



Proyecto de Prevención de la Violencia y del  
Crimen a Nivel Comunitario



# **Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project** *(Proyecto de Prevención de la Violencia y del Crimen a Nivel Comunitario)*

**Second Annual Report**  
**January through December 2009**

**January 30, 2010**

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by RTI International.

# **Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project (*Proyecto de Prevención de la Violencia y del Crimen a Nivel Comunitario*)**

Second Annual Report from January through December 2009

Cooperative Agreement No. 519-A-00-08-00010-00  
January 14, 2008–January 31, 2010

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## List of Acronyms

AOTR	Agreement Officer's Technical Representative
ARENA	<i>Alianza Republicana Nacionalista de El Salvador</i>
ASCIA	<i>Asociación Salvadoreña para la Promoción de las Ciencias Sociales y la Administración</i>
CASSA	<i>Compañía Azucarera Salvadoreña S.A.</i>
CAM	Municipal Police ( <i>Cuerpo de Agentes Municipales</i> )
CBO	community-based organization
CD-ROM	compact disc read-only memory
CDE	<i>Consejo Directivo Escolar</i>
CECI	Centre for International Studies and Cooperation
CNR	National Land Registry Center ( <i>Centro Nacional de Registros</i> )
CNSP	National Council for Public Safety ( <i>Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Pública</i> )
COMURES	Council of Salvadoran Municipalities ( <i>Corporación de Municipalidades de la República de El Salvador</i> )
COP	Chief of Party
CS	cost-sharing
CVP	crime and violence prevention
CVPP	Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEPADE	<i>Fundación Empresarial para el Desarrollo Educativo</i>
FISDL	<i>Fondo de Inversión Social para el Desarrollo Local</i>
FMLN	<i>Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional</i>
FUMA	<i>Fundación Maquilishuat</i>
FUNDI	<i>Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Integral</i>
FUNDASAL	<i>Fundación Salvadoreña de Desarrollo y Vivienda Mínima</i>
FUNDAUNGO	<i>Fundación Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo</i>
FUNPRES	<i>Fundación para la Educación Especial</i>
FUSAL	<i>Fundación Salvadoreña para la Salud y el Desarrollo Humano</i>
GAO	Government Accountability Office (USG)
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOES	Government of El Salvador
HCOLC	Host Country-owned Local Currency
ICPC	International Centre for the Prevention of Crime
IDHUCA	<i>Instituto de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas (UCA)</i>
IIEC	Inter-institutional Executive Committee

IIWG	Inter-institutional Work Group
ILEA	International Law Enforcement Academy
INSAFORP	<i>Instituto Salvadoreño de Formación Profesional</i>
IOL	Forensic Medicine Institute ( <i>Instituto de Medicina Legal</i> )
ISNA	<i>Instituto Salvadoreño de la Niñez y la Adolescencia</i>
ISSS	Salvadoran Social Security Institute ( <i>Instituto Salvadoreño de Seguro Social</i> )
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MINED	Ministry of Education ( <i>Ministerio de Educación</i> )
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSPAS	Ministry of Health ( <i>Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social</i> )
MSPJ	Ministry of Public Safety and Justice ( <i>Ministerio de Seguridad Pública y Justicia</i> )
NA	not applicable
NGO	nongovernmental organization
OCAVI	Central American E-Observatory on Violence ( <i>Observatorio Centroamericano sobre Violencia</i> )
OEI	<i>Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos</i>
PCPP	Participatory Crime Prevention Plan
PMEP	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
PNC	National Civilian Police ( <i>Policía Nacional Civil</i> )
PNPS	National Social Peace and Prevention Plan ( <i>Plan Nacional de Prevención y Paz Social</i> )
PSP	participatory strategic planning
RECODEL	<i>Red de Cooperantes para el Desarrollo Local</i>
RFA	Request for Application
RNP	<i>Red Nacional de Pastores Torre Fuerte</i>
RTI	Research Triangle Institute
SAE	Secretariat for Strategic Affairs ( <i>Secretaría de Asuntos Estratégicos</i> )
SSDTD	Sub-Secretariat for Territorial Development and Decentralization ( <i>Sub-Secretaría de Desarrollo Territorial y Descentralización</i> )
STTA	short-term technical assistance
SJ	Youth Secretariat ( <i>Secretaría de la Juventud</i> )
SWOT	strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats
TORs	Terms of Reference
TRC	Technical Review Committee
U.S.	United States
UEES	<i>Universidad Evangélica de El Salvador</i>
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

WOLA

Washington Office on Latin America

# Introduction

Despite progress toward stability and democracy, El Salvador continues to suffer high levels of crime that weaken citizen security, hinder economic development, and undermine democratic development. Youth gangs and gender-based violence are salient features of this phenomenon, but sources of insecurity are not limited to them. Although the newly elected local and national government officials are increasingly investing in prevention, the main public response, historically, has been to strengthen law enforcement. However, this action alone is insufficient to resolve the problem. A combination of prevention, law enforcement, and justice—with the active involvement of communities, municipalities, civil society, and the private sector—is required to reduce crime and violence and rebuild citizen confidence.

This second annual report, for the period January through December 2009, was produced by the RTI International and Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) team, which is jointly carrying out the Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Project (CVPP) in El Salvador, since January 2008.

This report describes the project's key activities and achievements during its second year of operations, and outlines activities planned for the first quarter of 2010. It also includes an analysis of progress and challenges to date, and a cumulative summary of training sessions held since project start up. Finally, it includes: monitoring and evaluation (M&E) charts (*Section 5*).

During 2009, the team and its partners carried out several key activities described below, per the results sought by CVPP. This work was accomplished amidst an electoral context during the first quarter and the subsequent post-electoral environment, in which both municipal and national governments experienced important changes, having celebrated municipal, legislative, and presidential elections.

The year was also marked by a substantial increase in the homicide rate, which went from 55 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2008 to an estimated 72 per 100,000 in 2009, making El Salvador one of the most violent countries in Latin America and the world. According to preliminary numbers from the National Civilian Police (PNC), 4,365 individuals were murdered in 2009, a new high since 1992, the year when El Salvador signed its Peace Accords that put an end to 12 years of civil war.

## **Citizen Participation in Crime Prevention**

- I. Technical assistance and capacity building were provided to 15 communities working in four Inter-institutional Work Group (IIWGs) in San Salvador, Izalco, Armenia, and Altavista. Mayors and council persons, community leaders and youth, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), the police, health and education ministries, private sector companies, and other public and private actors take part

in these groups. The Altavista IIWG is also the first inter-municipal group of its kind in El Salvador, regrouping Tonacatepeque, San Martín, and Ilopango, because they all share territories in the Altavista residential area.

- II. In Santa Tecla, technical assistance continued throughout the year to the Inter-institutional Council on Crime Prevention, bolstering the city's crime prevention observatory and policies. As of the second quarter of 2009, the observatory had its own local staff and building, dedicated 100 percent to its mandate. In spite of political changes at the national level, the Santa Tecla observatory continues to have commitment from all national level agencies.
- III. Until December 31, 2009, 20 CVPP-funded grants were either under way (12) or had concluded (8), having been carried out by implementers and monitored by the CVPP team and the IIWGs in Altavista (6), Izalco (3), San Salvador (4), Armenia (2), and Santa Tecla (1). One initiative was implemented in the greater San Salvador area (*Atletas Contra el SIDA*). One was carried out nationally (FUNDAUNGO), and the *Empresarios Juveniles* and FUNPRES initiatives were conducted simultaneously in Altavista, Izalco, and Armenia.
- IV. During the second year of CVPP, several experience exchange meetings were held with all five IIWGs to stimulate cross-fertilization of processes and lessons learned while further motivating participants.
- V. In December, the CVPP was invited by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime to present successes and lessons learned in developing and carrying out alliances with the private sector, as part of an international seminar held in Montreal, Canada, that gathered more than 300 participants from 40 countries.

### **Policies and Best Practices in Crime Prevention**

- VI. As part of its work with the Government of El Salvador (GOES), the CVPP team, together with the Agreement Officer's Technical Representative (AOTR) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), held several meetings with officials from the newly created Sub-Secretariat for Territorial Development and Decentralization (SSDTD), contributing substantially to the government's plans of creating Municipal Crime Prevention Councils, following the project-supported IIWG model.
- VII. An analytical inventory and of crime prevention policies and strategies in El Salvador and Central American was carried out with FUNDAUNGO, an NGO with a proven record of accomplishments in public policy.
- VIII. As part of CVPP's systematization, development of a training manual on how to preventively address the issue of crime and violence from the local perspective was entrusted to a local organization (ASCIA), which has experience in developing such materials for local governments. CVPP is working directly with ASCIA on the manual, which should be published in the first quarter of 2010.

- IX. Throughout 2009, at least 16 public events and/or training sessions were held with a total of approximately 1,420 project stakeholders from IIWGs, the government of El Salvador (GOES), civil society, municipalities, and the private sector.
- X. Three baseline studies in citizen security were conducted and publicly presented in San Salvador, Armenia, and Izalco, in collaboration with youth, the IIWGs, and the PNC. These studies, which will enable impact evaluations to be conducted in 2010, include crime maps, victimization surveys, and police statistics.
- XI. An impact evaluation study was completed in Altavista, with support from the UEES and the CNSP, who had carried out the initial baseline study in 2007. This impact study is the first of its kind in El Salvador and Central America.
- XII. As part of its communications strategy, throughout 2009, CVPP
  - a) Received coverage from national newspapers (*La Prensa Gráfica* and *El Diario de Hoy*) interested in some of the success stories of the IIWGs in Armenia, Izalco, and Altavista).
  - b) Produced five bilingual CVPP electronic newsletters and distributed them to more than 600 contacts throughout the Americas.
  - c) Maintained 15 project documents posted to the Central American E-Observatory on Violence (OCAVI) and available at [www.ocavi.com](http://www.ocavi.com).
  - d) Carried out meetings with private sector businesses interested in supporting the crime prevention media campaign *Aquí No Cabe la Violencia*, such as Wal-Mart Central America, *3 Puntos* retail store, and *Grupo Radio Estereo*.
  - e) Distributed through the IIWGs for use in schools 12,000 crime and violence prevention comic books produced with support from the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD).
  - f) Received a short-term visit from a volunteer professional photographer, J.F. Lemire, from CECI Montreal, who took high-quality photographs of four of the project's IIWGs—Armenia, Izalco, San Salvador, and Altavista.
  - g) Obtained from *Grupo Radio Estereo* airtime to broadcast radio jingles on several radio stations with messages featuring *Félix and Pax*, the CVPP-developed characters that embody positive values and nonviolence.
  - h) Obtained from *La Prensa Gráfica* a full page of recurring space within its weekly children's magazine, *Palomitas de Papel*, with a distribution of 100,000 issues, to include communications and games that transmit messages from *Félix and Pax*.
  - i) Obtained from Wal-Mart the authorization to organize information booths in three supermarkets located in Armenia, Izalco, and Altavista, allowing the IIWGs and local youth to disseminate information with the *Félix and Pax* characters.
  - j) Obtained from local television stations (TCS and *Canal 33*) and radio stations (*Club de los Peques* and Radio UPA) airtime during children's programming for interviews and interactive segments with *Félix and Pax* and the spokespersons from the San Salvador IIWG.

## **Project Management, Development, Short-term Technical Assistance, and Cost-Share**

- XIII. The CVPP team produced its annual work plan for 2009, two quarterly reports, and one semiannual report, and presented them for approval to USAID.
- XIV. RTI and CECI jointly produced, during the last quarter, a new Request for Application (RFA) in response to USAID's request for a proposal that would extend CVPP until September 2011, increasing its budget by \$5M, and adding Activity 3 – Merida Initiative.
- XV. Until the end of the fourth quarter of 2009, CVPP generated in-kind and cash contributions for cost-share totaling \$959,683.69 from municipalities, implementers, and the private sector as complements to the grants approved in San Salvador, Altavista, Armenia, Izalco, and Santa Tecla.
- XVI. As a result of Hurricane Ida (November 7, 2009) and the damages suffered in Altavista and San Salvador, CECI carried out a fundraising campaign in Canada, achieving over C\$350,000, which will be invested through the IIWGs in these two locations in humanitarian aid and risk mitigation; and through housing reconstruction and rehabilitation, contributions which will support the victims of this natural disaster while substantially increasing the RTI/CECI cost-share for CVPP.

# **1. Activity 1 – Municipality-led, Community-based Crime and Violence Prevention**

## **1.1 Key Activities**

In spite of the national increase in homicides and extortions, and the general perception that lack of safety is the main problem facing Salvadorans, the project-supported IIWGs continue to consolidate themselves, having benefited from renewed political support from newly (re)elected officials, and continuous technical and financial support from CVPP.

In Santa Tecla, in order to strengthen the Crime Observatory with greater coordination and hot-spot mapping capabilities, the IDHUCA grant is wrapping up its support to the municipality and the Inter-institutional Council on Crime Prevention. The observatory's new office building was inaugurated in September by the mayor, government officials, representatives from civil society, and other donors. The municipality's cost-share contribution largely exceeds what was originally committed by Santa Tecla. Among key activities was the installation of 165 street lamps in areas that were identified as dangerous by local actors and confirmed by crime data gathered from the observatory.

As complement to the support given to the Crime Observatory, RTI's information technology team provided support and training for the implementation of crime and violent incident reports, using 3G telephone technology. The software has been developed and seven telephone units have been deployed to PNC and Municipal Police (CAM) officers for

a pilot test. A total of 40 officers participated in two-day training sessions to prepare for the pilot test requirements.

In La Chacra, San Salvador, the IIWG carried out its annual planning exercise for 2010, while supervising the close out of the four projects that were carried out under the small grants program through 2008–2009:

- FUNDASAL concluded a new park and remodeled two community centers, which benefit approximately 2,000 people. It concentrated its efforts on training community leaders on how to sustainably maintain these facilities.
- FEPADE implemented its vocational training program for 390 youths who have received their diplomas. Some of them, along with community leaders, took part in subsequent workshops in project management.
- *Fundación Maquilishuat* (FUMA) concluded its social services, including sex education, computer-based resource centers, training in positive values, and counseling for 735 children and adolescents.
- *Fe y Alegría* wound down its after-school activities, vocational training, and psychological counseling with 1,760 students and teachers, having renewed its interest in ensuring the sustainability of CVPP's support in 2010.
- The IIWG is in the process of adding surrounding communities to the group, regardless of the possibility of continuing to receive direct cash support from CVPP.

In Armenia, City Hall approved a municipal ordinance (by-law) that gives legal status to the IIWG. The World Vision project concluded, having improved sports facilities in four schools, although this NGO had to provide additional resources to repair some of the infrastructures that were faulty. In addition, the municipality has confirmed its agreement to co-invest in the construction of a new community center in the San Damian neighborhood. During last quarter, the Armenia IIWG presented a new proposal to CVPP's grants fund, which was approved for \$70,075.00. This new initiative will benefit 2,400 students and community leaders in Armenia.

In Izalco, the IIWG was also legalized by the municipality and has been working closely with CARE, FEPADE, and Junior Achievements—NGOs that have all concluded projects under the small grants program, having benefited approximately 11,375 youth and adults. The implementation of the CARE project had some difficulties due to the IIWG's questioning of budget issues and CARE's reticence to heed the IIWG's recommendations. In spite of this, the IIWG is solidly established and one of its *fortes* is in carrying out cultural activities with youth in local schools. As in Armenia, the Izalco IIWG presented a new initiative that was approved as part of the small grants fund for \$42,197.00. This project will benefit 1,300 families in Izalco.

## 1.2 Achievements

### ***Sub-Activity 1.1 – Select target municipalities and communities***

CVPP is at work in five municipalities. The first four were selected according to predefined criteria, including high crime rates, political will of local governments, and the existence of participatory development mechanisms. In this way, San Salvador, Armenia, Izalco, and Tonacatepeque (Altavista) were initially selected and memoranda of understanding (MOUs) were signed with each local government. For focalization purposes, 14 communities were initially selected in these four municipalities, using a distinct set of criteria. Afterward, the IIWG in Altavista was expanded to include San Martín and Ilopango, increasing the number of communities (*Polígonos*) in this locality, as listed below:

#### **San Salvador (District no. 6)**

La Chacra  
Quiñónez I  
Quiñónez II  
Francisco Morazán

#### **Armenia**

Barrio Nuevo  
Barrio San Sebastián  
Colonia San Fernando  
Colonia San Damián

#### **Izalco**

Barrio San Juan  
Colonia Santa Emilia  
Barrio Santa Cruz  
Las Palmeras

#### **Altavista**

Tonacatepeque: blocks no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, & 14  
Ilopango: blocks A, D, & Roundabout  
San Martín: blocks no. 31, 41, 51, 52

CVPP's fifth municipality of intervention, Santa Tecla, was chosen based on its proven track record in participatory development and prevention policies, and due to the existence of an Inter-institutional Council on Crime Prevention and a Crime Observatory that strengthening.

### ***Sub-Activity 1.2 – Fortify links between local and national level crime and violence prevention (CVP) programs and actors***

In all five of the CVPP locations, the IIWGs continue to bring together representatives from at-risk communities, municipalities, national government, and civil society, including personnel from: COMURES, NGOs, PNC, the Ministry of Education (MINED), Ministry of Health (MSPAS), National Council for Public Safety (CNSP), Salvadoran Social Security Institute (ISSS), and Ministry of Justice and Public Safety (MJSP), and more recently from the SSDTD. The numerous workshops, training sessions, meetings, and special events in each IIWG create many opportunities for citizen participation in prevention activities. Although the participation of national authorities was affected by the political changes

resulting from the electoral process in the first quarter of 2009, the authorities are now taking part in all municipalities.

During CVPP's second year, several inter-institutional exchange events were held for all the IIWGs. These day-long workshops allowed members from public and private sectors to enrich their own experience by presenting it to fellow workers from other municipalities, allowing for the horizontal exchange of mutual strengths, weaknesses, and lessons learned.

Throughout the year, the USAID/CVPP team met three times with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) officials to offer coordination and tools, as UNDP plans to invest in crime prevention and impact evaluation in San Salvador and elsewhere in the country. Although these encounters were cordial, they have not yet yielded any results. The team's perception is that UNDP's approach seems to be overly theoretical and that it is not truly willing to coordinate with CVPP.

As requested by the U.S. Department of Justice and the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA), the project will conduct a study visit to Armenia for more than 40 participants—police, prosecutors, and public defenders—from Central America and the Caribbean taking part in the annual anti-gang summit in October 2010.

### ***Sub-Activity 1.3 – Foster planning and implementation of municipality-led community-based CVP programs***

Since project start up, the strategic planning processes implemented have served to establish the name, mission, vision, and logo in each municipality. More importantly, CVPP's technical assistance, based on participatory strategic planning methodologies and proven crime prevention models, has enabled the IIWGs to establish participatory prevention plans. These plans were incorporated into the terms of reference (TORs) for grants competitions and were subsequently included in the project proposals presented by the NGOs that applied for funding. The applications were reviewed by the IIWGs and RTI, further empowering the members in monitoring projects in their localities.

### ***Sub-Activity 1.4 – Implement competitive small grants program***

During the last quarter of 2009, the following two grants were approved:

- Izalco IIWG, which is carrying out a community-based prevention project that includes several components, with a strong focus on providing vocational training and recreational activities for youth at risk (USAID contribution: \$42,197.00 and cost-share: \$9,905.00).
- Armenia IIWG, which is implementing an initiative that includes providing kids with recreational activities during their vacation, as well as vocational with significant cost share from the Swiss Contac company and the Salvadoran Institute for Professional Training (INSAFORP) (USAID contribution: \$70,074.40, and cost-share: \$17,035.00).

Overall, 100 percent of funds earmarked for grants under Activities 1 and 2 (\$600,000 and \$300,000, respectively) has been pledged. Also, the \$375,000 allocated for grants per Amendment #4 was pledged when the newly elected mayors took office. They, along with the IIWGs, established how these funds were used. From these funds, \$158,000 was invested in Altavista (FUNDASAL, \$152,000, and FUNPRES, \$6,000). The rest was committed to Izalco, Armenia, San Salvador, and Santa Tecla, as well as to the comparative study on prime prevention policies from El Salvador and Central America that FUNDAUNGO carried out.

To date, in-kind cost-share has been provided by implementing partners (NGOs), community volunteers, and the municipalities. Junior Achievements, however, brought private sector cash contributions from Shell Oil Company, *Fundación Poma*, *AES El Salvador*, and *Compañía Azucarera Salvadoreña*, totaling \$44,744 generated under Activities 1 and 2; and FUSAL brought \$25,366 in cash from *Grupo Roble* under Activity 2.

Until December 31, 2009, CVPP has generated in-kind and cash contributions totaling \$959,683.69 from municipalities, implementers, communities and the private sector as complements to the grants approved in all of the project's five locations: San Salvador, Santa Tecla, Armenia, Izalco, and Altavista (Tonacatepeque, San Martín, Ilopango).

#### ***Sub-Activity 1.5 –Build local capacity to monitor progress and evaluate results***

During the second year of CVPP, the 2007–2009 impact evaluation study was completed for Altavista. Also, the citizen security baseline studies for Izalco, Armenia, and San Salvador were conducted. The tools used in these studies, approved by the RTI social and statistical sciences team and Institutional Review Board, include household surveys, hot-spot maps, and police statistics. In all four locations, the conclusions of the baseline studies and evaluation impacts were presented to members of the IIWGs, who gained a better understanding of the security situation that prevails in their location, as a result of the study.

#### ***Sub-Activity 1.6 –Promote replication and sustainability***

During this period, a sub-contract was awarded to ASCIA (*Asociación Salvadoreña para la Promoción de las Ciencias Sociales y la Administración*) to produce a detailed procedural manual on how to establish locally based violence prevention programs akin to the CVPP model. This training manual will be distributed to local governments throughout the country as part of an agreement with COMURES.

Since project start up, several activities have been carried out in keeping with this sub-activity and the larger objective to establish synergies among project partners and increase visibility for CVP as a means to achieving sustainability and replicating the model.

The following is a list of these activities and achievements to date:

- CVPP has systematized Altavista's experience through the grant awarded to the UEES. The systematization and CD-ROM were distributed to members of the other IIWGs during a public event held in the first quarter of 2009.

- Several experience exchange workshops have been carried out between the IIWGs; the most recent one took place in mid-December—brining together Izalco, Armenia, San Salvador, and Altavista.
- A professional 30-minute documentary video with testimonies from the Altavista experience was produced and disseminated.
- The *Félix and Pax – Aquí No Cabe la Violencia* crime prevention media campaign was launched. The *3 Puntos* retail store, FEPADE, *Radio Estereo*, *Grupo Roble*, and APEX BBDO all sponsored this event, attended by representatives from several companies and media.
- *Grupo Radio Estereo* broadcasted radio clips featuring *Félix and Pax* and their messages for prevention aimed at children and youth.
- At least 80 percent of the 15,000 copies of the *Félix and Pax* crime prevention comic booklet that were produced with support from the U.S. DOD were distributed to students ages 8 to 12 who attend schools that take part in CVPP throughout the country.
- The CVPP team was invited by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) to present its successes and pitfalls involving the private sector during an international conference that was held in Montreal in December 2009.
- The CVPP team was invited by USAID to present its experience during an international symposium on youth at risk to be held in Washington, DC, in January 2010.
- Fifteen documents produced by CVPP were uploaded into OCAVI at [www.ocavi.com](http://www.ocavi.com), and the first five issues of CVPP’s bilingual e-newsletter were produced and distributed to more than 600 contacts throughout the Americas.
- Municipal ordinances (by-laws) legalizing the IIWGs in Armenia and Izalco were approved in both municipalities;
- The Altavista IIWG has grown to include the three municipalities that make up this micro-region of 90,000 inhabitants—Tonacatepeque, San Martín, and Ilopango.
- During the period, Wal-Mart provided CVPP IIWG in Armenia, Izalco, and Altavista space during the weekend to have a booth for *Félix, Pax*, and member of the groups to provide information to the supermarket clients in each community of the IIWG activities.

### 1.3 Challenges

Although CVPP has surpassed its cost-share target of \$664,800, one of the main challenges remains to bring more private sector contributions. This is a slow process, made more difficult by the economic crisis and the uncertainties that were generated by the recent national elections. It also creates a good deal of work for the team members, who spend a

portion of their time fostering these synergies, implementing them, and recording them so that they can be accounted for.

In Santa Tecla, although the observatory has put in place new data collection and analysis procedures, the challenge now is to map these data through a new cell phone-based technology to be adopted by the municipality, PNC, and the Forensic Medicine Institute (IML). The other pending activity is to fully use this information—analyzing it and establishing new prevention policies.

In Izalco, one of the main challenges is to better integrate the Mayor and his staff as part of the IIWG. Another priority is to better disseminate the work accomplished by the work group both locally and nationally, so that it can have greater momentum in its prevention activities. In addition, as is the case in all of CVPP's locations, greater emphasis should be on working with families and on the issue of intra-familial (domestic) violence.

In Armenia, as is the case in Izalco, one of the main challenges is to strengthen the capacities of the IIWG so it can manage its own funds, such as those from the CVPP grants program. Another challenge is to involve the private sector to a greater extent, although this has been achieved somewhat with Swiss Contac. Finally, the Armenia IIWG needs to involve a greater number of leaders and youth and carry out more activities in the four focal communities selected by CVPP, if we want to have an impact on these localities.

In District 6 of San Salvador, the individualism of the four selected communities has lessened thanks to the project's efforts to promote greater synergy among local leaders. Unfortunately, due to political divisions at the community level, the municipality has reduced its support, and the CVPP team has invested significant efforts in getting the Mayor and his team back on board so the project can maintain its support in 2010.

#### **1.4 Planned Activities for the Next Quarter**

- A new amendment of the RTI Cooperative Agreement will be signed, the 2010 work plan and M&E plan will be developed, and the RTI-CECI sub-agreement will be amended for the 2010–2011 period.
- A new consolidation/expansion strategy will be developed for the 2010–2011 period, considering the add-on to CVPP that USAID has requested and the new Activity 3 that will be implemented (Merida Initiative).
- In all municipalities, technical assistance will continue to be provided to the IIWGs to reinforce their capabilities for project supervision, financial sustainability, and to establish the 2010 work plans.
- New municipalities of intervention will be chosen, per the methodology being used by the joint USAID-RTI/CECI-Creative Associates-Vanderbilt University team.
- Impact evaluations based on the baseline studies carried out in Armenia, Izalco, and San Salvador will be conducted.

- The FUNPRES Creative Conflict Resolution project, previously supported by DPK Consulting-USAID, will become an integral part of the program in the schools attended by children in project communities.
- The detailed procedural manual on how to implement local crime and violence prevention programs will be concluded and published with ASCIA and COMURES.
- In Santa Tecla, the IDHUCA project will close down and plan its second phase, while implementation of a grant equivalent to \$250,000, received from Qualcomm Reach Communications, will continue to strengthen the observatory's crime mapping capabilities with a new geographic information system (GIS).
- In Armenia and Izalco the IIWG will continue to implement their new projects supported and administered by the CVPP grants fund.
- In San Salvador, the *Fe y Alegría* will present a new proposal and, it is hoped, the municipality will commit new resources to the CVPP-supported IIWG in District 6.
- The *Félix and Pax – Aquí No Cabe la Violencia* crime prevention media campaign will continue, with support from *La Prensa Gráfica (Palomitas de Papel)*, and through *Félix and Pax* appearances in Wal-Mart stores in three CVPP locations (Armenia, Izalco, and Altavista), in close collaboration with the IIWGs.

## 2. Activity 2 – National Leadership and Support for Crime and Violence Prevention

### 2.1 Key Activities

Throughout its second year of operations, the CVPP team continued to work with the national government to reinforce its capacities to plan and carry out crime and violence prevention policies and plans. However, this support was made more difficult during the intense political campaign that occurred during the first quarter, considering that this became the priority of both national and local governments. After the elections, CVPP established new contacts with national government officials who took office on June 1, 2009. Per USAID guidance, the team renewed contact with the President of the CNSP, the Deputy Secretary for SSDTD, and the President of FISDL, organizations charged with defining and implementing new crime prevention policies, in collaboration with local governments, NGOs, community leaders, and the private sector. These contacts were useful, particularly with the SSDTD, since this new Secretariat took the lead in developing the new, decentralized crime prevention policy, to which the CVPP contributed substantially through numerous meetings and workshops.

## 2.2 Achievements

### ***Sub-Activity 2.1 – Improve the national policy framework for CVP programs, including the PNP***

An analytical inventory of crime prevention policies in El Salvador and other Central American countries (grant: \$23,134.49) was conducted with FUNDAUNGO. The study includes existing policies and strategies, and uses a series of 12 analytical criteria developed by the CVPP team. The objective of carrying out this study is to provide the GOES with a series of recommendations as to what should be included in future policies that will be developed and adopted by government officials.

Several meetings were held throughout 2009 with high-ranking officials from CNSP, FISDL, and SSDTD. Over the last quarter, the CVPP team intensified its work with SSDTD, which requested a systematized, electronic copy of several crime prevention tools developed since project start up. The project provided these tools and they were incorporated into the new national crime prevention policies.

Per the standard list of indicators for monitoring violence and its prevention, CVPP completed its baseline studies in Armenia, Izalco, and San Salvador, and completed an impact evaluation in Altavista. The baselines include four categories, each with a subset of indicators: (1) community infrastructure, (2) crime hot-spot map, (3) crime statistics, and (4) victimization survey. PNC provided crime statistics in all of the project's locations, ensuring useful information to evaluate crime tendencies and project impacts.

### ***Sub-Activity 2.2 – Enhance coordination mechanisms for PNPS implementation***

The first phase of CVPP's support in Altavista with Host-country Local Currency (HCLOC) funds ended on March 31, 2009. These activities substantially reinforced the crime prevention model that was established with CVPP assistance. With the \$300,000 seed money reserved for this purpose, the following six grants were carried out in this high-risk neighborhood: (1) FUSAL, social infrastructure; (2) FEPADE, vocational training; (3) RNP, after-school activities, arts, and culture; (4) UEES, systematization and evaluation; (5) Junior Achievements, entrepreneurship; and (6) a second FUSAL initiative (community organization and sustainability). A seventh project for \$152,000 was approved by the Altavista IIWG, based on its priorities for 2009. This initiative, carried out by FUNDASAL during the last quarter, allowed for the rehabilitation of nine public parks while reinforcing community organization and youth leadership across the three municipalities that make up Altavista (Tonacatepeque, San Martín, and Ilopango).

Also in regard to Sub-Activity 2.2, CVPP has had limited success to date in promoting implementation of the COMURES-PNC agreement, because this accord has not been a top priority for either of these institutions. However, the new Minister for Justice and Public Safety has instructed PNC to put into practice the accord with local mayors, confirming the CVPP forecast that the post-electoral context would facilitate its implementation.

### ***Sub-Activity 2.3 –Facilitate private sector involvement***

In spite of the international financial crisis, CVPP has continued to obtain pledges for contributions from private companies interested in investing in crime prevention. Specifically, Shell Oil, *Grupo Roble*, APEX BBDO, *Jaguar Sportic*, *3 Puntos*, *La Prensa Gráfica*, *Grupo Radio Estereo*, and Wal-Mart Central America have contributed cash, building materials, sports equipment, human resources, promotional T-shirts, airtime, and space within newspapers and department stores, as cost-share contributions and for the *Félix and Pax* crime prevention media campaign.

### ***Sub-Activity 2.4 –Systematize and disseminate successful initiatives at the national and local levels***

Throughout its second year, the CVPP team continued applying its crime prevention model in focal municipalities, while using local development and crime prevention strategies. These strategies include how to conduct local crime diagnosis, baseline studies, strengths-weaknesses-opportunities-threats (SWOT) workshops, strategic planning, and M&E of crime and violence. The strategies are carried out with local NGOs in collaboration with the IIWGs and youth in each locality. As part of this sub-activity, CVPP, in collaboration with UEES, produced the systematization and lessons learned from the Altavista prevention program carried out in support of the PNPS. Finally, the CVPP team is working with ASCIA to produce a detailed procedural training manual on how to implement community-based crime and violence prevention projects using the Inter-institutional Work Group model.

In addition, the CVPP team was invited to present some of its successes and lessons learned during international symposiums organized by ICPC in Montreal and USAID in Washington, bolstering the dissemination of the initiative internationally.

## **2.3 Challenges**

As part of Activity #2, the following are some of the main challenges facing the team:

- In Altavista, ensure sustainability of the seven projects carried out by strengthening community participation, social development, and municipal appropriation, as well as by achieving the legalization of the IIWG through a municipal ordinance that would be adopted by Tonacatepeque.
- Successfully conclude the analytical inventory study on crime prevention policies and disseminate it publicly in order to positively influence the GOES.
- Successfully conclude the procedural manual on how to implement community-based crime prevention programs and disseminate the publication to contribute to capacity building of local government officials who recently took office.
- Increase the project's visibility to positively influence public policies in community-based crime prevention with new local and national authorities.
- Consolidate the working relationship between CVPP and officials from GOES, specifically with SSDTD.

- Achieve greater buy-in from private sector representatives to secure pledges for cost-sharing and for crime prevention measures and for the media campaign.

#### **2.4 Planned Activities for Next Quarter**

- Conclude and present the FUNDAUNGO analytical inventory study of crime prevention policies and present it publicly.
- Continue to implement the communications activities with *Félix and Pax* in Walmart supermarkets and in the *Palomitas de Papel* magazine in *La Prensa Gráfica*.
- Complete the systematization of the CVPP model for establishing IIWGs through the sub-contract awarded to ASCIA.
- Update existing documents and upload new contents into CVPP's component within the OCAVI Web site.
- Begin implementation of CVPP's new strategy in municipalities that will be chosen as part of the new Activity 3 – Merida Initiative.

### **3. Analysis of Progress**

Since its start up two years ago, CVPP has accomplished a great deal under both activities, and the project has accomplished or surpassed the performance indicators included in the approved M&E plan. In spite of the electoral process of 2008–2009 and the alarming crime rates throughout the country, stakeholders consistently participate, and newly elected officials show keen interest in supporting prevention activities in their municipalities.

Although disbursements of the \$600,000 small grants fund under Activity 1 were somewhat less than expected due to unforeseen delays in participatory processes, they increased substantially as of the last quarter of 2008 and throughout 2009. For Activity 2, disbursement of the \$300,000 small grants HCLOC ended as planned in the second quarter of 2009. The extra \$370,000 injected into the Activity 1 small grants fund from the Cooperative Agreement's Amendment #4 was committed, in collaboration with newly elected municipal officials who took office on May 1, 2009. Overall, since project start up, a combined total of \$896,288.20 has been disbursed under Activities 1 and 2.

As part of Activity 1, work plan targets have been met on schedule and in some cases, ahead of schedule. All the baseline studies have been concluded. In Izalco and Armenia, the IIWGs are consolidated and have been legalized by municipal ordinances (by-laws), making it possible to carry out small grants through these local groups. In San Salvador, the IIWG is quite strong, in spite of the municipality's inconsistent participation. In Santa Tecla, the IDHUCA produced its expected results, and the municipality has shown keen interest in pursuing its capacity building through CVPP. In all municipalities, the grants have ended and transitional strategies have been put in place, considering the 2010–2011 add-on funding that USAID will inject into CVPP.

Under Activity 2, the project has largely met its work plan targets. The IIWG in Altavista has grown to include three municipalities and a greater number of youth and community leaders. The new FUNDASAL generated greater momentum useful to consolidate the thematic commissions and ensure the sustainability of the rehabilitated sports complex. The new administration in Tonacatepeque and the strong political interest shown by San Martín and Ilopango have bolstered local appropriation and provided additional resources to maintain the sports complex and the other eight public parks that have been rehabilitated. Although the process took somewhat longer than expected, a comprehensive set of indicators and baseline studies have been applied in Armenia, Izalco, and San Salvador, and the impact study has been conducted in Altavista, demonstrating an improvement in citizen security in the zone of intervention. The 15 documents uploaded into OCAVI, the systematization produced of the lessons learned from Altavista, and the documentary video developed with testimonials from the field all contribute to successful dissemination of crime prevention initiatives. The comparative study on crime prevention policies and the detailed procedural manual on how to implement local crime prevention efforts based on the CVPP model will also contribute to greater sustainability and replication of best practices, ultimately improving citizen security in high risk areas.

#### **4. Summary of Training (Cumulative Table)**

Since project start up in January 2008, the CVPP team has organized numerous training sessions, presentations, round tables, workshops, and experience exchanges. While most of these functions were held at the national level, some were organized locally in cities where the project is working, and some were held internationally. Most of these events were conducted for Salvadoran participants, and some were for representatives from the United States, and other countries from Central American and the Caribbean. Not all of these meetings were strictly educational, but they were all based on the project's model of intervention, emphasizing best practices for community-based crime prevention, such as the need for the municipalities' involvement and the importance of combining different approaches of socioeconomic prevention, recuperation of public spaces, and evaluation of project impacts and indicators. In this way, CVPP is contributing to strengthening public policies and inter-institutional efforts to tackle the complex issue of crime and violence.

Table 1 summarizes the training sessions, presentations, and workshops that CVPP has held during its first 24 months, and **Section 5** provides M&E indicators.

**Table 1: Training Sessions Conducted Since Project Start Up**  
(updated January 30, 2010)

Dates	Events	Number of Participants			Comments
		Women	Men	Total	
March 3, 2008	CVPP induction with mayors from high-risk municipalities	10	18	28	Mayors from 14 municipalities were invited to learn about the project and submit letters of interest in order to be considered as focal municipalities.
Various	Meetings with the IIEC's <i>petit comité</i> and high-ranking authorities from MSPJ, CNSP, and SNJ	5	8	13	Over the first 15 months, 15 meetings and training sessions have been held. They allowed project staff to train the <i>petit comité</i> on how to prioritize and outsource the pilot projects that were carried out in Altavista. Other meetings with high-ranking officials were conducted to inform them and obtain their political backing.
March 13, 2008	Information meeting with local universities	2	6	8	This meeting informed local universities and solicited their interest to obtain grant proposals that will reinforce the M&E of the project in the field.
April 9, 2008	Round table on the State of Crime Prevention in El Salvador ( <i>Conversatorio</i> )	12	14	26	This workshop enabled representatives from the U.S. to meet leaders from civil society involved in work with youth at risk. The U.S. representatives included human rights activist Constance Rice, a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) anti-gang unit, and U.S. Congress personnel who attended a gang reduction symposium in El Salvador.
April 14, 2008	CVPP RTI/CECI official launch	42	42	84	The project was officially launched by RTI, USAID, CNSP, and MSPJ officials presided the event. Several media were on hand, and the project's model of intervention was presented.
April 25, 2008	Information workshop for NGOs interested in presenting a proposal to the first block grant process for Altavista	12	10	22	This workshop was attended by 14 organizations interested in presenting a pre-qualification proposal to the first competitive process. Of these 14 organizations, 11 presented a proposal and 5 were pre-selected, in collaboration with the PNPS IIEC.
Various	IIWG on crime prevention meetings and workshops in <b>Armenia</b>	11	20	31	These biweekly meetings allow locally elected officials, community leaders, police officers, CNSP representatives, NGOs, and other local authorities to follow up on crime prevention priorities and projects selected as part of the block grant process.
Various	IIWG on crime prevention meetings and workshops in <b>Izalco</b>	11	17	28	These biweekly meetings allow locally elected officials, community leaders, police officers, CNSP representatives, NGOs, and other local authorities to follow up on the crime prevention priorities and projects selected as

Dates	Events	Number of Participants			Comments
		Women	Men	Total	
					part of the block grant process.
Various	IIWG on crime prevention meetings and workshops in <b>San Salvador</b>	4	10	14	These biweekly meetings allow locally elected officials, community leaders, police officers, CNSP representatives, NGOs, and other local authorities to follow up on the crime prevention priorities and projects selected as part of the block grant process.
Various	IIWG on crime prevention meetings and workshops in <b>Altavista</b>	19	16	35	These biweekly meetings allow locally elected officials, community leaders, police officers, CNSP representatives, NGOs, and other local authorities to follow up on the crime prevention priorities and projects selected as part of the block grant process.
Various	Inter-institutional Council on Crime Prevention meetings in <b>Santa Tecla</b>	9	11	20	These meetings, organized by the municipality, allow the Council to follow up on crime prevention priorities including the reinforcement of Santa Tecla's Crime Observatory, supported by CVPP.
July 11, 2008	Information workshop for NGOs interested in presenting a proposal to the block grant competition for Armenia and Izalco	19	20	39	This workshop was attended by 15 organizations interested in presenting a pre-qualification proposal for one or both cities. Of these organizations, 9 presented proposals and 4 were pre-selected, in collaboration with the IIWGs.
July 15, 2008	Round table on Municipal Crime Observatories in El Salvador	35	38	73	This event included representatives from 4 observatories (Santa Tecla, San Martin, Ahuachapán, and Santa Ana) and a dozen other public and private organizations. It focused on the challenges facing these efforts led by the municipalities and CNSP.
September 23, 2008	Information workshop for NGOs interested in presenting a proposal to the small grants program in San Salvador.	14	8	22	This workshop was attended by 4 organizations interested in presenting a proposal. Five proposals were received, and 4 were pre-selected in collaboration with the IIWG.
November 14, 2008	Exchange of lessons learned among three IIWGs	17	24	41	This day-long workshop in Apaneca, attended by 3 IIWGs from Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Izalco, proved to be very useful to compare models and discuss lessons learned in each locality.
December 11, 2008	Presentation of Baseline Study in Altavista by UEES	19	33	52	This public presentation of the 2007 baseline study in Altavista was attended by staff from all 5 municipalities where CVPP is working, GOES officials, civil society experts, and community leaders.
March 27, 2009	Movie Night at the Park in the Altavista	312	337	649	As part of the RNP grant, this large-scale event was held in collaboration with the IIWG.

Dates	Events	Number of Participants			Comments
		Women	Men	Total	
	Sports Complex				A documentary video based on the Altavista experience was shown. This video was edited as part of a rock concert and also includes the <i>Félix and Pax</i> characters and nonviolence messages. The event was hosted by a professional master of ceremonies, and the public was invited to take part and win prizes.
March 31, 2009	Experience exchange among the 5 IIWGs and presentation of the Altavista systematization by the UEES	45	71	116	This half-day event, held in FEPADE with stakeholders from the 5 CVPP-supported IIWGs, served to disseminate the Altavista model, including a documentary video and a CD-ROM that was distributed to assistants, with the impact survey and systematization of the IIWGs experience since 2006.
April 2, 2009	Dissemination of MINED-CVPP MOU for school principals and MINED staff from the National Youth Directorate	9	5	14	This half-day workshop served to disseminate the cooperation agreement that has since been signed between the project and the MINED, which facilitates participation of MINED staff and the usage of school installations for project activities.
May 9, 2009	Training session and workshop in peaceful coexistence	22	23	45	The day-long training session and workshop was held in Café Miranda, San Salvador, for 45 community leaders taking part in the San Salvador IIWG, to foster greater synergy and better relations among all those who live in La Chacra, an overcrowded and highly divisive urban context.
June 24, 2009	Official launch of CVPP's Media Prevention Campaign <i>Aquí No Cabe la Violencia</i>	36	41	77	This breakfast event was attended by several companies and media executives interested in supporting the media campaign. The APEX publicity agency presented the materials, while <i>Grupo Roble, 3 Puntos</i> , and FEPADE gave testimonials on their contributions to date. The event was very well covered by the media, resulting in several articles in print media, radio and television news coverage.
August 29, 2009	Experience exchange between the IIWGs of Izalco and Santa Tecla	12	26	38	This half-day event, held in Santa Tecla with stakeholders from both IIWGs, served to compare the strengths, weaknesses, and lessons learned by both boards.
August 29, 2009	Experience exchange between the IIWGs of San Salvador and Altavista	23	28	51	This half-day event, held in Club Salvadoreño Ilopango with stakeholders from both IIWGs, served to compare the strengths, weaknesses and lessons learned by both boards.
Aug. 14– Sep. 12, 2009	Creative Conflict Resolution course for IIWG members in Armenia	14	11	25	This 48-hour course of 3 modules was implemented by FUNPRES as part of its grant project supported under Activity 1.
July 24–	Creative Conflict	12	13	25	This 48-hour course, divided into 3 modules,

Dates	Events	Number of Participants			Comments
		Women	Men	Total	
Sep. 5, 2009	Resolution course for IIWG members in Izalco				was implemented by FUNPRES as part of its grant project supported under Activity 1.
August 13–Sep. 17, 2009	Creative Conflict Resolution course for IIWG members in Altavista	12	30	32	This 48-hour course, divided into 3 modules, was implemented by FUNPRES as part of its grant project supported under Activity 1.
October 15, 2009	Intensive training seminar for IIWG members as spokespersons	10	6	16	This 6-hour seminar was developed by the Porter Novelli public relations agency for members from all 5 IIWGs at work with CVPP. The goal was to prepare them for greater media coverage of prevention projects.
October 22, 2009	Presentation of CVPP model of intervention and results obtained in Armenia	18	27	45	This 90-minute presentation, requested by the U.S. DOJ, was delivered to a public of the International Law Enforcement Agency (ILEA), in order to provide police officers and prosecutors from Central America with an example of a successful crime prevention strategy. The presentation was preceded by a field visit to Armenia with local IIWG actors.
December 7, 2009	CVPP presentation of Results and Pitfalls of Private Partnerships developed	12	23	35	The presentation, requested by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC), was delivered before a public of practitioners from over a twenty countries that took part in ICPC's international symposium on the state of the art of crime prevention.
Dec 18, 2009	Exchange of Lessons Learned among 4 IIWGs	49	37	86	This day-long workshop allowed representatives for the IIWGs of San Salvador, Altavista, Armenia and Izalco to exchange lessons learned and success stories since 2008.
January 16, 2010	Presentation of CVPP model, results, impacts, and lessons learned	53	48	101	CVPP was invited by USAID-Washington to present its work during the international symposium on youth at risk, attended by officials from USG, NGOs, private companies and think-tanks.
	<b>Totals:</b>	880	1,021	1,901	Participants: 46.3% women, 53.7% men

## 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

CVPP PERFORMANCE INDICATORS												
QUARTER: 8 (October–December)						YEAR: 2009						
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	MUNICIPALITIES											END-OF-PROJECT TARGET (***)
	ARMENIA		IZALCO		SAN SALVADOR		TONACATE PEQUE		TOTAL			
GLOBAL RESULT												
# of U.S. government-assisted communities in crime prevention programs	4 (Barrios Nuevo, San Juan and San Sebastián; Colonia San Damián)		4 (Colonias Las Palmeras and Santa Emilia; Barrios San Juan and Santa Cruz)		4 (Comunidades La Chacra, Quiñonez I or Privado I, Quiñonez II or Municipal, and Francisco Morazán I)		2 Altavista: Area adjacent to Sports Complex (Blocks 1, 2, 3, 5, I, N, O) Blocks 4 & 7		15 <sup>1</sup>		14	
RESULT 1: COMMUNITY-BASED CVP PROGRAMS IMPROVED AND EXPANDED												
1.A: # of targeted municipalities that have approved a CVP policy	0		0		1		0		1		3	
1.B: # of targeted municipal governments that have approved an ordinance recognizing a local CVP inter-institutional committee	1		1		0		0		2		3	
1.C: # of local CVP inter-institutional committees in targeted areas that have established a local IIWG	1		1		1		1		4		3	
1.D: # of women who have been elected to serve on the municipal CVP inter-institutional committee	Men (M)	Women (W)	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
	15	11	12	13	9	5	16	15	52	44	-	3
1.E: # of CVP IIWGs in targeted areas that have developed Municipal Crime Prevention Plans	1		1		1		1		4		3	
1.F: # CVP Inter-institutional Working Groups in targeted areas that have implemented one or more activities contemplated in their Municipal Crime Prevention Plans	1		1		1		1		4		3	
1.G: # of targeted municipalities that have systematically evaluated CVP programs according to evaluation criteria as advised by CVPP	0		0		0		1		1		3	

<sup>1</sup> Includes the Municipality of Santa Tecla.

CVPP PERFORMANCE INDICATORS												
QUARTER: 8 (October–December)						YEAR: 2009						
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	MUNICIPALITIES								TOTAL	END-OF-PROJECT TARGET (***)		
	ARMENIA		IZALCO		SAN SALVADOR		TONACATE PEQUE					
1.H: % of CVPP-approved grants with cost sharing (CS) from third-party contributions (e.g., cash, labour or in-kind)	1 grant carried out in Armenia, Izalco, and Tonacatepeque (Empresarios Juveniles): 100%; CS  2 grant: World Vision and MEPEPERSA: 100%; CS % range = [29-45]		3 grants (FEPADE, CARE, and MEPREDIZAL):  100%; CS % range = [19-48]		4 grants (FEPADE, Fe y Alegría, FUNDASAL and Fundación Maquilishuat) 100% CS % range = [57, 35, 51 & 41]		6 grants (FUSAL [2], FEPADE, RNP, UEES, Atletas contra el SIDA) 100%; CS % range = [45, 47, 22, 36, 37, respectively]		17 grants <sup>2</sup>  100%	95 %		
1.I: # of non-targeted municipalities that have established IIWGs based on the CVPP model	0		0		0		0		0	1		
1.J # of municipal staff in target areas who have received CVPP training in CVP modules and activities	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
	1	0	3	1	2	2	4	7	10	10	3	3
1. K # of community representatives (community-based organizations, local leaders, etc.) in target areas who have received CVPP training in CVP modules	11	2	43 (**)	25 (**)	6 (*)	24 (*)	16 (+)	15 (+)	76	66	15	15

(\*) A trainee is a person who has attended at least 75% of the planning meetings during the first quarter of 2009. Besides, it includes 4 men and 9 women that attended the course implemented during the fourth semester of 2009

(\*\*) Includes 9 men and 7 women who attended at least 80% of the 2 courses implemented during the last quarter of 2008. Also includes 25 men and 14 women who attended 4 workshops conducted in the first quarter of 2009. Besides, it includes 1 man and 1 woman that attended the course implemented during the fourth semester of 2009

(\*\*\*) Original target of 10 has been modified to 14, as result of Grant Amendment #4.

(+) These are the community representatives of blocks 4, 7, and N who have incorporated in the local IIWG for the second semester of 2008. It also includes the 2 men and 3 women who attended at least the 80% of the 5 courses implemented during the last quarter of 2008, and 5 men and 7 women who attended 100% of the two courses implemented during the first semester of 2009. Besides, it includes 6 men and 5 women that attended the course implemented during the fourth semester of 2009

<sup>2</sup> The total of 17 includes 16 grants carried out in Armenia, Izalco, San Salvador and Tonacatepeque plus the one carried out by IDHUCA in Santa Tecla.

CVPP PERFORMANCE INDICATORS								
QUARTER: 8 (October – December)				YEAR: 2009				
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	NATIONAL ENTITIES						TOTAL	END OF PROJECT TARGET

**RESULT 2: NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AND CRIME INCREASED**

2.A: # of targeted IIEC partner members who have made financial or in-kind contributions with HCOLC funds to CVPP projects							13	5			
	CNSP		MSPJ		SJ						
	7		4		2						
2.B: # of public safety initiatives self-initiated by targeted IIEC partner members based on the CVPP model	NA						1	1			
2.C: # of targeted municipalities that have shared risk map data with the PNC	NA						1	3			
2.D: # of GOES employees who have received CVPP training in CVP data collection and analysis according to the project-advised standard indicator list							M	W	M	W	
	CNSP		MSPJ		SJ						
	M	W	M	W	M	W					
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
2.E # of national level GOES staff who have received CVPP training in CVP modules and activities							M	W	M	W	
	CNSP		MSPJ		SJ						OTHERS
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W			
	3	0	1	2	0	0	6 (*)	9 (**)	8	8	3
2.F: # of targeted IIEC partner members who have collected standardized indicator data from the CVPP-advised list							0	3			
	CNSP		MSPJ		SJ						
	0		0		0						
2.G: # of CVP case studies produced by universities that have received CVPP grants	N.A						2 (+)	3			

(\*) Includes one person each from ISNA, PNC, and MINED participating in Altavista. Also includes 1 man from MINED who attended at least the 80% of the five courses implemented during the last quarter of 2008 and 1 man from the PNC who attended 100% of the training courses implemented during the first quarter of 2009. Besides, it includes 1 man from PNC/Ilopango who attended the course implemented during the fourth semester of 2009

(\*\*) Includes one person from the Health Unit and two from ISSS participating in Altavista. Also includes 1 woman from the Health Unit who attended at least the 80% of the 5 courses implemented during the last quarter of 2008; 2 women from the Salvadoran Social Security Institute (ISSS) Community Clinic, and 1 woman from the Health Unit who attended 100% the courses implemented in the first quarter of 2009. Besides, it includes 2 women that attended the course implemented during the fourth semester of 2009; 1 came representing ISSS, and other from the Health Unit, both located in Altavista

(+) Includes systematization of the MSPJ's Nocturnal Sports Program as well the Altavista Systematization, both produced in collaboration with UEES.