | DGCP |  |
| 61 | Implement transfer system routines, and selection process covering inmates and custodians. (includes equipping them with vehicles). | Acquired 20 vehicles with IDB, BCIE and extraordinary budget. Ministerial Resolutions yield 2,453 approved transfers and 90 emergency transfers. Some undertaken by Penitentiary Operations Group with assigned team and transport: 2 buses and 4 Vans. | DGCP |  |
| 62 | Modify penitentiary facility infrastructure in order to curtail electrical power access to prevent cell phone charging. | This has taken place at penitentiaries in Apanteos, Mariona, Sensuntepeque, San Vicente, Sonsonate, San Francisco Gotera, Izalco Fase I, Izalco Fase II, Izalco Fase III, Ciudad Barrios, Quezaltepeque, Chalatenango, Zacatecoluca, and Centro Temporal de Mariona. | DGCP |  |
| 63 | Modify infrastructure of the penitentiary facilities and social insertion centers to reduce contact between custodians and inmates. | This has taken place at Penitentiary facilities in Mariona, Izalco Fase I, Izalco Fase II, Izalco Fase III, Ciudad Barrios, Quezaltepeque, Chalatenango, and Zacatecoluca. In the case of Ciudad Barrios, design and feasibility study are ready. | DGCP |  |
| 64 | Transfer inmates considering distribution of inmate population as per dangerousness and sentence phase. | The transfers were carried out as per dangerousness. | DGCP |  |
| Result 12. Reduce overcrowding in corrections facilities and detention centers by implementing alternative measures, as provided by law. | | | | |
| Result 13. Increased enforcement of alternative measures instead of provisional detention, and abbreviated proceedings in criminal trials. | | | | |

STATUS APRIL 2018


| Action | Description | Progress | Institution Responsible | Category |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Result 14. Increase resolutions for probation requests for sentenced persons, as well as change in sentencing phase for their sentence. | | | | |
| 65 | Modify Judicial Organic Law to enable increase in number of supervisory justices. | Not initiated. | No responsible party identified | |
| 66 | Expand number of supervisory judges | Not initiated. | No responsible party identified |  |
| 67 | Expand number of regional criminological councils. Complete and expand number of teams specialists to update and process case files of sentences persons who have complied with legal requirements for probation or change in sentencing phase. | Hired 65 professionals to form technical criminology teams. Hiring of 20 consultants is pending | DGCP |  |
| 68 | Review the criteria in the law e institutional criteria to proceed with alternative measures instead of provisional detention or internment. | Not initiated. | No responsible party identified |  |
| 69 | Review requirement of deprivation of freedom in administrative detention, and term of inquiry, to free up detention centers. | No record | No responsible party identified |  |
| 70 | Seek approval for bill of law on use of bracelets as part of alternative or substitution measures instead of provisional detention. | Approved | MISP |  |
| 71 | Purchase electronic bracelets and set up control system for their use in alternative measures or in substitution of provisional detention. | Gradual delivery of 2,840 (October 2018), installed 15 devices, based on request by Penitentiary Supervision Judges. Currently 622 are ready to be installed. | DGCP |  |
| 72 | Create a commission to review dosimetry (criminal threshold) of crimes adjusting to a minimum 4 years instead of 3 as currently. | Not initiated. | No responsible party identified |  |
| 73 | Modify Criminal Procedural Code, to change sanctions as to deprivation of freedom, into pecuniary sanctions. | Not initiated. | No responsible party identified | |
| 74 | Reform procedure on penalty for misdemeanors in order to encourage its use as a criminal dissuasion strategy. | Not initiated. | No responsible party identified | |
| 75 | Enhance penitentiary facility infrastructure to increase vacancies, in order to ensure compliance of sentence and rehabilitation of people deprived of liberty | In 2017, 9,316 new spaces generated with a \$41,034,052.17 investment leading to setting up internment centers at Izalco Phase II and III, and Penitentiary Farm at Izalco, La Esperanza Minimum Security Detention Center, and Zacatecoluca Farm Penitentiary. By 2018, find and prepare 17 thousand new spaces, with new infrastructure. | DGCP | |
| Result 15. Reduced levels of recidivism in people who served their sentence who have participated in social reinsertion programs. | | | | |
| Result 16. Inmates serve their time in corrections facilities having basic utilities according to international standards | | | | |

Appendix 1. Progress on PESS Actions

Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Reinsertion,

| STATUS APRIL 2018 | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------------|----------|
| Action | Description | Progress | Institution Responsible | Category |
| Result 17. Corrections facilities, social insertion centers and holding cells comply with basic conditions according to international standards. | | | | |
| 76 | Assess conditions in terms of infrastructure and basic facilities at penitentiary facilities and detention centers, and improve infrastructure at penitentiary facilities. | Made improvements to the facilities (Cojutepeque no longer operational), and the penitentiary centers at: Apanteos, Mariona, La Unión, Penitenciaría Occidental (holds inmates with terminal diseases), Ilobasco, Usulután, Metapán, Jucuapa, San Francisco Gotera, Izalco Fase I, Izalco Fase II, Izalco Fase III, Ciudad Barrios, Quezaltepeque, and Chalatenango. | DGCP | |
| 77 | Expand agreement between MINSAL and DGCP to offer comprehensive services such as health, and supervision of food service. | Provide service at all penitentiary centers. Coordinate medical brigades. | MINSAL, DGCP | |
| 78 | Revise or modify criteria set by protocols for visitation, with an approach favorable to family unity, and integration into community. | All penitentiary facilities have a family visitation protocol. Programmed short term implementation of exchanges at penitentiary facilities under special and extraordinary measures. | DGCP | |
| 79 | Equip and expand designated areas for study, family visitation and intimate visits. | Sites prepared: Apanteos, La Esperanza, Ilopango, Penitenciaría Occidental, Ilobasco, Usulután, Metapán, Jucuapa, Farm Penitentiaries at Izalco, Zacatecoluca and Santa Ana. | DGCP | |
| 80 | Set up spaces and equip penitentiary centers to ensure classification by phases of sentence, according to prison law and establish conditions for rehabilitation. | Organized prisons by sectors, not by building, but uniforms for different classes according to level of dangerousness in different phases. | DGCP | |
| 81 | At social insertion centers, implement teams for individual psychological assistance and program for group therapy. | Not initiated. | DGCP | |
| 82 | Expand and implement program called "Metamorphosis" | Not initiated. | DGCP | |
| 83 | Implement program at social insertion centers "Marco" program with a systemic approach for social insertion of adolescents serving a sentence. | ISNA has implemented the MARCO program since 2013, providing pre-, during and post- care for those in the penitentiary process: the road map for reinsertion. "Medio Abierto" Program for reinsertion when discharged from prison. All 4 centers have health care, nutrition, psychological assistance, legal assistance, security, lifeskills training, etc. All inmates participate in program. All centers have school system. | ISNA | |

STATUS APRIL 2018

| Action | Description | Progress | Institution Responsible | Category |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Result 17. Corrections facilities, social insertion centers and holding cells comply with basic conditions according to international standards. | | | | |
| 84 | Design and implement programs for socio-economic insertion in priority municipalities for people in trust phase, or who have served their sentence. | Implemented program for 50 youth nationwide. | ISNA | |
| 85 | Create a program for accompaniment of people discharged from penitentiary system and families, supporting reinsertion. | Program prepared and implemented: Post-Penitentiary Comprehensive Assistance Program. DGCP has a Post-Penitentiary assistance unit. | DGCP | |
| 86 | Implement programs for job reinsertion for people who served sentence, partnering with private businesses. | la There is a program called Post-Penitentiary Comprehensive Assistance Program, that is prepared and implemented. | DGCP | |
| 87 | Implement job training programs to certify skills. | Training underway with 1,000 people, in cooking, mechanical bench work, bread-making, shoemaking, textile production, textile maintenance, bench work maintenance, silkscreen printing, upholstery and tailoring financed by the IDB. Certification only for arbitrage and cooking. | DGCP | |
| 88 | Create incentive to contribute to the social insertion of people who served their sentences: fiscal incentive or qualification for public tender evaluation processes. | Not initiated. | No responsible party identified |  |
| 89 | Develop productive programs at penitentiary centers, and social insertion centers in partnership with private businesses, with a productive chain approach. | Coordination established with European Union, NGOs and private companies: Fe y Alegria, APROCSAL, and ASISAL. | DGCP | |
| 90 | Expand "Yo Cambio" program coverage | To date, the "Yo Cambio" Penitentiary Management model has expanded coverage to 15 prisons and involves 24,000 inmates, in other words 56% of the prison population receives rehabilitation and education programs for reintegration into society. | DGCP | |
| 91 | Implement program for insertion into family and community children in Women's Prison with their mothers who are inmates. | Benefitted 113 children since 2014, as per DGCP. Financed by European Union, through a plan | DGCP | |












Appendix 1. Progress on PESS Actions

Pillar 4: Victims Assistance and Protection

STATUS APRIL 2018


| Action | Description | Progress | Institution Responsible | Category |
|--|---|--|-------------------------|---|
| Result 18. Victims of social violence and crime have a comprehensive and coordinated system of protection, assistance and reparation. | | | | |
| 92 | Establish intersectoral and inter-institutional technical commission to create legal and institutional framework for protection, assistance and reparation of victims, based on international human rights standards. | Established Commission Round-Table: MINSAL, CONNA, ISDEMU, RREE, Immigration, SIS, PNC, Governance, MJSP and PGR. PDDH and FGR have been invited to participate. | DAV |  |
| 93 | Prepare, approve and implement a charter for the rights of victims of violence. | The PDDH submitted a proposal and it was agreed it would be implemented by institutions at the round-table. | DAV |  |
| 94 | Approve comprehensive law for the assistance, protection and reparation for victims of violence, based on international human rights standards. | Bill of law is being prepared. | DAV |  |
| 95 | Design and implement policy for comprehensive assistance, protection and reparation for victims of violence. | In December, proposal to be drafted at National Victim Assistance board. | DAV |  |
| 96 | Create institution for enforcement of the law and budget. | Part of the proposed Comprehensive Law and Policy Round-Table is working on | DAV |  |
| 97 | Create an Oversight Board and an Evaluation System, linked to model implementation. | This is part of the proposed Comprehensive Law and Policy the Round-Table is working on | DAV |  |
| 98 | Design a comprehensive and systemic bio-psycho-social model in the context of the law and policy for assistance, protection and reparation for victims of violence. | Work is being done by round-table for presentation in 2018. | DAV |  |
| 99 | Design and implement a humanitarian assistance mechanism to provide specialized assistance and protection in a comprehensive and timely and urgent manner to victims of violence due to crime. | Work is being done by round-table for presentation in 2018. | DAV |  |
| 100 | Design and execution of specialized programs to implement comprehensive and systemic model for bio-psycho-social model to provide assistance and follow-up for victims of violence, particularly children, adolescents and women. | Launched Program for Victim Assistance in Human Trafficking, and it is under inter-institutional operation, based on the Program for Comprehensive and Specialized Assistance for Women, in 2017, | DAV/ISDEMU |  |
| 101 | Training and awareness-raising for multi-disciplinary teams in charge of providing bio-psycho-social accompaniment to victims of violence, and for public servants linked to model implementation. | Trained local boards in all 50 municipalities. Verification through local training reports. ISDEMU has set up awareness-raising and capacity building sessions to ensure assistance for women victims of violence in all 50 priority municipalities, | DAV/ISDEMU |  |

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|-----|
| 102 | Implementation of strategy for nationwide recognition and awareness about the situation of victims of violence. | No outreach strategy, campaigns are held through OLAV in the municipalities. | DAV |
| 103 | Design and implement a strategy to incorporate victims fully into national development. | Not initiated. | DAV |

| Action | Description | Progress | Institution Responsible | Category |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Result 19. Improve State capacity for comprehensive victim assistance and protection and elimination of re-victimization. | | | | |
| 104 | Implement national victim registry system, with per-person individual record, promote search efforts, develop genetic information bank, and promote other aspects for authorities to take action in crime-related cases of missing persons. | Not initiated. | DAV |  |
| 105 | Set up protection mechanisms for public servants whose job it is to identify and report crimes and human rights violations. | Not initiated | No responsible party identified |  |
| 106 | Improve capacities and set up infrastructure at public hospitals to provide victims of violence with assistance, emphasis on sexual violence. | MINSAL: Plan to provide staff with victim assistance training. Six comprehensive specialized care units for victims of violence and mental health have been set up operating in 21 hospital emergency areas for women affected by violence. | MINSAL |  |
| 107 | Qualify health sector operators to provide physical and psychological care to victims and to contribute to evidence gathering. | Not initiated | No responsible party identified |  |
| 108 | Qualify judicial operators for collection of probative material aimed at demonstrating the reparation measures and complementary measures for redress of rights within the judicial process. | The issue has been mainstreamed into the criminal intervention policy and training has been provided. There is a renewed evidence management process that is not is exclusive to the matter of | FGR |  |
| 109 | Expand number of sites in the territories Institute of Legal Medicine. | Not initiated | No responsible party identified |  |
| 110 | Increase coverage, coordination and human and material resources for drop-in centers, shelters and safe houses. | UTE has expanded the victim and witnesses' program. DAV has partnered with NGOs. In 2018, a safe house will be set up to receive victims. Verifiable: Agreements. | UTE/DAV |  |
| 111 | Design and implement census of internally displaced persons due to violence, conducted through civil society networks and institutional sources of information. | In 2018, a diagnostic study will be carried out with the victim assistance desk, to enable the creation of a registry. | DAV |  |
| 112 | Design and execute programs for tracking, assistance and protection for populations that migrate due to violence, particularly children, adolescents and women. | There is a Local Victim Assistance Office at the Migrant Assistance Center (Chacra). Verifiable: OLAV CAIM report. ISNA had 2 CANAF, in Usulután and San Miguel the program has been installed with assistance components, in coordination with protection institutions at the educational level. As for Health, family strengthening component guarantees competencies, working with family of origin with hygiene and cleanliness kit, and basic food kit for 3 months, with WFP. Job training that is vocational training with children. Based on a map of stakeholder supporting different components. There are 14 CANAF nationwide. Cooperation provided by UNHCR and World Vision. Sports, arts, culture and education. PGR created 3 specialized units for children and adolescents. They are representing returned unaccompanied children and adolescents legally. | DAV |  |
| 113 | Train public employees in appropriate enforcement of protocols, and raise their awareness in the matter of victim assistance, protection and reparations. | Trainings have been provided through the DAV. | DAV |  |
| 114 | An inter-institutional coordination commission created to search for missing persons. | Not initiated | No responsible party identified |  |











Appendix 1. Progress on PESS Actions


Pillar 4: Victims Assistance and Protection

| STATUS APRIL 2018 | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------|----------|---|
| Action | Description | Progress | Institution Responsible | Category | |
| Result 20. Increase the coverage and quality of municipal services to provide immediate assistance and protection to victims. | | | | | |
| 115 | Adapt justice sector infrastructure conditions to ensure the safety (physical and mental) of victims of violence and witnesses during the criminal trial in all its phases and the post-trial follow-up. | Gesel cameras have been installed for Santa Ana, Santa Tecla, Zaragoza, San Vicente, San Miguel and Soyapango with UNICEF funding. Retrofitted 6 offices. Needs detected in the 19 sites. In addition, work is done in crime prosecution policy for vulnerable populations. | FGR | | |
| 116 | Create offices for receiving reports in prosecutorial and police headquarters. | PNC: ODAC 35 at different polices centers, and 30 -ODAC at different police centers, and 3 CENI. The 19 offices have been adapted for receiving reports. UAEM Unit for Specialized Assistance for Women. All have designated report reception desks, and some there are special areas for women, adolescents and children. | PNC FGR | | |
| 117 | Created a municipal program for tracking and providing victims assistance with a comprehensive approach in 15 municipal centers. | There are 14 OLAV operating | DAV | | |
| 118 | Establish 15 municipal inter-institutional centers for persons, families and communities that are victims of violence, with special emphasis on assistance and protection for victims of displacement. | Not initiated | No responsible party identified | |  |
| 119 | Replicate Ciudad Mujer victim assistance model in 15 priority municipalities. | Not initiated | No responsible party identified | | |
| 120 | Develop and implement programs to strengthen the social fabric through stronger families and communities, focused on preventing acts of violence. | Implemented Strong Families Program through MINSAL in 50 priority municipalities, benefitting 1,016 families, January to Dec. 2017. Program includes values training, positive child rearing methods, and detection of factors in risk of violence. | MINSAL | | |
| 121 | Create strategy for institutional operators in the territory for case referral and/or activating comprehensive and coordinated victim protection, assistance and reparation system. | Started installing Local Victim Assistance Desks, 22 Desks for first and second phase. | DAV | | |

Appendix 1. Progress on PESS Actions

Pillar 5: Institutional Strengthening

| STATUS APRIL 2018 | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------------|---|
| Action | Description | Progress | Institution Responsible | Category |
| Result 21. Institutions responsible for security and criminal justice function as one single system. | | | | |
| 122 | Review and revise the legal and institutional framework on security and justice, from an integrated perspective and with a territorial approach. | In 2018, a round table will be set up to discuss the matter. | UTE |  |
| 123 | Redefine role of the Justice Sector Technical Unit, and raising its profile, and capacities to be able to function as coordinating entity for justice sector planning. | Diagnostic assessment within UTE legal framework, and establishing an Institutional Strategic Plan with a sector-specific approach. as approved by the Justice Sector Coordinating Commission UTE | UTE |  |
| 124 | Strengthen territorial coordination units of the justice sector (UTE) | This matter is included in the new strategic plan. Diagnostic of the way Inter-Institutional Sectoral Coordination Committees operate, as led by the UTE to be carried out in 2018. | UTE |  |
| 125 | Develop the monitoring and evaluation system for the security and criminal justice management cycle (planning, implementation and results). | No progress recorded. | UTE |  |
| 126 | Create the single inter-institutional file number for victimization cases. | No progress recorded. | UTE |  |
| 127 | Implement a single inter-institutional quantitative and qualitative information system on security and justice as a planning, monitoring and evaluation tool; | No progress recorded. | UTE |  |
| 128 | Implement results-oriented sectoral and inter-sectoral planning on a territorial basis, with public access indicators. | Included in strategic plan 2018, in such a way that processes are undertaken to plan sectoral actions, respecting each institution's particularity, as per UTE institutional mandate. | UTE |  |
| 129 | Analysis of demands on the system to define where human resources are needed, and plan the functional and territorial distribution of human resources. | No progress recorded. | UTE |  |
| 130 | Review institutional laws or service law in the justice sector, and promote the approval of El Salvador's Public Service Law. | Meetings of Justice Sector Training Schools and the Executive Branch representatives in order to establish joint actions to be carried out in the context of strengthening training processes. | UTE |  |
| 131 | Updating the methodology, harmonizing contents and roles and improving the capacity of the different schools and training units of the justice and security sector and universities. | Meetings of Justice Sector Training Schools and the Executive Branch representatives in order to establish joint actions to be carried out in the context of strengthening training processes. | UTE |  |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 132 | Consolidate the physical facilities of the FGR in order to favor internal coordination processes. | The study and project are ready to start construction of the new building in Santa Elena. | FGR | |
| 133 | Reform to the Law of Providers of Private Security. | No actions are scheduled. | No responsible party identified |  |

Appendix 2. Indicator Matrix

Pillar 1: Violence Prevention

| Result | Goals | Code | Indicator |
|--|--|------|---|
| Pillar 1 Violence Prevention: Positive transformation in the life of Salvadorans | | | |
| R1. Population in the municipality has access to services that are efficient provided by institutions for violence prevention. | 54,000 families assisted in municipal violence prevention services | 1 | Variation rate of individuals who receive violence prevention services from government institution |
| | 200,000 individual cases (25% women, with 30% under 18) | | State institution |
| | Reduction by at least 20% in the number of children and youth identified as assailants. | | |
| | | 2 | Rate of change of adolescents in conflict with the law and youth defendants compared to the baseline |
| | | 3 | Number of CMPVs trained in matters relating to prevention of violence against children, youth and women |
| | | 4 | Number of dissemination and rights-promotion actions for community-level violence prevention |
| | | 5 | Number of families assisted at the local level by violence prevention services through MINSAL and ISNA. |
| R2. More use of reclaimed public spaces in selected municipalities | 50% increase in people using public spaces in priority municipalities, disaggregated by age and sex. | 6 | Number of people participating in coexistence activities in priority municipalities, disaggregated by age and sex |
| | Nationwide, 20% increase in women who feel insecure in public spaces (10) | 7 | Percentage of people using reclaimed public spaces |

| Source | Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Baseline 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Year 1 | Year 2 |
|--|---|-------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | 2016 | 2017 |
| SIS | Number of participants | Women | 8519 | 4458 | 1,583 | -47.7% | -81.4% |
| MINSAL | Number of participants nationwide | People (both sexes) | 95442 | 104452 | 125398 | 9.4% | 31.4% |
| PREPAZ | Number of participants | People (both sexes) | 72533 | 126093 | 174480 | 73.8% | 140.6% |
| FGR | Adolescents and youth of both sexes nationwide | Total | 15486 | 13050 | 10318 | -15.7% | -33.4% |
| | | Total adolescents | 6453 | 5424 | 4503 | -15.9% | -30.2% |
| | | Total Youth | 9033 | 7626 | 5815 | -15.6% | -35.6% |
| PNC | Adolescents and youth of both sexes nationwide | Total | 2921 | 4565 | 9549 | 56.3% | 226.9% |
| | | Total adolescents | 1547 | 2416 | 3163 | 56.2% | 104.5% |
| | | Total Youth | 1374 | 2149 | 6386 | 56.4% | 364.8% |
| Supreme Court | Adolescents nationwide | Total adolescents (CSJ) | 4972 | 4088 | 3417 | -17.8% | -31.3% |
| Institutional Reports | Number of Municipal Violence Prevention Committees (CMPV) | ISDEMU | NA | 26 | 41 | N/A | N/A |
| | | CONNA | NA | 10 | 5 | N/A | N/A |
| | | PREPAZ | 126 | 135 | 141 | N/A | N/A |
| | | INJUVE | 24 | 31 | 24 | N/A | N/A |
| Institutional Reports | Number of events in communities | SIS | NA | NA | 41 | N/A | N/A |
| | | MINSAL | 35 | 57 | NA | N/A | N/A |
| | | CONNA | 8170 | 8513 | NA | N/A | N/A |
| | | PREPAZ | 60 | 85 | 70 | N/A | N/A |
| | | ISDEMU | 776 | 731 | 643 | N/A | N/A |
| Institutional Reports | Number of families | MINSAL | 184 | 624 | 1931 | N/A | N/A |
| | | ISNA | 869 | 13270 | NA | N/A | N/A |
| INJUVE/ SECULTURA | Number of persons municipalities selected | INJUVE | 40769 | 48317 | 102914 | N/A | N/A |
| | | SECULTURA | NA | NA | 1217 | N/A | N/A |
| Survey on Victimization & Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS / Culture of Peace Survey in the context of PESS | percentage | Total | | 84.4% | | | |
| | | M | | 85.3% | | | |
| | | F | | 83.6% | | | |
| Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey | percentage | Total | | 82.70% | | | |

Appendix 2. Indicator Matrix

Pillar 1: Violence Prevention

| Result | Goals | Code | Indicator | Source |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Pillar 1: Violence Prevention | | | | |
| R3 Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in the selected municipalities | <p>20% reduction in number of crimes reported: extortion, threats, injuries, theft and robbery.</p> <p>20% reduction in perception of fear of public spaces at the national level.</p> <p>20% reduction in the perception of fear of public transit at the national level.</p> | 9 | Variation rate of reported threats disaggregated by sex, against the baseline. | PNC |
| | | 10 | Variation rate of reported extortion disaggregated by sex, against the baseline. | PNC |
| | | 11 | Variation rate of reported thefts disaggregated by sex, against the baseline. | PNC |
| | | 12 | Variation rate of reported injuries disaggregated by sex, against the baseline. | PNC |
| | | 13 | Variation rate of reported robbery disaggregated by sex, against the baseline | PNC |
| | | 14 | Variation rate of crimes in public spaces, against the baseline. | PNC |
| | | 15 | Variation rate of reported vehicle robbery and theft disaggregated by sex, against the baseline (all inclusive). | PNC |
| | | 16 | Variation rate of reported homicides, disaggregated by sex, against the baseline. | |
| | | 17 | Perception of insecurity in public spaces both reclaimed and non-reclaimed | Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey |
| | | 18 | Perception of fear in riders of public transportation | Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey |
| | | 19 | Rate of victimization by crime | Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS / Culture of Peace Survey |
| | | 20 | Rate of victimization by type of crime | Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey |
| 21 | Percentage of people identifying safety as the most important problem the country faces | Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey | | |
| 22 | Perception of safety in neighborhood/community | Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|----|--|-----|
| | | 23 | Variation rate of firearm-related offenses, against the baseline. | PNC |
| R4. Reduced number of crimes by 20% with firearms in selected municipalities | Firearm-related offenses have declined | 24 | Variation rate of firearm-related homicides (disaggregated by sex) against the baseline. | PNC |

| Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Baseline 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Year 1 | Year 2 |
|---|--|------------------|-------|------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | 2016 | 2017 |
| Number of reported cases nationwide | Total | 6627 | 8206 | NA | 22.0% | NA |
| | Men | 3399 | 4418 | NA | 26.3% | NA |
| | Women | 3023 | 3579 | NA | 18.4% | NA |
| | No record | 205 | 209 | NA | 2.0% | NA |
| Number of reported cases nationwide | Total | 2242 | 2183 | 1607 | -2.6% | -28.3% |
| | Men | 294 | 133 | 181 | -54.8% | -38.4% |
| | Woman | 122 | 98 | 93 | -19.7% | -23.8% |
| | No record | 1826 | 1952 | 1333 | 6.9% | -27.0% |
| Number of reported cases nationwide | Total | 6344 | 6113 | 8097 | -3.6% | 27.6% |
| | Men | 3291 | 3365 | 3934 | 2.2% | 19.5% |
| | Woman | 1655 | 1762 | 2313 | 6.5% | 39.8% |
| | No record | 1398 | 986 | 1850 | -29.5% | 32.3% |
| Number of reported cases nationwide | Total | 3226 | 2506 | 4142 | -22.3% | 28.4% |
| | Men | 2014 | 1428 | 1962 | -29.1% | -2.6% |
| | Woman | 1203 | 1067 | 1968 | -11.3% | 63.6% |
| | No record | 9 | 11 | 213 | 22.2% | 2266.7% |
| Number of reported cases nationwide | Total | 3810 | 3400 | 4182 | -10.8% | 9.8% |
| | Men | 1935 | 2238 | 2218 | 15.7% | 14.6% |
| | Woman | 696 | 781 | 895 | 12.2% | 28.6% |
| | No record | 1179 | 381 | 1069 | -67.7% | -9.3% |
| Number of crimes nationwide | Total | NA | NA | NA | | |
| Number of reported cases nationwide | Total/PNC | 3819 | 2983 | 2038 | 21.9% | -46.6% |
| | Men | 3301 | 2593 | 1502 | 21.5% | -54.5% |
| | Woman | 518 | 390 | 295 | 24.7% | -43.1% |
| | SD | 0 | 0 | 241 | NA | NA |
| Number of cases nationwide | Total/PNC | 6656 | 6457 | 3962 | -2.9% | -40.5% |
| | Men | 6071 | 5752 | 3473 | -5.3% | -42.8% |
| | Woman | 574 | 701 | 469 | 22.1% | -18.3% |
| | SD | 11 | 4 | 20 | -63.6% | 81.8% |
| percentage | Total | | 29.1% | | | |
| percentage | Total | | 65.4% | | | |
| | Male | | 63.5% | | | |
| | Female | | 66.9% | | | |
| percentage | Total | | 14.1% | | | |
| | Male | | 16.6% | | | |
| | Female | | 12.1% | | | |
| percentage | Robbery of an automobile/ truck/pick-up | | 1.3% | | | |
| | Robbery in a home | | 2.3% | | | |
| | Robbery with violence | | 2.2% | | | |
| | Robbery without violence (theft) | | 4.9% | | | |
| | Assault and injury | | 5.2% | | | |
| | threatening | | 3.6% | | | |
| | Extortion | | 2.0% | | | |
| percentage | Total | | 60.8% | | | |
| | Male | | 62.0% | | | |
| | Female | | 59.8% | | | |
| percentage | Total | | 60.8% | | | |
| | Male | | 62.0% | | | |
| | Female | | 59.8% | | | |
| Number of firearm-related crimes nationwide | Total | 6331 | 7522 | 5077 | 18.8% | -19.8% |
| | Total | 5536 | 4278 | 3026 | -22.7% | -45.3% |
| | Men | 5099 | 3881 | 2679 | -23.9% | -47.5% |
| | Mujer | 435 | 396 | 344 | -9.0% | -20.9% |
| Number of homicides nationwide | No record | 2 | 1 | 3 | -50.0% | 50.0% |

Appendix 2. Indicator Matrix

Pillar 1: Violence Prevention

| Result | Goals | Code | Indicator | Source |
|--|--|------|--|----------|
| Pillar 1: Violence Prevention | | | | |
| | | 25 | | |
| | | | Rate of change of children, adolescents and youth enrolled in school | MINED |
| | | 26 | | |
| R5. Reduction in the number of children, adolescents and young people who neither study nor work in selected municipalities. | The number of children, adolescents and young people who neither study nor work has decreased by 30% in priority municipalities. | | Rate of change of individuals placed in jobs compared to baseline | MTPS |
| | | 27 | Variation rate of youth (ages 15-29) who neither study nor work compared to baseline. | DIGESTYC |
| | | 28 | Rate of change of students or school-community members with strengthened civic competencies compared to baseline | MINED |
| | | 29 | Number of schools who have external security by PNC. | PNC |
| | | 30 | Number of individuals trained in life skills and job skills | INJUVE |
| | | 31 | Number of schools benefited with infrastructure improvements | MINED |

| Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Baseline 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Year 1 | Year 2 |
|---|--|------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | 2016 | 2017 |
| Number of people enrolled disaggregated by Sex National and Municipal PESS | Total national enrollment (initial) | 1553262 | 1492665 | 1442705 | -3.9% | -7.1% |
| | Total national enrollment (final) | 1472735 | 1417605 | 1442705 | -3.7% | -2.0% |
| | Men Final students enrolled nationwide | 752834 | 727060 | 764624 | -3.4% | 1.6% |
| | Women Final students enrolled nationwide | 719901 | 690545 | 678081 | -4.1% | -5.8% |
| | Men Final students enrolled PESS municipalities | 380829 | 682493 | 661205 | NA | NA |
| | Women Final students enrolled PESS municipalities | 362460 | 651633 | 637538 | NA | NA |
| Number of individuals who were placed National and Municipal PESS | Total, National | 16946 | 16942 | 16330 | -0.0% | -3.6% |
| | Men | 8845 | 8706 | 8615 | -1.6% | -2.6% |
| | Mujer | 8101 | 8236 | 7715 | 1.7% | -4.8% |
| | Total, Phase 1 Municipalities | 6426 | 6789 | 6321 | 5.6% | -1.6% |
| | Men | 3053 | 3262 | 3099 | 6.8% | 1.5% |
| | Mujer | 3373 | 3527 | 3222 | 4.6% | -4.5% |
| | Youth ages 18 to 29 | 5211 | 5539 | 5078 | 6.3% | -2.6% |
| | Age 30 and over | 1215 | 1250 | 1243 | 2.9% | 2.3% |
| | Total Total Phase 2 Municipalities | 10695 | 10999 | 9858 | 2.8% | -7.8% |
| | Men | 5280 | 5397 | 5013 | 2.2% | -5.1% |
| | Mujer | 5415 | 5602 | 4845 | 3.5% | -10.5% |
| | Young People Ages 18 to 29 | 8313 | 8618 | 7510 | 3.7% | -9.7% |
| | Age 30 and over | 2382 | 2381 | 2348 | -0.0% | -1.4% |
| | Totals for 50 Municipalities that are priority | 13728 | 13961 | 12106 | 1.7% | -11.8% |
| | Men | 6966 | 6987 | 6227 | 0.3% | -10.6% |
| | Mujer | 6762 | 6974 | 5879 | 3.1% | -13.1% |
| Young People Ages 18 to 29 | 10230 | 10521 | 9081 | 2.8% | -11.2% | |
| Age 30 and over | 3498 | 3440 | 3025 | -1.7% | -13.5% | |
| Number of youths who neither study nor work nationwide | Total | 505251 | 502587 | NA | -0.5% | NA |
| | Men | 124618 | 121393 | NA | -2.6% | NA |
| | Mujer | 380633 | 381194 | NA | 0.1% | NA |
| Number of students | MINED Total, National | 347446 | 791750 | 936576 | 127.9% | 169.6% |
| | MINED | NA | 141363 | 143906 | NA | NA |
| | | NA | 70790 | 68985 | NA | NA |
| | | NA | 70573 | 74921 | NA | NA |
| Number of schools | Total | NA | 230 | NA | NA | NA |
| Number of people | Total | NA | 3392 | 7310 | N/A | N/A |
| | Women | NA | 1796 | 4493 | N/A | N/A |

Appendix 2. Indicator Matrix

Pillar 1: Violence Prevention

| Result | Goals | Code | Indicator | Source |
|--|--|------|--|----------------|
| Pillar 1: Violence Prevention | | | | |
| R5. Reduction in the number of children, adolescents and young people who neither study nor work in selected municipalities. | The number of children, adolescents and young people who neither study nor work has decreased by 30% in priority municipalities. | 32 | Rate of change in new entrepreneurial ventures (formal or informal) and/or cooperatives formed, disaggregated by institution | CONAMYPE |
| | | 33 | Variation rate of reported intra-family violence against the baseline | PNC, FGR, PGR |
| | | 34 | Variation rate of reported violence against women, against the baseline | FGR, PNC y PGR |
| | | 35 | Rate of femicide per 100,000 people | PNC |
| R6. Reduction of domestic violence and other abuses against women. | Number of reported cases down by 20% in intra-family violence and sexual violence against women | 36 | Variation rate of protective measures issued by courts (peace courts, family courts) for victims of domestic violence | Supreme Court |
| | | 37 | Number of protective measures set by Protection Boards in cases of threats to individual rights of children and adolescents. | CONNA |
| | | 38 | Variation rate of assistance provided in cases of violence against women by type of violence according to LEIV. | ISDEMU |
| R7. More neighbor disputes settled through alternate measures. | | 39 | Variation rate of cases of neighbor disputes settled through alternative measures for conflict resolution compared to baseline | PGR |

| Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Baseline 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Year 1 | Year 2 |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | 2016 | 2017 |
| People participating in "Jovenes Con Todo" in PESS municipalities | CONAMYPE | NA | 810 | 1340 | | 65.4% |
| | Men | NA | 435 | 643 | | 0.0% |
| | Women | NA | 375 | 697 | | 0.0% |
| number or reported cases | PNC | 1282 | 1176 | NA | -8.3% | NA |
| | FGR | 1644 | 1585 | 1498 | -3.6% | -8.9% |
| New cases filed - PGR | PGR | 1703 | 1643 | 1640 | -3.5% | -3.7% |
| Reported cases | PNC | 192 | 626 | NA | 226.0% | NA |
| Number of victims of violence against women by type of violence | FGR - total | 13124 | 13204 | 13424 | 0.6% | 2.3% |
| | Violent Deaths | 574 | 524 | 469 | -8.7% | -18.3% |
| | Physical Violence | 7239 | 7042 | 7162 | -2.7% | -1.1% |
| | Sexual Violence | 5311 | 5638 | 5793 | 6.2% | 9.1% |
| New cases filed | PGR - total | 203 | 572 | 666 | 181.8% | 228.1% |
| | Gender based violence | 181 | 552 | 631 | 205.0% | 248.6% |
| | Discrimination | 22 | 20 | 35 | -9.1% | 59.1% |
| Cases | Total National | 16.8 | 15.2 | 13.5 | -9.5% | -19.6% |
| Cases | Total | 36078 | 37667 | NA | 4.4% | NA |
| Number of protective measures | CONNA | 12790 | 17717 | 16,413 | 38.5% | 28.3% |
| | Precautionary | 4,052 | 10,331 | 9,073 | 25.5% | 24.0% |
| | Administrative | 8,738 | 7,386 | 7,340 | -15.0% | -14.0% |
| Number of cases | ISDEMU Total | 1,550 | 2,966 | 2,851 | 91.4% | 83.9% |
| | Economic | 146 | 245 | 240 | 67.8% | 64.4% |
| | Femicide | 6 | 10 | 30 | 66.7% | 400.0% |
| | Physical | 186 | 390 | 333 | 109.7% | 79.0% |
| | Property | 81 | 152 | 139 | 87.7% | 71.6% |
| | Psychological | 1,037 | 1,897 | 1,867 | 82.9% | 80.0% |
| | Sexual | 93 | 271 | 239 | 191.4% | 157.0% |
| | Symbolic | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0.0% | 200.0% |
| Number of cases mediated individual applicant | Total number of cases | 933 | 847 | 792 | -9.2% | -15.1% |
| | Total number of individual applicants | 5129 | 4983 | 4849 | -2.8% | -5.5% |
| | Men | 2070 | 1914 | 1945 | -7.5% | -6.0% |
| | Women | 3059 | 3069 | 2904 | 0.3% | -5.1% |

Appendix 2. Indicator Matrix

Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution

| Result | Goals | Code | Indicator | Source |
|--|---|------|--|---|
| Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution | | | | |
| R8. More prosecutions for homicide, femicide, extortion, rape and illegal group cases | Judicialized fewer than 35% of the cases of homicides, femicide, extortion, rape and illegal groupings | 40 | Rate of acquittals or convictions compared to total number of cases up for sentencing | Directorate for Information Management Analysis and Access , Department of Statistics, FGR |
| | | 41 | Rate of acquittals or convictions in crime of illegal groupings, compared to the total number of such cases coming to sentencing | Directorate for Information Management Analysis and Access , Department of Statistics, FGR |
| | | 42 | Rate of acquittals or convictions in crime of extortions compared to total number of sentences of such a crime | Directorate for Information Management Analysis and Access , Department of Statistics, FGR |
| | | 43 | Rate of acquittals or convictions in the crime of femicide compared to the total sentences of such a crime | FGR: Director for Information Management Analysis and Access, Statistics Department |
| | | 44 | Rate of acquittals or convictions in crime of homicides compared to total sentencing such crime | Directorate for Information Management Analysis and Access , Department of Statistics, FGR |
| R9. Reduction in suspensions in cases in the phase Initial investigation and judicialization | Reduced by 50% cases in suspension in the phase of Investigation Initial Reduce by 50% cases in suspension in the Instruction phase in criminal jurisdiction Reduce by 50% cases in suspension in the sentencing phase in criminal jurisdiction | 45 | Rate of acquittals or convictions in crime of rape compared to total sentencing of such crime | Directorate for Information Management Analysis and Access , Department of Statistics, FGR |
| | | 46 | Variation rate of criminal proceedings in Instruction Phase (ordinary and specialized) compared to the baseline | Directorate of Institutional Planning, Unit for Information and Statistics, February 2018, CSJ. |



| Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Baseline 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Year 1 | Year 2 |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | 2016 | 2017 |
| Number of sentences at national level | Total | 9550 | 8728 | 9343 | -8.6% | -2.2% |
| | Sentencing - acquittals | 1998 | 1916 | 1993 | -4.1% | -0.3% |
| | Sentencing - convictions | 7552 | 6812 | 7350 | -9.8% | -2.7% |
| Number of sentences at national level | Total | 275 | 286 | 217 | 4.0% | -21.1% |
| | Sentencing - acquittals | 112 | 112 | 101 | 0.0% | -9.8% |
| | Sentencing - convictions | 163 | 174 | 116 | 6.7% | -28.8% |
| Number of sentences at national level | Total | 837 | 825 | 832 | -1.4% | -0.6% |
| | Sentencing - acquittals | 162 | 151 | 159 | -6.8% | -1.9% |
| | Sentencing - convictions | 675 | 674 | 673 | -0.1% | -0.3% |
| Number of sentences at national level | Total | 35 | 29 | 29 | -17.1% | -17.1% |
| | Sentencing - acquittals | 10 | 7 | 7 | -30.0% | -30.0% |
| | Sentencing - convictions | 25 | 22 | 22 | -12.0% | -12.0% |
| Number of sentences at national level | Total | 626 | 749 | 818 | 19.6% | 30.7% |
| | Sentencing - acquittals | 207 | 267 | 281 | 29.0% | 35.7% |
| | Sentencing - convictions | 419 | 482 | 537 | 15.0% | 28.2% |
| Number of sentences at national level | Total | 146 | 123 | 154 | -15.8% | 5.5% |
| | Sentencing - acquittals | 60 | 48 | 59 | -20.0% | -1.7% |
| | Sentencing - convictions | 86 | 75 | 95 | -12.8% | 10.5% |
| Cases/ Assailants | Criminal Processes in process in the Instruction Phase | 6644 | 8122 | 7,276 | 22.2% | 9.5% |
| | Criminal Jurisdiction Specialized | 552 | 632 | 641 | 14.5% | 16.1% |
| | criminal jurisdiction Specialized LEIV | | | 270 | | |
| | criminal jurisdiction common (Instruction and First Stage Courts) | 6092 | 7490 | 6365 | 22.9% | 4.5% |

Appendix 2. Indicator Matrix

Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution

| Result | Goals | Code | Indicator | Source |
|--|---|------|---|---|
| Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution | | | | |
| R9. Reduction of cases suspended in Initial Investigation and Judicialization | 50% Reduction in number of cases in suspension in the phase of Investigation Initial 50% reduction in number of cases in suspension in the Instruction Phase in Criminal jurisdiction 50% reduction in number of cases in suspension in the Sentencing Phase in Criminal jurisdiction | 47 | Variation rate of criminal proceedings proceeding in the sentencing phase (ordinary and specialized) against baseline | CSJ Information and Statistics Unit, Directorate of Institutional Planning, February 2018. |
| | | 48 | Percentage of workload by institutions (PNC, FGR, Judicial Branch, PGR) | FGR: Director for Information Management Analysis and Access, Statistics Department Human Resources Offices, FGR Personnel Records Investigations Directorate |
| | | | | CSJ Information and Statistics Unit, Directorate of Institutional Planning |
| R10. Levels of corruption are reduced as well as infiltration of organized crime | Increase in number of cases of corruption reported to General Inspector's Office Public Security, Prosecutor Inspection Unit, FGR Judicial Investigation Section in the judicial branch, and judicialized cases for corruption in govt. employees in the penal system | 49 | Variation rate of cases opened automatically at the Probity Section, against the baseline | Probity Section, CSJ |
| | | 50 | Variation rate of cases of corruption involving civil servants, public authorities, public and municipal employees, and law enforcement reported to the Justice Sector institutions, compared to the baseline | Prosecutor Audit FGR CSJ Information and Statistics Unit, Directorate of Institutional Planning Planning Unit General Directorship of Penal Centers |
| | | 51 | Rate of victimization by corruption | Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey |



| Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Baseline 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Year 1 | Year 2 |
|---|--|------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | 2016 | 2017 |
| Cases/ Assailants | Criminal Processes in processing in sentencing phase | 1979 | 2915 | 3382 | 47.3% | 70.9% |
| | Criminal Jurisdiction specialized | 214 | 192 | 183 | -10.3% | -14.5% |
| | Specialized LEIV Criminal Jurisdiction | | | 2 | | |
| | Common Criminal Jurisdiction | 1765 | 2723 | 3197 | 54.3% | 81.1% |
| Cases started and number of staff responsible | Work load FGR | 163.9 | 138.4 | | -15.5% | |
| | Cases started (FGR) | 102921 | 102034 | 92113 | -0.9% | -10.5% |
| | Number of prosecutors | 628 | 737 | | 17.4% | |
| | Work Load PNC (investigations) | 38.8 | 38.9 | 33.7 | 0.1% | -13.3% |
| | Cases started (PNC investigations) | 74934 | 74346 | 65030 | -0.8% | -13.2% |
| | Number of investigators | 1929 | 1912 | 1931 | -0.9% | 0.1% |
| | Work load Judicial Br. | 65.5 | 68.1 | 69.8 | 4.1% | 6.7% |
| | Cases in process at end of period | 32268 | 33592 | 34564 | 4.1% | 7.1% |
| | Number of Judges | 493 | 493 | 495 | 0.0% | 0.4% |
| Number of cases | Total | 8 | 58 | NA | 625.0% | NA |
| (Number of cases of corruption reported in Prosecutor Audit | Cases FGR | 1 | 4 | NA | 300.0% | NA |
| Frequency of specific crimes tied to corruption | Cases CSJ | 38 | 59 | NA | 55.3% | NA |
| Cases recorded | Cases DGCP | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0.0% | NA |
| Percentage | TOTAL | | | 3.80% | | |
| | Male | | | 4.4% | | |
| | Female | | | 3.4% | | |

Appendix 2. Indicator Matrix

Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion

| Result | Goals | Code | Indicator | Source |
|--|---|------|--|--|
| Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Reinsertion | | | | |
| R11. Decrease in number of crimes ordered from prisons. | Crimes ordered from prisons - 0 extortion. - 0 murder and threats to penitentiary staff. - 0 acts of corruption. | 52 | Number of crimes ordered from prisons (extortions, murder and threats to penitentiary staff, and acts of corruption) compared to the baseline. | |
| R12. Reduced overcrowding in the corrections facilities and detention centers applying measures alternative meas., as per established by law | Reduction in overcrowding by 25% in corrections facilities prisons | 53 | Overcrowding in corrections facilities against the baseline | Management Report Planning Unit DGCP Combined June 2014- May 2018 |
| | | 54 | Overcrowding of people in the police detention centers against the baseline. | Directorate of PNC Prevention, Department of Operations |
| R13. Increase in applying alternative measures instead of provisional detention and abbreviated proceedings in criminal trials | | 55 | Variation rates of cases with alternative measures in criminal proceedings, compared to the baseline | CSJ Information and Statistics Unit, Directorate of Institutional Planning |
| | | 56 | Variation rates of cases with abbreviated proceedings in criminal trials, against the baseline | CSJ Information and Statistics Unit, Directorate of Institutional Planning |



| Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Baseline 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Year 1 | Year 2 |
|-------------------------|---|---------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | 2016 | 2017 |
| Number of crimes | Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | | | | | | |
| Percentage overcrowding | Total | 326.34% | 373.57% | 216.73% | 14.5% | -33.6% |
| | Number of individuals in prison | 32608 | 36356 | 38868 | 11.5% | 19.2% |
| | Installed capacity | 9992 | 9732 | 17934 | -2.6% | 79.5% |
| Percentage overcrowding | Total | 262.64% | 240.7% | NA | -8.3% | NA |
| | Number of individuals in prison | 4562 | 5219 | NA | 14.4% | NA |
| | Installed capacity | 1737 | 2168 | NA | 24.8% | NA |
| Number of cases | Total | 6587 | 7016 | 7426 | 6.5% | 12.7% |
| | criminal jurisdiction specialized | 313 | 317 | 390 | 1.3% | 24.6% |
| | Specialized LEIV Criminal Jurisdiction | NA | NA | 121 | NA | NA |
| | Common Criminal Jurisdiction (Instruction and First Stage Courts) | 6274 | 6699 | 6915 | 6.8% | 10.2% |
| number of cases | Total | 701 | 650 | 620 | -7.3% | -11.6% |
| | Specialized Criminal Jurisdiction | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | criminal jurisdiction Specialized LEIV | | | 1 | | |
| | Ordinary criminal jurisdiction | 701 | 650 | 619 | -7.3% | -11.7% |

Appendix 2. Indicator Matrix

Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion

| Result | Goals | Code | Indicator | Source |
|---|--|------|--|--|
| Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Reinsertion | | | | |
| R14. Increased Increase resolutions issued on parole applications for sentenced inmates, and phase changes during time serving sentence. | | 57 | Variation rate of resolutions issued on parole applications, against the baseline. | Information and Statistics Unit, Directorate of Institutional Planning Supreme Court |
| | | 58 | Variation rate of resolutions issued on phase changes during time served, against the baseline. | DGCP Planning Unit |
| R15. Reduced levels of recidivism in people who served their sentence who were beneficiaries of social reinsertion programs. | | 59 | Variation rate of repeat offenders against the baseline. | |
| R16. Inmates serve their time in corrections facilities having basic utilities | 15,000 incarcerated people serving sentences have basic utilities according to international standards | 60 | Variation rate of Inmates serving time in corrections facilities having basic utilities according to international standards against the baseline. | DGCP |
| R17. Corrections facilities, social insertion centers and holding cells comply with basic conditions | | 61 | Rate of social insertion centers with adequate space for family visits against the total number of social insertion centers. | DGCP |
| | | 62 | Rate of corrections facilities with basic conditions according to international standards, against the total number of corrections facilities. | DGCP |
| | | 63 | Rate of penitentiary facilities with adequate space for family and intimate visits, against the total number of penitentiary facilities. | DGCP |
| | | 64 | Rate of incarcerated people with chronic illnesses receiving medical care | DGCP |
| | | 65 | Rate of incarcerated people participating in rehabilitation programs | DGCP |



| Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Baseline 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Year 1 | Year 2 |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|--------|----------|
| | | | | | 2016 | 2017 |
| Number of resolutions | Total | 1408 | 1394 | 1338 | -1.0% | -5.0% |
| | | | | | | |
| Number of resolutions | Total | 4277 | 3779 | NA | -11.6% | |
| | Adaptation | 1990 | 1954 | NA | -1.8% | |
| | Ordinary Phase | 1203 | 808 | NA | -32.8% | |
| | Trust Phase | 807 | 715 | NA | -11.4% | |
| | Pre-release Probationary Phase | 277 | 302 | NA | 9.0% | |
| Percentage of recidivism | Percentage | 18.16% | 18.43 | 18.85 | 10049% | 10280.0% |
| Percentage | Total | NA | NA | NA | | |
| Percentage | Total | NA | NA | NA | | |
| Percentage | Total | NA | NA | NA | | |
| Number of incarcerated people with chronic illnesses receiving medical care | DGCP | 2499 | 2232 | 2556 | -10.7% | 2.3% |
| Number of incarcerated people participating in rehabilitation programs | DGCP Total | 8516 | 7794 | 11405 | -8.5% | 33.9% |
| | Men | 7616 | 7660 | 9796 | 0.6% | 28.6% |
| | Women | 900 | 134 | 1609 | -85.1% | 78.8% |

Appendix 2. Indicator Matrix

Pillar 4: Victims Assistance and Protection

| Result | Goals | Code | Indicator | Source |
|--|--|------|--|---|
| Pillar 4: Victims Assistance and Protection | | | | |
| R18. Victims of social violence and crime have a comprehensive and coordinated system of protection, assistance and reparation. | 200,000 individual victims of social violence and criminal violence with access to comprehensive and coordinated assistance and protection system | 66 | Percentage variation of victims of social violence and crime (disaggregated by sex) with access to a comprehensive and coordinated system of assistance and protection, against the baseline | |
| | | 67 | Percentage variation of victims of social violence and crime (disaggregated by sex) assisted through the humanitarian assistance mechanism, against the baseline | |
| | | 68 | Percentage variation of victims of social violence and crime (disaggregated by sex) assisted through the specialized programs, against the baseline | |
| R19. Notable improvement in State capacity for providing integral protection, assistance and reparation of victims, and restoration of their rights and the elimination of their re-victimization. | 200,000 individuals victims participating in legal proceedings. Increase in crimes reported by victims to Police and Office of Prosecutor< victims satisfied with assistance provided at drop-in centers, shelters and safe houses, and the coordination of institutional services guaranteeing their rights; people found living or deceased, based on work by Commission to Search for Missing Persons | 69 | Variation rate of victims registered at FGR and Judicial Br., against the baseline | FGR Statistics Department, Director for Information Management Analysis and Access |
| | | 70 | Rate of change in reports (disaggregated by sex) of threats or human rights violations handled at the PDDH compared to the baseline | Information and Statistics Unit, Directorate of Institutional Planning Supreme Court |
| | | 71 | Variation rate of cases handled by institutions responsible for assistance to victims of violence, against the baseline. | Requesting Office of Information and Response |
| | | | | Source: Comprehensive Care Unit for All forms of Violence, based on information from the Ministry of Health Service Production Statistical System (SEPS), El Salvador, C.A. Delivered by Ministry of Health. Latest update: March 6, 2018 |
| | | | | Protection Board of the Technical Assistance Department, May 8, 2018. |
| | | | | Victim Assistance Division/ MJSP May 9, 2018 |



| Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Baseline 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Year 1 | Year 2 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | 2016 | 2017 |
| Percentage | Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Men | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Women | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Percentage | Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Percentage | Total legal assistance | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Men | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Women | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Total social assistance | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Men | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Women | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Total psychol. assistance | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | Men | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | | ND Women | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Number of victims recorded | Total, FGR | 117321 | 115066 | 103684 | -1.9% | -11.6% |
| Number of cases of victims assisted | Total, Judicial Br. | 38507 | 41206 | 43625 | 7.0% | 13.3% |
| Number of reported cases | Total | 2050 | 1790 | NA | -12.7% | NA |
| | Men | 984 | 846 | NA | -14.0% | NA |
| | Mujer | 649 | 586 | NA | -9.7% | NA |
| | No record | 417 | 358 | NA | -14.1% | NA |
| Number of cases | MINSAL national Total | 8783 | 7272 | 7681 | -17.2% | -12.5% |
| | Self-inflicted violence | 1016 | 914 | 925 | -10.0% | -9.0% |
| | Interpersonal Violence | 7767 | 6358 | 6756 | -18.1% | -13.0% |
| | CONNA | 15499 | 13011 | 11992 | -16.1% | -22.6% |
| | DAV | NA | 76 | 380 | NA | 400.0% |

Appendix 2. Indicator Matrix

Pillar 4: Victims Assistance and Protection

| Result | Goals | Code | Indicator | Source |
|---|--|------|---|--|
| Pillar 4: Victims Assistance and Protection | | | | |
| <p>R19. Notably improve capacity in State to comprehensive protection, assistance and reparation of victims, restoration of their rights and elimination of re-victimization.</p> | <p>200,000 victims participating in legal proceedings increase reports of criminal acts, reported by victims to the PNC and FGR</p> <p>Satisfied victims</p> | 72 | Variation rates of notices to the appropriate legal authorities regarding acts of violence detected and handled by different institutions | <p>Comprehensive Care Unit for All forms of Violence, based on information from the Ministry of Health Service Production Statistical System (SEPS), El Salvador, C.A.</p> <p>Technical Assistance Department to the Protection Boards, May 8, 2018.</p> |
| | <p>assistance provided</p> | 73 | Rate of change for notices, reports, ex-officio inquiries received by the corresponding legal agencies regarding acts of violence detected and handled at different institutions. | <p>FGR Statistics Department, Directorate for Information Management Analysis and Access</p> <p>Technical Assistance Department to protection boards</p> |
| | <p>in drop-in centers, shelters and safe houses and to develop greater coordination of the institutional services offered to guarantee victims' rights</p> <p>People found living or deceased, based on work</p> | 74 | Percentage of staff trained in providing comprehensive service in victim assistance in specialized issues | <p>Comprehensive Care Unit for All forms of Violence, based on information from the Ministry of Health Service Production Statistical System (SEPS), El Salvador, C.A. Delivered by Ministry of Health</p> <p>Information provided by Ciudad Mujer</p> |
| | <p>of the Commission for finding persons who are missing</p> | 75 | Rate of expectation of victimization in the next twelve months | Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey |
| | | 76 | Rate of dissatisfaction in way complaints were handled. | Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey |
| | | 77 | Rate of unreported crime | Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey |

R20. Increased coverage and quality of the coordinated municipal institutional service for assistance and crisis containment of victims
17 Priority municipalities count with service comprehensive a crisis situation

| Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Baseline 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | Year 1 | Year 2 |
|---|--|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | 2016 | 2017 |
| Number of notices | MINSAL | 992 | 1107 | 2267 | 11.6% | 128.5% |
| | CONNA | 13810 | 11537 | 10,491 | -16.5% | -24.0% |
| Number of notices, reports or inquiries received by the reporting institutions | PNC | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | FGR total | 102921 | 102034 | 92113 | -0.9% | -10.5% |
| | Notices | 23071 | 21480 | 20164 | -6.9% | -12.6% |
| | Reported cases | 42737 | 44748 | 39499 | 4.7% | -7.6% |
| | Police Reports | 12816 | 11814 | 10171 | -7.8% | -20.6% |
| | Automatic (ex-officio) | 1568 | 824 | 575 | -47.4% | -63.3% |
| | Other forms of Income | 22729 | 23168 | 21704 | 1.0% | -4.5% |
| | CONNA total | 15,499 | 13,011 | 11,992 | -16.1% | -22.6% |
| | Notice | 13,810 | 11,537 | 10,491 | -16.5% | -22.0% |
| | Report | 1,587 | 1,414 | 1,404 | -10.9% | -12.0% |
| | Automatic (ex- oficio) | 102 | 60 | 97 | -41.0% | -5.0% |
| | Individuals trained | MINSAL | 384 | 349 | NA | -35.0% |
| SIS/Ciudad Mujer | | 110 | 111 | 107 | 0.9% | -2.7% |
| Percentage | Total | | | 29.0% | | |
| | Male | | | 56.7% | | |
| | Female | | | 14.2% | | |
| Percentage | a. National Civil Police | | | 44.6% | | |
| | b. Office of Procec. General of the Republic | | | 22.2% | | |
| | c. Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman (PDDH) | | | 75.8% | | |
| | d. Attorney Gene ral of the Republic | | | 100.0% | | |
| | e. Justice of the Peace | | | 14.7% | | |
| | Total | | | 78.1% | | |
| Number of municipalities | Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

Appendix 2. Indicator Matrix

Pillar 5: Institutional Strengthening

| Result | Goals | Code | Indicator | Source |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|--|---------------|
| Pillar 5: Institutional Strengthening | | | | |
| | | 79 | Institutions responsible for security and criminal justice have an installed and operational system of coordination | To be defined |
| | | 80 | Rate of satisfaction with performance of the institutions responsible for ensuring the safety of the population of the country | |

R21. Institutions responsible for security and criminal justice function as one single system.

Institutions in the criminal justice sector have criminal justice legal framework reviewed and proposed reforms to function as an integrated system

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| Unit of Measure | Disaggregation | Baseline | 2016 | 2017 | Year 1 | Year 2 |
|-----------------|--|----------|------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | 2015 | | | 2016 | 2017 |
| | Total | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Percentage | Central Government | | | 31.0% | | |
| | Local Governments (City Halls) | | | 46.2% | | |
| | Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) | | | 23.0% | | |
| | National Council on Citizen Security and Coexistence | | | 19.7% | | |
| | National Civil Police (PNC) | | | 43.3% | | |
| | Armed Forces (FFAA) | | | 44.8% | | |
| | Office of the Prosecutor General (FGR) | | | 29.1% | | |
| | Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ) | | | 28.0% | | |

Appendix 3. General PESS Indicator Catalog

| Code | Name of indicator | Thematic Pillar |
|------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Variation rate of services provided to individuals for the prevention of violence by government institution | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 2 | Rate of change of adolescents in conflict with the law and youth defendants compared to the baseline. | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 3 | Number of CMPVs strengthened in prevention of violence against children, and Women | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 4 | Number of dissemination and rights-promotion actions for community-level violence prevention | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 5 | Number of families assisted at the local level by violence prevention services through MINSAL and ISNA. | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 6 | Number of people participating in coexistence activities in priority municipalities, disaggregated by age and sex | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 7 | Percentage of people using reclaimed public spaces | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 8 | Women's perception of safety in reclaimed public spaces | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 9 | Variation rate of reported threats disaggregated by sex, compared to the baseline. year | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 10 | Variation rate of reported extortion disaggregated by sex, against the baseline. year | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 11 | Variation rate of reported thefts disaggregated by sex, against the baseline. year | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 12 | Variation rate of reported injuries disaggregated by sex, against the baseline. year | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 13 | Variation rate of reported robbery disaggregated by sex, against the baseline | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 14 | Variation rate of crimes in public spaces (streets, highways & parks), against the baseline. | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 15 | Variation rate of reported vehicle robbery and theft disaggregated by sex, against the baseline. | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 16 | Variation rate of reported homicides, disaggregated by sex, against the baseline. base. | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 17 | Perception of insecurity in public spaces both reclaimed and non-reclaimed | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 18 | Perception of fear in users of public transportation | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 19 | Rate of victimization by crime | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 20 | Rate of victimization by type of crime | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 21 | Percentage of people identifying safety as the most important problem the country faces | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 22 | Perception of safety in neighborhood/community | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |

| Component | Result | Setting | Responsible for data |
|---|--|------------------------|--|
| 5. Family services | R1. The population in the municipality has efficient institutional services to prevent violence. | National | SIS/ Ministry of Health/ ISNA/ PREPAZ |
| Justice Sector | R1. The population in the municipality has efficient institutional services to prevent violence. | National | FGR /PNC/CSJ |
| 5. Family services | R1. The population in the municipality has efficient institutional services to prevent violence. | National | ISDEMU/ INJUVE/ CONNA |
| 5. Family services | R1. The population in the municipality has efficient institutional services to prevent violence. | National | Ciudad Mujer/MINSAL/ISNA/ CONNA/ INJUVE/ ISDEMU Governance STPP SECULTURA* MJSP |
| 5. Family services | R1. The population in the municipality has efficient institutional services to prevent violence. | National | MINSAL/ ISNA |
| 5. Family services | R2. More use of recovered public spaces in priority municipalities | MUNICIPAL | INJUVE/ SECULTURA |
| 1. Security in the territory | R2. More use of recovered public spaces in priority municipalities | MUNICIPAL | National (Survey on Perception of Public Security and Victimization). |
| 1. Security in the territory | R2. More use of recovered public spaces in priority municipalities | MUNICIPAL | DIGESTYC (Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey) |
| 1. Security in the territory | R3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in selected municipalities. | National and Municipal | PNC |
| 1. Security in the territory | R3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in selected municipalities. | National and Municipal | PNC |
| 1. Security in the territory | R3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in selected municipalities. | National and Municipal | PNC |
| 1. Security in the territory | R3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in selected municipalities. | National and Municipal | PNC |
| 1. Security in the territory | R3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in selected municipalities. | National and Municipal | PNC |
| 4. Refurbished, revitalized and safe public spaces. | R3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in selected municipalities. | National and Municipal | PNC |
| 1. Security in the territory | R3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in selected municipalities. | National and Municipal | PNC (DIA) |
| 1. Security in the territory | R3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in selected municipalities. | National and Municipal | PNC (DIA) |
| 1. Security in the territory | R3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in selected municipalities. | National and Municipal | DIGESTYC (Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey) |
| 1. Security in the territory | R3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in selected municipalities. | National and Municipal | DIGESTYC (Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey) |
| 1. Security in the territory | R3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in selected municipalities. | National and Municipal | DIGESTYC (Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey) |
| 1. Security in the territory | R3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in selected municipalities. | National and Municipal | DIGESTYC (Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey) |
| 1. Security in the territory | R3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in selected municipalities. | National and Municipal | DIGESTYC (Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey) |
| Justice Sector | R3. Reduction of crimes committed in public spaces in selected municipalities. | National and Municipal | DIGESTYC (Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey) |

Appendix 3. General PESS Indicator Catalog

| Code | Name of indicator | Thematic Pillar |
|------|---|--|
| 23 | Variation rate of firearm-related offenses, against the baseline. | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 24 | Variation rate of firearm-related homicides (disaggregated by sex) against the baseline. | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 25 | Rate of change of children, adolescents and youth enrolled in school | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 26 | Variation rate of people placed in employment, against the baseline. | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 27 | Variation rate of youth (ages 15-29) who neither study nor work compared to baseline. | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 28 | Rate of change of students or school-community members with strengthened civic competencies compared to baseline | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 29 | Number of schools assisted with external security by the police. | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 30 | Number of people trained in life skills and in and job skills | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 31 | Number of schools benefited with improved infrastructure | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 32 | Rate of change in new entrepreneurial ventures (formal or informal) and/or cooperatives formed, disaggregated by institution | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 33 | Variation rate of reported domestic violence against the baseline | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 34 | Variation rate of reported violence against women, against the baseline | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 35 | Rate of femicide per 100,000 people | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 36 | Variation rate of protective measures issued by courts (peace courts, family courts) for victims of domestic violence | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 37 | Number of protective measures set by Protection Boards in cases of threats to individual rights of children and adolescents. | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 38 | Variation rate of assistance provided in cases of violence against women by type of violence according to LEIV. | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 39 | Variation rate of cases of neighbor disputes settled through alternative measures for conflict resolution. | Pillar 1. Violence Prevention |
| 40 | Rate of acquittals or convictions in relation to the total number of cases that go to sentencing | Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution |
| 41 | Rate of acquittals or convictions in the crime of illegal groupings compared to the total number of cases of this crime coming to a sentence. | Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution |
| 42 | Rate of acquittals or convictions in the crime of extortions in relation to the total number of sentences of this crime | Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution |

Appendix 3. General PESS Indicator Catalog

| Code | Name of indicator | Thematic Pillar |
|------|---|---|
| 43 | Rate of acquittals or convictions in the crime of femicide compared to the total sentences of such a crime | Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution |
| 44 | Rate of acquittals or convictions in the crime of homicide in relation to the total number of sentences of this crime | Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution |
| 45 | Rate of acquittals or convictions in the crime of rape in relation to the total number of sentences of this crime. | Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution |
| 46 | Variation rate of criminal proceedings in the initial instruction phase (ordinary and specialized), against the baseline. | Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution |
| 47 | Variation rate of criminal proceedings in the sentencing phase (ordinary and specialized) against baseline | Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution |
| 48 | Percentage of workload by institutions (PNC, FGR, Judicial Branch, PGR) | Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution |
| 49 | Variation rate of cases opened ex-officio at the Probity Section, against the baseline base. | Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution |
| 50 | Variation rate of cases of corruption involving civil servants, public authorities, public and municipal employees, and law enforcement reported to the Justice Sector institutions, compared to the baseline | Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution |
| 51 | Rate of victimization by corruption | Pillar 2 Crime Control and Prosecution |
| 52 | Number of crimes ordered from prisons (extortions, murder and threats to penitentiary staff, and acts of corruption) in relation to the baseline. | Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion |
| 53 | Overcrowding in corrections facilities against the baseline | Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion |
| 54 | Overcrowding of people in the police detention centers against the baseline. | Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion |
| 55 | Variation rate of cases with alternative measures in criminal proceedings, against the baseline | Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion |
| 56 | Variation rate of cases with abbreviated proceedings in criminal trials, against the baseline | Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion |
| 57 | Variation rate of resolutions issued on parole applications, against the baseline. | Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion |
| 58 | Variation rate of resolutions issued on phase changes during time served, against the baseline. | Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion |
| 59 | Variation rate of repeat offenders against the baseline. year | Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion |
| 60 | Variation rate of Inmates serving time in corrections facilities having basic utilities according to international standards against the baseline. | Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion |
| 61 | Rate of social insertion centers with adequate space for family visits against the total number of social insertion centers. | Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion |

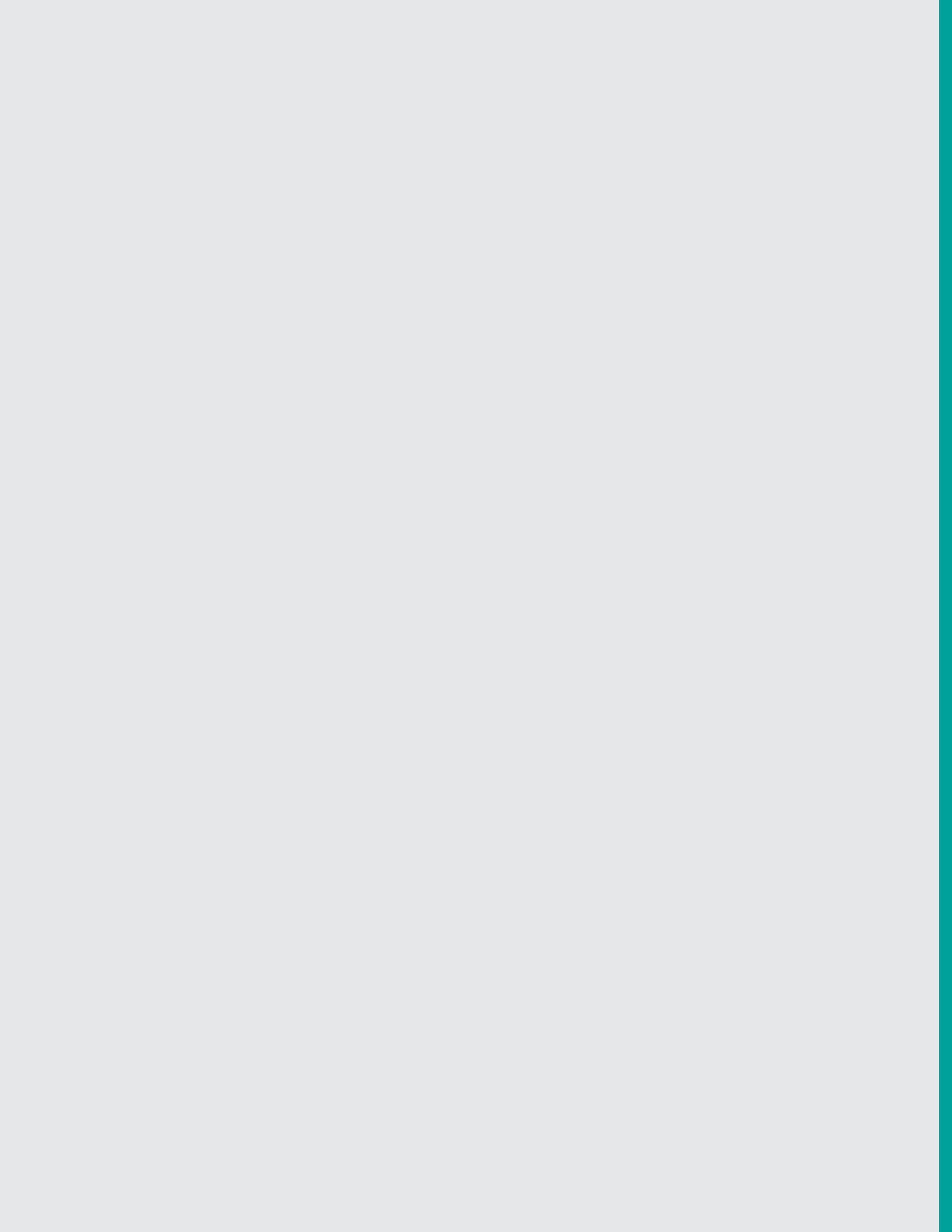


| Component | Result | Setting | Responsible for data |
|----------------|---|----------|--|
| Justice Sector | R8. More prosecutions for homicide, femicide, extortion, rape and illegal group cases | National | FGR |
| Justice Sector | R8. More prosecutions for homicide, femicide, extortion, rape and illegal group cases | National | FGR |
| Justice Sector | R8. More prosecutions for homicide, femicide, extortion, rape and illegal group cases | National | FGR |
| Justice Sector | R9. Reduced number of criminal proceedings in the initial investigation and prosecution phases | National | Supreme Court |
| Justice Sector | R9. Reduced number of criminal proceedings in phase of initial investigation and judicialization | National | Supreme Court |
| Justice Sector | R9. Reduced number of criminal proceedings in phase of initial investigation and judicialization | National | PNC/ FGR/ OJ/ PGR |
| Justice Sector | R10. Reduced levels of corruption and infiltration of organized crime | National | Supreme Court |
| Justice Sector | R10. Reduced levels of corruption and infiltration of organized crime | National | CSJ-Judicial Investigation, FGR Prosecutor Inspection (administrative responsibility)/DGCP |
| Justice Sector | R10. Reduced levels of corruption and infiltration of organized crime | National | DIGESTYC (Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey) |
| Justice Sector | R11. Decrease in number of crimes ordered from prisons. | National | To be defined |
| Justice Sector | R12. Reduction of overcrowding at penitentiary facilities. and holding cells applying alternative measures, as provided for by law. | National | DGCP |
| Justice Sector | R12. Reduction of overcrowding at penitentiary facilities. and holding cells applying alternative measures, as provided for by law. | National | PNC |
| Justice Sector | R13. Increase in applying alternative measures instead of provisional detention and abbreviated proceedings in criminal trials | National | Supreme Court |
| Justice Sector | R13. Increase in applying alternative measures instead of provisional detention and abbreviated proceedings in criminal trials | National | Supreme Court |
| Justice Sector | R14. Increased resolutions on parole requests for sentenced persons, as well as as phase change during sentence being served | National | Supreme Court |
| Justice Sector | R14. Increased resolutions on parole requests for sentenced persons, as well as as phase change during sentence being served | National | DGCP |
| Justice Sector | R15. Reduced levels of recidivism in people who served their sentence who have participated in reinsertion programs. | | DGCP |
| Justice Sector | R16. Inmates serve their sentences in corrections facilities of National with basic facilities | | DGCP |
| Justice Sector | R17. Corrections facilities, social insertion centers and holding cells comply with basic conditions | National | ISNA |

Appendix 3. General PESS Indicator Catalog

| Code | Name of indicator | Thematic Pillar |
|------|---|--|
| 62 | Rate of corrections facilities with basic conditions according to international standards, against the total number of corrections facilities. | Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion |
| 63 | Ratio of penitentiary facilities with adequate space for family and intimate visits compared total number of penitentiary facilities. | Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion |
| 64 | Rate of people on parole with chronic disease receiving treatment | Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion |
| 65 | Rate of incarcerated people participating in rehabilitation programs | Pillar 3: Rehabilitation and Social Insertion |
| 66 | Percentage variation of victims of social violence and crime (disaggregated by sex) with access to a comprehensive and coordinated system of assistance and protection, against the baseline | Pillar 4: Assistance and Protection to Victims |
| 67 | Percentage variation of victims of social violence and crime (disaggregated by sex) assisted through the humanitarian assistance mechanism, against the baseline | Pillar 4: Assistance and Protection to Victims |
| 68 | Percentage variation of victims of social violence and crime (disaggregated by sex) assisted through the specialized programs, against the baseline | Pillar 4: Assistance and Protection to Victims |
| 69 | Variation rate of victims registered at the Office of the Prosecutor General and the Judicial Branch. | Pillar 4: Assistance and Protection to Victims |
| 70 | Rate of change in reports (disaggregated by sex) of threats or human rights violations handled at the PDDH compared to the baseline | Pillar 4: Assistance and Protection to Victims |
| 71 | Variation rate of cases handled by institutions responsible for assistance to victims of violence, against the baseline. | Pillar 4: Assistance and Protection to Victims |
| 72 | Variation rate of notices to the appropriate legal authorities (FGR, PNC, CONNA) regarding acts of violence detected and handled by different institutions | Pillar 4: Assistance and Protection to Victims |
| 73 | Rate of change for notices, reports, ex-officio inquiries received by the corresponding legal agencies (FGR, PNC, CONNA) regarding acts of violence detected and handled at different institutions. | Pillar 4: Assistance and Protection to Victims |
| 74 | Percentage of staff trained in providing comprehensive service in victim assistance in specialized issues | Pillar 4: Assistance and Protection to Victims |
| 75 | Rate of expectation of victimization in in the next twelve months | Pillar 4: Assistance and Protection to Victims |
| 76 | Rate of dissatisfaction in way complaints were handled. | Pillar 4: Assistance and Protection to Victims |
| 77 | Rate of unreported crime | Pillar 4: Assistance and Protection to Victims |
| 78 | Number of Plan priority municipalities generating family and community strengthening programs for violence prevention | Pillar 4: Assistance and Protection to Victims |
| 79 | Institutions responsible for security and criminal justice have an installed and operational system of coordination | Pillar 5: Institutional Strengthening |
| 80 | Rate of satisfaction with performance of the institutions responsible for ensuring the safety of the population of the country | Pillar 5: Institutional Strengthening |

| Component | Result | Setting | Responsible for data |
|----------------------|---|----------|--|
| Justice Sector | R17. Corrections facilities, social insertion centers National and holding cells comply with basic conditions | | DGCP |
| Justice Sector | R17. Corrections facilities, social insertion centers National and holding cells comply with basic conditions | | DGCP |
| Justice Sector | R17. Corrections facilities, social insertion centers National and holding cells comply with basic conditions | | DGCP |
| Justice Sector | R17. Corrections facilities, social insertion centers National and holding cells comply with basic conditions | | DGCP |
| Justice Sector | R18. Victims of social violence and crime have a comprehensive and coordinated system of protection, assistance and reparation. | National | To be defined |
| Justice Sector | R18. Victims of social violence and crime have a comprehensive and coordinated system of protection, assistance and reparation. | National | To be defined |
| Justice Sector | R18. Victims of social violence and crime have a comprehensive and coordinated system of protection, assistance and reparation. | National | To be defined |
| Justice Sector | R19. Improved State's capacity for comprehensive assistance and protection of victims and eliminating National re-victimization. | | FGR & CSJ |
| 6. Victim assistance | R19. Improved State's capacity for comprehensive assistance and protection of victims and eliminating of National and municipal re-victimization. | | PDDH |
| 6. Victim assistance | R19. Improved State's capacity for comprehensive assistance and protection of victims and eliminating of National and municipal re-victimization. | | MINSAL, CONNA, DAV. |
| 6. Victim assistance | R19. Improved State's capacity for comprehensive assistance and protection of victims and eliminating of National and municipal re-victimization. | | CONNA, MINSAL |
| 6. Victim assistance | R19. Improved State's capacity for comprehensive assistance and protection of victims and eliminating of National and municipal re-victimization. | | FGR, PNC and CONNA |
| 6. Victim assistance | R19. Improved State's capacity for comprehensive assistance and protection of victims and eliminating National re-victimization. | | MINSAL; SIS/Ciudad Mujer |
| 6. Victim assistance | R19. Improved State's capacity for comprehensive assistance and protection of victims and eliminating National re-victimization. | | CSJ-Judicial Investigation, FGR Prosecutor Inspection (administrative responsibility)/DGCP |
| 6. Victim assistance | R19. Improved State's capacity for comprehensive assistance and protection of victims and eliminating National re-victimization. | | CSJ-Judicial Investigation, FGR Prosecutor Inspection (administrative responsibility)/DGCP |
| 6. Victim assistance | R19. Improved State's capacity for comprehensive assistance and protection of victims and eliminating National re-victimization. | | CSJ-Judicial Investigation, FGR Prosecutor Inspection (administrative responsibility)/DGCP |
| Justice Sector | R20. Increase the coverage and quality of municipal services to provide immediate assistance and protection National to victims. | | To be defined |
| Justice Sector | R.21 Institutions responsible for security and criminal justice function as one single system. | National | UTE |
| Justice Sector | R.21 Institutions responsible for security and criminal justice function as one single system. | National | DIGESTYC (Survey on Victimization and Perception of Insecurity in the context of PESS/Culture of Peace Survey) |





Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Ciudadana
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El Servicio
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