

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-SLV_D_1.3

Outcome 1.3 of the SN aligned to Outcome 6 of the UNSDCF: By 2026, Salvadoran institutions strengthen democratic governance by guaranteeing the rule of law and inclusive political and civic participation, as well as preventing and combating corruption, promoting transparency and accountability.

Outcome 1.3 of the SN aligned to Outcome 6 of the UNSDCF: By 2026, Salvadoran institutions strengthen democratic governance by guaranteeing the rule of law and inclusive political and civic participation, as well as preventing and combating corruption, promoting transparency and accountability. The outcome was partially achieved in the course of 2022, as Salvadoran institutions made progress in strengthening democratic governance. UN Women gave its contribution to the promotion of democracy by fostering gender mainstreaming in municipal institutions. UN Women and ISDEMU carried out a series of joint actions to consolidate ISDEMU’s planning processes with a gender perspective at the local level. For such a purpose, a tool had been developed in the previous years and applied to three municipalities in El Salvador. During the year 2022, it was scaled up to 50 Salvadoran municipalities with the technical assistance of ISDEMU and UN Women and the capacity-building of universities to facilitate its use at the municipal level. Even though more efforts are required to include a gender perspective at the local level, the participation of more than 50 mayors and more than 1,000 people from municipal councils and technical staff represents an important step towards the fulfillment of this goal, as the engagement of local institutions contributes to generating a new vision of gender at the local level and sets the basis for a continuous collaboration in the coming years. At the same time, UN Women contributed to raising awareness about the importance of women in politics, by ensuring, in partnership with UNDP and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, the publication of the Report on women’s political participation in El Países; Such a document helps to identify gender gaps in politics in 8 dimensions (municipal, political parties, central government, Legislative Assembly, Supreme Electoral Tribunal, Supreme Court of Justice) and can constitute a relevant input in the year 2023 to promote more women’s political participation. Based on progress to date, the original strategy and theory of change for this outcome remains largely applicable. However, given the current polarized political context, Salvadoran institutions are less open to the proposed work that includes strengthening the rule of law and inclusive political and civic participation, as well as preventing and combating corruption, promoting transparency and accountability. The actions and strategies that will be used this year for its fulfillment will focus more on actions carried out through inter-agency coordination or with other international actors, to ensure its implementation and impact on society.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-SLV_D_2.4

Outcome 2.4. of the SN aligned to Outcome 2 and 4 of the UNSDCF: By 2026, people, particularly those in vulnerable situations, have greater opportunities to access decent, productive work and sustainable livelihoods, in an environment of inclusive economic transformation, innovative and sustainable.

The outcome 2.4. of the Strategic Note is aligned with Outcome 2 and 4 of the UNSDCF, which seeks to generate greater opportunities for access to decent and productive work and sustainable livelihoods for Salvadoran people, particularly those in vulnerable situations. During the year 2022, the Country Office has made progress on the outcome, by enabling women, especially rural ones, to access decent, productive

work and sustainable livelihoods, while promoting a political dialogue that recognizes the specificities of women within the economy. UN Women has indeed fostered opportunities for rural women and micro and small entrepreneurs to access financial products and services. Through an itinerant fair in the municipalities of the Trifinio region, organized with the Central Reserve Bank, rural women of such area could learn about the financial products offered by 24 Salvadoran Financial Institutions. Moreover, thanks to the accompaniment of UN Women, 45 women living in the department of Chalatenango formed 5 new community savings and credit groups. UN Women has also contributed to ensure credit opportunities for small businesswomen thanks to its continued collaboration with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) on the strengthening and follow-up of the CABEI-MELYT Guarantee Fund. Such instrument, established within the framework of the MELYT Program (2019-2021), aimed at fostering the post-COVID 19 economic reactivation by providing access to credit, non-reimbursable capital, and technical assistance to MSMEs. To be specific, during 2022, 650 micro and 357 small enterprises led by women were granted a loan, for a total of US\$3 million, protecting 8,582 women's jobs from the impact of the pandemic. UN Women also enabled rural women to seize the opportunities for improved livelihoods offered by technological innovations: 153 rural producers, 81% of them women, received on a regular basis content on climate-smart agriculture and rural women's rights, thanks to the partnership of UN Women with the social enterprise Acceso and its virtual platform "Extensio". Such efforts in the territories have been coupled with initiatives at the institutional level, such as a debate on the urgency to integrate women into the digital economy (annex 7) and the promotion an inter-institutional agreement to develop projects that use technology as a tool to support women entrepreneurs in the rural areas of El Salvador (annex 8). At the political level, the recognition of the care economy and the importance of gender mainstreaming at the institutional level have been acknowledged as central for the achievement of better working conditions for women. This is witnessed by the important steps taken in a series of policy development processes that UN Women has accompanied throughout the past year, such as the finalization of a National Policy on Co-responsibility of Care (annex 1), currently in the approval stage under the Presidency of the Republic; the review and presentation of the proposed National Policy for Rural, Indigenous and Peasant Women (PMRIC, annex 2) to the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, and the launching of the Institutional Policy for Gender Equality of the Tri-national Commission of the Trifinio Plan (annex 3).

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-SLV_D_3.3

Outcome 3.3. of the SN aligned to Outcome 2 of the UNSDCF: By 2026, all people, especially those in situations of greater vulnerability, due to gender inequalities, increase their participation and inclusion in the political, social, and economic spheres and more fully exercise their right to a life free from violence and discrimination.

During the reporting year, the fulfillment of the outcome was hampered by challenges related to political changes and turnover of authorities and middle management in counterpart institutions, such as the Executive and Judicial Branch. However, significant progress was made in strengthening public institutions to harmonize national regulatory frameworks with international human rights standards on gender equality and women's empowerment. A diagnosis was made on the reforms required in accordance with the recommendations issued by different international organizations, which allowed the preparation of a proposal for harmonization / legal reforms and a preliminary draft Legislative Decree submitted to ISDEMU for study and approval. The Country Office continued to strengthen justice sector institutions and others (Supreme Court of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Human Rights Ombudsman's Office, Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice and Public Security and National Civil Police) to prevent, detect, respond and protect women and girls who are victims of violence through the development, updating and implementation of national reports (Informe Unificado de Estado, Situación y Hechos de Violencia contra las Mujeres 2021), gender equality diagnostics, elaboration of institutional protocols in the Supreme Court of Justice and the Attorney General's Office, to sanction cases of workplace and sexual harassment,

discrimination and violence against women users, employees and officials, as well as to improve the criminal investigation of femicide. The Country Office contributed to improving the response of specialized care services of institutions that provide care and access to women and girls who are survivors of violence. The National Civil Police (PNC) created a module for registering and monitoring the application of protection measures for women survivors of violence; Ciudad Mujer updated the Integrated Education for Sexuality (EIS) guidelines; and the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU) improved its 126 hotline procedures and expanded its human resources to serve 4,647 women in 2022 (3,647 on the 126 hotline and 590 on the 126 Te Orienta Platform). At the community level, the Country Office also made important efforts to generate initiatives that promoted the empowerment of women and girls for the adoption of norms, patterns and attitudes against discrimination, while violence prevention strategies were promoted for girls, young women and adolescents in San Martín and San Salvador to promote the prevention and reporting of femicide and feminicide violence. The innovative methodologies "Yo Controlo" and "Stop Violence" and "Muchas Mujeres Beats" developed empowerment processes for youth and adolescents through a strategy that combines technological training methodologies and violence prevention that contemplates the development of 6 competency routes: 1) Patriarchy and discrimination; 2) psychological violence; 3) symbolic violence; 4) harassment and sexual violence; 5) economic and patrimonial violence; 6) feminicide violence. Source: Implementation Report Muchas Mujeres, and Yo Controlo Manual. <https://www.facebook.com/IniciativaSpotlightSV/posts/577298300464370/>. These efforts are highly relevant to ensure the continuous implementation of the Special Law for a Life Free of Violence in a context of constant political changes, where positioning a gender agenda continues to be a challenge. Building on the progress made to date and on the new Strategic Note, the Country Office will continue to promote these multilevel interventions in 2023, to improve service provision for women survivors by raising the quality of such services.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-SLV_D_4.1

Outcome 4.1. from SN aligned with UNSDCF Outcome 7: By 2026, people live in a more peaceful and secure environment, in which they are better protected against organized crime and violence in its various manifestations; They have greater access to a fair and effective justice system, and reparation for victims and social reintegration of people in conflict with the Law are guaranteed.

For this reporting period, the country office has continued to work on actions that promote a culture of peace to advance towards the achievement of peaceful and safe environments for women. Through the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative, the capacities of the justice sector have been strengthened. In 2022, with funding from the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI), it supported the updating of the Institutional Gender Policy of the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman, ensuring the follow-up and implementation of Resolution 1325 and the positioning of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. Technical support has been provided to the Foreign Ministry in the implementation and follow-up of the II National Action Plan, approved in May 2022, and the strengthening of the inter-institutional coordination space created for this purpose (<https://www.gob.sv/el-salvador-presenta-estrategia-nacional-de-la-resolucion-1325-compromiso-internacional-sobre-mujeres-paz-y-seguridad/>). The country office has continued to promote the National Coalition on Women and Climate Change, launched in 2021 with the participation of the Embassies of Costa Rica and Canada, the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, ISDEMU, and the Executive Secretariat of the Council of Ministers of Health of Central America (COMISCA), as an area of great importance considering the country's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.