



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the
United Nations Office for
Project Services**

Distr.: General
2 December 2021

Original: English

First regular session 2022

31 January – 4 February 2022, New York

Item 6 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for El Salvador (2022-2026)

Contents

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.....	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships.....	4
III. Programme and risk management	7
IV. Monitoring and evaluation	8
Annex	
Results and resources framework for El Salvador (2022-2026).....	9



I. UNDP within the Cooperation Framework

1. El Salvador has made significant progress in reducing monetary poverty in the last three decades, which on average decreased from 49.1 per cent in 1991-2000, to 36.1 per cent in 2001-2010, and to 31.3 per cent in 2011-2019. A similar trend is observed in the Gini index, which dropped almost ten percentage points between 2001-2010 and 2011-2019, from 48.2 per cent to 38.6 per cent. However, multidimensional poverty affects almost three out of every 10 households: 543,000 households and 2.1 million people live in this condition. Poverty incidence in rural areas is more than double that of urban areas.
2. Crucial development challenges in the country are thus the persistence of multidimensional poverty and the need to increase access to basic services, education, employment, social security, health, and water. In seven out of every 10 households there are five most frequent deprivations: low adult education; lack of access to social security; underemployment and job instability; lack of access to sanitation; and overcrowded homes.
3. The risks of climate change are growing and threatening to exacerbate social imbalances. El Salvador is exceptionally vulnerable to changes in climate, which makes building resilience, climate adaptation and mitigation increasingly essential to avoid a greater incidence of poverty. Moreover, exclusion, poverty and climate change have been identified as the main drivers of migration in the region.
4. The national economy is characterized by fragmentation, with a large informal sector and insufficient decent jobs. In 2019, 70.5 per cent of people who worked were in the informal sector and 71.2 per cent in micro and small businesses; only 20 per cent had a decent job. Approximately one out of two women does not participate in the labour market, while male inactivity is one in five. In addition, 77 per cent of micro and small businesses were disconnected from the internet in 2017; the lack of digitization makes them more vulnerable to shocks such as COVID-19.
5. Since the 1992 Peace Accords, the country has strengthened its democratic institutions. However, in recent years, support for democracy as a form of government has begun to show signs of wear, due to a perception that institutions are corrupt and inefficient. It reached its second lowest historical minimum support (27.7 per cent) in 2018, according to Latinobarómetro. El Salvador faces a challenge in access to justice. In 2017, it was among the countries with the highest levels of impunity, ranking 13th according to the Global Impunity Index.
6. COVID-19 and the economic recession caused by its mitigating measures also increased the vulnerability of the economy. At the end of 2020, the gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate decreased by 7.9 per cent, leading to a fiscal deficit of 16.8 per cent of GDP, and indebtedness of 85 per cent of GDP. The increases in spending derived from the pandemic and the pressure on debt growth created an adverse fiscal context and an uncertain economic recovery. The pandemic has further exacerbated the inequalities, particularly for those in monetary and multidimensional poverty, including a large proportion of women-headed households.
7. The Common Country Assessment and the United Nations socio-economic response plan to COVID-19 determined that it was imperative to focus on the most vulnerable population groups, including rural households and particularly women, older adults in vulnerable condition, violence victims – especially gender-based – young people at risk, displaced persons and returning migrants, small businesses, persons deprived of liberty, people with disabilities, and people in extreme poverty.
8. Under the 2016-2020 country programme, UNDP promoted a multidimensional approach to citizen security to respond to the challenge of a rate of 81 homicides per

100,000 inhabitants (2016) and a large number of internally displaced people due to violence. The approach included prevention measures, institutional reforms, structural changes in the relationship between the State and communities, promotion of broad and sustained political commitments, care for victims, social inclusion, and the adoption of modernized information and intervention systems. UNDP also supported political dialogue and the engagement of civil society on Citizen Security, Education and the Environment through the National Councils. This integrated strategy was a priority for the Government of El Salvador with commitment at the highest level. UNDP was therefore able to influence the public agenda strongly. The independent country programme evaluation, 2019, demonstrated the effectiveness of UNDP technical support, methodological guidance, and inclusive strategy in setting up and convening democratic spaces for dialogue.

9. On effective governance and strengthening of democratic institutions, UNDP continued to support the Supreme Electoral Tribunal for fair and transparent elections. UNDP promoted equal rights in the electoral process for persons with disabilities, the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community, and other vulnerable groups, through training and awareness campaigns. UNDP also promoted transitional justice as one of the main axes of strengthening democracy. UNDP promoted a South-South partnership with Chile to strengthen the memory and reconciliation agenda.

10. The independent evaluation noted that public government institutions, especially in the health sector, were well supported by UNDP in accessing international markets to acquire high-quality products, ensuring best value for money. UNDP supported transparency, efficiency, and quality in the procurement of goods and management of public funds.

11. The country also benefited from data production, numerous studies and analyses, including the 2018 national human development report on youth; systematic data collection on security and violence; and the production of analyses and studies on climate change issues providing a wealth of information for key policy and legal framework decisions.

12. On gender equality, UNDP supported the setting up of the gender equality seal for public and private enterprises and the national gender equality management standard for the business sector. UNDP, as part of the United Nations global initiative to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, strengthened its work on gender-based violence, especially femicides. Through these initiatives, the capacity of key institutions such as the Attorney General's Office, the Public Defender's Office and the Supreme Court of Justice were strengthened, awareness campaigns were launched, and spaces for dialogue were promoted.

13. During the 2016-2021 programme cycle, the Sustainable Development Goals were adopted and the United Nations development system reform was implemented; and in June 2020 the United Nations developed socio-economic response plans to COVID-19. This opened an opportunity for UNDP to consolidate as the development programme of the United Nations and the integrator of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UNDP also consolidated as a reference point to the United Nations system in governance, electoral processes, dialogue, climate change and socio-economic analysis.

14. The 2016-2021 country programme showed that tackling poverty, inequality and exclusion requires mainstreaming economic development and gender equality. Comprehensive interventions to tackle violence, including gender-based violence, are key to addressing the local drivers of migration and forced displacement. Underpinning sustainable development requires strengthening interventions that target resilience; hence an increased focus on adaptation to climate change and mitigation is needed. A holistic

approach to the rule of law, access to justice and social reintegration provides durable solutions to crime and social insecurity.

15. COVID-19 exacerbated the challenges listed above and made clear that it will only be possible to overcome the difficulties through innovation. UNDP is uniquely positioned with the establishment of the Accelerator Lab in the country, which fosters an enhanced innovation ecosystem in key areas, such as access to water, technology and innovative livelihood solutions for the informal sector.

16. UNDP will focus on four of the seven outcomes identified in the Cooperation Framework and integrate the other three outcomes by systematically addressing gender inequalities, human mobility, and citizen security. UNDP will strengthen universal social protection systems and expand educational, health, and water services to eradicate multidimensional poverty. For the economic transformation, UNDP will promote decent work, women's economic participation, innovation and digital transformation, green jobs, adaptation to climate change, and risk management. In the area of peace and justice, UNDP will strengthen capacities to promote: the rule of law, access to public information, social cohesion, the fight against corruption, electoral participation, prevention of gender-based violence, transitional justice, citizen security, and improved public management.

17. To meet these challenges, UNDP will draw on its reputation as an impartial partner, its convening capacity, credibility, and legitimacy in development work. The relationship of trust built with the Government of El Salvador and other State institutions, the ability to construct state-of-the-art knowledge products, mobilize technical support around the globe and proven efficiency in implementing cost-sharing programmes, will be key to supporting national efforts to efficiently expand the offer of services in a fiscally constrained situation. UNDP expertise in creating opportunities for brokering dialogue among diverse actors on priority and sensitive issues will also be essential.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

18. The UNDP programme will contribute to the development of El Salvador in achieving improvements by 2026 in the following areas: (a) **inclusion**, through reduction in multidimensional poverty and inequality gaps; (b) **resilience**, through adaptation to and mitigation of climate change; and (c) **productivity**, through innovative, inclusive and sustainable economic transformation – all of this based on **effective governance**, strengthening of the rule of law, citizen security and accountability. To achieve this, UNDP will focus on four priorities in the 2022–2026 period.

19. **People have equitable access to education, health care, social services, and universal social protection systems.** UNDP will promote social inclusion **if** the following can be expanded: the multimodal educational offer, through better digitization and infrastructure, particularly with computers, digital skills and management systems; the offer of health services and medicines, through a national health system integrated with the effective use of digital tools; and capacities to design universal social protection programmes and achieve a higher-quality coverage of water services. **Then**, multidimensional poverty and inequality gaps focusing on the most vulnerable populations, particularly at risk youth, women and girls in conditions of socioeconomic vulnerability and migrants, will be reduced. This priority is aligned with UNDP's Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, through the signature solution: lifting people out of poverty and strengthening gender equality.

20. Building partnerships is one of the main strategies for achieving the outcomes of this programme. Consolidating portfolios with the Ministries of Education and Health, the Institute for Teachers' Welfare, and the Social Security Institute and the government bodies

responsible for promoting social protection and the comprehensive management of water resources, will be key. UNDP is strengthening its partnerships within the United Nations system to deliver solid results: collaborating with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for its knowledge of early childhood builds on UNDP strengths in educational innovation with digital services and infrastructure; working with the Pan-American Health Organization to strengthen the role of the governing body of the Ministry of Health, with UNDP contributing best practices in planning, acquisition of supplies, and digital services; collaborating with World Food Programme in social protection programmes, building on the UNDP capacity to developing public policy frameworks; and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for ensuring that gender inequality in access to social services is reduced.

21. People have greater opportunities to access decent, productive work and sustainable livelihoods. UNDP will promote an economic transformation **if** capacities can be expanded to: design public policies that promote the transition to decent work, the formal economy, the economic participation of women and sustainable livelihoods; promote innovation and inclusive digital transformation, particularly for the economic recovery of micro and small businesses; generate green jobs, and promote the circular economy. **Then**, the economy will be transformed under an innovative, inclusive and environmentally sustainable model. In a formal and innovative economy, increasing productivity is the basis for achieving sustained economic growth. This priority is aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan through the signature solutions: keeping people out of poverty, strengthening gender equality, and promoting nature-based solutions. The gender equality approach will reduce inequalities by including women in the labour market and reducing the wage gap.

22. To consolidate the economic recovery portfolio and face COVID-19 challenges, strengthening partnerships with the Ministries of Economy, Tourism and Public Works, the Secretariat of Trade and Investments, and other government bodies such as the National Commission for Micro and Small Business will be key. Partnerships will be built with the private and academic sectors and international financial institutions to promote innovation and financial inclusion. It will also be key to complement UNDP strengths with other United Nations system entities. The International Labour Organization, with its knowledge of decent work and the formal economy, builds on UNDP strengths to create an inclusive economic growth policy framework; UNDP works with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in order to foster agricultural transformation, food safety and rural development into a broader UNDP vision of sustainable development; and with UN-Women for promoting greater labour participation for women and the care economy.

23. Institutions and populations are more resilient to disasters and better adapt to and mitigate climate change. UNDP will promote a strategy for better risk management, adaptation and mitigation to climate change. **If** capacities have been built: to implement public policies that promote climate change adaptation, mitigation of greenhouse gases and comprehensive risk management; planning and land use management leading to comprehensive risk management; and to develop sustainable and resilient infrastructure projects, with climate protection; **Then**, the resilience of the population, particularly at-risk youth, women in conditions of socioeconomic vulnerability, rural households, and older adults, will be increased to confront climate change and natural disasters. Addressing gender gaps in access to natural resources is also important. This priority is aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan through the signature solution of improving resilience and closing the energy gap.

24. As part of the consolidation of the environmental portfolio, updating the Nationally Determined Contributions, under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Finance, will be key. Consolidating partnerships with the National Energy Council and the Secretary of Trade and Investment, and building partnerships with mayors, the private sector and civil society, will be central. Building on its strengths in providing a comprehensive risk management and climate change adaptation policy framework, UNDP will work with the United Nations Environment Programme to mitigate greenhouse gases and with IFAD and FAO to develop sustainable and inclusive production methods.

25. **The institutions strengthen democratic governance by guaranteeing the rule of law as well as inclusive and fair political and civic participation.** UNDP will promote a strategy for effective governance, strengthening the rule of law, citizen security, social cohesion and accountability, **if** capacities are built to: promote the rule of law, access to public information and the fight against corruption; there is increased citizen participation, particularly of youth and women, in electoral processes and the governance agenda; capacities are built to promote access to justice, social reintegration of young people in conflict with the law, and reintegration of migrants; prevention of violence and comprehensive protection of gender-based violence victims; and application of transitional justice and reparations for victims. **Then**, contributions to sustainable, inclusive, and egalitarian peace for the exercise of democracy, human rights and the enjoyment of a more just and secure society will have been made. This priority is aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan through the signature solutions: strengthening effective, inclusive, and accountable governance and gender equality. Women's empowerment and the construction of new masculinities will be key to preventing gender-based violence.

26. Under this priority, the following partnerships will be prioritized: the justice sector, the Ministries of Justice and Security, Education and Health, Deputy Ministry of Transportation, the National Civil Police, the Court of Audit and institutions responsible for the gender agenda, minors and human rights. The partnership with key mayors, the private sector, civil society organizations, and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal will be central. Building on UNDP strengths to foster the processes of reintegration and social cohesion, working with UNICEF and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for their knowledge of the rights of children, youth and migrants; the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the fight against corruption and access to justice; and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for promoting the human rights of people displaced by violence, will be key to delivering robust results.

27. Some of the main assumptions for the achievement of the above outcomes are: (a) the Government concludes agreements with the international financial institutions to finance the growing social spending; (b) inter-institutional coordination is effective in addressing the complexity of the challenges of reducing poverty and improving resilience to climate change; (c) new regulations and incentives to promote sustainable management of the natural resources are in place; and (d) the Government, the private sector and civil society adopt an integrated vision for the 2030 Agenda.

28. UNDP will continue to promote South-South cooperation for achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through knowledge-sharing and innovation. In this context, and in partnership with the Korea International Cooperation Agency, the Accelerator Lab will connect with its global network, and promote South-South cooperation on digital and financial inclusion in micro and small tourism enterprises. Another area is the sharing of historical memory with other Latin American countries. UNDP is brokering a partnership with Costa Rica on social reintegration and reconstruction of the social fabric.

29. The inter-agency work of the United Nations will continue to be a priority in this programme. It will strengthen the new approach to the humanitarian and development nexus and inter-agency coordination in joint programmes – for example, those financed by the Peacebuilding Fund and the European Union. UNDP technical leadership, using an innovative and catalytic approach, will be critical in implementing these programmes.

III. Programme and risk management

30. This country programme document presents the UNDP contribution to national outcomes. It serves as the main instrument of accountability to the Executive Board regarding the harmonization of results and the resources allocated to the programme. The responsibilities of national, regional and headquarters administrators with respect to country programmes are described in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the internal control framework.

31. The programme will be nationally executed under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Agency for International Cooperation. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in a coordinated manner with other United Nations entities to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

32. The programme document is based on the Cooperation Framework and the analysis of the priorities and needs of the country carried out by the United Nations system. Additionally, it draws on consultations with multiple stakeholders and development partners throughout the programming process. This participatory and consultative process reflects national ownership of the programme. The National Steering Committee will ensure that the UNDP contribution is implemented following the Cooperation Framework and national development priorities, supporting mutual accountability.

33. The main risks identified are: (a) a rise in the COVID-19 pandemic due to new variants of the virus, leading to greater social vulnerability of households; (b) the slowing of economic recovery, associated with fiscal and financial instability (c) socio-natural disasters with high human impact due to the effects of climate change; and (d) a rise in crime and violence affecting the implementation of a prevention policy, particularly in violence against women. UNDP will strengthen partnerships with other United Nations entities and international donors to address these risks comprehensively and will contribute to enhancing the capacities of public institutions for risk mitigation.

34. The capacity of the country office to adapt promptly to new realities and government demands and to provide procurement transparency mechanisms are key to implementing the programme and for fundraising.

35. UNDP will screen and review its activities to identify social and environmental opportunities and risks so as to ensure they are avoided, minimized, mitigated and managed. The screening further develops the overarching principle of “leaving no one behind” by incorporating the guiding principles of human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment, accountability, sustainability and resilience.

36. The combination of impact and likelihood of each identified risk will determine its overall significance and the management measures to be developed and implemented whenever avoidance is not possible. UNDP will ensure that grievance mechanisms are in place so that potentially affected individuals or communities can raise concerns and receive a clear and constructive response.

37. The country office will continue to use the available programming instruments to manage the activities and inputs to obtain the outcomes proposed in the programme, depending on the nature of UNDP participation. The accumulated experience using innovative programming instruments has shown their usefulness to address innovation, digital transformation, and emergency situations. UNDP will seek to increase its participation in joint programmes with other United Nations entities.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

38. The monitoring and evaluation of the programme seeks to: support accountability, guarantee effective execution to achieve the proposed outcomes, adapt the theory of change in response to the level of its effectiveness or environmental changes, and support accountability. Monitoring and evaluation will follow UNDP standards and policies. A midterm evaluation of the programme will be commissioned to assess the level of effectiveness in delivering the intended results and, if needed, adjust direction. The National Steering Committee is the decision-making mechanism regarding the design and implementation of the programme, and will also supervise the Cooperation Framework. At the project level, a board of multi-stakeholders will be constituted to review project performance and address implementation issues.

39. For programme monitoring, UNDP will collect the necessary evidence disaggregated by sex and other factors according to target groups, guaranteeing its quality, credibility, timeliness and relevance. To the extent possible, the evidence will use official nationally owned sources. To cover gaps identified about the measurement of Sustainable Development Goals progress and other disaggregated development data, UNDP will use international sources and retrieve data from projects. Whenever required, randomized controlled trials will be used to generate a valid estimate of impact and to limit bias in results. Projects will budget monitoring and evaluation activities accordingly to their characteristics, and adequate staffing will be ensured. To facilitate monitoring and ensure that timely action is taken, interactive digital means will be maximized based on key performance indicators.

40. UNDP will continue to strengthen the data systems developed in the previous programming cycle, to address any information gaps about Sustainable Development Goals and disaggregated development data for informed decision-making. UNDP, as a member of the National Steering Committee, will work in coordination with United Nations entities to harmonize its work to further strengthen national monitoring and evaluation systems.

Annex. Results and resources framework for El Salvador (2022-2026)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Reduce poverty, extreme income poverty and multidimensional poverty				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1 By 2026, individuals, especially those who are in the most vulnerable and exclusion situations, have equitable access to education, healthcare, basic services and integrated social protection systems, thus contributing to the reduction of multidimensional poverty and inequality gaps in all their manifestations				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2. Leave no one behind				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s) ¹	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets)	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (\$ thousands)
<p>Indicator 1.1 Multidimensional poverty rate – total (SP1)</p> <p>(a) Male-headed households</p> <p>(b) Female-headed households</p> <p>(c) Rural</p> <p>(d) Urban</p> <p>Baseline (2019 – published in 2020):</p> <p>1.1 28.1%</p> <p>(a) 29.89%</p> <p>(b) 24.95%</p> <p>(c) 46.0%</p> <p>(d) 17.5%</p> <p>1.2 Target (2026): To be determined (TBD)</p> <p>(a) TBD</p> <p>(b) TBD</p> <p>(c) TBD</p> <p>(d) TBD</p> <p>Indicator 1.2 Proportion of government spending on social services</p> <p>Baseline: 41% (262.1/636.8) (2020)</p> <p>Target (2026): TBD</p>	<p>Source 1.1: Ministry of the Economy. General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses. Multi-purpose Household Survey; annual</p> <p>Source 1.2 Ministry of Finance: General State Budget; annual</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Targeted national institutions of the health sector have better capacities to provide adequate access to health services</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Number of national institutions with strengthened public administration and core government function for improved health service delivery (<i>SP.2.3.1</i>)</p> <p>Baseline (2020): 2</p> <p>Target (2026): 4</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Health, National Institute of Teacher Welfare (ISBM), Social Security Institute (ISSS), National Bureau of Medicine (DNM), annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2 Number of national institutions that transitioned towards digital health services</p> <p>Baseline (2020): 1</p> <p>Target (2026): 4</p> <p>Source: Official reports of Ministry of Health, ISBM, ISSS, DNM; annual</p> <p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Improved capacities for selected national institutions on social protection and social inclusion for advancing to universality, with an emphasis on vulnerable populations</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>Salvadoran Institute of Teachers' Welfare</p> <p>Salvadoran Social Security Institute</p> <p>Public Water Administration</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</p> <p>Civil society, private sector, international financial institutions</p>	<p>Regular: 633</p>
				<p>Other: 78,612</p>

¹ The targets for the outcome indicators are in the process of being determined under the Cooperation Framework in collaboration with the Government.

		<p>Indicator 1.2.1 Number of social protection and inclusion programmes in place with renewed and strengthened approaches to coverage scope, targeting beneficiaries or their financing (SP 1.2.2) Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2026): 2 Source: Presidency, annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2 Number of knowledge products on social protection that support advocacy on coverage scope, improved targeting of beneficiaries or new approaches for their financing Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2026): 3 Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>Output 1.3 Members of the educational community have physical and digital infrastructure to guarantee access to education</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 Number of persons that integrate the national educational system with technological tools Baseline (2020): 1.3.1 (a) Teachers 5,941 1.3.1 (b) Students 0 Target (2026): 1.3.1 (a) 46,117 1.3.2 (b) 500,000 Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, annual</p> <p>Output 1.4 Public and private bodies and selected communities have better capacities to access quality water and contribute to an integrated management of water resources</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1 Number of innovative solutions in integrated water management implemented based on the methodology of the Acceleration Lab Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2026): 10 Source: UNDP; annual</p>		
--	--	--	--	--

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: The thrust on innovation and business competitiveness; promote agriculture that is sustainable, resilient and adaptable to climate change				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: By 2026, individuals, particularly those in vulnerable situations, have greater opportunities to access decent, productive work and sustainable livelihoods, in an environment of inclusive, innovative and sustainable economic transformation.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1. Structural transformation				
<p>Indicator 2.1 Percentage of employed population that is registered with or covered by a social security system, disaggregated by geographical area and sex</p> <p>2.1.1 Male 2.1.2 Female 2.1.3 Rural 2.1.4 Urban</p> <p>Baseline (2019-published in 2020) 2.1: 34.7% 2.1.1 34.5% 2.1.2: 35.0% 2.1.3: 18.9% 2.1.4 43.1%</p> <p>Target 2026: 2.1: TBD 2.1.1 TBD 2.1.2: TBD 2.1.3: TBD 2.1.4 TBD</p> <p>Indicator 2.2 Salary gap between men and women (%) - Total; 2.2.1 agricultural workers</p> <p>Baseline (2019-published in 2020) 2.2. 18.02% 2.2.1 25.9%</p> <p>Target 2026: 2.2. TBD 2.2.1 TBD</p> <p>Indicator 2.3. Ranking in the Global Innovation Index</p> <p>Baseline: 92/131 (2020) Target 2026: TBD</p>	<p>Source 2.1 Ministry of the Economy. General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses. Multi-purpose Household Survey; annual</p> <p>Source 2.2 Ministry of the Economy. General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses. Multi-purpose Household Survey; annual</p> <p>Source 2.3: World Intellectual Property Organization. Global Innovation Index; annual</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Rural families in the eastern part of the country reduce their economic vulnerability</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: Number of new jobs generated, disaggregated by sex Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2026): 2.1.1:300 (a) Male:165 (b) Female: 135 Source: Ministry of Agriculture; annual</p> <p>Output 2.2 Entrepreneurial women enjoy digital and financial inclusion.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of women entrepreneurs with access to digital technologies for finances, e-commerce, digital marketing (SP.1.3.2) Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2026): 2,500 Source: UNDP; annual</p> <p>Output 2.3 Targeted national institutions have access to quality information to design evidence-based policies for sustainable economic transformation and the inclusion of populations in vulnerable conditions</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1 Number of knowledge products on produced and disseminated to inform public policies Baseline (2020): 6 Target (2026): 11 Source: UNDP; annual</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture IFAD Executive and Autonomous Port Commission. Ministry of Public Works and Transportation Ministry of Tourism Comisión Nacional de la Micro y Pequeña Empresa</p>	<p>Regular: 370</p>
				<p>Other: 19,325</p>
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Integrated disaster risk management, environmental management, adaptation to climate change and mitigation of greenhouse gases				

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3. By 2026, institutions and the population in El Salvador are more prepared and resilient to disasters, manage risks effectively, adapt better, and mitigate the effects of climate change.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3. Building Resilience.				
<p>Indicator 3.1 Existence of nationally determined contribution (NDC) communication by El Salvador to the Convention on Climate Change (Yes/No)</p> <p>Baseline (2020): Yes – first NDC 2017 Target 2026: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 3.2 Percentage of renewable energy generated</p> <p>Baseline 3.2: 84% (2021) Target 2026: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 3.3 Proportion of women on boards in climate mechanisms and funds (SP6)</p> <p>(a) International (b) National</p> <p>Baseline: 3.3. (a) 42% (COP25) 3.3. (b) 0% (2021) Target 2026: 3.3. (a) TBD 3.3 (b) TBD</p>	<p>Source 3.1. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. NDC Submission Portal. Once in the programming cycle.</p> <p>Source 3.2. National Energy Council. Accumulative Generation Matrix by year (GWh); annual</p> <p>Source 3.3 (a) Gender climate Tracker. Women’s participation in party delegations; annual (b) UNDP; annual</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Targeted national institutions have better the capacities to prepare sectoral plans for the expansion and implementation of the nationally determined contributions</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Number of sectoral plans prepared for the implementation of the NDCs Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2026): 4 Source: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN); Annual</p> <p>Output 3.2. Selected institutions have updated information for decision-making on climate change.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1. Number of climate knowledge products Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2026): 8 Source: MARN; annual</p> <p>Output 3.3. Targeted municipalities have incorporated energy efficiency actions</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. Number of municipalities with energy efficiency measures under implementation with UNDP accompaniment. Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2026): 4 Source: CNE; annual</p> <p>Output 3.4. Targeted rural communities incorporate climate change adaptation practices</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1. Number of climate-resilient products/practices developed by rural communities Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2026): 3</p>	<p>MARN</p> <p>Municipalities Metropolitan area of San Salvador</p> <p>Municipalities of San Francisco Menéndez and Tacuba</p> <p>National Energy Council (CNE)</p> <p>Global Environment Facility</p> <p>Adaptation Fund</p>	<p>Regular:106</p> <p>Other: 10,111</p>

		Source: Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería Frequency: Annual		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Territorial Control Plan: Citizen security, Digital agenda 2020-2030: Digital governance, Digital identity and modernization of the State, Fight against corruption				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4: By 2026, Salvadoran institutions strengthen democratic governance, guarantee the rule of law and inclusive political and civic participation, and prevent and combat corruption, promoting transparency and accountability.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2. Leaving no one behind.				
<p>Indicator 4.1. Rule of Law Index Baseline 2020: Score: 0.49 (2020) Target 2026: Score: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 4.2 Corruption Perception Index Baseline (2020): 36 Target 2026: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 4.3 Democracy Index Baseline (2020): 5.9 Target 2026: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 4.4 Homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants, disaggregated by sex. 4.4.1 Women 4.4.3 Femicides Baseline: (2020) 4.4: 19.5 4.4.1: 3.6 4.4.2: 2 Target 2026: 4.4: TBD 4.4.1: TBD 4.4.2: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 4.5 Victimization rate Baseline (2019): 9.8 Target 2026: TBD</p>	<p>Source 4.1: World Justice Project; annual.</p> <p>Source 4.2: Transparency International. Frequency: annual</p> <p>Source 4.3: The Economist. Intelligence Unit; annual</p> <p>Source 4.4: Infosegura. Analysis of citizen security based on approved figures from the National Police, Attorney General's Office and Institute of Legal Medicine; annual.</p> <p>Source 4.5: Ministry of the Economy. Dirección General de Estadística y Censos. Survey on victimization and perception of insecurity in El Salvador; annual.</p>	<p>Output 4.1 Prioritized institutions have better capacity for effective and transparent public management</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1. Degree of improvement in the capacities of the civil society organizations to advocate transparency and anti-corruption Baseline: low Target 2026: large Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2: Number of open data web portals on citizen security and justice with gender-sensitivity Baseline (2021): 2 Target (2026): 4 Source: Ministry of Justice data web portal</p> <p>Output 4.2 Supreme Electoral Tribunal has management systems modernized for more inclusive, efficient and transparent electoral processes</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1: Percentage of citizen participation in the presidential and legislative elections, disaggregated by sex (SP.2.4.3) Baseline 4.2.1.1 Presidential:51.87% (2019) (a) men 45.89%; (b) women 54.11% 4.2.1.2 Legislative 45.68% (2018) (a) men 44.91%; (b) women 55.09%</p> <p>Target 2026: 4.2.1.1 Presidential:55% (a) 46.6 men; (b) 53.4 women 4.2.1.2 Legislative 50.00% (a) 46.6 men; (b) 53.4 women</p> <p>Source: Supreme Electoral Tribunal Frequency: Legislative elections, every 3 years; presidential elections, every 5 years</p>	<p>Supreme Court of Justice Governmental Ethics Court Institute on Access to Public Information Office of the Attorney General Court of Auditors Ministry of Foreign Affairs National Civil Police Civil society organizations Ministry of Justice and Public Security General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses Ministry of Health Ministry of Education Ministry of Agriculture Municipal governments National Commission of Micro and Small Enterprises Ministry of Tourism National Youth Institute Supreme Electoral Tribunal National Registry of Natural Persons Legislative Assembly Faith-based organizations Private sector Salvadoran Institute for the Integral Development of Childhood and Adolescence</p> <p>Directorate for the Reconstruction of the Social Fabric UNICEF IOM Central American Integration System Vice-Presidency of the Republic</p>	<p>Regular:750 Other: 8,556</p>

		<p>Output 4.3: State and civil society institutions have better capacities to promote human rights, social cohesion, protection and reparation for victims.</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.1 New normative or institutional frameworks that support social reintegration, improve the reception, protection and reintegration mechanisms of people from mixed movements (internally displaced persons, returned migrants, refugees and asylum seekers) (SP.3.2.1) Baseline 1 (2020): 3 Target 2026: 7 Source: Legislative Assembly, annual</p> <p>Output 4.4 Victims of violence have institutional care and protection mechanisms that facilitate and guarantee access to essential services.</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.1: Number of gender-sensitive citizen security policy initiatives in place aimed at improving care and protection for victims of violence against women Baseline (2020): 0 Target (2024): 3 Source: Solicitor for the Defence of Human Rights; Supreme Court of Justice; annual</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.2: Percentage of people who feel safe on public transport in selected municipalities of the San Salvador metropolitan area, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Baseline (2020)</p> <p>4.4.1.1 San Salvador (a) 65% women (b) 61% men</p> <p>4.4.1.2 Santa Tecla (a) 54% women (b) 56% men</p> <p>Target 2026:</p> <p>4.4.1.1 San Salvador (a) 75% women (b) 71% men</p> <p>4.4.1.2 Santa Tecla (a) 64% women (b) 66% men</p> <p>Source: Salvadoran Foundation for Economic and Social Development; annual</p>	<p>Solicitor for the Defence of Human Rights. National Search Commission for Missing Persons National Institute on Women Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women Office of the Public Prosecutor Deputy Ministry of Transportation</p>	
--	--	--	---	--