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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX II

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the annual action plan part II in favour of
El Salvador for 2023

Action Document for “EU-El Salvador Cooperation Facility Second Phase 2021-2024”

ANNUAL PROGRAMME/MEASURE

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation and action plan in the sense of Article 23(2) of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

ACTION SUMMARY TABLE	
1. Title OPSYS business reference Basic Act	EU-El Salvador Cooperation Facility Second Phase 2021-2024 OPSYS number: ACT-62038 CRIS number: Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI)- Global Europe
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in El Salvador
4. Programming document	Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for El Salvador 2021-2027
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
5. Priority Area(s), sectors	Support measures
6. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG (1 only): SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
7 a) DAC code(s)	43010 Multisector Aid

7 b) Main Delivery Channel @	European Union Institutions - 42000			
8. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education			
9. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	10. Internal markers	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective
Digitalisation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
11. Amounts concerned	Budget line: 14.020140 Total estimated cost: EUR 2 500 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 2 500 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
11. Type of financing and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality Direct management through: - Procurement			
12. Finance not linked to costs	Yes			
13. Relevant flagships from thematic programmes, such as Global Challenges or economic and investment plans	n/a			

1.2 Summary of the Action

El Salvador continues to face challenges in terms of security, inequality, poverty, gender violence, low economic growth, and vulnerability to climate change, which have all been exacerbated by the COVID-19. Recent political developments have raised concerns among civil society groups and international partners about the centralization of power in the Executive, who is pushing through his agenda. Nevertheless, the President continues to enjoy significant popular support. For the smooth implementation of the MIP 2021-2027, and to push the EU global priorities, such as the Green Deal, Digitalization and Migration, as well as the Team Europe Approach and the EFSD+ instruments, the EU Delegation will require specialized support.

This action constitutes the second batch of support measures for the MIP 2021-2027 for El Salvador, the first one being approved in 2021 and focusing mainly on communication and public diplomacy (LA/2021/043-195). The MIP contains three Priority Areas: Digital Transformation, Green Transition and Governance and Human Development. They will all contribute to the achievement of the strategic objective, which is fostering the green economic recovery, creating jobs and tackling inequalities, in particular the digital divide.

The Specific objective of the action is an Efficient implementation of the MIP 2021-2027 in El Salvador.

The action will mainly contribute to SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, as it will strengthen all aspects of EU cooperation in the country. It will also contribute to SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions through technical support to identify and formulate actions to implement the MIP and Team Europe Initiatives (TEI).

2 RATIONALE

2.1 General Context

Already before the pandemic El Salvador had been struggling with low levels of economic growth, as well as social and governance challenges. The election of President Nayib Bukele in 2019 represented a break with the previous political establishment of two political parties that fought during the civil war and signed the peace agreement (1980-1992). President Bukele continues to enjoy strong support; in the 2021 legislative elections the President's party, Nuevas Ideas, and its allies, won an outright majority in the Legislative Assembly. It is expected that this majority will facilitate the implementation of government policies and long-term objectives related to the post-COVID recovery. Nevertheless, as outlined in the latest RMF (July 2021), the administration's lack of transparency, confrontational approach and authoritative drift have raised concerns among opposition politicians and civil society organizations about the actual separation of powers (1.2(8) was increased from "moderate" to "substantial" in RMF) and the centralization of decision-making in the Executive. President Bukele's announcement that he would run for President again despite the interpretation of the constitution has also raised concerns among observers. A prolonged state of exception in 2022 to combat gang violence has led to a significant decrease in the murder rate, and enjoys widespread support among the population, has nevertheless also heightened concerns about human rights.

Fighting organized crime is a government priority, and it has been successful in curving the homicide rate in 2020 to 3.4 homicides per 100 000 inhabitants (6.6 in 2019, 9.2 in 2018, 10.8 in 2017), and during the COVID-19 lockdowns homicide rates have further declined to all-time lows. This tendency has continued in 2022 during the state of exception, although the numbers and other types of crime continue to be disputed. Disappearances have allegedly been increasing and allegations of abuse by security forces have been increasing, in particular during the state of exception.

Lack of opportunities and violence push Salvadorans, in particularly youth, towards migration. El Salvador is a principal source of migrants to the United States; around 2 Mio Salvadorans are estimated to be in the US, and remittances account for around 20% of GDP. Relations between El Salvador and the USA are particularly marked by this issue, and the government's focus has been on trying to address the root causes of migration in terms of providing security and economic opportunities, although lack of transparency and clear policy direction risks undermining the main commitments in this regard.

Gender inequality and violence against women remain very high, and have deteriorated during the pandemic: women, who suffer higher levels of underemployment and marginalization in the labour market, have been strongly affected by the reduced economic activities during lockdowns. There are also reports of increasing levels of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). Civil society organizations have criticised a lack of gender perspective in government policies to address the impact of COVID-19 on women and girls. Violence by security forces and gangs continues to affect disproportionately the LGBTI community and its activists. In rural areas, internal displacement due to violence, threats, climate change impacts and loss of land rights remains an issue, especially for the indigenous populations.

Fiscal space remains limited. Low tax revenues (18.1% of GDP) have limited Government's capacity to stimulate growth. The sustained fiscal deficit (3-4% of GDP over the last 7 years) has led to a substantial increase in public debt. Concerns about high debt levels have been heightened during the COVID-19 crisis, where additional loans to combat the crisis mean that debt levels may increase to up to 90% of GDP and sharpens the risk of default (and remain "substantial"). The Fiscal Responsibility Law remains suspended due to the crisis, but its aim remains to achieve a sustainable debt level in 2030. However, the RMF (July 2021) identifies a possible agreement with the IMF as a core condition for macro-economic and financial stability (2.1), a risk that remains "moderate". The recent approval of Bitcoin as national currency alongside the USD has called international attention, but its effect on the economy remains a source of controversy.

The digital divide in El Salvador is deepening, both across and within regions, as well as deepening the gender gap in the country. Low connectivity, limited penetration of digital infrastructure and low level of digital skills and gender gap are problems that have deepened with the COVID crisis, which has highlighted the importance of affordable access to digital services. The gaps in connectivity and access to digital services have prevented the most vulnerable population (low-income households and inhabitants of rural areas) from making use of digital opportunities, as well as developing digital skills. The limited digitalization also extends to the economy where only few companies have implemented digital solutions, even during the COVID outbreak.

Digitalization is an important priority for the Salvadoran Government, who aims, through its Digital Agenda, to foster digital transformation.

El Salvador is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, natural disasters including flooding and drought. The high population density has strongly affected deforestation, land degradation and water scarcity. In 2020, heavy rains have

caused widespread damages and losses in the midst of the COVID-19 outbreak. El Salvador's share of global greenhouse emissions is 0.03%, dominated by emissions from the energy sector (transportation and other fuel combustion). The country has potential to further diversify its energy mix towards sustainable energy sources (in particular solar and geothermal energy). El Salvador's INDCs were submitted in 2015, pledging to set in place legal and regulatory frameworks by 2019, but advances have been limited. An updated set of INDCs were approved in 2022, with a focus on mitigation and adaptation through renewable energies, land conservation and restoration, as well as actions in terms of transport and buildings.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Priority Area and Sectors: Support Measures. The aim of the proposal is the implementation of actions that will support the efficient implementation of the MIP 2021-2027 and TEI through specialized technical assistance.

The appropriate **implementation of the MIP and TEI** will require support to the EUD and the Salvadoran stakeholders for the identification and formulation of specific interventions. This will not be limited to the different stages of the PCM, but with a broadening of support modalities (EFSD+) it also includes specialized studies that are necessary to support implementation during any stage of the Project Management cycle, and possible EFSD+ operations.

Key cross-cutting issues:

- (a) Climate change: The MIP contains a priority area on Green Transition, which aims at the reduction of GHG emissions in El Salvador through the increased share of renewable energy in the energy mix and reduction of emissions in urban public transport in alignment to El Salvador's INDCs. This will require important investment and this action can provide TA to assess the feasibility of specific interventions.
- (b) Environmental protection: Environmental protection is indirectly included in the MIP and TEI. Investments financed under EFSD+ mechanism will be object to EIAs, and interventions aimed at private sector development will include environmental, social and human rights considerations (TA could be financed for this purpose under this decision). Under regional programmes El Salvador will continue benefitting from actions for biodiversity conservation, reforestation, waste and water management
- (c) Gender equality: Gender equality is a crosscutting objective in El Salvador. Interventions in the MIP and TEI will be assessed for their impact on gender equality. Specific studies under this action can be considered as necessary for new interventions, in particular EFSD+, to include analyses on the impact on gender.
- (d) Conflict risks and fragility: El Salvador's conflict and fragility assessment will be taken under consideration for all interventions under the MIP, including this one, and will raise some key recommendations about Do-No-Harm approaches.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organizational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

This intervention is aimed at supporting the implementation of the MIP 2021-2027 and the TEI. The main stakeholders are:

- **EU Delegation:** the action will support the EU Delegation in supporting the implementation of the MIP and TEI;
- **Team Europe Members:** The action aims, among other objectives, to support the implementation of the TEI, through the possibility of financing studies on feasible interventions or on improved coordination.
- **ESCO:** while the action does not foresee the signature of a financing agreement, specific actions under the TA component can be coordinated with the main government counterpart, ESCO (*Agencia de El Salvador de la Cooperación*);

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is the consolidation of the image of the EU in El Salvador as a reliable and effective development partner.

The Specific Objectives (Outcomes) of this action are:

1. Efficient and inclusive implementation of the MIP 2021-2027 and TEI in El Salvador

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives (Outcomes) are

- 1.1 EU operations under the MIP 2021-2027 identified formulated;
- 1.2 Specialised Technical Assistance that supports the implementation of Team Europe cooperation (MIP, TEI);
- 1.3 EU operations under MIP 2007- 2020 and MIP 2021-2027 audited and verified.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1:

- Technical support for identification and formulation for EU interventions in El Salvador (MIP and TEI), including EFSD+ interventions;
- Specialised short-terms studies in priority areas of the MIP and in support of government policies
- Specialised support to include cross-cutting issues in cooperation, including gender and environmental and climate-change mainstreaming

Activities related to Output 1.2:

- Technical assistance to Salvadoran stakeholders in priority areas of the MIP
- Technical assistance for improved planning and capacity building of public institutions
- Technical assistance for improved monitoring of public policies
- Audit and verification

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Outcomes of the SEA screening (relevant for budget support and strategic-level interventions)

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening concluded that no further action was required.

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the action as Category C (no need for further assessment). As per the criteria outlined in annex 3 of the Guidelines on Integrating Environment and Climate Change in EU international cooperation and development, this action is exclusively focused on: institutional support; training and capacity development; awareness raising activities; development/review of policy, regulations and standards; organizations of events, communication and networking.

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is no or low risk (no need for further assessment)

<p>Gender Equality and empowerment of women and girls</p> <p>As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G3. This implies that Gender equality is a not significant objective of this action, However, although there is no direct objective related to gender, gender remains a crosscutting issue in the MIP 2021-2027, and just as gender equality will form part of all EU strategic communication, the action may also finance specific gender studies during identification and formulation of actions.</p>
<p>Human Rights</p> <p>The action will not contribute to the overall achievement of EU Human Rights objectives in El Salvador, although human rights messages may form part of the communication and public diplomacy strategy</p>
<p>Disability</p> <p>As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. This implies that actions under the civil society component will not contribute to the promotion of the rights of people with disabilities.</p>
<p>Democracy</p> <p>The action will not target democracy, although it will be included as relevant in the communication and public diplomacy strategy</p>
<p>Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience</p> <p>The EUD has completed a a conflict analysis for El Salvador as per NDICI requirements.</p>
<p>Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>The action will not target disaster risk reduction</p>
<p>Other considerations if relevant</p> <p>n/a</p>

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating measures
External Environment	The Salvadoran government still lacks a clear policy and strategic direction with a lack of a national development plan. Lack of clear government priorities are a risk to identifying and formulating EU actions under the MIP and TEI	Medium	Low	The MIP was prepared based on the internal Heads Of Mission report and not on a national policy document. The EUD will continue its positive and continuous dialogue with the government, with possible TA to support the design and improvement of national policies to align EU and Salvadoran priorities.
People and organization	Interventions under the MIP are not sufficiently inclusive of the most vulnerable groups	Low	High	EUD will require the analysis and identification of the most vulnerable groups in any interventions under the action, and actions will be based on their needs.

Lessons Learnt:

The implementation of the MIP 2014-2020 in general and of the Support Measures to MIP 2014-2020 (LA/2015/038-130) specifically have provided a number of important lessons to the formulation of this intervention:

- Support measures must be a flexible instrument that can cater to evolving needs of the EUD, and must be strategic and linked with EU policy objectives; it can play an important role in supporting strategic and technical dialogue. Strengthening transparency, accountability and participation remain key priorities for a successful implementation of public policy and EU objectives in El Salvador.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

This action represents a crucial tool for the EU Delegation to advance the aims of the EU in El Salvador generally, and specifically the implementation of the MIP and TEI.

By mobilizing TA to support the implementation of the MIP, the Delegation will count on specialised support wherever needed, in order to strengthening EU-El Salvador cooperation and contributing to El Salvador's development objectives. During the implementation of the MIP 2014-2020 and during the preparation of the MIP 2021-2027, the EU has had positive relations with different government institutions and worked proactively with counter-parts in the now-defunct SETEPLAN (Technical Secretariat for Planning) and the present-day ESCO (El Salvador Agency for International Cooperation). During consultations for the MIP a wide array of stakeholders from government, private sector and civil society have expressed interest in cooperation programmes in all areas of the MIP. This is particularly the case for possible identification and design of actions under EFSD+.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

Impact	Consolidation of the image of the EU in El Salvador as a reliable and effective development partner.	% of commitment of the MIP	0 (2021) 63 (2021)	50% (2024) 70 (2026)	BPC annual data EAMR Freedom House	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	1. Efficient and inclusive implementation of the MIP 2021-2027 and TEI in El Salvador	1.1 % of EU interventions with Gender equality as a significant target of the action 1.2 MIP spending targets: - Climate Action - Human Development and Social Inclusion - Education -Migration	1.1 0 (2021) Na Na Na Na	2.2 83.3% (2027) 33.8% 49.5% 20.7% 0.4%	EAMR OPSYS Dashboard	Continued interest among Salvadoran stakeholders (including government) for EU cooperation
Output 1 related to Outcome 1	1.1 EU operations under the MIP 2021-2027 identified and formulated	1.1.1 EU funds committed through the MIP	2.1.1 0 (2021)	2.1.1 tbd (2024)	EAMR OPSYS/Dashboard	Continued interest among Salvadoran stakeholders (including government) for EU cooperation
Output 2 related to Outcome 1	1.2 Specialized Technical Assistance that supports the implementation of Team Europe cooperation (MIP, TEI)	1.2.1 Funds committed for TA	2.2.1 0 (2021)	2.2.1 100% (2022)	EAMR	Continued interest among Salvadoran stakeholders (including government) for EU cooperation

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures¹.

4.3.1 Direct Management (Procurement)

Direct Management will be procured for the achievement of the Specific Objective of the action: To support the efficient and inclusive implementation of the MIP 2021-2027 in El Salvador:

- Specific Objective 2: Short Term Technical Assistance will be procured as needed for the implementation of the MIP up to 2024 (mid-term review of the MIP)

4.3.2 Changes from direct management mode to indirect management due to exceptional circumstances

In case procurement for technical assistance are not successful (section 4.3.1), the preferred implementation modality will be indirect management with a member state or international organisation.

4.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply

The Commission's authorizing officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realization of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

¹ www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3	
Objective 2: Supported the inclusive efficient implementation of the MIP and audits/verification of MIPS in El Salvador, composed of:	2 500 000
Procurement (direct management) – cf. section 4.3	
Procurement – total envelope under section 4.3	2 500 000
Budgetary guarantee – amount of annual provisioning	N.A.
Evaluation – cf. section 5.1.1	NA
Audit – cf. section 5.1.2	
Contingencies	0
Totals	2 500 000

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

Specific implementation arrangements will be set up under each of the actions envisaged. Monitoring of the actions indicators and targets will be done by the EU Delegation

4.7 Pre-conditions

N/A

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

EUD Delegation will be responsible for the monitoring of all indicators in this action.

5.1.1 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, final evaluation(s) will not be carried out for this action or its components.

In case an evaluation is not planned, the Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

5.1.2. Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreement. The audits and verifications can cover MIP 2007- 2020 and MIP 2021-2027 of el Salvador.

6. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

All entities implementing EU-funded external actions have the contractual obligation to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. To that end they must comply with the instructions given in the 2022 guidance document Communicating and raising EU visibility: Guidance for external actions (or any successor document).

This obligation applies equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: ‘a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one’. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a ‘support entities’. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention is defined in the related Action Document and it is revisable; it can be a(n) (group of) action(s) or a (group of) contract(s).

Tick in the left side column one of the three possible options for the level of definition of the Primary Intervention(s) identified in this action.

In the case of ‘Group of actions’ level, add references to the present action and other action concerning the same Primary Intervention.

In the case of ‘Contract level’, add the reference to the corresponding budgetary items in point 4.6, Indicative Budget.

Option 1: Action level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Option 2: Group of actions level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#):
Option 3: Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	Short- term Technical assistance contracts – Specific Objective