



**Spotlight
Initiative**
*To eliminate violence
against women and girls*

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



**Spotlight
Initiative**

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COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

EL SALVADOR

November 2018



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COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

<p>Programme Title: Spotlight Initiative Country Programme in El Salvador</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP</p>																		
<p>Programme Contact: Christian Salazar Volkmann, Resident Coordinator</p>	<p>Programme Partner(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutions from the Executive branch - Legislative and Judicial branches - Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations - Private sector 																		
<p>Programme Country: El Salvador</p>	<p>Programme Location (provinces or priority areas): Municipality of San Salvador, Municipality of San Martin and Municipality of San Miguel</p>																		
<p>Programme Description:</p> <p>The Spotlight Initiative in El Salvador focuses on decreasing femicide and femicidal violence, crimes that occur with such frequency in El Salvador that it is among the countries with the highest rates in the world. Therefore, the programme will address the most critical barriers that prevent victims/survivors of violence and their families from exercising their rights. It will combine immediate response actions and protection for potential victims, using long-term solutions that will strengthen the skills and transformations necessary to save lives.</p> <p>Involvement in these objectives will mean implementing strategies that guarantee equal access to the opportunities, resources and programme results, ensuring the inclusion of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</p> <p>It is important to mention that during the implementation of the programme, emphasis will be placed on the mobilization and inter-connection of all of the groups of interest using a comprehensive and integrated agenda that approaches the issue from every aspect and crossing point (the six pillars of the Spotlight Initiative). This involves changes and adaptations within the legal, political and institutional frameworks, in the provision of services,</p>	<p>Total Cost of the Spotlight Country Programme (including estimated Unfunded Budget): USD 13,626,795</p> <p>Total Funded Cost of the Spotlight Country Programme (Spotlight Phase I¹ and UN Agency contribution): USD 7,595,383</p> <p>Breakdown of Total Funded Cost by RUNO:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="846 1192 1455 1633"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of RUNOs</th> <th>Spotlight Phase I (USD)</th> <th>UN Agency Contributions (USD)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UN Women</td> <td>\$1,802,434</td> <td>\$276,551</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>\$1,580,809</td> <td>\$79,433</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>\$1,570,299</td> <td>\$20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>\$2,246,457</td> <td>\$19,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>\$7,200,000</td> <td>\$395,384</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of RUNOs	Spotlight Phase I (USD)	UN Agency Contributions (USD)	UN Women	\$1,802,434	\$276,551	UNFPA	\$1,580,809	\$79,433	UNICEF	\$1,570,299	\$20,000	UNDP	\$2,246,457	\$19,400	TOTAL	\$7,200,000	\$395,384
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¹ Funding from the Spotlight Initiative will be allocated by the Operational Steering Committee in two distinct phases: Phase I will entail allocating 70% of the funding envelope, Phase II will only be allocated depending on the Country Programme's overall needs and performance towards achieving results.



as well as in the way of working and the relationships between institutions and partners.

The merging of development agendas with the SDGs and its focus on equality provides a rights framework that aligns with the programme and allows us to address one of the main causes of the inequality and discrimination of women and girls, which is a hindrance to the sustainable development of the country.

In the framework presented, the programme's theory of change assumes that opportunities to end femicide and femicidal violence will increase, as long as a "social contract" is reached which brings together and integrates all groups of interest (public, private, women's and feminist organizations, other civil society groups and development aid), which includes not only legal and universality clauses in order to ensure the rights of women and girls, but also inclusion so that *no one is left behind*.

Estimated number of beneficiaries:

Indicative numbers	Direct	Indirect
Women	276,683	2,461,904
Girls	31,293	1,029,569
Men	315,371	2,039,952
Boys	19,491	1,050,435
TOTAL	642,838	6,581,860

Note: A breakdown and analysis by intersecting forms of discrimination is provided in the body of this document.

Start date: 1 December 2018

End date: 30 November 2022

Total duration: 48 months



<p>Recipient UN Organization: UN Women Ms Ana Elena Badilla</p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Name of Agency</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Government of El Salvador</p> <p><i>Ms Ryna Garay</i></p> <p><i>Deputy Minister of Development Cooperation</i></p> <p><i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization: UNICEF Ms Nadine Perrault</p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Name of Agency</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization: UNFPA Mr Hugo Gonzalez</p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Name of Agency</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization: UNDP Ms Monica Merino</p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Name of Agency</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	
<p>UN El Salvador Resident Coordinator</p> <p><i>Name:</i></p> <p><i>Signature:</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">The UN Executive Office of the Secretary General:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ms Amina J. Mohammed</p> <p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Date: _____</p>	



ACRONYMS

ANSP	Public Security National Academy
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CENI	Child Victims Care Centre
CONNA	National Council for Children and Adolescents
CNJ	National Council of the Judicature
ECJ	School of Judicial Training
CSJ	Supreme Court of Justice
CTE	Specialized Technical Commission
DIGESTYC	General Office of Statistics and Censuses
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
FGR	Office of the Attorney General of the Republic
FOMILENIO	Millennium Fund
FUSADES	Salvadoran Foundation for Economic and Social Development
GPM	Women's Parliamentary Group
GRSC	National Civil Society Reference Group
IML	Legal Medicine Institute
INJUVE	National Youth Institute
ISDEMU	Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women
ISNA	National Institute for the Comprehensive Advancement of Children and Adolescents
LEIV	Special and Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence against Women
LEPINA	Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents Act
MESECVI	Follow Up Mechanism to the Convention of Belem Do Para
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MINEC	Ministry of Economy
MINED	Ministry of Education
MINSAL	Ministry of Health
MJSP	Ministry of Justice and Public Security
MwB	Musicians without Borders
ODAC	Citizens' Complaints and Affairs Office
FBO	Faith-based Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OLAV	Local Office for Attention to Victims
ORMUSA	Organization of Salvadoran Women for Peace
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PDDH	Attorney's Office for the Defence of Human Rights
PGR	Office of the Procurator General of the Republic
PNC	National Civil Police
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
RUNO	Recipient UN Organizations
SETEPLAN	Technical Secretariat and Presidential Planning Office
SEGOB	Secretary of Governance
SIS	Secretariat for Social Inclusion
SNA	National Care System for Women Facing Violence



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SNPINA	National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents
UIAEM	Institutional Units for the Specialized Care of Women
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIMUJER	Institutional Unit for the Specialized Care of Women in Situations of Violence
UTE	Executive Technical Unit of the Justice Sector



I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The rate of violent deaths among women in El Salvador is one of the highest in the world: 13.3 out of 100,000 women between 2010–2017². During 2018, the trend has been on the rise. In the first quarter of 2018, violent deaths of women increased by 20.7 percent compared to the same period in the previous year³. Also, according to the official data, between 2015 and 2017, 41.8% of the women victims were between the ages of 15 and 29, meaning that almost half were adolescents and young adults⁴.

The occurrence of this type of crime among other age groups such as young girls and female senior citizens is also significant but tends to be less visible. From 2015 to 2017, there were 52 reported cases of femicide of girls aged 14 or under and 81 cases of female senior citizens⁵.

Given this scenario, this year the State of El Salvador has adopted two immediate measures. The first of these is the declaration of a national alert which takes the form of the *Femicide and Sexual Violence Prevention Strategy* implemented by the Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women (ISDEMU), and the second is the establishment of the *National Directorate for Women, Children, Adolescents, LGBTI and Vulnerable Groups* in the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (FGR).

Women are victims of various forms of violence in many different environments throughout their life time; violence is *continuous* throughout their existence and is deeply rooted in gender discrimination, social norms and the stereotypes that perpetuate it. It begins from a young age; as shown by the statistics on sexual violence, young girls and adolescents up to 19 years of age are the most highly-affected group, and they made up 73.9 percent of the cases in 2015 and 2016⁶. This has also translated to a high rate of teen pregnancy (30.3 percent in 2015)⁷.

From the perspective of intersectional discrimination, the combination of being a woman alongside other factors exacerbates, reinforces and increases the exposure to different types of violence. Disability, for example, brings certain constraints in regard to violence, such as lack of understanding in the face of sexual assault (in the case of mental impairment), the occurrence of assaults in private

2 UNDP, InfoSegura Project with the National Civil Police DIEP database, 2010–2017.

3 According to UNDP, InfoSegura Project with the National Civil Police DIEP database, 2010–2017.

4 Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (2018). (General Office of Statistics and Censuses) Sistema Nacional de Datos, Estadísticas e Información de Violencia contra las Mujeres. (National System for Data, Statistics and Information on Violence Against Women) Violencia sexual, 2015 y 2016. (Sexual Violence, 2015 and 2016) Available at: http://aplicaciones.digestyc.gob.sv/observatorio.genero/informe_violencia/index.aspx [Consult: 18 June, 2018].

5 Sistema Nacional de Datos, Estadística e Información de Violencia contra las mujeres Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (2018). (National System for Data, Statistics and Information on Violence Against Women, General Office of Statistics and Censuses) Sistema Nacional de Datos, Estadísticas e Información de Violencia contra las Mujeres. (National System for Data, Statistics and Information on Violence Against Women) Violencia sexual, 2015 y 2016. (Sexual Violence, 2015 and 2016) Available at: http://aplicaciones.digestyc.gob.sv/observatorio.genero/informe_violencia/index.aspx [Consult: Wednesday, May 30, 2018].

6 Sistema Nacional de Datos, Estadística e Información de Violencia contra las mujeres Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (2018). (National System for Data, Statistics and Information on Violence Against Women, General Office of Statistics and Censuses) Sistema Nacional de Datos, Estadísticas e Información de Violencia contra las Mujeres. (National System for Data, Statistics and Information on Violence Against Women) Violencia sexual, 2015 y 2016. (Sexual Violence, 2015 and 2016) Available at: http://aplicaciones.digestyc.gob.sv/observatorio.genero/informe_violencia/index.aspx [Consult: 18 June, 2018].

7MINSAL (2016). Memoria de Labores. (Annual Report) Available at: <http://www.transparencia.gob.sv/institutions/minsal/documents/memorias-de-labores> [Consult: Wednesday, May 30, 2018].



locations which results in silence, dependency on abusive caregivers and the existence of barriers to mobility and communication, which makes it difficult or even impossible to report said violence. Another recognized link is the fact that disability can be the result of gender violence itself. In El Salvador, the incidence of people with disabilities is 6.4 percent, with a higher rate among women (6.6 percent) than among men (6.1 percent), and a higher concentration among women aged 65 and over (41.1 percent)⁸.

On the other end, the LGBTI population faces stigmatization and discrimination, which results in violation of rights and a deterioration in quality of life. As pointed out by a national consultation undertaken by the Secretariat for Social Inclusion, the LGBTI population stated experiencing negative situations while using public services: 45.6 percent have experienced assaults or discrimination in their place of study and 26.8 percent in health centres due to their sexual orientation⁹. Within the society, there are various types of experiences that include violence and rejection within a context where heterosexuality is the norm. This violence is expressed in the form of negative comments, harassment, extortion and sexual aggression in public and private spaces¹⁰, and even hate crimes¹¹. The State of El Salvador has gradually taken many positive steps to protect the rights of the LGBTI community. In 2010, Executive Decree 56 was passed¹², which prohibits discrimination by executive bodies based on sexual orientation and/or gender identity.

The violent situations faced by women coincide with the country's characteristic association with social violence and the presence of gang groups or organizations and/or organized crime. A higher brutality of crimes against women is seen as a result of this intersection of violence¹³ perpetrated by gang groups or organizations, or those associated with social violence and insecurity¹⁴. These group also generally work to keep violence against women inside the home, as a means of perpetuating the state of affairs within the territories they control¹⁵. The forced displacement of women and/or family units is also considered¹⁶. However, this intersection blurs the problem that, in many cases, is not seen as gender violence and is not recognized as such, therefore it is difficult to know the real depth of the issue.

At the territorial level, women who experience violence and femicide and live in outlying and rural areas may find themselves pushed out of the spotlight due to the high volume of cases in the country's three largest cities (San Salvador, Santa Ana and San Miguel) and in some of the

⁸ Dirección General de Estadística y Censos y Consejo Nacional de Atención a la Persona con Discapacidad (2016). (General Office of Statistics and Censuses and the National Council on Care for Disabled Persons). Encuesta Nacional de Personas con Discapacidad 2015. Available at: <http://www.conaipd.gob.sv/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Encuesta-CONAIPD-primera-entrega.pdf> [Consult: Wednesday, May 30, 2018].

⁹ Secretariat for Social Inclusion. Department of Sexual Diversity (2012). National Consultation of LGBTI State of Affairs In El Salvador.

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Latin American and Caribbean Network of Transgender People (REDLACTRANS)

¹² El Salvador. Executive Decree No. 56 of 4 May, 2010, on provisions to prevent any form of discrimination in the public administration on grounds of gender identity and/or sexual orientation. Official Journal, 12 May, 2010. Volume 387. Number 86.

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Some news articles for reference: <https://www.laprensagrafica.com/elsalvador/No-hay-justicia-para-mujeres-victimas-de-las-pandillas-20180101-0276.html>; <http://elmundo.sv/capturan-mareros-involucrados-en-nueve-femicidios/>; https://elpais.com/elpais/2015/08/25/planeta_futuro/1440515739_660469.html;

¹⁵ UNDP-Infosegura and USAID (2017). El continuum de la violencia contra las mujeres en la región centroamericana. (The Continuum of Violence Against Women in the Central American Region) Available at: <https://www.infosegura.org/2017/09/30/continuum-de-la-violencia-contra-las-mujeres/> [Consult: Wednesday, May 30, 2018].

¹⁶ CRISTOSAL (2017). Visibilizar lo invisible. Huellas ocultas de la violencia. Informe de desplazamientos internos por violencia en El Salvador en 2017 (Visibilize the invisible. Hidden traces of violence. Report of internal displacement due to violence in El Salvador in 2017). Available at: <https://www.cristosal.org/publications-1/2018/4/27/visibilizar-lo-invisible-huellas-ocultas-de-la-violencia>. [Consult: Tuesday, July 24, 2018]



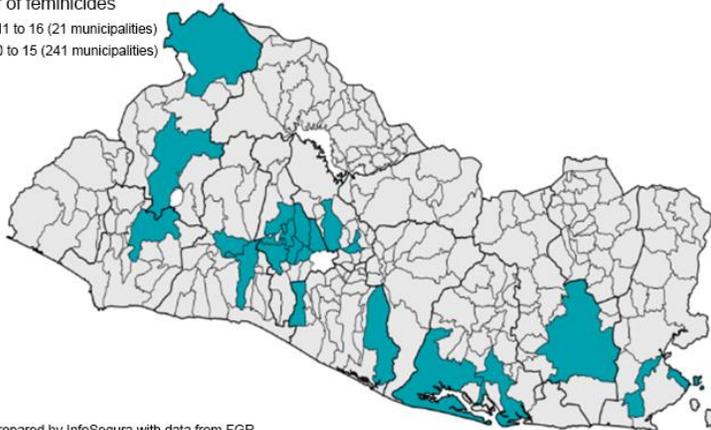
municipalities of the San Salvador metropolitan area (AMSS), characterized by their high population density. According to data from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the problem tends to be concentrated in 21 of the 241 municipalities both in the central zone of the country, as well as the eastern and western regions (map 1).

Map 1: Municipalities with higher incidence levels of femicide, 2013 and 2017

Municipalities with the greatest number of femicides between 2013 and 2017

Number of femicides

- From 11 to 16 (21 municipalities)
- From 0 to 15 (241 municipalities)



- Metapan
- Santa Ana
- Izalco
- Santa Tecla
- Colon
- San Salvador
- Mejicanos
- Apopa
- Cuscatancingo
- Ciudad Delgado
- San Miguel
- Soyapango
- Toncatepeque
- Ilopango
- San Martin
- San Pedro
- Perulapan
- Cojutepeque
- Olocuitla
- Zacatecoluca
- Jiquilisco
- Usulután

Source: prepared by InfoSegura with data from FGR

Considering the violent situation, El Salvador has progressed in its response to the issue by taking affirmative action for the prevention, penalization and eradication of violence against women and girls. As part of this progress, the country relies on a specialized legal framework to ensure a life free of violence for women in every stages of life.

However, some substantial challenges remain which hinder the progressive eradication of femicide and femicidal violence. The challenges relate to laws and policies, capabilities of national state institutions and civil society organizations, the implementation of programmes and the provision of essential services, the creation and spreading of decision-making information, the change in social norms and behaviours within a climate that naturalizes violence against women and girls, social tolerance, the difficult investigation and prosecution of crimes, limited resources for tackling the reasons and consequences of femicidal violence and sexual violence, among others.

In this context, the Spotlight Initiative represents an opportunity to integrate efforts and contribute to the development of the national equality agenda and the 2030 Agenda. Violence against women and girls constitutes a serious violation of human rights, which affects families and communities and hinders development. It involves a huge social, economic and production costs for individuals, families, communities and societies¹⁷. Ending inequality and violence against women and girls is an essential part of not leaving anyone behind and, as a result, an essential part of sustainable development.

It is worth noting that El Salvador has been chosen as part of a group of 15 countries for the accelerated implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and one of six pilot

¹⁷ UN (2016). Commission on the Status of Women Report on the fifty-seventh session (4–15 March 2013). Economic and Social Council Official Records, 2013 Supplement No. 7. Available at: <http://undocs.org/E/2013/27>. [Consult: Tuesday, July 24, 2018].

countries for the implementation of SDG 16 for peace, access to justice and strong institutions. The country currently has a set of indicators and targets, as well as a monitoring system to guarantee measurement of progress with the 17 goals until 2030, with which Spotlight aligns and contributes.

Outcome 1: Legislative and policy frameworks

El Salvador is a member of several international treaties that guarantee equality and non-discrimination based on gender, and a life free of violence for women, such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) - although the ratification of its protocol is pending - the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, “Convention of Belem Do Para” and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

In line with these agreements, El Salvador has developed its own national regulations, public policies and coordination systems to guarantee the rights of women and girls.

In 2009, the Legislative Assembly passed the Act on the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents (LEPINA), in 2010 it passed the Special and Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women (LEIV), and in 2011 it passed the Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women Act. In same year the legislative triad formed by the Women's Parliamentary Group, the Commission for Women and Gender Equality and the Gender Unit in the Legislative Assembly was institutionalized. Consistent with these implementations, it currently has a National Policy for Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence and a National Policy for the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents of El Salvador (PNPNA), among others (Table 1).

These tools are aided by national plans and programmes to ensure guaranteed rights and access to justice and reparation for women and girls, as well as reparation through the establishment of inter-institutional coordination locations, provision of specialized services, creation of specialized courts, the emission of action protocols and guidelines, and through skill strengthening.

Also, in 2017 the Legislative Assembly approved a reform to the Family Code to eliminate the article on child marriage. Early union and child marriage place girls and adolescents in a disadvantaged position facing all types of violence including sexual violence that result in pregnancy which, considering restrictions for accessing legal abortion, girls, adolescents and women turn to suicide or abortions in unsafe conditions, thus exposing themselves to illness and death or, in most of cases, a forced motherhood.

Despite these advancements, there are still limitations **such as the lack of harmonization of specialized legislations** in matters of violence against women and girls in relation to other frameworks such as the Penal Code, Criminal Procedure and Family Code. Furthermore, there are some gaps in the alignment of the Salvadoran legal framework with international human rights standards, especially in terms of sexual and reproductive rights, financial independence of women and access to justice under the principles of due diligence.

There is also a need for a specialized criminal procedure, as well as the inclusion of provisions for the restitution of rights and to mainstream gender and violence against women and girls, including intersectionality of discriminations. Special importance is the inclusion of the gender perspective in the budget law in order to advance gender mainstreaming.

Also, in general the alignment of the national legislation with international human rights standards for women is needed to ensure its observation and enforcement.

There is also a need to coordinate the legislative process in relation to the executive and judicial body, to respond in an integrated way to the violence that affects women and impacts families and various aspects of society. Likewise, a mainstream focus on rights and gender is lacking within Assembly commissions, which leads to a sectorised legislative process with little harmonization.

This pillar will contribute to SDG 5 with reference to updated policy frameworks; to SDG 10 in relation to the reduction of outcome inequality and the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices; to SDG 16 in relation to inclusive and participative policy making in high-level spaces for dialogue on gender, and to SDG 17 in relation to the multisectoral and inter-institutional partnerships that will be created.

Table 1: Major laws and public policies which guarantee of the rights of women and girls facing femicidal violence, femicide and other forms of violence¹⁸.

Major laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) • Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women “Convention of Belem Do Para” • Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) • Special and Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence against Women (LEIV) • Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women Act • Act on the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Young Persons (LEPINA) • Special Law Against Trafficking in Persons
Public Policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy for Women’s Access to a Life Free of Violence • National Policy for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents • Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy • Plan for a Safe El Salvador • Plan for an Educated El Salvador • National Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Child and Adolescent Pregnancy • Femicide and Sexual Violence Prevention Strategy

Outcome 2: Institutional strengthening

Under specialized legislation such as the Special and Comprehensive Law for a Life Free from Violence for Women (LEIV) and the Act on the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Young Persons (LEPINA), an institutional framework has been created that makes the protection of girls' and women's rights possible. ISDEMU has issued the National Policy for Women’s Access to a Life Free of Violence, while the national council for children and adolescents CONNA has created the National Policy for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Young Persons. Article 14 of the LEIV is the basis for the Specialized Technical Commission (CTE)¹⁹.

¹⁸Policies as well as public and development cooperation programmes are explained in detail in section X of this document, “Relation to other programmes”.

¹⁹ The CTE is headed by ISDEMU and integrated by the judicial body, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economy, a person designated by the presidency and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.



On the other hand, LEPINA creates the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Young Persons (SNPINA) in book II, title I²⁰. Likewise, the National Care System for Women Facing Violence (SNA), whose aim is the integral coordination of the care, protection and restoration of the rights of women facing violence, is established under the stewardship of ISDEMU. The SNA is made up of all institutions responsible for providing special care and is combined with other tools such as the National Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Child and Adolescent Pregnancy, the Plan for an Educated El Salvador and the Plan for a Safe El Salvador.

In relation to the judicial sector, the Coordinating Commission of the Judicial Sector and the National Victim and Witness Assistance Service were also created by law to address violence against women, with a special emphasis on the violent deaths of women. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has created a unit for analysing the violent deaths of women, which will be strengthened through this programme as well as investigation at the central level. In terms of the intersection between criminal violence and gender violence, there is still a long way to go; the statistics are unknown, and research is needed to make decisions and to develop actions based on evidence.

The full implementation of these mechanisms involves increasing the levels of coordination between the agencies involved, as well as strengthening skills to design plans and institutional and inter-institutional programmes. It also requires the creation and implementation of care protocols and the provision of services from a perspective of equality and non-discrimination, especially towards girls and adolescents, LGBTI+ individuals and sex workers. On top of this, there is also a need to strengthen infrastructure, equipment and materials.

ISDEMU as well as CONNA are making efforts to train the officials and employees of other state institutions to sensitize them on the rights of women, girls, children and young people to a life free from discrimination and violence. They are also strengthening their skills for the effective implementation of LEIV and LEPINA. Given the extent to which these trainings have reached, an evaluation of the impact of these efforts is required, as well as an assessment of any need for adjustment and reinforcement.

The Coordinating Commission of the Judicial Sector, (comprised of the heads of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, FGR, the Office of the Procurator General of the Republic, PGR, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, MJSP, the Supreme Court of Justice, CSJ and the National Judiciary Council, CNJ), has established a taskforce to address topics of violence against women, with special emphasis on the violent deaths of women. Also, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has established within the National Direction of Women, Children, Adolescents, LGBTI and Vulnerable Groups- a specialized area on femicide that looks to improve the institutional response capacity in crime investigation as a way of preventing impunity, and to identify and deal with gender-based violence and hate crimes against the LGBTI community. In both cases, they will be required to rely on technical tools for their work, and on skill strengthening for their members at the national level and in prioritized areas.

Furthermore, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic together with the Organization of Salvadoran Women for Peace (ORMUSA) has adapted the Latin American protocol model for the investigation of the violent deaths of women due to gender, in order to strengthen the response of the penal system and adopt measures meant to support skills for investigation, prosecution and

The Ministries of Education, Labour and Social Provision, Health, Finance, Public Safety and Justice participate, as well as representatives from the National Institute for the Comprehensive Advancement of Children and Adolescents (ISNA), the Supreme Court of Justice, the Office of the Procurator for the Protection of Human Rights, the Office of the Procurator General of the Republic and the Association of Municipalities in the Republic of El Salvador (COMURES).



punishment in the violent deaths of women due to gender. However, its full operation is pending as some tools are required for the protocol to function effectively.

At the municipal level, all of these institutions provide consult on the creation of mechanisms that support and contribute to the effective use of rights, such as municipal units for women, units for children and young people, municipal plans and operational areas for coordinating municipal committees. However, a lack of both human and material resources means that coverage is limited. In 2017, information was available on only 24 municipal plans for the prevention of violence against women, of which only 11 had been passed²¹. Similarly, all of the 111 functioning Local Committees for the Rights of Children and Adolescents were found to have limited skills for a proper response to femicidal violence²².

In high-level dialogues where citizen security and justice policies are debated; femicide and violence against women in general are not part of the main agenda. For instance, human rights organizations for women and children are not sufficiently represented, and vulnerable populations, such as women with disabilities, women from LGBTI communities, rural women or indigenous women, are not represented at all. It is necessary to generate strategies for consensus building around the implementation of gender legislation, recognizing and considering the actors that are part of the dialogues²³.

The context of social violence subsumed femicide in such a way that, although the Plan for a Safe El Salvador (the main national plan for citizen security) has determined that the prosecution of femicide will be one of its outcomes, this approach is only used in some contexts, not all of them. However, it should be pointed out that El Salvador is a pioneering country for the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, Girls and Adolescents, and has committed to take actions that will reduce violence against children and adolescents. The government and civil society are currently beginning the drafting process for their first national plan.

The Ministry of Justice and Public Security has moved forward in the development of mechanisms for the implementation of national policy at the local level. Also, many of the municipal plans focused on violence against women have been included in the municipal plans contained in the Plan for a Safe El Salvador.

However, effective coordination between the various levels of the state institutions, and between institutions operating in only one area, as well as other private and community members, is a challenge. This is compounded by capacity gaps in local government leadership who are well-positioned to address critical gaps²⁴.

It is relevant to mention that El Salvador is working on the implementation of the SDG platform for tracking key indicators within the next 15 years, among which various groups of highly vulnerable

21 Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer-ISDEMU (2017). (Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women) Informe sobre el Estado y Situación de la Violencia contra las Mujeres, 2017. (Report on the Status and Situation of Violence Against Women) Available at: <https://www.transparencia.gob.sv/institutions/instituto-salvadoreno-para-el-desarrollo-de-la-mujer/documents/informes-exigidos-por-disposicion-legal?status=30>. [Consult: Saturday, June 2, 2018].

22 Consejo Nacional de la Niñez y de la Adolescencia-CONNA (2017). (National Council for Children and Adolescents) Memoria de Labores 2016–2017. (Annual Report 2016–2017) Available at: <https://www.transparencia.gob.sv/institutions/conna/documents/memorias-de-labores> [Consult: Saturday, June 2, 2018].

23 UNDP (2014). Evaluación efecto de desarrollo Democracia de Ciudadanía, componente de Gobernabilidad Democrática 2009–2013. (Assessment of the Citizen Democracy Development Effect, Component of Democratic Governability 2009–2013) Available at: <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/7771>. [Consult: Thursday, July 26, 2018].

24 A good practice that has accompanied the UNDP and is expected to resume, is the experience of high-level dialogue of the National Council for Citizen Security and Coexistence (CNSCC), who at the same time have created the Municipal Committees for the Prevention of Violence (CMPV) in the 50 municipalities more violent



women are considered: women who are not studying or working, female heads of households, young mothers and pregnant girls, and adolescent girls and young women, among others. The latter are the main victims of sexual violence in the country, generally perpetrated by someone they know.

Within this context, the pillar aligns with: SDG 3 in that the programme will support the implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence and the Programme for the Care and Protection of Girl and Adolescent Survivors of Sexual Violence; SDG 4 by guaranteeing that the Comprehensive Sexuality Education Policy will be created, with SDG 5 in that the programme seeks to promote the elimination of all types of violence, strengthening those institutions that implement policies of equality and mandates for a life free from violence for women and girls, with SDG 16 in reference to efficiency, transparency and institutional capabilities for preventing violence, as well as with regards to inclusive and participatory decision-making from high-level gender dialogues, and with SDG 17 regarding partnerships at the regional and domestic levels.

Outcome 3: Prevention: changing norms and behaviours

Violence against women and girls is the extreme manifestation of discrimination.. The 2030 Agenda asserts gender equality not only as a fundamental human right, but as a necessity for achieving sustainable development.

There are many factors and aspects that contribute to the reproduction of the cycle of violence faced by women and girls. It relates to history and family dynamics, socio-community contexts, value and belief systems as well as political-institutional systems that encourage this cycle or make it difficult to break out of it. The structural and instrumental nature of gender violence maintains a system based on patterns and customs where violence is tolerated and socially accepted. Addressing this violence requires cultural changes to deconstruct the naturalization of violence against women and girls and to prevent its consequences.

According to the National Health Survey²⁵, there is still part of the population in El Salvador that considers it permissible to exercise violence against women, to the degree that 7.7 percent of the population between 15 and 49 justifies a husband beating his wife under certain circumstances. This survey also reveals that 52 percent of children between 1 and 14 years old have experienced physical or psychological aggression in their homes. Within this context, violence becomes natural and promotes impunity. These results are also confirmed by the results of a 2017 survey²⁶ meant to determine the population's perception and opinion about grounds for terminating a pregnancy. According to the survey, the population was less likely to accept grounds for the termination of a pregnancy resulting from sexual violence.

Violence can begin early in the lives of girls, but the gender aspect of violence and physical, sexual and psychological abuse is more pronounced in adolescence. According to the Institute for Legal Medicine, five girls or adolescents were sexually assaulted every day in 2015, and in 80 percent of the cases the attacker was a family member or someone they knew.

The 2017 National Survey on Violence Against Women indicates that 83 percent of demands for specialized services from the Office of the Procurator General of the Republic were due to violence against women in family situations, and 16 percent of services were due to violence in the public

25 Ministerio de Salud- MINSAL; Instituto Nacional de Salud – INS and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund – UNICEF (2014). Encuesta Nacional de Salud de Indicadores Múltiples por Conglomerados (MICS). (National Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) Available at: http://ins.salud.gob.sv/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Encuesta_MICS.pdf. [Consult: Saturday, June 2, 2018].

26 UTEC, "Encuesta de opinión pública sobre la interrupción del embarazo y aborto terapéutico en El Salvador", 2017 (Public opinion survey on the interruption of pregnancy and therapeutic abortion in El Salvador)

spaces²⁷. Furthermore, the 2015 Survey on Union and Motherhood among Girls and Adolescents in El Salvador indicates that 51 percent of the girls have suffered emotional violence, 7.8 percent have suffered physical violence and 6.1 percent have suffered sexual violence²⁸.

Furthermore, the survey indicates that only one out of every 10 girls who have suffered violence at some point in their lives sought institutional help, and only 6 percent of assaulted women filed a complaint. It also notes that the National Civil Police is the institution that receives the highest percentage of complaints and searches for help (46.9 percent), while the national health system receives 12.1 percent of women in search of institutional support. Based on the survey results, more than half of women do not seek out institutional support due to various factors including the normalization of violence against them in all aspects of their daily lives²⁹, lack of confidence in public institutions because of the insufficient resolution or processing of complaints, lack of supporting networks of family or friends.

In the community environment and within the context of our country, it is important to point out that alongside the violence that they experience within their domestic environment, many women and girls are also exposed to violence from gangs or organized crime, whether directly or indirectly. A factor that predisposes women to the toleration of violence is fear of retaliation if they were to report it, or the fact that their partner has a direct relationship with gang members, making it very difficult to break the barriers of fear and silence. This is worsened by limited or non-existent family networks, neighbors, friends or networks of women who would support them in leaving their abusive relationships or their community environments³⁰.

In the case of violent deaths of women and direct gang links, despite the paucity of data, according to the Report on Acts of Violence Against Women³¹, in the year 2016, 16.6% of all violent deaths of women were related to one of the country's criminal groups. By age groups, where information exists, the links are more prevalent among adult women between 30 and 55 years old (38%), followed by young women between 19 and 29 years (36%) and adolescent women (25%). That is why Pillar 5 includes a study related to this topic.

Interpersonal relationships are formed, and individuals are molded within families and communities, making them important resources in preventing femicide and femicidal violence. It is necessary to adopt a community safety focus where the participation of all inhabitants, together with government and non-government institutions, are engaged in prevention efforts at a local level³².

27 Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos -DIGESTYC (2017). (General Office of Statistics and Censuses) Encuesta Nacional de Violencia contra la Mujer. (National Survey on Violence Against Women) Available at: <http://aplicaciones.digestyc.gob.sv/observatorio.genero/eviolencia2018/index.aspx>. [Consult: Saturday, June 2, 2018].

28 UNFPA, INJUVE, CONNA, ISDEMU, Instituto Nacional de Salud – INS, Ministerio de Salud-MINSAL. Encuesta sobre Unión y Maternidad en Niñas y Adolescentes en El Salvador 2015, page 50. (Survey on Union and Maternity in Girls and Adolescents in El Salvador)

29 Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos -DIGESTYC (2017). (General Office of Statistics and Censuses) Encuesta Nacional de Violencia contra la Mujer. (National Survey on Violence Against Women) Available at: <http://aplicaciones.digestyc.gob.sv/observatorio.genero/eviolencia2018/index.aspx>. [Consult: Saturday, June 2, 2018].

30 UNDP-Infosegura and USAID (2017). El continuum de la violencia contra las mujeres en la región centroamericana. (The Continuum of Violence Against Women in the Central American Region) Available at: <https://www.infosegura.org/2017/09/30/continuum-de-la-violencia-contra-las-mujeres/> [Consult: Monday, July 23, 2018].

31 Ministry of Justice and Public Safety and the General Office of Statistics and Censuses (2018). Informe sobre hechos de violencia contra las mujeres. Available at: http://aplicaciones.digestyc.gob.sv/observatorio.genero/informe_violencia/index.aspx. [Consult: Wednesday, September 5, 2018].

32 Savenije, W. and Beltran, M^a A. (2012) Conceptualización del Modelo de Prevención Social de la Violencia con Participación Juvenil. National Youth Institute (INJUVE), second revised edition. First reprint.



Although there are efforts in this regard in El Salvador, mainly linked to the prevention of social violence, the country must expand its scope and ensure that men and boys' participation in the main social environments (family, school, community) foster new masculinities. Similarly, El Salvador must continue expanding programmes on sexual and reproductive rights that incorporate a gender focus and address intersectional discrimination, with the participation of institutions such as the Ministry of Education, the National Institute for the Comprehensive Advancement of Children and Adolescents (ISNA), the National Youth Institute (INJUVE), the Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU), Ciudad Mujer, the municipal governments, local organizations and families.

However, these programmes should also be accompanied by community awareness and mobilization campaigns and strategies, which will shed light on the systematic violations of the human rights of women and girls and engage the whole society in the prevention and non-repetition of any kind of gender violence.

Within this framework, the UN Secretary-General's "UNiTE to End Violence against Women and Girls" campaign provides a suitable setting and platform. This campaign, coordinated by UN Women, calls on the agencies of the United Nations System, but especially the governments, civil society, women's organizations, the private sector, the media, men, young people and women and girls themselves to unite to fight against this violation of women's rights worldwide.

This pillar will contribute to: SDG 3 with reference to comprehensive sexuality education; SDG 4 by reinforcing education about gender equality and human rights; SDG 5 with reference to the elimination of harmful practices for women and girls, as well as comprehensive sexuality education; SDG 16 for its contribution to the reduction of all forms of violence through prevention strategies; and to SDG 17 with reference to the creation of safe public spaces for women and girls, and the establishment of alliances with different actors, including the private sector.

Outcome 4: Quality services with focus on prevention and resilience

The "Essential Services Package" includes health, social, police and judicial benefits aimed at girls and women who face situations of gender violence. In El Salvador, the implementation of this package is linked with the effective operation of the *National Care System for Women Facing Violence* (SNA) and the *National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents* (SNPINA). Its full implementation requires:

- Increasing the level of coordination between national authorities and municipalities
- Increasing the coverage and quality of services.
- Providing the necessary resources (human, financial and technical) to the institutions providing services
- Improving the functioning of early warning systems
- Strengthening the capacities of service providers

Also, with respect to care for girl victims, it is vitally important to establish efficient coordination and collaboration between the SNPINA institutions and emergency health services. It is important that the existing essential and emergency services within the country adapt to the standards for the care of children and adolescents established in the Essential Services Package, so they have access to the special protection they need when their rights are violated.

The Institutional Units for the Specialized Care of Women in Situations of Violence (UIAEM) were created within the LEIV framework. There are 88 that are currently operational, although not all of



them provide services with the appropriate quality and friendliness, and not all institutions have moved forward at the same rate, or in territorial coverage³³. Specialized Courts for a Life Free of Violence and Discrimination for Women were also created, under a model of progressive development³⁴. Likewise, within the framework of the implementation of the Plan for a Safe El Salvador, the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety created the Local Office for Attention to Victims (OLAV) which, although they are not specifically units for women, are a mechanism for the detection and referral of cases of gender-based violence against women. Both mechanisms need to adapt their services for girls and adolescents. Also, the Child Protection Boards need to strengthen their skills to apply the policy framework for a life free from violence for women.

Access to justice continues to be a challenge for women, especially in the case of girls and adolescents who are further victimized by the justice system. In the first quarter of 2017, an average 9 percent of initiated femicide cases ended in sentencing; this percentage increases to 15.5 percent if processed acts of femicide and violent deaths of women are also considered. This impunity constitutes a second victimisation which has its base in structural and cultural aspects, and exerts an emotional toll on justice workers, who often operate without any resources for performing their duties³⁵.

Within this context, there is a need to strengthen the capabilities of service providers to support survivors' access to justice to avoid revictimisation and deliver more immediate and effective care that will ultimately save lives. Strengthened coordination and the collection and analysis of scientific proof, which allows for the punishment of those responsible for violence against women, and context research, which allows for the identification of possible systematic patterns of behaviour within gender violence linked with gangs, an issue that is missing from the analyses³⁶, are also required.

Increased accessibility to specialized courts is also necessary for a life free from violence, for women, girls and adolescents. Currently there are only three courts located in the main department capitals, and their inter-institutional teams are insufficient. Reparation for damages suffered are inadequate and inefficient; there are no established measures for the families of victims in cases of femicide or homicide, or for the survivors in cases of attempted femicide/homicide. Guarantees of protection for women who file complaints are limited, considering that only a foster home or shelter is adequate (ISDEMU).

Protective measures are not monitored, and there are cases where women who have been victims of femicide were already included in protection systems. Reparation for damages suffered are similarly inadequate and inefficient, since there are no established reparative measures for either the families of victims or for the survivors themselves. Psychological support programmes do exist for female victims of violence, but not for the indirect victims of femicidal violence; girls or adolescents are unable to use these services.

³³The Ministry of Health (MINSAL), the Office of the Procurator General of the Republic (PGR) and ISDEMU stand out as institutions which have coverage in all 14 departments. The police have an intermediate level of coverage (25 offices in 12 departments), while the Attorney General and the Office of the Ombudsman for Human Rights only have one office.

³⁴ Created by Legislative Decree No.286 dated February 25, 2016 and published in the Official Gazette No. 60, Volume 411 dated April 4, 2016, with presence in the three main departmental capitals at the national level, which are: San Salvador, San Miguel and Santa Ana. They started operating on June 30, 2017 in San Salvador and on December 31, 2017 in the other cities.

³⁵ National Victim and Witness Assistance Service (UTE), the MDG-Fund — Joint Programme for Building Capital to Reduce Violence in El Salvador — and UNFPA (2013). For care that is free from secondary victimisation in cases of sexual violence.

³⁶ Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (2015). (Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women) El Femicidio en El Salvador: (Femicide in El Salvador) Obstáculos para el acceso a la justicia. (Obstacles to Access to Justice) Available at: http://www.isdemu.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=199%3Ainvestigaciones_2015&Itemid=234&lang=es. [Consult: Sunday, July 22, 2018].



Within this service area, it is worth highlighting the Ciudad Mujer programme promoted by the Secretariat for Social Inclusion. This is a comprehensive programme which simultaneously addresses the areas of sexual and reproductive health, gender violence, economic empowerment and rights advocacy. Likewise, another successful example is the National Civil Police Gender Unit and the UN Women offices which, alongside institutionalizing the gender focus within a predominantly masculine and hierarchical structure, have managed to break ground at the territorial level in their approach to violence against women and access to justice within gang-occupied areas. This has special importance and significance because the fear of retaliation or direct threats from gangs causes most women not to report violence³⁷.

This pillar is aligned with: SDG 3 and SDG 5 about universal access to sexual health and reproductive services; SDG 10, which fosters the prevention of discrimination against victims accessing services; SDG 16 about the measurement of satisfaction with public services and access to justice; and SDG 17 in relation to partnerships between various members at the local and national level.

Outcome 5: Management of data and information to inform policies and programmes on VAWG and femicide

El Salvador's National System for Data, Statistics and Information on Violence Against Women attempts to generate information about the panorama of violence within the country. Within the framework of this system, the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety and the General Office of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC) generate key documents based on administrative records, such as the report on acts of violence against women. It also relies on the National Survey on Violence Against Women, which has the general objective: *"to generate statistics about the various types of violence against women aged 15 and older throughout their lifetime and within the past 12 months, in the public and private sector, with the purpose of contributing to the formulation and/or development of public policies that guarantee women a life free from violence."* Meanwhile, ISDEMU has been presenting the Report on the State and Situation of Violence Against Women since 2012, which describes the situation of violence against women and does an analysis of the implementation of LEIV and the National Policy for Access for Women to a Free Violence Life.

Other relevant sources of information include the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) on Health, the administrative records of the Ministry of Health³⁸, the Protection Boards of the National Council for Children and Adolescents and the Violence Against Children Survey (VACS) implemented by the International Organization for Migration, with technical support from UNICEF and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

These resources are key support tools for the various institutions working to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women. However, the tools would be stronger if the data were complete, the levels of disaggregation were increased, and the cohort was expanded beyond the age of 10. On the one hand, more extensive information about attackers, their ties to the victims and their affiliation with gangs or organized crime is required³⁹; on the other hand, national statistics must ensure the visibility of women and girls. There is still a great deal of research that needs to be done in this respect. However, this research must contribute to knowledge of the intersecting forms of discriminations women and girls face because of their age, sex, identity, occupation, place of origin,

³⁷ UNDP-Infosegura and USAID (2017). El continuum de la violencia contra las mujeres en la región centroamericana. (The Continuum of Violence Against Women in the Central American Region) Available at: <https://www.infosegura.org/2017/09/30/continuum-de-la-violencia-contra-las-mujeres/> [Consult: Monday, July 23, 2018].

³⁸ which contains records on the incidence of pregnancy in girls from the age of 10.

³⁹ Ministry of Justice and Public Safety and the General Office of Statistics and Censuses (2018). Informe sobre hechos de violencia contra las mujeres. El Salvador, 2016 and 2017. Available at: http://aplicaciones.digestyc.gob.sv/observatorio.genero/docs/INFORME_LEIV_2016_2017.pdf [Consult: Friday, July 20, 2018].

disability. Data disaggregated in this way – to include vulnerable populations – can then be analyzed together with key populations and can serve to identify the access points to care for their specific needs.

Thus, this pillar works to meet the challenge of building the capacity and skills of public institutions responsible for statistical information to produce, analyse and share regular and comparable information, which sustains the creation, monitoring and assessment of public policies linked to femicidal violence. It also works to promote research agendas that generate evidence and contribute to debate, informing public opinion and promoting structural change. Due to the sensitivity of issue, it is essential apply ethical and safety protocols that include respect, confidentiality, informed consent and all measures of protection for people and information during the data collection process.

A best practice from the InfoSegura initiative (which is implemented by UNDP-USAID) consists of the creation of an online data portal open to the public regarding acts of violence against women, following the recent experience of the National Civil Police⁴⁰.

This pillar links with the monitoring of all the SDGs, supporting the SDG Monitoring and Evaluation System of El Salvador. It particularly contributes toward SDG 5 and SDG 16 regarding access to public information, and to SDG 17 with respect to principles that govern the use of official statistics.

Outcome 6: The women’s movement and civil society organizations

Women’s and feminist movements have played a central role in El Salvador in the creation of the proposal for the Special and Comprehensive Law for a Life Free from Violence for Women. However, to date they have identified loopholes and problems in the interpretation and application of this and other complementary laws which require major reforms by the Legislative Assembly. In this sense, it is important to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations (of women, children, the LGBTI community, faith-based organizations and others) to influence legal reforms and public policy. Their participation in public dialogues and discussion about legislation and draft public policy is essential for the prevention and eradication of femicide and femicidal violence.

Women’s and feminist organizations and movements — due to their role in oversight, monitoring and following-up on issues associated with the various types of violence against women — can identify failures or gaps within the state apparatus, and especially within the justice system. In this sense, strengthening their skills for carrying out more extensive social auditing processes would support their becoming guarantors of the correct and efficient application of this legal tool, its associated policies as well as the appropriate and standardized provision of essential services. Likewise, supporting these organizations to create better networks will help to coordinate agendas and integrate other organizations (juvenile organizations, for example), as well introduce more creative and innovative social audit tools.

On the other hand, it is essential to work together with the private sector in the development of prevention initiatives and information for women and men working for private companies regarding their rights, particularly regarding their right to a life free of violence, as well as ways to seek support and protection from violence. It is also essential to work with the media, which plays a fundamental role in sharing information, to ensure that it deals with violence against women and girls in an appropriate way. At present, media is part of the problem. Similar importance is attached to the religious sector, which plays a pivotal role in shaping social norms and behaviours in El Salvador

⁴⁰ See the portal: transparencia.pnc.gob.sv

Regarding the 2030 Agenda, the role of civil society and other non-state organizations has been significant. The creation of the country's roadmap has involved extensive consultations that form the basis for deepening partnerships, which in turn contributes to deepening the dialogue necessary for the achievement of all the SDGs, including the eradication of all types of violence against women and girls.

This pillar is in alignment with SDG 17 relating to joint partnerships between the public and private sectors and civil society. However, civil society plays an important role in meeting all 2030 Agenda objectives.

II. PROGRAMME STRATEGY AND THEORY OF CHANGE

Strategic vision

The eradication of femicide and femicidal violence makes the Spotlight Initiative in El Salvador both urgent and strategic, urgent because of the national situation, and strategic in that it will address the underlying causes of violence against women and girls.

Within this context, the country will centre its actions on contributing to the elimination of femicide and femicidal violence. To do this, the most critical barriers (Table 2) that keep women and girl victims and survivors of violence as well as their families from exercising their rights will be addressed. It will combine immediate response actions and protection for potential victims with long-term, transformative solutions that are necessary to save lives.

To accomplish this goal, all efforts will be governed by two fundamental principles – equality and non-discrimination – that underpin the concept of “leaving no one behind”. This means going beyond simply declaring intentions and adopting the semblance of equality and inclusion. It requires an analysis of the differentiated causes of inequality and discrimination, without committing the error of making women an archetype, the consequence of which would hide the diversity of identities created or affected by different social, economic, political and cultural contexts. In this sense, the focus on gender, human rights and the life-cycle approach will also be transversal. These intertwined areas of focus/orientation will allow for the identification of the sociocultural, judicial and political scenarios that recognize women's rights throughout their various stages of development, as well as the obstacles women and girls face to fully exercise these rights.

Involvement in these objectives will mean implementing strategies that guarantee equal access to the opportunities, resources and programme results, ensuring the inclusion of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. On the one hand, methodologies will be employed to empower the various rights holders (women and girls, state institutions, social organizations, general population). On the other hand, contextual factors that could create situations of exclusion will also be analysed on an on-going basis, whether related to legislation, public policy, institutional, social and community factors, or even the programme itself.

More and more we find at the centre of this discussion the fact that progressing towards societies that are more just, egalitarian, inclusive and peaceful, requires paying a great deal of attention to the rights framework in which programmes are being developed. The framework provided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development brings the agendas for development and equality into a shared scope. Achieving its objectives requires holistic perspectives and integrated approaches that

contribute to substantial advancement in human progress. Interventions will be constantly aligned with agenda targets in order to join development efforts, which is not possible if women and girls continue to face gender violence, femicidal violence and death for this reason.

It is important to mention that during the implementation of the programme, emphasis will be placed on the mobilization and inter-connection of all groups of interest using a comprehensive and integrated agenda that approaches the issue from all dimensions (the six pillars of the Spotlight Initiative) addressing the various experiences of women and girls, including those facing intersecting forms of discrimination. This implies addressing the main barriers to progress (Table 2) and supporting and promoting changes and adaptations within the legal, political and institutional frameworks, in the provision of services, as well as in the ways of working and the relationships between institutions and partners.

Table 2: Main Barriers that the Programme will Address

Initial situation - A high number of women, adolescents and girls are victims of femicide, violent death and femicidal violence		
Barriers to Overcome		
Policy frameworks that are incomplete and insufficiently aligned with human rights standards, which limit access to justice and the restitution of rights, and which also contribute to impunity.	Limited institutional capabilities that do not encourage women and girls to make use of the system, or that revictimise them.	Social services that are incomplete, inaccessible and of varying quality, which widen the gaps of equality and exclusion.
Cultural factors, attitudes and practices that reproduce discrimination, exclusion and violence, causing more impunity and disempowering women and girls.	An issue that has not been sufficiently studied or documented, and the naturalization of violence, which masks the problem and broadens the vicious cycle of ineffective decisions that continue to impact women and girls.	Fragmentation of the agendas of women's and feminist organizations, which join other civil society organizations to have an impact in dialogue and decision-making spaces at a national, municipal and community level.
High-level national spaces for dialogue that do not prioritize femicide and femicidal violence in the implementation and tracking of social, security and justice policies.		

The interventions will focus both on the development of the capabilities of rights holders (in public institutions at all levels to address the issue, civil society organisations and other interest groups), as well as on initiating local processes focused on inclusion, equality and coexistence. It will seek to promote participatory dynamics among multiple participants and stakeholders, who will contribute to the creation of a social movement and the consolidation of a social contract, which is imperative for putting an end to all forms of violence against the women and girls in El Salvador.

Additionally, to assure that results are achieved through participatory, coordinated and interlinked approaches, involving all interested parties:

- Country-wide efforts that are already underway at the national, municipal and community levels will be assessed, supported and strengthened. This means that the programme will build on existing successes and that the actions align and complement these efforts, to improve quality and promote their sustainability.



- The set of activities defined for the achievement of the foreseen objectives, have been conceived in a complementary manner and in an interrelated way, in such a way that they allow to amplify the impact and scope of the intervention.⁴¹
- Solid relationships and links between stakeholders will be promoted to support the implementation and sustainability of the programme, seeking to create better results via joint effort rather than adding together independent or partial results. These relationships are considered fundamental and their quality will define the success and sustainability of the expected impact.
- A shared and joint leadership will be established between government institutions, civil society, the European Union and the United Nations.
- Innovation will be promoted as a cross-cutting principle of the programme. The use of technologies in new or existing spaces will be supported, and the construction or expansion of new local intervention models which respond in an effective, efficient and sustainable way to the challenges of eliminating femicide and violence against women and girls will be encouraged. This Programme will focus on developing new practices that can be scaled up at national and regional level.
- With its actions the Spotlight Initiative will seek the greatest impact to guarantee full enjoyment of rights for women and girls, and for those who experience multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination.
- A wide range of civil society organizations, representing the diversity of at-risks groups, will be involved, including those that have traditionally remained on the sidelines, such as religious organizations, as a measure of change and as one of the resources to ensure results are sustainable.
- A holistic and systematic focus will be adopted for the Initiative, which allows for multiple points of view and interactions, as well as addressing challenges in all their complexity.
- The Spotlight Initiative will also adopt a participatory and UN system-wide approach, taking advantage of the various mandates, experience and expertise of all concerned stakeholders, including the UN Agencies, so as not to leave anyone behind.

Municipalities prioritized for the intervention

Further to consultations with the Government, EU, other development partners, and civil society, it was decided that the programme would prioritize three municipalities in El Salvador: San Salvador and San Martin in the central part of the country, and San Miguel in the eastern part (Map 2). The Programme will focus on municipalities with a combination of general social violence and high levels of violence against women and girls, particularly femicide (Table 1) and sexual violence. Moreover,

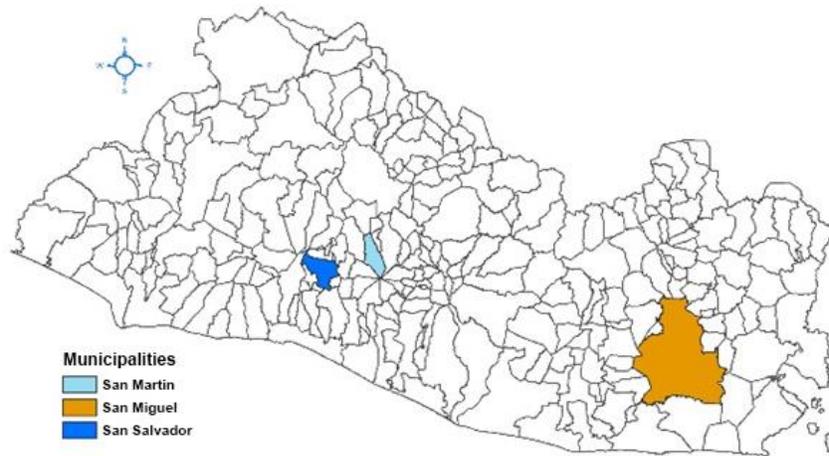
⁴¹ For example, for the strengthening of government Institutions, (A.4.1.10.)a Training of prosecutors on the Criminal Prosecution Policy in the area of violence against women, including the perspective based on life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination has been planned; based on (A.2.1.7.) Renew the training plan for schools in the justice and security sector, and the training of trainers, so as to increase quality and competences in the prosecution of cases of violence against women and girls, with emphasis on femicidal violence, using a life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination approach.



the selection of Municipalities was informed by the existence of structures and actors that will contribute to strengthening results and the construction of scalable intervention models⁴².

The total population reaches 604,929, out of which 53.87 percent are women and 46.13 percent are men (Table 2).

Map 2: Geographical location of the municipalities of San Salvador, San Miguel and San Martin



Source: UNDP, InfoSegura Project

Table 3: Femicides by municipality, 2013–2017

Department	Municipality	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
San Miguel	San Miguel	3	16	34	25	33
San Salvador	San Salvador	6	11	8	19	13
San Salvador	San Martin	3	1	6	8	5

Source: UNDP, InfoSegura Project

Table 4: Violent deaths of women in the prioritized municipalities by age range, 2017

Age range	0-14	15-17	18-24	25-29	30-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51 and over	Undetermined
San Martin		2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	
San Miguel	2	1	7	7	3	2	3	3	1	
San Salvador	1	2	7	8	6	2	1		4	2
TOTAL	3	5	16	16	10	5	6	5	6	2

Source: UNDP, InfoSegura Project

⁴² Municipal data will be broadened and adjusted in the baseline attained at the beginning of the programme's implementation.

Table 5: Estimated population for the municipalities of San Salvador, San Miguel and San Martin

Statistics by Municipality	Selected Municipalities			TOTAL
	San Martin	San Miguel	San Salvador	
Total Population	103,245	261,714	283,244	648,203
Women from 20 to 85+	36,156	91,652	99,192	227,000
Girls from 0 to 19	18,248	46,245	50,049	114,542
Men from 20 to 85+	29,487	74,745	80,894	185,126
Boys from 0 to 19	19,338	49,019	53,051	121,408

Source: MINEC, DIGESTYC, UNFPA, ECLAC - El Salvador: Estimaciones y Proyección de Población Municipal 2005–2025 y EHPM 2016. (Estimates and Global Population Projection 2005–2025 and EHPM 2016)

Theory of Change

In the framework presented, the programme’s theory of change assumes that opportunities to end femicide and femicidal violence will increase, so long as a “social contract” is reached which brings together and integrates all groups of interest (public, private, women’s and feminist organizations, other civil society groups and development aid). Such a social contract will need to be built not only universal principles to ensure the rights of all women and girls are protected, but also specific principles of inclusion so that *no one is left behind*.

This change will happen, provided that the root causes of the problem are addressed, following a comprehensive approach to violence (as illustrated in the 6 pillars of the Programme) in a joint and integrated manner. In other words, transformational change will require that:

1. A framework of laws, policies and plans exist that prevent, investigate and prosecute cases of femicide and violence against women and girls, and comprehensive reparation is provided for the victims, survivors and their families in accordance with international human rights standards.
2. Public institutions, particularly justice, health and education institutions and social rights organizations, have the necessary capabilities to develop and implement programmes that prevent and respond to femicide and femicidal violence in an effective and efficient way.
3. The Salvadoran population, both at the community and individual level, empowers itself and actively participates in the adoption of norms, patterns and attitudes against discrimination, and for the prevention and reporting of femicides and femicidal violence.
4. Relevant institutions and other social actors provide quality essential services accessible to women and girls victims and survivors of violence, throughout their life cycle and without discrimination.
5. Relevant public institutions and social human rights organizations produce, analyse and disseminate data and evidence on femicides and violence against women and girls to support the drafting, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and the SDGs related to femicide.
6. The women's movement and civil society organizations strengthen their capacity for promotion and empowerment, to advance on the elimination of violence against women and



girls as well as the eradication of femicide, including the populations with special needs for rights protection.

OUTCOME 1 - LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS

OUTCOME: *Ensure that there are legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.*

If:

- The skills of decision makers are developed, for those within state agencies, women's and feminist organizations and human rights organizations, to investigate, evaluate, adapt, and draft new or existing legislation, based on evidence;
- the inconsistencies and/or gaps in the law that make girls and adolescents invisible, and expose them to vulnerable situations, are reviewed and evaluated;
- with the consultation and participation of all stakeholders (public, private, citizen), the Special and Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence against Women and its Policy is evaluated to propose reforms and ensure that the gaps of the groups facing intersectional discrimination are addressed;
- advocacy activities are carried out with the political parties and the Legislative Assembly, especially with the Women's Parliamentary Group, to raise awareness and strengthen skills for decision-making on issues related to femicides and femicidal violence, including awareness regarding the groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, particularly pregnant mothers, female sex workers, LGBTI people and women with disabilities;
- there is adequate and timely information for evidence-based decision-making;
- high-level multisector dialogue is promoted, generating agreements to set up the bases to accelerate the reduction of femicides and femicidal violence in the country, and encouraging the participation of various networks and women's organizations (rural, disabled and LGBTI population, among others);
- all decision makers design laws and public policies, they have knowledge about human rights frameworks and the inclusion of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination;
- the capacities of obligation and responsibility holders are strengthened, to elaborate policies, plans and protocols, to fund and monitor;
- the processes of empowerment for girls contribute to the exercising of their rights;
- if the laws, policies, protocols, budgets and monitoring frameworks integrate the approaches based on human rights, gender, life cycle and inclusion;
- if the obligation holders are more sensitized and demonstrate improved capability to make decisions related to the groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

Therefore,

- The obligations and rights holders will have the legal frameworks which currently contain gaps and cause exclusion, further aligned with each other and with international human rights standards, regarding, for example, groups experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination;
- other required regulatory frameworks and legal instruments with key impact on femicides and femicidal violence, will be designed and/or updated and will support the legal framework;
- the implementation plans for laws and policies based on required evidence will be developed or adapted, with financing mechanisms, as well as monitoring and evaluation frameworks;
- the proposals for legal reforms and public policies will be put forward within the framework of agreements with broad levels of participation and political and social consensus;
- women and girl survivors of femicidal violence (and/or their family members) will have access to



- justice and the restoration of their rights;
- impunity will decrease;
- the voices of women from different sectors (i.e. those with disabilities, LGBTI and from rural areas, among others), will be considered.

Because,

Comprehensive legal and regulatory frameworks, constructed in consultation and consensus with implementation and financing mechanisms, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, are essential to guarantee women’s and girls’ rights, and the obligation of the State to provide a sustainable, effective and efficient response to femicide and femicidal violence against women and girls, without direct or indirect discrimination of any kind.

The evaluations and reviews of these frameworks are the opportunity to give visibility to all the groups of women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and, based on evidence, to close exclusionary gaps.

Expected Outcomes

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS
<p>El Salvador will rely on integral public legal and political frameworks for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of cases of femicide and femicidal violence faced by women and girls in order to provide full reparation to the victims, survivors and their families, taking life cycle and the intersectionality of discriminations into account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I.1.1. Comprehensive legal and political framework on femicide and femicidal violence, which adequately addresses the issue of all women’s and girls’ rights — including the exercise and access to sexual and reproductive health — based on evidence and harmonised with international human rights standards</i> - <i>I.1.2. Evidence-based national plans and monitoring frameworks on femicide and femicidal violence, financed and developed on a participatory basis, supporting the rights of all women and girls.</i> 	<p>OUTPUT 1.1. The decision makers of the State agencies, women’s and feminist organizations, and human rights organizations, have developed capacities to assess, adapt and draft new or existing legislation, including on gender equality, which respond to the groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, and are harmonised with international human rights standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I.1.1.1. Number of new or reinforced draft laws on femicide and femicidal violence, including women, girls and groups facing multiple and intersecting discriminations, harmonised with international human rights standards</i> - <i>I.1.1.2. Proportion of draft legislation and/or policies on femicide and femicidal violence and gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women’s rights advocates</i> - <i>I.1.1.3. Number of parliamentarians and human rights institution staff members with strengthened capacities to advocate, write new and/or strengthen and implement existing legislation and/or policies on femicide and femicidal violence and/or gender equality and non-discrimination</i> <p>OUTPUT 1.2. Decision makers from State agencies, women’s and feminist organizations and human rights organizations, have strengthened their capacity to develop policies and action plans, with financing mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, including the approach based on life cycle and the intersectionality of discriminations, harmonised with international human rights standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I.1.2.1. Number of evidence-based draft policies and/or national action plans on femicide and femicidal violence, advocating the rights of the groups facing multiple and</i>



	<i>intersecting forms of discrimination, with a sensitization strategy, M&E frameworks, budget and financing mechanisms.</i>
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Key activities

To achieve these objectives, the following activities will be prioritized:

- Revision, drafting and advocacy of existing laws, in particular the Special Act for Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents, Family Code, Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, for comprehensive protection of girls and adolescents with a focus on intersectionality and evidence-based, ensuring consistency with the international framework on human rights and among national legal instruments.
- Evaluation of the Special and Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence against Women, that contributes, among other aspects, to the revision, drafting, advocacy and reform proposal of the Penal Code, to ensure alignment with international human rights standards for women (MESECVI/Belem do Pará and CEDAW).
- Revision, design and advocacy for the approval of draft legislation on special criminal procedures, restitution of rights and political violence, to make them consistent with international human rights standards and due diligence.
- Execution of an advocacy strategy with political parties and the Legislature, especially with the Women’s Parliamentary Group, for awareness raising and developing knowledge to build evidenced-based decision-making on topics related to femicidal violence and femicide.
- Updating of the Política Nacional para el Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia (National Policy for Women’s Access to a Life Free of Violence), evaluation of the implementation of the Plan de Acción de la Política Nacional (National Policy Action Plan) (2016-2021), and the formulation of the Plan de Acción (Action Plan) (2021-2026).

PILLAR 1: LEGISLATION AND POLITICS			
EFFECT 1: El Salvador will rely on integral public legal and political frameworks for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of cases of femicide and femicidal violence faced by women and girls in order to provide full reparation to the victims, survivors and their families, taking life cycle and the intersectionality of discriminations into account.			
Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
I.1.1. Comprehensive legal and political framework on femicide and femicidal violence, which responds appropriately to the rights of all women and girls — including exercising and accessing sexual and reproductive health — based on evidence and harmonised with international human rights standards	Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Internal programme documentation	Law or reform proposal documents	UN Women



<p>(*) (Progress towards international standards will be measured by analysing specific components, as described in the programme's methodological notes)</p>			
<p>I.1.2. National plans and frameworks to monitor femicide and femicidal violence based on evidence, funded and developed in a participatory manner, which respond to the rights of all women and girls</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>Documents on national plans regarding femicide and femicidal violence</p>	<p>UN Women</p>
<p>OUTPUT 1.1. Decision-makers in State entities, feminist and women's organizations, and human rights organizations develop, adapt, and draft new or existing legislation, including gender equality, that responds to groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, and are harmonized with international human rights standards.</p>			
<p>I.1.1.1. Number of new or reinforced draft laws on femicide and femicidal violence, including women, girls and groups facing multiple and intersecting discriminations, harmonised with international human rights standards</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Programme documentation</p>	<p>Documents on law and/or policy projects</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>
<p>I.1.1.2. Number of law and/or policy drafts on femicide and femicidal violence, gender equality and non-discrimination, which have received significant input from women's rights advocates</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Programme documentation</p>	<p>Documents on law and/or policy projects CSO Reports</p>	<p>UN Women</p>
<p>Activities</p>			
<p>A.1.1.1. Revision, drafting and advocacy of existing laws, in particular the Special Act for Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents, Family Code, Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, for</p>			



comprehensive protection of girls and adolescents with a focus on intersectionality and evidence-based, ensuring consistency with the international framework on human rights and among national legal instruments.			
A.1.1.2. Evaluation of the Special and Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence against Women, that contributes, among other aspects, to the revision, drafting, advocacy and reform proposal of the Penal Code, to ensure alignment with international human rights standards for women (MESECVI/Belem do Pará, CEDAW).			
A.1.1.3. Revision, design and advocacy for the approval of draft legislation on special criminal procedures, restitution of rights and political violence, to make them consistent with international human rights standards and due diligence.			
A.1.1.4. Execution of an advocacy strategy with political parties and the Legislature, especially with the Women's Parliamentary Group, for awareness raising and developing knowledge to build evidenced-based decision-making on topics related to femicidal violence and femicide.			
OUTPUT 1.2. Decision makers from State agencies, women's and feminist organizations and human rights organizations, have strengthened their capacity to develop policies and action plans, with financing mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, including the approach based on life cycle and the intersectionality of discriminations, harmonised with international human rights standards.			
I.1.2.1. Number of draft policies and/or national action plans on femicide and femicidal violence, based on evidence, that respond to the rights of groups facing multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination, with a strategy of raising awareness, M&E frameworks, budgetary and funding mechanisms	Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Programme documentation	Plan document	UN Women
Activity			
A.1.2.1. Updating of the Política Nacional para el Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia (National Policy for Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence), evaluation of the implementation of the Plan de Acción de la Política Nacional (National Policy Action Plan) (2016-2021), and the formulation of the Plan de Acción (Action Plan) (2021-2026).			

Lessons learned and best practices that support the intervention

The actions are developed in a context of changing administration, further to the election that has taken place this year (2018) for the Legislative Assembly of El Salvador. In this sense, change in the political leadership in general stands out, with a weakening in the leadership of women who had traditionally been promoting the changes. For this reason, advocacy work strategies are carried out with political parties and parliamentary groups, with gender mainstreaming in the Legislative Assembly commissions, both at the political and technical levels, which reinforces the link between them and guarantee that each group contributes to the same result. This is based on past experiences, mainly from UN Women and UNDP, which have shown that the work articulated on both levels, bringing in other key actors from other institutions and civil society, enhances results.



Particularly, attention is paid to the work with the Legislative Gender Triad⁴³, which represents an unprecedented experience in Latin America. This is a tripartite institutional entity formed to promote gender equality, which has demonstrated to El Salvador and the whole world that it is possible to overcome ideological barriers and build bridges to build substantive country agendas.

Furthermore, evaluations conducted prior to the design of the special legislation have shown a way forward for its review and strengthening, with recommendations from competent institutions on the subject.

Likewise, experience has shown that the joint work of the United Nations Agencies, together with other cooperation agencies that work with the Legislative Assembly, enhances and amplifies advocacy to achieve the desired changes.

In relation to the evaluation of legal frameworks, the country still presents inconsistencies and/or gaps, mainly in relation to the different realities and needs of women and girls throughout the life-cycle. Most of the responses to violence against women are aimed at the adult population, leaving girls and adolescents behind in terms of the fulfilment of their rights and a lack of protection. Addressing different realities is especially important for not leaving anyone behind.

Sustainability

The inclusion of substantive contributions from all stakeholders to draft laws and public policies contributes to the sustainability of efforts over time and to generating commitments and obligations from national institutions and actors. Developing the skills of legislative actor's will also contribute to achieving impacts beyond the duration of the programme.

The incorporation of systemic approaches to drafting laws and policies will also generates greater sustainability.

Creating a robust legal framework that criminalises VAWG and femicide, as a result of wide participation and national buy-in is also, in itself, a condition for sustainability. This should be a basis for advancing the agenda beyond administrative periods and the drafting of State policies.

Estimated population which will be served by this pillar⁴⁴

	DIRECT	INDIRECT
Women	1,088	2461,904
Girls	0	1029,569
Men	481	2039,952
Boys	0	1050,435
Total	1,569	6,581,860

Alignment with SDG targets and indicators

⁴³ The Legislative Gender Triad was institutionalized in the period 2009-2012 and is made up of the Women's Parliamentary Group and the Commission for Women and Gender Equality and the Gender Unit.

⁴⁴ For each of the pillars, a population estimate is made; it will be adjusted, however, at the beginning of the implementation of the Programme in relation to the expected baseline.



SDG	TARGETS	Indicators established in the Follow-up and Evaluation System of the SDGs in EI Salvador
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere. ▪ Target 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life. ▪ Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5.1.1 Determine whether legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non- discrimination on the basis of sex ▪ 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 16.7 Guarantee the adoption at all levels of inclusive, participatory and representative decisions that respond to necessities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 16.7.1 Percentage of positions (disaggregated by sex, age and disabled persons) occupied in the Legislative Assembly, National Institutions, Local Governments, Public Administration and Judicial System, in comparison to national distributions.
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 17.17.1. Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships.

OUTCOME 2 – INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

OUTCOME: National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence and harmful practices against women and girls and other sectors of the population.

If:

- the capacities of key institutions of State agencies are strengthened to develop programmes aimed at preventing and responding to femicide, particularly in security and justice, health and education, which address the needs of all women and girls and ensure the participation of civil society and women's rights groups in the design, implementation and monitoring, regardless of their race, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, expression and gender identity, immigration, environment or other defining factors;
- tools for planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation in the institutional systems are developed;
- institutional policies are updated in the judicial sector (Prosecutor's Office, Supreme Court of Justice, Specialized Courts) and the Legislative Assembly, which considers the institutional factors causing exclusion, ensuring that gender considerations and violence against women and girls are cross-cutting, including the intersectionality of discriminations and international human rights standards;



- roadmaps or inter-institutional implementation plans are prepared to address femicide and femicidal violence in other sectors such as education and health (Roadmap of the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence against women under 18 and the Caring for Child and Adolescent Survivors of Sexual Abuse Programme), with the participation of civil society and with the representation of the most vulnerable groups;
- budgets earmarked for gender are promoted, to leverage funds aimed to fight femicide and femicidal violence, by integrating the gender perspective in the planning guidelines and in the monitoring of the Budgetary Policy of the Ministry of Finance;
- work tools are installed and developed in the Unit of Analysis and Unit of the prosecutor's office specialized in femicide (titled the Dirección Nacional de la Mujer, Niñez, Adolescencia, Población LGTBI y otros Grupos en Condiciones de Vulnerabilidad - National Directorate for Women, Children, Adolescents, LGTBI Population and other Vulnerable Groups), for the investigation of the crime of femicide promoting the use of new technologies, data disaggregation and analysis of acts of violence against the LGTBI population.
- the use of new technologies and data disaggregation and analysis is supported for acts of violence against the population facing intersecting forms of discrimination, particularly the LGTBI population, for the investigation of the crime of femicide by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic,
- the quality and competencies of justice and security operators are strengthened based on evaluations and through the revision of the training plans of the corresponding schools and the training for trainers,
- national mechanisms for multisectoral coordination at the highest level are strengthened and financed (National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents and care for children, National Care System for Women Facing Violence, Specialized Technical Commission), including non-state actors and the representation of the groups most neglected in the fulfilment of their rights;
- municipal leaderships are strengthened for the cohesion and inter-connection of policies and initiatives to address femicide and femicidal violence, both at the local and community levels;
- approaches based on human rights and the intersectional nature of discrimination in the responsible civil service and in the implementation of programmes, as well as inter-institutional approaches within agencies and other advocates of women's rights and the rights of girls and adolescents, are promoted;
- institutional planning processes are adapted to ensure alignment with the SDGs, particularly with SDG 5;
- the national mechanism for coordinating the SDGs (National Council for Sustainable Development and the Implementing Group) is strengthened, while updating the platform with initiatives aimed at preventing and addressing femicide and femicidal violence, for their respective follow-up and monitoring without leaving anyone behind, especially young women.

Therefore,

- national and municipal institutions will develop, coordinate and implement programmes integrating the eradication of femicide and femicidal violence in their planning processes;
- the institutions will strengthen their coordination to boost results;
- women and girl survivors of femicidal violence and/or their family members will be more encouraged to use the system;
- the institutional obstacles faced by women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (young women and adolescents and LGTBI) will decrease;
- the SDG coordination mechanism will acquire better capacities to establish links between the progress in the reduction of femicidal violence and the SDG 5.2, as well as with other SDGs;
- it will contribute to curb and denaturalize manifestations of violence and discrimination against women and girls experiencing multiple and intersecting discriminations;



- it will have contributed to building systemic capacities guaranteeing the sustainability of the Initiative.

Because,

The reduction and eradication of femicide requires sensitive civil servants with appropriate skills and institutions with adequate capacities that, together with the legal framework and political commitment, generate more effective and efficient, immediate and sustainable responses, that translate into relevant, timely and higher quality services.

Expected Outcomes

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS
<p>Justice, health, education, and women’s and children’s institutions have the skills to prevent, detect, respond to, and protect women and girls who are victims of violence in addition to their families, at national and local levels, including groups who face multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>1.2.1. National coordination as well as coordination and supervision mechanisms at the highest operating level, to address femicide and femicidal violence, that include the representation of marginalized groups.</i> - <i>1.2.2. Number of plans integrating femicide distributed across five sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security and culture), based on evidence and aligned with the globally agreed standards.</i> 	<p>Output 2.1. Key institutions of State agencies have strengthened capacities to develop and implement programmes aimed at preventing and responding to femicide and femicidal violence, based on evidence, including those groups of women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>1.2.1.1. Number of strategies, plans and programmes from other relevant sectors integrating efforts to combat femicide and femicidal violence, developed in accordance with international human rights standards.</i> - <i>1.2.1.2. Percentage of national training institutions for civil servants that have integrated gender equality and violence against women, as well as international standards, into their curricula.</i> - <i>1.2.1.3. Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to develop and implement programmes aimed at preventing and responding to femicide and femicidal violence.</i> <p>Output 2.2. National mechanisms for multisector coordination at the highest level, strengthened and financed, involving the representation of the groups most neglected in the fulfilment of their rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>1.2.2.1. Proportion of multisectoral coordination mechanisms established or strengthened at the highest level, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans to address femicide and femicidal violence.</i> - <i>2.2.2. Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms involving representatives of groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination</i>

Key activities

To achieve these objectives, the following activities will be prioritized:

- Updating of institutional policies in the justice sector (District Attorney’s Office, the Supreme Court of Justice, Specialized Courts) and the Legislature to mainstream the focus on gender and violence against women and girls, including intersectionality of discriminations, harmonized with international human rights standards.
- Incorporation of gender perspective in the follow-up and monitoring of the Política Presupuestaria (Budgetary Policy) of the Ministry of Finance and in the application of the planning guidelines.



- Updating and implementation of Protocolo Interinstitucional de Femicidio (Inter-institutional Protocol for Femicide) and its tools for operationalization with judges, prosecutors, investigative personnel of the police and forensic medicine.
- Installation and development of work tools in the Unit of Analysis and Unit of the prosecutor’s office specialized in femicide (titled the Dirección Nacional de la Mujer, Niñez, Adolescencia, Población LGTBI y otros Grupos en Condiciones de Vulnerabilidad (National Directorate for Women, Children, Adolescents, LGTBI Population and other Vulnerable Groups), for the investigation of the crime of femicide promoting the use of new technologies, data disaggregation and analysis of acts of violence against the LGBTI population.
- Adaptation of the national SDG platform to mainstream the focus on gender and femicidal violence in the monitoring, evaluation and accountability of the Agenda Nacional de Desarrollo Sostenible (National Agenda for Sustainable Development), without leaving anyone behind, particularly young women.
- Evaluation of the impact of training processes linked to violence against women and femicidal violence developed by training schools in the justice and security sector, to identify knowledge gaps, the application of these trainings, and incorporate quality improvements in the training plans and processes.
- Renew the training plan for schools in the justice and security sector, and the training of trainers, so as to increase quality and competences in the prosecution of cases of violence against women and girls, with emphasis on femicidal violence, using a life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination approach.
- Development of coordination mechanisms and tools for the institutions that make up the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents and care for children, in particular for the Child Protection Boards, Local Rights Committees, Violence Prevention Municipal Committee and the Local Councils for Children and Adolescents, ensuring the inclusion and representation of the most vulnerable groups.
- Development of an inter-institutional and intersectoral road map and action plan to prevent and respond to violence against children, prioritizing vulnerable groups, in accordance with the requirements of the Global Alliance to End Violence against Children, which has the contributions of civil society organizations
- Development of work instruments (guides, guidelines) to strengthen the National Care System for Women facing Violence, including groups that undergo multiple and intersecting form of discrimination.
- Multisector dialogue is promoted, generating agreements to set up the bases to accelerate the reduction of femicides and femicidal violence in the country, and encouraging the participation of the rural women’s network, the women with disabilities network and the LGBTI population federation, linked with existing national dialogue spaces.
- Strengthen dialogue of the Municipal Committees for the Prevention of Violence (CMPV) and the leaders of prioritized municipal governments, for the cohesion and effectiveness of the implementation of the joint strategies of the different local mechanisms that address gender-based violence against women and girls.

PILLAR 2: INSTITUTIONS			
<p>EFFECT 2: Justice, health, education, and women’s and children’s institutions have the skills to prevent, detect, respond to, and protect women and girls who are victims of violence in addition to their families, at national and local levels, including groups who face multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination.</p>			
Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party



<p>I.2.1. National coordination and mechanisms of coordination and supervision at the highest level in operation to address femicide and femicidal violence that includes representing marginalized groups</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>Documents that validate/describe coordination/interviews</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>OUTPUT 2.1. Key institutions of State agencies have strengthened capacities to develop and implement programmes aimed at preventing and responding to femicide and femicidal violence, based on evidence, including those groups of women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</p>			
<p>I.2.1.1. Number of strategies, plans and programmes from other relevant sectors integrating efforts to combat femicide and femicidal violence, developed in accordance with international standards on human resources.</p>	<p>Information on public institutions Evaluation of policies in relevant sectors CSO Reports</p>	<p>Technical advice for systematization of strategies/workshops/reports/field visits</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>I.2.1.2. Percentage of national training institutions for public officials that have integrated gender equality and violence against women, as well as international standards, into their curricula</p>	<p>Governmental institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>Plan of study and curriculum documents</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>Activities</p>			
<p>A.2.1.1. Updating of institutional policies in the justice sector (District Attorney's Office, the Supreme Court of Justice, Specialized Courts) and the Legislature to mainstream the focus on gender and violence against women and girls, including intersectionality of discriminations, harmonized with international human rights standards.</p>			
<p>A.2.1.2 Incorporation of gender perspective in the follow-up and monitoring of the Política Presupuestaria (Budgetary Policy) of the Ministry of Finance and in the application of the planning guidelines.</p>			



A.2.1.3. Updating and implementation of Protocolo Interinstitucional de Femicidio (Inter-institutional Protocol for Femicide) and its tools for operationalization with judges, prosecutors, investigative personnel of the police and forensic medicine.

A.2.1.4. Installation and development of work tools in the Unit of Analysis and Unit of the prosecutor's office specialized in femicide (titled the Dirección Nacional de la Mujer, Niñez, Adolescencia, Población LGTBI y otros Grupos en Condiciones de Vulnerabilidad (National Directorate for Women, Children, Adolescents, LGTBI Population and other Vulnerable Groups), for the investigation of the crime of femicide promoting the use of new technologies, data disaggregation and analysis of acts of violence against the LGTBI population.

A.2.1.5. Adaptation of the national SDG platform to mainstream the focus on gender and femicidal violence in the monitoring, evaluation and accountability of the Agenda Nacional de Desarrollo Sostenible (National Agenda for Sustainable Development), without leaving anyone behind, particularly young women.

A. 2.1.6 Evaluation of the impact of training processes linked to violence against women and femicidal violence developed by training schools in the justice and security sector, to identify knowledge gaps, the application of these trainings, and incorporate quality improvements in the training plans and processes.

A.2.1.7. Renew the training plan for schools in the justice and security sector, and the training of trainers, so as to increase quality and competences in the prosecution of cases of violence against women and girls, with emphasis on femicidal violence, using a life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination approach.

OUTPUT 2.2. National mechanisms for multisector coordination at the highest level, strengthened and financed, involving the representation of the groups most neglected in the fulfilment of their rights.

<p>I.2.2.1. Number of multisector coordination mechanisms established or strengthened at the highest level, with a clear mandate and governance structure, and with annual work plans to address femicide and femicidal violence</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Private sector Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>Systematization of experience /Annual Plans /Field Visit</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>I.2.2.2. Proportion of national and subnational multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that include representatives from groups that face intersecting forms of discrimination</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Private sector Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>Field visit/case study/reports</p>	<p>UNDP</p>



Activities
A.2.2.1. Development of coordination mechanisms and tools for the institutions that make up the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents and care for children, in particular for the Child Protection Boards, Local Rights Committees, Violence Prevention Municipal Committee and the Local Councils for Children and Adolescents, ensuring the inclusion and representation of the most vulnerable groups.
A.2.2.2. Development of an inter-institutional and intersectoral road map and action plan to prevent and respond to violence against children, prioritizing vulnerable groups, in accordance with the requirements of the Global Alliance to End Violence against Children, which has the contributions of civil society organizations.
A. 2.2.3. Development of work instruments (guides, guidelines) to strengthen the National Care System for Women facing Violence, including groups that undergo multiple and intersecting form of discrimination.
A.2.2.4. Multisector dialogue is promoted, generating agreements to set up the bases to accelerate the reduction of femicides and femicidal violence in the country, and encouraging the participation of the rural women’s network, the women with disabilities network and the LGBTI population federation, linked with existing national dialogue spaces.
A.2.2.5. Strengthen dialogue of the Municipal Committees for the Prevention of Violence (CMPV) and the leaders of prioritized municipal governments, for the cohesion and effectiveness of the implementation of the joint strategies of the different local mechanisms that address gender-based violence against women and girls.

Lessons learned and best practices that support the intervention

The work strategies for strengthening the institutional skills of the State bodies to execute programs that prevent and respond to femicide and femicidal violence, necessarily point to two areas of work that are linked and complement each other. On the one hand, the relevant institutions with the greatest ability to generate substantive changes; on the other, the spaces that bring together different sectors, actors at different levels, which promotes comprehensive interventions and optimization of available resources.

The experience of justice operators and weaknesses identified by same recommends focusing actions on strengthening the justice sector. Bottlenecks continue in this sector, making it difficult to reduce impunity.

However, other sectors are also relevant to generating work strategies with national, local and specialized coordination mechanisms, such as the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents and care for children, the National Care System for Women Facing Violence, the Specialized Technical Commission and, at a local level, the Municipal Committees for the Prevention of Violence, where sectors such as education, health and other social sectors participate in the preparation and implementation of policies and programs.

Previous experiences show that interconnecting the national, local and specialized coordination mechanisms and ensuring that each one of these has diverse actors, including non-traditional actors, generates better results. This has been particularly visible with the citizen security experience within the framework of the El Salvador Seguro (El Salvador Security) program, where policies and agreements are defined in a multi-actor national space, but at a territorial level, municipalities, actions and intervention strategies are prioritized.

Likewise, the experience of inter-agency works at local and national levels, articulated as a United Nations System (two previous interagency projects), has also generated good results.

It is recognized that one of the obstacles to advancing women’s and girls’ rights is the difficulty in calculating policy costs, which is due to a lack of information on allocations that different institutions dedicate to the advancement of women and the girls. In this context, in 2009 the Women’s Parliamentary Group managed to influence the labelling of items in the General Budget of the Republic, in favour of women. However, it is still necessary to incorporate a gender perspective in the planning guidelines and in the monitoring of the Budget Policy, which leverages funds designated to combat violence against women and girls.

Sustainability

The sustainability of strategies for executing programs that prevent and respond to femicide and femicidal violence, is based on the development of local skills and public cooperation, recognized extensively as best practices in the specialized literature.

However, the intervention will take place in a context of change of Public Administration in the year 2019. To promote sustainability and minimize the risks associated with changes in public officials, there will be a focus on increasing multisectoral and multi-actor political dialogue, which will contribute to the measures being established as State policies. The strengthening of institutions at the highest level is accompanied by measures at intermediate and territorial levels, which increases sustainability beyond administrative changes.

Likewise, the promotion of a systemic and holistic approach to public action increases the sustainability of the results. Furthermore, the development of institutional tools, such as budgetary policy and planning, will affect all institutions.

Finally, emphasis is placed on monitoring actions to comply with the SDG, with a focus on gender and gender-based violence against women and girls, which provides information in sufficient quantity and quality to inform decision-making in political and budgetary matters. All of this, accompanied by open (transparent) data systems and the formation of civil society skills for social auditing, is the basis of sustainability.

Estimated population which will be served by this pillar

	DIRECT	INDIRECT
Women	2,125	2,461,904
Girls	1	1,029,569
Men	1,659	2,039,952
Boys	1	1,050,435
Total	3,786	6, 581,860

Alignment with SDG targets and indicators

SDG	TARGETS	Indicators established in the Follow-up and Evaluation System of the SDGs in El Salvador
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5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1.1.a Percentage of State Institutions implementing at least two policy instruments for equality and eradication of discrimination. 5.2.2.a State institutions implementing specific mandates regarding the access to a life free of violence for women.
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. Target 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacities at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16.6.1.a Government spending on social development as a proportion of the original approved budget. 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions, in compliance with the provisions of the Paris Principles. 16.a.1.a. Value of Official Development Assistance received for preventing violence and combating crime.
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation. 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17.17.1. Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships.

OUTCOME 3 - PREVENTION. CHANGE OF NORMS AND BEHAVIOURS

OUTCOME: Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence and harmful practices against women and girls.

If:

- a comprehensive approach to prevention is adopted, interrelating the person, the family, the community, the municipality and conceiving each of these spaces as a goal and as a resource for change;
- there is knowledge regarding social standards and stereotypes that tolerate violence, through diagnosis in prioritized municipalities which consider the perspective of human rights, gender, intersectionality of discrimination and life cycle;
- programmes and strategies aiming at preventing violence against women and girls, including comprehensive sexuality education and new masculinities, harmonised with international human rights standards, are implemented in the educational community (school directors, teachers, students, families) of the prioritized municipalities;
- community-based positive upbringing programmes are developed, focusing on the early detection of signs of abuse and violence, particularly towards girls and boys with disabilities, to



- promote inclusion, peaceful coexistence, prevention of gender-based violence within the educational community, family and the childhood environment;
- early childhood parental programmes are used as an opportunity to strengthen institutional capacities in the early detection of disability, family orientation and inclusion from the early years of life;
 - local actors participate to mitigate the risk factors of femicide and femicidal violence at the municipal and community level, and the creation of safe and appropriate spaces for women and girls is supported;
 - the strategies for the prevention of femicide and femicidal violence are articulated with the municipal and community prevention spaces that already exist, and their integration into their plans (Local Committees for the Rights of Children and Adolescents and Local Violence Prevention Committees) are advocated for;
 - differentiated strategies are defined for different populations in the socialization realms (inside and outside the school), ensuring the participation of men and boys, with specific strategies for the participation of adolescents and youth;
 - the strategies are accompanied with community-based, innovative and development-oriented communication interventions involving public, private and civil society actors, to promote changes in the standards, attitudes and behaviours related to gender relations, as well as in the conditions of protection for girls and boys;
 - the competences of the people responsible for public communication spaces (i.e., communicators, journalists, media owners) are strengthened or developed to adequately inform and for awareness raising campaigns about violence against women and girls, including the transformation of harmful masculinity models;
 - Women and girls, including the groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, are further empowered as agents of change.

Therefore,

- women and girl victims and survivors of violence will be further empowered and will have a family, educational and community environment protecting their rights that will progressively reject the standards, patterns and behaviours that legitimize violence;
- Families and communities, which are fundamental agents of change, will be more informed to challenge all forms of violence faced by women and girls that lead to femicide and femicidal violence and their participation will be of a higher quality;
- a comprehensive approach will be progressively installed among actors and agents of change, one oriented to the community-level prevention of violence against women and girls, coordinating and inter-connecting formal and informal education activities, both at the national and municipal levels;
- a progressive transformation of the harmful masculinity models will be contributed;
- the population in the three municipalities selected, will be adequately informed to understand the problem, to question and transform it;

Because,

The reduction and eradication of femicide and femicidal violence require primary prevention initiatives involving all the social actors, women and girls as agents of change, as well as the new generations, which are more permeable to these changes.

Citizen and community participations (including, men, women, boys and girls, as well as community leaders, duty-bearers and other opinion influencers) are key to mitigating the risk factors of femicide and femicidal violence, by appropriating new standards and cultural patterns, and achieving greater social cohesion in order to prevent gender violence.



Working with men and boys helps accelerate progress in the prevention and eradication of violence against women and girls. They can start to question the inequalities and the deeply entrenched social standards that perpetuate the control and power that men exercise over women and reinforce tolerance towards violence against women and girls.

It is also widely recognized that these primary initiatives have the potential of preventing violence from occurring, supplementing the actions of the response system in order to prevent repeated cycles of violence and significantly reduce the deaths of women and girls. It is considered as one of the most efficient strategies in social and economic terms.

Expected Outcomes

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS
<p>The Salvadoran population, both at the community and individual level, is empowered and actively participates in the adoption of norms, attitudes and behaviours against discrimination, and in the prevention and reporting of femicides and femicidal violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>1.3.1. Percentage of people who think it is acceptable for a man to hit his partner or wife. Disaggregated by age and sex.</i> 	<p>Output 3.1. Institutions with programmes on comprehensive sexuality education programmes and prevention of violence against women and girls, adequate and harmonised with international standards, carried out inside and outside the school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>1.3.1.1. A draft of the Comprehensive Sexuality Education Policy, new and/or strengthened in line with international standards (EIS strengthened in its implementation).</i> - <i>1.3.1.2. Number of young women and girls, young men and boys participating in programmes promoting gender-equitable standards, attitudes and behaviours and the exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, inside and outside the school.</i> <p>Output 3.2. Community platforms and public information programmes are strengthened, with a view to raising awareness and promoting changes in the standards, attitudes and behaviours related to gender, sexuality and reproduction of women and girls, and the transformation of harmful masculinities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>3.2.1. Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social standards and gender stereotypes.</i> - <i>1.3.2.2. Number of developed and disseminated campaigns challenging harmful social standards and gender stereotypes, including those related to women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</i>

Key activities

To achieve these objectives, the following activities will be prioritized:

- Execution of the Comprehensive Sexuality Education Implementation Plan (2017-2020) of the Ministry of Education in the education community of the prioritized municipalities.
- Inter-institutional implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Sexual Violence for girls and adolescents, in the prioritized municipalities.
- Design of an instrument for the mainstreaming of the prevention of gender violence, life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination in the study plans of Higher Education Institutions.
- Implementation of programmes for gender violence prevention in schools, which include, among others, strengthening student mediation units and creating student committees with an emphasis on gender violence prevention Política de Equidad e Igualdad de Género del Ministerio de Educación (Gender Equity and Equality Policy of the Ministry of Gender Education).
- Creation of safe spaces with municipal revitalization plans, development of positive upbringing programmes focused on early detection of signs of abuse and violence, particularly for children with disabilities, the promotion of peaceful coexistence, and the prevention of gender violence within the realm of education, family, and the environment of children.
- Design of the community prevention and care strategies for femicide and femicidal violence implemented by women’s and feminist organisations.
- Training for leaders of Faith Based Organisations (FBO) on sexual and reproductive rights for the prevention of femicidal violence.
- Promotion and execution of communication interventions for innovative development with public (local governments, ISNA, CONNA, among others), private, and civil society actors who propel change in regulations, attitudes, and behaviours in relation to gender, and who create protective conditions for girls and boys.
- Implementation of programmes for training on new masculinities in prioritized municipalities, aimed both at victim-services operators as well as youth and youth networks, using innovative tools.
- Call for proposals (accompanied by training sessions for the media, advertising agencies and journalism schools); and annual awards to promote best practices in how themes of sexual violence, femicidal violence and gender identity are handled.
- Execution of awareness raising campaigns about the importance a culture of respect and all the forms of gender-based violence, in particular sexual violence and femicide, through culture and leisure activities (theatre, murals, etc.) in the prioritized municipalities.
- Consultancy on the development of an awareness campaign to prevent violence against women for the Somos Paz movement in the private sector.

PILLAR 3: PREVENTION AND SOCIAL NORMS			
EFFECT 3: At the community and individual levels, the Salvadoran population is empowered and actively participates in adopting norms, patterns, and attitudes against discrimination, and in preventing and denouncing femicide and femicidal violence			
Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
I.3.1. Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to hit his partner/wife.	Public institutions	MICS Survey	UNICEF



Disaggregated by sex and age.			
OUTPUT 3.1. Institutions with programmes on comprehensive sexuality education programmes and prevention of violence against women and girls, adequate and harmonised with international standards, carried out inside and outside the school.			
I.3.1.1. A draft policy on Comprehensive Sexual Education in line with international standards	Executing bodies/organizations	Institutional guidelines document for CSE and reports of implementation of CSE.	UNFPA
I.3.1.2. Number of young women and girls, young men and boys participating in programmes promoting gender-equitable standards, attitudes and behaviours and the exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, inside and outside the school	Executing bodies/organizations	Reports, lists.	UNICEF
Activities			
A.3.1.1. Execution of the Comprehensive Sexuality Education Implementation Plan (2017-2020) of the Ministry of Education in the education community of the prioritized municipalities.			
A.3.1.2. Inter-institutional implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Sexual Violence for girls and adolescents, in the prioritized municipalities.			
A.3.1.3. Design of an instrument for the mainstreaming of the prevention of gender violence, life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination in the study plans of Higher Education Institutions.			
A.3.1.4. Implementation of programmes for gender violence prevention in schools, which include, among others, strengthening student mediation units and creating student committees with an emphasis on gender violence prevention Política de Equidad e Igualdad de Género del Ministerio de Educación (Gender Equity and Equality Policy of the Ministry of Gender Education).			
A.3.1.5. Creation of safe spaces with municipal revitalization plans, development of positive upbringing programmes focused on early detection of signs of abuse and violence, particularly for children with disabilities, the promotion of peaceful coexistence, and the prevention of gender violence within the realm of education, family, and the environment of children.			
A.3.1.6. Design of the community prevention and care strategies for femicide and femicidal violence implemented by women's and feminist organisations.			



OUTPUT 3.2. Community platforms and public information programmes are strengthened, with a view to raising awareness and promoting changes in the standards, attitudes and behaviours related to gender, sexuality and reproduction of women and girls, and the transformation of harmful masculinities.

<p>I.3.2.1. Number of people reached by campaigns that challenge harmful social norms and gender stereotypes</p>	<p>Programme documentation</p>	<p>Registry of people who attend awareness-raising events planned in the campaigns, such as festivals, competitions, activities with innovative tools, etc.</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>
<p>I.3.2.2. Number of campaigns developed and disseminated that challenge harmful social norms and gender stereotypes, including women and girls who face multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination</p>	<p>Spaces for inter-institutional coordination Executing bodies/organizations</p>	<p>Campaign plans and materials</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>
<p>Activities</p>			
<p>A.3.2.1. Promotion and execution of communication interventions for innovative development with public (local governments, ISNA, CONNA, among others), private, and civil society actors who propel change in regulations, attitudes, and behaviours in relation to gender, and who create protective conditions for girls and boys.</p>			
<p>A.3.2.2. Implementation of programmes for training on new masculinities in prioritized municipalities, aimed both at victim-services operators as well as youth and youth networks, using innovative tools.</p>			
<p>A.3.2.3. Call for proposals (accompanied by training sessions for the media, advertising agencies and journalism schools); and annual awards to promote best practices in how themes of sexual violence, femicidal violence and gender identity are handled.</p>			
<p>A.3.2.4. Execution of awareness raising campaigns about the importance a culture of respect and all the forms of gender-based violence, in particular sexual violence and femicide, through culture and leisure activities (theatre, murals, etc.) in the prioritized municipalities.</p>			
<p>A.3.2.5. Consultancy on the development of an awareness campaign to prevent violence against women for the Somos Paz movement in the private sector.</p>			

Lessons learned and best practices that support the intervention

It is widely recognized that the best way to counteract gender-based violence is to prevent it. To do so, it is important that interventions address all socialization realms, particularly those that are most connected to daily life, such as education and community centres.

As indicated by UNESCO,⁴⁵ sexuality education has a positive impact on girls and boys, adolescents and young people, achieving better results when focused on gender issues, and when there is participation from mothers, fathers and responsible people, as well as the entire education community and other services.

In El Salvador, there is a Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) curriculum for all school levels, from primary education to high school, from which lessons have been learned and which still needs to be expanded. This has had the support of UNFPA, which has acquired expertise on the subject, based on the generation of evidence at the regional level, the implementation of training processes at the national level and the development of teaching materials for teachers, students and parents.

The lessons learned would be the basis for extending the experience to developing guidelines for integrating the CSE at the university level, in areas of study that are key for the prevention of femicidal violence.

Similarly, UNFPA will take advantage of its long history working with Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), to integrate the perspective of sexual and reproductive rights and comprehensive sexuality education into the contents of the religious formation of churches of different denominations and take advantage of the influence of churches in the community and families to influence the prevention of femicidal violence and to transform cultural patterns.

Furthermore, in relation to community communication strategies for social change, this will be based on UNICEF's extensive experience in interventions of this type using best practices in community empowerment methodologies such as that executed by the NGO "Músicos sin Fronteras" (Music Without Borders), to promote peaceful coexistence in communities through music.

Sustainability

The sustainability of prevention of violence against women and girls measures and changes in patterns and attitudes are mainly based on the degree of empowerment of the different public, private and civil society actors that intervene. These actors are mainly at the municipal and community level, which are more stable in the territories. In this sense, the process of selecting partners is key to ensure that they have the capacity to develop the defined actions and the stability needed to extend them over time, replicating the experiences at the local and community level.

Likewise, it is important that these experiences are systematized and published, to ensure that they can be shared among government agencies and social organizations at the national level and even with other countries.

Estimated population that will be addressed in this pillar

45 UNESCO (2018). Why comprehensive sexuality education is important. Available at: <https://es.unesco.org/news/ques-importante-educacion-integral-sexualidad>. [Consult: Monday, July 23, 2018].



	DIRECT	INDIRECT
Women	263,457	251,880
Girls	21,225	149,477
Men	309,469	190,007
Boys	17,726	153,248
Total	611,877	744,612

Alignment with SDG targets and indicators

SDG	TARGETS	Indicators established in the Follow-up and Evaluation System of the SDGs in EI Salvador
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target: 4.7 By 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.7.1 Degree to which i) world civic education and ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are integrated at all levels into: a) national education policies, b) study plans, c) teacher training and d) student evaluations.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations. Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18. 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months.

OUTCOME 4 – QUALITY SERVICES WITH A FOCUS ON PREVENTION AND RESILIENCE

OUTCOME: Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices, especially those who suffer from various forms of intersecting discrimination, use available, accessible,



culturally acceptable and quality essential services⁴⁶ including for long term recovery from violence (focus on prevention and resilience).

If:

- Instruments are developed and standardized to ensure the implementation of the essential services package across the different sectors, particularly in the security, justice and health sectors;
- specific guidelines are generated, giving priority in essential services to groups that face intersecting forms of discrimination in relation to essential services;
- justice officers are supported in the application of methods and techniques to improve identification, detection, investigation and care for victims and witnesses, and to argue and perform forensic examinations, in accordance with international standards;
- the general capacities of health and protection institutions, as well as those of civil society organizations, are improved to allow them to design and implement monitored and evaluated services and programmes for alerts and immediate response;
- the relevant institutions are strengthened with the adaptation of facilities, equipment and tools to carry out their functions and their territorial expansion,
- the coverage and access of women and girls to a set of services is improved and offered in a coordinated and complementary manner so as to increase their effectiveness and efficiency;
- Specific tools for vulnerable groups (women, girls and the LGTBI population) are implemented, requiring an immediate intervention of police protection in the prioritized municipalities, based on international best practices;
- the existing municipal and community coordination mechanisms are strengthened to enable them to assume the challenge of preventing and responding to femicide;
- the expansion of successful comprehensive care models is promoted at the territorial level (UNIMUJER-ODAC, UIAM, Ciudad Mujer, CENI);
- the population is informed of the care route and mechanisms to request services and improve social auditing, generating differentiated strategies for groups facing multiple and intersecting discriminations;
- competences are developed in order to incorporate and apply the perspective of life cycle, gender and intersectionality of discriminations in the provision of services, as well as in the implementation of programmes.

Therefore,

- women and girls will receive comprehensive care, thus reducing their vulnerability and increasing their resilience;
- the groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (mainly female sex workers and trans women) will not encounter institutional barriers to their access to care services in the municipalities selected;
- mechanisms for access to justice and protection will improve for women, girls and their families, free from direct or indirect discrimination of any kind;
- services will be more accessible, timely, comprehensive, multisectoral and of higher quality, thus mitigating the short and long-term effects of violence on women and girls, and the groups whose rights have been the most infringed upon;
- women and girls will not be revictimised in the municipalities selected, regardless of their race, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, environment or other defining factors;
- women, girls and other affected groups will be protected and their rights to a life free of violence will be restored in the municipalities selected;

⁴⁶ The wording of the outcome has been slightly modified to highlight the necessity of addressing the needs of women who suffer multiple intersecting forms of discrimination and violence and to emphasize the cultural adaptation of the services.



- access gaps affecting women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination will be reduced.

Because,

It is essential to provide timely and quality access to comprehensive multisector services adapted to the life cycle, such as immediate and long-term medical care, psychological assistance, appropriate police and justice responses adapted to their particularities and safe accommodation, among other measures, to break recurrent cycles of violence and mitigate their consequences, as well as restore their rights. This can be achieved only if adequate legal and regulatory frameworks exist, with the required institutional skills and social outcry.

Expected Outcomes

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS
<p>Women and girls who have been victims and survivors of violence have access to essential services that meet quality standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4.1. Proportion of women and girls, including those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, who experienced sexual or physical violence and seek help, by sector. - 1.4.2. (1.4.3. from SRF) El Salvador have an information system at the national level measuring the number of women and girl victims and survivors of violence (and their families where appropriate), who have received quality services and the essential services package. 	<p>Output 4.1. Relevant public institutions and civil society organizations have developed capacities to provide quality and coordinated essential services (according to the United Nations Package), to women and girls who are survivors of violence, especially those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.4.1.1. A centralized risk assessment system and/or early warning systems that gather information from the police, health and justice sectors. - 1.4.1.2. Number of government service operators who have increased their knowledge and skills to provide quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls who are survivors of violence (and/or their families, where appropriate). - 1.4.1.3. Number of government service operators who have increased their knowledge and skills to better integrate the response to violence against women and young girls/femicide in sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services. - 1.4.1.4. Number of women’s rights organizations who have increased their knowledge and skills to provide quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls who are survivors of violence (and/or their families, where appropriate). - 1.4.1.5. Developed and/or strengthened guidelines or national protocols in line with the guide and tools for essential services. (currently, El Salvador have a strategy that will be improve)
	<p>Output 4.2. Women and girls who survive violence, along with their families, are informed of and access essential, quality, friendly services at the local and community level, ensuring the inclusion of differences in the life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.4.2.1. Number of women and girls who are survivors of violence who have increased their knowledge and access to quality essential services (and/or their families, where appropriate). - 4.2.2. Number of strategies aimed at increasing knowledge and access to services in women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (and their families, where appropriate).

Key activities



To achieve these objectives, the following activities will be prioritized:

- Standardization of the National Care System for Women [and Girls] facing violence, based on the United Nations “Essential Services Package” and development of the corresponding guidelines for the health sector and implementation in the selected municipalities.
- Implementation in the courts of common mechanisms for the referral to basic essential health, justice, police and social services in cases involving immediate intervention in the prioritized municipalities to stop cycles of violence, prevent returns to the system and grant reparation measures.
- Development of tools for health institutions in the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents and service operators at the local level that allows for timely identification in cases of violence, service with quality and warmth and victim rehabilitation, to strengthen their capacity for comprehensive care to girls (in coordination with UNAIDS).
- Provision of software tool to the Peace Courts and Specialized Courts for a Life Free from Violence and Discrimination against Women, for the application and monitoring of protection measures in coordination with other institutions in the selected municipalities.
- Training of prosecutors on the Criminal Prosecution Policy in the area of violence against women, including the perspective based on life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination.
- Strengthening the competences of the personnel in the institutions that are part of the System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents, who are in charge of processing cases of femicidal violence and violence against girls, with a life cycle approach and the intersectionality of discriminations.
- Formulation and implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention of violence against women younger than 18 years of age, in the prioritized municipalities.
- Updating and implementation of a Programme for care and protection of girl and adolescent survivors of sexual violence in alignment with the National Care System.
- Awareness raising and promotion of the formal complaint process and access to justice through the use of technologies, other innovative and fun tools in prioritized municipalities, encouraging the participation of local actors in their design (through grants).
- Development of a monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of the Criminal Prosecution Policy in regard to violence against women.
- Development of prosecutors’ competencies in the use of technology and scientific evidence in cases of femicidal violence in the prioritized municipalities, with the participation of public officials from the Institute of Legal Medicine and National Civil Police.
- Execution of community awareness raising strategies, use of digital applications and information for locating essential services, to disseminate information on access to quality services for women of all ages.
- Strengthening of the capacities of the personnel of the Specialized Care Units for women in situations of violence UNIMUJER/ODAC and of the EVIM specialized teams for criminal investigation in the National Civil Police in prioritized municipalities, ensuring that they include the groups that face multiple and intersecting discrimination.
- Equipment (including the provision of GESELL chambers) and design of standardized tools for training public operators at the Institutional Specialized Care Units for Women victims of sexual violence in the health sector and in Ciudad Mujer (UIAM), to improve access and the quality of care for women and girls based on international standards.
- Territorial extension of the Care Centres for Child and Adolescent Victims (CENI) model and Gesell chambers in the prioritized municipalities.
- Provision of mobile units and training processes for the implementation of the Ciudad Mujer Comunitaria (Community Woman City) model in the prioritized municipalities, as well as for



the territorial extension of the Ciudad Mujer Joven (City Woman Youth) comprehensive care model.

PILLAR 4: ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
EFFECT 4: Women and girls who have been victims and survivors of violence have access to essential services that meet quality standards.			
Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
I.4.1. Proportion of women and girls, including those facing multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination, who experienced sexual or physical violence and seek help, by sector	Department of Statistics and Censuses - DIGESTYC. National Survey of Violence Against Women	Survey tables	UNFPA
I. 4.2. An information system at the national level that measures the number of women and girls who are victims and survivors of violence (and their families when relevant) who have received quality services and the essential services package	Department of Statistics and Censuses - DIGESTYC. National Survey of Violence Against Women	Survey tables	UNFPA
OUTPUT 4.1. Relevant public institutions and civil society organizations have developed capacities to provide quality and coordinated essential services (according to the United Nations Package), to women and girls who are survivors of violence, especially those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.			
I.4.1.1. A centralized system to assess risk and/or early warning systems that gather information from the police, health and legal sectors	Governmental institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Internal programme documentation	Systematization and workshops/Reports, projects/Publications/Field visits	UNDP
I.4.1.2. Number of government service operators who have increased their knowledge and skills to provide quality and coordinated, essential services to women and girls who are survivors of violence (and/or their	Government institutions Internal programme documentation	System instructions, documents, and manuals. Records and statements	UNICEF



families when appropriate)			
I.4.1.3. Number of government service operators who have increased their knowledge and skills to better integrate the response to violence against women and young girls/femicide in sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services.	Government institutions Internal programme documentation	System instructions, documents, and manuals. Records and statements	UNFPA
I.4.1.4. National guidelines or protocols developed and/or strengthened in line with guidelines and tools for essential services	Internal programme documentation	Guidelines, protocols and other tools developed	UN Women
Activities			
A.4.1.1. Provision of software tool to the Peace Courts and Specialized Courts for a Life Free from Violence and Discrimination against Women, for the application and monitoring of protection measures in coordination with other institutions in the selected municipalities.			
A.4.1.2. In the prioritized municipalities, installation of an identification, warning and reference system for girls and adolescents who are at risk or with protection needs “Si Protejo” (“I Protect”), and school dropout early warning mechanism, and dissemination of the “Hablá conmigo 123” (“Talk with me 123”) helpline, in line with the National Inter Sectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Pregnancy in Girls and Adolescents.			
A.4.1.3. Design and implementation of a police alert mechanism for women and girls and LGBTI groups that require an immediate police protection intervention in the prioritized municipalities and based on good international practices.			
A.4.1.4. Implementation in the courts of common mechanisms for the referral to basic essential health, justice, police and social services in cases involving immediate intervention in the prioritized municipalities to stop cycles of violence, prevent returns to the system and grant reparation measures.			
A.4.1.5. Development of tools for health institutions in the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents and service operators at the local level that allows for timely identification in cases of violence, service with quality and warmth and victim rehabilitation, to strengthen their capacity for comprehensive care to girls (in coordination with UNAIDS).			
A.4.1.6. Awareness raising and promotion of the formal complaint process and access to justice through the use of technologies, other innovative and fun tools in prioritized municipalities, encouraging the participation of local actors in their design (through grants).			
A.4.1.7. Strengthening the competences of the personnel in the institutions that are part of the System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents, who are in charge of processing cases of femicidal violence and violence against girls, with a life cycle approach and the intersectionality of discriminations.			



A.4.1.8. Formulation and implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention of violence against women younger than 18 years of age, in the prioritized municipalities.			
A.4.1.9. Updating and implementation of a Programme for care and protection of girl and adolescent survivors of sexual violence in alignment with the National Care System.			
A.4.1.10. Training of prosecutors on the Criminal Prosecution Policy in the area of violence against women, including the perspective based on life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination.			
A.4.1.11. Development of a monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of the Criminal Prosecution Policy in regard to violence against women.			
A.4.1.12. Development of prosecutors' competencies in the use of technology and scientific evidence in cases of femicidal violence in the prioritized municipalities, with the participation of public officials from the Institute of Legal Medicine and National Civil Police.			
A.4.1.13. Creation of safe reception spaces for women and girls who are victims of violence, with operational norms, that respond to different situations, especially those women with children under 18 years of age in their care.			
A.4.1.14. Development of the United Nations Essential Services Package, standardized for the police services and incorporated into service provision.			
A.4.1.15. Standardization of the National Care System for Women [and Girls] facing violence, based on the United Nations "Essential Services Package" and development of the corresponding guidelines for the health sector and implementation in the selected municipalities.			
A.4.1.16. Strengthening of the Sistema Nacional de Datos, Estadísticas e Información (National System of Data, Statistics and Information) for measuring the quality of essential services provision.			
OUTPUT 4.2. Women and girls who survive violence, along with their families, are informed of and access essential, quality, friendly services at the local and community level, ensuring the inclusion of differences in the life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination.			
I.4.2.1. Number of women and girls who are survivors of violence who have an increased knowledge and access to quality essential services (and/or their families when relevant)	Survey	Surveys to women and children	UN Women
I.4.2.2. Number of strategies aimed at increasing knowledge and access to services in women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (and their families, where appropriate).	Government institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Local governments	Methodological strategy document Reports	UNFPA



	Internal programme documentation		
Activities			
A.4.2.1. Execution of community awareness raising strategies, use of digital applications and information for locating essential services, to disseminate information on access to quality services for women of all ages.			
A.4.2.2. Strengthening of the capacities of the personnel of the Specialized Care Units for women in situations of violence UNIMUJER/ODAC and of the EVIM specialized teams for criminal investigation in the National Civil Police in prioritized municipalities, ensuring that they include the groups that face multiple and intersecting discrimination.			
A.4.2.3. Equipment (including the provision of GESELL chambers) and design of standardized tools for training public operators at the Institutional Specialized Care Units for Women victims of sexual violence in the health sector and in Ciudad Mujer (UIAM), to improve access and the quality of care for women and girls based on international standards.			
A.4.2.4. Territorial extension of the Care Centres for Child and Adolescent Victims (CENI) model and Gesell chambers in the prioritized municipalities.			
A.4.2.5. Provision of mobile units and training processes for the implementation of the Ciudad Mujer Comunitaria (Community Woman City) model in the prioritized municipalities, as well as for the territorial extension of the Ciudad Mujer Joven (City Woman Youth) comprehensive care model.			

Lessons learned and best practices that support the intervention

With the logic of Delivering as One, the Agencies of the United Nations System are organized according to their skills based on experience, and are connected to improve quality, access and general improvement of the care and services directed to the population. This involves continuing to specialize personnel, but also developing instruments and tools that optimize resources and results.

Part of the intervention is based on experiences that have already been piloted, such as the UNIMUJER/ODAC, Institutional Units of Specialized Care for Women Victims, Care Centres for Child and Adolescent Victims (CENI) and the Ciudad Mujer Program, in its community modality.

Also, the work with the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic regarding the use of technologies not only at the central level, but also at the decentralized level, so that technological tools such as georeferencing, mobile applications and other initiatives that optimize the work and its results.

It is also worth noting the police alert in mobile applications (app) experience. Currently, the PNC has a mobile application (app) for protecting the life and integrity of police officers, which will be used as the foundation for Spotlight, added to the best practices in Argentina and Brazil. Making use of technological tools and these previous experiences, the intention is to use the police alert to activate victim support networks and security institutions to immediately attend to emergency situations. This strategy, disseminated in the correct way that minimizes risks for the victim, and designed considering the special needs of people with a disability and the LGBTI population, can contribute to saving lives.

In terms of sexual violence as a fundamental component in the exercise of sexual rights and reproductive rights, there are lessons learned from the approach and advice for the generation of national norms for the provision of essential services to survivors of sexual violence.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the results of the proposed actions is also based on the local development of institutions to improve quality and access to public services.

It is necessary to ensure that the National Service System is standardized to the United Nations Essential Services Package, so that the country advances in relation to providing victim-centered care with the quality and integrity necessary for the protection, care and restitution of the rights of the victims and their survivors.

For the implementation of the strategic actions of the pillar, UNFPA will work in close alliance with the ISDEMU, CONNA, ISNA, Ministry of Health, Secretariat of Social Inclusion (Ciudad Mujer), as well as with ISDEMU as the governing body for gender equality. In this sense, the work strategy is based on scaling up proven experiences, and new services based on the use of new technologies, which tend to be more sustainable and lower cost in their implementation.

Likewise, work will be carried out in close alliance with public institutions. These relationships have been consolidated through the development of inter-institutional strategies and the establishment of joint monitoring mechanisms, which helps to ensure the sustainability of the interventions.

Estimated population that will be addressed in this pillar

	DIRECT	INDIRECT
Women	6,706	366,808
Girls	9,666	192,106
Men	1,426	185,126
Boys	1,763	125,728
Total	19,561	869,768

Alignment with SDG targets and indicators

SDG	TARGETS	Indicators established in the Follow-up and Evaluation System of the SDGs in El Salvador
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 3.7 By 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations and contraceptive use.

	Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care.
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months.
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children. Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16.1.3.a. Number of individual victims of physical violence in cases brought to trial. 16.1.3.b Number of individual victims of sexual violence in cases brought to trial. 16.2.1.a Number of threats or violations of the right to personal integrity of children and adolescents received in Protection Boards. 16.2.3.a Number of threats or violations of the right to sexual integrity of children and adolescents received in Protection Boards. 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimisation to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms. 16.3.1.a Percentage of victims of rape who have received Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV. (Unify unit of measure with data). 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services.

OUTCOME 5 – MANAGEMENT OF DATA TO inform POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOCUSED ON VAWG AND FEMICIDE

OUTCOME: Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes.

If:

- the existing technical capacities of public institutions are strengthened to generate an inter-connected statistical system, based on best practices and international human rights standards;



- data reflecting all the diverse situations of women and girls, particularly those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, are collected, putting special emphasis on data from the LGBTI population, women with disabilities, women sex workers, among others;
- these institutions are strengthened with equipment and tools for collecting and processing data, at the highest possible disaggregation level, as well as with the capacity of generating an interconnected statistical system based on best practices and on international and regional human rights standards;
- the capacities of security and justice institutions and DIGESTYC are strengthened to improve the quality, standardization, comparability and dissemination of data and analysis from administrative records and surveys, and to consolidate open data tools and align them with ethics, legality and confidentiality standards.
- the use of data from administrative sources is strengthened in the relevant institutions and organizations, thus favouring their harmonization and standardization;
- the generation of platforms based on the use of technologies is promoted, which facilitates the capture and processing of data and the consolidation of open data tools;
- partnerships are promoted between civil society, universities and public institutions to implement a research-action agenda related to femicide and femicidal violence, and these actors are involved in the dissemination and communication of results;
- advocacy activities are carried out with people who make decisions and design laws, policies and programmes, for the use of such data;
- the realization of qualitative studies on femicide and femicidal violence faced by the most vulnerable women and girls, particularly the LGBTI population, individuals with disabilities, girls, rural women, women in conditions of poverty, etc. is promoted, and studies are disseminated in appropriate formats in consideration for people with different disabilities;
- social participation in the dissemination of information is promoted, through the strengthening of existing observatories;
- ethics and security codes and guidelines are implemented for the identification and collection of data, research and reporting, as well as for the exchange conditions that determine what data should be shared, with what institutions, and how they should be shared.

Therefore,

- the formulation of policies and programmes will become more effective in the eradication and reduction of femicides and femicidal violence, in line with the growing understanding of the dimensions and scope of the problem;
- the actions and provision of services will be more focused and prioritized on women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, as well as in the municipalities with higher rates of femicide;
- responses will be more immediate due to having quality data in a more timely fashion;
- the private and civil society actors will contribute to generating evidence and managing knowledge for making policy decisions and changing cultural patterns that naturalize violence against women and children, including those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination;
- it will have contributed to impacting and addressing the violence that affects especially vulnerable groups (female sex workers, the LGBTI population, women with disabilities, etc.);
- Information and data collection will be completed under ethical and secure conditions.
- the SDGs related to femicide and femicidal violence will be monitored to understand the progress of and contribution to sustainable development in the country.

Because,

Understanding the effects, nature, causes, and consequences of femicide from different perspectives, as well as how it affects women individually throughout their life cycle – and for those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination – promotes positive changes in all aspects

of the issue. Likewise, it promotes effective strategies both in addressing and preventing femicide, as well as for monitoring progress. Furthermore, it facilitates dialogue and common understanding while empowering organizations and individuals.

Expected Outcomes

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS
<p>The pertinent public institutions and human rights social organizations are producing, analysing, and disseminating evidence about femicide and femicidal violence, which support the composition, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies and SDGs related to femicide and violence against women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>1.5.1. Free and public information that regularly reports on femicide and various forms of gender violence.</i> - <i>1.5.2. Statistics related to violence against women and girls and femicide, disaggregated by income level, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, geographic location, and other relevant characteristics in the national context.</i> 	<p>Output 5.1. Public, private, and civil society institutions specializing in statistics and research have consolidated their ability to standardize, collect, and analyse data related to femicide and violence against women and girls, in accordance with international and regional regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>1.5.1.1. Number of governmental staff in different sectors, including service operators, who have improved capacity to collect quantitative and qualitative data on the prevalence and/or rate of femicide and violence against women and girls, in accordance with international standards.</i> <p>OUTPUT 5.2. Strategies for disseminating information and knowledge products are developed for debate and creation of public opinion, for use in decision-making, to monitor laws, policies, and programmes, and to change cultural patterns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>1.5.2.1. Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated for making decisions on laws, policies, and programmes based on evidence.</i>

Key activities

To achieve these objectives, the following activities will be prioritized:

- Strengthening of the technical capacities and equipment of the institutions that participate in the National System for Data, Statistics and Information on Violence Against Women to improve the quality, standardization, comparability and dissemination of data and analysis from administrative records and surveys, and to consolidate open data tools and align them with ethics, legality and confidentiality standards.
- Technical support to ISDEMU and Civil Society to strengthen the capacities for analysis and generation of information on femicidal violence and femicides, and for its dissemination.
- Implementation of a research agenda related to femicidal violence and femicide and sharing of studies in formats accessible to people with disabilities, in partnership with civil society, academia and public institutions, including in the analysis of human rights advocates and groups facing multiple and intersecting discrimination (LGBTI, people with disabilities, girls, rural women, women living in poverty, etc.).

PILLAR 5: COMPARATIVE AND QUALITY DATA			
EFFECT 5: The pertinent public institutions and human rights social organizations are producing, analysing, and disseminating evidence about femicide and femicidal violence, which support the composition, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies and SDGs related to femicide and violence against women			
Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party



<p>I.5.1. Information available to the public that regularly reports on femicide and various forms of gender violence.</p>	<p>General Office of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC)/Ministry of Justice and Public Safety/ISDEMU Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>Websites, reports, research papers/measurement of open data usage.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>I.5.2. Statistics related to violence against women and girls and femicide, disaggregated by income level, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, geographic location, and other relevant characteristics in the national context.</p>	<p>General Office of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC)/Ministry of Justice and Public Safety/ISDEMU Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>Websites, reports, research documents.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>OUTPUT 5.1. Public, private, and civil society institutions specializing in statistics and research have consolidated their ability to standardize, collect, and analyse data related to femicide and violence against women and girls, in accordance with international and regional regulations.</p>			
<p>I.5.1.1. Number of governmental staff in different sectors, including service operators, who have improved capacity to collect quantitative and qualitative data on the prevalence and/or rate of femicide and violence against women and girls, in accordance with international standards</p>	<p>Executing bodies/organizations</p>	<p>Attendance lists/evaluation of training inputs and outputs</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Activity</p>			
<p>A.5.1.1. Strengthening of the technical capacities and equipment of the institutions that participate in the National System for Data, Statistics and Information on Violence Against Women to improve the quality, standardization, comparability and dissemination of data and analysis from administrative records and surveys, and to consolidate open data tools and align them with ethics, legality and confidentiality standards.</p>			
<p>OUTPUT 5.2. Strategies for disseminating information and knowledge products are developed for debate and creation of public opinion, for use in decision-making, to monitor laws, policies, and programmes, and to change cultural patterns</p>			
<p>I.5.2.1. Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated for making decisions on laws, policies, and</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/</p>	<p>Reports from government institutions Reports, meeting minutes from civil</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>

programmes based on evidence.	Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Universities Internal programme documentation	society organizations Reports, meeting minutes from universities Published documents. Interview systemization	
Activities			
A.5.2.1. Technical support to ISDEMU and Civil Society to strengthen the capacities for analysis and generation of information on femicidal violence and femicides, and for its dissemination.			
A.5.2.2. Implementation of a research agenda related to femicidal violence and femicide and sharing of studies in formats accessible to people with disabilities, in partnership with civil society, academia and public institutions, including in the analysis of human rights advocates and groups facing multiple and intersecting discrimination (LGBTI, people with disabilities, girls, rural women, women living in poverty, etc.).			

Lessons learned and best practices that support the intervention

The country has formed mechanisms and coordination of administrative records of data, information and data subsystem, and has defined indicators to be used and measured, and in the generation of advanced information, including the first survey of violence against women.

However, it is still a challenge to generate studies on groups that are falling behind and open-data systems on information of violence against women, maintaining legal and ethical standards of confidential personal information, which contribute to transparency and access to information.

Sustainability

Support for reinforcing institutionalization and buy-in from stakeholders will be the key components of the strategy for sustainability under this pillar.

Furthermore, civil society, the academy and other sources of public information can help with the analyses, knowledge and forums for debate in a periodical manner.

Estimated population that will be addressed in this pillar

	DIRECT	INDIRECT
Women	2,849	227,000
Girls	400	8,755
Men	2,000	0
Boys	0	0
Total	5,249	235,755

Alignment with SDG targets and indicators



SDG	TARGETS	Indicators established in the Follow-up and Evaluation System of the SDGs in EI Salvador
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level. ▪ 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded.

OUTCOME 6 – WOMEN’S MOVEMENT AND OTHER CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENED TO ADVOCATE FOR THE ERADICATION OF VAWG AND FEMICIDE

OUTCOME: Women’s organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on gender equality and women’s empowerment and VAWG.

If:

- participation in women’s and feminist organizations is promoted in spaces for national and local dialogue, and the experience is incorporated in formulating law and public policy proposals;
- the formation of coalitions and new work groups are encouraged; including the voices of those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and other non-traditional groups in these scenarios, such as youth organizations and Faith Based Organisations (FBO);
- the National Reference Group’s capacity for dialogue is strengthened to implement the programme, including different sectors within the civil society;
- all of these organizations are supported in order to reinforce their capacity for research, monitoring, and follow-up, as well as social auditing of policies and public plans, resolutions, and reports on femicide and femicidal violence;
- the use of innovative social monitoring tools is promoted, as is the use of platforms and/or digital applications;
- civil society organizations are promoted for the benefit of essential services, being of high quality and/or to advance and implement innovative proposals for preventing femicide, providing care and protection of rights;
- women’s and feminist organizations are supported for the design and strengthening of community prevention and care strategies for femicide and femicidal violence;
- the capacity for and use of human rights protection mechanisms of the United Nations, such as shadow reports, are reinforced;



- the media contributes to preventing femicide and femicidal violence by disseminating appropriate information;
- the private sector contributes to the reduction of femicidal violence by disseminating information and guidance to female and male workers regarding SDGs, human rights, violence prevention, and care services aimed at violence against women.

Therefore,

- the capacity and quality of the social impact on the definition of public, national, and local policies will increase, and social monitoring will be better and more effective;
- women and girls who face femicidal violence, as well as their families, will have organizations that better represent them;
- the services offered by civil society organizations will contribute to the creation of higher quality models
- the media and the private sector contribute to the prevention of femicidal violence.

Because,

The women’s and feminist movement has been key in driving legislative changes, transforming social norms, and implementing effective responses to women and girls, without leaving anyone behind.

Expected Outcomes

OUTCOME	OUTPUTS
<p>The women’s movement and civil society organizations have strengthened their ability to promote and empower to make progress on eliminating violence against women and girls and eradicating femicide, including populations with special protection needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>1.6.1 Organizations in defence of women’s rights, the independent social movement, and civil society organizations that increase their coordinated efforts to have an impact on femicide, including those who represent youth and groups that address forms of discrimination and intersectional discrimination.</i> 	<p>OUTPUT 6.1. Women’s rights groups and civil society organizations have expanded opportunities and support for sharing knowledge, networks, and partners, and to jointly defend the fight against femicide and femicidal violence on a local, national, and global level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>1.6.1.1. Number of agreed recommendations produced jointly as a result of dialogue among multiple stakeholders, including representatives from groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</i>
	<p>OUTPUT 6.2. Women’s rights groups and pertinent civil society organizations have better support to utilize the social auditing mechanisms and more broadly support their defense of and impact on the prevention and response to femicidal violence and gender equality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>1.6.2.1. Number of women’s rights groups and civil society organizations that receive support utilizing appropriate mechanisms for accountability (CEDAW, UPR, shadow reports, and accounting mechanisms such as social audits and other instruments).</i>
	<p>OUTPUT 6.3. Women’s and feminist organizations, youth organizations and organizations representing groups that face multiple discriminations with strengthened capacities for the design, implementation and monitoring of programmes on femicide and femicidal violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>6.3.1. Number of relevant women’s rights groups and CSOs that utilize knowledge products developed by United Nations agencies in designing their own programmes on femicide.</i>



Key activities

To achieve these objectives, the following activities will be prioritized:

- Monitoring by civil society organizations of the implementation of the Action Plan established in Resolution No. 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.
- Monitoring by civil society organizations on the implementation of the Roadmap and National Plan for the Prevention of Violence against Children and Adolescents, within the framework of the Alliance to End Violence against Children at the national level.
- Development of research on the resolutions and sentences for cases in the justice system; creation of reports on the application of laws, awareness raising and proposed changes.
- Training for leaders of Faith Based Organisations (FBO) on sexual and reproductive rights for the prevention of femicidal violence.
- Reinforcement of the capacities of women’s organizations for monitoring and tracking compliance with recommendations for international mechanisms for the protection of human rights.
- Execution of monitoring strategies for the 911 system with civil society organisations to improve victim protection.
- Implementation of innovative social audit methods to monitor and evaluate the quality of the services provided by the Institutional Specialized Care Units (UIAEM) in the territories.
- Implementation by civil society of comprehensive care programs (legal support, psychological care, among others) to women victims of violence, in the prioritized municipalities.
- Competition for the promotion of affirmative action on violence against women and femicidal violence, in the three intervention municipalities, aimed at civil society organizations.

PILLAR 6: SUPPORT FOR THE WOMEN'S AND FEMINIST MOVEMENT			
EFFECT 6: The women’s movement and civil society organizations have strengthened their ability to promote and empower to make progress on eliminating violence against women and girls and eradicating femicide, including populations with special protection needs.			
Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
I.6.1 Organizations in defense of women’s rights, the independent social movement, and civil society organizations that increase their coordinated efforts to have an impact on femicide, including those who represent youth and groups that address forms of discrimination and intersectional discrimination	Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups/Reference group Internal programme documentation	Reports, meeting minutes, media publications	UN Women
OUTPUT 6.1. Women’s rights groups and civil society organizations have expanded opportunities and support for sharing knowledge, networks, and partners, and to jointly defend the fight against femicide and femicidal violence on a local, national, and global level			
I.6.1.1. Number of agreed recommendations	Civil society organization	Reports/Meeting minutes/Attendance	UN Women



produced jointly as a result of dialogue among multiple stakeholders, including representatives from groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	networks/Coordination groups/Reference group	lists/Joint documentation	
Activities			
A.6.1.1. Monitoring by civil society organizations of the implementation of the Action Plan established in Resolution No. 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.			
A.6.1.2. Monitoring by civil society organizations on the implementation of the Roadmap and National Plan for the Prevention of Violence against Children and Adolescents, within the framework of the Alliance to End Violence against Children at the national level.			
A. 6.1.3. Development of research on the resolutions and sentences for cases in the justice system; creation of reports on the application of laws, awareness raising and proposed changes.			
A. 6.1.4. Training for leaders of Faith Based Organisations (FBO) on sexual and reproductive rights for the prevention of femicidal violence.			
OUTPUT 6.2. Women's rights groups and pertinent civil society organizations have better support to utilize the social auditing mechanisms and more broadly support their defense of and impact on the prevention and response to femicidal violence and gender equality.			
I.6.2.1. Number of women's rights groups and civil society organizations that receive support using appropriate accountability mechanisms (e.g., CEDAW, UPR shadow reports, and accounting mechanisms such as social audits and other instruments).	Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups/Reference group	Reports/Meeting minutes/Attendance lists/Joint documentation	UN Women
Activities			
A. 6.2.1. Reinforcement of the capacities of women's organizations for monitoring and tracking compliance with recommendations for international mechanisms for the protection of human rights.			
6.2.2. Execution of monitoring strategies for the 911 system with civil society organisations to improve victim protection.			
A. 6.2.3. Implementation of innovative social audit methods to monitor and evaluate the quality of the services provided by the Institutional Specialized Care Units (UIAEM) in the territories.			
OUTPUT 6.3. Women's and feminist organizations, youth organizations and organizations representing groups that face multiple discriminations with strengthened capacities for the design, implementation and monitoring of programmes on femicide and femicidal violence.			



6.3.1. Number of relevant women's rights groups and CSOs that represent groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination, which have strengthened skills and support for designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating their own femicide programmes.	Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups/Reference group Internal programme documentation	Reports/Meeting minutes/Attendance lists/Questionnaires	UN Women
Activities			
A.6.3.1. Implementation by civil society of comprehensive care programs (legal support, psychological care, among others) to women victims of violence, in the prioritized municipalities.			
A.6.3.2. Competition for the promotion of affirmative action on violence against women and femicidal violence, in the three intervention municipalities, aimed at civil society organizations.			

Lessons learned and best practices that support the intervention

For many years, the agencies of the United Nations system, particularly UN Women, have coordinated with and consulted the civil society. CSOs have played a crucial role by providing their expertise about the violence against women, which often outweigh public institutions regarding specialized care and services. It is necessary to strengthen responsiveness and capacity for advocacy of the civil society to all international treaty mechanisms to generate an impact and voice for the follow-up to the commitments the Salvadoran State has in relation to women's rights.

A lot of work remains regarding following-up on access to justice and quality of the judicial decisions. There is still a lot of work to do to address the structures and norms that generate impunity and stereotypes patterns.

Past work on women, peace and security, through the Action Plan established in Resolution No. 1325, provides a very important platform for women's organization and civil society engagement in dialogues with government institutions and development partners on violence against women and girls. This specific issue has been raised by Civil Society as a major aspect of sustaining peace in the country and the Spotlight Initiative presents an opportunity to address these issues comprehensively, through an existing platform.

UNFPA has developed and systematized an experience in social auditing by applying the *incidence based on evidence* in adolescent and youth-friendly health services which will serve as a base to adapt it to the social auditing of the Institutional Specialized Care Units for Women (or UIAEM in Spanish), allowing continuous improvement of services based on observation and the political dialogue.

Sustainability

The generation of a balance between the empowerment of the public institutions, the municipalities, the communities and the civil society is constituted by the Programme's important sustainability strategy.



The women’s movement in the country has demonstrated its mobilization capacity in influencing changes and adopting new laws that have transcended in time.

Similarly, the development of capacities in the UIAEM operators and the staff of women's organizations on the evidence-based advocacy approach and in the essential services package, as well as on sexual violence and its standards for women victims and survivors is crucial. Additionally, both groups will receive training for advocacy and political dialogue with operators and decision makers at different levels and in the appropriate management of information.

The activities are part of the strategic plan of the CSO and feminist organizations and are supported by years of experience in VAW.

Estimated population that will be addressed in this pillar

	DIRECT	INDIRECT
Women	458	2,461,904
Girls	1	1,029,569
Men	336	2,039,952
Boys	1	1,050,435
Total	796	6,581,860

Alignment with SDG targets and indicators

SDG	TARGETS	Indicators established in the Follow-up and Evaluation System of the SDGs in El Salvador
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public- private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships. 	17.17.1. Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships.

III. GOVERNANCE

Political and technical management of the Programme

For the governance of the Programme, a structure is created that allows collective decision-making and constant interaction between the stakeholders on programme management, a regular flow of information among the parties, and flexible incorporation of the recommendations that will emerge during programme implementation.

Dedicated teams will be formed on three levels: institutional, executive, and operative policy.



Two types of relationships between the parties are promoted at all times: (i) those aimed at generating a better result as a group than the sum of the independent results; (ii) those related to programme operation, which implies directives that facilitate verification of the fulfilment of objectives.

The main bodies that govern management and implementation of the programme are the following:

1. Steering Committee

A Steering Committee was formed with the principal task of tracking and supervising the implementation of the Spotlight Country Programme. It is comprised of key actors with the responsibility of executing and tracking this initiative, with a total of nine individuals. However, other stakeholders will be invited to collaborate in planning, deliberation, and supervision roles. This includes representatives from academic and research institutions, local communities, media, and the private sector, when it is deemed necessary by the Committee.

The Committee will meet every 6 months.

Main functions:

- to assure the alignment, as well as the internal and external consistency of the Programme.
- to assure appropriate communication, coordination, and participation in the Spotlight Initiative on the national level.
- to approve the annual Programme work plans, monitoring the success of the outputs (intermediate results).
- to review and approve the periodic and annual narrative reports presented by the receiving organizations of the United Nations.
- to approve any programmatic or budgetary revision (revisions of less than 25% of the budget value).
- Review the risk management strategies and ensure that the programme manages and mitigates risks proactively.
- to manage relations with stakeholders within the country.

Composition:

United Nations	Resident Coordinator UN Women Representative
European Union	European Union Delegation Representative
Government	Foreign Minister Ministry of Justice and Public Security Director of the Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women Director of the National Council for Children and Adolescents
Civil Society	Two representatives (or more ensuring a minimum of 20% of total membership of the Committee) from and nominated by the National Civil Society Reference Group

2. Technical Committee

A Technical Committee is established, with the role of facilitating and assuring agreement between the strategic decisions of the Steering Committee and the operative mechanisms of the Programme's

implementation. It will be comprised of representatives from the different key actors, with a total of 19 individuals.

The Committee will meet every 3 months.

Main functions:

- to assure optimal execution of the programme in the receiving agencies and their partners.
- To facilitate the execution of the agreements of the Steering Committee.
- To build a work network.
- To promote the planning and schedules of shared work and monitor their compliance.
- To supervise and support the creation of reports.
- To propose tools to help the coordination work, making them more flexible and efficient.
- To present recommendations to the Steering Committee.

Composition:

United Nations	UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, and the Resident Coordinator's Office
European Union	Delegation from the European Union in El Salvador
Government	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Justice and Public Security Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women Technical Secretariat and Presidential Planning Office National Council for Children and Adolescents Technical Unit of the Commission for Coordination of the Justice Sector (UTE) Ministry of Health Ministry of Education Three representatives from the prioritized municipalities
Civil Society	Four representatives (or more ensuring a minimum of 20% of total membership of the Technical Committee) from and nominated by the National Civil Society Reference Group

As with the Steering Committee, the Technical Committee will invite other stakeholders to collaborate in planning roles. This includes representatives from academic and research institutions, local communities, the media, and the private sector.

3. Civil Society National Reference Group

The National Civil Society Reference Group (GRSC) is established to advise on the Country Programme and execute social auditing in completing their objectives.⁴⁷

Main functions:

- To provide counsel on current issues related to femicide and femicidal violence, as well as on the strategic direction of the Spotlight Initiative and relevant policy questions at the national and local levels

⁴⁷ At this stage an Interim Civil Society Reference Group has been formed as per the guidance issued by the Secretariat. A request is presently under review with the Secretariat for this Group to serve as the formal Civil Society Reference Group for El Salvador.



- To be co-responsible for promotion and communication activities, including the dissemination of Spotlight Initiative messages to the public, especially to marginalized groups, adolescents and young people and the media
- To provide counsel to the implementing organizations on the strategies and actions in progress, the opportunities and possibilities of expanding their reach, and to address challenges
- To provide advice on funding priorities at national and local levels and on-going interventions and recommendations for up-scaling achievements and addressing challenges
- To serve as an interactive space and open forum for dialogue/learning between the Spotlight Initiative and the women's rights organizations who work to eradicate femicide, femicidal violence, and other forms of violence against women and girls
- To provide other relevant information, analysis, and lessons learned, which could feed into future programming and Spotlight Initiative promotion efforts
- To support the monitoring efforts of the Spotlight Coordinating Team, and to advise the Technical Committee on programme implementation, also providing feedback to the Steering Committee of the Country Programme

Composition:

The group will be comprised of individuals from women and feminist organizations, other relevant civil society organizations — including those that represent young women, adolescents, and girls — and groups that face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. Additionally, as per the guidance of the Spotlight Secretariat, national, local and grassroots organisations will be prioritised for membership in the CS-NRG.

Coordination of the Programme

General Coordination

The general coordination of the Spotlight Initiative (SI) will be under the Resident Coordinator's Office (OCR). For this, a small unit will be established, composed of a General Coordinator, a monitoring and evaluation specialist and an administrative associate.

Its main functions will be:

- Advise strategically the RC on leadership and overall programme coordination
- Maintain coordination and communication with the Secretariat of the Spotlight Initiative and the European Union
- To prepare meetings of the programme's different governing mechanisms, ensuring meeting minutes and following up on the commitments made.
- To establish appropriate reporting mechanisms and consolidate periodical reports for the SI.
- Integrate works plans and other programme documents related to the SI and assure that the overlaps and holes in the programme are addressed.
- Encourage the implementation of innovative approaches in implementing the SI.
- To address emerging issues of management and execution.
- To lead and coordinate the completion of the evaluation.
- Facilitate coordination with the monitoring team of the agencies to identify the baseline, monitoring system, systematisation and monitoring plans of the results of the Programme. To facilitate and monitor activity implementation as described in the results matrix with the support of the agencies responsible for outcome.



- Identify emerging lessons learned.
- To lead and coordinate joint communication activities.
- To establish plans for communication, visibility, and public information.
- To support the Steering Committee and Civil Society Reference Group in performing their roles.
- To establish communication mechanisms and facilitate the exchange of information and coordination among the different groups and teams. To identify opportunities to mobilize resources and facilitate the collection of additional funds.
- To maintain relationships with the embassies, missions, and Initiative donors.

Programmatic Coherence

UN Women is responsible for providing programmatic consistency of the implementation of the programme. Specifically, UN Women will play the following roles:

- Provide technical and substantial leadership for programme implementation
- Facilitate and support the identification of best practices and lessons learned.
- Assure coordination between the receiving agencies, including the harmonization of the results matrix with the SI, with the individual work plans, and agency strategies.
- Facilitate the development of joint programme strategies in the overlapping areas among agencies. For example, programmatic approach strategies in schools, the PNC Academy, the FGR, municipalities, and care services for victims of violence.
- Support coordination with the Monitoring team for the identification of a baseline, evaluation, systematization, and plans for monitoring the Programme results.
- Provide technical and programmatic support to the Steering Committee and the Resident Coordinator.
- Lead and coordinate the programme in the absence of the Resident Coordinator.

United Nations Technical Team

The United Nations Technical Team consist of technical focal points designated by each recipient agency responsible for the coordination of joint action for results which have a pre-eminence, as well as ensure the implementation of activities and the monitoring of indicators for which each agency is responsible.

Its main functions will be:

- Facilitate the elaboration, implementation and monitoring of joint work plans, the elaboration of purchase plans, share the roster of experts for consultancies, and prevent duplications and identification of holes in planning and implementation.
- Create reports for consolidated programmatic progress based on the data provided by the participating agencies
- Provide technical assistance to agencies for the implementation of outcome activities.
- Coordinate with the key actors for the implementation of outcome activities.
- Coordinate the inputs and contributions of the associated agencies.
- Identify lessons learned.
- Facilitate the implementation of the plans of outcome communication, visibility and information corresponding in coordination with the RCO and GICOM
- Implement communication mechanisms, exchange of information, and follow-up among implementing agencies (receiving and associated).
- Develop reports on the innovative experiences developed in the pillar under the care of the receiving agencies and serve as a focal point for the technical support of innovations.

- Facilitate the participation of all agency members of the Inter-Agency Group by coordinating the corresponding outcome to assure that they may feed into, accompany, and support the execution of specific activities.

Backup agencies per outcome

To contribute to the technical coherency, the implementation of activities and, therefore, the achievement of expected results, each receiving agency will assume a backup function. The agency shall exercise its function along with the agency responsible for providing programmatic coherence (UN Women) and the coordination unit (RCO).

The criteria for determining the backup agency per outcome are as follows:

- Pre-eminence over the outcome, both in terms of the amount of activities under their responsibility, as well as the budget amount to carry it out in relation to the outcome.
- Recognized expertise and leadership in the subject.
- Capacity and experience in inter-agency coordination
- Evidence and history of collaboration with the lead partner.
- Experience in implementing the main interventions and activities of the corresponding outcome.
- Responsible for the implementation of activities with a direct impact on the reduction of femicide and femicidal violence.
- Added value (for example: experience on the ground, pre-established partnerships with key partners, installed capacity in human resources, as well as the capacity to achieve expected outcomes).

The Focal Point designated by the agency backup per outcome will be the same technical Focal Point designated for the UN Technical Team in charge of or facilitating the joint work with the rest of the focal points of the receiving agencies that make up the UN Technical Team for the implementation of activities that each agency of every outcome is responsible for.

The technical Focal Point should be specialized in the prevention of violence and have basic knowledge on gender approach.

The backup agency per outcome will perform the management and coordination with respect to the corresponding outcome through the existing Interagency Working Groups.

OUTCOME	BACKUP AGENCY	INTERAGENCY GROUP
El Salvador will rely on integral public legal and political frameworks for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of cases of femicide and femicidal violence faced by women and girls in order to provide full reparation to the victims, survivors and their families, taking life cycle and the intersectionality of discriminations	UNICEF / UN Women	Rule of law
Justice, health, education, and women's and children's institutions have the skills to prevent, detect, respond to, and protect women and girls who are victims of violence in addition to their families, at national and local levels, including groups who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination	UNDP	Gender equality
At the community and individual levels, the Salvadoran population is empowered and actively participates in adopting norms,	UNICEF	Rule of law

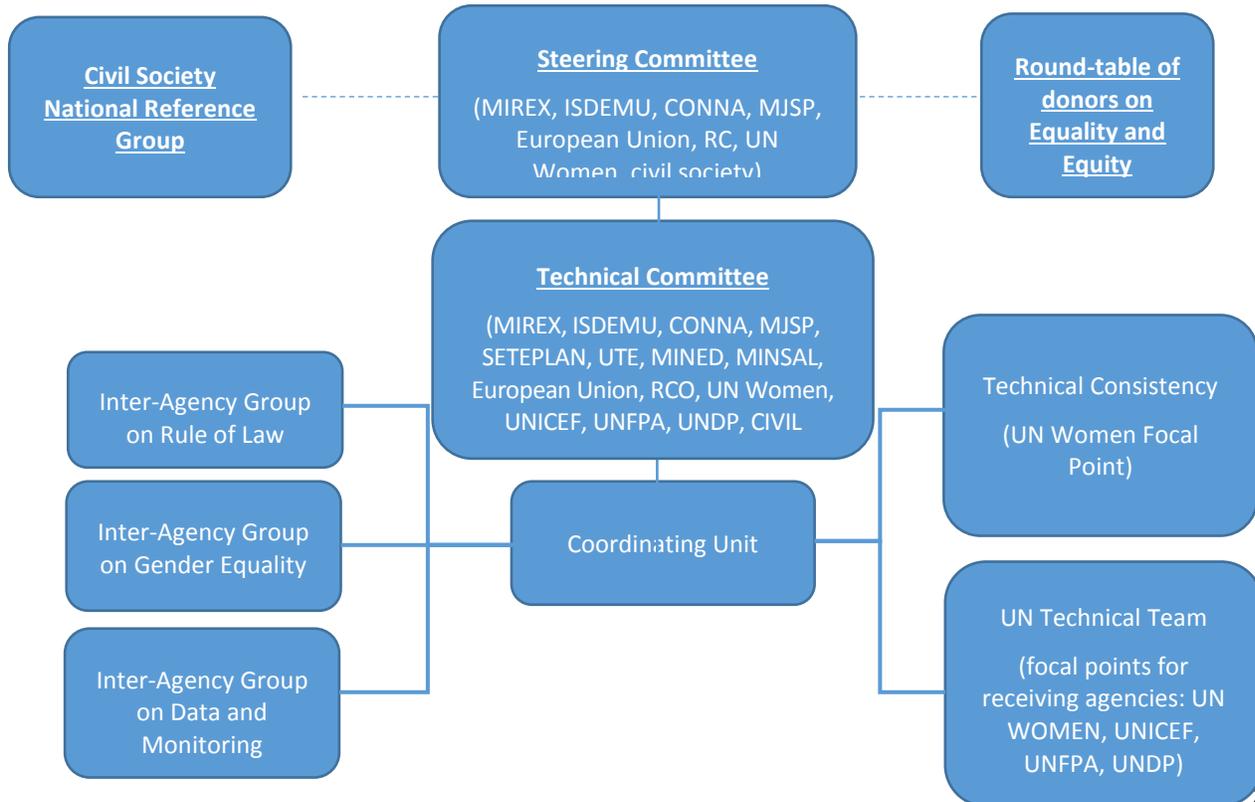


patterns, and attitudes against discrimination, and in preventing and denouncing femicide and femicidal violence		
Women and girls who have been victims and survivors of violence use essential services available to them that meet quality standards	UNFPA	Gender equality
The pertinent public institutions and human rights social organizations are producing, analysing, and disseminating evidence about femicide and femicidal violence, which support the composition, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies and SDGs related to femicide and violence against women	UNDP	Data and monitoring
The women’s movement and civil society organizations have strengthened their ability to promote and empower to make progress on eliminating violence against women and girls and eradicating femicide, including populations with special protection needs	UN Women	Gender equality

In addition, the technical Focal Point of the backup agency per outcome should participate at meetings of the Interagency Working Groups that correspond to each outcome, in order to facilitate the active participation of the whole of the United Nations system, ensuring that the contribution of all members of the Interagency Working Groups is taken into account in the planning and implementation of specific activities relating to the outcome. The terms of reference of these interagency groups would have to be revised to include these new functions, and in every regular meeting, an additional section must be included in the agenda to discuss the development of the SI.

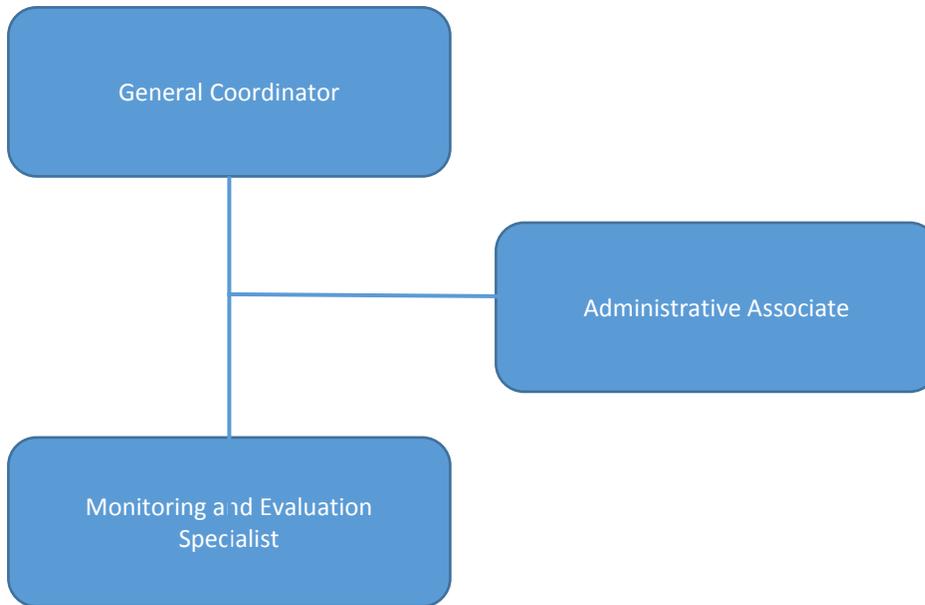
The backup agency per outcome may form smaller work groups to manage specific outcome-related activities, in accordance with what would be deemed appropriate, to assure the most effective execution and coordination.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

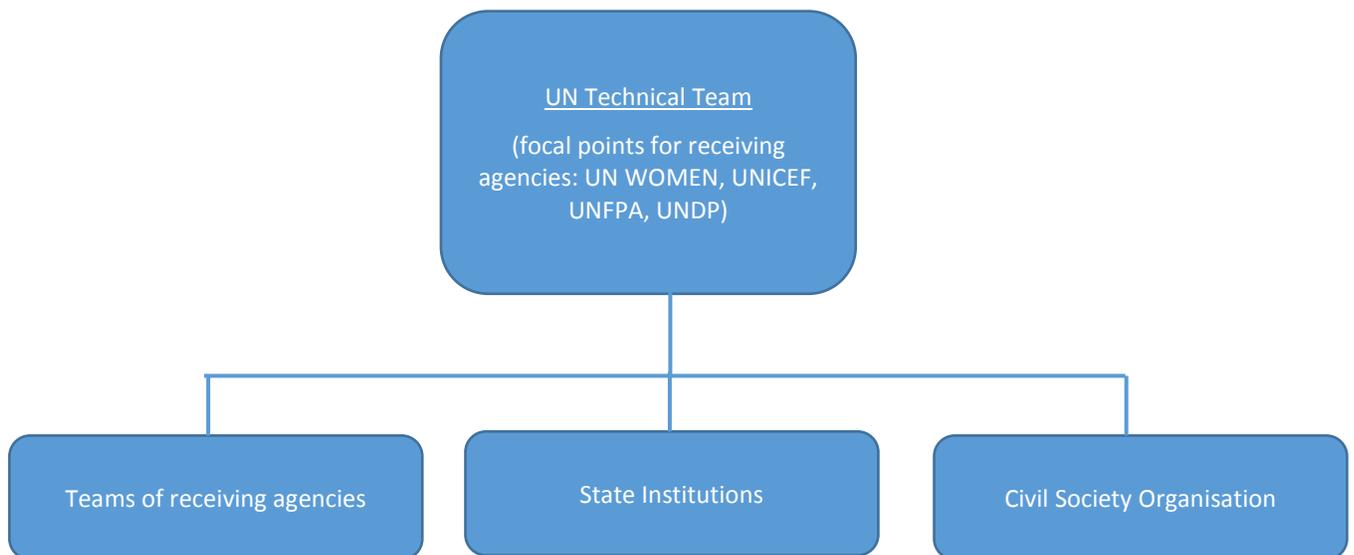




COORDINATING UNIT



UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL TEAM



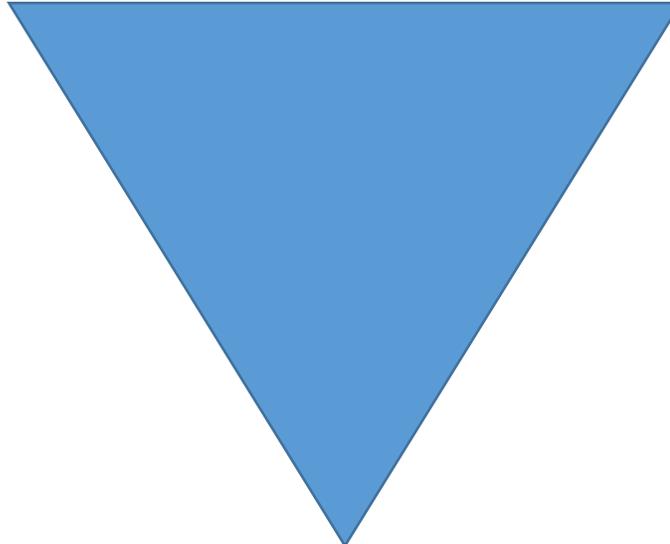
- The procurement of consulting services for the implementation of activities is anticipated, as well as the reinforcement of staff for State and civil society organization institutions.



COORDINATION AND COHERENCE

UN Women

Technical coherence and advice to the RC and receiving agencies



RCO Coordinating Unit

Follow-up on achievement of results, ensure the effectiveness of joint work, overall coordination of monitoring and evaluation, the joint communication and visibility of the programme, reporting and relationship with the GNRSC, the Secretariat, and the external partners of the initiative.

Preparation, facilitation and follow-up of agreements of the Steering and Technical Committee

UN Technical Team:

Technical focal points of UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP

the coordination of joint action for results which have a pre-eminence, as well as ensure the implementation of activities and the monitoring of indicators for which each agency is responsible

IV. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES AND PARTNERS

The Spotlight Initiative in El Salvador will be carried out by four agencies of the United Nations System: UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNDP. These all have experience in different fields that the programme addresses and with different interest groups⁴⁸. Also, these have experience in inter-agency implementation programmes, both with initiatives on the national and territorial level.

Overall, it is keep in mind the need for an effective coordination among the RUNOs as well as with the different counterparts, considering the different coordination mechanisms that already exist, strengthening them and avoiding the duplication.

For those purposes, it has been considered in the advance budget, a strategic planning process among RUNOs in coordination with national institutions, prior to the implementation of the programme, in order to develop the first year working plan as well as the joint working strategy, that allow us to identify potential duplication and establish the ways to tackle them and to which we would work together with the counterparts at national a local levels. National counterparts, especially

⁴⁸ In the Annex, a brief description is attached detailing the experiences executed by each agency relating to programmatic content of the Spotlight Initiative.



municipalities, are key in the prioritization of activities, as well as to define the best way to carry them out, guaranteeing greater efficiency and coordination based on their first-hand knowledge of the territories.

The previous section indicates that there will be a backup Agency per pillar, however, the implementation of activities is the responsibility of more than one. This is done under the logic of joint action and harnessing the expertise of each one, as well as of the relationships that have been developed in the country with different partners, in such a way that new relationships of trust do not have to be generated or provided for. On the other hand, the contribution of the pillars from different perspectives and expertise strengthens the overall results. Despite that this may represent a complexity at the time of monitoring and accountability, it is also an opportunity to delve into new models and ways to cooperate.

In relation to the partners listed, their selection responds to the identification made during the consultation phase and design of the Programme, whereas, in the case of public State institutions, these have the legal mandate and policy to create laws, implement them, develop and monitor policies and programmes, and provide services to the population; in the case of the civil society, its final selection will be done through the mechanisms of open call for proposals that the United Nations system has for the financing and implementation of projects.

Based on the lessons learned, a series of spaces and methodologies have been considered to improve the coordination between implementing agencies and their government counterparts. For this reason, at the national level the creation of the Technical Committee has been considered, which, as explained above, has the function of following up on the implementation of the decisions of the Steering Committee within the framework of the Country Program, but also, constituting a dedicated space for permanent interaction between its members.

This would allow to jointly monitor the implementation of the programme as well as to identify possible challenges and solutions.

Likewise, the articulation at the local level would be prioritized through existing spaces of inter-institutional coordination, allowing in one hand to strength them, but in the other hand, for a more effective coordination among RUNOs and the government institutions. Naturally, municipalities will lead locally as was the case in the advanced budget. Local consultations will be held in order to ensure the participation and ownership of the initiative by the key actors of the territories

UN WOMEN

This United Nations organization is dedicated to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women. UN Women was established with the purpose of accelerating this progress, which will involve improving the living conditions of women and respond to the needs that they face in the world.

Capacity

<u>Staff</u>	Women: 12	Men: 2	Total: 14	
<u>Funds Disbursed</u> (2016–2017 period) 3,743,084 USD				
<u>Territorial Presence</u>	National X	Departmental X	Municipal X	Community

Expertise



UN Women will make its expertise available to the Spotlight Initiative, bringing added value through its work in violence against women in El Salvador since 2012, and ensuring technical consistency in the entire programme. It will contribute directly to carrying out specific actions in five of the six pillars:

Pillar 1

<p><u>Description:</u> Un Women has been accompanying the Women’s Parliamentary Group in a dialogue with different political parties about parity democracy. Meanwhile, the strengthening of its capacities and the advancement of regulatory frameworks that contribute to women’s empowerment have been supported. The Country Office will progress in the evaluation of the Special Comprehensive Law for a Life Free from Violence to align with the proposed Civil Code reform, assuring that it is in line with international agreements and it supports the completion of a five-year plan against violence. We will continue working to influence political parties and the Legislature to make decisions on topics related to femicidal violence and femicide.</p>	
<p><u>Principal Partner:</u> Women’s Parliamentary Group and the Institute for the Development of Women, ISDEMU.</p>	<p><u>Secondary Partners:</u> Justice sector (CSJ, FGR, PGR, PNC), women’s organizations, organizations for victims and vulnerable groups, faith-based organizations, academia, the private sector, and the media.</p>
<p><u>Outputs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation of the <i>Special Law for a Life Free of Violence for Women</i>, which contributes, among other aspects, to the review, design, advocacy and reform proposal of the <i>Penal Code</i>, to ensure alignment with international standards of human rights of women (MESECVI/Belém do Pará, CEDAW). - Advocacy strategy with political parties and the Legislature, especially with the Women’s Parliamentary Group, for awareness raising and building decision-making capacity on topics related to femicidal violence and femicide. - Updating the <i>National Policy on Women’s Access to a Life Free of Violence</i>, evaluation of the implementation of the <i>Action Plan of the National Policy (2016-2021)</i>, and the formulation of the Action Plan (2021-2026). 	

Pillar 2

<p><u>Description:</u> At the request of members of the Justice System, an evaluation will be completed on the impact of the training, thus recommending sustainable efforts on generating knowledge and capacity-building. Likewise, the UN Women office, at the request of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, will train prosecutors on the new Criminal Prosecution Policy and their system for monitoring and implementation. The justice sector and the Legislature will be supported in updating their policies with a gender focus in line with international standards, and we will continue supporting the incorporation of the gender focus in planning and budgetary policy. At the same time, we will support ISDEMU and the National Civil Police in creating and standardizing protocols to strengthen the care system for women facing violence.</p>	
<p><u>Principal Partners:</u> National Civil Police, Office of the Procurator General of the Republic, Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, Legislature, Ministry of Finance</p>	<p><u>Secondary Partners:</u> ISDEMU, SETEPLAN, civil society organizations, AECID (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation).</p>
<p><u>Outputs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update institutional policies in the justice sector (District Attorney’s Office, the Supreme Court of Justice, Specialized Courts) and the Legislature to mainstream the focus on gender and violence against women and girls, including intersectionality, and coordinating these with international human rights standards. 	



- Incorporate a gender perspective in the follow-up and monitoring of the *Budgetary Policy* of the Ministry of Finance and in the implementation of the planning guidelines.
- Update and implementation of *Inter-Agency Protocol of Femicide* and its tools for operationalizing with judges, prosecutors, police investigator and forensic medicine.
- Evaluation of the impact of the formation processes linked to violence against women and femicidal violence developed by the training schools in the justice and security sector, for the identification of gaps in knowledge, of application of the same, and incorporate improvements in the quality of plans and training processes.
- Development of work instruments (guides, guidelines) to strengthen the National Care System for Women facing Violence, including groups that undergo multiple and intersecting form of discrimination.

Pillar 4

<u>Description:</u> Based on experience, it will continue working to standardize the essential service packet in UNIMUJER/ODAC, strengthen knowledge and capacities for ensuring quality and friendly care, and increase the dissemination of care services in the three selected municipalities. It will support the creation of safe spaces and their guidelines for operation.	
<u>Principal Partners:</u> PNC, ORMUSA, Feminist Collective (civil society organization).	<u>Secondary Partners:</u> Local governments, ISDEMU, CSOs for women and girls, victims, and vulnerable groups.
<p><u>Outputs:</u> To develop and standardize the guidelines of the United Nations essential service package for the security and justice sector and to include it in the provision of services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training for prosecutors on the <i>Criminal Prosecution Policy of violence against women</i>, including the perspective based on life cycle and intersectionality of discriminations. - Developing a monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of the <i>Criminal Prosecution Policy for femicide and femicidal violence</i>. - Creation of safe reception spaces and operational norms for women and girls who are victims of violence with different situations, that respond to different situations, especially women with children under 18 years of age in their care. - Development of the guides of the Package of Essential Services of the United Nations, standardization for the police services and incorporation in the provision of services. - Implementation of community awareness strategies, use of digital applications and information about the location of essential services for dissemination of information on access to quality services for women of all ages. - Strengthening the skills of the staff of Specialized Care Units for women in situations of violence UNIMUJER/ODAC and specialized equipment for the EVIM criminal investigation of the National Civil Police in main municipalities, ensuring that the groups facing multiple discrimination and intersecting are included. 	

Pillar 5

<u>Description:</u> Based on accumulated experience, it will continue supporting the observatories and the analysis of data with the civil society and ISDEMU in order to strengthen capacity for data production and analysis to support public policies in favour of women's rights, especially the rights of the most vulnerable women.	
<u>Principal Partners:</u> ISDEMU.	<u>Secondary Partners:</u> CONNA, CSOs for women and girls, victims, and vulnerable groups, IDB (Inter-American Development Bank)
<u>Outputs:</u>	



- Technical assistance and support for strengthening the skills for analysis and generation of information on femicidal violence and femicide, as well as its disclosure.

Pillar 6

Description: Based on the work of the Civil Society Advisory Group of UN Women, the country office will support the strengthening of the civil society in monitoring the National Action Plan of Resolution 1325, reinforce the listening role that the CSOs have in tracking the observance of the international agreement recommendations, strengthen the women’s organizations even more on community strategies for preventing and caring for women who live with violence in the municipalities of intervention, support the use of new technologies to protect women, support the creation of an attacker database, and support increased sentences through their analysis and investigation.

Principal Partners: ORMUSA, ISDEMU, CLADEM (Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights), CEMUJER, LAS DIGNAS, CPFA, UN Women's CIVIL SOCIETY ADVISORY GROUP.

Outputs:

- Monitoring on behalf of the civil society organizations of the implementation of the Action Plan established in Resolution No. 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.
- Research development on resolutions and sentences for cases in the justice system, creating reports on the application of laws, awareness and proposed changes.
- Reinforce the skills of women’s organizations for monitoring and tracking compliance with international mechanism recommendations for the protection of human rights.
- Implementation of strategies for monitoring the 911 system with civil society organizations to improve the protection of victims.
- Implementation of comprehensive care programmes on the part of civil society (legal support and psychological care, among others) for women who are victims of violence in the prioritised municipalities.
- Competition for the promotion of affirmative action on violence against women and femicide, violence in the three municipalities of intervention, addressed to civil society organizations.

UNDP

Capacity

Staff	Women: 26	Men: 19	Total: 45	
Funds Disbursed (2016–2017 period) 26.1 million in 2016 and 17.4 million in 2017.				
Territorial Presence	National X	Departmental	Municipal X	Community

Expertise

UNDP will make the initiative’s experience and capacity available in a substantive manner in pillars 5 and 4, and promptly in pillars 1 and 2.

Pillar 1

Description: On the basis of the experience and support of high-level dialogue processes, and from the office of the President of the Republic, the creation of a national multidisciplinary and multisector space for dialogue on violence against women will be promoted, articulating the intervention strategy at national and local levels.

Likewise, and due to the work experience with the Women’s Parliamentary Group since 2006, the development of regulatory frameworks will be promoted, contributing to the restitution of rights and in



<p>agreement with the legal procedures under international human rights standards. This process will start from the design of an intersectoral support commission and lead to the design of proposed reforms where, in addition to Legislative and Justice sector participation, civil society and victim groups will be invited to participate. It will start from a diagnosis of the difficulties encountered in processing cases. From there, the proposed regulatory frameworks will be designed, which will be widely approved by institutional and social actors at a national and territorial level.</p>	
<p><u>Principal Partners</u>⁴⁹: Women's Parliamentary Group - Legislature, Supreme Court of Justice</p>	<p><u>Secondary Partners</u>: Justice Sector (, FGR, PGR, PNC), ISDEMU, CSOs for women's rights, victims' organizations, and vulnerable groups. Academia, the private sector, churches, CSOs for women and children, CSOs for victims and vulnerable populations.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Review, design and advocacy for the adoption of drafts on laws on special criminal proceedings,⁵⁰ restitution of rights and political violence, to bring this in line with international human rights standards and due diligence. 	

Pillar 2

<p><u>Description</u>: At the request of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, support them in the recently created femicide division, through capacity creation for their Analysis Unit on femicide acts. The latter will be supported in the strengthening of their capacities and in the provision of technological tools that facilitate the investigation of these acts. Likewise, given that UNDP backs the UNS in supporting the SDG Platform, implemented by SETEPLAN, it will impact both the incorporation of femicidal violence within the tracking indicators at a national level, and the attention to violence against women and its causes in the different SDG indicators, increasing the visibility of the advances in populations that are being left behind.</p>	
<p><u>Principal Partners</u>: FGR, CNJ, ANSP (National Public Security Academy), SETEPLAN, local governments.</p>	<p><u>Secondary Partners</u>: ISDEMU, other public and civil society institutions, the Peruvian Embassy, AECID.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation and development of work tools in the Analysis Unit and the prosecutor's office Unit specialized in femicide (titled the Dirección Nacional de la Mujer, Niñez, Adolescencia, Población LGTBI y otros Grupos en Condiciones de Vulnerabilidad (National Directorate for Women, Children, Adolescents, LGTBI Population and other Vulnerable Groups), for the investigation of the crime of femicide, promoting the use of new technologies, data disaggregation and analysis of acts of violence against the LGBTI population. - Adaptation of the national SDG platform to mainstream gender and femicidal violence in the monitoring, evaluation and accountability of the National Agenda for Sustainable Development, without leaving anyone behind, particularly young women. - Renew the training plan for schools in the justice and security sector, and the training of trainers, so as to increase quality and competences in the prosecution of cases of violence against women and girls, with emphasis on femicidal violence, using a life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination approach. - Promote multi-sector dialogue, generating agreements to set up the bases to accelerate the reduction of femicides and femicidal violence in the country, and encouraging the participation of the rural women's network, the women with disabilities network, and the country's LGBTI population, linked with existing spaces for existing national. 	

49 The working mechanism with all the partner institutions is that they agree with them how to manage the issue and UNDP supports with all operational management and payments. Except where grants have been defined, in which grants will be granted after competition or selection processes with clear and transparent criteria for those who participate

50 For example: procedures for issuing protective measures, change in the process, shortened procedure or other expeditious, procedure for the restitution of rights, among others.

- Strengthen dialogue of the Municipal Committees for the Prevention of Violence (CMPV) and the leaders of prioritized municipal governments, for the cohesion and effectiveness of the implementation of the joint strategies of the different local mechanisms that address gender-based violence against women and girls.

Pillar 4

Description: Based on work experience, it will support the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic in its role as head of crime research, and their auxiliary bodies — which are the National Civil Police and the Institute for Legal Medicine — in strengthening their capacity for collection and analysis of evidence, especially scientific evidence.

It will share with the training schools in the justice and security sector to update the training curriculum on violence against women, awareness of key personnel, strengthening of the capacity for analysis and research of the acts, as well as on generating data under ethical, legal, and confidentiality standards.

Likewise, it will work with the basic essential services strategy in emergency situations for the victims to save lives and share the reporting, protection, and care processes at the territorial level.

Principal Partners: FGR, CSJ, PNC, local governments

Secondary Partners: CSOs for women and girls, victims, and vulnerable groups, CSJ, FGR, CSJ, PNC, MTPS (Ministry for Labour and Social Security), MSPAS (Ministry for Public Health and Social Welfare), IML (Institute of Legal Medicine).

Outputs:

- Allocation to the Justice of Peace and Special Courts for the Life Free of Violence and Discrimination for Women of a computer tool for the implementation and follow-up of protection measures in coordination with other institutions, in selected municipalities.
- Design and implement an emergency button for women and girls of the LGBTI community who require immediate intervention and police protection in the prioritized municipalities, based on international best practices.
- Implement, alongside the courts, common mechanisms for the referral to basic essential health, justice, police and social services in cases involving immediate intervention in the prioritized municipalities to stop cycles of violence, prevent the return to the system and establish reparation measures.
- Awareness and promotion of the claim and access to justice using technologies, other innovative and recreational means in the main municipalities, encouraging the participation of local actors in their design (through grants⁵¹).
- Foster prosecutors' ability to use technology and scientific evidence in cases of femicidal violence in priority municipalities, with the participation of staff from the Institute of Legal Medicine and the National Civil Police.
- Strengthen the technical skills and equipment of the institutions that participate in the Subsystem for Facts, Statistics, and Information on Violence Against Women, to improve the quality, standardisation, comparability and dissemination of data and analysis from administrative records and surveys, and to consolidate open data tools and align them with ethics, legality and confidentiality standards.

Pillar 5

Description: UNDP, based on experience accumulated in supporting national security and justice institutions for the creation, analysis, and dissemination of information on violence against women, will support the Spotlight Initiative in strengthening institutional capacities at a national and local level to delve

⁵¹ Grants: Small grants to civil society organizations, private companies and academic centres, which are accessed through competition.

into statistics on violence against women. Special attention will be given on the visibility of statistics on vulnerable groups (the LGBTI population, female sex workers, and women with disabilities, among others).

Likewise, based on their experience in supporting DIGESTYC in the first National Survey of Violence against Women, it will support the development of a second survey, as well as the analysis and dissemination of results, considering the ethical and legal criteria as well as the accessibility of this information for the population with disabilities.

The development of a research schedule will be supported, which will be implemented with actors in academia and civil society in the territories, to generate materials both for the interventions of this initiative and for advocacy in public policies.

Principal Partners: MJSP, and DIGESTYC

Secondary Partners: ISDEMU, CONNA, CSOs for women and girls, victims, and vulnerable groups, CSJ, FGR, CSJ, PNC, MTPS, MSPAS, IML, IDB. Academy (UTEC/UCA) y private sector.

Outputs:

- Strengthen the technical skills and equipment of the institutions that participate in the Subsystem for Facts, Statistics, and Information on Violence Against Women, to improve the quality, standardisation, comparability and dissemination of data and analysis from administrative records and surveys, and to consolidate open data tools and align them with ethics, legality and confidentiality standards.
- Implementation of a research agenda⁵² related to femicidal violence and femicide and dissemination of studies in formats accessible to persons with disabilities, in partnership with civil society, academia and public institutions, including in the analyses of human rights defenders and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (LGBTI community, people with disabilities, girls, rural women, women living in poverty, etc.).⁵³

UNICEF

Capacity

Staff	Women: 19	Men: 8	Total: 27	
Funds Disbursed (2016–2017 period) 5,235,847 USD				
Territorial Presence	National X	Departmental	Municipal X	Community X

Expertise

Pillar 1

Description:

Considering the principal international tools for children’s rights, which lay the foundation for the work of UNICEF, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), among others, UNICEF will utilize their expertise and their extensive work in constructing the principal legal framework of children’s rights protection expressed in LEPINA (Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents Act), to strengthen the laws against violence toward girls and adolescents in El Salvador and to assure its full agreement with the international framework.

⁵³ Studies on organized crime (including gangs) and femicidal violence; risk factors of victims and perpetrators; access to justice and vulnerable groups, among others.



UNICEF has been supporting processes of revision to current regulations, generating proposals for reform of LEPINA, still in the revision and approval process by the proper authorities, which is a highly participative process involving judicial actors and, in general, members of the comprehensive child protection system.

Additionally, it has been part of the managed association among national organizations (CONNA and ISNA, among others) and United Nations organizations connected to the family code reform to prohibit child marriage in El Salvador. It has complied with the principal actors in continuing to adapt the regulations of the criminal legislation to increase the levels of protection of girls and adolescents who have suffered sexual violence. The Spotlight Initiative will also be used to strengthen the law and coordination with international organizations for the protection of children, such as Save the Children, Plan International, and World Vision, to promote a complete ban of corporal punishment in El Salvador, particularly within the family.

New areas of adaptation and improvements to regulation will be identified with representatives from the Legislature's Commission on Family, Childhood, Seniors, and Vulnerable People, assuring the involvement of this State-level organization in facilitating adoption and approval of the proposed reforms.

Principal Partners: Legislature, CONNA, municipal mayorships with initiatives supported by UNICEF

Secondary Partners: Secretariat for Social Inclusion, ISNA, Ministry of Justice and Public Safety, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, international organizations for childhood

Outputs:

- Review, design and advocacy of existing laws, in particular the *Special Law of Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents, Family Code, Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure*, for the integral protection of children and adolescents with a focus on intersectionality and evidence-based, ensuring their consistency with international human rights frameworks and between national legal instruments.

Pillar 2

Description:

With the purpose of increasing girls' and adolescents' access to preventive services, and in response to gender violence, UNICEF will support the strengthening and improvement of the coordination mechanisms in different areas (geographical and inter-institutional).

These mechanisms will prioritize the areas of dialogue and civic participation, as well as inter-institutional protocols for action that assure greater efficiency and efficacy in the strategies. The contribution of UNICEF is based on using their experience in participating in the principal areas of national dialogue, building partnerships, and their extensive development work on this issue with institutions that protect children's rights and within the justice sector. Essential partners in this project are CONNA, the competent ministries, institutions, subnational authorities and the civil society organizations linked with the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents.

On the national level, UNICEF has been developing an initiative to strengthen the capacity for the care and protection of children, geared toward developing the competencies and capacities of prosecutors and social workers who work primarily with children and adolescents. This work is coordinated directly with ISNA, with the involvement of actors from all the institutions of the justice sector and those who work for the protection of children, whose experience is made available to the Spotlight initiative.

UNICEF will play an important role in coordinating the institutions that regulate women's rights with children's rights, ensuring the connections and institutional arrangements necessary to guarantee the protection of girls against gender violence, starting with the effective application of the legal framework on the part of operators within the justice sector. As an example, on a public policy level, it is strategic to promote and support the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, coordinated via CONNA. This partnership has created a broad consensus of civil society and government organizations, starting



with its launch in July of 2018 and the signing of an agreement to create a roadmap and joint strategy to fight violence against children.

Principal Partners: ISNA, the Supreme Court of Justice, CONNA, FGR, PGR, CNJ, Executive Technical Unit of the Justice Sector, Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children.

Secondary Partners: Ministry of Justice and Public Safety, Ciudad Mujer Joven, Shared Care Network for Children and Adolescents.

Outputs:

- Development of mechanisms and tools for the coordination of the institutions of the National System for the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents and care of children, the seals of Protection, Local Committees of Rights, the Municipal Committee for the Prevention of Violence and Local Advisory Councils of Children and Adolescents, ensuring the inclusion and representation of the most vulnerable groups.
- Development of an inter-institutional and intersectoral road map and action plan to prevent and respond to violence against children, prioritizing vulnerable groups, in accordance with the requirements of the Global Alliance to End Violence against Children, which has the contributions of civil society organizations

Pillar 3

Description:

UNICEF has extensive experience in the design and implementation of prevention and care strategies in situations of violence that specifically affect children and adolescents. Therefore, they have developed a series of strategic partnerships with governmental and non-governmental institutions, both international and local, that have made possible the development and approval of innovative initiatives that have become institutionalized and have reached some of the most violent municipalities in the country. In the family setting, in coordination with MINED and ISNA, parenting programmes will be implemented for positive upbringing as the channel for building intergenerational and gender-inclusive relationships. In the school setting, UNICEF, in coordination with MINED and OXFAM, have been key in designing strategies and implementing interventions to strengthen and empower the educational community in the fight to eradicate gender violence.

To achieve the results expected in the combination of UNICEF interventions and a real change in behaviour in facing violence, communication for development will be applied as a key strategy. Its added value consists in increasing the efficacy and sustainability of the interventions involving communities, schools, families, girls, and boys in protecting them against multiple forms of violence and the adoption of positive behaviours to prevent gender-based violence and femicide from childhood on.

The objective of these interventions is to create a protective environment for girls and boys through procedures based on high ethical standards for all who work toward and for the service of children, with a special emphasis on tools, such as the ethical commitments of organizations and early alert mechanisms in cases of abuse and harassment of children, in order to guarantee a policy of not causing any harm to boys and girls.

Likewise, UNICEF has been supporting different municipal governments in designing models and strategies to prevent violence against children, especially gender-based violence. Such strategies have results directed toward social inclusion and response, especially in vulnerable groups.

Principal Partners: MINED (Ministry of Education), ISNA (Salvadoran National Institute for the Comprehensive Advancement of Children and Adolescents), MINSAL (Ministry of Health), PNC (National Civil Police), Town Halls, EDUCO Foundation (Programme for Education with Community Participation), Plan International, Save

Secondary Partners: CONNA (National Council for Childhood and Adolescence), Churches, local NGOs, Community Development Associations, Ciudad Mujer Joven



the Children, OXFAM, Musicians without Borders (MwB)	
<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation programmes for gender violence prevention in schools, which include, among others, strengthening student mediation units and creating student committees with an emphasis on gender violence prevention, contributing to the <i>Ministry of Education's Gender Equality Policy</i>. - Creation of safe spaces with municipal acceleration plans for children on a national aspect, as well as positive upbringing programmes focused on early detection of signs of abuse and violence, particularly toward children with disabilities, the promotion of peaceful coexistence, and the prevention of gender violence within the community, family, and environment of children. - Promote and execute communication interventions for innovative development with public actors (local governments, ISNA, CONNA, among others) private actors, and the civil society who propel change in regulations, attitudes, and behaviours in relation to gender, and who create protective conditions for girls and boys. 	

Pillar 4

<p><u>Description:</u> UNICEF will strengthen the capacities of the institutes of the System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents to achieve a high-level of efficacy in the identification and prosecution of cases of violence toward girls and adolescents. Therefore, an innovative computer platform, developed in coordination with the local government, has been made available to the Spotlight Initiative to allow the detection, identification, and referral of girls and adolescents whose rights have been violated, including victims of gender-based violence. The principal objective of this tool is to guarantee that girls and adolescents whose rights have been violated are referred to quality services that are appropriate and timely, contributing to a life without violence, abuse, exploitation, or abandonment, specifically including violence due to gender.</p> <p>UNICEF will also promote the development of essential services at the community level with an emphasis on specialized psychosocial services for young girls and adolescents, legal advice, mediation, and alternative conflict resolution, among others, strengthening the ties and coordination among the systems for child protection and the national health system in the case of a child victim.</p> <p>In collaboration with UNAIDS, UNICEF will support the development of mechanisms for the referral of child victims to the health system to assure a comprehensive and multidisciplinary response, which includes mental health, for the well-being of the victims. There will be an emphasis on avoiding revictimization and an appropriate, respectful, and timely approach, including removing stigma, as well as the assurance of providing HIV post-exposure prophylaxis kits adapted for girls and adolescents.</p> <p>Finally, to guarantee access to justice, UNICEF has extensive experience in implementing Gesell Chambers — which have been installed in justice system institutions in the country — for taking testimonies of childhood victims of violence. Likewise, the design and development of the Care Centres for Child and Adolescent Victims (CENI) has been supported previously with the National Civil Police, which has allowed for timely intervention of child victims of violence with a specialized focus that guarantees access to justice for the girls and adolescents who have been victims of violence. It promotes appropriate and respectful treatment, avoiding revictimisation, thus contributing to a decrease in impunity.</p>	
<p><u>Principal Partners:</u> Municipal Governments, MINSAL (Ministry of Health), MINED (Ministry of Education), NGOs, Ciudad Mujer Joven, DGME (Directorate-General for Migration and Alien Affairs), INJUVE (National Institute for Youth), CONNA, ISNA</p>	<p><u>Secondary Partners:</u> Ministry of Justice and Public Safety, PGR (Office of the Procurator General of the Republic), FGR (Office of the Attorney General of the Republic)</p>
<p>Outputs:</p>	



- Installation in the main municipalities of the identification alert and reference system for girls and adolescents at risk or with protection needs from “Si Protejo” [“Yes, I will protect”] and early warning mechanism of school drop-outs, and dissemination of the “Hablá conmigo 123 [“Talk To Me 123”], in line with the *National Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Pregnancy in Girls and Adolescents*.
- Development of tools in health institutions of the National System for the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents and operators of national services, for the timely identification of cases of violence, care with quality and warmth and the rehabilitation of victims to strengthen their capacity for comprehensive care for girls (in coordination with UNAIDS).
- Strengthen the competencies of individuals at institutions of the System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents, in charge of processing cases of femicidal violence and violence against girls, with an approach based on life cycle and the intersectionality of discriminations.
- Extension of the Care Centres for Children and Adolescent Victims (CENI) and of the Gesell Chamber in the prioritized municipalities.

UNFPA

Capacity

<u>Staff</u>	Women: 11	Men: 7	Total: 18	
<u>Funds Disbursed</u> (2016–2017 period) \$2,400,000 USD				
<u>Territorial Presence</u>	National X	Departmental	Municipal X	Community X

Expertise

Pillar 3



Description:

UNFPA has politically and technically advised the Ministry of Education (MINED) in the process of elaborating the curricula of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) for all levels: from elementary school all the way to high school. It has contributed to the creation of educational materials for teachers, students and parents and the development of training processes for specialists and teachers. In the IS framework, they will continue to advise the MINED in the process of institutionalization of the CSE for the expansion of coverage of the training process to teaching staff, the student population and parents of schools in the selected municipalities. With the contribution of the IS, a leap of quality will be achieved, impacting the university curricula of key careers for the prevention of femicidal violence.

In this pillar, UNFPA will work in close coordination with the Ministry of Education as the lead agency for education in the country. MINED will lead the process in consultation with other national actors and international cooperation. An advocacy process will be developed with the Council for Higher Education and with Higher Education Institutions (Universities) and with the Network of Women Leaders of the universities, a recently founded association that brings together both public and private universities. Queries with trade associations of the professions will be cleared to impact with the curricular reform.

In this pillar, it is important to note that we will work hand in hand with UNESCO in order to take advantage of their technical expertise in the area of education. An interagency cooperation is still under way, but it has been agreed on to work together on the activity related to the higher education curricula.

In addition, UNFPA will take advantage of its long experience in working with Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) to integrate the perspective of women's sexual and reproductive rights and comprehensive sexuality education in the religious training contents of the churches of different denominations, as well as take advantage of the influence they have with the community and family environment to influence the prevention of femicidal violence and transform cultural patterns.

For the construction of a new masculinity, we will work in close coordination with civil society organizations who work with men and FBOs to prevent femicidal violence.

For the selection of implementing partners, UNFPA performs a competitive process for each country's programme cycle (every 5 years). The implementation modalities are: transfer, direct payment or reimbursement, the definition of the modality is done once the administrative capacity of the selected entity has been assessed. In addition, direct implementing partners can be selected when there is a reasonable justification for such action.

The implementation of the resources allocated to actions that MINED will coordinate will be done under the modality of direct payment.

Higher education actions which are jointly implemented with UNESCO and the funds will be administered by UNFPA.

For the implementation of actions with the FBOs and masculinities, the funds are to be implemented through the modality of a grant through a UNFPA implementing partner.

Principal Partners:

Ministry of Education, (Rector of Education)
Higher Education Council (Advisory Board of Higher Education),
UNESCO (UNS Education Advisor Agency)
FBOs (with work on a national level and linked to the Latin American Council of Churches, CLAI)
NGOs specialized in work on masculinities

Secondary Partners:

MINSAL, ISDEMU, Associations of Health Professionals, Education, Psychology, Journalism, Social Work, and Rights. Institutions of Higher Education (IES), Women's organizations, Network of Women Leaders of Universities.

Outputs:

- ~ Implementation of the *Plan of Implementation of Comprehensive Education on Sexuality (2017-2020)* of the Ministry of Education in the educational community of the main municipalities.
- ~ Inter-agency implementation of the *National Strategy for the Prevention of Sexual Violence* in children and adolescents in the main municipalities.



- ~ Design of an instrument for the mainstreaming of the prevention of gender violence, life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination in the study plans of Higher Education Institutions.
- ~ Skill strengthening for Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) in sexual and reproductive rights for the prevention of femicidal violence.
- ~ To implement programmes for training on new masculinities at prioritized municipalities, aimed both at victim-services operators as well as youth and youth networks using innovative tools.

Pillar 4

Description:

UNFPA has at their disposal their specialization in addressing sexual violence as an essential component in the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights, as well as in advising the provision of essential services to care for survivors of sexual violence.

In El Salvador, from the entry into force of LEIV (2012) helping strengthen national skills (government and civil society) has been focused on to facilitate the design and implementation of public policy instruments that contribute to the implementation of the law. Therefore, UNFPA has helped to strengthen the skills to provide a specialized differentiated attention of women and girls victims of sexual violence and has designed routes and protocols that include this.

UNFPA has helped with the formulation of: a) National Policy for Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence; b) Foster Home Guidelines; c) Guidelines for the Accreditation of Specialized Institutional Care Units for Women Facing Violence; d) Protocol for Action in Addressing Sexual Violence in Educational Communities of El Salvador; e) Design of the National System for the Care of Women Facing Violence; f) Design and start-up of the National Sub-System for Data, Statistics and Information on Violence Against Women; g) Protocol for Action in cases of sexual abuse and harassment in the educational community, a version for teachers and adolescents. Story: "Your voice is powerful" (*Tu voz tiene poder*); h) Design of a Specialized Care Plan for girls and adolescents facing sexual violence; i) Creation of Inter-Institutional Networks for the comprehensive care of sexual violence victims.

UNFPA has contributed to the strengthening of skills of the health and justice sector (Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, Supreme Court of Justice, Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic and the National Civil Police) through: (a) the adequacy and equipment of the UIAEM, appropriateness, equipment of the Gessell Chamber, and training of multidisciplinary teams of the courts for the proper use of the Gessell Chamber.

UNFPA has contributed to the design of a specialized diploma course at the University level in close coordination with the Technical Unit of the Justice Sector [Unidad Técnica del Sector Justicia] or UTE), Ministry of Justice, the PGR, GFR, ANSP and CNJ. As part of this effort, they have trained trainers in the health, justice and educational sectors.

UNFPA, in partnership with the Ford Foundation, has supported the Feminist Network against Violence ([Red Feminista contra la Violencia] or REDFEM), has assisted with the design of innovative applications, more specifically, an APP providing geo-referenced information on the services available for the emergency care of women facing violence, and has developed a feasibility study for the roll-out of the "panic button" in coordination with the PNC.

For the implementation of the strategic actions of the pillar, UNFPA will work in close partnership with ISDEMU, CONNA, ISNA, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Social Inclusion (Women City [Ciudad Mujer]).

ISDEMU, as the lead agency for gender equality and of the LEIV implementation, will be the instance that will coordinate the designing and implementation process of the different products that are proposed in this pillar. ISDEMU will take advantage of the coordination mechanism that sets the LEIV, known as: Specialized Technical Committee, which is composed of people who have been designated from more than 17 institutions of the Salvadoran State, which has already been created and has a structure of work



already defined. The CTE is the body that oversees the implementation of the National System of Care and has already approved to move forward in the process of standardization of services according to the parameters that define the Package of Essential Services of the United Nations.

In the actions that relate to femicidal violence against women under 18, the UNFPA will coordinate with CONNA, as the lead agency of the child policy, as well as with ISNA which is responsible for the execution of child-protection programmes. UNFPA will articulate these actions by using the collegial body approved by the Social Cabinet for the implementation of the Inter-Agency National Strategy for the Prevention of Pregnancy in Girls and Adolescents known as the Technical Committee of the National Inter-Agency Strategy for the Prevention of Pregnancy in Girls and Adolescents ([Estrategia Nacional Interinstitucional para la Prevención del Embarazo en Niñas y Adolescentes] or ENIPENA).

For the actions of social audit of the UIAEM, UNFPA will support women's organizations and civil society, through the implementing partners of the UNFPA. These partners were selected through a competitive process.

The implementation of the resources allocated to actions that ISDEMU, CONNA, ISNA, SIS will coordinate will be done under the modality of direct payment.

The actions of social audit will be implemented by a women's organization and the funds are to be implemented through the modality of a grant through an implementing partner of the UNFPA or by direct selection.

Principal Partners:

ISDEMU (Governing body of the LEIV)
CONNA (Governing body for children and coordinator of the ENIPENA)
ISNA, (Managing Programme for the Protection of Girls and Adolescents facing Sexual Violence)
MINSAL (Care for women and girls who face gender-based violence according to the standards of the essential services package),
Women's Organizations (implementing social auditing),
SIS (coordinate the Women's City Programme)
Social Cabinet

Secondary Partners:

CTE, Technical Committee of the ENIPENA,
Civil Society Organizations.

Outputs:

- Formulation and implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence against Women under 18 in the prioritized municipalities.
- Update and implementation of a programme for the care and protection of children and adolescent survivors of sexual violence in harmony with the National Care System.
- Standardization of the National Women's Care System [and Children] facing violence based on the "Essential Services" package of the United Nations and developing guidelines for the health sector and implementation in selected municipalities.
- Strengthening the National System of Data, Statistics and Information to measure the quality of the provided essential services.
- Equipment and design of the standardized tools for training public operators of the Institutional Units of Specialized Care to women victims of sexual violence in the health sector and in the Women's City (UIAM), to improve access and quality in the care of women and girls based on international standards.
- Provision of mobile units and training processes in order to implement the Ciudad Mujer Comunitaria model in prioritized municipalities, as well as the territorial extension of the Ciudad Mujer Joven comprehensive care model.



Pillar 6

<p><u>Description:</u> UNFPA has developed and systematized an experience in their social auditing by applying the incidence based on evidence in adolescent and youth-friendly health services which will serve as a base to adapt it to the social auditing of the Institutional Specialized Care Units for Women (or UIAEM in Spanish), allowing continuous improvement of services based on observation and the political dialogue.</p> <p>It will be coordinated with the institutions involved (ISDEMU, FGR, PNC, PGR, Women’s City) with UIAEM in the territories to develop the formation and accompaniment in the implementation of the methodology of evidence-based advocacy to the people of the Women's and Human Rights Organizations. In addition, both groups will receive training for advocacy and policy dialogue with operators and decision-makers at different levels and in the proper management of information.</p> <p>The customer satisfaction survey will be done to users of the Care Units for victims of sexual violence in 3 municipalities and the results of the survey will be presented. Plans for improving the support rendered by the victim Care Units where the survey was conducted will be developed. An improvement plan is developed for each support unit.</p> <p>The experience of social auditing to the services that provide the Care Units for victims of sexual violence will be systematized in physical documents and digital means to share with other municipalities.</p> <p>Women's organizations will carry out the resources through grants and following a selection process carried out by United Nations Agencies for this purpose.</p> <p>In addition, UNFPA will take advantage of its long experience in working with Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) to integrate the perspective of women's sexual and reproductive rights and comprehensive sexuality education in the religious training contents of the churches of different denominations, as well as take advantage of the influence they have with the community and family environment to influence the prevention of femicidal violence and transform cultural patterns.</p> <p>For the implementation of actions with the FBOs, the funds are to be implemented through the modality of a grant through a UNFPA implementing partner.</p>	
<p><u>Principal Partners:</u> -Women's organizations present in the selected territories. - FBOs (with work on a national level and linked to the Latin American Council of Churches, CLAI)</p>	<p><u>Secondary Partners:</u> ISDEMU, FGR, PNC, PGR, Women’s City and other institutions that count with UIAEM in selected territories.</p>
<p><u>Outputs:</u> ~ Implementation of innovative methods of social auditing to monitor and evaluate the quality of the services provided by UIAEM in the territories. ~ Skill strengthening for Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) in sexual and reproductive rights for the prevention of femicidal violence.</p>	

V. PARTNERSHIPS

The dimensions and complexity of the social and institutional changes necessary to eradicate violence against women, adolescents, and girls, including femicide, are immense. To be successful, they require a significant collective effort — a social contract among all sectors of El Salvador.

To be effective, all parties — the State, civil society and private business, churches and academia, the media and international cooperation — must move faster, prioritize and come together to address violence against women and girls in all areas. Thus, alliances become one of the programme’s most important strategies in ensuring that necessary social changes are sustainable. During the inception phase, we will be able to define the role of private sector and academia in a much detail way as part of the work plan and joint working strategy.

The EU Delegation has been part of the entire process of designing, selecting, and calling for consultations and developing the document. It is also part of the technical committee that has supported the process. This relationship in the programme’s implementation phase is expected to be strengthened as an essential strategy for its success.

Civil society organizations and State institutions have been involved in the consultations convened (Table 4). With respect to civil society, efforts have been made to consider the vast diversity working to eradicate violence against women and girls, and against groups that face intersecting discriminations, such as women and girls living with HIV, LGBTI individuals, sex workers, youth networks, men, and other groups. This has been achieved through consultations in two groups: (1) women’s and feminist organizations; (2) other civil society organizations not represented in the previous group (Graph 1). A wide range of consultations have been held by State institutions in different sectors, which have added to the effort with their knowledge and experience⁵⁴ (Graph 2).

During the execution phase, the goal is to add partners and increase efforts with other private sectors, such as private businesses, churches, the media, advertising agencies and think tanks, as well as with international cooperation for development.

Table 6: Consultations and Contacts from the Spotlight Development Phase - Country Programme

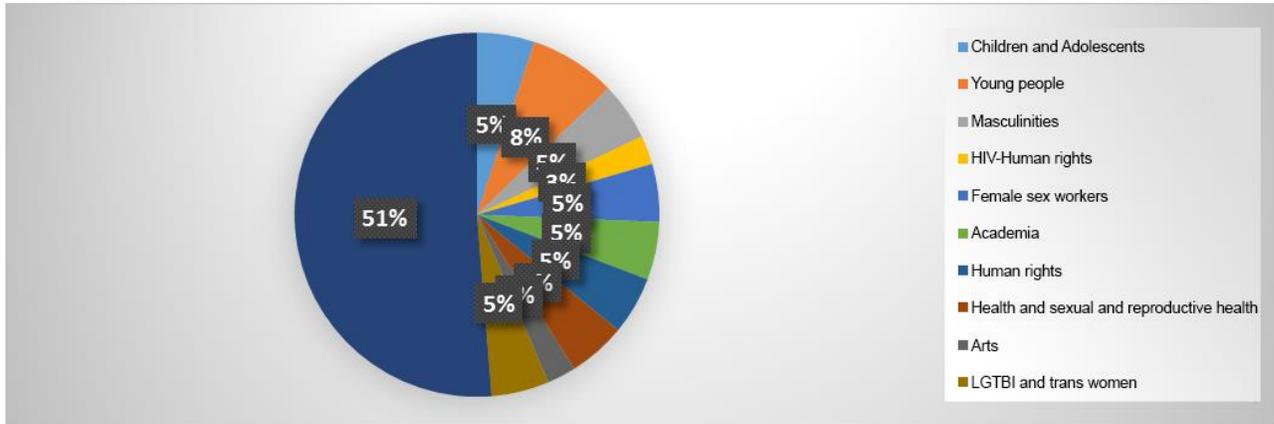
Multi-Partner Consultations and Workshops				
TYPE	No. of Organizations/Institutions	No. of People		
		W/ Trans Women	M	T
First multi-stakeholder summit	23 public institutions 29 civil society organizations 12 development cooperation bodies or agencies	94	13	107
Women’s and feminist organizations	20	23	0	23
Social organizations not included in the previous group	17	13	6	19
State Institutions	20	31	2	33
Second multi-stakeholder summit	17 public institutions 19 civil society organizations 6 development cooperation bodies or agencies	62	12	74
TOTAL		67	8	75
Other Meetings and Consultations				

⁵⁴ The complete list of organizations, people, and primary results is attached in the Annexes.

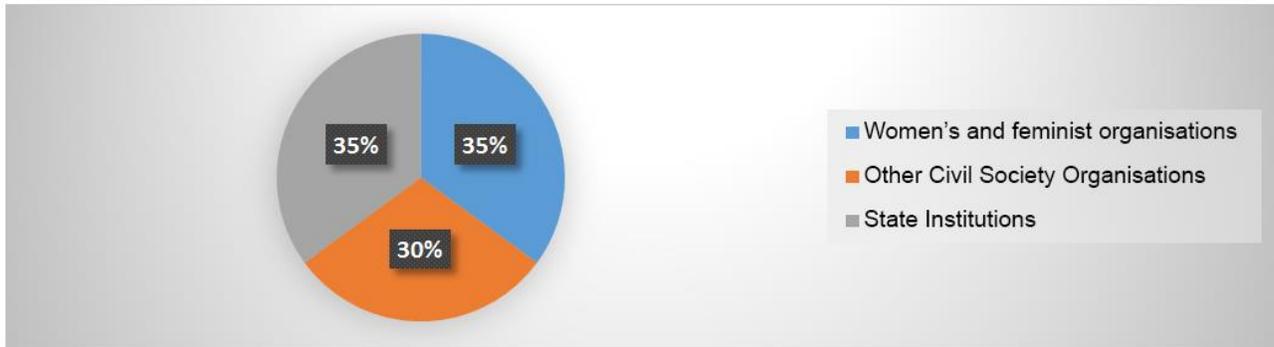


Technical support and tracking committee	9	12	2	14
Technical-level meeting with specialists from the international cooperation	6	6	3	9

Graph 1: Civil Society Group Participation by Area of Representation



Graph 2: Number and Type of Organizations/Institutions that have Participated in Consultation Workshops



Stakeholders	Analysis of the capacity
ISDEMU	<p>ISDEMU is the rector of public policies for women who also follows up programs of attention to women victims of violence and can contribute with information for the design focused on the victim of the draft laws from an intersectional perspective.</p> <p>ISDEMU, as the lead agency for gender equality and of the LEIV implementation, will be the instance that will coordinate the designing and implementation process of the different products that are proposed in this pillar. ISDEMU will take advantage of the coordination mechanism that sets</p>



	<p>the LEIV, known as: Specialized Technical Committee, which is composed of people who have been designated from more than 17 institutions of the Salvadoran State, which has already been created and has a structure of work already defined. The CTE is the body that oversees the implementation of the National System of Care and has already approved to move forward in the process of standardization of services according to the parameters that define the Package of Essential Services of the United Nations.</p>
<p>Women's Parliamentary Group - Legislature, Supreme Court of Justice</p>	<p>The Parliamentary Group of Women is the main political space that promotes the legal initiatives to guarantee the free life of violence for women and girls in the Legislative Assembly. It has formed an alliance with the Supreme Court of Justice for the design and joint review of the regulatory frameworks linked to the reduction of obstacles to full access to justice for women and girls.</p> <p>The Women's Parliamentary Group (hereinafter GPM) of the Legislative Assembly is a space for consultation, dialogue, parliamentary political negotiation and consensus. Created by Legislative Decree Number: 852. Issue Date: 09/29/2011 Official Journal Number: 189, Volume Number: 393 Publication Date: 11/10/2011. The Legislative Gender Commission, composed of the Parliamentary Group of Women, the Commission for Women and Gender Equality and the Gender Unit. The Commission for Women and Gender Equality is responsible for studying and proposing to the Plenary the proposals and reforms of the law to improve the situation of women in the country</p>
<p>Supreme Court of Justice</p>	<p>The highest jurisdictional court of El Salvador. It is organized into four Chambers: Constitutional, Administrative, Criminal and Civil litigation. The Supreme Court of Justice has a fundamental role in guaranteeing women's access to a life free of violence, and has a new jurisdiction specialized in violence against women and on women discrimination.</p> <p>The FGR, CSJ and the PNC are the institutions in charge of coordinating efforts to assist victims and family members in order to save lives and curb the cycles of violence, for which efforts will be geared towards their early and urgent attention.</p> <p>The local governments are the articulating entities in the territories for the joint strategies of work in prevention and a large part of the attention and control measures of violence against women.</p>
<p>General Prosecutor of the Republic (FGR)</p>	<p>The Office of the General Prosecutor of the Republic is mandated to defend, represent and protect the interests of the Society and the Salvadoran State, in accordance with the principles of legality, justice, security and impartiality. The General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic, according to Article 193 of the Constitution, is responsible, among others, for conducting the investigation of the crime with the collaboration of the National Civil Police. In addition to promoting criminal action ex officio or at the request of a party, these functions are key to the prosecution of cases of violence against women. Recently, the "National Directorate for Women, Children, Adolescents, LGBTI and Vulnerable Groups" has been created as a specialized unit on the subject. The FGR guide the investigation of crimes, it also has a Training School for criminal persecutors. Also, Gesell Cameras has been installed and attorneys trained in its use to prevent the revictimization of children victims of violence.</p>
<p>Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (PGR)</p>	<p>The fundamental role of the Attorney General of the Republic and of the General Prosecutor of the Republic is to grant legal assistance and preventive psychosocial attention; judicially and extrajudicially represent people in defense of individual freedom and labor rights; judicially and extrajudicially represent people, especially those with limited economic</p>



	resources, in matters of family and real and personal rights, ensure compliance and effective application of the law, access to justice under equal conditions. This institution is also mandated to comply with the Law on Violence and the Law of Discrimination
Civil National Police (PNC)	<p>The National Civil Police is responsible for security, tranquility and order, preventing and suppressing crime, with strict respect for human rights.</p> <p>It is a key institution for the detection, attention, prevention and sanction of violence against women, since it has been developing specialized services with quality and warmth for women through the UNIMUJER ODAC specialized units, as well as the model of Crisis Care Centers. for boys and girls.</p>
Legislative Assembly	<p>The Legislative Assembly is composed of 84 deputies. Among the main functions assigned by Article 131 of the Salvadoran Constitution are: To approve, reform, repeal and interpret the laws of the Republic; and Ratify the treaties or agreements concluded by the State of El Salvador with other States or international organizations. The work with various units of the Legislative Assembly such as the Parliamentary Group of Women, Secretaries of Political Parties and Work Commissions is vital for the actions contemplated in IS.</p> <p>The Commission for the Family, Children, Adolescents, Older Persons and Persons with Disabilities is responsible for the study and analysis of the legislation for the promotion and protection of family integrity and unity, as well as legislation on older adults and the one related to all entities that have to ensure the strengthening and protection of the dignity of the family, women and children; It rules on the report of work presented by the Attorney General of the Republic. It is a key partner to promote legislative reforms.</p>
Ministry of Treasury	<p>The Ministry of Treasury has the primary function of directing and responsibly managing public finances to guarantee fiscal sustainability to promote the economic and social development of El Salvador.</p> <p>The Ministry of Treasury has a gender unit and is a key player in achieving equality, and the inclusion of women in the allocation of resources and public expenditure</p>
Technical and Planning Secretary of the Presidency of the Republic	<p>The Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic is the entity responsible of ensure the technical viability of the main governmental actions and the strategic planning.</p> <p>Among its strategic functions, the coordination of the economic and social cabinets, as well as to advice the president of the republic in making strategic decisions in economic and social matters, as well as the coordination of the process of designing and formulation of the public policies.</p> <p>The active participation of the secretariat in the formulation of the country program has been relevant in terms of aligning national priorities with SI.</p>
ORMUSA	<p>A feminist, non-religious, non-religious and non-profit organization, since July 1985, its programs promote equality, gender equality and the economic, social and political empowerment of women. ORMUSA has extensive experience in research related to violence against women, victim assistance programs as well as sustained work in advocacy actions, facilitating access to justice and local and national development, from the human rights approach the organization has an observatory on violence against women that takes up</p>



	the types of violence against women, including femicide, based on official data from the National Civil Police.
CLADEM: Committee of Latin America and the Caribbean for the Defense of the Rights of Women	CLADEM is a feminist network that works to contribute to the full enforcement of women's rights in Latin America and the Caribbean, using the law as a tool for change. The main purpose of CLADEM is to contribute from a feminist perspective to the construction of real democracies with social justice, free from discrimination with the full exercise of human rights. CLADEM articulates feminist people and organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean, to advocate in the defense and promotion of the enforceability of women's human rights in the region with a feminist and critical vision of law, through international litigation, monitoring to the States, and the strengthening of the capacity of its members for legal-political analysis and argumentation, the coordination of agendas, and the design of strategies and courses of action for local and regional political action. The linkage of CLADEM to the SI is strategic in terms of the actions to monitor the human rights of women in El Salvador.
Musicians without Borders	International NGO, world leader in promoting methodologies to promote peaceful coexistence through music. This NGO has adapted this methodology to the context of El Salvador, and it has been implemented in the country for two years to train community facilitators and teachers of the formal education system throughout the country. This methodology will be extended, and facilitators will be trained in the prioritized municipalities.
Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children	The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children is a unique public private partnership for all actors to hold themselves to account and work together to prevent and respond to violence against children. It includes governments, UN agencies, international organizations, civil society, faith groups, the private sector, philanthropic foundations, research practitioners, academics and children themselves.
Save the Children	NGO specialized in child protection, will be a key partner to promote standards of protection of children against exploitation, and abuse.
FBOs (with work on a national level and linked to the Latin American Council of Churches, CLAI)	To integrate the perspective of women's sexual and reproductive rights and comprehensive sexuality education in the religious training contents of the churches of different denominations, as well as take advantage of the influence they have with the community and family environment to influence the prevention of femicide violence and transform cultural patterns.
NGOs specialized in work on masculinities	For the construction of a new masculinity, we will work in close coordination with civil society organizations who work with men to prevent femicide violence.
Private Sector.	<p>SOMOS PAZ MOVEMENT. It is an effort created by around 400 private companies, media, civil society organizations, foundations and professionals that promote peace through the generation of changes in the collective imagination and daily behavior of people. These have managed to influence both agendas of decision makers, and among young audiences, to use playful and cultural tools that rely on neuroscience, to promote their messages.</p> <p>It will seek to generate synergies to influence diverse publics and include the issues of violence against women within the peace promotion agendas at the private sector.</p> <p>The private sector in the past has been involved in legal reforms through the generation of proposals for reforms or participation in processes of debate</p>



	<p>and reflection around them inside and outside the Legislative Assembly, as from business association that promote gender equality in studies, public debates and / or that contribute to influencing peer actors or others with decision-making power.</p> <p>The private sector also has thought tanks from which research and generation of analyzes on gender violence are carried out, which have made it possible to visualize phenomena such as violence against women and girls in public transport and generate proposals for the design of public policies, mobilizing the accompaniment of the private sector.</p> <p>With the private sector it is expected to generate agreements to generate knowledge and disseminate it, as well as seek support from the private sector in support of strategies to eradicate violence in the territories.</p>
Academy	<p>The academy include public and private universities and think tanks that have addressed the issue of violence against women and girls and can provide the studies, surveys and analyzes carried out around the application of current regulatory frameworks to be taken into account. Similarly, they have free legal advice offices for the population, known as "legal aid or legal clinics" in which advice is provided to women and girls victims of violence.</p> <p>CSOs for women and girls, victims, and vulnerable groups and Academy will participate in contests for grant assignments for the realization of scientific research processes on femicide violence, in order to explore new explanations and responses.</p> <p>An example of them is the Chair of Gender of the Technological University (UTEC) from which research, awareness and education processes with social projection are continuously developed, including training in scientific research under the gender approach.</p>
CONNA, Consejo Nacional de la Niñez y la Adolescencia	<p>The highest authority of the National System of Integral Protection and the governing institution of the National Policy for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents, which, with the participation of the family, the State and society, guarantees the rights of children and adolescents.</p>
ISNA	<p>It is the public institution within the System of Integral Protection, responsible for the execution of programs of promotion, diffusion, protection of the rights of children and adolescents and social insertion of adolescents with juvenile criminal responsibility, coordination and supervision of the members of the Network of Shared Attention and contribute to the primary prevention of violence; with the participation of the family, the State and society.</p>
Technical Committee of the National Inter-Agency Strategy for the Prevention of Pregnancy in Girls and Adolescents	<p>National entity responsible for the implementation of the Inter-Agency National Strategy for the Prevention of Pregnancy in Girls and Adolescents.</p>
MINED	<p>The Ministry of Education is the governing body of education policy in the country. Recently, it has launched a gender policy to promote an educational</p>

	model with equity and gender equality, which contributes to eradicating attitudes and practices of sexual discrimination, through the implementation of it. Along with the MINED, methodologies are being promoted for the prevention of violence in schools and the promotion of peaceful coexistence.
Higher Education Council (Advisory Board of Higher Education)	An advocacy process will be developed with the Council for Higher Education and with Higher Education Institutions (Universities) and with the Network of Women Leaders of the universities, a recently founded association that brings together both public and private universities. Queries with trade associations of the professions will be cleared to impact with the curricular reform.
School of Judicial Training of the Judicial National Council of the Judiciary	The CNJ through the School of Judicial Training has the responsibility to provide continuous training to judicial operators, as well as the multidisciplinary teams that are members of these courts.
National Public Security Academy	The ANSP is responsible for the theoretical-practical training of police officers and candidates.
National Public Security Academy	The ANSP is responsible for the theoretical-practical training of police officers and candidates.
Ministry of Justice and Public Security and General Direction of Statistic and Census	The MJSP and the DIGESTYC are the institutions that, in accordance with the national regulatory framework, have the responsibility to periodically generate information and analysis on violence against women that contributes to improving public policies based on evidence.

VI. OUTCOME FRAMEWORK

The outcome framework for the Spotlight Initiative in El Salvador is shown below. It refers to the outcomes for effect and output expected to be achieved due to intervention, and as a contribution to decreasing femicide and femicidal violence in El Salvador, which is the final impact sought⁵⁵.

Indicators that will allow progress to be measured in the country have been selected, while also assisting in monitoring the programme and its contribution to the Spotlight Initiative at the regional and global levels.

⁵⁵ The complete outcome framework is attached as an Annex.



OUTCOME 1 - Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.

EFFECT 1: El Salvador will rely on integral public legal and political frameworks for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of cases of femicide and femicidal violence faced by women and girls in order to provide full reparation to the victims, survivors and their families, taking life cycle and the intersectionality of discriminations into account.

Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
<p>Indicator 1.1 Comprehensive legal and political framework on femicide and femicidal violence, which responds appropriately to the rights of all women and girls —including exercising and accessing sexual and reproductive health — based on evidence and harmonised with international human rights standards (* (Progress towards international standards will be measured by analysing specific components, as described in the programme’s methodological notes)</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>Law or reform proposal documents</p>	<p>UN Women</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2 National plans and frameworks to monitor femicide and femicidal violence based on evidence, funded and developed in a participatory manner, which respond to the rights of all women and girls</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>Documents on national plans regarding femicide and femicidal violence</p>	<p>UN Women</p>
<p>OUTPUT 1.1. Decision-makers in State entities, feminist and women’s organizations, and human rights organizations develop, adapt, and draft new or existing legislation, including gender equality, that responds to groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, and are harmonized with international human rights standards.</p>			
<p>Indicator 1.1.1 Number of new or reinforced draft laws on femicide and femicidal violence, including women, girls and groups facing multiple and intersecting discriminations, harmonised with international human rights standards</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Programme documentation</p>	<p>Documents on law and/or policy projects</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.2. Number of law and/or policy drafts on femicide and femicidal</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/</p>	<p>Documents on law and/or policy projects</p>	<p>UN Women</p>



<p><i>violence, gender equality and non-discrimination, which have received significant input from women's rights advocates</i></p>	<p><i>Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Programme documentation</i></p>	<p><i>CSO Reports</i></p>	
<p>OUTPUT 1.2. Decision makers from State agencies, women's and feminist organizations and human rights organizations, have strengthened their capacity to develop policies and action plans, with financing mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, including the approach based on life cycle and the intersectionality of discriminations, harmonised with international human rights standards.</p>			
<p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of draft policies and/or national action plans on femicide and femicidal violence, based on evidence, that respond to the rights of groups facing multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination, with a strategy of raising awareness, M&E frameworks, budgetary and funding mechanisms</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Programme documentation</p>	<p>Plan document</p>	<p>UN Women</p>

OUTCOME 2 - National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors.

EFFECT 2: Justice, health, education, and women's and children's institutions have the skills to prevent, detect, respond to, and protect women and girls who are victims of violence in addition to their families, at national and local levels, including groups who face multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination.

Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
<p>Indicator 2.1 National coordination and mechanisms of coordination and supervision at the highest level in operation to address femicide and femicidal violence that includes representing marginalized groups</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>Documents that validate/describe coordination/interviews</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>OUTPUT 2.1. Key institutions of State agencies have strengthened capacities to develop and implement programmes aimed at preventing and responding to femicide and femicidal violence, based on evidence, including those groups of women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.1.1 Number of strategies, plans and programmes from other relevant sectors integrating efforts to</p>	<p>Information on public institutions Evaluation of policies in</p>	<p>Technical advice for systematization of</p>	<p>UNDP</p>



combat femicide and femicidal violence, developed in accordance with international standards on human resources.	relevant sectors CSO Reports	strategies/workshops/reports/field visits	
Indicator 2.1.2 . Percentage of national training institutions for public officials that have integrated gender equality and violence against women, as well as international standards, into their curricula	Governmental institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Internal programme documentation	Plan of study and curriculum documents	UNDP
OUTPUT 2.2. National mechanisms for multisector coordination at the highest level, strengthened and financed, involving the representation of the groups most neglected in the fulfilment of their rights.			
Indicator 2.2.1 Number of multisector coordination mechanisms established or strengthened at the highest level, with a clear mandate and governance structure, and with annual work plans to address femicide and femicidal violence	Government institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Private sector Internal programme documentation	Systematization of experience /Annual Plans /Field Visit	UNDP
Indicator 2.2.2 Proportion of national and subnational multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that include representatives from groups that face intersecting forms of discrimination	Government institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Private sector Internal programme documentation	Field visit/case study/reports	UNDP

OUTCOME 3 - Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices.			
EFFECT 3: At the community and individual levels, the Salvadoran population is empowered and actively participates in adopting norms, patterns, and attitudes against discrimination, and in preventing and denouncing femicide and femicidal violence			
Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
I.3.1. Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to hit his partner/wife. Disaggregated by sex and age.	Public institutions	MICS Survey	UNICEF
OUTPUT 3.1. Institutions with programmes on comprehensive sexuality education programmes and prevention of violence against women and girls, adequate and harmonised with international standards, carried out inside and outside the school.			
I.3.1.1. A draft policy on Comprehensive Sexual Education in line with international standards (EIS strengthened in its implementation)	Executing bodies/organizations	Institutional guidelines document for CSE and reports of implementation of CSE.	UNFPA
I.3.1.2. Number of young women and girls, young men and boys participating in programmes promoting gender-equitable standards, attitudes and behaviours and the exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, inside and outside the school	Executing bodies/organizations	Reports, lists.	UNICEF
OUTPUT 3.2. Community platforms and public information programmes are strengthened, with a view to raising awareness and promoting changes in the standards, attitudes and behaviours related to gender, sexuality and reproduction of women and girls, and the transformation of harmful masculinities.			
I.3.2.1. Number of people reached by campaigns that challenge harmful social norms and gender stereotypes	Programme documentation	Registry of people who attend awareness-raising events planned in the campaigns, such as festivals, competitions, activities with innovative tools, etc.	UNFPA
I.3.2.2. Number of campaigns developed and disseminated that challenge harmful social norms and gender stereotypes,	Spaces for inter-institutional coordination	Campaign plans and materials	UNICEF

including women and girls who face multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination	Executing bodies/organizations		
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OUTCOME 4 – Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence			
EFFECT 4: Women and girls who have been victims and survivors of violence have access to essential services that meet quality standards.			
Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
I.4.1. Proportion of women and girls, including those facing multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination, who experienced sexual or physical violence and seek help, by sector	Department of Statistics and Censuses - DIGESTYC. National Survey of Violence Against Women	Survey tables DIGESTYC-InfoSegura survey results	UNFPA
I. 4.2. El Salvador have an information system at the national level that includes the measurement of the number of women and girls who are victims and survivors of violence (and their families when relevant) who have received quality services and the essential services package	Department of Statistics and Censuses - DIGESTYC. National Survey of Violence Against Women Internal programme documentation	Survey tables Reports	UNFPA
OUTPUT 4.1. Relevant public institutions and civil society organizations have developed capacities to provide quality and coordinated essential services (according to the United Nations Package), to women and girls who are survivors of violence, especially those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.			
I.4.1.1. A centralized system to assess risk and/or early warning systems that gather information from the police, health and legal sectors	Governmental institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Internal programme documentation	Systematization and workshops/Reports, projects/Publications/Field visits	UNDP
I.4.1.2. Number of government service operators who have increased their knowledge and skills to provide quality and coordinated, essential services to women and girls who are survivors of violence (and/or their families when appropriate)	Government institutions Internal programme documentation	System instructions, documents, and manuals. Records and statements	UNICEF
I.4.1.3. Number of government service operators who have increased their knowledge and skills to better integrate the response to violence against women and young girls/femicide in sexual and	Government institutions Internal programme documentation	System instructions, documents, and manuals. Records and statements	UNFPA

reproductive health, education and migration services.			
I.4.1.4. National guidelines or protocols developed and/or strengthened in line with guidelines and tools for essential services	Internal programme documentation	Guidelines, protocols and other tools developed	UN Women
OUTPUT 4.2. Women and girls who survive violence, along with their families, are informed of and access essential, quality, friendly services at the local and community level, ensuring the inclusion of differences in the life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination.			
I.4.2.1. Number of women and girls who are survivors of violence who have an increased knowledge and access to quality essential services (and/or their families when relevant)	Survey	Surveys to women and children	UN Women
I.4.2.2. Number of strategies aimed at increasing knowledge and access to services in women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (and their families, where appropriate). Currently El Salvador have a strategy that will be improve.	Government institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Local governments Internal programme documentation	Methodological strategy document Reports	UNFPA

OUTCOME 5 - Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analyzed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

EFFECT 5: The pertinent public institutions and human rights social organizations are producing, analysing, and disseminating evidence about femicide and femicidal violence, which support the composition, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies and SDGs related to femicide and violence against women

Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
I.5.1. Information available to the public that regularly reports on femicide and various forms of gender violence.	General Office of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC)/Ministry of Justice and Public Safety/ISDEMU	Websites, reports, research papers/measurement of open data usage.	UNDP



	Internal programme documentation		
I.5.2. Statistics related to violence against women and girls and femicide, disaggregated by income level, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, geographic location, and other relevant characteristics in the national context.	General Office of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC)/Ministry of Justice and Public Safety/ISDEMU Internal programme documentation	Websites, reports, research documents.	UNDP
OUTPUT 5.1. Public, private, and civil society institutions specializing in statistics and research have consolidated their ability to standardize, collect, and analyse data related to femicide and violence against women and girls, in accordance with international and regional regulations.			
I.5.1.1. Number of governmental staff in different sectors, including service operators, who have improved capacity to collect quantitative and qualitative data on the prevalence and/or rate of femicide and violence against women and girls, in accordance with international standards	Executing bodies/organizations	Attendance lists/evaluation of training inputs and outputs	UNDP
OUTPUT 5.2. Strategies for disseminating information and knowledge products are developed for debate and creation of public opinion, for use in decision-making, to monitor laws, policies, and programmes, and to change cultural patterns			
I.5.2.1. Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated for making decisions on laws, policies, and programmes based on evidence.	Government institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Universities Internal programme documentation	Reports from government institutions Reports, meeting minutes from civil society organizations Reports, meeting minutes from universities Published documents. Interview systemization	UNFPA



OUTCOME 6 - Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on gender equality and women's empowerment and EVAWG.

EFFECT 6: The women's movement and civil society organizations have strengthened their ability to promote and empower to make progress on eliminating violence against women and girls and eradicating femicide, including populations with special protection needs.

Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
I.6.1 Organizations in defence of women's rights, the independent social movement, and civil society organizations that increase their coordinated efforts to have an impact on femicide, including those who represent youth and groups that address forms of discrimination and intersectional discrimination	Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups/Reference group Internal programme documentation	Reports, meeting minutes, media publications	UN Women
OUTPUT 6.1. Women's rights groups and civil society organizations have expanded opportunities and support for sharing knowledge, networks, and partners, and to jointly defend the fight against femicide and femicidal violence on a local, national, and global level			
I.6.1.1. Number of agreed recommendations produced jointly as a result of dialogue among multiple stakeholders, including representatives from groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.	Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups/Reference group	Reports/Meeting minutes/Attendance lists/Joint documentation	UN Women
OUTPUT 6.2. Women's rights groups and pertinent civil society organizations have better support to utilize the social auditing mechanisms and more broadly support their defence of and impact on the prevention and response to femicidal violence and gender equality.			
I.6.2.1. Number of women's rights groups and civil society organizations that receive support using appropriate accountability mechanisms (e.g., CEDAW, UPR shadow reports, and accounting mechanisms such as social audits and other instruments).	Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups/Reference group	Reports/Meeting minutes/Attendance lists/Joint documentation	UN Women
OUTPUT 6.3. Women's and feminist organizations, youth organizations and organizations representing groups that face multiple discriminations with strengthened capacities for the design, implementation and monitoring of programmes on femicide and femicidal violence.			
6.3.1. Number of relevant women's rights groups and CSOs that represent groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination, which have strengthened skills and support for designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating their own femicide programmes.	Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups/Reference group Internal programme documentation	Reports/Meeting minutes/Attendance lists/Questionnaires	UN Women

VII. INTERSECTIONAL APPROACH TO DISCRIMINATION

Because most of the information on femicide is based on administrative records and legal documentation, the most private characteristics of many of the women and girl victims remain hidden. Violence against women, and specifically femicide, is constructed using multiple forms of discrimination due to conditions of disability, age (children or senior citizens), geographical area of residence, belonging to the LGBTI+ population, and professional occupation, in the case of female sex workers.

In this sense, one of the Programme's central challenge is to promote the effective inclusion of these groups in all pillars. To do so, affirmative action and work strategies are incorporated to promote their participation, but also to identify the barriers that hinder participation and gaps to ensure their rights.

This will be done through work strategies and methodologies that involve promoting:

- Participation and representation from civil society organizations that work to support the rights of these populations: girls and adolescents, women and girls with disabilities, female sex workers, LGBTI individuals, rural women and indigenous people among other groups.
- Influence in decision-making spaces.
- Production of evidence by disaggregating qualitative research, records, and other sources to ensure that their specific needs are considered in legislative and public policy frameworks.
- Preparation of specific documents and training for public officials, both those at the decision-making level and those who provide services and direct assistance.
- Carrying out affirmative actions in strategic sectors to create institutional and social changes, and best practices in relation to inclusion: security and justice, health, and education.

In addition, the programme will ensure a joint programmatic approach between the implementing agencies and their counterparts covering the different pillars, considering that for some institutions, several agencies would carry out activities. Examples include schools and communities/municipalities, as well as victim care services and work with the National Academy for Public Security (ANSP). To maximize synergy and impact, the technical group will develop programme strategies together with these institutions.

At-Risk Groups	Results Area where Specific Approaches or Strategies Are Required	Key Challenges for Inclusion	Approach and Methodology for Inclusion	Total Number Disaggregated by Women, Girls, Men, and Boys when Possible
<p>Girls and adolescents, as a group at higher risk of sexual violence and forced pregnancy</p>	<p>Legislation and policies Institutions Prevention and norms Essential services Quality data</p>	<p>Implementing mechanisms that prevent the re-victimisation of girls. Increasing coverage and responsiveness of Specialized Courts, Full operation of the National Directorate for Women, Children, Young Persons, LGBTI and Vulnerable Groups at the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic Incorporating femicide and gender violence prevention in educational plans with a life cycle and intersectional perspective, and creating prevention committees in schools with student participation Operation of Local Rights Committees to prevent and respond to violence against girls and femicide Developing protocols and design models to increase coverage of specialized, friendly, and non-revictimized services adapted to life cycle Continuously producing information on violence against girls 14 to 18 years old and younger</p>	<p>Girls and adolescents in general, and also those who have a disability, are part of the population facing various types of discrimination. In addition, many legislative and public policy frameworks on femicide and femicidal violence are invisible because they are based on the single and universal category of “woman.” That is, they do not consider the distinctive characteristics of the life cycle. This has a direct impact on providing essential services, care, and accessibility. In this sense, the Programme will train and educate decision makers, individuals from the educational community, and families and communities to ensure that the needs of this population group are understood and integrated. Existing studies will be compiled so that these decisions are based on evidence. Appropriate, friendly essential service models will be created for girls and adolescents in prioritized municipalities. Positive upbringing programmes will also be developed, focused on early detection of the signs of abuse and violence, particularly in girls and boys with disabilities.</p>	<p>Direct: 12,000 girls Indirect: 114,537 (prioritized municipalities); 1,152,865 (national)</p>



At-Risk Groups	Results Area where Specific Approaches or Strategies Are Required	Key Challenges for Inclusion	Approach and Methodology for Inclusion	Total Number Disaggregated by Women, Girls, Men, and Boys when Possible
Female sex workers	Prevention and Social Norms Essential services Women's and feminist movement	Updating the Femicide Research Protocol Operation of national inter-institutional and cross-sector coordination mechanisms that incorporate organizations representing them Operation of local and community mechanisms for inter-institutional and cross-sector coordination that include organizations that represent them Incorporation of femicide and gender violence prevention in educational plans with a life cycle and intersectional perspective. Operation of protocols for essential services that specifically address their needs in order to provide access to health care and information on sexual and reproductive rights Incorporation of organizations that represent them in networks and platforms that address femicide.	They represent another invisible group that is highly exposed to gender-based violence. Their specific needs are primarily focused on services, especially police, legal, and health services. In addition, they are a highly stigmatized group because of their occupation. Therefore, relevant public officials will be educated on these specific problems, primarily in the security, legal, and health sectors. Care guidelines will be created for essential services to guide police and health care work. This will be a group to consider in qualitative research. In addition, their participation and representation in dialogue spaces and in the National Civil Society Reference Group will be promoted.	No statistical records



At-Risk Groups	Results Area where Specific Approaches or Strategies Are Required	Key Challenges for Inclusion	Approach and Methodology for Inclusion	Total Number Disaggregated by Women, Girls, Men, and Boys when Possible
LGTBI+ women	Institutions Prevention and Social Norms Essential services Women's and feminist movement	<p>Operation of national inter-institutional and cross-sector coordination mechanisms that incorporate organizations representing them</p> <p>Operation of local and community mechanisms for inter-institutional and cross-sector coordination that include organizations that represent them</p> <p>Incorporation of femicide and gender violence prevention in educational plans with a life cycle and intersectional perspective.</p> <p>Operation of protocols for essential services that specifically address their needs</p> <p>Incorporation of organizations that represent them in networks and platforms that address femicide.</p>	<p>Other groups that are stigmatized and discriminated against because of their gender identity and sexual orientation. Although El Salvador already has organizations representing them, the Programme will seek their inclusion in dialogue spaces, so that they may generate advocacy and position their rights agenda. It will also continue to educate decision makers and public officials in general regarding their specific needs</p> <p>They will also be part of the guidelines that will be developed to incorporate groups that face multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination in essential services. They will be represented in the National Civil Society Reference Group.</p>	No statistical records

At-Risk Groups	Results Area where Specific Approaches or Strategies Are Required	Key Challenges for Inclusion	Approach and Methodology for Inclusion	Total Number Disaggregated by Women, Girls, Men, and Boys when Possible
<p>Young and adult women at risk of femicide.</p>	<p>Legislation and policies Institutions Prevention and norms Essential services Quality data Civil Society Organizations</p>	<p>Updating the Femicide Research Protocol Operation of national inter-institutional and cross-sector coordination mechanisms that incorporate organizations representing them Operation of local and community mechanisms for inter-institutional and cross-sector coordination that include organizations that represent them Incorporation of femicide and gender violence prevention in educational plans with a life cycle and intersectional perspective. Operation of protocols for essential services that specifically address their needs in order to provide access to health care and information on sexual and reproductive rights Incorporation of organizations that represent them in networks and platforms that address femicide.</p>	<p>It will seek their inclusion in dialogue spaces, so that they may generate advocacy and position their rights agenda. It will also continue to educate decision-makers and public officials in general regarding their specific needs They will also be part of the guidelines that will be developed to incorporate groups that face multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination in essential services. They will be represented in the National Civil Society Reference Group.</p>	<p>No data</p>



VIII. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Programme's risk management is a key tool for its sustainability and decision-making. In this sense, it will be part of management of the managerial level. The proposed risk mitigation measures will be part of operational planning and subject to monitoring in the corresponding plan.

Programme Risks

Risk	Level of Risk	Mitigation Measures
The change in Public Administration and civil servant turnover as a result of the 2019 presidential elections causes a delay in the implementation of the SI	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Maintain close, regular political contacts with government officials to understand transition plans and ensure that the execution of the Programme is taken into account. ~ Formalize work plans with participating state institutions. ~ Increase political dialogue with various political parties on gender issues and the rights of women, girls, and adolescents. ~ Initiate contact with the new administration once it has been elected and before its inauguration. ~ Strengthen mobilization and advocacy of the women's movement.
Organized crime and highly violent environments with gang presence hinder the implementation and effectiveness of the initiative at the territorial level, especially in areas with high rates of social violence	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Work in a cross-sectoral manner to design and develop early warning systems. ~ Focus innovation efforts on areas in which organized crime and gang action thrives. ~ Coordinate with communities, municipalities, and UNDSS to ensure the safety of personnel working locally and during monitoring visits. ~ Increase efforts to protect human rights advocates. ~ Prioritize studies to better understand the links of femicide and organized crime, immigration, disappearances, and citizen insecurity in general.
An environment of impunity thrives where human rights are violated.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Support community mobilization and civil society in general to strengthen reporting and law enforcement. ~ Ensure reliable and convenient information to the international community (embassies, consulates) to obtain their support in the fight against impunity.
Weak coordination and/or fragmentation among different civil society initiatives	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Raise awareness on and promote success stories of the coordinated work by civil society organizations. ~ Prioritize the strengthening and support of women's, youth, and civil society organizations at local, national, and regional levels. ~ Transversally promote the strengths and benefits generated by organized and coordinated work. ~ Develop national plans that include State and civil society efforts.
A restrictive public spending policy prevails, which	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Develop innovative public/private funding strategies that allow for obtaining counterpart funds for the Programme.



favours austerity and spending cuts.		~ Apply and promote methodologies to fund Gender Equality and the public budget with a gender focus.
Limited availability of data and the state institutions' limited ability to develop and analyse data.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Prioritize an exchange between regional peers to strengthen institutional competences and abilities. ~ Support the implementation of “research and development” processes as well as “continuous improvement” at institutions dedicated to producing and analysing data and statistics. ~ Promote outreach and collaboration spaces among institutions in the academic world, think tanks, and those in charge of creating and analysing data.
Lack of coordination, fragmentation, and limited skills of public sector institutions.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Create strategies to improve institutional skills, ad hoc and more flexible coordination mechanisms, and develop “combos” to prioritize acceleration actions. ~ Strengthen cross-sector mechanisms and committees to ensure that persistent fragmentation does not continue, and that integrated, joint, and inter-institutional responses are developed, implemented, and monitored. ~ Design improved comprehensive response models, integrated at the national and local level, as well as cost and funding approaches. ~ Prioritize efforts to implement the Latin American Model Protocol to investigate femicide homicides related to gender. ~ Collect and respond to lessons learned and success stories from similar programmes, conducted within the country or in other similar contexts.
High levels of political polarization that hinder national consensus and agreement.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Focus efforts from the start of the Initiative’s implementation on having all political parties incorporate the problem of femicide and femicidal violence into their programmes and campaign agendas. ~ Strengthen social auditing by feminist and women’s organizations on the actions and positions of decision makers.
Female members of human rights advocate networks are victims of attacks due to their activist role.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ~ Increase efforts to protect human rights advocates. ~ Ensure and promote the social movement against impunity. ~ Promote collaboration and support in the international community for the work of human rights advocate networks.

Assumptions

i. The Public Administration change in 2019 does not affect the Programme’s results.
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- ii. The programme has significant political and administrative support and civil servant turnover does not affect its implementation.
- iii. There is a firm commitment from the Public Administration and civil society organizations to eliminate violence against women and girls.
- iv. There are other sources of funding to boost results and sustainability.

IX. CONSISTENCY AND ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER PROGRAMMES

The Spotlight Programme will converge and exchange efforts to eliminate femicide and femicidal violence with other initiatives and programmes that are already being implemented in the country, both by United Nations Organizations themselves as well as the European Union and Public Institutions. In some cases, Spotlight's intervention will allow them to be evaluated, redesigned, and/or strengthened, and in other cases it will address and manage existing gaps.

During the formulation of the CP with the support of the EU delegation in El Salvador, the different initiatives of its Member States that are being implemented currently were mapped.

It is planned to undertake a detail mapping of ongoing programmes during the inception phase of the Spotlight Initiative CP, to assure avoiding duplication or overlaps not just in general in respect of the different initiatives, but furthermore in relation with de activities comprise within them as well as in respect of the methodologies, stakeholders and partners involved.

Consistency with SDGs

The Spotlight Programme will also support national efforts to fulfil "Sustainable Development Goals," with a special emphasis on the following:

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all, since curricula will be redesigned to incorporate international standards of gender equality and violence against women and girls, with a focus on the intersectionality of discrimination and life cycle.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Indisputably, this will be the most supported goal as Spotlight will focus on eliminating discrimination, violence against women and girls, as well as strengthening appropriate policies and applicable laws to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Spotlight will contribute because it will seek to significantly reduce all forms of violence, mistreatment, exploitation, and trafficking of girls and women.

Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals. One of Spotlight's efforts, and that of the United Nations System in El Salvador in general, will be to build partnerships (at public and private levels) in order to mobilize resources to achieve the goal of eliminating femicide and femicidal violence.

Consistency with Public Policies and National Programmes

Política Nacional para el Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia⁵⁶ y su Plan de Acción (National Policy for Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence and its Action Plan). This policy establishes guidelines for prevention, care, and procurement, as well as law enforcement, in order to eliminate violence against women.

Objective	Coverage	Institution Responsible
Establish a set of guidelines, objectives, strategies, work mechanisms, and cross-sector coordination of a public nature, aimed at detecting, preventing, assisting, protecting, repairing, and punishing violence against women. In order to protect their right to life, physical and moral integrity, freedom, non-discrimination for any reason, including sexual orientation and gender identity, dignity, effective protection, personal security, real equality, and equity.	National	ISDEMU

Strategy to Prevent Femicide and Sexual Violence

Objective	Coverage	Institution Responsible
The objective of the strategy is to reduce the incidence of femicidal and sexual violence, through cross-sector intervention to prevent, detect, assist, and protect women, girls, and adolescents. As part of the actions, it will run a campaign to stop sexual harassment at public institutions. The topic is emphasized in the components of sexual violence and femicide prevention.	National	ISDEMU

Estrategia Nacional Intersectorial para la Prevención del Embarazo en Niñas y Adolescentes (National Cross-Sector Strategy to Prevent Pregnancy in Girls and Adolescents)⁵⁷. This strategy seeks to eliminate pregnancy in girls and adolescents through joint cross-sector interventions, incorporating a focus on human rights, gender, and inclusion, facilitating the empowerment of girls and adolescents for their full development.

Objective	Coverage	Institution Responsible
Reduce the incidence of femicidal and sexual violence through cross-sector intervention to prevent, detect, assist, and protect women, girls and adolescents. As part of the actions, it will run a campaign to stop sexual harassment at public institutions. The topic is emphasized in the components of sexual violence and femicide prevention.	National	Cabinet for Social Management and Inclusion

Comprehensive Programme for a Life Free of Violence for Women. This includes an institutional framework of prevention and support for violence against women. The system includes several types or means of entry for women to request information and guidance on cases of violence against women: a 126 call centre, Specialized Care Units located in the Ciudad Mujer offices, permanent care units in each ISDEMU department, Mobile detection and reference units, Protection Services

⁵⁶ Available at: http://www.isdemu.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&id=196%3Apolitica-nacional-para-el-acceso-de-las-mujeres-a-una-vida-libre-de-violencia&Itemid=234&lang=es

⁵⁷ Available at http://elsalvador.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/EstrategPrevEmbarazos_2017.pdf

Objective	Coverage	Institution Responsible
Prevent and assist women and girls in situations of gender violence	National	ISDEMU

Ciudad Mujer, Ciudad Mujer Joven, Ciudad Mujer Comunitaria Programme. This is a programme of the El Salvador Government, led by the Secretariat for Social Inclusion, which provides comprehensive care to women through specialized services, with the goal of improving their quality of life.

Objective	Coverage	Institution Responsible
Contribute to improving living conditions of Salvadoran women by facilitating services that meet their basic needs and strategic interests.	Departmental	SIS

Criminal Prosecution Policy⁵⁸ that clearly addresses and defines the guidelines to take action in cases where violence has been used against girls and women, as well as the functions of the “Special Prosecutor for Gender Equality.”

Objective	Coverage	Institution Responsible
To satisfy recipients of services from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, providing to the victim and, by extension, the community, a resolution of their case through efficient processing of investigation of punishable acts, either through the use of alternative means or criminal trial and, to the accused, their right to be investigated and judged objectively and impartially for criminal legal offenses, with strict adherence to their rights and fundamental guarantees	National	FGR

Política Nacional de Salud 2015– 2019⁵⁹. This Policy contains a course of action related to violence against women and girls, and another related to the transversal approach of violence focused on rights and gender.

Objective	Coverage	Institution Responsible
Guarantee the right to health for all people through an integrated, robust National Health System that sustainably strengthens the public sector and effectively regulates the private sector, with an approach to social determination of health and the full implementation of the APS-I strategy, making efforts towards universal health coverage, universal access to health, constantly seeking equity and a healthy and safe environment through health promotion, disease prevention, healing, and rehabilitation.	National	MINSAL

Política Nacional de Salud Sexual y Reproductiva⁶⁰. This Policy contains a course of action related to violence against women and girls, and another related to the transversal approach of violence focused on rights and gender.

58 Available at <http://www.fiscalia.gob.sv/wp-content/uploads/ppp/Politica-de-Persecucion-Penal-2017.pdf>

59 Available at <http://www.salud.gob.sv/download/politica-nacional-de-salud-2015-2019/>

60 Available at <https://w2.salud.gob.sv/servicios/descargas/documentos/Documentación-Institucional/Política-de-Salud-Sexual-y-Reproductiva/>

Objective	Coverage	Institution Responsible
Guarantee sexual and reproductive health at different stages of the lifecycle to the entire Salvadoran population, which will sustainably strengthen access to promoting, preventing, assisting, and rehabilitating sexual and reproductive health, based on Comprehensive Primary Health Care, with an inclusion, gender, and rights focus, in a healthy, safe, equitable environment with quality, warmth, and co-responsibility.	National	MINSAL

Política de Protección Integral de la Niñez y la Adolescencia 2013–2023 y su respectivo Plan de Acción⁶¹. In this document, the Salvadoran State assumes the responsibility of ensuring the fulfilment of children’s and adolescents’ rights, establishing them in objectives, social goals, and action plans in which the co-responsible participation of families and society is required.

Objective	Coverage	Institution Responsible
Guarantee children and adolescents in El Salvador the fulfilment of all their rights, with active participation and joint responsibility by the State, families, and society.	National	CONNA

Plan El Salvador Seguro⁶². This is the inter-institutional, cross-sector plan promoted by the government of El Salvador with the goal of confronting violence and crime, guaranteeing access to justice, and care and protection of victims.

Objective	Coverage	Institution Responsible
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the lives of people and territories to reduce the incidence and impact of violence and crime. ▪ Have a structured and effective criminal investigation and criminal justice system that citizens can trust. ▪ Reduce the influence of criminal groups in areas deprived of freedom and guarantee the fulfilment of punishment in spaces and conditions appropriate for rehabilitation and reintegration with strict adherence to the law. ▪ Have a legal framework and an institutional offer that guarantees comprehensive care and protection to victims in order to reduce the impact of damage caused by violence and crime. ▪ Have a coherent institutional structure and aim to articulate and effectively address violence and crime and gain public trust. 	50 municipalities in the country	National Council on Citizen Security and Coexistence

Plan El Salvador Educado⁶³ (Plan for an Educated El Salvador), is the plan promoted by the government of El Salvador through the National Education Council. The path to quality education requires recognizing the role played by each element of the system in shaping a student’s abilities,

61 Available at http://www.isna.gob.sv/ISNA/administrador/components/com_docestandar/upload/documentos/Politica%20Nacional%20de%20la%20Niez%20y%20Adolescencia.pdf

62 Available at: https://issuu.com/presidenciasv/docs/plan_el_salvador_seguro2015

63 Available at: http://www.mined.gob.sv/jdownloads/Institucional/Plan_El_Salvador_Educado.compressed.pdf

and how the current state of the system helps or hinders the student’s journey. The journey passes through six different challenges, the first being achieving a violence-free school which is the mainstay of prevention in the country.

Goals	Coverage	Institution Responsible
<p>Progressively support school environments that are comprehensive, inclusive, gender-balanced, safe, comfortable, and which offer universal access to the educational community, which provide the conditions essential for quality education, violence prevention, promotion of equality, participation, and healthy coexistence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved surroundings and security environments in communities and educational centres, and reduced incidence of crime and violence levels in the educational as well as the broader community. • Strengthened families in order to fulfil their role in positive childrearing, based on good treatment and discipline with a focus on rights. • Strengthened teachers’ pedagogical skills in order to create a harmonious, socially cohesive environment. • Broadened curricular and extra-curricular offerings for comprehensive education. 	National	National Education Council

“Evidence-based Information Management on Citizen Security in Central America and the Dominican Republic” (INFOSEGURA) Project

Goals	Coverage	Implementing agency
<p>to improve the quality of information on citizen security in the region, promote its analysis and use as an input for public policy, and increase regional coordination and collaboration in public strategies for citizen security. The final impact of reducing violence and improving citizen security and coexistence in Central America is proposed in its theory of change.</p>	National	UNDP
<p><u>Donor:</u> United States Agency for International Development (USAID) <u>Budget</u> for El Salvador (2018–2020): \$1,500,000 USD. Complementarity with the Spotlight Initiative: the foundations have been laid to begin improving data on violence against women and establishing the main tools for the dissemination of information, namely the Report on Violence Against Women from the MJSP and Security, the first survey on violence against women and the information subsystem on violence against women.</p>		

“Women and Municipal Policies Supporting Equality and the Elimination of Violence in El Salvador” Project

Goals	Coverage	Implementing agency
<p>This project focuses its efforts on promoting the municipal equality agendas for effective and sustained compliance with national and international legislation for the protection of women’s human rights at the local level. The first phase of the Project ended in 2016 and it is expected to develop the second phase called: Women and Municipal Policies</p>	National, with an emphasis on seven municipalities: Puerto de La Libertad, Santa	UN Women



Supporting Equality and the Elimination of Violence in El Salvador, with support from the Basque Cooperation Agency.	Tecla, San Salvador, Zaragoza, Mejicanos, Ciudad Delgado, Cuscatancingo.	
<p><u>Donor:</u> Basque Agency for Development <u>Budget:</u> \$350,000 USD <u>Complementarity with the Spotlight Initiative:</u> within the framework of the project, actions to prevent violence against women that apply to all municipalities will be developed with ISDEMU and will complement those developed by the SI. Specific actions will also be carried out in the municipality of San Salvador, which is one of the municipalities selected by the SI.</p>		

Project: Institutional Strengthening of the National Civil Police (PNC)

Goals	Coverage	Implementing agency
Since 2011, UN Women has promoted, together with the PNC, the creation of UNIMUJER, a specialized care model for women that belong to the Citizens Affairs Office (ODAC). This effort has enabled the creation of around 30 UNIMUJER offices to date. In addition, technical assistance and backing has been provided in the preparation and approval of the Protocol to face violence and gender discrimination against women within the PNC and for the preparation of care guidelines and training processes for around 100 PNC agents who provide care at UNIMUJER-ODAC related to human rights, procedures, and regulations for care and case referral.	National	UN Women
<p><u>Donor:</u> own resources <u>Budget:</u> \$250,000 USD <u>Complementarity with the Spotlight Initiative:</u> The SI will continue supporting the creation of new UNIMUJER offices and strengthening those located in the selected municipalities since — according to DIGESTYC’s violence against women survey — UNIMUJER is the primary institution that women go to in search of support when faced with situations of violence.</p>		

Project: “Support Services for the Implementation of MINED’s Gender Equity and Equality Policy”

Goals	Coverage	Implementing agency
Classified as technical assistance, UN Women in partnership with the Central American University (UCA), and under the coordination of the Fomilenio II Programme and MINED, began the project in January 2018 with the goal of supporting the implementation MINED’s Gender Equity and Equality policy, an effort that aims for a progressive rollout at a national level, working with 45 Integrated Full-Time Inclusive School Systems (SI-EITP).	National, with an emphasis on departments in the coastal area: Ahuachapán, La Libertad, La Paz, La Unión, San Miguel, San Salvador and Usulután.	UN Women together with José Simeón Cañas Central American University (UCA)
<p><u>Donor:</u> FOMILENIO II <u>Budget:</u> \$900,000 USD <u>Complementarity with the Spotlight Initiative:</u> they are designing and executing teacher training programmes on gender equality, which includes prevention and eradication of violence against</p>		

women and girls in schools and communities. Additionally, they hope to implement equality plans in education centres and create events in the educational community, which includes students, parents, and other people responsible for the family.

Support to prepare for the 2018–2020 Consensus Agenda of the Women’s Parliamentary Group

Goals	Coverage	Implementing agency
Lay the foundation to continue the process of strengthening the work of the Women’s Parliamentary Group and its consensus agenda in support of gender equality and women’s empowerment, in view of the formation of the next legislature and its political work agenda in support of women’s rights	National	UN Women in partnership with UNDP and other cooperation agencies
<p><u>Donor:</u> own funds. <u>Complementarity with the Spotlight Initiative:</u> it accompanies processes of legal reform to strengthen the protection of women against discrimination, while also contributing to strengthening the skills of all the legislative commissions to include the gender focus when designing and analysing bills.</p>		

Joint Peace Programme for the Post-Conflict Generation

Goals	Coverage	Implementing agency
Strengthen and consolidate care and protection mechanisms for people affected by different manifestations of violence by developing skills, thus helping to close the cycles that encourage, breed, and maintain violent behaviour and challenge the consolidation of peace and the establishment of a sustainable development agenda.	National	UNDP
<p><u>Donor:</u> United Nations Fund for Peace Consolidation Budget: \$2,272,181 USD <u>Complementarity with the Spotlight Initiative:</u> prevent institutional gender violence and strengthen institutional skills to fulfil internal and external control roles, investigation of violent acts by security and legal institutions.</p>		

Tri-National Project for Resilience and Social Cohesion in Northern Central America

Goals	Coverage	Implementing agency
to strengthen the response to the urgent demands of returning migrants, as well as to contribute to strengthening citizen security policies to make them more comprehensive and improve the inter- and intra-institutional and sectoral coordination required for their implementation.	National	UNDP
<p><u>Donor:</u> United Nations Fund for Peace Consolidation <u>Budget:</u> UNDP: \$353,500 USD / total: 727,818.70 USD <u>Complementarity with the Spotlight Initiative:</u> facilitation of political dialogue and multi-actor coordination for the design of public policies in key areas related to citizen security and violence prevention.</p>		

Consistency with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and other Programmes in the United Nations System in El Salvador

Spotlight aligns with the UNDAF in three of its five results. However, it is important to note that in 2019, the new form will be created, which will be a great opportunity to ensure the full integration of the objective principles and indicators of the Spotlight Initiative, and its relationship with SDGs.

- DEVELOPMENT IMPACT 5: Women and men live in more secure environments under equitable and egalitarian power relationships and with access to justice.
- DEVELOPMENT IMPACT 1: The population has better universal and equitable coverage and access to quality basic goods and services.
- DEVELOPMENT IMPACT 3: El Salvador has a new essential consensus in the country that enable the population and vulnerable and excluded people to fully exercise their rights.

Also, as previously stated in the governance and coordination structure of the program, the relationship of the program with those Inter-agency Working Groups (IAWG) with which it has the most programmatic relationship has been foreseen, in order to ensure consistency, as well as to maximize the impact from the set of initiatives.

Consistency with European Union Programmes in El Salvador

As part of the planned detail mapping of ongoing programmes during the inception phase of the Spotlight Initiative CP, to assure avoiding duplication or overlaps, special priority would be given to those being implemented by the EU member states.

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Programme's Monitoring and Evaluation System will have the following characteristics:

- Contribute to successful management, providing timely and quality information for decision-making.
- Clearly show the Programme's objectives and strategies, thus being a mechanism of communication and common understanding among participants.
- Generate the basis for knowledge management and facilitate the identification of success factors and lessons learned.
- Involve different interest groups in contributing toward accountability.

The monitoring will allow for follow-up on planned actions and the evaluation will provide an assessment of the Programme, considering the impact and the result on the target groups and agents of change with criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability. The evaluations will be external, with both an intermediate and a final one foreseen. The evaluations will be conducted based on the theory of change, the key issue being the identification of the aspects that worked and those that did not work, in addition to verification of the causes.



The Monitoring and Evaluation System will be overseen by a Monitoring Unit, affiliated with the Resident Coordinator's Office. This Unit will have a person in charge who will work in coordination with the focal points for monitoring to be designated by each of the receiving agencies (UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP). Its primary roles will be designing documents for the recording and systematization of information, geared toward Agencies, the consolidation of information for indicator follow-up, collaboration in the task of requesting information from public institutions, civil society organizations, and others, facilitating progress reports and accountability before the different instances of the Programme's governance structure.

One of this Unit's first actions will be to design the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, together with the RUNOs, and strategic Programme partners (EU and GOES). This Plan will contain the indicator file: indicators (that are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and with a deadline), base values, disaggregated to the highest possible level (i.e., age, occupation, department and municipality of the victim and sex and relationship of victimiser, disability, gender identity and sexual orientation, among others), as well as those responsible for collecting the information and meeting deadlines. It will also address preparing the Programme's baseline together with the RUNOs.

Special attention will be paid to monitoring the intersectionality of discrimination and the specific characteristics of women during their life cycle. The affirmative actions suggested for these population groups will be followed up. It will also be proposed that a set of descriptors be added to the indicators in order to facilitate their monitoring in drafting policies and laws, institutional capacities, communication proposals for development and programmes aimed at changing cultural standards and patterns, in essential services and data, as well as engagement and empowerment of the groups representing them. It will also be part of the M&E Plan.

XI. INNOVATION

The Spotlight Initiative offers an important platform for the creation of a national and innovative movement against femicide. The programme will foster bringing new responses to a phenomenon that has been impossible to control through traditional interventions and technologies. Each implementing agency is committed to develop several innovations — at least two — during the first phase of the programme. Under the leadership of the Office of the Resident Coordinator (RC) and the programme coordination unit, this effort will be accompanied by an organization technically specialized in fostering and disseminating innovations, to ensure an independent and professional backing of the innovation strategy.

Innovation refers to the need to build intervention and management models that can provide a response to major social challenges in a more efficient, effective, and sustainable way, specifically and within the context of the Programme, to reduce femicide and femicidal violence, as well as all forms of violence against women and girls. It involves rethinking strategies both at the programmatic and operational levels, including organizational structure, activity planning, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes and resources to develop, implement, review, and transform the Programme.

Innovation does not occur by itself. It must be systematically managed, fueled and controlled. Its impacts should generate new learnings; therefore, it will also be associated with monitoring, but especially with the programme's knowledge management. To that effect, the most innovative practices will be documented throughout the programme in such a way that when it is over, there will be enough information available to understand what works and what does not, as well as the reasons



in either case. Its monitoring and documentation will be aimed at the creation of knowledge and ideas which may give way to the development of new solutions to issues related to femicide and femicidal violence, to be scaled up.

However, it is acknowledged that the country-level Agencies' limited experience in innovation, as well as that of state and non-state officials, requires the drafting of an innovation management system and strategy during the life of the Programme, that can answer the following questions:

- How can better opportunities for women and girls facing violence be created, with an emphasis on the groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination?
- How to detect what works and scale it up more quickly, without leaving anyone behind?
- How to encourage individuals in public, private and civil society institutions to be more proactive?

Programmatic Innovation

Programmatic Innovation is understood as a relevant instrument, which may substantially contribute to the success of the Programme. This innovation is related to knowledge quality and management.

In general, the Programme promotes collaborative social innovation as the strategy underlying every intervention. The starting point is the recognition of the opportunities generated by multi-stakeholder initiatives (i.e. public, private, and civil society actors) in the creation of shared value, when joining forces to respond to a common challenge. Likewise, the opportunities of civil society and private sector organizations are enhanced to reach broader audiences. Technology and social network opportunities are also enhanced, connecting more and more people and groups, while also providing more support and visibility at the global level.

Within the framework of programming, support has been provided for the development of activities that promote the use of technology as a tool that facilitates and streamlines processes, as well as access, processing, and dissemination of information:

- Implementation of social communication strategies for development
- Implementation of innovative methods of social auditing to design, monitor, and assess service quality and delivery, and influence public policies at the national and local level.
- Awareness and promotion of reporting and access to justice using technology, other innovative and educational means in prioritized municipalities, encouraging participation from local actors in their design
- Support the use of technologies in the investigation of cases related to femicidal violence.
- Installation of the “Si Protejo” system of identification, warning and referral of girls and adolescents at risk or in need of protection and early warning mechanism of school dropout, and dissemination of the “Hablá conmigo 123” helpline in prioritized municipalities,
- Implementation of an emergency button for women and girls who may require an immediate police protection intervention, based on best practices.
- use of digital apps and information on the location of essential services to disseminate information on access to quality services for women of all ages Use of digital platforms for the dissemination of training capsules.
- Calls for proposals and annual awards to the media, which promote best practices in handling information on sexual violence, femicidal violence and gender identity

Support for the creation of territory-level intervention models — which may allow for the implementation of more efficient, effective, sustainable, and scalable responses for the eradication of femicide and femicidal violence — is also included.

On the other hand, it will support the consolidation and scaling of existing strategies or models, such as the Ciudad Mujer comprehensive care model in prioritized municipalities, including Ciudad Mujer Comunitaria and Ciudad Mujer Joven, or scaling of the Specialized Care Units for Women in Situations of Violence model (UNIMUJERES-ODAC).

Finally, throughout the Programme's implementation, and based on the principle of leaving no one behind, the team of Agencies proposes to explore the following:

- Design a system for programmatic identification and management of innovation with the needed elements, which may also include unforeseen changes or results with potential for innovation;
- Develop a portfolio of innovative experiences in combatting violence against women and girls that confront intersectional discrimination and femicide, to be introduced and modified, which will be comprised of national and international experiences, and which meets best practice criteria;
- Promote training in appropriate innovation methodologies for both internal and external audiences which address different issues faced by certain groups of women and girls.

Operational Innovation

Operational innovation refers to management focused on improving processes or creating new ones that may provide a more effective, efficient solution in implementing the Programme. It is based on a new way of working together, based on cooperation, collaboration, and new forms of leadership. Its goal is to connect common practices and guide them to maximize efficacy and efficiency.

The programme will be carried out under a framework that joins the receiving agencies, led by the Resident Coordinator, evaluated by UN Women, and with the support of Inter-Agency Groups. Under this leadership, management focused on operational innovation will be encouraged, aligning strategically with all parties, promoting leadership within each of them, promoting openness to innovation and to a culture that empowers multidisciplinary workgroups.

One of the innovative elements of this framework is that different agencies share the responsibility of implementing and monitoring the programme, as well as knowledge co-management.

XII. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The Country Programme recognizes the fundamental role that knowledge management plays in eradicating femicide and femicidal violence. Recognized as a key tool for innovation to re-establish best practices and scale models, it foresees realignment of strategies in view of evidence, identification and analysis of learning, and identification of what does and does not work in eliminating femicide.

It is based on the common understanding that knowledge is a process of on-going transformation within people, institutions and organizations, and that learnings must receive feedback in practice.

Knowledge management is linked to monitoring and innovation; it requires documentation of the main steps, with participation from all people involved in different phases and activities. In this way, a knowledge base is established from the start, and it can be enriched on an on-going basis throughout the life of the Programme. Likewise, spaces for exchanging and debating ideas will be nurtured. This will allow for the identification of strengths, achievements, weaknesses, challenges, and errors not to be re-committed, considering aspects of the local and national context in which it is implemented. Additionally, it will determine to what extent the methodologies implemented are relevant to the changes being pursued, as well as recognizing and valuing opinions on the project — as well as its significance — among different interest groups.

Within this framework, the creation and development of a research agenda will be encouraged, to accompany the implementation of the Programme, collaborate on documentation regarding the theory of change, and contribute to identifying evidence about the hypothesis posited by said theory. This shall be done alongside civil society organizations, including universities and think tanks.

XIII. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Communication and visibility at a national and regional level will be aligned with the Spotlight Initiative's global plan for visibility and communication, which blends EU and UN guidelines.

It will be implemented through the UN's Resident Coordinator's Office and the UN receiving agencies, aiming to fulfil the following chief objectives: influence a change in attitudes, raise awareness about measures to combat femicide in the country, and increase the visibility of the work being done.

Necessary alliances with partners specialized in communications related to development and social change and behaviour will be built, including United Nations System Agencies, the EU, media outlets, civil society, and other stakeholders.

A communications roadmap will be established⁶⁴ to show what, how, and when to communicate, and to whom. Communications products will document, in various formats, all aspects that contribute to meeting goals and establishing links with SDGs. Various means of communication will be used to disseminate them: websites, blogs and social networks, newspapers, radio, TV, etc. Messages will promote empowerment and change to erroneous ideas among the public that perpetuate stereotypes and violence against women and girls.

The programme's visual identity components shall follow the instructions of the communication guidelines of Gender Spotlight.

⁶⁴ A Communications and Visibility plan appears in an Annex.



TABLE 3 : BUDGETS – see excel document attached.

Table 3 A – WORK PLAN

Table 3 B – BUDGET BY UNDG CATEGORY

Table 3 C – BUDGET BY OUTCOME

Table 3 D – ADVANCE PRE-FUNDING

XIV. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Multi-stakeholder participation in the programme’s development progress within the country

Consultation 1: First Multi-Partner Summit

Date held: Tuesday, May 29, 2018

Name of the organization/institution	Name and role of the person	Type of organization/institution
Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women	María Alvarado Xochitl Bendek Lorena Cuéllar Katy Mejía Janine Osorio Andrea Urbina Margarita Fernández Maritza Zelaya	Public
Ministry of Justice and Public Safety	Tamara Quintanilla Erick Alexander Barahona	Public
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Nelly Valladares Daniela Flores Ana Vasquez	Public
Office of the Attorney General of the Republic	Zenaida Rivera Rocío M. García Ana Graciela Sagastumo Doris M. Flores	Public
National Judiciary Council	Karla Romero R.	Public
Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Planning	Julia Maritza Villalobos Carlos Portillo	Public
National Civil Police	Beita Angélica Pérez de Arias Cesar Orlando Zamora Elena H.	Public
Ministry of Education	Yeny Rivas Medrano Judith Velásquez	Public



Name of the organization/institution	Name and role of the person	Type of organization/institution
	Lidia Morán	
Ministry of Health	Silvia Matus Emperatriz Crespín Dilma Chacón	Public
Technical Secretariat and Presidential Planning Office	Karen Vega	Public
Secretariat for Social Inclusion	Antonia Hernández Angelica Cuadra Matilde G. Hernández	Public
National Youth Institute	Carolina Morán Silvia Pedraza	Public
Salvadoran Institute for the Comprehensive Advancement of Children and Adolescents	Margarita de B.	Public
Ministry of Employment and Social Security	Carla Abrego	Public
National Council on Comprehensive Care for People with Disabilities	Cecilia Edith Jiménez	Public
National Council for Children and Adolescents	Carolina M.	Public
Legislature	Aracelly B. Bayona Blanca Rosa Vides Alicia Nerio Ana M. Larrave	Public
Supreme Court of Justice	Claudia K. Ana Mercedes Reyes	Public
Ministry of Economy	Xochitl Angel	Public
Violence Tribunal, San Salvador	Amelia Carolina Velásquez	
OXFAM	Ever Mozaniego Melisa Guevara Iván M.	Civil Society Organization
FESPAD	Michelle Orellana	Civil Society Organization
MASPAZ	Elmer Orlando Gómez Benjamin Bonilla	Civil Society Organization
ADS/PRO-FAMILIA	Liliam Meléndez de Franco	Civil Society Organization
CONAMUS	Isabel Capes	Civil Society Organization
MT	Ingrid Palacios	Civil Society Organization
UNDP	Ixchel Perez Marta Drago Xenia Díaz	United Nations System



Name of the organization/institution	Name and role of the person	Type of organization/institution
MSM	Ana Isabel López Yesenia Marlene Z. García	Civil Society Organization
LAS MÉLIDAS	Mayra Ramos Sosa Azucena O. Karen Mirella Rivas María D. G.	Civil Society Organization
ADESCO	Claudia Roxana Ascencio	Civil Society Organization
LIQUIDAMBAR	Rosa A. Ramos	Civil Society Organization
UNHCR	Michelle Labrada	Development cooperation
AECID	Cristina Aldama	Development cooperation
SPANISH EMBASSY	Federico Torres	Development cooperation
FRENCH EMBASSY	Laura Marjanovic	Development cooperation
IDB	Nidic Hidyu	Development cooperation
GIZ	Manuel Novoa	Development cooperation
Democracia Salvadoreña	Carmen Elena López Cruz	Civil Society Organization
Technological University of El Salvador	Camila Calles Elsa Ramos Diana Navarro Ana de Mendoza	University
ASMUJERES	Mirna Argueta	Civil Society Organization
Plan Internacional	Claudia López Carmen Elena Alemán	Civil Society Organization
PMA	Andrew S. Elia Martinez Marco Selva	Development cooperation
UNODC	Vida Gómez Asturias	Development cooperation
ASPRODE	Xenia Marroquín	Civil Society Organization
Women Wholesalers' Group - UN	Marta Benavides	Civil Society Organization
ORMUSA	Karen Georgina Aldana	Civil Society Organization
University of El Salvador	Andrea Marcela Recinos	University
AMT	Janette Burgos Cruz	Civil Society Organization



Name of the organization/institution	Name and role of the person	Type of organization/institution
Jóvenes Voceros DSDR	Kyla Cáceres	Civil Society Organization
UNHCR	Elisa Carlacei	Development cooperation
Cooperation from Luxembourg	Denis Pigst	Development cooperation
Enlaces por la sustentabilidad	César Artiga	Civil Society Organization
IOM	Cecilia Ramírez	Development cooperation
José Simeón Cañas Central American University	Mercedes Rodríguez Burgos	University
AMSATI	María Elva Roxana Sandoval	Civil Society Organization
ORMUSA	María Bolaños	Civil Society Organization
PAHO/OMS	Carlos R. Garcia	Development cooperation
ICW El Salvador Chapter	Guadalupe de Castaneda	Civil Society Organization
AMAID	Sandra Vásquez P. Armida Guzmán	Civil Society Organization
UNOPS	Alexandra K.	Development cooperation
UNFPA	Adelene Zelada	Development cooperation
UNDP	Rafael Pleitez	Development cooperation
Women's Wing, ARENA	Patricia Vásquez	Political party
IDHUCA	Katia López	Research institute
CEMUJER	Claudia Guirola	Civil Society Organization

Consultation 2: Women's and feminist organizations

Organization type: Civil society

Consultation date: Thursday, May 24, 2018

Major recommendations:

- Assess implementation of the LEIV and the legal framework related to violence against women, and carry out reforms.
- Review the criminal justice policy that guides investigations by the Attorney General's Office, taking into consideration the mainstreaming of gender and life cycle.
- Develop the inter-institutional protocol for investigations within the framework of the Criminal Prosecution Policy so that it can be implemented.
- Furnish resources to implement the national plan for comprehensive, inter-institutional support for women and girls who are victims of violence; operating rules and regulations for implementation, linked to other strategies such as the National Transversal Plan for the Prevention of Child and Teen Pregnancy.

- Encourage representation on the part of civil society within high-level inter-institutional, inter-sector dialogue in order to reach political agreements on legal reforms and public policy. This is linked to existing spaces for dialogue and policies about citizen safety and peaceful coexistence, as well as about violence against women and girls.
- Involve other actors who have not traditionally been part of the discussion, such as faith-based organisations, in order to truly reach all of society.
- Move forward in aligning institutional instruments with internal planning processes: policies, plans, protocols, guidelines, instructions, manuals, etc. for internal planning processes.
- Move toward a specialised justice system in accordance with the incidence table regarding data on violence against women. 3. Create a team for tracking legal measures regarding protection and resolution.
- Offer resources and technical support for the use of digital tools in order to disseminate information on human rights and early warnings and thus provide effective services.
- Empower victim support organizations, which help to break the silence among women.
- Strengthen not only institutions having to do with security and justice, but also other institutions such as education and health, local legal committees, and other relevant institutions.
- Take trans women into account in femicide statistics, and disaggregate numbers based on sexual orientation.
- Collaboration between institutions; sharing of information and protocols; naming of points of contact; open information systems.
- Create and strengthen follow-up mechanisms; indicators that allow for measuring the execution and impact of protective mechanisms and risk factors associated with violence against women throughout their life cycles, in accordance with the skill set of each institution.
- Support the development of actions for the Pregnancy Prevention Strategy.

Participation

Name of the organization/institution	Name and role of the person
LAS DIGNAS	Mercedes Rafael, Coordinator
ORMUSA	Karen Aldana, Technical Specialist
Las Méridas	Delia Cornejo Karen Mirella Rivas Escobar
Feminist Collective for Local Development	Morena Herrera, Coordinator
Prudencia Ayala Feminist Committee	América Romualdo, Coordinator
ASMUJER	Mirna Elizabeth Argueta, Executive Director
COMCAVIS- Trans	Nahomy Salazar
Salvadoran Women's Movement (MSM)	Ana Ruth Orellana, Managing Director
AMSATI (Association of Women Farmers Working the Land)	María Elva Gonzales
National Coordinator for Salvadoran Women (CONAMUS)	Isabel Payes
Foundation for Development of Women and Society (FUNDEMUSA)	Alma Benítez de Canales, Vice-President
Centre for Breastfeeding Support (CALMA)	Geraldine García Xiomara Geraldina Torres



Name of the organization/institution	Name and role of the person
Norma Virginia Guirola de Herrera Centre for Women's Studies (CEMUJER)	Yolanda Guirola, Secretary of the Board of Trustees
Citizens for the Decriminalization of Therapeutic, Ethical, and Eugenic Abortion	Sara García
Lesbian Women's Space (ESMULES)	Andrea Ayala, Executive Director
Orquídeas del Mar	Haydee Elizabeth Laínez Cabrera
Mujeres Liquidambar	Rosa Alma Ramos
Salvadoran Women Lawyers' Association	Ismenia Méndez, Executive Director

Consultation 3: Other Civil Society Organizations

Organization type: Civil society

Consultation date: Wednesday, May 30, 2018

Major recommendations:

- Build collaborative processes within society. Laws are functional when there is a social movement behind them.
- Promote a more collaborative approach to problems, overcoming social apathy.
- As a primary challenge, address masculine violence in society, calling for the creation of public policy designed to construct non-toxic, non-violent masculinities.
- Implement actions that will empower women and girls.
- Promote unified standards among organizations offering essential services.
- Use technology as a tool in the fight against impunity.
- Raise awareness about behaviour at home and relate it to parenting.
- Seek alternative means of reaching families, through media, businesses, and in society in general, without investing large sums in campaigns whose impact is minimal.
- Establish a mechanism for violence prevention training for media outlets.
- Move funds from the State to civil society organizations, so that they can assess accountability over all services related to femicide.

Participation

Name of the organization/institution	Name and role of the person
Médicos del Mundo España	Cristóbal Ayllón
MASPAZ	Elmer Gómez
OXFAM	Ever Mazariego
Salvadoran Youth Platform	Keyla Cáceres y Bryan Varela
Bartolomé de las Casas Foundation	Larry José Madrigal
ADS(PROFAMILIA)	Lilian de Franco
ICW - El Salvador Chapter	María Guadalupe Álvarez Castaneda
FESPAD	Saúl Baños



Name of the organization/institution	Name and role of the person
EDUCO	Alicia Ávila
Plan Internacional	Adolfo Vidal
UES	Fernando Medrano
ALFALIT	Tomasita Moran de Montano
FUNDAQUI	Kenny Elizabeth Rosales
Assoc. MTS LIQUIDAMBAR	Rosa Alma Ramos
Mobby Dick Theater	Rosario Ríos
Bartolomé de las Casas Centre Foundation	Cristopher Colindres
MASPAZ	Benjamin Bonilla

Consultation 4: State Institutions

Organization type: Public sector

Consultation date: Friday, June 1, 2018

Major recommendations:

- Collate and support all efforts already in process, without starting from zero.
- Assess the LEIV, review and propose Penal Code reform to ensure alignment between instruments and international standards regarding women's human rights (MESEVIC, Belem do Pará, CEDAW).
- Promote laws and policies regarding sexual and reproductive health, including comprehensive sexuality education.
- Support the development of the National Action Plan for a Femicide Prevention Strategy.
- Implement the National Cross-Sector Strategy to Prevent Pregnancy in Girls and Adolescents.
- Train operators within the security and justice systems on how to process cases of violence against women and girls, with emphasis on femicidal violence.
- Support the development of the new national committee within the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic's National Directorate for Women, Children, Adolescents, LGBTI and Vulnerable Groups, specializing in femicides through the National Women's Committee.
- Strengthen and provide resources for specialized courts.
- Strengthen Justices of the Peace at the territorial level.
- Provide tools for implementing essential services.
- Fortify protection systems and service providers at the local level.
- Provide teams and tools to security and justice institutions so they can attend to cases.
- Bolster existing models which are considered to be successful: UNIMUJER, CENI, Ciudad Mujer, Support Units for Victims of Violence
- Support the Specialized Technical Commission at ISDEMU, as a mechanism for inter-institutional coordination on femicide and femicidal violence.
- Support the security and justice sectors in implementing a single record system.
- Strengthen mechanisms for coordination within the National System for Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents.
- Promote local spaces for coordination and advocacy for the rights of women and girls, without creating new ones.
- Continue to develop programmes on violence prevention as well as protection and care of girls and adolescents, which provide information and training for families.
- Develop and implement programmes about non-toxic masculinities.
- Along with civil society organizations, pursue research agendas that allow for deeper study of the reasons why women do not report incidents, and attacker profiles, among other topics.



Participation

Name of the organization/institution	Name and role of the person
Ministry of Education	Tania Camila Rosa Nelly Valladares Lidia Moran
Office of the Attorney General of the Republic	Doris Luz Rivas Galindo Amelia Carolina Velásquez Noris Flores
National Council for Children and Adolescents	Ana Graciela Sagastume Zaira Navas María Dolores González
National Youth Institute	Silvia Pedraza
Secretariat for Social Inclusion	Antonia Hernández Angélica Cuadra
Technical Secretariat and Planning Office	Patricia Flores
Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women	Xochitl Bendek Andrea Urbina María Elena Alvarado A. Maritza Edibel H. Guevara
Attorney's Office for the Defense of Human Rights	Raquel Caballero de Guevara
Office of the Procurator General of the Republic	Sonia Cortez de Madriz
Salvadoran Social Security Institute	Armando H. Lucha
Ministry of Education	Yeny Rivas Medrano
Ministry of Employment and Social Security	Ana Yanci García Herrera
Ministry of Agriculture and Farming	Morena Melany López
Ministry of Economy	Elena Marisol Gómez
Ministry of Public Works	Lourdes Parada
Supreme Court of Justice	Glenda Yamileth Baires Escobar
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Gilda Murillo
National Youth Institute	Carolina Margarita Moran
Ministry of Health	Margarita de Serrano
National Civil Police	Jaime Atilio Chinchilla

Consultation 5: Second Multi-Partner Summit

Date held: Wednesday, June 27, 2018

Name of the organization/institution	Name and role of the person	Type of organization/institution
EDUCO El Salvador	Katty Guadalupe Tobar Alicia Ávila	Civil Society Organization
MasPaz	Benjamin Bonilla	Civil Society Organization
Plan Internacional	Carmen Elena Alemán	Civil Society Organization



Name of the organization/institution	Name and role of the person	Type of organization/institution
	Anabell Amaya	
National Coordinator for Salvadoran Women (CONAMUS)	Isabel Payes	Civil Society Organization
Universidad Tecnológica	Ana Aguilés de Méndez Diana Barrera Melissa Campos	University
Organization of Salvadoran Women for Peace (ORMUSA)	Silvia Juárez	Civil Society Organization
AMSATI (Association of Women Farmers Working the Land)	Sonia Lidia Brito Joel Rojas Chilín María Elva González	Civil Society Organization
Liquidambar Association	Rosa Alma Ramos	Civil Society Organization
FLACSO El Salvador	Karla Chávez	Research
ICW El Salvador	Guadalupe de Castaneda	Civil Society Organization
Association of Municipalities in the Republic of El Salvador	Bessy Moreno	Union
Salvadoran Youth Platform	Kayla Cáceres	Civil Society Organization
University of El Salvador	José Danilo Ramírez Carlos David Flores	University
FUNDEMUSA	Julia Marta Cuellar	Civil Society Organization
ASMUJER	Roxana María Rodríguez	Civil Society Organization
OXFAM	Ana Kelly Rivera	Civil Society Organization
Bartolomé de las Casas Centre	Wilberto Tejada	Civil Society Organization
M.S.M. mujeres	Ana Isabel López Marcela Fernández	Civil Society Organization
Association	Mariela Moisa	Civil Society Organization
AMUCES	Verónica Rivas	Civil Society Organization
Ministry of Health	Vilma Chacón	Public
National Council for Children and Adolescents	Zaira Navas Andrea Mayeli	Public
National Youth Institute	Silvia Pedraza	Public
Presidential Secretariat	Clara Escamilla	Public
Ministry of Education	Yeni Rivas	Public
Ministry of Employment and Social Security	Ana Yancy García	Public
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Daniela Arlette Flores Ivett Sánchez Gilda Murillo Luis Nova Nelly Valladares	Public
Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Planning	Miguel Ángel Torres Carlos Portillo	Public
Ministry of Economy	Marisol Gómez	Public
DIGESTYC	Vilma Mejía	Public



Name of the organization/institution	Name and role of the person	Type of organization/institution
Office of the Attorney General of the Republic	Ana Graciela Sagastume	Public
Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women	Yanira Argueta Xochilt Bendeck Katy Mejía Andrea Urbina	Public
Ministry of Agriculture and Farming	Patricia Alfaro Mancía	Public
National Judiciary Council	Ana Mercedes Reyes Doris de Rivas Ana Zoila Cristales	Public
Ministry of Justice and Public Safety	Jenny G. Figueroa	Public
National Civil Police	Cesar Orlando Zamora Ángel Ever Manzano	Public
Salvadoran Social Security Institute	Armando H. Lucha	Public
UNHCR	Michelle Labrada	Development cooperation
Spanish Embassy	Mar Angarón	Development cooperation
UNDP	Laura Rivera Merino	Development cooperation
AECID	Cristina Aldama	Development cooperation
French Embassy	Laura Fajanovia	Development cooperation
FAO	Alan González Ingrid Saravia	Development cooperation

Technical Meeting with International Cooperation Agents

Consultation date: Friday, June 8, 2018

Name of the organization/institution	Name and role of the person
AICS - Italian Liaison	Martina Stelzig
KOICA	Soledad Barillas
AECID	Yolanda Villar
OEI	Luis Benjamín Cornejo
EU	Pierre Ivey Baulain Yolanda Cativo
Cooperation from Luxembourg	Denis Pigot

Technical Committee for Programme Design Assistance and Assessment

Name of the organization/institution	Name and role of the person	Field of Work
Delegation from the European Union in El Salvador	Alicia Louro, Additional Cooperation	Development cooperation
Technical Secretariat and Presidential Planning Office	Patricia Flores, Head of the Human Rights and Gender Unit	Human Rights and Gender
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Walter Torres Ana Mercedes Vásquez Daniela Flores	Development cooperation



Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women	Margarita Fernández, Technical Manager Xochitl Bendeck, President, National System for a Life Free from Violence Andrea Urbina, Engineer	Women's Rights
UN WOMEN	Miriam Bandes, Programme Specialist	Women's Rights
	Georgina Salvador, Technical Specialist	
UNICEF	Begoña Arellano, Deputy Representative	Children's Rights
UNFPA	Ondina Castillo, Officer for Gender and Youth	Sexual and Reproductive Rights
UNDP	Xenia Díaz, Gender Officer	Women's Rights
Resident Coordinator's Office	Sergio Aguiñada, Coordination Officer	Coordination

ANNEX 2 Communication and Visibility Plan

A- Objectives

1. Overall communication objectives

To position the Spotlight Initiative as a joint effort sphere in which the different sectors of society may participate and contribute to end violence against adult women, adolescents and girls.

To contribute to generate a social movement to end violence against adult women, adolescents and girls.

2. Target groups

- Female and male officers and public employees of the three branches of Government.
- Civil society: academia, community leaders and women, private company.
- International cooperation and diplomatic corps.
- Influencers (journalists, editors, artists).

3. Specific objectives for each target group, related to the action's objectives and the phases of the Country Programme cycle

- To encourage ownership by female and male public officers of the work aimed at promoting a life free of violence against women and non-discrimination.
- To add efforts, initiatives and communication strategies of all sectors of civil society for equality and the eradication of violence against women.
- To position Spotlight as an effective, comprehensive and inclusive initiative to eliminate violence against women, with international cooperation, the diplomatic corps and civil society.
- To position the Spotlight Initiative as a creative and innovative platform from which influencers may contribute to raise awareness in society about the need to eliminate violence against women.

B- Communication Activities

4. Main activities that will take place during the period covered by the communication and visibility plan:

- Digital strategy to link civil society groups and influencers, developed and implemented by a communications consultant to support the team of communicators from participating agencies and the Resident Coordinator's Office.
- Promotion and media outreach of the Spotlight Initiative and its results, directed toward influencers, public officials, international cooperation and civil society. Media relations and promotion will be directed by the communicators team of the receiving agencies and the Resident Coordinator's Office and implemented with a communications consultant.
- Identification and development of life stories about the impact of the Spotlight Initiative in people's lives to reach public officials, international cooperation, diplomatic corps and civil society. Life stories will be developed and produced by the communications consultant, under the supervision of the communicators team of the receiving agencies and the Resident Coordinator's Office.



- Below the Line (BTL) communication actions in communities where the Spotlight Initiative is being developed. These actions will reach community leaders and women from municipalities in which the Initiative will be implemented and will be planned by the communicators team of the receiving agencies and the Resident Coordinator's Office and implemented with a communications consultant.

5. Communication tools chosen

A. Digital strategy.

This will include how content will be generated for digital media, how they will be reinforced, the visibility criteria, partnerships that can be developed with communication media, influencers in social networks and social organizations who can add to the strategy, the connection with global spaces of digital communication and the connection with other strategies such as life stories, promotional materials and BTL actions in the communities. Digital communication spaces are inexpensive and allow us to reach a large part of our target audiences. Some tools available and to create are:

United Nations Web page in El Salvador

Social networks for the United Nations in El Salvador, the receiving agencies and the European Union.

e-Newsletter.

Other digital media or civil society spaces that can be linked to the Initiative.

b. Promotion and media outreach.

Printed and displayed promotional materials give the opportunity to have key, specific information about the initiative to disseminate it with the target audiences and to be used in workshops, exhibitions and other public or exhibition spaces to promote and position the initiative. Workshops and meetings with the press provide the opportunity to position the initiative and obtain favourable coverage for Spotlight and to raise awareness about the importance of eradicating femicide through the media. They also facilitate the development of partnerships to communicate through mass media without necessarily investing in advertising.

Displayed and printed.

Audio-visual

Workshops, meetings and other activities with journalists.

Social networks and other digital spaces.

C. Life stories.

Stories provide the opportunity to show concrete results of the initiative in the lives of women and their communities. The publication of these stories will be made through our digital media spaces and will strengthen the digital communication strategy, in addition to the alliances with radio and other means of communication developed from promotion and media outreach initiatives.

Radio productions

Text for social networks, website and electronic bulletins.

Partnerships with mass media to publish life stories.

BTL communication actions

This action seeks to contribute to community ownership of the issues that Spotlight promotes, as well as to position the initiative with the communities and local actors. It also seeks the involvement of society, particularly young people, in the promotion of gender equality. Travelling exhibitions of the work carried out by the community communication groups not only disseminate the contents and position Spotlight, but also raise awareness to the population, participants of the workshops and local actors.



Creative workshops for young people on community communication.
Travelling exhibitions in the communities of communication materials produced by young people in creative workshops (photographs, drawings and murals).
Digital media to publish the results of creative workshops.
Printed with materials produced in creative workshops, with lessons learned and best practices for knowledge management.

6. Completion of the communication objectives

Digital strategy. The results will be measured based on the following criteria:

- Number of publications on social networks
- Number of interactions with social network users and the nature of these interactions.
- Number of times the content is shared by social network users.
- Number of visits to notes published on the website.
- Number of e-mail addresses to which the electronic newsletter is sent.

Partnerships developed with influencers, the media and social organizations to share content.

- Promotion and media outreach. The criteria to measure will be:
- Amount of material on the Spotlight Initiative and its results distributed to key actors.
- Number of participants in workshops, exhibitions and other public events that receive the materials produced.
- Partnerships developed with the media for content dissemination.
- Number of journalists and media directors participating in workshops and meetings.
- Amount of content shared by the media based on the partnerships developed.
- Amount of news addressing the issue of femicide generated from encounters with the press.
- Amount of news in which the Spotlight Initiative or the actions carried out within its framework are mentioned.

Life stories:

- Number of stories produced.
- Radio productions that include the stories produced.
- Printed and digital publications that include the stories produced.

BTL communication actions:

- Number of young people participating in the creative workshops.
- Material produced by the young people in the workshops.
- Number of people participating in the travelling exhibitions.

7. Provisions for feedback (when applicable)

Give details of assessment forms or other means used to get feedback on the activity from participants.

C- Resources

8. Human Resources

- Person/days required to implement the communication activities
- Hiring a communications consultant to support the implementation of communication activities during the initiative's two years will be required, as well as hiring a designer for specific products: materials for social networks, promotional materials, visibility articles and publications or reports.



Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



ANNEX 3: Members of the Interim Reference Group

Name	Field of Work
Morena Herrera	Defender of women's human rights
América Romualdo	Defender of women's human rights
Silvia Juárez	Defender of women's human rights
Mariana Moisa	Defender of women's human rights
Bryan Varela	Defender of young people's human rights
Wilberto Tejada	Masculinities
Andrea Ayala	LGBTI rights
Rosa Alma Ramos	Sex workers' rights
Diana Barrera	Research and studies on gender and violence against women and girls
Andrea Mayeli Segura (childhood)	Rights for girls and boys
Verónica Alejandrina Rivas	Rights for the visually impaired
Alejandra de Sola (privately-owned business)	Corporate social responsibility and gender

ANNEX 4 - Experience offered by Recipient UN Organizations

UN Women

Experience in Programme Areas	Responsible partners
<p>Economic empowerment UNW has supported the creation of a credit bank for the most vulnerable women, with a special focus on women who are victims of violence.</p> <p>Strengthening the National Civil Police Furnished and opened 3 UNIMUJER-ODAC offices in the municipality of Zaragoza, Santa Ana, and Izalco. Trained PNC officers who serve in the specialized offices. Eighteen days of training were provided on topics related to human rights, procedures, and standards for support and referrals.</p> <p>Development and approval of the protocol on addressing gender-based violence and discrimination against women within the National Civil Police (PNC). Technical assistance in developing and distributing a Protocol for Police as Human Rights Defenders, in collaboration with the Feminist Collective for Local Development, which is a very important initiative for protecting human rights within the police corps. This has to do with providing technical assistance in developing and distributing a Protocol for Police as Human Rights Defenders.</p> <p>Strengthening the Supreme Court of Justice The office has provided support by means of technical assistance in developing a situational diagnostic regarding gender and an internal protocol on addressing violence against women within the Supreme Court of Justice.</p>	<p><i>Ciudad Mujer</i> Programme, Secretariat for Social Inclusion, ISDEMU, El Salvador Development Bank (<i>Banco de Desarrollo de El Salvador, Badesal</i>) National Civil Police, Organization of Salvadoran Women for Peace (<i>Organización de Mujeres Salvadoreñas por la Paz, ORMUSA</i>), <i>Colectiva Feminista</i>, Human Rights Women Defenders Network of the National Civil Police (PNC) Supreme Court of Justice GPM, UNICEF, UNFPA National Civil Police, Organization of Salvadoran Women for Peace (<i>Organización de Mujeres Salvadoreñas por la Paz, ORMUSA</i>), <i>Colectiva Feminista</i>, Human Rights Women Defenders Network of the National Civil Police (PNC) Supreme Court of Justice Legislature, GPM</p>



<p>In 2017, the national UN Women office provided technical support to the Supreme Court of Justice within the framework of implementing Specialized Courts for a life free from violence for women, by reviewing and updating the forms used by interdisciplinary court teams. This represents a meaningful advance within the framework of the implementation of the Special Comprehensive Law on lives free of violence against women.</p> <p>Eliminating exceptions: Abolition of child marriage UNW supported the Elimination of Child Marriage</p> <p>Technical assistance for the development and distribution of a Protocol for Police as Human Rights Defenders, in partnership with the organization <i>Colectiva Feminista</i> for Local Development</p> <p>Strengthening the Supreme Court of Justice The office has provided support through the technical assistance in the drafting of the gender-focused <i>situational diagnosis</i> and the <i>internal protocol on addressing violence against women</i> within the Supreme Court of Justice; technical assistance for the establishment of Specialized Courts aimed at a violence-free life for women, review and updating of the forms used by the Courts' interdisciplinary teams.</p> <p>Political Engagement At the municipal level, continuous training processes have been facilitated with female councilors, trustees, mayors, municipal officials, and key staff.</p> <p>FOMILENIO Implementation of the Gender Equity and Equality Policy of the Ministry of Gender Education</p> <p>Executive Technical Unit of the Justice Sector (UTE) Gender-sensitive budgets</p>	<p>Women's Parliamentary Group Ministry of Education Ministry of Finance Ministry of Justice Executive Technical Unit of the Justice Sector</p>
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UNFPA

Experience in Programme Areas	Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for the implementation of the Special and Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence against Women. As from the coming into force of the law (2012), UNFPA has focused itself in contributing to the strengthening of the national (government and civil society) capacities by facilitating the design and start-up of public policy instruments such as: a) National Policy for Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence; b) Foster Home Guidelines; c) Guidelines for the Accreditation of Specialized Institutional Care Units for Women Facing Violence; d) Protocol for Action in Addressing Sexual Violence in Educational Communities of El Salvador; e) Design of the National System for the Care of Women Facing Violence; f) Design and start-up of the National Sub-System for Data, Statistics and Information on Violence Against Women; g) Protocol for Action in cases of sexual abuse and harassment in 	<p>ISDEMU, MINSAL, MINED, CONNA, ISNA, DIGESTYC, Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, PNC, Office of the Procurator General of the Republic, National Counsel for the Defence of Human Rights (<i>Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos</i>, PDDH), IML, <i>Ciudad Mujer</i>, women's organizations, civil society organizations, Universities, Youth Networks, and Organizations working with men.</p>



the educational community, a version for teachers and adolescents. Story: “Your voice is powerful” (*Tu voz tiene poder*); h) Design of a Specialized Care Plan for girls and adolescents facing sexual violence; i) Creation of Inter-Institutional Networks for the comprehensive care of sexual violence victims.

- **Provide Equipment to Specialized Institutional Care Units for Women facing violence (UIAEM)**

UNFPA has contributed to the adaptation and equipment of UIAEMs in the health sector (Tertiary Hospitals), in the Justice sector: Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, Supreme Court of Justice, and National Civil Police. It has also contributed to the adaptation and equipment of Gesell chamber and trained the courts’ multi-disciplinary teams in the appropriate use of this resource.

- **Specialized Training for the comprehensive care of women and girls facing violence, focused on sexual violence.**

In this area, UNFPA has contributed to the design of a university level Specialized Diploma, training trainers from the health, justice and education sectors. This diploma has been reproduced by Schools of the Justice Sector. Multiple training processes have been carried out with health care, justice and education workers, helping to change the focus of care.

- **Early Warning System**

UNFPA, in partnership with the Ford Foundation, has supported the Feminist Network against Violence (*Red Feminista contra la Violencia*, REDFEM) in the design of an APP providing geo-referenced information on the services available for the emergency care of women facing violence, and has developed a feasibility study for the roll-out of the “panic button” in coordination with the PNC.

- **Violence against Girls and Adolescents**

It has contributed in creating evidence on the problem of sexual violence against girls and adolescents, which is represented in forced pregnancy, early unions, and child marriage. Accompaniment in the process has resulted in the adoption of the prohibition of child marriage by the end of 2016.

- **Comprehensive Sexuality Education**

Advice to the Ministry of Education on the development of the CSE curriculum for all levels, from kindergarten to high school. It has contributed to the creation of educational materials for teachers, students and parents, and the development of training processes for specialists and teachers.



Experience in Programme Areas	Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for the strengthening of the legal and institutional framework, particularly of the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Young Persons (<i>Sistema Nacional de Protección Integral de la Niñez y Adolescencia, SNPINA</i>) at the national and local level: support for the review of the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents Law in order to align it with international standards, and support for the establishment of a telephone helpline for the care and referral of cases of girls, boys, and adolescents in need of protection; and support in municipal policy-making and action plans for the promotion, protection, and care of children and adolescents, focused on preventing violence. ▪ Design and implementation of violence prevention strategies at the local level through, among others: i) the strengthening of local protection systems and local coordination mechanisms; ii) the revitalization of public spaces and creation of safe environments, as well as the promotion of the right to play, to recreational activities and to cultural life, iii) the strengthening of family protective capacities (positive upbringing practices, “I am also a person” (<i>También Soy Persona</i>) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jDCefC-VjmU), iv) the increase of educational opportunities and vocational programmes so that no one is left behind. ▪ Installation of Siprotejo computer system for identification and reference https://siprotejo.org/ at the local level for care case management, access to specialized services and protection of children and adolescents with protection needs. ▪ Support to the Justice sector (the FGR among others) to prepare the legal and psychosocial care Protocol for those facing violence http://escuela.fgr.gob.sv/wp-content/uploads/pdf-files/Protocolo-FGR-05-02-18.pdf ▪ Support to prepare a national plan to end violence against children and adolescents in line with the guidelines of the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children. . ▪ Design and execution of programmes to prevent gender-based violence in school facilities, support to the creation of School Committees to Prevent Gender-Based Violence and training of children and adolescents, teachers, and men and women heads of households in new masculinities, femininities, and prevention of pregnancy in adolescents, and identification and referral of cases of abuse or harassment. ▪ ▪ Design and implementation of a communication for development strategy in order to prevent violence against children at the local level and of safeguarding programmes to encourage changes in behaviour. 	<p>Municipality of San Marcos, San Martín, Santo Tomás and Soyapango Cultural Association AZORO CONNA ConTextos Office of the Attorney General of the Republic Education and Cooperation Foundation - EDUCO Salvadoran Foundation for Economic and Social Development - FUSADES National Institute for the Comprehensive Advancement of Children and Adolescents - ISNA MINEC MINED New York University OXFAM America PLAN International Inc. National Civil Police TECHO José Simeón Cañas Central American University - UCA Universidad Francisco Gavidia – UFG</p>



Experience in Programme Areas	Implementing Partners
<p>Support to the Women’s Parliamentary Group: Institutional capacity building for gender equality and design of procedural regulatory frameworks on discrimination against women: standard protocol to prevent discrimination and violence against women in the institutional sphere in order to strengthen the application of the Equality, Equity and Eradication of Discrimination against Women Act (<i>Ley de Igualdad y Equidad y de Discriminación contra las Mujeres</i>); support to draft a bill of law granting the Supreme Court of Justice jurisdiction specialized in violence and discrimination against women. In coordination with the Women’s Parliamentary Group and institutions from the Justice sector (PGR, Specialized Courts, FGR, among others).</p> <p>Support for the creation and implementation of an area for a permanent high-level dialogue with inter-institutional and multi-sectoral stakeholders (public and private institutions, the academic sector, churches, etc.) to generate public policies and high-level agreements on national security issues. In coordination with the Secretary of Democratic Governability – Presidency of the Republic.</p> <p>This area has specific internal work tables that address prevention and control strategies, and victim care, among others.</p> <p>As a priority, a decision was taken to intervene in 50 municipalities countrywide in which violence is concentrated, and support is given in those municipalities for the creation of municipal committees for the prevention of violence (<i>comités municipales de prevención de la violencia</i>, CMPV), diagnoses and designs of municipal plans for citizen security and local actions to reduce violence (prevention, assistance, control, local interaction/coordination).</p> <p>Support to the Executive Technical Unit of the Justice Sector in the design of justice indicators related to the El Salvador Seguro (Safe Salvador) Plan.</p> <p>Support to the State Prosecution Office to implement the El Salvador Seguro Plan and identification of the support needs to improve how VAW and femicidal violence are addressed.</p> <p>Support for the design of internal and institutional control mechanisms within the National Civil Police, mechanisms to report VAW within the force and/or by members of the police, and campaigns to inform people about reporting mechanisms.</p> <p>Tracking of measures to protect women who are victims of violence.</p> <p>Support to the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety to prepare diagnoses and to design local plans to execute the El Salvador Seguro Plan in 16 prioritized municipalities, in coordination with the Municipal Committees for the Prevention of Violence. Support to the implementation of the El Salvador Seguro Plan in Sonsonate, Santa Ana and Colon, focusing on the prevention of violence against young people. Gender Equality Seals for public institutions. Each institution voluntarily registers for this process which has five aspects to work</p>	<p>Women’s Parliamentary Group and institutions of the Justice sector (PGR, Specialized Courts, FGR, among others).</p> <p>Secretary of Democratic Governability – Presidency of the Republic</p> <p>Support to the Executive Technical Unit of the Justice Sector (UTE)</p> <p>General Secretariat and School of the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety (FGR)</p> <p>Ministry of Justice and Public Safety</p> <p>Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women (ISDEMU)</p> <p>Ministry of Justice and Public Safety, and General Office of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC)</p>



with (institutional planning for equality, skills for gender equality, institutional architecture for gender equality, labour environment for gender equality and participation, partnerships and accountability). Currently the pilot is being carried out in three public institutions. It is expected that by 2019 it will be carried out in general for all institutions from the three branches of government. The implementing institution is the Ministry of Employment and Social Security in coordination with the Ministry of Economy and the General Office of Statistics and Censuses.

- **INFOSEGURA Project**, support to security and justice institutions to generate quantitative and qualitative information (administrative records and first survey on VAW, respectively). Including the support for the preparation of the first two reports on violence against women mandated by law. Training in data quality and analysis. Creation of an open data system (PNC transparency portal, MJSP portal).

ANNEX 5 – Results Matrix with activities

OUTCOME 1 - Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans.			
EFFECT 1: El Salvador will rely on integral public legal and political frameworks for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of cases of femicide and femicidal violence faced by women and girls in order to provide full reparation to the victims, survivors and their families, taking life cycle and the intersectionality of discriminations into account.			
Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
I.1.1. Comprehensive legal and political framework on femicide and femicidal violence, which responds appropriately to the rights of all women and girls — including exercising and accessing sexual and reproductive health — based on evidence and harmonised with international human rights standards <i>(*) (Progress towards international standards will be measured by analysing specific components, as described in the programme's methodological notes)</i>	Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Internal programme documentation	Law or reform proposal documents	UN Women
I.1.2. National plans and frameworks to monitor femicide and femicidal violence based on evidence, funded and developed in a participatory manner, which respond to the rights of all women and girls	Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Internal programme documentation	Documents on national plans regarding femicide and femicidal violence	UN Women

OUTPUT 1.1. Decision-makers in State entities, feminist and women's organizations, and human rights organizations develop, adapt, and draft new or existing legislation, including gender equality, that responds to groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, and are harmonized with international human rights standards.			
I.1.1.1. Number of new or reinforced draft laws on femicide and femicidal violence, including women, girls and groups facing multiple and intersecting discriminations, harmonised with international human rights standards	Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Programme documentation	Documents on law and/or policy projects	UNICEF
I.1.1.2. Number of law and/or policy drafts on femicide and femicidal violence, gender equality and non-discrimination, which have received significant input from women's rights advocates	Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Programme documentation	Documents on law and/or policy projects CSO Reports	UN Women
Activities			
A.1.1.1. Revision, drafting and advocacy of existing laws, in particular the Special Act for Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents, Family Code, Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, for comprehensive protection of girls and adolescents with a focus on intersectionality and evidence-based, ensuring consistency with the international framework on human rights and among national legal instruments.			
A.1.1.2. Evaluation of the Special and Comprehensive Law for a Life Free of Violence against Women, that contributes, among other aspects, to the revision, drafting, advocacy and reform proposal of the Penal Code, to ensure alignment with international human rights standards for women (MESECVI/Belem do Pará, CEDAW).			
A.1.1.3. Revision, design and advocacy for the approval of draft legislation on special criminal procedures, restitution of rights and political violence, to make them consistent with international human rights standards and due diligence.			

A.1.1.4. Execution of an advocacy strategy with political parties and the Legislature, especially with the Women’s Parliamentary Group, for awareness raising and developing knowledge to build evidenced-based decision-making on topics related to femicidal violence and femicide.

OUTPUT 1.2. Decision makers from State agencies, women’s and feminist organizations and human rights organizations, have strengthened their capacity to develop policies and action plans, with financing mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, including the approach based on life cycle and the intersectionality of discriminations, harmonised with international human rights standards.

I.1.2.1. Number of draft policies and/or national action plans on femicide and femicidal violence, based on evidence, that respond to the rights of groups facing multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination, with a strategy of raising awareness, M&E frameworks, budgetary and funding mechanisms	Government institutions/Inter-institutional dialogue spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Programme documentation	Plan document	UN Women
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Activity

A.1.2.1. Updating of the Política Nacional para el Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia (National Policy for Women’s Access to a Life Free of Violence), evaluation of the implementation of the Plan de Acción de la Política Nacional (National Policy Action Plan) (2016-2021), and the formulation of the Plan de Acción (Action Plan) (2021-2026).

OUTCOME 2 - National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors.

EFFECT 2: Justice, health, education, and women’s and children’s institutions have the skills to prevent, detect, respond to, and protect women and girls who are victims of violence in addition to their families, at national and local levels, including groups who face multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination.

Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
I.2.1. National coordination and mechanisms of coordination and supervision at the highest level in operation to address femicide and	Government institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society	Documents that validate/describe coordination/interviews	UNDP



femicidal violence that includes representing marginalized groups	organization networks/Coordination groups Internal programme documentation		
<p>OUTPUT 2.1. Key institutions of State agencies have strengthened capacities to develop and implement programmes aimed at preventing and responding to femicide and femicidal violence, based on evidence, including those groups of women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</p>			
I.2.1.1. Number of strategies, plans and programmes from other relevant sectors integrating efforts to combat femicide and femicidal violence, developed in accordance with international standards on human resources.	Information on public institutions Evaluation of policies in relevant sectors CSO Reports	Technical advice for systematization of strategies/workshops/reports/field visits	UNDP
I.2.1.2. Percentage of national training institutions for public officials that have integrated gender equality and violence against women, as well as international standards, into their curricula	Governmental institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Internal programme documentation	Plan of study and curriculum documents	UNDP
<p>Activities</p>			
<p>A.2.1.1. Updating of institutional policies in the justice sector (District Attorney's Office, the Supreme Court of Justice, Specialized Courts) and the Legislature to mainstream the focus on gender and violence against women and girls, including intersectionality of discriminations, harmonized with international human rights standards.</p>			
<p>A.2.1.2 Incorporation of gender perspective in the follow-up and monitoring of the Política Presupuestaria (Budgetary Policy) of the Ministry of Finance and in the application of the planning guidelines.</p>			
<p>A.2.1.3. Updating and implementation of Protocolo Interinstitucional de Femicidio (Inter-institutional Protocol for Femicide) and its tools for operationalization with judges, prosecutors, investigative personnel of the police and forensic medicine.</p>			
<p>A.2.1.4. Installation and development of work tools in the Unit of Analysis and Unit of the prosecutor's office specialized in femicide (titled the Dirección Nacional de la Mujer, Niñez, Adolescencia, Población LGTBI y otros Grupos en Condiciones de Vulnerabilidad (National Directorate for Women, Children, Adolescents, LGTBI Population and other Vulnerable Groups), for the investigation of the crime of femicide promoting the use of new technologies, data disaggregation and analysis of acts of violence against the LGTBI population.</p>			



A.2.1.5. Adaptation of the national SDG platform to mainstream the focus on gender and femicidal violence in the monitoring, evaluation and accountability of the Agenda Nacional de Desarrollo Sostenible (National Agenda for Sustainable Development), without leaving anyone behind, particularly young women.

A. 2.1.6 Evaluation of the impact of training processes linked to violence against women and femicidal violence developed by training schools in the justice and security sector, to identify knowledge gaps, the application of these trainings, and incorporate quality improvements in the training plans and processes.

A.2.1.7. Renew the training plan for schools in the justice and security sector, and the training of trainers, so as to increase quality and competences in the prosecution of cases of violence against women and girls, with emphasis on femicidal violence, using a life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination approach.

OUTPUT 2.2. National mechanisms for multisector coordination at the highest level, strengthened and financed, involving the representation of the groups most neglected in the fulfilment of their rights.

<p>I.2.2.1. Number of multisector coordination mechanisms established or strengthened at the highest level, with a clear mandate and governance structure, and with annual work plans to address femicide and femicidal violence</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Private sector Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>Systematization of experience /Annual Plans /Field Visit</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>I.2.2.2. Proportion of national and subnational multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that include representatives from groups that face intersecting forms of discrimination</p>	<p>Government institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Private sector</p>	<p>Field visit/case study/reports</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

	Internal programme documentation		
Activities			
A.2.2.1. Development of coordination mechanisms and tools for the institutions that make up the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents and care for children, in particular for the Child Protection Boards, Local Rights Committees, Violence Prevention Municipal Committee and the Local Councils for Children and Adolescents, ensuring the inclusion and representation of the most vulnerable groups.			
A.2.2.2. Development of an inter-institutional and intersectoral road map and action plan to prevent and respond to violence against children, prioritizing vulnerable groups, in accordance with the requirements of the Global Alliance to End Violence against Children, which has the contributions of civil society organizations.			
A. 2.2.3. Development of work instruments (guides, guidelines) to strengthen the National Care System for Women facing Violence, including groups that undergo multiple and intersecting form of discrimination.			
A.2.2.4. Multisector dialogue is promoted, generating agreements to set up the bases to accelerate the reduction of femicides and femicidal violence in the country, and encouraging the participation of the rural women's network, the women with disabilities network and the LGBTI population federation, linked with existing national dialogue spaces.			
A.2.2.5. Strengthen dialogue of the Municipal Committees for the Prevention of Violence (CMPV) and the leaders of prioritized municipal governments, for the cohesion and effectiveness of the implementation of the joint strategies of the different local mechanisms that address gender-based violence against women and girls.			

OUTCOME 3 - Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices.

EFFECT 3: At the community and individual levels, the Salvadoran population is empowered and actively participates in adopting norms, patterns, and attitudes against discrimination, and in preventing and denouncing femicide and femicidal violence

Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
I.3.1. Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to hit his partner/wife. Disaggregated by sex and age.	Public institutions	MICS Survey	UNICEF

OUTPUT 3.1. Institutions with programmes on comprehensive sexuality education programmes and prevention of violence against women and girls, adequate and harmonised with international standards, carried out inside and outside the school.			
I.3.1.1. A draft policy on Comprehensive Sexual Education in line with international standards	Executing bodies/organizations	Institutional guidelines document for CSE and reports of implementation of CSE.	UNFPA
I.3.1.2. Number of young women and girls, young men and boys participating in programmes promoting gender-equitable standards, attitudes and behaviours and the exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, inside and outside the school	Executing bodies/organizations	Reports, lists.	UNICEF
Activities			
A.3.1.1. Execution of the Comprehensive Sexuality Education Implementation Plan (2017-2020) of the Ministry of Education in the education community of the prioritized municipalities.			
A.3.1.2. Inter-institutional implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Sexual Violence for girls and adolescents, in the prioritized municipalities.			
A.3.1.3. Design of an instrument for the mainstreaming of the prevention of gender violence, life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination in the study plans of Higher Education Institutions.			
A.3.1.4. Implementation of programmes for gender violence prevention in schools, which include, among others, strengthening student mediation units and creating student committees with an emphasis on gender violence prevention Política de Equidad e Igualdad de Género del Ministerio de Educación (Gender Equity and Equality Policy of the Ministry of Gender Education).			
A.3.1.5. Creation of safe spaces with municipal revitalization plans, development of positive upbringing programmes focused on early detection of signs of abuse and violence, particularly for children with disabilities, the promotion of peaceful coexistence, and the prevention of gender violence within the realm of education, family, and the environment of children.			
A.3.1.6. Design of the community prevention and care strategies for femicide and femicidal violence implemented by women's and feminist organisations.			



OUTPUT 3.2. Community platforms and public information programmes are strengthened, with a view to raising awareness and promoting changes in the standards, attitudes and behaviours related to gender, sexuality and reproduction of women and girls, and the transformation of harmful masculinities.			
I.3.2.1. Number of people reached by campaigns that challenge harmful social norms and gender stereotypes	Programme documentation	Registry of people who attend awareness-raising events planned in the campaigns, such as festivals, competitions, activities with innovative tools, etc.	UNFPA
I.3.2.2. Number of campaigns developed and disseminated that challenge harmful social norms and gender stereotypes, including women and girls who face multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination	Spaces for inter-institutional coordination Executing bodies/organizations	Campaign plans and materials	UNICEF
Activities			
A.3.2.1. Promotion and execution of communication interventions for innovative development with public (local governments, ISNA, CONNA, among others), private, and civil society actors who propel change in regulations, attitudes, and behaviours in relation to gender, and who create protective conditions for girls and boys.			
A.3.2.2. Implementation of programmes for training on new masculinities in prioritized municipalities, aimed both at victim-services operators as well as youth and youth networks, using innovative tools.			
A.3.2.3. Call for proposals (accompanied by training sessions for the media, advertising agencies and journalism schools); and annual awards to promote best practices in how themes of sexual violence, femicidal violence and gender identity are handled.			
A.3.2.4. Execution of awareness raising campaigns about the importance a culture of respect and all the forms of gender-based violence, in particular sexual violence and femicide, through culture and leisure activities (theatre, murals, etc.) in the prioritized municipalities.			
A.3.2.5. Consultancy on the development of an awareness campaign to prevent violence against women for the Somos Paz movement in the private sector.			



OUTCOME 4 – Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence

EFFECT 4: Women and girls who have been victims and survivors of violence have access to essential services that meet quality standards.

Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
I.4.1. Proportion of women and girls, including those facing multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination, who experienced sexual or physical violence and seek help, by sector	Department of Statistics and Censuses - DIGESTYC. National Survey of Violence Against Women	Survey tables	UNFPA
I. 4.2. An information system at the national level that measures the number of women and girls who are victims and survivors of violence (and their families when relevant) who have received quality services and the essential services package	Department of Statistics and Censuses - DIGESTYC. National Survey of Violence Against Women	Survey tables	UNFPA
OUTPUT 4.1. Relevant public institutions and civil society organizations have developed capacities to provide quality and coordinated essential services (according to the United Nations Package), to women and girls who are survivors of violence, especially those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.			
I.4.1.1. A centralized system to assess risk and/or early warning systems that gather information from the police, health and legal sectors	Governmental institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/ Internal programme documentation	Systematization and workshops/Reports, projects/Publications/Field visits	UNDP
I.4.1.2. Number of government service operators who have increased their knowledge and skills to provide quality and coordinated, essential services to women and girls who are survivors of violence (and/or their families when appropriate)	Government institutions Internal programme documentation	System instructions, documents, and manuals. Records and statements	UNICEF



<p>I.4.1.3. Number of government service operators who have increased their knowledge and skills to better integrate the response to violence against women and young girls/femicide in sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services.</p>	<p>Government institutions Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>System instructions, documents, and manuals. Records and statements</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>
<p>I.4.1.4. National guidelines or protocols developed and/or strengthened in line with guidelines and tools for essential services</p>	<p>Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>Guidelines, protocols and other tools developed</p>	<p>UN Women</p>
<p>Activities</p>			
<p>A.4.1.1. Provision of software tool to the Peace Courts and Specialized Courts for a Life Free from Violence and Discrimination against Women, for the application and monitoring of protection measures in coordination with other institutions in the selected municipalities.</p>			
<p>A.4.1.2. In the prioritized municipalities, installation of an identification, warning and reference system for girls and adolescents who are at risk or with protection needs “Si Protejo” (“I Protect”), and school dropout early warning mechanism, and dissemination of the “Hablá conmigo 123” (“Talk with me 123”) helpline, in line with the National Inter Sectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Pregnancy in Girls and Adolescents.</p>			
<p>A.4.1.3. Design and implementation of a police alert mechanism for women and girls and LGBTI groups that require an immediate police protection intervention in the prioritized municipalities and based on good international practices.</p>			
<p>A.4.1.4. Implementation in the courts of common mechanisms for the referral to basic essential health, justice, police and social services in cases involving immediate intervention in the prioritized municipalities to stop cycles of violence, prevent returns to the system and grant reparation measures.</p>			
<p>A.4.1.5. Development of tools for health institutions in the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents and service operators at the local level that allows for timely identification in cases of violence, service with quality and warmth and victim rehabilitation, to strengthen their capacity for comprehensive care to girls (in coordination with UNAIDS).</p>			
<p>A.4.1.6. Awareness raising and promotion of the formal complaint process and access to justice through the use of technologies, other innovative and fun tools in prioritized municipalities, encouraging the participation of local actors in their design (through grants).</p>			
<p>A.4.1.7. Strengthening the competences of the personnel in the institutions that are part of the System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents, who are in charge of processing cases of femicidal violence and violence against girls, with a life cycle approach and the intersectionality of discriminations.</p>			



A.4.1.8. Formulation and implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention of violence against women younger than 18 years of age, in the prioritized municipalities.			
A.4.1.9. Updating and implementation of a Programme for care and protection of girl and adolescent survivors of sexual violence in alignment with the National Care System.			
A.4.1.10. Training of prosecutors on the Criminal Prosecution Policy in the area of violence against women, including the perspective based on life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination.			
A.4.1.11. Development of a monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of the Criminal Prosecution Policy in regards to violence against women.			
A.4.1.12. Development of prosecutors' competencies in the use of technology and scientific evidence in cases of femicidal violence in the prioritized municipalities, with the participation of public officials from the Institute of Legal Medicine and National Civil Police.			
A.4.1.13. Creation of safe reception spaces for women and girls who are victims of violence, with operational norms, that respond to different situations, especially those women with children under 18 years of age in their care.			
A.4.1.14. Development of the United Nations Essential Services Package, standardized for the police services and incorporated into service provision.			
A.4.1.15. Standardization of the National Care System for Women [and Girls] facing violence, based on the United Nations "Essential Services Package" and development of the corresponding guidelines for the health sector and implementation in the selected municipalities.			
A.4.1.16. Strengthening of the Sistema Nacional de Datos, Estadísticas e Información (National System of Data, Statistics and Information) for measuring the quality of essential services provision.			
OUTPUT 4.2. Women and girls who survive violence, along with their families, are informed of and access essential, quality, friendly services at the local and community level, ensuring the inclusion of differences in the life cycle and intersectionality of discrimination.			
I.4.2.1. Number of women and girls who are survivors of violence who have an increased knowledge and access to quality essential services (and/or their families when relevant)	Survey	Surveys to women and children	UN Women
I.4.2.2. Number of strategies aimed at increasing knowledge and access to services in women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting	Government institutions/Inter-institutional coordination spaces/	Methodological strategy document Reports	UNFPA



forms of discrimination (and their families, where appropriate).	Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Local governments Internal programme documentation		
Activities			
A.4.2.1. Execution of community awareness raising strategies, use of digital applications and information for locating essential services, to disseminate information on access to quality services for women of all ages.			
A.4.2.2. Strengthening of the capacities of the personnel of the Specialized Care Units for women in situations of violence UNIMUJER/ODAC and of the EVIM specialized teams for criminal investigation in the National Civil Police in prioritized municipalities, ensuring that they include the groups that face multiple and intersecting discrimination.			
A.4.2.3. Equipment (including the provision of GESELL chambers) and design of standardized tools for training public operators at the Institutional Specialized Care Units for Women victims of sexual violence in the health sector and in Ciudad Mujer (UIAM), to improve access and the quality of care for women and girls based on international standards.			
A.4.2.4. Territorial extension of the Care Centres for Child and Adolescent Victims (CENI) model and Gesell chambers in the prioritized municipalities.			
A.4.2.5. Provision of mobile units and training processes for the implementation of the Ciudad Mujer Comunitaria (Community Woman City) model in the prioritized municipalities, as well as for the territorial extension of the Ciudad Mujer Joven (City Woman Youth) comprehensive care model.			

OUTCOME 5 - Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes

EFFECT 5: The pertinent public institutions and human rights social organizations are producing, analysing, and disseminating evidence about femicide and femicidal violence, which support the composition, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies and SDGs related to femicide and violence against women

Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
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I.5.1. Information available to the public that regularly reports on femicide and various forms of gender violence.	General Office of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC)/Ministry of Justice and Public Safety/ISDEMU Internal programme documentation	Websites, reports, research papers/measurement of open data usage.	UNDP
I.5.2. Statistics related to violence against women and girls and femicide, disaggregated by income level, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, geographic location, and other relevant characteristics in the national context.	General Office of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC)/Ministry of Justice and Public Safety/ISDEMU Internal programme documentation	Websites, reports, research documents.	UNDP
OUTPUT 5.1. Public, private, and civil society institutions specializing in statistics and research have consolidated their ability to standardize, collect, and analyse data related to femicide and violence against women and girls, in accordance with international and regional regulations.			
I.5.1.1. Number of governmental staff in different sectors, including service operators, who have improved capacity to collect quantitative and qualitative data on the prevalence and/or rate of femicide and violence against women and girls, in accordance with international standards	Executing bodies/organizations	Attendance lists/evaluation of training inputs and outputs	UNDP
Activity			
A.5.1.1. Strengthening of the technical capacities and equipment of the institutions that participate in the National System for Data, Statistics and Information on Violence Against Women to improve the quality, standardization, comparability and dissemination of data and analysis from administrative records and surveys, and to consolidate open data tools and align them with ethics, legality and confidentiality standards.			
OUTPUT 5.2. Strategies for disseminating information and knowledge products are developed for debate and creation of public opinion, for use in decision-making, to monitor laws, policies, and programmes, and to change cultural patterns			
I.5.2.1. Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated for making	Government institutions/Inter-	Reports from government institutions	UNFPA



<p>decisions on laws, policies, and programmes based on evidence.</p>	<p>institutional coordination spaces/ Civil society organizations/Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups Universities Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>Reports, meeting minutes from civil society organizations Reports, meeting minutes from universities Published documents. Interview systemization</p>	
Activities			
<p>A.5.2.1. Technical support to ISDEMU and Civil Society to strengthen the capacities for analysis and generation of information on femicidal violence and femicides, and for its dissemination.</p>			
<p>A.5.2.2. Implementation of a research agenda related to femicidal violence and femicide and sharing of studies in formats accessible to people with disabilities, in partnership with civil society, academia and public institutions, including in the analysis of human rights advocates and groups facing multiple and intersecting discrimination (LGBTI, people with disabilities, girls, rural women, women living in poverty, etc.).</p>			

OUTCOME 6 - Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on gender equality and women's empowerment and EAWG.

EFFECT 6: The women's movement and civil society organizations have strengthened their ability to promote and empower to make progress on eliminating violence against women and girls and eradicating femicide, including populations with special protection needs.

Indicators	Source	Verification Method	Responsible Party
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<p>I.6.1 Organizations in defence of women's rights, the independent social movement, and civil society organizations that increase their coordinated efforts to have an impact on femicide, including those who represent youth and groups that address forms of discrimination and intersectional discrimination</p>	<p>Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups/Reference group Internal programme documentation</p>	<p>Reports, meeting minutes, media publications</p>	<p>UN Women</p>
<p>OUTPUT 6.1. Women's rights groups and civil society organizations have expanded opportunities and support for sharing knowledge, networks, and partners, and to jointly defend the fight against femicide and femicidal violence on a local, national, and global level</p>			
<p>I.6.1.1. Number of agreed recommendations produced jointly as a result of dialogue among multiple stakeholders, including representatives from groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.</p>	<p>Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups/Reference group</p>	<p>Reports/Meeting minutes/Attendance lists/Joint documentation</p>	<p>UN Women</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Activities</p>			
<p>A.6.1.1. Monitoring by civil society organizations of the implementation of the Action Plan established in Resolution No. 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.</p>			
<p>A.6.1.2. Monitoring by civil society organizations on the implementation of the Roadmap and National Plan for the Prevention of Violence against Children and Adolescents, within the framework of the Alliance to End Violence against Children at the national level.</p>			
<p>A. 6.1.3. Development of research on the resolutions and sentences for cases in the justice system; creation of reports on the application of laws, awareness raising and proposed changes.</p>			
<p>A. 6.1.4. Training for leaders of Faith Based Organisations (FBO) on sexual and reproductive rights for the prevention of femicidal violence.</p>			
<p>OUTPUT 6.2. Women's rights groups and pertinent civil society organizations have better support to utilize the social auditing mechanisms and more broadly support their defence of and impact on the prevention and response to femicidal violence and gender equality.</p>			
<p>I.6.2.1. Number of women's rights groups and civil society organizations that receive support using appropriate accountability mechanisms (e.g., CEDAW, UPR shadow</p>	<p>Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups/Reference group</p>	<p>Reports/Meeting minutes/Attendance lists/Joint documentation</p>	<p>UN Women</p>



reports, and accounting mechanisms such as social audits and other instruments).			
Activities			
A. 6.2.1. Reinforcement of the capacities of women's organizations for monitoring and tracking compliance with recommendations for international mechanisms for the protection of human rights.			
6.2.2. Execution of monitoring strategies for the 911 system with civil society organisations to improve victim protection.			
A. 6.2.3. Implementation of innovative social audit methods to monitor and evaluate the quality of the services provided by the Institutional Specialized Care Units (UIAEM) in the territories.			
OUTPUT 6.3. Women's and feminist organizations, youth organizations and organizations representing groups that face multiple discriminations with strengthened capacities for the design, implementation and monitoring of programmes on femicide and femicidal violence.			
6.3.1. Number of relevant women's rights groups and CSOs that represent groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination, which have strengthened skills and support for designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating their own femicide programmes.	Civil society organization networks/Coordination groups/Reference group Internal programme documentation	Reports/Meeting minutes/Attendance lists/Questionnaires	UN Women
Activities			
A.6.3.1. Implementation by civil society of comprehensive care programs (legal support, psychological care, among others) to women victims of violence, in the prioritized municipalities.			
A.6.3.2. Competition for the promotion of affirmative action on violence against women and femicidal violence, in the three intervention municipalities, aimed at civil society organizations.			