
REPUBLIC of EL SALVADOR

Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in El Salvador

1.1. Basis for programming

The Government of El Salvador, which took over in June 2019, is currently working on a comprehensive National Development Plan. The *Plan Cuscatlán*, which is the government platform presented during the electoral campaign, sets out the government's priorities in terms of economic development, security and human development. As the government was developing sectorial policies contained in the *Plan Cuscatlán*, the COVID-19 pandemic struck, delaying the process and redefining priorities. Therefore, the overall policy direction remains to be clearly defined.

Because of the absence of a National Development Plan, even though some sectorial development policies are available, the programming exercise in El Salvador is based on an EU assessment concerning its policy towards this partner country for the period 2021-2027. This assessment and the resulting strategic objectives and priority areas identified in this MIP build on the objectives, experiences, and lessons learned during the previous cycle 2014-2020, national priorities such as the Digital Agenda and careful and continuous consultations with stakeholders. The first priority of the EU is to maintain El Salvador's stability, with a solid and functional democracy. The second priority is maintaining El Salvador as a like-minded country and an ally of the EU on key global issues and in the multilateral system based on the UN, always respecting its autonomy and independency. In line with this, EU and MS priorities and policy objectives are:

- a) In the field of good governance: strengthening democracy and rule of law by supporting a modern State with strong, independent institutions, civil service and e-government, with a particular focus on those responsible for promoting a sound public finance management, protecting human rights, furthering gender equality and fighting corruption.
- b) In the field of sustainable and inclusive economic growth: promoting productive inclusion (including of youth and women), digital transformation and a green economy. Creating a better investment climate for public and private investment and encouraging a more efficient use of public resources is also essential, especially in terms of economic recovery post-COVID-19, as well as improving vocational education and training. In light of this, promoting regional integration and ensuring that the country takes advantage of the benefits of the Association Agreement between the EU and Central America should be a core priority.
- c) In the field of security: to support policies based on crime prevention and the attention to victims. In this area, the EU has a strong interest in combating the spread of transnational crime; improving the situation of El Salvador could have a positive impact on the region. Particular attention shall be paid to violence against women and feminicides.
- d) In the field of social inclusion: to strengthen improved access to basic quality social services and social protection and to fight social inequalities and poverty. As numerous families are expected to fall back to poverty with the COVID-19 outbreak, a strengthened focus on equal access to social services will be important.
- e) In the field of the environment and climate change: to support El Salvador to improve resilience, adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. This includes the conversion to renewable energy, promotion of energy efficiency, the emergence of sustainable cities and sustainable production methods.

In all of these areas, it is crucial to use the EU Road Map for Engagement with Civil Society as the main driver to support CSOs in addressing the obstacles they face. A more structured dialogue with CSOs will be pursued. Engagement with civil society as well as promoting gender equality are to be seen as cross-cutting priorities of the EU.

The government of El Salvador has shown interest in expanding markets and foreign investment. In this regard, the EU-Central American Association Agreement provides a solid framework for closer economic ties between the EU and El Salvador, in particular, as the country still appears not to take

optimal advantage of the agreement, a situation that the Government intends to address, as outlined in the recently launched Policy on Commerce and Investment (*Política de Comercio e Inversiones de El Salvador 2020-2050*).

The relevant services of the Commission shall discuss the implementing modalities and specific interventions to be used in the implementation of these priorities, pursuant to draft Regulations NDICI (article 33), OAD (articles 72(c) and 82(4)) and ETC (article 55), which will be reflected as appropriate in the relevant Annual Action Plans/measures and within the INTERREG programme.

All actions taken under this programming exercise shall comply with EU legislation, in particular EU restrictive measures (sanctions) adopted pursuant to Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

1.2. Status of joint programming

The member states (MS) with significant cooperation activities in El Salvador are Spain, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and France, and represent the EU Delegation's main partners for cooperation dialogue, alongside the UN, USAID, IDB and WB. EU and MS participate in common initiatives/dialogue with the government, in particular on human rights issues including gender and femicide, social policy, public finance transparency, and violence prevention.

At the cooperation level, the EUD and MS agencies and embassies meet regularly to discuss specific issues and implement common activities such as the annual fair "Europa Cooperera" and the Europe month activities. Coordination and dialogue have been close in the programming phase with MS contributing actively to the El Salvador country assessment. The differing timelines of EU and partners, and most notably the fact that many of EU MS work with regional rather than bilateral programmes, have not allowed for working towards a Joint Programme for El Salvador. Nonetheless, joint cooperation dialogue has been fluid in the elaboration of the Team Europe Initiatives, which could form the basis of a future Joint Programming. Following the guiding principles of the programming, we have worked at Team Europe level, in particular to formulate the TEI, and made this new approach very clear to the Government when, on two occasions, the TE ambassadors met with the Government to discuss jointly the TEI features.

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with El Salvador

The priority areas of the EU with El Salvador for the period 2021-2027, are:

- 1 Digital Transformation**
- 2 Green Transition**
- 3 Governance and Human Development**

El Salvador, like other countries in Central America, the Latin American region and around the world, faces unprecedented health and socio-economic challenges amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Beyond short-term emergency measures, **the strategic priority is fostering the green economic recovery, creating jobs and tackling inequalities, in particular the digital divide.**

The EU response will contribute to this overall priority through the support of the green and digital transformation, good governance and social policies. Focusing on these three areas, we will be addressing several key root causes of irregular migration, responding to some of the drivers of displacement and supporting the inclusion of return migrants. As stated in the Preliminary Conflict Assessment¹ conclusions, we will also be addressing the key drivers for violence in El Salvador, which have been identified. (i) Economic: poverty, social exclusion, limited economic growth, unemployment; (ii) Social: limited social and human development, poor infrastructure and deficient public services, a large urban-rural divide in access to education, health, and social services, marginalization and discrimination of women and vulnerable groups; (iii) Political: widespread corruption, impunity, weak institutionalism, repressive approaches to tackling violence, lack of access to justice, rule of law.

Green and digital transformation must be inclusive to be successful; and inequality being one of the major hindrances of the Salvadoran society, the EU is committed to continuing its support to the

¹ Jointly conducted by EEAS and DG INTPA in 2021

country efforts to define and adopt a fully-fledged social policy that leaves no one behind. Moreover, the European Union, at the forefront of global efforts to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) for a decade, will make efforts to ensure that UNGPs are enshrined in all Actions carried out during the implementation of this MIP.

Regarding Governance, recent political developments advocate for the reinforcement of cooperation on good governance and with civil society. The EU will engage with the relevant partners to contribute to the efforts aimed at ensuring independence of the Constitutional Institutions, respect for human rights and rule of law, accountability of public institutions, enhanced transparency, public participation and fight against corruption.

On the other hand, the ongoing COVID-19 crisis has served to underline the importance of digital connectivity, technologies and services to our economy and society worldwide. Digital transformation remains, along with the response to climate change, a top priority for the EU; and the EU intends to lead the transition to a healthy planet and a human-centric digital world.

In addition to the digital transformation, the EU strategic objectives concerning the environment and climate as set out in the European Green Deal remain fully valid. Continued work on Green and Digital transformation will mutually reinforce each other, and help economies to emerge more resilient, green and connected from the short- and long-term challenges posed by the pandemic. The current crisis is also a reminder that the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement remain crucial to help better equip the world for future systemic shocks.

1.4. Justification and context

The COVID-19 crisis has led to a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contraction of 7.9% in 2020. **The national response has started to focus on longer-term measures, such as ensuring energy security, aligning new investments with climate commitments and building a resilient economy through the digital transformation.**

So far, in 2021, the economic situation in El Salvador has been marked by recovery. The Central Bank's growth projections for 2021 are between 5% and 6%. However, based on trends of the economic activity during the first quarter of 2021, growth is estimated to be 8%, or higher, in the absence of negative shocks. The impact of the recent and expedite adoption of bitcoin as legal tender, by means of a law that will enter into force in September 2021, is, at this stage, unpredictable.

As in other developing countries, the digital divide in El Salvador is hampering the efforts to foster an inclusive recovery. Likewise, the gender gap is also noticeable in terms of digital access, skills and job opportunities. Unequal access to and use of digital technologies and solutions by women and girls, as well as their lower presence in jobs requiring digital skills across all sectors that use technology, are some of the key aspects of the 'Gender Digital Divide'.

Bridging the Digital Divide and extending Internet access could enhance productivity as much as 25% with tremendous benefits on sustainable jobs and growth.

The Government of El Salvador has adopted a Digital Agenda setting out a vision to foster digital transformation, along with strategic priorities and objectives. It is committed to promoting this new vision of a country that facilitates innovation, collaboration, entrepreneurship, generation of equal opportunities, the inclusion of citizens in the access to public services and, in a broader sense, to the benefits of the knowledge society. Therefore, it is not a government agenda, but rather a country agenda to which all can and must contribute. The implementation of the Agenda is ongoing, and the EU is providing Technical Assistance to the Government in order to develop a Digital Strategy for its implementation from 2021 to 2024.

Regarding climate action, although El Salvador's share of global greenhouse emissions is limited (0.03%, or 1.128 metric Tons per capita in 2016) the country has been severely affected by climate change. As one of the most densely populated countries in the Americas, El Salvador is increasingly

experiencing extreme weather events, both in terms of more rainfall and prolonged drought periods², representing significant costs to a society facing numerous challenges. For instance, the tropical storms in May-June 2020 that, in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, led to damages worth more than USD 106 million, according to the Post Disaster Needs Assessment conducted in 2020. As a follow-up to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) process, supported by the EU, and cognisant of the importance of the resilience and disaster preparedness issues for the Central American sub-region, the EU (through the Foreign Policy Instrument (FPI)) intends to support the Government's plans to institutionalize the PDNA and Disaster Recovery Framework in order to be used as standard tool in future assessments in the country.

The green transition opens investment opportunities and markets, for which the EU has developed a unique know-how and competitive edge. In particular, El Salvador is in a good position to seize the opportunity and promote a green and inclusive economic recovery. A green recovery that will significantly enhance its resilience in the face of both the severe recession and accelerating environmental challenges. Investments in forward-looking technologies, such as renewable energy projects and electrification of public transport, supported by the European Fund for Sustainable Development + (EFSD+), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the strong engagement of the EU private sector, will drive sustainability while boosting quality jobs, income and growth. If conditions are met, supporting investments in the hydrogen economy could be considered.

Endowment of natural resources (geothermal, solar and wind) justify the inclusion of several projects of this kind in the strategic projects' pipeline of the Government, where solutions for switching to sustainable mobility also feature prominently. However, the reduced fiscal space created by the health- and economic crisis points to the international partners' contribution as an important means to make this happen. Moreover, the green and digital transformation, as a growth strategy, will create opportunities for expanding markets and attracting foreign investment in both directions; for instance, geothermal technology/expertise and digital services from El Salvador to the EU and renewable energy, mobility and digital connectivity solutions from the EU to El Salvador. In this regard, the EU-Central American Association Agreement provides a solid framework for closer economic ties between the EU and El Salvador that has to be further exploited, in particular its Title VIII on trade and sustainable development.

Regarding Governance, El Salvador has transitioned from a political system dominated by two major parties which fought in a civil war, to a new era with an Executive branch enjoying strong popular support and an absolute majority in the Legislative Assembly. While key democratic institutions that emerged from the 1992 Peace Agreements remained weak, there had been a slow but steady construction of democratic institutions that meant that El Salvador had experienced relative political stability and peaceful transfers of power since the end of the civil war. However, concerns have emerged about the current administration's commitment to preserve the country's democratic and institutional foundations and separation of powers, as well as the continuation of the fight against corruption. Although the agreement between El Salvador and the Organization of American States (OAS) on the International Commission against Impunity in El Salvador (CICIES) was a prominent campaign promise, the administration on 4 June 2021 unilaterally terminated the agreement with the OAS on grounds unrelated to the CICIES. Addressing challenges related to democracy, rule of law, respect of human rights, transparency, accountability and inclusivity within an overall framework of international standards is, therefore, particularly relevant.

Corruption and impunity remain obstacles to social and economic development and threats to the stability and security of democratic institutions. Oversight institutions across the three branches of government need strengthening, as do independent civil society organisations. Contributing to this sector would be in line with the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024 (point 2.1), the Joint Communication on EU-LAC relations (2019), the EU Global Strategy (2016), and the EU-CA Association Agreement (2012).

² Food insecurity, already high in the Dry Corridor of Central America, has increased in 2020 due to the Tropical storms of May-June and COVID-19: according to the National Food Security Survey conducted by WFP and the Government of El Salvador, 630000 people were moderately or severely food insecure in 2019; data from May 2020 showed an increase by 29%.

EU Election Observation Missions deployed in 2018, 2019 and 2021 proposed a set of recommendations to improve future elections, which provide key inputs to the identification of actions in support of electoral systems.

El Salvador has seen improvements in terms of both poverty and inequalities since 2007, with total poverty rates (in terms of income) declining from 39% in 2007 to 22.8% in 2019, extreme poverty from 15 to 4.5%, and the GINI coefficient decreasing from 0.48 to 0.35 over the same period.

However, income poverty rates are underestimated by the use of a basic food consumption basket the contents of which have not been reviewed since the eighties, and which sets differentiated consumption levels for rural and urban areas. The data input to the Gini coefficient might contain some bias, as the quality and availability of data regarding the country's most profitable entities needs to improve, and the improved situation of households in the lowest income quintile –those that have been driving the improvement of this inequality index– are at least partly attributable to remittances from emigrating relatives.

These remittances sent from Salvadorans abroad, mostly in the United States, amount to nearly one-fifth of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), according to World Bank data. There are estimated to be 1.4 million immigrants from El Salvador in the United States. Salvadoran migration has historically been caused by structural issues of violence, inequality and poverty, that can be traced back to decades of deep political and socioeconomic inequities. Irregular migration flows have not ceased. In recent years, families and unaccompanied minors represent a large proportion of those leaving. Regulating irregular migration and addressing its root problems remains a core priority in relations between the US and El Salvador.

It can be argued that these figures are an indication of the challenges the country still faces in terms of guaranteeing the basic social rights of its population, or providing them with opportunities to make social mobility possible at least across generations. Challenges that the COVID-19 pandemic has made starkly evident.

In 2019, in El Salvador, 28.1% of households lived in conditions of multidimensional poverty, and, according to a study by the UNDP, they will be the most affected by the economic effects of the pandemic, together with households for which remittances make up to one third of their monthly income (164,000 households), and households led by female single parents (580,000, i.e. 31.1% of all national households).

Only 35% of people who are employed have any sort of social security coverage. All of this, results in high vulnerability for many workers and a perpetuation of social exclusion and inequality: only approximately 15% of the population over 65 receive any sort of pension. Female-led households' higher than average vulnerability to the effects of the pandemic owes to their lower economic participation.

The administration that took over El Salvador's government in mid-2019 is mandated by law to issue its own *Plan de Desarrollo Social* (Social Development Plan). The official adoption of the draft new Plan –its preparation has been supported by the EU's Technical Assistance to the sector– is expected for the first half of 2021. EU support to the new Social Plan will build on our previous MIPs' work on human development through social protection and inclusion measures. Starting 2012, the EU supported the first stages of development of a social protection and inclusion system, and of the Law for the Development of the Social Plan (LDPS). That same 2007-2013 MIP highlighted the importance of supporting national initiatives for gender equality and the productive inclusion of women. Both areas were confirmed in the MIP 2014-2020. The evolution towards a more inclusive society is a long-term structural change and the COVID-19 pandemic has magnified the urgency of addressing this challenge.

An ongoing conflict analysis screening will be taken into account in the identification and formulation of future Actions.

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

El Salvador MIP will have a duration of seven years and is expected to have a mid-term review in 2024. The mid-term review will allow to synchronise the MIP with the current electoral cycle as next

Presidential elections are scheduled for 2024. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

2.1 Priority area 1: Digital Transformation

The COVID-19 pandemic 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 using telemedicine services, online education or teleworking opportunities. Given the link between productivity and digitalization, El Salvador must continue to improve its connectivity. The causal factors of this problem are: (i) limited institutional capacity, lack of policy development and regulatory weaknesses; (ii) low penetration of digital infrastructure, in terms of both connectivity³ and digitization⁴ and (iii) low level of digital skills and gender gap.

Limited institutional capacity to increase digitalization. El Salvador has a limited regulatory, institutional and public policy framework. The World Economic Forum (WEF) ranks El Salvador as 132nd of 141 countries in terms of institutional weakness; and, specifically in respect to adaptability of the legal framework to digital business models, it ranks 124, with a score of 2.6 out of 7⁵.

Limited coverage of social digital infrastructure. El Salvador has one of the lowest mobile Broadband penetrations (43%) in Latin America (65%)⁶. More than half of the population continues to be disconnected and, of those connected, more than 90% do so with prepaid plans, with limited access due to the lack of national infrastructure. Broadband Internet access by means of personal computers is 15.7%. This prevents households from benefiting of the digital transformation, and limits the incentives for companies to move their operations online, due to the low demand.

In particular, one of the strategic objectives of the Government is to provide connectivity to public buildings such as schools, health centers and police offices, in urban and rural areas where poverty rates are higher. The government is already working in this with the support of the IDB and CABEL, but still with a funding gap of USD 45 million.

Low level of digital skills and gender gap. In this area, El Salvador ranks 92nd out of 129 countries, according to the Global Innovation Index (IGI)⁷; this affects its competitiveness and the country's economic and social development. One of the causes is the limited development of the digital economy, due to low access to ICTs and the scarce use of solutions on digital infrastructure. The WEF Global Competitiveness Index only assigns 3.2 points out of 7 in terms of digital skills of the active population, ranking the country 131st of 141 countries⁸. Additionally, the Global Gender Gap Index quantifies El Salvador's gender parity at 0.706 out of 1, which places it in 80th position out of 153, with low indicators in the area of education and skills⁹.

Low digitalisation of the economy: Only 58.9% of the companies have a website, and just 14.9% provide online payment services. Both the low internet coverage and the slow advance of digital legislation in the country are obstacles that have to be removed to boost digitalization. The pandemic just reinforced the need to accelerate the digital transformation, since only 14% of companies had developed a new platform to sell online, and 9% had invested in facilitating teleworking until October 2020.

The Government of El Salvador has created a new Secretariat of Innovation, attached to CAPRES (Casa Presidencial), to advance in the digital transformation and promote a new vision of a country that facilitates innovation, collaboration, entrepreneurship, generation of equal opportunities and the inclusive access to e-services and the benefits of the knowledge society. An effort will be made to support the inclusion of forcibly displaced people and migrants in the capacity building activities.

The Secretariat of Innovation has formulated the **National Digital Agenda 2020-2030**, which is the government strategy to mainstream innovation and digitalization in the country. The Digital Agenda is based on principles that promote the management of knowledge and implementation of a common

³ El Salvador ranks 58th out of 65 countries (descending two steps in one year) analyzed in the IDB's Broadband Development Index (IDBA). It measures the digital divide in the region by analyzing 47 variables / indicators that affect the development of BA in each country. In the IDBA applications and training sub-index, El Salvador occupies position 57 (descending three steps in one year) out of 65 countries

⁴ United Nations e-Government Knowledgebase: El Salvador is ranked 107th out of 193 countries

⁵ The Global Competitiveness Report 2019. WEF

⁶ Government of El Salvador

⁷ The Global Innovation Index, 2020; World Intellectual Property Organization.

⁸ The Global Competitiveness Report 2019. WEF.

⁹ The Global Gender Gap Report 2020. WEF

vision at all levels of public institutions, private organizations and civil society in the transformation of the country. This vision poses challenges that must be approached with long-term solutions that transcend this five-year administration.

The Digital Agenda revolves around four axes: (i) digital identity; (ii) innovation, education and competitiveness; (iii) modernization of the State and; (iv) digital governance.

The EU's support will contribute to the implementation of the Agenda under the coordination of government institutions and in complementarity with interventions of other donors and International Financing Institutions (IFIs) that are also supporting to the digital transformation of El Salvador. Moreover, since promoting innovation in Smart Cities, including clean energy alternatives and smart mobility, is one of the objectives of the Digital Agenda, MIP's priority area two, "green transition", will be also contributing to the implementation of the country's digital strategy. In so doing, it will notably seek to promote the design and adoption of digital solutions in support of energy efficiency, integration of renewable energy sources in the energy mix, and sustainable transport and mobility, thus creating synergies with priority area two. More generally, it will also encourage the design and adoption of innovative digital solutions contributing to climate change adaptation, resilience and mitigation.

The EU offer will be based on the EU policy framework on digitalization and Digital for Development, especially regarding the value-based and human centric EU digital model.

Investments in digital connectivity will ensure complementarity with the foreseen regional/sub-regional strategic priorities. The Priority Area of **Digital Transformation** in this MIP for El Salvador will focus on the following **three sectors**:

- **Public sector policy and administrative management; DAC 15110**
- **Information and communication technology (ICT); DAC 22040**
- **Vocational Training; DAC 11330**

Digital transformation addresses SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 9 and SDG 17.

Actions under this priority area will contribute to the following spending targets of the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI-GE) for Human Development and Social Inclusion, Education and Migration. Actions under this priority area will also contribute to the attainment of the target of 85% of gender significant or transformative actions, as mandated by the Gender Action Plan III.

2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific objective 1. The Digital Agenda is executed in a participatory and inclusive manner together with the private sector, civil society, academia and other relevant stakeholders

Specific objective 2. El Salvador inhabitants, companies and public institutions have access to broadband and affordable Internet connections.

Specific objective 3. Young women and men, including forcibly displaced people and migrants, benefit equally from e-services, access to entrepreneurship opportunities and skilled jobs offered by the digital economy.

2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective

Expected result 1. Institutional, regulatory and operational capacity is built to ensure the participatory and inclusive implementation of the Digital Agenda 2030.

Expected result 2. Improved connectivity through the pacific submarine cable and 5G networks deployment.

Expected result 3. Vocational training centers ensure affordable broadband access to digital services in their areas of influence.

Expected result 4. Young women and men, including forcibly displaced people and migrants, acquire through vocational training the digital skills and competencies that allow them to participate fully and equally in the digital economy.

2.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

See Attachment 1

2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

The main bottleneck to have universal access to e-services in El Salvador is connectivity. The Secretariat of Innovation' pipeline of priority projects include 87 projects for an amount of USD 343 million. Amongst these projects, we have identified the two most important e-infrastructure investments without financing for the time being:

- International fiber optic access through the Pacific and reinforcement of national fiber optic grid, to guarantee national connectivity and improve the supply of e-services in the local market: USD120 million.
- Full deployment of 4G and 5G mobile telephony technologies in the national territory: USD 70 million.

Given the high level of debt and the reduced fiscal space of El Salvador in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, the use of blending, technical assistance and guarantees to cover the sovereign risk of financing these operations will be fundamental to accelerate the country's digitalization, increase growth and productivity and create quality jobs for youth.

EU and regional Development Banks (IDB and CABEL) are interested in these operations and the EUD would like to ensure that support under the three pillars of the EU External Investment Plan, both to improve investment climate and carry out business environment reforms, the provision of technical assistance, financing of technical studies, blending operations and the guarantees, are available. EIB has shown its will to look into these proposals, but possibly not before a couple of years, due to its focus on climate actions. It would be very important to have EIB on board, the sooner the better.

2.1.5. Risks and Mitigating Measures

The Secretariat of Innovation was created by the government in 2019. The Secretariat formulated and has started the implementation of the Digital Agenda 2030. The agenda is an ambitious and crosscutting strategy that needs careful planning, prioritization, costing and financing, as well as inter-institutional coordination. There is a substantial risk that, with the human and financial resources available, the Secretariat may not be able to deliver the full Agenda for 2030.

On the other hand, the e-infrastructure projects required for the implementation of the Agenda are complex and need feasibility studies, prioritization, planning, monitoring, evaluation and transparency. There have been several issues in the country with mismanagement of investment projects, lack of transparency and corruption.

A strong technical assistance for operationalizing the Agenda will be needed in order to have a timely implementation and secure mainstreaming in public and private institutions. In this regard, the EU Delegation has recently launched, alongside with the Innovation Secretariat, a Technical Assistance to support the design of a Digital Strategy 2021-2024.

In order to ensure transparent, efficient and effective implementation of the infrastructure projects, the public investment and procurement directorates of the Ministry of Finance will also need technical assistance for its capacity strengthening, based on the Public Investment Management Assessment (PIMA) and the Methodology for Assessment of National Procurement Systems (MAPS); evaluations that are currently ongoing.

The participation of civil society organisations, like COST, will be very useful to monitor transparency, the efficient use of resources and the accountability of the public administration.

2.2 Priority area 2: Green Transition

The National Plan on Climate Change (2015) of El Salvador contains actions, including the strengthening of policies and institutions, aimed at mitigating climate change and fulfil the country's international commitments. It includes a programme to promote the use of renewable energies and energy efficiency, as well as urban development actions focused on urban transport. In El Salvador, a large share of the population live in rural areas and heavily rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, making them especially vulnerable to environmental events such as droughts and floods. Fiscal policy reforms, such as the introduction of pro poor carbon tax should be envisaged as a means to address inequalities.

El Salvador's submitted its National Determined Contributions (NDCs) in 2015. Due to issues in monitoring and coordination, it has been difficult to track their implementation. Currently, NDCs are being revised by the Government (in cooperation with the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the EU Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) for the energy-related ones), alongside the preparation of a Long-term Low-Carbon Development Strategy (Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo Baja en Carbono - ENDBC), which seems to point to the ambition of reaching carbon neutrality by 2050, even though it is still under discussion. **According to the Third National Communication on Climate Change (2018)**, presented by the Salvadoran government to the UNFCCC, **the priority sectors identified are agriculture/livestock, transport, energy generation and solid waste, which account for more than 90% of GHG emissions of the country (2014)**. The NDCs submitted by the Salvadoran government in 2015 aimed at reducing its energy emissions 42% by 2025, compared to 2015.

The National Energy Policy 2020-2050 (approved by the Board of the National Energy Council, CNE¹⁰ – Consejo Nacional de Energía -, but still pending publication) aims at diversifying the energy mix and taking advantage of the country's significant renewable energy resource potential, both as means to increase productivity and to reduce dependency on fossil fuels, also in view to mitigate the climate change impact. It **sets the objective of a decarbonised energy sector by 2050**. This means adopting energy storage, demand-side management, efficiency measures, digitalisation and other innovative technologies, as well as promoting renewables beyond the power sector.

The Policy also aims to promote the development of pilot projects in the direct use of renewable energy resources in the industrial and agri-food sectors.

Moreover, the role of the Central American power market and ongoing regional energy integration is essential to be able to achieve the decarbonisation of the economy. El Salvador benefited greatly from regional energy integration and plays an active role in the Regional Electricity Market (MER). Therefore, the country should incorporate the Regional Energy Strategy 2030 in its national long-term planning efforts. This is in line with the country's overall development strategy and assures the participation of both public and private sectors¹¹.

Decarbonisation of El Salvador's energy sector can pave the way for broad-based, sustainable socioeconomic development in years to come. **Growing demand for energy continues to be met mainly through oil imports**. However, indigenously sourced renewable energy sources, such as geothermal¹² and photovoltaic energy have increased over the last five years and are assuming a larger role. With no domestic oil, gas or coal supply, the country depends entirely on imported fossil fuels. **Fossil fuels account for more than 69% of total energy supply¹³ in 2019**, while the rest came principally from bio-, hydro and geothermal energy. However, by 2020, the share of renewables, including hydropower, biomass, solar photovoltaic (PV) and geothermal power, in the total installed power¹⁴ capacity (2.2 GW) had reached 64.3%, which is quite high. Even more in terms of generated electricity: 83.6% in 2020. On top of that, the largest Central American wind farm (54 MW) is about to be commissioned, but it will be compensated (in terms of share of renewables) by a liquefied natural gas (LNG) power plant (380 MW) that is expected to be online in 2021.

¹⁰ CNE is responsible for the Energy Policy in the country

¹¹ IRENA RRA 2020

¹² At 20.7%, geothermal energy's share in net electricity supply is one of the highest in the world. As a baseload generation source, it contributes to the efficient integration of VRE in the power system.

¹³ Energy includes electricity, transport fuels, heat...

¹⁴ Power meaning electricity capacity

Nonetheless, **electricity imports, mainly from Guatemala, accounted for around 21% of the country's electricity supply in 2019.**

With 2019 seeing the achievement of an electricity access rate of 97.6%, El Salvador is close to universal access across the country. The power system is liberalised and unbundled and, by 2018, there were 25 private sector electricity generation plants operating in the wholesale market. However, **administrative procedures and permits for the development of renewable energy projects are still a barrier**; streamlining these procedures is an important step in removing a key barrier to development of renewable projects. In particular, **regarding geothermal energy, the existing regulatory framework** in El Salvador focuses mainly on power generation and does not address direct use applications of the resource. This **hampers the scaling-up of existing pilot projects** and the provision of a proper investment environment for the attraction of private finance to the sector¹⁵.

It is worth highlighting that **the EU private sector is behind the largest investments in Photovoltaic plants in the country, and that more projects are in their pipeline.** Moreover, EU European Development Finance Institutions (EDFIs), such as FMO and Proparco, together with IDB, provided the financial package for the construction of the largest of these investments (140 MW) amounting to USD 133 million. In addition, the first EIB operation in the country, a EUR 40 million loan to the national development bank, BANDESAL (half of which aims to support renewable energy and energy efficiency investments), has just been signed, including the approval of the associated sovereign guarantee by the Legislative Assembly.

Transport accounts for 45% of final energy consumption, and for approximately 25% of GHG emissions (2016), functioning completely on fossil fuels. In San Salvador Metropolitan Area (AMSS), as in many other metropolises, the challenge is to significantly reduce transport GHG emissions and simultaneously provide accessible quality transport for all. Motorized transport is one of the principal and growing sources of air pollution in San Salvador. According to IADB data (2018), 70% of daily movements in the AMSS are by means of public transport, while at the same time public transport vehicles account for 7% of registered motorized vehicles. Most vehicles are on average circulating for 15 years. **The public transport system is considered disorderly, uncomfortable, polluting and unsafe (in particular for women).**

In 2020 the Commission for the San Salvador Metropolitan Area (COAMSS) approved the 2020-2025 Policy for Urban Mobility with the support of the EU, which aims to create an inclusive, sustainable and safe transport system for the city. The reference framework for the policy strategic lines is the international agendas and the commitments acquired as a country, among which are: the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the New Urban Agenda and the Paris Agreement. Additionally, legal frameworks to provide incentives for a low carbon transport system are already in development in the context of a wider policy to reform the transport system: tax breaks for importation on electrical vehicles have been introduced, and a law on electric mobility is being developed. These are initial steps, as sustainable and smart mobility transformation offers great opportunities for a better quality of life by reducing congestion, improving air quality and providing safe and accessible transport opportunities, contributing to value chains modernisation, creating quality jobs, developing new products and services and strengthen competitiveness. Last but not least, the demand-side flexibility services provided to the power system by the electric fleet is a key enabler for the increase of share of variable renewables injected in the system. It is also worth underlining that the **European industry has been very active in this sector, promoting innovative solutions such as cable transportation,** a resounding success in other Latin-American cities with similar social problems as San Salvador, such as Medellín, Colombia.

The Priority Area of **Green Transition** in this MIP for El Salvador will focus on the following **two sectors**:

- **Renewable Energy; DAC 232**
- **Sustainable and Smart Mobility; DAC 210**

¹⁵ IRENA RRA 2020

Fully aligned with the European Green Deal, this proposal specifically addresses two Green Deal elements, namely “Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy” and “Accelerating the shift to a sustainable and smart mobility”. The selected sectors contribute to the objectives of the European Consensus under Planet¹⁶ and Prosperity¹⁷ and are fully in line with the Council Conclusions on Climate and Energy Diplomacy, which stress that EU energy diplomacy will aim, as its primary goal to accelerate the global energy transition, promoting energy efficiency and renewable technologies.

Actions will directly contribute to the achievement of the following SDGs:

- SDG 7 (Grow Affordable and Clean Energy); SDG 8 (Create decent work and economic growth); SDG 9 (Increase Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure); SDG 11 (Mobilize Sustainable Cities and Communities); SDG 12 (Influence Responsible Consumption and Production); SDG 13 (Organize Climate Action).
- Although mention is not directly made of SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) special attention will be made to gender equality, for instance in terms of transport needs, as well as to designing and implementing actions that leave no one behind and contribute to reduce geographical, economic and social inequalities.

Actions under this priority area will contribute to the spending targets of the NDICI-G for Climate Change and Human Development and Social Inclusion. Actions under this priority area will also contribute to the attainment of the target of 85% of gender significant or transformative actions, as mandated by the Gender Action Plan III.

2.2.1 Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific objective 1. Decarbonized energy mix, promoting renewable energy sources and reducing GHG emissions in line with Paris Agreement NDCs, while supporting energy security by reducing import dependency.

Specific objective 2. Sustainable and inclusive public transport systems for all.

Specific objective 3. Women increasingly participate in and have improved access to jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities in the renewable energy and sustainable transport sectors.

2.2.2 Expected results per specific objective

Expected result 1. Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption.

Expected result 2. Fostering electrification of public transport in San Salvador.

Expected result 3. Improved access to sustainable and inclusive public transport systems.

Expected result 4. Enhanced policy, planning and regulatory framework for renewable energy generation deployment and transport electrification.

Expected result 5. NDC target for energy related GHG emissions achieved.

Expected result 6. Women benefit from employment and entrepreneurship opportunities generated by the development of the renewable energy and sustainable transport sectors

2.2.3 Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

See Attachment 1

¹⁶ Increasing energy efficiency and renewable energy generation to achieve a sustainable balance between energy production and consumption; and contributing to the global fight against climate change in line with the Paris Agreement and the related NDCs presented by the Parties.

¹⁷ The development of sustainable, low-emission, interconnected and secure mobility and transport networks; promote sustainable land use planning, equitable management of land markets, sustainable urban mobility and smart, safe cities that make use of opportunities from digitalisation and technologies

2.2.4 Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

Blending, guarantees and other risk mitigation tools, including improvements of the investment climate, are essential in an area where upfront investments are high¹⁸. Technical Assistance to support the improvement of investment climate and business environment, including the regulatory and policy framework, to contribute to increase public capacity, conduct studies and bring project proposals to the bankability stage will be needed. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that the EIB Board approved in 2020 its first operation in El Salvador, to provide a USD 40 million loan to the Salvadoran Development Bank (BANDESAL) aimed at promoting renewable energies and energy efficiency investments and providing contingency financial support to Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in the context of the COVID-19 emergency. There is ample space to expand this type of operations supporting some of the strategic projects presented by the Government, in which **the EIB showed a strong interest**, namely:

- **Mass Passenger Transportation System in the San Salvador Metropolitan Area (AMSS)**, future renewal of the public transportation fleet by electric buses, and the creation of a safe infrastructure for non-motorized transportation, estimated at USD 1 146 000 000. Maturity: pre-feasibility study of the metro-monorail financed by the Salvadoran Fund for Pre-investment Studies (FOSEP). There is no funding available for the pre-feasibility study of the first line of the transportation system, which has an estimated cost of USD 7.5 million. In addition to this, EU private sector has carried out pre-feasibility studies of innovative and sustainable urban mobility solutions, like ropeway transport for intermediary or last-mile transport, for projects up to USD 150 million.
- **Programme for the decarbonisation of the Energy Sector by 2050**: managed by CNE, it aims a broad range of interventions and investments, including a plan to increase the share of renewable electricity, electric mobility, direct use of geothermal energy and production of green hydrogen, but is still under development. EU companies are already involved in important investment in photovoltaic energy, and have expressed interest in expanding. The Government has identified potential sites to develop in the medium term up to 810 MW of renewable energy projects, with an investment of USD 1710 million.
- **Energy Generation for the water sector**, with the aim to promote investments in renewable energy generation, estimated at USD 110 000 000

El Salvador is highly indebted, and the recent and expedite approval by the new Legislature of an important number of large loans from the WB, IDB and BCIE can represent a risk for speedy implementation. However, the use of sovereign guarantees and other de-risking tools present an opportunity to leverage private sector funds, which do not put an additional burden on the public budget.

2.2.5 Risks and Mitigating Measures

Risk: Policy coherence: there is a lack of coherence between national policies and strategies as well as between local level and national level on climate change and environmental issues. Also, planning and monitoring systems are not fully functional. **Mitigating measures**: Through technical assistance, EU will support policy formulation and implementation, streamlining climate change and environment, as well as the improvement of M&E and MRV systems, to extend the promotion of transparency and accountability to the achievement of climate and environmental objectives, most notably for the proper assessment of the NDCs. Strategic dialogue with active participation of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) will be pursued.

Risk: Transparency: Lack of stakeholder participation and transparency can undermine policy commitment and implementation. **Mitigating measures**: EU will push for open and formal spaces for dialogue that include all relevant stakeholders, also private sector. Through policy dialogue, the EU will promote transparency, and programmes will be designed with specific components to promote transparency and accountability. CSO support will be aimed at strengthening CS capacity to actively promote both accountability and transparency.

¹⁸ Besides financial risk reduction, 'de-risking' is also intended to refer to the assessment of climate-related risks and the integration of climate-proofing measures, which will be systematically conducted for all energy and transport infrastructure projects supported by the EU

Risk: Fiscal stagnation: high debt levels and fiscal instability prove a hindrance to increase investments. **Mitigating measures:** On the one hand, the EU will continue supporting the strengthening of national Public Finance Management systems (including transparency and control), and on the other hand the use of EFSD+ mechanisms, including on improved investment climate, will be tapped into to increase the most strategic public or private investments.

2.2.6 Civil society involvement and participation

The National Council for a Sustainable El Salvador (CONASAV) had the participation of public, private and civil society stakeholders, and prepared the “Plan El Salvador Sustentable” which included actions to mitigate climate change, adaptation, and the transition towards more sustainable production methods and management of natural resources. The discontinuation of the CONASAV framework is regrettable. Civil society continues to have a strong commitment to its goals, and play an important role in holding authorities accountable, for instance on the Government’s negative to adhere to international frameworks, such as the Escazú accord. The EU will attempt to exploit its positive relations with authorities and civil society organizations to urge stakeholders to get together. Green Deal priorities will be included as a priority area in the regular dialogue with civil society (as outlined in the EU Roadmap for civil society).

2.3 Priority area 3: Governance and Human Development

El Salvador’s new political configuration is testing key democratic institutions and checks and balances that emerged from the 1992 peace agreements. In El Salvador, bodies such as the Court of Auditors, the Institute for Access to Public Information, the Government Ethics Court, the Supreme Court, the Attorney General, with all its flaws and imperfections, were among the most solid in the region. Corruption remains a major national issue alongside public insecurity and low economic growth. The judicial system, itself riddled by corruption, has faced obstacles for decades, and struggles in delivering justice. Many cases of corruption generally fail to end in conviction, although three former presidents and other high-level former officials are serving sentences or have been indicted. Many more are subject to investigation.

President Nayib Bukele won the 2019 elections on a largely anti-corruption platform and appeared to have delivered early on his promises through the establishment, in partnership with the Organisation of American States (OAS), of the International Commission against Corruption and Impunity in El Salvador (CICIES) in late 2019. Moreover, in September 2019 he signed a letter of intent with the EU committing to the transparent management of public funds.

Conversely, the Government has dismantled the Secretariat for Citizen Participation, Transparency and Anti-Corruption that was established in 2009, and appears to exert his influence on the Institute for Access to Public Information. Many State institutions deny access to public records and disregard court orders.

The EU intends to maintain an open and positive engagement with the authorities, and stands ready to support, politically and financially, all efforts to strengthen democratic governance. In parallel, the EU will strengthen its support to civil society in order to reinforce accountability and its participation and influence in the design and implementation of national policies and regulations.

Strengthening institutional and technical capacities of the electoral body, Supreme Electoral Court (TSE), will address concerns about its membership structure and its jurisdictional and administrative functions, in order to ensure its neutrality and independence from political parties. In addition, fostering the involvement of cross-sectorial stakeholders would help legitimise future reform. Focusing on electoral assistance would moreover allow to follow-up and deliver on EU Election Observation Missions (EOM) and Election Expert Missions (EEM) deployed since 2009.

Regarding Civil Society, numerous spaces for consultation between civil society (including diaspora associations) and the Salvadorian government have become ineffective for various reasons, resulting in a weakening of dialogue processes in areas such as public safety, community water management, or violence against women and girls, to name a few.

Focusing on Human Development and Social Policy, in April 2014, the Law on Development and Social Protection (Ley de Desarrollo y Protección Social - LDPS) was unanimously adopted in Parliament. This instrument gave the social sector a new legal framework and transformed what

were government programmes into a State policy. As mandated by that law, a single planning and monitoring instrument, the five-year Plan Social –drawn up with a solid rights-based approach to social policy– was adopted in 2016. The Plan Social (PS) operationalised the LDPS to improve inclusion and linked the different social policy instruments in a single framework. The PS represented a qualitative leap for the planning and predictability of social policy, as it was designed using a management for results methodology and contained the results, targets, and indicators for the whole sector.

The new administration that took over El Salvador's government in mid-2019 is mandated by the LDPS to issue its own Social Development Plan (Plan de Desarrollo Social). The official adoption of the draft new Plan –whose preparation has been supported by the EU's Technical Assistance to the sector– was expected for the first half of 2021. Of the nine development objectives/challenges it identifies, **poverty** (with a strong focus on social protection measures and care policies), **early childhood development** (covering health, early education, and child protection), and **gender equality** (including labour market participation or access to sexual and reproductive rights) **have action plans in preparation and could prove transformational for the country**. They address some of the root causes and factors of both poverty and inequality, -and possibly also of social violence– and are in line with the EU's capacities and mandates. Improving these could also help to address the adverse drivers of irregular migration and displacement. Moreover, synergies can be built with ECHO funded actions that strengthen the social protection for vulnerable groups as well as their access to basic services (health, education) including for non-nationals such as asylum-seekers, refugees and migrants.

The Gender Inequality Index for El Salvador has improved from 0.521 in 2000 to 0.383 in 2019, but in 2019 only 46.8% of women in the working-age were economically active (employed or looking for employment), whereas the figure for men was 80.5%. Women are also less likely to secure a job in the formal sector, as evidenced by informality rates of 49% for women in urban areas and 39% for men in 2019. 64% of the country's undertakings –employing 52% of the total number of workers in the country– are owned by women, but 99.53 % of those are micro enterprises, many with earnings below the minimum wage, and generally lower than those of the businesses led by men.

At the root of this issue is the traditional configuration of gender roles still prevalent in the country, which amongst others results in women having significant domestic responsibilities early on, limiting their opportunities to study or work. According to a study by the Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador issued in 2017, women in El Salvador do 80% of the unpaid domestic work: an average of 5.2 hours a day, the figure for men being 1.5 hours¹⁹.

Sexual abuse and lack of adequate sexual education result in a high prevalence of early pregnancies: 8.3% of 15-year-old girls and 40% of girls between 15 and 19 have been pregnant. Compounded by the fact that abortion is banned without exception, this threatens to perpetuate the gender gap: 79.9% of El Salvador's NEET (not in Education, Employment or Training youth) are young women, many of whom are in fact taking care of their families. Moreover, some of the highest femicide rates in the world have produced feelings of personal insecurity that contribute to women's decisions to migrate.

Over 25% of children below the age of 5 experience extreme poverty and 36% of the rural population lives in poverty. Average monthly income for rural homes is USD 385.71, slightly above half that of urban homes (USD 641.13). Inequalities between rural and urban areas are perpetuated by insufficient public investment. In terms of access to basic services and infrastructure for example, rural areas lag significantly behind. Such gaps are evidenced by the Human Development Index: in 2019, with 0.673, El Salvador was close to the top of the list of countries with medium human development levels; its inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI) was 0.529, squarely in the low human development realm (SDG 10).

In terms of SDGs, these areas can contribute to SDG 1 (ending poverty), SDG 2 (ending hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG4 (quality education), SDG 5 (achieving gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reducing inequalities) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).

¹⁹"Perfil de país según igualdad de género", UN Women El Salvador, 2020.

The Priority Area of **Governance and Human Development** in this MIP for El Salvador will focus on the following **three sectors**:

- **Transparency and Accountability: DAC 151 (Government & Civil Society-general)**
- **Electoral Assistance: DAC 15150 (Democratic participation and civil society),**
- **Human development: DAC 112 (Basic Education), DAC 16010 (Social Protection)**

Actions under this priority area will contribute to the spending targets of the NDICI-GE for Human Development and Social Inclusion. Actions under this priority area will also contribute to the attainment of the target of 85% of gender significant or transformative actions, as mandated by the Gender Action Plan III. At least one action under this priority area will have gender equality and women's empowerment as its main objective.

2.3.1 Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific objective 1. Oversight institutions, including the electoral body, perform their missions with transparency, accountability and independence.

Specific objective 2. All relevant stakeholders are included, represented and participate actively in the democratic processes of the country.

Specific objective 3. Universal social protection coverage, including universal health coverage.

Specific objective 4. Early childhood development guarantees that children under five enjoy health, education and psychosocial well-being.

Specific objective 5. Women and girls' empowerment.

2.3.2 Expected results per specific objective

Expected result 1. Enhanced capacity of oversight bodies, including parliament and supreme audit authorities.

Expected result 2. Enhanced capacity of national authorities and electoral management bodies for the implementation of the electoral cycle.

Expected result 3. Enhanced participation of civil society, in particular youth organizations, in policy-making and reporting processes.

Expected result 4. Boosted electoral accessibility and participation, as well as inclusivity, including of women, migrants and forcibly displaced persons.

Expected result 5. Increased level of non-contributive social protection against unemployment, maternity, sickness, disability, and to ensure income in old age, both in terms of population covered and level of benefits.

Expected result 6. Increased coverage of quality health care to children under five, with a view to ultimately contribute to health systems strengthening and universal health coverage.

Expected result 7. Increase proportion of girls and boys aged 0 to 5 who receive adequate stimulation.

Expected result 8. Gender public policy is coherent and operationalized, in particular in topics related to economic empowerment and sexual and reproductive rights.

2.3.3 Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

See Attachment 1

2.3.4 Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

EFSD+ could accompany investments in human development, for example to strengthen health systems, building on the European Health Platform. The EHP was initiated as a partnership to facilitate access to diagnostics between the European Commission, the EIB, and the Gates Foundation.

2.3.5 Risk and mitigation measures

Risk: Sector's Governance and Transparency: although the Social Development Plan (Plan de Desarrollo Social) to be adopted should ensure the coherence of human development measures, the structures ensuring this coherence in its implementation need strengthening. Drafted under a human rights approach, the law regulating the sector (Ley de Desarrollo y Protección Social), foresees the participation of civil society as a necessary element in its governance. This also should help ensure the right bearers' views and experiences are integrated in the design and management of policies and programmes. As such, a lack of stakeholder participation and transparency can undermine policy commitment and implementation. **Mitigating measures:** The EU may provide technical support to the sector to strengthen its governance. Regular and formal structured policy dialogue both at the technical and political level should also contribute to the sector's coherence, as, in general, a transparent management of the sector (with annual reporting made public). In its sectoral dialogue, the EU may also monitor that governance structures for civil society participation foreseen in the Law and its regulation, are indeed active. Finally, within the specific programmes receiving EU funding, the EU will secure the inclusion of activities to promote transparency and accountability, such as for example the strengthening of CS capacity to intervene in the policy-making process and oversee policy implementation.

Risk: Lack of fiscal space to fund policies in the sector: high debt levels and fiscal instability prove a hindrance to maintain and increase investments on social protection, inclusion and development programmes. **Mitigating measures:** The EU will continue to support the strengthening of national PFM systems (including transparency and control), as well as the sector's planning and management of the sector in order to (a) include thorough costing of policies and programmes and (b) improve spending efficiency.

Risk: Gender equality is not included in the administration's policy priority agenda. **Mitigating measures:** the EU will convey the key role of gender equality in its cooperation through its policy and political dialogue. The EU may also support government action in this field by providing technical assistance on the mainstreaming of gender and to strengthen institutions with key gender equality responsibilities. Finally, the EU will maintain regular dialogue with like-minded partners such as UN and promote the inclusion of women's organisations in the relevant policy-making/policy-oversight fora.

2.4 Proposals of country Team Europe

In El Salvador, the Member States present are Spain (AECID), Italy, France, Luxembourg and Germany (GIZ, only working at regional level, and KfW). All of them make part of the Team Europe. Besides that, the EIB, from its Headquarters in Luxembourg, has been fully engaged and participating actively in the work of the Team.

The result of this collective engagement has been the formulation of the TEI "Digital Jobs". It has been built on two project proposals shared by the Government with the Team Europe. Therefore, it counts with the full endorsement of the Government. The objective of TEI is to increase economic growth and to create innovative jobs for youth, in order to boost post-COVID recovery. This will be done by addressing the digital divide, strengthening the digital public institutional set up, fostering digital skills and supporting the creation of new business models, in particular where the digital and the artistic and cultural sector meet, so that youth and women enjoy opportunities to join the labour market in high quality, innovative and future-oriented jobs. Complementarity with Erasmus+ capacity building action for VET will be sought.

The transformational potential of this action lies in the investment in youth becoming better prepared to take advantage of the "4th Industrial Revolution". This will: (1) contribute to exploiting the potential of El Salvador's demographic dividend by empowering youth; (2) tackling the digital divide, with specific attention to the gender gap; (3) creating a wider range of opportunities for decent employment and entrepreneurship, contributing to a reduction of inequalities, irregular migration and social violence; (4) increasing the country's international competitiveness and promote sustainable growth; (5) fostering the complementarity between digitalization and the creation, development and strengthening of creative and cultural industries (orange economy) as a way of expanding youth economic participation and opportunities; (6) promoting transparency, democracy and access to public services; (7) support the development and enlargement of digital infrastructures; (8) the

capacity building of an e-government structure, (9) increasing access of young people to training and employment through mobile and digital tools.

We would envision this TEI being implemented through the following components:

- **Strengthening the Institutional framework and supporting improvement of public administration capacities:** design, budgeting implementation, monitoring and evaluation of digital transformation public policy and strategic planning.
- Supporting **investments in connectivity**, in particular connectivity of social digital infrastructure, through the EFSD+.
- Creating and reinforcing existing opportunities for youth through **vocational training and education on digital skills**, with a particular focus on creative and artistic areas, and aligned to El Salvador's Digital Agenda.
- Creating **an enabling environment for private sector growth** that is conducive to young entrepreneurs, including women, and decent employment with a special focus on innovation and digitalization. In particular supporting creative entrepreneurship (orange economy) that promotes arts and culture.
- Supporting better **access to finance**, in particular for MSMEs. Special considerations on Fintech tools and green economy will be included. Innovative e-commerce and Fintech for entrepreneurship, as well as technical support to principally young entrepreneurs in digital innovation and creative industries.
- A special focus on **young women**, reducing the gender digital gap will have significant impact on gender balance in the creation of jobs and supporting women entrepreneurs

Team Europe's specific potential lies in its global leadership, both in the promotion of a human centred and fair digital transition and in the technological race towards the 4th industrial revolution, as well as its expertise on cultural and artistic infrastructures, programmes and products.

The TEI will provide a common vision and shared goals between the EU and the other members of the TE, contributing to multiply the impact we expect to make through the actions to be implemented under the Digital Transformation area of this MIP. In particular, the EIB has explicitly expressed its interest in financing the connectivity component, which is the one demanding the larger share of funds; but not only. EIB is also interested in supporting the SMEs active in the digital transformation. The EFSD+ participation will be instrumental in the successful implementation of this TEI. Different ongoing initiatives implemented by AECID, France, Italy and Luxembourg have addressed youth training, in particular on e-skills, and supported entrepreneurship initiatives. AECID is implementing an action aimed at building the public administration capacity to improve Digital Governance. GIZ has been active and responsive in the formulation process; however, its political decision to work only at regional level hampers its responsiveness to an initiative of this kind. Complementarity with regional TEIs, for example on security and Justice in Latin America will be sought.

The EU contribution within the MIP of El Salvador that is expected to fund the TEI during the period 2021-24 amounts to EUR 22 million. The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 22) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

2.5 Support to investments under the EFSD+

Subject to confirmation during the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of up to 28% of the resources of this MIP may be used to provision EFSD+ guarantees and to finance bilateral and regional blending operations to which the country will be eligible. From this indicative amount about one third would be dedicated to EFSD+ provisioning, representing 6 million euros for 2021-2024 under all priority areas.

2.6 Sub-regional and multi-country dimension

The process of developing and strengthening our partnership is a policy-driven approach. In this sense, the EU engagement in the country cannot lose sight of the importance of the implementation of the EU-Central America Association Agreement, which remains a meaningful overarching instrument in our political, cooperation and trade partnership with each country in Central America. Pending its full ratification, this applies also to the existing PDCA for political and cooperation matters.

Furthermore, cooperation in the framework of the sub-regional context will be considered to address shared challenges and challenges of a cross border nature, focusing on the processes with the greatest potential to deliver on the SDGs through a multi-country approach that allow for a greater impact and success back at each country level. This is pertinent for instance in areas such as economic integration and recovery, inclusive development, climate change and security.

3 Support measures

3.6 Measures in favour of civil society

Civil society engagement is a key feature of good governance. The Delegation maintains a close dialogue with its representatives. Based on the three main priorities formulated in the 2012 Civil Society Communication, the EU focus is on improving CSO enabling environment, meaningful participation and capacity development. Locally, this joint commitment between the EU, MS and CSOs foresees, among other things, the participation of CSOs in policy-making processes, and a closer dialogue with both the authorities and citizens.

Dialogue between CSOs and the authorities may be functional in the municipalities, yet very limited at a central level. Freedom of association and access to information remains a key issue for better accountability and CSOs involvement in the public policy field. CSOs call on all actors to fulfil their commitments to build peaceful, just, and inclusive societies (SDG16). The Delegation will continue to support civil society in the following areas:

- Promoting the independence of civil society actors and human rights' defenders to drive accountability for the sustainable development agenda, including on critical issues, and ensure the safeguarding of these groups.
- Encouraging formal mechanisms to allow CSOs participation in policy-making.
- Increasing capacity development for civil society in policy dialogue with the government, research, monitoring, spotlight reporting and advocacy.

All these strands of work are always formulated in coordination with the relevant thematic support implemented periodically in the country by means of calls for proposals.

3.7 Cooperation facility

A cooperation facility will be programmed through a specific allocation It is required mainly for capacity building and to provide technical assistance in an efficient and structured manner. In particular, and building on the successful experience of the past programming period, communication and visibility of all EU and Team Europe activities in El Salvador will be managed by a specialized firm under a dedicated service contract..

The facility will finance thematic studies and project impact assessments, support the formulation of public policy and policy dialogue, short-term technical assistance and support for aid effectiveness initiatives such as donor coordination and division of labor, first and foremost amongst Team Europe members.

Support to policy dialogues and the participation of the country in EU Programmes and cooperation with EU Agencies, along with public diplomacy specific interventions to promote EU policies as well as its multilateral agenda in El Salvador, are topics that will be covered by the Facility.

4 **Financial overview**

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for El Salvador and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of El Salvador.

<i>Digital Transformation</i>	22	37.3%
<i>Green Transition</i>	20	33.9%
<i>Governance and Human Development</i>	10	16.9%
<i>Support measures</i>	7	11.9%
<i>TOTAL for initial period (in EUR million)</i>	59	100%

Attachments

1. Intervention framework
2. Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector

Attachment 1. Intervention framework

Priority area 1: Digital Transformation Specific objective 1. The Digital Agenda is executed in a participatory and inclusive manner, together with the private sector, civil society, academia and other relevant stakeholders.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & means of verification.
a) Institutional, regulatory and operational capacity is built to ensure the participatory and inclusive implementation of the Digital Agenda 2030.	a1) Economist Intelligence Unit Inclusive Internet Index - Readiness a2) IADB Ranking IDBA Public policies a3) IADB Ranking IDBA Strategic Regulation	Baseline: 106 in 2021 Target: 60 Baseline: 63 out of 65 Target: 53 out of 65 Baseline: 50 out of 65 Target: 40 out of 65 Means of verification: Digital Strategy Annual Operating Plan Execution Reports. Economist Intelligence Unit Inclusive Internet Index. IADB IDBA annual report
Specific objective 2. El Salvador inhabitants, companies and public institutions have access to broadband and affordable Internet connections.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & means of verification.
a) Improved connectivity through the pacific submarine cable and 5G networks' deployment.	a1) EURF: Number of people with access ²⁰ to Internet with EU support. a2) IADB Ranking Infrastructures	Baseline: 0 Target: 800,000 Baseline: 60 out of 65 Target: 50 out of 65 Means of verification: Digital Strategy Annual Operating Plan Execution Reports; Economist Intelligence Unit Inclusive Internet Index – Availability and Affordability. IADB IDBA annual report
Specific objective 3. Young women and men, including forcibly displaced people and migrants, benefit equally from e-services, access to entrepreneurship opportunities and skilled jobs offered by the digital economy.		

²⁰ Access to an affordable broadband service

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & means of verification.
a) Vocational training centers ensure affordable broadband access to digital services in their area of influence.	a1) Number of vocational training centers with affordable broadband access to internet with EU support.	Baseline: 0 Target: 3.500 Vocational Training Centers Means of verification: Digital Strategy Annual Operating Plan Execution Reports; MINED Plan Torogoz (PEI 2019-2024) Execution Reports
b) Young women and men, including forcibly displaced people and migrants, acquire, through vocational training, the digital skills and competencies that allow them to participate fully and equally in the digital economy.	b1)EURF: Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions for digitalisation supported by the EU, disaggregated by gender, age, forcibly displaced and migrant condition	Baseline: 0 Target: 400,000, equally distributed by sex. 1,000 forcibly displaced and migrants Means of verification: Attendance lists generated by the service provider
Priority area 2: Green Transition		
Specific objective 1. Decarbonized energy mix, promoting renewable energy sources and reducing GHG emissions in line with Paris Agreement NDCs, while supporting energy security by reducing import dependency.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & means of verification
a) Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption.	a1) EURF- Renewable energy capacity installed (MW) with EU support.	Baseline: 0 Target: 300 MW Means of Verification: National Energy Council Annual Operating Plan Execution Reports
Specific objective 2. Sustainable and inclusive public transport systems for all.		
a) Fostering electrification of public transport in San Salvador.	a1) km of public transport lines served with electric transport with EU support	Baseline: 0 Target: 50 km Means of verification: National Energy Council Annual Operating Plan Execution Reports. Vice ministry for Transport Annual Operating Plan Quarterly Execution Reports
b) Improved access to sustainable and inclusive public transport systems.	b1) Number of people that has convenient access to sustainable, safe, affordable and inclusive public transport, with EU support, disaggregated by sex and PLWD ²¹ .	Baseline: 0 Target: 60,000 (with gender and PLWD disaggregation) Means of verification: Vice ministry for Transport Annual Operating Plan Quarterly Execution Reports

²¹ People Living with Disabilities

Expected Results linked to both Specific Objectives		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & means of verification
a) Enhanced policy, planning and regulatory framework for renewable energy generation deployment and transport electrification.	A1) RISE global score	Baseline: 66 (2019) Target: 90 Means of verification: National Energy Council Annual Operating Plan Execution reports, World Bank/ESMAP
b) NDC target for energy related GHG emissions achieved.	b1) EURF: Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO ₂ eq) with EU support.	Baseline: 0 Target: TBD according to revised national NDCs Means of verification: National Energy Council Annual Operating Plan Execution Reports, NDCs reporting.
Specific objective 3. Women increasingly participate in and have improved access to jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities in the renewable energy and sustainable transport sectors.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & means of verification.
a) Women benefit from employment and entrepreneurship opportunities generated by the development of the renewable energy and sustainable transport sectors.	a1) EURF: Number of direct and indirect green jobs supported/sustained by the EU, disaggregated by gender	Baseline: 0 Target: 5,000 Means of verification: Annual Survey addressed to the firms of the sector.

Priority area 3: Governance and Human Development		
Specific objective 1. Oversight institutions, including the electoral body, perform their missions with transparency, accountability and independence.		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & means of verification
a) Enhanced capacity of oversight bodies, including parliament and supreme audit authorities.	a1) Number of participants in training provided to oversight bodies, supreme audit authorities, parliamentary members, and parliament staff, disaggregated by sex, supported by the EU.	Baseline: 0 Target: 500 Means of verification: Attendance lists of service providers

<p>b) Enhanced capacity of national authorities and electoral management bodies for the implementation of the electoral cycle.</p>	<p>b1) Number of electoral cycles supported and observed²².</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Means of verification: Observation missions' reports. Supreme Electoral Court Reports</p>
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Specific objective 2. All relevant stakeholders are included, represented and participate actively in the democratic processes of the country.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & means of verification
<p>a) Enhanced participation of civil society, in particular youth organizations, in policy-making and reporting processes.</p>	<p>a1) EURF: Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation, including youth organizations, through EU support a2) EURF: Number of grassroots civil society organisations benefitting from (or reached by) EU support.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10 Baseline: 0 Target: 100 Means of verification: Periodic Reports of FUNDE, IDHUCA, IDEFI, Plataforma Nacional de Juventudes.</p>
<p>b) Boosted electoral accessibility and participation, as well as inclusivity, including of women, migrants and forcibly displaced persons.</p>	<p>b1) Voter turnout (IDEA) disaggregated by sex and migrants/displaced persons.</p>	<p>Baseline: 48% Target: 58% for all groups Means of verification: Periodic Supreme Electoral Court, FUNDE and IDHUCA Reports</p>

Specific objective 3. Universal social protection coverage, including universal health coverage.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & means of verification
<p>a) Increased level of non-contributive social protection against unemployment, maternity, sickness, disability, and to ensure income in old age, both in terms of population covered and level of benefits.</p>	<p>a1) EURF- Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality, disaggregated by sex and age.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 500,000 Means of verification: ILO, OECD Reports. Social Plan Execution Reports</p>

Specific objective 4. Early childhood development guarantees that children under five enjoy health, education and psychosocial well-being.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline, targets & means of verification
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²² The indicator refers to the electoral cycle and its 12 essential elements as defined by the Human Rights Council: 1. The legal framework for elections; 2. Electoral systems; 3. Boundary delimitations; 4. Election management, 5. Voter registration; 6. Voter education; 7. Candidacy and campaigning; 8. Voting processes; 9. Counting and tabulation; 10. Dispute resolution; 11. The media and 12. Election observation.

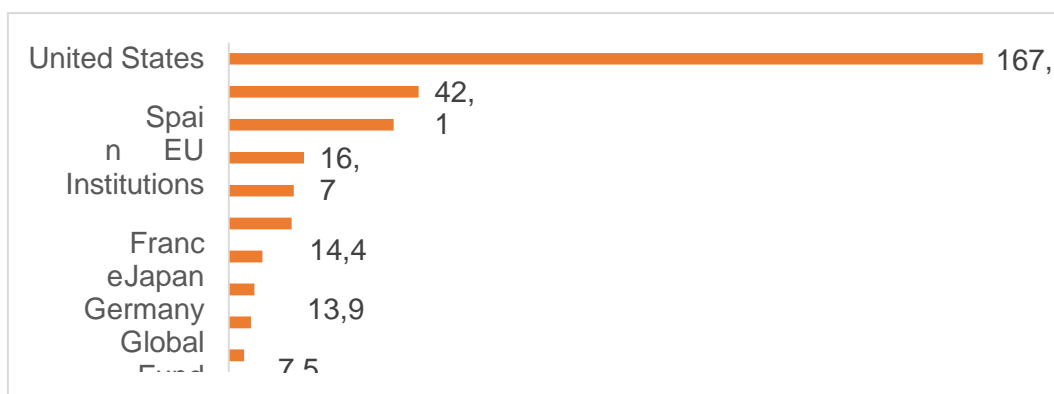
<p>a) Increased coverage of quality health care to children under five, with a view to ultimately contribute to health systems strengthening and universal health coverage</p>	<p>a1) EURF-Number of 1-year olds fully immunised with EU support.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10,000 Means of verification: Ministry of Health, Unicef, PHO</p>
<p>b) Increase proportion of girls and boys aged 0 to 5 who receive adequate stimulation.</p>	<p>b1) EURF- Net rate of children enrolled in early education programmes/attending pre-school with EU support, disaggregated by sex.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10% Means of verification: Ministry for Education's Initial Education and Comprehensive Development for Early Childhood Programme Execution Reports. Unicef</p>
<p>Specific objective 5. Women and girls' empowerment.</p>		
<p>Expected Results</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Baseline, targets & means of verification</p>
<p>a) Gender public policy is coherent and operationalized, in particular in topics related to economic empowerment and sexual and reproductive rights.</p>	<p>a1) Rate of adolescent birth per 1,000 adolescents aged 15-19 years, disaggregated by rural and urban areas.</p> <p>a2) Women's labour market participation rates (PDS indicator), disaggregated by rural and urban areas.</p>	<p>Baseline: 66,8 (2015) Target: 56,8</p> <p>Baseline: 45 (2019) Target: 55</p> <p>Means of verification: PHO Plan of Action on Adolescent and Youth Health Implementing Report; Ministry for Health. ILOSTAT database</p>

Development Assistance

According to OECD figures, El Salvador was recipient in 2019 (net ODA) of:

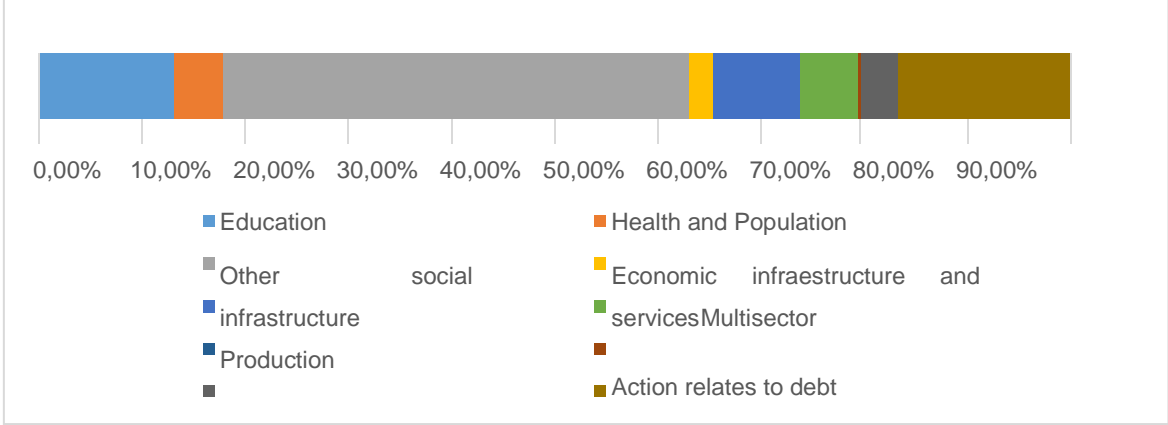
	2017	2018	2019
Net ODA (USD million)	151.6	253.4	305.6
Net ODA/GNI (%)	0.6	1.0	1.2
Gross ODA (USD million)	217.2	321.0	366.2
Bilateral share (gross ODA) (%)	81.4	79.5	83.0
Total net receipts (USD million)	207.9	757.2	1,175.9

The top ten Donors of Gross ODA for El Salvador, 2018-2019 in average (USD million)



Bilateral ODA by sector for El Salvador, 2018-2019 average

Education	13.05%
Health and Population	4.84%
Other social infrastructure	45.07%
Economic infrastructure and services	2.40%
Production	8.33%
Multisector	5.73%
Programme assistance	0.07%
Action relates to debt	0.18%
Humanitarian aid	3.50%
Other and unallocated/unspecified	16.84%



According to the main International Partners, the actions that they are currently executing are:

AREA	BUDGET	PERIOD	INTERNATIONAL PARTNER
Adaptación Urbana al Cambio Climático	€ 23.5 MM (€ 11 MM loan/€ 12.5 MM financial contribution)	2021	GIZ
Cooperativa Agropecuaria Canasta Campesina – Socorro Popular Francés /AFD	€ 657,500	2018-2023	France
Proyecto la Montañona – Fondo Francés para el Medio Ambiente Mundial/AFD	€ 1.06 MM	2016-2023	
Fundasal Acción por el hábitat	US\$ 123,785	2018-2020	
Centros de formación de software	€ 45,000	2020-2021	
Asociación Cultural el Azoro – promoción de obra de teatro	€ 15,000	2020-2021	
Management and reform of the security system	USD 4.2 MM	2014-2021	Korea
Management and reform of the security system	USD 5.5 MM	2019-2024	
Conservation of water resources	USD 8 MM	2017-2021	
Medical education training	USD 6.5 MM	2019-2023	
Urban transport (under construction)	USD 5 MM	2021-2025	
Urban transport (under construction)	USD 4.6 MM	2021-2023	Luxemburg
Sector social / apoyo programático al Plan Social	€ 6 MM	2017-2021	
Sector social / participación de la sociedad civil a las políticas públicas	€ 4 MM	2016-2021	
Sector social / apoyo a la cooperación Sur-Sur	€ 1.2 MM	2016-2021	
Sector justicia Apoyo a la CICIÉS	€ 400,000	2020-2022	Italy
Agriculture	€ 5 MM	2021-2023	
Housing	€ 24 MM	2018-2023	
Culture	€ 3.5 MM	2021-2023	
Environment and migration	€ 4.5 MM	2021-2023	
Justice/Health	€ 6.5 MM	N/A	
Education	€ 22.5 MM	N/A	

AREA	BUDGET	PERIOD	INTERNATIONAL PARTNER
Governance / Institutional Strengthening	€ 66.3 MM	2015-2020	Spain
Gender (violence against women and sexual and reproductive rights)			
Environment / water and sanitation			
Violence prevention			
Desarrollo de la Región de Oriente	N/A	N/A	Japan
Institutional strengthening for disaster prevention			
Environment and sanitation			
Education and health			
Security	USD	2021-2026	Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica
Agriculture			
Citizen security			
Productive infrastructure			
Health			
Development policies			
Education			
Competitiveness			
Energy			
Water and sanitation			
Financial intermediation	USD 400 MM	2021-2026	IADB
Fortalecimiento de la Administración Tributaria (Factura Electrónica; aduanas)	USD 30 MM	N/A	
Prevención de la violencia	USD 45 MM		
Desarrollo Turístico de la Zona Costero Marina	USD 25 MM		
Corredores Productivos (apoyo a MIPYMES e infraestructura productiva)	USD 40 MM		
Eficiencia Energética en PYMES	USD 20 MM		
Programa Integrado de Salud (2 hospitales: Rosales y Nejapa; fortalecimiento de la red primaria y mejoramiento de la eficiencia en la prestación del servicio)	USD 170 MM		

AREA	BUDGET	PERIOD	INTERNATIONAL PARTNER
Respuesta inmediata de Salud Pública para contener y controlar el Coronavirus y Mitigar su efecto en la prestación del Servicio (\$20M para compra de vacunas)	USD 50 MM		
Fortalecimiento de la Resiliencia Climática de los Bosques Cafetaleros	USD 45 MM	Missing approval of the Legislative Assembly	
Programa Global de Crédito para la MYPE (BFA)	USD 20 MM		
Financiamiento Empresarial Productivo (BANDESAL)	USD 200 MM		
Mejora de la Cobertura y Calidad Educativa	USD 100 MM		World Bank
Local Development: El Salvador Local Economic Resilience Project	USD 200 MM	2019-2024	
Health: Growing up Healthy Together: Comprehensive Early Childhood Development in El Salvador	USD 250 MM	2020-2026	
Education: Growing Up and Learning Together: Comprehensive Early Childhood Development in El Salvador	USD 250 MM	2020-2026	
Health: El Salvador COVID-19 Emergency Response Project	USD 20 MM	2020-2022	
Health: El Salvador COVID-19 Emergency Response Project (Financiamiento Adicional) (under construction)	USD 50 MM	2021-2023	
Environment: El Salvador Integrated Landscape Management and Restoration (under construction)	USD 3.6 MM	2021-2025	
Energy: Geothermal Energy for a Sustainable Economic Recovery from the Covid-19 crisis in El Salvador (under construction)	USD 225 MM	2021-2026	
Economic Recovery: El Salvador Firm Resilience and Economic Recovery Project (under construction)	USD 100 MM	2021-2026	
Empléate Joven	USD 0.5 MM	2018-2021	
Jóvenes Protagonistas del Desarrollo Rural Territorial en la región SICA,	USD 0.3 MM	2018-2020	
Fortalecimiento de capacidades y políticas para una agricultura sostenible adaptada al cambio climático Un Viaje en Común	USD 0.3 MM	2018-2020	
Integrated Responses on Migration	USD 8.2 MM	2021-2025	OIM
AVR El Salvador	USD 8.4 MM	2021-2022	

AREA	BUDGET	PERIOD	INTERNATIONAL PARTNER
Strengthening Protection & Referral Mechanisms and Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras	USD 0.5 MM	2021-2022	
Training & Entrepreneurship Eastern SV	USD 4.5 MM	2021-2023	
WHP Year 2 / Phase XI (2021)	USD 1.0 MM	2021	
New Path	USD 1.2 MM	2021	
Peaceful coexistence in COVID19 response	USD 0.2 MM	2021	
RSC PROCESSING IN LATIN AND C. AMERICA	USD 6.9 MM	2021-2023	
RESETTLEMENT FROM LATIN AND C. AMERICA	USD 2.9 MM	2021-2023	
Return and reintegration: essential actions for the construction of peace in El Salvador	USD 1.5 MM	2021-2022	
Proyecto "Hacia una estrategia integrada para facilitar el tránsito a la economía formal en el marco de los esfuerzos de reactivación económica post COVID-19"	N/A	2020-2021	OIT
Proyecto "Estrategia Nacional de Generación de Empleo Decente en el marco de las políticas de reactivación post-COVID-19"	N/A	N/A	OIT
Proyecto: "Construcción Participativa de una Estrategia Sectorial para el Tránsito a la Economía Formal en El Salvador, Guatemala, y Honduras"	N/A	N/A	
Proyecto Mesoamérica sobre Migración Laboral	N/A	N/A	
Fortalecimiento a las capacidades de incidencia de política pública al sector trabajador y empleador	N/A	N/A	
Fortalecimiento a las capacidades del Instituto Salvadoreño de Seguridad Social	N/A	N/A	
Fortalecimiento de las políticas de igualdad de género en las redes de formación profesional	N/A	N/A	
Shock responsive social protection to reduce the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on poor households, while ensuring support for an early and sustainable recovery	USD 0.5 MM	2020-2021	PMA/FAO

AREA	BUDGET	PERIOD	INTERNATIONAL PARTNER
Fortalecimiento del Programa Nacional de Tuberculosis	USD 7.8 MM	2012-2021	PNUD
Fortalecimiento ISBM Fase II	USD 16.9 MM	2017-2021	
Promoción y restablecimiento del derecho a la salud	USD 7.1 MM	2018-2021	
Plan Estratégico Nacional de TB El Salvador	USD 2.5 MM	2019-2023	
Fortalecimiento de las capacidades del Instituto Salvadoreño de Bienestar Magisterial	USD 19.0 MM	2020-2022	
Promoción y restablecimiento del derecho a la salud,	USD 5.1 MM	2014-2021	
Apoyo a Min.Obras Publicas respuesta y recuperación	USD 0.05 MM	2020-2021	
Mujeres Libres de Violencia en el Transporte Publico	USD 0.8 MM	2019-2021	
Prevención terciaria	USD 4.7 MM	2019-2022	
Cuéntame: Diálogo, difusión y educación pro memoria	USD 0.4 MM	2020-2021	
Agenda de cumplimiento de Contribuciones Nacionalmente Determinadas	USD 0.2 MM	2020-2021	
Fortaleciendo la resiliencia climática -Ahuachapán	USD 7.8 MM	2020-2025	
Desarrollo Urbano Sostenible en San Salvador	USD 2.7 MM	2020-2025	
Conservación, uso sostenible de la Biodiversidad	USD 1.3 MM	2016-2021	
Effective and Transparent Election Services	N/A	2021-2021	
Accelerator Lab - El Salvador	USD 0.5 MM	2020-2021	
Programa de modernización de CEPA Fase II	USD 7.2 MM	2016-2021	
Hacia una movilidad segura: Innovación en la Emisión de Pasaporte Electrónico	USD 24.8 MM	2017-2023	
Rural Adelante	USD 17.2 MM	2019-2024	PNUD/FIDA
Respuesta Trinacional para una Movilidad Humana Digna	USD 0.3 MM	2021-2023	PNUD/OIM/ACNUR
Justicia Transicional y Transparencia	USD 1.1 MM	2021-2023	PNUD/UNODC/OACNUDH
Conectividad, Habilidades digitales y Modalidades a distancia y semipresenciales de educación, incluyendo modalidades virtuales	USD 0.6 MM	2020-2025	UNICEF
Buenas prácticas protección de derechos de los niños y niñas migrantes	€ 1.3 MM	2020-2023	UNICEF/ACNUR
Eliminación de la violencia contra las mujeres y las niñas	USD 7.2 MM	2018-2022	UNICEF/UNFPA/ONU

AREA	BUDGET	PERIOD	INTERNATIONAL PARTNER
			MUJERES/PNUD
Centro Regional de Energía Renovable y Eficiencia Energética para los países del SICA (SICREE)	USD 1.1 MM	2015-2021	UNIDO
Fortalecimiento de las iniciativas nacionales y mejora de la cooperación regional para el manejo ambientalmente racional de Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes (COPs), en los residuos de aparatos eléctricos o electrónicos (RAEE) en los países de América Latina	USD 0.6 MM	2017-2022	
Proyecto regional “Fomento de la coordinación regional en las cadenas de valor de la acuicultura para la generación de empleo productivo en América Latina y el Caribe”	USD 0.2 MM	2020-2023	
Aceleración de la aplicación del ODS 9 en América Latina y el Caribe mediante la cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular, el establecimiento de redes y las alianzas	USD 0.5 MM	2020-2023	
Fortalecimiento de las capacidades del sector justicia y seguridad de Centro América para la prevención, identificación y procesamiento penal del cibercrimen, del crimen organizado transnacional y de casos conexos a través de la evidencia digital: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras y Belice.	USD 2.1 MM	2019-2023	UNODC
Fortalecimiento a la gestión de casos de desaparición y tortura que afectan a mujeres, hombres y jóvenes en El Salvador.	USD 0.9 MM	2020-2023	
Prevención y Lucha contra el Tráfico Ilícito de Migrantes y Trata de Personas en El Salvador.	USD 2.4 MM	2017-2023	
Fortalecimiento de las capacidades para prevenir y combatir la corrupción y crimen organizado	USD 4.4 MM	2017-2021	
Una Segunda Oportunidad en la Vida - Fomento a la rehabilitación de privados de libertad	USD 0.2 MM	2018-2021	
Implementación de la iniciativa de Educación para la Justicia en Honduras y El Salvador	USD 0.1 MM	2020-2021	
MOVEO - Jóvenes en acción: hacia la diversidad sin violencia forjando	USD 1.5 MM	2021-2023	UNODC/OIM

AREA	BUDGET	PERIOD	INTERNATIONAL PARTNER
alianzas para la construcción de paz y justicia en El Salvador.			
Protección de la vida de las poblaciones vulnerables en contexto de COVID-19 (Privados de libertad y personas con enfermedades críticas)	USD 0.5 MM	2020-2021	UNODC/PNUD
Asistencia Técnica al Instituto Salvadoreño del Seguro Social (ISSS) para el Gerenciamiento del Proyecto "Construcción y Equipamiento del Hospital Regional de San Miguel". Asistencia al ISSS para el gerenciamiento de la construcción y equipamiento de un hospital para beneficio de 221,000 derechohabientes de la zona oriental del país	USD 83.9 MM	2015-2021	UNOPS
Asistencia Técnica a KOICA para Procesos de Adquisiciones Asistencia a KOICA para el equipamiento médico y administrativo de una unidad de salud ubicada en Cantón el Limón, Soyapango, para ampliar la cobertura de servicios de salud de MINSAL	USD 0.8 MM	2018-2021	
Asistencia al Ministerio de Educación, Ciencia y Tecnología (MINEDUCYT) para la Adquisición de Equipos Informáticos. Adquisición de equipos informáticos para docentes y estudiantes del sector público de El Salvador y fortalecimiento de capacidades especializado en TIC para diferentes dependencias del MINEDUCYT.	USD 17.0 MM	2020-2021	
Asistencia Técnica a la Comisión Ejecutiva Portuaria Autónoma (CEPA) para la Supervisión de Proyectos Estratégicos. Supervisión de obras correspondientes a la primera y segunda fase de modernización del "Aeropuerto Internacional de El Salvador Monseñor Oscar Arnulfo	USD 8.4 MM	2016-2021	
Proyecto de Competitividad Económica	USD 47.8 MM	2017-2022	
Convenio de Garantía de Crédito	USD 2.7 MM	2011-2028	USAID
Derechos y Dignidad	USD 15.0 MM	2017-2022	
Fortalecimiento del Sistema de Justicia Juvenil	USD 10.6 MM	2017-2022	
Imagina: El País que Queremos	USD 12.0 MM	2018-2023	
Educación y Convivir	USD 10.0 MM	2018-2023	

AREA	BUDGET	PERIOD	INTERNATIONAL PARTNER
Proyecto para la Protección y Calidad de Cuidado de la Niñez	USD 4.9 MM	2018-2023	
Prevencción Terciaria - Nuevo sendero	USD 4.7 MM	2019-2022	
Integridad Gubernamental	USD 20.3 MM	2016-2021	
Gobernabilidad Municipal	USD 36.6 MM	2017-2022	
Promoción de la Participación Ciudadana en el Proceso Electoral y Debate Público	USD 5.0 MM	2017-2021	
Gestión de las Finanzas Públicas	USD 21.5 MM	2017-2022	
Iniciativa de Monitoreo, Evaluación y Aprendizaje	USD 18.1 MM	2016-2021	
Proyecto de Sociedad Civil y Democracia en la Región Oriental	USD 3.0 MM	2018-2022	
Actividad para el fortalecimiento de la integridad electoral y de partidos políticos	USD 6.0 MM	2020-2024	