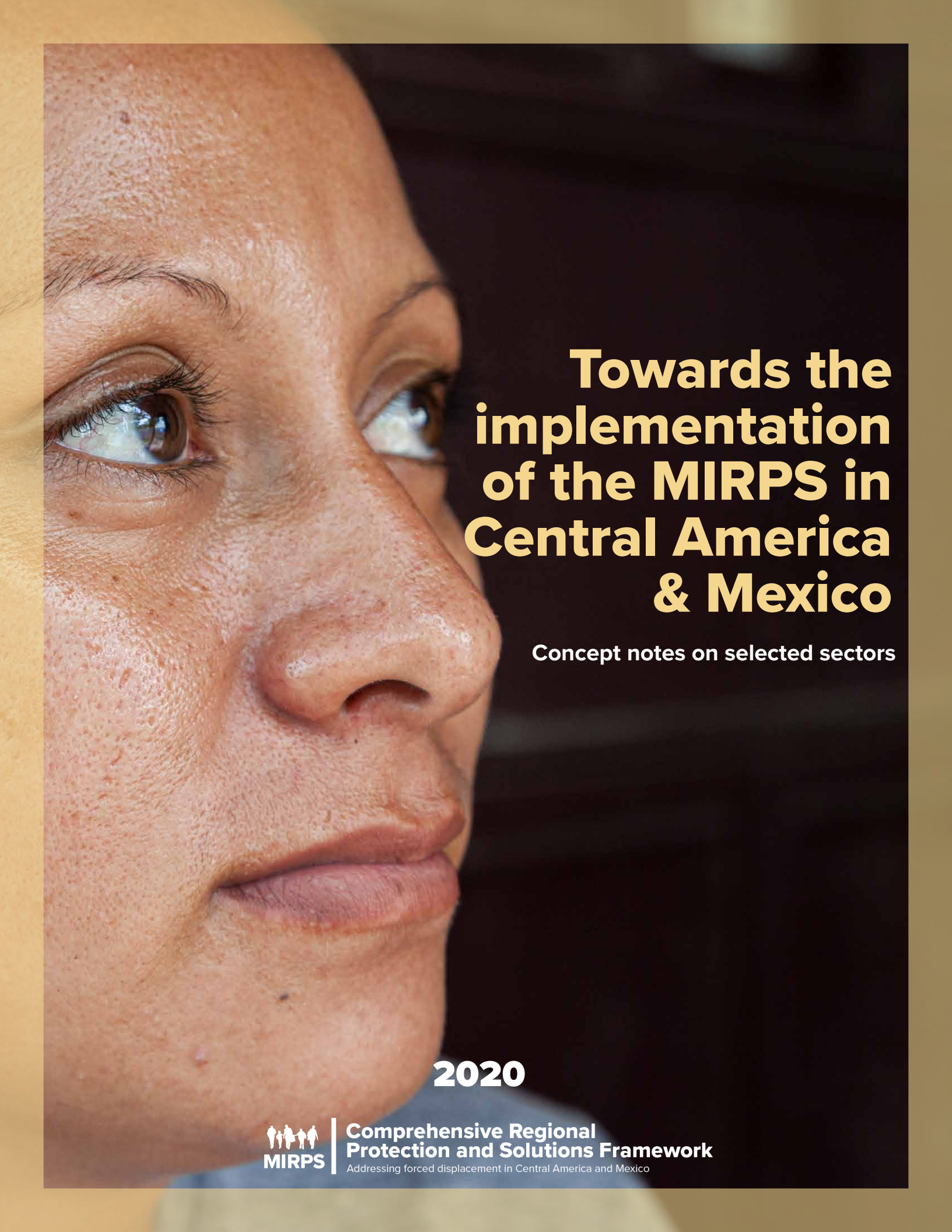




Towards the implementation of the MIRPS in Central America & Mexico

Concept notes on selected sectors

2020



**Comprehensive Regional
Protection and Solutions Framework**

Addressing forced displacement in Central America and Mexico

Context

Impacted by increasingly complex forced displacement situations, Central America hosts hundreds of thousands of people who have fled their homes, either within or across their country's borders, in search of safety. This includes IDPs in El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico; together with refugees and asylum-seekers from the northern Central American countries who have fled chronic gang violence, persecution and insecurity. The vast majority of refugees and asylum-seekers from these countries are hosted in Mexico and the USA, with several thousands more having sought asylum in Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Panama. In addition, tens of thousands of people have fled the social and political crisis in Nicaragua, the vast majority arriving in neighbouring Costa Rica where asylum claims have increased exponentially.

In 2019, the Americas was the largest recipient of asylum applications worldwide. An additional several hundred thousand persons are returning to their countries of origin as deportees, including those with protection needs. With an increasing trend of people forcibly displaced in the region exerting pressure on national protection and asylum systems, the MIRPS seeks to expand the operational capacity of States in Central America and Mexico to respond to forced displacement. This includes making the necessary arrangements to ensure safe reception and admission of people forced to flee, facilitating access to safe spaces and shelters, engaging community and municipal leadership, promoting durable solutions and livelihoods, as well as fostering an environment of peaceful coexistence.

In 2017, Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama adopted the San Pedro Sula Declaration, to address forced displacement by strengthening the protection and assistance to affected persons, as well as promoting durable solutions. Through the Declaration, countries agreed to participate in the MIRPS as a regional contribution to the Global Compact on Refugees, where all states committed to adopt and implement national action plans, aligned to country specific commitments and priorities. In 2019, El Salvador joined this regional effort and held the Pro-tempore Presidency for 2020. Nationally, MIRPS Technical Teams (NTTs) are comprised of relevant government institutions who plan and coordinate the implementation of work plans with support from UNHCR and OAS as the technical secretariat.

Identification of resources required

Through the State-led quantification process, NTTs have assessed the financial resource requirements and steps required to implement select national commitments, defining specific costed activities in the areas of protection, social protection, health, education and livelihoods. The related Concept Notes presented within this document have informed the elaboration of detailed Concept Notes, that were informed by consultations and working sessions of the NTTs which brought together national counterparts in the areas of planning, financing and international cooperation with the technical support from the UNHCR-OAS MIRPS Secretariat and the Pro-Tempore Presidency.

This process has served to strengthen the national planning process to implement MIRPS national action plans, and is a basis for partnership engagement and resource mobilization. Key consideration was given to identifying commitments that aligned closest to the humanitarian context and prevailing protection needs, and were dependent on establishing new partnerships and forms of financing to implement. In a number of instances, focus areas also align to Pledges that were also made at the Global Refugee Forum.

The scale of the forced displacement crisis in the region - compounded by the pandemic - and the projections of a possible increase in the numbers of people fleeing once the opening of borders is regularized, requires the **strengthening of partnerships** to be a priority for 2021. In this sense, MIRPS countries have diverse national, regional and international partners, as well as the backing of the **Support Platform, international financial institutions, development actors, the civil society and the private sector** as a true example of responsibility-sharing.



Find out more about
the Annual Report
in the new [MIRPS
webpage](#)

Prioritized focus areas

Total requirement \$63,152,181
Total gap \$54,479,442

MEXICO **Total requirement \$8,289,178**

 Strengthening schools in the public education system in host communities in southern Mexico

Total Required Financing

\$7,042,800

 Strengthening first level health care in the state of Chiapas, Mexico

Total Required Financing

\$1,246,358

HONDURAS

Total requirement \$3,999,725



Guaranteeing a harmonized approach to provide long term solutions such as access to work and social protection

Total Financing Required

\$3,999,725

GUATEMALA **Total requirement \$346,170**
Total gap \$333,442



Creation of specialized, differentiated, safe, and decent reception conditions

National Financing

\$4,546

Financing Gap

\$39,935



Strengthening institutions that govern the protection of children and adolescents in border areas

National Financing

\$4,286

Financing Gap

\$232,208



Public-private sectors alliances for the inclusion of refugees and refuge applicants in Guatemala into the workforce

National Financing

\$3,896

Financing Gap

\$61,299

BELIZE

Total requirement \$2,596,861



Establish demand-driven technical and vocational training in key economic sectors associated with climate change, benefiting refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and Belizean youth

National Financing

\$0

Financing Gap

\$2,596,861

EL SALVADOR **Total requirement \$11,993,682**
Total gap \$10,336,910



Improve the technical, inclusive, and operational capacity of the Salvadoran educational system to support the rights of the forcefully displaced population

National Financing

\$1,513,561

Financing Gap

\$6,854,890



Expand opportunities of access to work and sources of livelihood to encourage self-reliance of people who have been forcibly displaced in El Salvador

National Financing

\$0

Financing Gap

\$ 3,266,520



Strengthen the capacity of the National Health System to provide better health and psychosocial services to forcibly displaced people in El Salvador

National Financing

\$143,211

Financing Gap

\$ 215,500

COSTA RICA **Total requirement \$7,966,225**
Total gap \$4,980,215



Voluntary temporary insurance for asylum seekers and refugees in Costa Rica

National Financing

\$0

Financing Gap

\$ 3,033,333



Social protection of the populations with international protection needs through services provided by the Social Welfare Institute (IMAS)

National Financing

\$836,397

Financing Gap

\$ 641,655



Institutional strengthening to support the refugee and migrant population in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

National Financing

\$2,149,613

Financing Gap

\$1,305,227

PANAMA

Total requirement \$27,960,340



Expanding social coverage to meet the basic needs of vulnerable refugees and applicants for refugee status

National Financing

\$4,017,229

Financing Gap

\$ 23,943,111

 **Education**

Total requirement \$18,008,112
Total gap \$16,494,551

 **Social protection**

Total requirement \$33,438,117
Total gap \$28,584,491

 **Protection**

Total requirement \$3,813,551
Total gap \$1,345,162

 **Child protection**

Total requirement \$236,494
Total gap \$232,208

 **Health**

Total requirement \$4,638,422
Total gap \$4,495,211

 **Jobs and livelihoods**

Total requirement \$3,331,715
Total gap \$3,327,819

El Salvador.

Persons of concern in El Salvador

Salvadoran asylum seekers in the world*

136,292

Salvadoran refugees in the world*

41,850

Internally displaced persons in El Salvador**

71,500

*Official data provided to UNHCR

**Data between 2006 and 2016

SECTOR	DESCRIPTION	IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES	FINANCING NEEDS
 Education 	Contribute to ensuring continuity of education for children and adolescent students who are victims of forced displacement caused by violence in El Salvador through strategies that promote their inclusion and psychosocial assistance.	Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (MINEDUCYT)	National Financing Financing Gap \$1,513,561 \$6,854,890
 Jobs and livelihoods 	Contribute to the access of opportunities for durable solutions for people who have been forcibly displaced in El Salvador, by including them in initiatives of specialized training, employment and entrepreneurship, enabling them to expand their capacities to resume their life and regain self-reliance.	Ministries of Justice and Public Safety, of Labor and Social Welfare, of Local Development, in coordination with the Social Investment Fund for Local Development.	National Financing Financing Gap \$0 \$ 3,266,520
 Health 	Secure better comprehensive health services (medical and psychosocial) to forcibly displaced people in the entire National Health Service by using strategic tools, such as specialized protocols and assistance models tailored to their needs.	Ministry of Health (MINSAL, by its Spanish acronym)	National Financing Financing Gap \$143,211 \$ 215,500

Context

Just as the rest of the countries in northern Central America, El Salvador faces important challenges when addressing multidimensional violence. Poverty and inequality, together with the average human development indexes, translate into institutional, political, economic, and social challenges. The situation in the region limits access to essential services and the conditions which influence the climate of insecurity and continue to cause forced displacement and irregular migration.

El Salvador has a surface of 21,040 km², which puts it among the smallest countries in the Central American region and has a population of 6.7 million, which makes it one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Among the population, 67.7% live in urban areas and 38.3% in rural areas. Another important demographic characteristic is that over 50% of the population are younger than 30 years old, which shows a demographic dividend which the country could potentially leverage to encourage greater productivity and development levels. GDP in El Salvador reached 2.3% in 2019, maintaining the same average percentage as in recent years. Other relevant data to consider is that the main areas of economic activity that concentrates the majority of the employed population are: 1) commerce, hotels and restaurants; 2) agriculture and farming; 3) the manufacturing industry; and 4) the construction industry. In regards to the social security system of the employed population, only 34.7% are affiliated or covered by a national public or private social system, which shows a relative vulnerability. At the same time, over 60% of this population has no access to health services, as the Salvadoran Institute of Social Security (ISSS, by its Spanish acronym), covers only 15% of the population, private hospitals cover 5%, and the Ministry of Health (MINSAL, by its Spanish acronym) covers the remaining 80% and it's the only one with nationwide service due to the growth of its network.

Economically, the area has experienced a sustained growth of between 2% and 4% in the last few years, creating relative macroeconomic stability. However, this does not necessarily translate into greater wellbeing and development for most of the population. On the contrary, inequality and poverty gaps have widened, making it a country dependent on external shocks and remittances from abroad, which represent close to the 20% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The multidimensional poverty index in El Salvador is 28.8%, which results in difficulty finding employment and social stability for a greater part of the population in the country, and constitutes

one of the main reasons for regular and irregular migration as a solution to the situation. Each year, this leads to thousands of people assuming great risks to their physical integrity to seek a better life and decent and safe living conditions. Regarding education, the report on multidimensional poverty points out that 97% of households in multidimensional poverty have a low level of education among adults, and in homes with children and adolescents, 26% do not go to school.

Additionally, the combination of economic and health elements that the COVID-19 pandemic has created has had a disruptive impact on the human development and skill-building spaces, such as the home, school, and work, increasing the risk of dropping out of school. According to the World Bank, in 2019 El Salvador reached a 2.3 percent growth in GDP, but the country has since recorded low levels of economic growth and, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Salvadoran economy is expected to shrink by 8.7 percent in 2020, and to grow by 4.9 percent in 2021. This framework presents two negative effects on employment: i) shock over the emergency which will primarily affect employees in informal employment, and ii) shock over the international recession, which is predicted to reduce opportunities for formal and informal employment.

As a response, the Salvadoran government is implementing a strategy to foster the economy, which is expected to turn the country into an example of growth in the region, promoting better living conditions and greater levels of development within the population which will reduce historic indexes of vulnerability and dependency. Despite the COVID-19 crisis, economic projections for El Salvador are positive, thanks to the implementation of the Plan de Despegue Económico (Plan for Economic Take Off), a strategy which will provide a new impetus to development for the benefit of Salvadorans, making the economy more dynamic and relying on technology and competitiveness. By including an education pillar to strengthen skills related to new technologies in children and adolescents, this will have a positive impact on the educational sector.

Trends in displacement

According to the report “Tendencias Globales del desplazamiento forzado en 2019” (Global Trends in Forced Displacement in 2019 [UNHCR, 2020]), El Salvador is the seventh-highest country of origin for asylum seekers that year, with a total of 54,300 new applications for asylum presented by Salvadorans in other countries. Worldwide, there were 41,850 refugee Salvadorans towards the end of 2019, and 136,292 pending applications for asylum.

In 2018, the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety (MJSP, by its Spanish acronym) published a report named “Caracterización de la movilidad interna a causa de la violencia en El Salvador” (Characterization of internal mobility due to violence in El Salvador), which measured internal forced displacement due to violence in the country to that date. This report revealed that between 2006 and 2016, 1.1% of families who lived in the country have had at least one of their members forced to change their residence as a result of or to avoid the effects of violence. These 71,500 people displaced internally reflect a demographic profile that shows that family groups with young people in a condition of relative socioeconomic vulnerability are the most affected. Likewise, the LGBTI community, women and young people are identified as especially vulnerable to being victims of these groups.

Forced internal displacement in El Salvador points to high rates of victimization within territories with a vulnerable social fabric, territories under the control of criminal groups, as well

as constant threats and extortion that force people to leave their homes, causing serious psychological, physical, and material damage to those who suffer it.

The immediate effects of forced displacement are reflected in the emotional and psychological disorders affecting a high proportion of the population (70%), and lower access to education for the underage population (4-17 years) largely associated with the need for families to temporarily interrupt the education of their children for reasons related to the change of residence, as well as latent risks from what was suffered. Although this situation tends to stabilize over the years, the medium- or long-term impacts of the educational setback can have important consequences for those affected (MJSP, 2018).

To change this reality, the government has been promoting various strategic efforts since 2019, including a Plan Control Territorial (Territorial Control Plan). This strategy aims to combat crime and violence in the country, seeks to recover territories controlled by criminal groups, and rebuild the social fabric of the population in order to generate environments conducive to peace and coexistence. To date, it has had important results in reducing homicides and other crimes that have chronically affected the population in the past, having until November 2020, 34 days with zero homicides and a registered reduction of 47.1%.

National Response

On July 13, 2018, the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice issued the Amparo Ruling 411-2017, which mandates the Salvadoran State to recognize the phenomenon of forced internal displacement and to work with the relevant institutions to comply with the following obligations:

1. Recognize that the individuals are victims of this phenomenon and have rights and categorize them normatively, for which it is necessary to revise special legislation aimed at protecting victims and witnesses;
2. Design and implement public policies and action protocols aimed at preventing the forced displacement of the country's inhabitants. It is therefore urgent that measures be adopted to regain territorial control over areas dominated by gangs and to prevent future displacement and the continuation of systematic violations of fundamental rights;
3. Provide protection measures to those who already have de facto status as displaced persons and guarantee them the possibility of returning to their homes; and
4. Propose the establishment of cooperation

agreements and maintain relations at the national and international level with organizations and institutions to facilitate their compliance.

Likewise, in January 2020, El Salvador passed the Ley Especial para la Prevención y Protección Integral de Personas en Condición de Desplazamiento Forzado Interno (Special Law for the Prevention and Comprehensive Protection of Individuals in a Condition of Internal Forced Displacement), which states the rights of the internally displaced population, the phases of internal forced displacement, the organization that will be in charge of their execution, and the establishment of preventive procedures and an efficient assistance system with a humanitarian approach that includes long-term solutions.

This law provides for attention to forcibly displaced individuals in its three phases: prevention, humanitarian assistance, and protection, which, in the long term, should lead to a long-term solution rather than a temporary one. In this sense, the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (MINEDUCYT, by its Spanish acronym) intervenes in the humanitarian assistance phase in accordance with Article 10, which states



Find out more about the IDP law
in El Salvador [Here](#).

that “As soon as conditions permit, education and training services shall be provided to internally displaced individuals, particularly to children, adolescents and women, regardless of address or place of habitual residence”.

The MINEDUCYT is an integral part of the Inter-institutional Technical Commission for the Attention and Protection of Individuals in a Condition of Forced Internal Displacement, established by law, which will be the coordination and joining body that will favour comprehensive, multidisciplinary assistance to individuals in a condition of forced displacement. The commission will be responsible for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of compliance with the national policy and its plan of action, as well as the approval of protocols for the assistance of internally displaced individuals.

On the other hand, under the leaderships of the MJSP as governing body of the law and main guarantor has the objective of recognizing, guaranteeing and protecting the fundamental rights of internally displaced people, and those at risk, through the establishment of preventive procedures and a system to assist efficiently with a humanitarian approach that is solutions oriented.

As provided by the law, the Minister of Justice is to preside the Interinstitutional Technical Commission for the Attention and Protection of Internally Displaced People. The MTPS is also part of such Commission, where coordination and articulation can favour the comprehensive attention with

a multidisciplinary approach to people forced to flee. The Commission will be in charge of formulating, monitoring and evaluating the compliance with the National Policy and Plan of Action, as well as the approval of protocols to assist internally displaced people.

MINSAL intervenes in the phase of humanitarian assistance in line with article 10, which provides that health service providers and public hospital entities across the country must provide emergency health services of quality, in an efficient, timely and immediate manner, and free of charge to displaced people regardless of their place of residence. Similarly, during the protection phase, in line with article 13, all temporary shelters must have comprehensive assistance protocols with a psychosocial approach that will enable the prevention of harmful effects of remaining in shelters. It is thus necessary to establish a specialized protocol on the comprehensive attention and a model for the provision of psychological/psychosocial assistance. MINSAL is part of the Interinstitutional Technical Commission for the Attention and Protection of Internally Displaced People.

The country is making progress towards the legalization of the act, despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 health emergency, in order to guarantee its implementation and provide comprehensive and efficient assistance so that the victims of forced internal displacement can resume their self-sufficiency with dignity and security.

The MIRPS in El Salvador

The arrival of new authorities made it possible for the government of El Salvador to join MIRPS on July 25, 2019, as a sign of willingness and responsibility to address the phenomenon of forced displacement due to violence in the country. As a result, the government formed a multidisciplinary National Technical Team (ETN, by its Spanish acronym) composed of seven key ministries¹, involved in providing protection and solutions to victims in the various phases of the cycle of forced displacement.

In addition, ETN was responsible for leading consultations with the population and key actors, which took place in September 2019 with the objective of gathering supplies for the construction of the MIRPS National Chapter. This resulted in the definition of a national response plan that incorporated 49 agreements to attend to, protect and provide lasting solutions for displaced individuals and individuals deported with protection needs, refugees and asylum seekers, through the relevant institutions, including MINEDUCYT, MINSAL,

MSJP, MTPS and MINDEL whose implementation framework is planned for 2020-2022, from an inter-institutional approach to link humanitarian actions with development actions, in order to ensure sustainability and facilitate opportunities for the self-sufficiency of displaced individuals.

Consistent with its commitment, the Ministries are advancing in the implementation of these actions, also establishing a roadmap to identify those activities necessary for their achievement, a key tool to analyze the areas that require complementary support to the government efforts.

¹ The ETN is composed of the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; Ministry of Labor and Social Security; Ministry of Local Development; and Ministry of Government and Territorial Development. They also have the support and assistance of the presidency, through the office of the Presidential Commissioner for Operations and Government Cabinet and the Salvadoran Agency for International Cooperation (ESCO, by its Spanish acronym).

COUNTRY: El Salvador**SECTOR:** Education

Improve the technical, inclusive, and operational capacity of the Salvadoran educational system to support the rights of the forcefully displaced population



Executive Summary

The education system in El Salvador faces significant challenges in ensuring the inclusion of forcibly displaced students. The immediate impacts of forced displacement undermine emotional or psychological well-being, which currently affect 70% of the population. This, combined with families having the change their residence following displacement, reduce educational enrolment and retention amongst children and adolescents from 4-17 years.

The programme seeks to prevent, protect and restore the rights of children and adolescents who are victims of forced displacement or at risk in El Salvador, ensuring their dignity, human rights and inclusion, through the provision of specialized care and support. Advocacy and awareness raising mechanisms will be established to support a comprehensive approach within the national system to instances of forced displacement. In addition, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology will establish programmes of psychosocial care, and implement activities that mitigate violence and social risk for children, partners and teachers.

DURATION

2021-2022

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (MINEDUCYT, by its Spanish acronym)

LOCATION

National

BENEFICIARIES

20,000 students (7 and 15 years old)
4,000 mothers, father, and/or care-takers
1,500 teachers in 475 education centers

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Total Required Financing:	\$8,368,451
National Financing:	\$1,513,561
Financing Gap:	\$6,854,890

1. Education Sector Context in El Salvador

One of the main goals proposed for 2019-2024 by President Nayib Bukele is to transform the Salvadoran educational system in order to provide high-quality services. The Cuscatlán plan considers educational innovation, student participation, and continuous training of teaching staff as fundamental goals for the improvement of education in El Salvador. These goals are achieved through cooperation between schools, families, and communities, with a focus on inclusion and opportunities for the most vulnerable sectors. Safety proposals of the plan seek to address problems beyond combating of crime by recognizing a social problem where the lack of opportunities and life options give rise to a vicious circle of poverty, crime and violence.

To achieve this, the MINEDUCYT has a 2020 budget of USD 1.04 million, which represents, approximately, 3.75% of the GDP. From the beginning of the current administration, the ministry has reformulated public policies related to education, incorporated new institutional programs and strengthened and reoriented existing ones in order to offer the public an efficient, fair, and quality educational system, as well as more effective administration.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the ministry has had to suspend in-person classes to safeguard the health of students and their families. To address this situation and guarantee the continuity of education, the ministry has developed a 4 stage education continuity plan: 1) Preparation, production and distribution of educational materials and guides; 2) Distribution of over 200,000 printed guides to students with difficulties accessing the internet; 3) Start to digitize education through educational TV programs; 4) Return to school using a multimodal plan which will be put into action when, in agreement with the Ministry of Health, it is deemed safe for students, teachers and parents to do so.

Similarly, this plan has continued with strategic programs focused on early childhood, young people and adults, the development of abilities and skills related to the students' curriculum, artistic skills, scholarships for higher education, the rehabilitation of educational centers, psychosocial and legal assistance programs, and the implementation of an Educational Alert and Violence Variable (SALVE, by its Spanish acronym), for people affected by violence, among others.

In addition to the difficulties that displaced children and adolescents were already facing, COVID-19 has limited their access to the educational system even more. The Inter-American Development Bank has estimated a 16% decrease in general student enrollment in Latin America in after COVID-19, with the most critical situations seen in vulnerable students, as well as indigenous, migrant, and special needs students.

However, it is worth noting that the MINEDUCYT has previous experience with developing initiatives for the assistance of individuals in vulnerable conditions. One example is the 2019 project "Fortalecimiento de competencias y habilidades de niñas, niños adolescentes, madres, padres y referentes en centros educativos para prevenir violencias basadas en género" (Strengthening of the skills and abilities of boys, girls, adolescents, mothers, fathers and mentors in educational centers to prevent gender-based violence), financed by the Spotlight¹ Initiative, which had the technical support of OXFAM and UNICEF so children and adolescents had an opportunity to increase their knowledge of their rights to comprehensive protection and to the prevention of gender-based violence and violence against women and girls, to improve coexistence within the prioritized educative communities.

Complementary Initiatives

The Ministry has various strategic programs, such as Modalidades Flexibles (Flexible Modalities), which offers many education alternatives, from elementary school to high school, for all individuals that, for some reason, dropped out of their studies and now wish to resume them. Among these modalities, is accelerated education, in which individuals complete middle school courses (7th, 8th, and 9th grades) in 18 months. It is one of the main education strategies to guarantee the right to education in emergencies, such as forced displacement and the current climate of COVID-19. These education alternatives provide positive and flexible study conditions to that adjust to reality, schedules and

particular situations to allow young people and adults to continue with their academic training again.

Since 2005, through this modality, MINEDUCYT has delivered elementary and high school education to 565,068 young people and adults in the entire country. In addition, about 190,000 people have obtained a General Bachelor's Degree. These initiatives are thoroughly supported at many levels by institutions such as UNICEF, Plan International and UNHCR, in order to prevent school drop-out and to promote education continuity, given its link to forced displacement, and to provide access to education to vulnerable individuals, this guaranteeing the possession of their rights.

¹ The Spotlight Initiative is a joint campaign of the European Union and the United Nations launched in 2017. It is focused on eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls. In El Salvador, the Initiative is implemented cooperatively by UNWOMEN, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNDP, in alliance with civil society organizations and under the leadership of the national and local governments. It uses a comprehensive approach to intervention that covers all causes and factors that contribute to violence against girls, adolescents and women.

Moreover, the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) has selected El Salvador as an eligible country to establish cooperative actions; therefore, it is currently working with the Ministry of Education to create “a local education group” that will involve all partners and donors of the education sector as part of the development and implementation of a national education strategy aimed at benefiting the most vulnerable individuals.

In turn, the United Nations System, through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)² 2016-2020, included the health sector within its intervention priorities, especially when it came to strengthening basic service systems and creating and promoting debate spaces as an instrument to reach agreements and consensus in high-priority areas for the development of the country, for which

many initiatives have been developed. In addition, the Plan de Respuesta para la Recuperación Socioeconómica (Response Plan for Socioeconomic Recovery), a response to COVID-19 in El Salvador, prioritizes helping children and adolescents to continue with their learning process through distance learning, with the support of their families. Strategies are also being developed to address their safe return to school, including MINEDUCYT support in implementing return-to-school protocols that take into account management and educational planning, socio-emotional support, cybersecurity and biosecurity.

2. Detailed Approach

General Objective

To prevent, protect and restore rights to children and adolescents who are victims of forced displacement or at risk in El Salvador, with dignity, human rights and inclusion, facilitating their incorporation into the education system and access to assistance specialized to their needs.

In order to meet the proposed objectives for the intervention, MINEDUCYT must implement various strategic activities in coordination with relevant public institutions (the Ministry of Justice and Public Safety, the Salvadoran Agency for International Cooperation, the Salvadoran Institute for the Integral Development of Children and Adolescents, etc.), international cooperation partners that can contribute to the initiative, and many office units within the same ministry, under the leadership of the National Directorate for Prevention and Social Programs.

The effects of such interventions consider the inclusion of the entire country through department centers and offices within education centers, in order to benefit the greatest number of children and adolescents who have been affected by forced displacement or who are at risk due to violence while including their parents, caregivers and teachers.

Specific Objective 1

Promote education continuity for children and adolescents affected by forced displacement due to violence through the promotion of awareness-raising and school inclusion strategies in education centers, which facilitate the development of tools and mobilization of supplementary support.

Expected Result 1

Improved knowledge about the right to access education for children and adolescents forcibly displaced and the importance of guaranteeing their right to education through a comprehensive approach.

Activities

A1.1: Prepare an assessment and analyze data on educational inclusion of children and adolescents displaced by violence, to be implemented in educational centers nationwide.

A1.2: Prepare awareness-raising material on the rights of displaced people and assistance guidelines for teachers.

² United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

A1.3: Design and disseminate an awareness-raising strategy addressed at fathers, mothers, caregivers, and teachers, as well as other key actors from the educational sector, in a national and international context.

A1.4: Design and implement a training program of the ministry, targeted at teachers, about rights, forced displacement, coexistence and prevention of social risks.

Specific Objective 2

Mitigate the impact of violence on forcibly displaced children and adolescents, as well as at-risk teachers, by strengthening the psychosocial care program of the school counseling offices, thus contributing to the reduction of school drop-out.

Expected Result 2

Improved psychosocial care of children and adolescents focused on preventing violence and social risks, as well as legal counseling addressing forced displacement, involving mothers, fathers and teachers from educational centers.

Activities

A2.1: Optimize the school counseling office program in order to efficiently respond to the needs of the forcibly displaced student population based on identified needs.

A2.3: Develop training workshops for service staff in order to provide high-quality services with warmth, as well as self-care and psychological first-aid workshops.

A2.5: Prepare an assessment on the needs of school counseling offices and to carry out the relevant adjustments on physical spaces, including strengthening of virtual counseling and improvement of physical spaces of 260 school centers in order to expand the services offered.

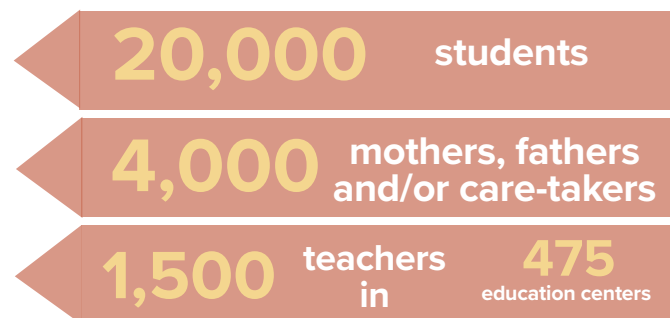
A2.2: Prepare, implement and disseminate guidelines or care guides for children and adolescents who have been subject to forced displacement, targeted at staff working at school counseling offices, including mechanisms of detection, assistance, reference and following-up of cases of harassment, abuse and violation of rights, as well as of sexual and gender-based violence, including the hiring of specialized staff, investment on infrastructure, purchase of property and educational and informative materials, training, among others methods.

A2.4: Train mothers and fathers in positive child-rearing steps or methods, and the importance of participating in their children's education.

3. Beneficiaries

Through this intervention, MINEDUCYT aims to benefit more than 20,000 students, children and young people from 7 to 15 years of age who are affected by forced displacement or at risk due to violence. Additional beneficiaries include 4,000 mothers, fathers and caregivers that seek support, and at-risk teachers in the 14 departments of El Salvador, with the goal of reaching 1,500 teachers and 475 school centers. This will be achieved through delivering assistance during crises, psychosocial care, legal counseling, violence prevention in education centers, and raising awareness about rights through actions to be implemented from January 2021 to December 2022.

It is also worth noting that once the ministry has updated data on the number of students affected by forced displacement in the country, provided by the study included in the project activities, this target population figure could be expanded and adjusted, improving the response using evidence-based information.



4. Estimated Budget

In the first year of MIRPS implementation, the Salvadoran government has led a quantification process of identifying financing needs required to meet its agreements in its National Response Plan. This includes the MINEDUCYT agreements, such as promoting greater national planning and administrative capacities to mobilize additional resources that supplement country efforts with the support and leadership of the Salvadoran Agency for International Cooperation (ESCO, by its Spanish acronym) during the process.

For this, various strategic ETN meetings have been held to identify and estimate the costs of services and activities within each area so as to put the agreements of MIRPS into operation using the methodology shown in the detailed costs. Through this exercise, the country seeks to build a useful instrument for the visibility of the national investment and the promotion of productive discussions with international cooperation bodies to put forced displacement, a high-priority issue for the country, into the funding agenda.

Below are the estimated financial requirements for the effective implementation of the initiative, according to the proposed goals:

OBJECTIVE	REQUIRED FINANCING*	NATIONAL FINANCING	FINANCING GAP
SO 1: Promote education continuity for children and adolescents affected by forced displacement due to violence through the promotion of awareness-raising and school inclusion strategies in education centers, which facilitate the development of tools and the mobilization of supplementary support.	\$135,050	\$0	\$135,050
SO 2: Mitigate the impact of violence on forcibly displaced children and adolescents, as well as at-risk teachers, by strengthening the psychosocial care program of the school counseling offices, thus contributing to the reduction of school drop-out.	\$ 8,233,401	\$ 1,513,561**	\$ 6,719,840
TOTAL	\$ 8,368,451	\$1,513,561	\$ 6,854,890

*Amounts in USD.

** Amount funded by the European Union. For now, a national budget is not available.

5. Stakeholders

For the implementation of this intervention, is it proposed to take advantage of the MIRPS interinstitutional approach and coordinate to the greatest extent possible with the corresponding public entities, in order to guarantee a consistent, effective, and comprehensive response:

INSTITUTION	MISSION	ROLE IN IMPLEMENTATION
Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (MINEDUCYT, by its Spanish acronym)	Governing body responsible for guaranteeing the right to education in El Salvador, focused on efficient, equitable and inclusive services.	Directs the implementation strategy to improve opportunities to access education for students, children and adolescents who are victims of forced displacement due to violence, through strategies that promote their inclusion and psychosocial care.
Ministry of Justice and Public Safety (MJSP, by its Spanish acronym)	Governing body in charge of coordinating public safety in the country to improve developmental conditions and peaceful coexistence among the population through strategies to fight against crime and violence.	Contributes to the efforts of the MINEDUCYT by coordinating their efforts to aid victims of forced displacement in the educational environment.

Institution	Mission	Role in Implementation
Ministry of Health (MINSAL, by its Spanish acronym)	Governing body of healthcare which guarantees coverage of prompt and comprehensive services, with equality, quality and warmth, in joint responsibility with the community, including all sectors and social actors, in order to contribute to achieving a better quality of life.	Supports efforts in assisting victims of forced displacement due to violence through the delivery of efficient healthcare services tailored to their needs.
Salvadoran Agency for International Cooperation (ESCO, by its Spanish acronym)	Institution responsible for managing, negotiating, and administering the distribution of technical and non-refundable financial cooperation to every public institution in each sector, according to the orders of the executive branch.	Attends to the management of resources and discussions with potential cooperation partners, guaranteeing their compliance with the national priorities.
Salvadoran Institute for the Integral Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA, by its Spanish acronym)	Institution responsible for initiatives concerning the promotion and dissemination of the rights of children and adolescents, including primary prevention of violence.	Contributes to the definition of strategies and initiatives to improve the inclusion capacity for displaced children and adolescents into the education system, as well as the awareness-raising of actors about the right to education for this population.
National Council for Children and Adolescents (CONNA, by its Spanish acronym)	Highest authority of the National System of Integral Protection for the rights of children and adolescents.	
National Institute for the Youth (INJUVE, by its Spanish acronym)	Organization in charge of formulating, directing, executing, and policing the observance of the Ley Nacional de Juventud (National Youth Act) and national policies in cooperation with national and international institutions to contribute to the comprehensive development of young people.	Helps assist and refer young people affected by forced displacement and violence.

Additionally, other pertinent organizations of international cooperation may be added to this group, such as United Nations system agencies, funds, and programs, and civil society and private sector organizations who are interested in contributing to the initiative. The effort coordinated among institutions, such as UNHCR, PAHO/WHO, UNDP, ICRC, World Vision, UNFPA, and other partners, will be fundamental for the efficient development and implementation of this initiative, as a way of incorporating their contributions in terms of their mission.

6. Cross-cutting themes

Taking into account the conditions that forced displacement implies, it is important to make sure that the planning and execution of these initiatives is carried out within a strategic and integrating framework, broadening sectoral understanding. To achieve this, it is fundamental that the Age, Gender, and Diversity approach (AGD), the Sexual and Gender-based Violence approach (SGBV), and a hearing and visually-impaired childhood approach are incorporated into the specific assistance of the intervention. The intervention focuses on children and adolescents, who are, approximately, 80% of underage beneficiaries, in order to respond accordingly to their needs. Likewise, it will be important to prioritize assistance to girls, young women and adult women, in order to protect their mental health so that they can continue with their education. This assistance should emphasize socio-emotional care, teachers' skill-building, strengthening of values, respect of gender equality and equity, and freedom of expression.

7. Risks and assumptions

In the developmental stage of the intervention, there might be some situations that may compromise the achievement of goals. Some mitigating measures have been determined for these cases, considering their probability and intensity:

RISKS	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE	INTENSITY OF RISK IMPACT	MITIGATING STRATEGY
The COVID-19 emergency is still affecting the education system operation in 2021.	High	High	The Ministry seeks to strengthen offices and psychosocial care programs through electronic media by obtaining the necessary media for the population to access them.
The multidimensional impact of COVID-19 on society has increased forced displacement in the country.	High	High	MINEDUCYT seeks to implement MIRPS in response to this phenomenon, strengthening their capacities and those of their service teams for victims and supporting education continuity.
Abrupt changes in ministry planning and priorities due to the reopening of school centers in 2021	Medium	High	The Ministry appoints a specific team dedicated to implementing these initiatives.
Gang violence in school centers limits the implementation and participation of beneficiaries	Medium	High	The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Education maintains close cooperation with corresponding institutions for protection and public safety to identify and refer cases.
Parents and/or family members and teachers do not take the time to train in gender-based violence prevention.	Low	Medium	The Ministry of Education prioritizes parents' participation in psychosocial care, providing them with the tools to get actively involved in their children's education.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

A MINEDUCYT team will be in charge of monitoring and managing the evaluation of the intervention. This team may be coordinated at a multi-functionally level with relevant entities in order to ensure the tracking and integral evaluation of the implemented activities. The team will be required to prepare a periodical report on advancements for interested parties, based on the logical framework and the annual plan, taking into account, among other things, the following elements:

- Degree of indicator and product advancement according to established annual goals;
- Monitoring of risks, both updated and new with possible scenarios or mitigating measures for each case;
- Project achievements and milestones, main challenges, contingencies or delays which jeopardized the achievement of goals, and corrective measures;
- Gender-based analysis and revised gender-based mainstreaming strategy/actions/products;
- Lessons learned, successful experiences or difficulties, actions, changes, and solutions.
- Monitoring visits, workshops, and follow-up meetings;
- Visibility and communication activities; and
- Other relevant activities.

Annex 1 – Logical Framework and Estimated Budget

Results/Activities	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (Dec. 2020)	Goal (Dec. 2022)	Source and Means of Verification	Duration	Required Financing	National Financing	Financing Gap
General Objective: To prevent, protect and restore rights to children and adolescents who are victims of forced displacement or at risk in El Salvador, with dignity, human rights and inclusion, facilitating their incorporation into the education system and access to assistance specialized to their needs.									
Specific Objective1: Promote education continuity for children and adolescents affected by forced displacement due to violence through the promotion of awareness-raising and school inclusion strategies in education centres, which facilitate the development of tools and the mobilization of supplementary support.									
R1. Use a comprehensive approach to improve knowledge about the right to access education for children and adolescents forcibly displaced and the importance of guaranteeing their right to education	Number of people that learn more about access to education and forced displacement	Boys Girls Teenage boys Teenage girls Men Women	0	10,500 (2500 boys; 2500 girls; 2500 teenage boys; 2500 teenage girls; 200 men; 200 women)	Publications and material for dissemination distributed, reports on training activities and awareness-raising workshops, report on the implementation of the awareness-raising strategy	2021-2022			
A1.1. Prepare an assessment and analyze data on educational inclusion of children and adolescents displaced by violence, to be implemented in educational centres nationwide.	# educational centres at a national level participating in the assessment	# centres	0	475	National assessment prepared and published online as a reference for the hiring of counseling services	2021	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000
	# analysis and design sessions made at a national level	# sessions	0	15	Minutes and/or reports of meetings held, photographs, attendance lists	2021	\$12,050	\$0	\$12,050
A1.2. Prepare awareness-raising material on the rights of	# people accessing the prepared and	# people	0	5,000	Publications and material for dissemination	2021	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000

displaced people and assistance guidelines for teachers.	distributed material				distributed, number of printed and distributed materials, number of downloads on published pages				
A1.3. Design and disseminate an awareness-raising strategy addressed at fathers, mothers, caregivers, and teachers, as well as other key actors from the educational sector, in a national and international context.	# fathers, mothers, caregivers and teachers participating in awareness-raising activities	# fathers, mothers, caregivers and teachers	0	3,000	Designed, validated and disseminated awareness-raising strategy, reports on the monitoring of the strategy implementation	2021-2022	\$28,000	\$0	\$28,000
	# agreements and alliances established and/or strengthened with institutions of the educational sector	# agreements	0	3	Memorandum of understanding, executed agreements, exchange of letters between institutions and/or organizations	2021-2022	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000
A1.4. Design and implement a training program of the ministry, targeted at teachers, about rights, forced displacement, coexistence and prevention of social risks.	# teachers participating in the training	# teachers (disaggregated by sex)	0	500	Designed, validated and implemented training program, reports on training conducted, photographs and publications in social networks	2021-2022	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000
SO 1 SUBTOTAL:							\$135,050	\$0	\$135,050
Specific Objective2: Mitigate the impact of violence on forcibly displaced children and adolescents, as well as at-risk teachers, by strengthening the psychosocial care program of the school counseling offices, thus contributing to the reduction of school drop-out.									
R2. Improved psychosocial care of children and adolescents focused on preventing violence and social risks, as well as legal	# minors that have received psychosocial assistance	Boys Girls Teenage boys Teenage girls	0	1,000 (250 boys; 250 girls; 250 teenage boys;	Databases of School Counseling Offices on assistance	2021-2022			

counseling addressing forced displacement, involving mothers, fathers and teachers from educational centres.				250 teenage girls)	provided, satisfaction survey implemented and report on results systematization				
A2.1. Optimize the school counseling office program in order to efficiently respond to the needs of the forcibly displaced student population based on identified needs.	# School Counseling Offices nationwide that have been consulted for the adaptation of the Program	# School Counseling	0	14	Revised, updated program of the School Counseling Office, reference terms for the hiring of counseling services	2021	\$5,000	\$0	\$5,000
A2.2. Prepare, implement and disseminate guidelines or care guides for children and adolescents who have been subject to forced displacement, targeted at staff working at school counseling offices, including mechanisms of detection, assistance, reference and following-up of cases of harassment, abuse and violation of rights, as well as of sexual and gender-based violence, including the hiring of specialized staff, investment on infrastructure, purchase of property and educational and informative materials, training, among others methods.	# minors that have received psychosocial assistance based on the guidelines and support plans developed/updated	Boys Girls Teenage boys Teenage girls	0	1,000 (250 boys; 250 girls; 250 teenage boys; 250 teenage girls)	Databases of School Counseling Offices on assistance provided, satisfaction survey implemented and report on results systematization	2021-2022	\$3,560,199	\$1,513,561	\$2,046,639
A2.3. Develop training workshops for service staff in order to provide high-quality services with warmth, as well as self-care and psychological first-aid workshops.	# officials trained in the subject area	# officials (disaggregated by sex)	50 psychologists and lawyers (60% women and 40% men)	200 psychologists and lawyers (60% women and 40% men)	Minutes and/or reports of lectures completed, photographs, attendance lists	2021-2022	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
A2.4. Train mothers and fathers in positive child-rearing steps or methods, and the importance of	# participating fathers and mothers	# fathers and mothers (disaggregated)	500 (50% fathers	1,500 (50% fathers and 50% mothers)	Minutes and/or reports of trainings	2021-2022	\$44,800	\$0	\$44,800

participating in their children's education.			and 50% mothers)		completed, photographs, attendance lists				
A2.5. Prepare an assessment on the needs of school counseling offices and to carry out the relevant adjustments on physical spaces, including strengthening of virtual counseling and improvement of physical spaces of 260 school centres in order to expand the services offered.	# educational centres improving infrastructure and/or equipment in areas of assistance based on the assessment	# centres	0	25	Assessment performed, reference terms for the hiring of counseling services, reports on the monitoring of the implementation of the needs identified in the assessment, distributed didactic material	2021-2022	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$4,000,000
	# educational centres extending their online support offer	# centres	0	50	Registration of online support provided, elaborated report on support, institutional report	2021-2022	\$603,402	\$0	\$603,402
SO 2 SUBTOTAL:							\$8,233,400	\$1,513,561	\$6,719,840
TOTAL							\$8,368,451	\$1,513,561	\$6,854,890

Amounts in USD.

**COUNTRY: El Salvador****SECTOR: Jobs and livelihoods**

Expand opportunities of access to work and sources of livelihood to encourage self-reliance of people who have been forcibly displaced in El Salvador



Executive Summary

The COVID-19 pandemic has posed a significant challenge to the Salvadorian economy, while in turn having a negative impact on an already vulnerable forcibly displaced persons, placing a particular strain on limited self-sufficiency, access to labour market opportunities and housing. As a consequence, with the support of a diverse range of actors, the Government seeks to provide a comprehensive response to mitigate a possible socio-economic crisis for the most vulnerable populations, through increased access to employment and livelihood programmes.

The objective of this programme is to stimulate the self-sufficiency of forcibly displaced persons in El Salvador to further the achievement of durable solutions in conditions of respect, dignity and the guarantee of rights. The related interventions will reinforce the role of forcibly displaced persons as actors of socio-economic development in the communities that host them. Likewise, it will improve care for forcibly displaced people, prioritizing their participation through the promotion of decent employment and economic opportunities through job boards. Lastly, the programme will expand access to income generation opportunities, independence, and the capacities for the forcibly displaced population, by strengthening programmes and initiatives that support entrepreneurship.

DURATION

2021- 2022

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

Ministry of Justice and Public Safety (MJSP);
Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (MTPS);
Ministry of Local Development (MINDEL, in coordination with
the Social Investment Fund for Local Development (FISDL)

LOCATION

National

BENEFICIARIES

At least 400 victims of forced displacement

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Total Required Financing:	\$3,266,520
National Financing:	\$0
Financing Gap:	\$3,266,520

1. Labour and livelihoods sector context in El Salvador

The government's Cuscatlán Plan for 2019-2024, in its economic proposal, aims at achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth based on social justice, local reactivation, solidarity, the creation of opportunities for every sector of the population, through state efficiency and commercial competitiveness of the relevant institutions in the sector.

In the same way, the government has analyzed situations in the labour sector, mainly that of young people and women, unemployment, informal jobs and marginal employment, which do not provide minimum wages that satisfy the actual needs of the working class. These labour market conditions have hindered the development and wellbeing of the country which reveals a need for greater assistance and better support programs.

Despite some advances, El Salvador is still one of the countries most affected by violence, leading to deep-seated problems of inequality and poverty. This situation has been exacerbated by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, which apart from posing a great challenge to public health, is an unprecedented humanitarian and economic challenge.

In the COVID-19 environment, access to opportunities is particularly limited due to mobility restrictions and the impact of economic measures, which could cause the most affected people to rely on jobs with lower remuneration and under informal conditions under which, in many cases, they could be victims of abuse and mistreatment. In this context, especially vulnerable people, such as people who have been forcibly displaced, suffer from a greater shock due to the aggravating factor of having lost their goods and property, while facing a reduction of income and an increase in expenses to attend to their needs as a consequence of the displacement. The vision of the future of people displaced due to violence is mainly focused on raising children, personal development and educational development for their children, as well as on employment, be it by getting a job, keeping their current job, or setting up their own business, and on the purchase or construction of their home (MJSP, 2018).

Due to the economic needs caused by the forced displacement, more members of the family group must look for sources of income, which has a detrimental effect on the continuity of their studies, which, in the long run, makes it more difficult for them to obtain employment. Although the state and other actors, such as NGOs, international bodies, etc., provide support to this population in emergencies situations by focusing on humanitarian protection and assistance, it is necessary to design and implement programs and policies that allow displaced people to have an opportunity to reshape their lives with dignity, which is possible through access to decent jobs, savings and loans, vocational training and soft skills, entrepreneur training, and seed capital to develop their business ideas. This support will facilitate durable solutions for this population.

Consequently, the MJSP, MTPS, MINDEL and FISDL, as key actors in the development of durable solutions for this population, have met and agreed to coordinating their efforts to establish initiatives to achieve this goal, including, among others, the evaluation of a socio-economic and educational profile of victims in order to refer them the services of the Job Agency, the entrepreneurship support program, as well as to other key institutions. To do so, it is important to strengthen the operational and technical capacity of a system of long-term solutions, in coordination with the MTPS, MINDEL and FISDL, among other relevant institutions.

These institutions have previous experiences developing similar initiatives, which range from managing aid to benefit at-risk, vulnerable women with food baskets and seed capital as an incentive for entrepreneurial women to reactivate their economic and productive activities, to the facilitation of opportunities to access decent jobs and sources of income for men and women, thus encouraging and guaranteeing the protection of their fundamental rights in the workplace and the extension of protection and social security coverage.

Complementary Initiatives

Currently, various initiatives exist which could complement these efforts. For example, the Ministry of Labour has a public service program of employment intermediation which is offered in the fourteen departmental districts. According to the administrative records of the National Department of Labour, thanks to the collaboration of local governments, NGOs, and trust in participating companies, in 2019 it was possible to accommodate 17,266 people in new job posts along the country, with an important participation of young people between 18 and 29 years old (41% of the participants).

Likewise, employment services are offered that focus on young people to reduce youth unemployment, underemployment and precarious employment levels, implementing encouraging strategies such as: skill development via scholarships and training courses, employment counselling services and workshops, authorization of learning contracts, and entrepreneurship support and advice. Only in 2019, 1,359 workshops were organized, which benefited 60,481 people, and 710 educational scholarships were granted.

Regarding entrepreneurship, there are productive initiatives in place, that offer products and services to the public by organizing self-employment fairs in close association with other governmental institutions and local governments. In 2019, a total of 3,282 entrepreneurs were benefited, including people with disabilities, older adults, young people and returned migrant people. MINDEL has initiatives such as the Emprendimiento Solidario (Supporting Entrepreneurship) program and the Mejoramiento de Vida (Life Improvement) program. These initiatives benefit people in poverty and vulnerable conditions who need to continue to earn income and build skills from a self-management approach, while at the same time involving municipalities in order to provide opportunities for the promotion of employment, labour integration, references, among others, at the local level.

Institutions such as World Vision have programs like the Jóvenes Súper Pilas (Super Energetic Young People) program for the improvement of life conditions of young people between 15 and 25 years old, with the purpose of increasing economic opportunities in youth by increasing their life and livelihood skills; improving opportunities for education, employment and self-employment; by fostering alliances with the government, companies and universities, where they are trained to prepare a life plan and are provided workshops to improve their skills and capacities allowing them to start a business, get a job or continue with their studies.

Additionally, the United Nations System, through the UNDAF 2016-2020, included among its intervention priorities the generation of decent jobs and sources of livelihood in order for the population to have greater opportunities to access a decent job and sustainable source of livelihood. The intervention would thus contribute to productive and inclusive development, with the participation of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Program (WFP), among others. Additionally, the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response and Recovery Plan in El Salvador prioritizes to contributing to employment protection, for micro, small and medium enterprises and workers of the informal economy, where the young people and women have increased their employment opportunities through the development of enterprises and innovation.

2. Detailed Approach

General Objective

Increase the self-reliance of forcibly displaced individuals in El Salvador to achieve long-term solutions to their situation with respect, dignity and a guarantee of their rights.

To achieve the goals detailed for the intervention, the ministries require the implementation of many strategic activities in coordination with relevant public institutions (the National Committee for Micro and Small Business [CONAMYPE, by its Spanish acronym], ESCO, the Salvadoran Institute for Professional Training [INSAFORP, by its Spanish acronym], the Salvadoran Institute for Women's Development [ISDEMU, by its Spanish acronym], etc.), international cooperative partners that can contribute to the initiative, and many office units within the MJSP, the MTPS, the MINDEL and the FISDL.

The effects of such interventions consider the inclusion of the entire country, at municipal and central levels, in order to benefit the greatest number of people who have been affected by forced displacement or who are at risk due to violence.

Specific Objective 1

Strengthen the role of forcibly displaced individuals as actors in the socio-economic development of their host communities.

Expected Result 1

Improved access to the necessary economic and training opportunities for forcibly displaced persons to rebuild their lives in conditions of equality, safety, and dignity.

Activities

A1.1: Mapping of services available regarding employment, entrepreneurship, training and other initiatives for durable solutions from the MTPS, the MINDEL, and the FISDL, and other relevant institutions.

A1.2: Strengthen the OLAVMFs through the acquisition of IT equipment, gift cards, supplies, etc.

A1.4: Creation of a 3-month humanitarian aid program for displaced individuals (USD 400 each month in cash) to meet their basic needs, while connecting them with long-term solutions.

A1.3: Establish coordination methods of the OLAVMFs with municipalities and other relevant bodies for the identification of cases.

A1.5: Launching of an information campaign about the services available through the MJSP, MTPS, MINDEL, and FISDL.

Specific Objective 2

Improve assistance provided to displaced individuals, prioritize their participation through the promotion of economic opportunities and decent employment through job banks, particularly for displaced or at-risk women, young people, and the LGBTI community.

Expected Result 2

A strengthened public system of employment assistance with a focus on displaced or at-risk women, young people, and the LGBTI community, through the implementation of effective programs and initiatives for the promotion of economic opportunities and decent employment.

Activities

A2.1: Establish a coordination method for the MTPS, MJSP, MINDEL, and FISDL, and other relevant bodies, for the attention of cases and the connection with existing services.

A2.2: Conduct specialized training lectures for the MTPS staff on forced displacement, financial education, and their comprehensive approach for long-term solutions.

A2.3: Design and implement a line of assistance, reference and referral directed by the MTPS National Labour Department.

A2.4: Prepare and implement prioritized assistance protocols for displaced women and young people in job banks.

A2.5: Update employment counselling, employment intermediation, and entrepreneurship programs, including training for managers.

A2.6: Strengthen, in association with the MINDEL and FISDL, the entrepreneurship program on seed capital for displaced individuals who qualify.

A2.7: Develop awareness-raising lectures along with MJSP, MTPS, MINDEL, and FISDL, and representatives of organizations from civil society, the private sector, international cooperation, and other actors, for the establishment of alliances and the deployment of materials and financial resources related to existing programs, with a focus on women and young people.

Specific Objective 3

Expand the access to opportunities of generating income, autonomy, and skills of victims of forced displacement, through the strengthening of support programs and initiatives for entrepreneurs.

Expected Result 3

Expanded Coverage for and Inclusion of Victims of Forced Displacement in Employment, Training and Entrepreneurship Programs.

Activities

A3.1: Development of specialized training lectures for MINDEL and FISDL staff on forced displacement, financial education, and a comprehensive approach for long-term solutions.

A3.3: Strengthening of the Emprendimiento Solidario program to extend its reach in area and delivery of seed capital to priority entrepreneurial businesses through the hiring of specialized staff, the increase of available funds and the acquisition of supplies and equipment to track the initiative.

A3.2: Conduct work sessions to define the methodology of the Emprendimiento Solidario program applicable to the various profiles of displacement victims and provide solutions based on their needs.

A3.4: Establish a method of coordination with entities involved with entrepreneurship and training issues, such as the CONAMYPE, INSAFORP, etc., to improve their capacities for counseling and specialized training in entrepreneurship for displacement victims.

3. Beneficiaries

The idea behind this intervention is to benefit displaced individuals by incorporating them, through a MJSP referral, into services available in the MTPS and MINDEL. Currently, around 3,500 individuals receive assistance each year from MTPS at a departmental level through the job banks program, such as counselling for job opportunities and entrepreneurial income-generating opportunities.

Taking this into account, it is projected, based on the assistance currently provided by the MJSP which is expected to expand, to reach at least 400 forced displacement victims. Additionally, through the Emprendimiento Solidario program, it is expected to benefit as many displaced individuals and their family groups as possible by strengthening their entrepreneurial abilities and skills, facilitating equipment and supplies to kickstart their businesses, and improving the assistance provided by state institutions, municipalities, host

400 victims of forced displacement

communities and other participating bodies in training and sensitization programs, promoting the involvement of actors from the civil society and the private sector.

As a way of leveraging the demographic dividend in El Salvador and providing opportunities for the development of individuals with social and economic potential, including the LGBTI community, displaced women and young people are recognized as priority groups.

4. Estimated Budget

During the first year of the MIRPS implementation, the Salvadoran government led a quantification process of identifying the financial needs required for the fulfilment of the commitments assumed within its national response plan, among which are those assumed by the three ministries, as a way of promoting greater national planning and management for the deployment of additional resources which complement the country's efforts, with the support and leadership of ESCO during the process.

For this, various strategic ETN meetings have been held to identify and estimate the costs of services and activities within each area so as to put the agreements of MIRPS into operation using the methodology shown in the detailed costs. Through this exercise, the country seeks to build a useful instrument for the visibility of the national investment and the promotion of productive discussions with international cooperation bodies to put forced displacement, a high-priority issue for the country, into the funding agenda.

Below are the estimated financial requirements for the effective implementation of the initiative, according to the proposed goals:

OBJECTIVE	REQUIRED FINANCING*	NATIONAL FINANCING	FINANCING GAP
SO 1: Strengthen the role of forcibly displaced individuals as actors in the socio-economic development of their host communities.	\$2,176,000	\$0	\$2,176,000
SO 2: Improve assistance provided to displaced individuals, prioritize their participation through the promotion of economic opportunities and decent employment through job banks, particularly for displaced or at-risk women, young people, and the LGBTI community.	\$ 458,840	\$ 0	\$ 458,840
SO 3: Expand the access to opportunities of generating income, autonomy, and skills of victims of forced displacement, through the strengthening of support programs and initiatives for entrepreneurs.	\$ 631,680	\$ 0	\$ 631,680
TOTAL	\$ 3,266,520	\$ 0	\$ 3,266,520

*Amounts in USD.

5. Stakeholders

For the implementation of this intervention, it is proposed to take advantage of the MIRPS interinstitutional approach and coordinate to the greatest extent possible with the corresponding public entities, in order to guarantee a consistent, effective, and comprehensive response:

INSTITUTION	MISSION	ROLE IN IMPLEMENTATION
Ministry of Justice and Public Safety (MJSP, by its Spanish acronym)	Governing body in charge of coordinating public safety in the country by law to improve developmental conditions and peaceful coexistence among the population through strategies to fight against crime and violence.	Directs the country's assistance strategy for displaced individuals and is responsible for their identification and referral to opportunities and services for access to available employment and sources of livelihood through an efficient mechanism of referral and case tracking in coordination with other Government entities.
Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (MTPS, by its Spanish acronym)	Governing institution in public administration of labour in charge of designing, executing, and supervising the country's labour policy.	In charge of incorporating displaced individuals into its programs and initiatives in order to contribute to their search of employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, as well as job training and intermediation, with a focus on achieving a long-term solution.
Ministry of Local Development (MINDEL) and Social Investment Fund for Local Development (FISDL)	Responsible for the coordinated execution of initiatives to promote improvements in the quality of life of people in conditions of poverty and vulnerability by encouraging sustainable local development processes.	Prioritizes displaced people in its entrepreneurship programs, enabling them to benefit from counselling, seed capital and other useful supports.
Salvadoran Agency for International Cooperation (ESCO)	Institution responsible for managing, negotiating, and administering the distribution of technical and non-refundable financial cooperation to every public institution in each sector, according to the orders of the executive branch.	Attends to the management of resources and discussions with potential cooperation partners, guaranteeing their compliance with the national priorities.
National Committee for Micro and Small Business (CONAMYPE)	Fosters, protects and develops leading micro and small businesses, strengthening their transformative capacity so that they can integrate themselves and influence the national economic and territorial development in a way that is inclusive, sustainable, and fair.	Supports the efforts of the MTPS, MINDEL, and FISDL to provide support to displaced individuals' businesses.
Salvadoran Institute for Professional Training (INSAFORP)	Its mission is to train the Salvadoran human talent for decent and productive employment, transforming their lives so they can contribute to the socio-economic development of the country and in building a better future.	Works with the MTPS, MINDEL, and FISDL to provide the displaced individuals with specialized workshops and training courses on different subjects to strengthen their life and work skills.
Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU)	Organization in charge of formulating, directing, executing, and police compliance with the national policy on women, and to promote the protection and comprehensive development of women.	Articulates actions in the assistance and protection frameworks for the benefit of women who have been victims of violence and their access to opportunities for economic independence.
National Institute for the Youth (INJUVE, by its Spanish acronym)	Organization in charge of formulating, directing, executing, and policing the observance of the Ley Nacional de Juventud (National Youth Act) and national policies in cooperation with national and international institutions to contribute to the comprehensive development of young people.	Helps in assisting and referring young people affected by forced displacement and violence, particularly through training and life skills programs.
Committee for the Determination of the Refugee Status (CODER, by its Spanish acronym)	Body in charge of determining refugee status, as well as guaranteeing the right of any foreigner to seek and receive refuge within the national territory in order to safeguard his or her life, personal integrity, liberty, safety, and dignity.	Articulates actions for the benefit of refugees and asylum seekers, including access to employment and sources of livelihood, in agreement with the local integration model.

Additionally, other pertinent international cooperation organizations may be added to this group, such as United Nations system agencies, funds, and programs, and civil society and private sector organizations who are interested in contributing to the initiative. As a way of incorporating their contributions according to their missions, the articulated effort with organizations such as UNHCR, UNDP, FAO, WFP, and other partners will be fundamental for the efficient development and implementation of the initiative.

6. Cross-cutting themes

Considering the conditions that forced displacement implies it is important to make sure that the planning and execution of these initiatives is carried out within a strategic and integrating framework, broadening sectoral understanding. To do this, the age, gender, and diversity approach (AGD, by its Spanish acronym) must be incorporated into the assistance of the target population, so as to respond to their needs. Likewise, it will be important to prioritize the assistance of women and young people when these services are arranged.

7. Risks and assumptions

In the developmental stage of the intervention, there might be some situations that may compromise the achievement of goals. Some mitigating measures have been determined for these cases, considering their probability and intensity:

RISKS	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE	INTENSITY OF RISK IMPACT	MITIGATING STRATEGY
The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic limits the access to opportunities of formal and decent employment of the population of concern.	High	High	The MTPS, with the support of pertinent organizations, will raise awareness in the private sector of the victims' situation, as a way of promoting their integration onto employment.
Financial and technical restrictions limit the expansion capacity of the entrepreneurship and specialized training programs.	High	High	The ministries will develop strategic discussions with relevant actors who may contribute financially and materially to the initiative.
Coordinating difficulties due to changes of the individuals in charge of entities involved.	Medium	Medium	Each entity involved will designate focal points and establish responsibilities for the fulfilment of the initiative goals.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The initiative will rely on an interinstitutional team integrated by the MJSP, MTPS, MINDEL, and FISDL, which will be in charge of monitoring and managing the intervention evaluation, and which will be able to coordinate with the pertinent entities in a multifunctional way so as to guarantee a comprehensive tracking process and evaluation of the implemented activities. This team will write a periodic report on the interested parties' advancements in relation to the logical framework and annual plan, taking into account, but not limited to, the following elements:

- Degree of indicator and product advancement according to established annual goals;
- Monitoring of risks, both updated and new, with possible

scenarios or mitigating measures for each case;

Project achievements and milestones, main challenges, contingencies or delays which jeopardized the achievement of goals, and corrective measures;

- Gender-based analysis and revised gender-based mainstreaming strategy/actions/products;
- Lessons learned, successful experiences or difficulties, actions, changes, and solutions;
- Monitoring visits, workshops, and follow-up meetings;
- Visibility and communication activities; and
- Other relevant activities.

Annex 1 – Logical Framework and Estimated Budget

Results/Activities	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (Dec. 2020)	Goal (Dec. 2022)	Source and Means of Verification	Duration	Required Financing	National Financing	Financing Gap
General objective: Stimulate the self-reliance of forcefully displaced individuals in El Salvador to achieve long-term solutions in a context of respect, dignity, and guarantee of their rights									
Specific objective 1: Strengthen the role of forcibly displaced individuals as actors in the socio-economic development of their host communities.									
R1. Improved access to the necessary economic and training opportunities for forcibly displaced persons to rebuild their lives in conditions of equality, safety, and dignity.	Number of displaced individuals who received counselling on work skills	Displaced individuals (disaggregated by sex and age)	0	800 individuals; 400 women; 600 young people	Report by the MJSP, MTPS, MINDEL, and FISDL	2021-2022			
A1.1. Mapping of services available regarding employment, entrepreneurship, training and other initiatives for long-term solutions from the MTPS, the MINDEL, and the FISDL, and other relevant institutions.	Number of employment, entrepreneurship, training services available, and formation of other long-term solution initiatives	Services	0	30	National mapping completed and published online	2021	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
A1.2. Strengthen the OLAVMFs through acquisition of IT equipment, gift cards, supplies, etc.	Number of displaced individuals identified and referred to existing services	Number of displaced individuals (disaggregated by sex and age)	0	300 (50% women and 75% young people)	Monthly and annual reports from the OLAVs; database of assistance provided	2021-2022	\$996,000	\$0	\$996,000
A1.3. Establish coordination methods with the OLAVMFs and municipalities and other relevant bodies for the identification of cases.	Number of municipalities who participate in the coordination mechanism	Municipalities	0	10	Collaboration agreements; communication exchanges as evidence of coordination; institutional reports	2021-2022	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
A1.4. Creation of a 3-month humanitarian aid program for displaced individuals (USD	Number of individuals who	Number of displaced individuals	0	50 (50% women and	Report of cases; institutional report about the program	2021-2022	\$960,000	\$0	\$960,000

400 each month in cash) to meet their basic needs, while connecting them with long-term solutions.	receive humanitarian aid	(disaggregated by sex and age - family unit)		75% young people)					
A1.5. Launching of an information campaign about the services available through the MJSP, MTPS, MINDEL, and FISDL.	# people accessing the prepared and distributed material	Individuals	0	5,000	Publications and material for dissemination distributed, number of printed and distributed materials, number of downloads on published pages	2022	\$120,000	\$0	\$120,000
SO 1 subtotal:							\$2,176,000	\$0	\$2,176,000
Specific objective 2: Improve assistance provided to displaced individuals, prioritize their participation through the promotion of economic opportunities and decent employment through job banks, particularly for displaced or at-risk women, young people, and the LGBTI community.									
R2. A strengthened public system of employment assistance with a focus on displaced or at-risk women, young people, and the LGBTI community, through the implementation of effective programs and initiatives for the promotion of economic opportunities and decent employment.	Number of displaced individuals assisted through employment and/or entrepreneurship programs	Displaced individuals, women, young people, and members of the LGBTI community	0	800 displaced individuals; 400 displaced women; 600 displaced young people (300 women - 300 men); 30 members of the LGBTI community	Assistance systems databases by the MTPS, MJSP, MINDEL, and FISDL; case reports; institutional reports	2021-2022			
A2.1. Establish a coordination method for the MTPS, MJSP, MINDEL, and FISDL, and other relevant bodies, for the attention of cases and the connection with existing services.	Number of departments in each institution that participate in the method	Institutional departments	0	10	Institutional reports; meeting minutes for the creation and strengthening of the method; regulatory document for method operation	2021	\$40,560	• \$0	\$40,560
A2.2. Conduct specialized training lectures for the MTPS staff on forced displacement, financial education, and their	# Public workers trained in forced displacement, financial education, and	Number of male and female public workers	0	200 (50%)	Training program, attendance lists, certificates of participation	2021-2022	• \$20,000	• \$0	• \$20,000

comprehensive approach for long-term solutions.	their comprehensive approach for durable solutions.	(disaggregated by sex)							
A2.3: Design and implement a line of assistance, reference and referral directed by the MTPS National Labor Department.	# people referred based on the care plan, reference and established referral	Number of people (disaggregated by sex and age)	0	50 (50%; 75% young people)	Lists of meetings for plan design, written document, institutional adoption, monitoring report, database of assisted cases	2021	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000
A2.4: Prepare and implement prioritized assistance protocols for displaced women and young people in job banks.	# public workers who participate in creating and implementing the protocol	Number of public workers	0	30	Lists and/or memoirs of meetings held for protocol creation, written protocol designed to assist forcibly displaced victims, monitoring report	2021-2022	\$18,080	\$0	\$18,080
A2.5: Update employment counseling, employment intermediation, and entrepreneurship programs, including training for managers.	# programs strengthened in employment counseling, employment intermediation, and entrepreneurship	Number of programs	0	5	Lists and/or reports of meetings for program revision, identified agreements, assessment document, report on improvements made	2021-2022	\$145,200	\$0	\$145,200
	# managers participate in training	Number of managers (disaggregated by sex)	0	35 (50%)	Training program, attendance lists, certificates of participation				
A2.6: Strengthen, in association with the MINDEL and FISDL, the entrepreneurship program on seed capital for displaced individuals who qualify.	Seed capital delivered to displaced people	Amount (dollars)	0	100,000	Agreements to achieve funding, monitoring reports on seed capital deliveries	2021-2022	\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000
A2.7: Develop awareness-raising lectures along with MJSP, MTPS, MINDEL, and FISDL, and	# agreements with civil society, private sector,	Number of agreements	0	3	Reports on awareness-raising activities,	2021-2022	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000

representatives of organizations from civil society, the private sector, international cooperation, and other actors, for the establishment of alliances and the deployment of materials and financial resources related to existing programs, with a focus on women and young people.	international cooperation, and other organizations and actors				attendance lists, distributed materials, adopted agreements				
SO 2 Subtotal:							\$458,840	\$0	\$458,840
Specific objective 3: Expand the access to opportunities of generating income, autonomy, and skills of victims of forced displacement, through the strengthening of support programs and initiatives for entrepreneurs.									
R3. Expanded Coverage for and Inclusion of Victims of Forced Displacement in Employment, Training and Entrepreneurship Programs.	Percentage of increase in displaced individuals included in employment and/or entrepreneurship programs	Percentage	0	10%	Institutional reports, program reports	2021-2022			
A3.1: Development of specialized training lectures for MINDEL and FISDL staff on forced displacement, financial education, and a comprehensive approach for long-term solutions.	# public workers participate in training about forced displacement, financial education, etc.	Number of public workers (disaggregated by sex)	0	100 (50%)	Training program, attendance lists, certificates of participation	2021-2022	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
A3.2. Conduct work sessions to define the methodology of the <i>Emprendimiento Solidario</i> program applicable to the various profiles of displacement victims and provide solutions based on their needs.	# work sessions (?)	Number of work sessions	0	5	Adopted methodology, notes about sessions, attendance lists	2021	\$152,880	\$0	\$152,880
A3.3. Strengthening of the <i>Emprendimiento Solidario</i> program to extend its reach in area and delivery of seed capital to priority entrepreneurial	Amount the program has benefited high-priority projects of displaced people	Amount (dollars)	0	300,000	Agreements to achieve funding, monitoring reports on seed capital	2021-2022	\$398,800	\$0	\$398,800

businesses through the hiring of specialized staff, the increase of available funds and the acquisition of supplies and equipment to track the initiative.					deliveries to displaced people				
A3.4. Establish a method of coordination with entities involved with entrepreneurship and training issues, such as the CONAMYPE, INSAFORP, etc., to improve their capacities for counseling and specialized training in entrepreneurship for displacement victims.	# agreements and established alliances	Number of agreements and alliances	0	2	Notes on meetings to create or strengthen mechanisms, attendance lists, adopted agreements	2021-2022	\$60,000	\$0	\$60,000
SO 3 Subtotal:							\$631,680	\$0	\$631,680
TOTAL							\$ 3,266,520	\$0	\$ 3,266,520

Amounts in USD.

**COUNTRY: El Salvador****SECTOR: Health**

Strengthen the capacity of the National Health System to provide better health and psychosocial services to forcibly displaced people in El Salvador



Executive Summary

Health services in El Salvador face several challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and in its capacity to provide essential services to vulnerable populations, including people displaced by violence. The immediate impacts of forced displacement should be considered, including in instances of mental health, which affect a high proportion of the population (70%), who have reduced access, and do not have health insurance. In order to respond to these circumstances, the Ministry of Health has identified the need and relevance of establishing a specialized protocol for comprehensive health care, specific to this population, as well as a model of mental health and psychosocial care to guarantee the restoration of physical health, together with mental and emotional wellbeing.

The planned initiative aims to ensure the provision of efficient specialized medical and psychosocial care by the national health system, adapted to the needs of people who are victims of forced displacement. This includes comprehensive health care (medical and psychosocial) adapted to the profiles of people affected by forced displacement, with an emphasis on women, girls, boys and adolescents; including in instances of sexual and gender-based violence, in order to guarantee efficient and effective care.

DURATION

2021- 2022

IMPLEMENTING ENTITIES

Ministry of Health (MINSAL, by its Spanish acronym)

LOCATION

National

BENEFICIARIES

MINSAL seeks to benefit completely victims of forced displacement or in conditions of risk of, who require assistance from the national health system

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Total Required Financing:	\$358,711
National Financing:	\$143,211
Financing Gap:	\$215,500

1. Health sector context in El Salvador

One of the main goals proposed by President Nayib Bukele for 2019-2024 is to transform the Salvadorian health system in order to provide high-quality services. The principal goal of the Cuscatlán Plan is to secure the right to health of all the inhabitants of the national territory through a comprehensive national health system which continuously strengthens the public sector and effectively regulates the private one, and addresses social determining factors of health with full application of the Comprehensive Primary Healthcare strategy. This strategy would be applied equally in a safe and healthy environment, strengthening the promotion of health, prevention of disease, and recovery and rehabilitation through an approach of inclusion and opportunity for the most vulnerable populations, combined with the security objective of said plan. This objective seeks to address the issue beyond the fight against crime by acknowledging a social problem in which a lack of opportunities and life options begins to produce a vicious circle of poverty, crime and violence.

To achieve this, Ministry of Health (MINSAL, by its Spanish acronym) has a 2020 budget of USD 758 million, which represents around 2.65% of GDP. Since the beginning of the current administration, the aim was to implement healthcare programs for early childhood and adolescence, healthcare for women, vaccination, mental health, and assistance to high-priority groups, among others. However, with COVID-19, these measures had to be adapted to provide an agile and inclusive response in the face of the health emergency with a historically deteriorated health system.

As a result of a redirection of funds and the support of different international cooperation partners, the private sector, NGOs, etc., the country has overcome the challenges of COVID-19. In this sense, MINSAL reported that, together with other state institutions, by May 2020 it had invested more than USD 100 million to acquire personal protection equipment, supplies, and medicine, to strengthen infrastructure, and to hire staff. Its main objectives include the building of the Hospital of El Salvador. This would be the largest hospital in Latin America which, when its third building stage is completed, will have a capacity to house 2,000 beds and 1,000 intensive care units (ICUs). The first and second phases of the hospital have already been inaugurated, and it already has 105 ICUs and 295 intermediate care units for exclusively assisting patients with COVID-19.

Despite these great accomplishments, the health crisis and the measures to contain the virus have greatly impacted the physical, mental and emotional wellbeing of the population, in particular for those who already lived in climates of violence and socio-economic vulnerability, such as the forcibly displaced or at-risk people, returnees in need of protection, refugees and asylum seekers. The immediate effects of forced displacement are shown by the emotional and psychological disorders affecting a high proportion of the population, specifically, 70%. Of this group, 77% of those who had suffered forced displacement did not have private health insurance in 2018 and had difficulties in accessing healthcare services, leading then to services of the public

system (MSJP, 2018).

To address this situation, the government has promised to provide responses and assistance to this population through the implementation of the National MIRPS Plan. Because of that, MINSAL is strengthening the coordinated actions that the MJSP is carrying out through the OLAVMF which provides medical and psychological assistance to its users. In addition, the Office for Victims of all Forms of Violence, under the leadership of the MINSAL, has designed the Technical Guidelines for Comprehensive Healthcare to Violence-affected Individuals, which includes comprehensive healthcare for forcibly displaced people to promote an improvement of health services.

MINSAL has experience in implementing similar initiatives and strategic programs focused on assisting victims of violence. As an example, we can mention the Fortalecimiento del Sistema de Salud Pública Project (Strengthening of Public Health System), which had an investment of USD 80 million and was supported by the World Bank until 2018. This project sought to expand coverage and increase quality and equity in the priority health services provided by the Integrated and Comprehensive Health Services Networks (RIISS, by its Spanish acronym). Additionally, it sought to strengthen the ability of MINSAL to manage and administrate essential functions of Salvadoran public health by providing services focused on the specific needs of diverse population groups, including those affected by violence in the country.

Complementary Initiatives

MINSAL has many strategic programs put forth by the Office for Victims of All Forms of Violence focused on promoting comprehensive healthcare for women, children and adolescents, as well as persons, families and communities affected by violence and injury. In addition, these programs focus on providing technical and logistical counselling and executing projects to address violence in order to ensure people affected by violence in all its forms and injuries have universal access to the right of health.

Moreover, MINSAL, working closely with relevant bodies in the sector, such as the Pan American Health Organization/ World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), established under the 2017-2020 Cooperative Strategy definite priorities based on national policies related to the health sector. This provides continuity to previous processes that directed efforts in a process of health reform, which strengthened the health sector in an environment with efforts of the entire United Nations System (UNS) in the country, and in areas such as the following:

1. Universal health access and coverage as a cornerstone of social development.
2. Giving key focus to social determiners to reduce inequalities and inequities.
3. Lifelong health, to ensure a healthy and well population of all ages.
4. Health in the Sustainable Development Objectives framework.

Long-standing strategic relations with bodies such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Salvadoran Red Cross, the World View, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), are especially important in this type of intervention as they support supply acquisitions, strengthen communal systems, and support staff training in gender-based and sexual violence prevention, among others efforts.

Together, the United Nations System, through the 2016-2020 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), included the health sector within its high-priority interventions, especially regarding strengthening basic service systems and creating and promoting spaces of discussion as a means to reach agreements and consensus in priority areas for the development of the country, for which many initiatives have been developed. In addition, the Response Plan for the Socioeconomic Recovery due to COVID-19 in El Salvador includes, within its priorities, protecting health services and systems during the emergency, the generation of greater national capacity to deal with the demand on priority health programs, and governing and coordinating the National Health System for healthcare in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. Detailed Approach

General Objective

To guarantee medical and psychosocial care that is specialized, efficient and tailored to the needs of victims of forced displacement through the Salvadoran National Health Service, with quality and comforting services, that support their dignity, inclusion and respect for human rights.

To achieve the objectives proposed by the intervention, MINSAL must implement many strategic activities in coordination with relevant public institutions (MJSP, ESCO, ISSS, ISDEMU, etc.), who are international cooperative partners that can contribute to the initiative, as well as many office units within the same ministry, under the leadership of the Office for Victims of All Forms of Violence.

The effects of such interventions cover the entire national territory where assistance to victims through the National Health System occurs.

Specific Objective 1

Provide comprehensive healthcare (medical and psychosocial) tailored to the profiles of people affected by forced displacement, with a focus on women, children and adolescents, in order to guarantee efficient and effective assistance.

Expected Result 1

The comprehensive healthcare (medical and psychosocial) provided by the National Health System efficiently responds to the needs of the forcibly displaced population.

Activities

A1.1: Adoption of the comprehensive assistance protocol for forced displacement victims in the health system, and implementation of institutional direction and monitoring mechanisms for continuous tracking and updating.

A1.2: Design, layout and printing of the comprehensive attention protocol, including guidelines and methodological means for its implementation (3,000 copies).

A1.3: Development of social training to facilitate the application of the comprehensive assistance protocol by the staff of institutions that make up the National Health System.

A1.4: Design and implementation of a continuous training program on forced displacement for the staff of institutions belonging to the National Health Systems and other interested parties, such as the ISSS, the INS, the ISDEMU, etc.

A1.5: Design and implementation of information campaigns in the health care system for its users.

Specific Objective 2

Improve psychosocial and psychological care within the national health network to address causes and consequences of forced displacements, including gender and sexual-based violence, in respectful and decent conditions.

Expected Result 2

Improved psychological/psychosocial care to forced displacement victims through the implementation of a specialized model that provides the necessary tools for its best approach.

Activities

A2.1: Creation of a model that addresses causes and consequences of forced displacements with psychological and psychosocial care within the public health network.

A2.2: Implementation of work sessions to identify and improve psychological and psychosocial care for displaced individuals who survived gender-based and sexual violence, including a following-up mechanism.

A2.3: Development of informative events about psychological and psychosocial care models to facilitate its implementation, including psychosocial and psychological care for displaced individuals who survived gender-based and sexual violence.

A2.4: Design and implementation of a training program on rights, quality and comforting services, and workshops on self-care and psychological first aid for support staff.

3. Beneficiaries

Through this intervention, MINSAL seeks to benefit all victims of forced displacement or in high-risk situations due to violence requiring assistance from the National Health System with varying levels of assistance, by applying technical guidelines on integral healthcare for people affected by violence in all the institutions providing said service.

On average, each semester MINSAL assists 6,000 women who are victims of violence, either physical, psychological, sexual, or any other form (MINSAL, 2016). This number is significantly greater when added to the number of men, young people and children assisted due to these same causes. In 2019, 9,765 victims of any form of violence were assisted and

registered at the Unique System of Registration and Tracking (SUIS, by its Spanish acronym). Of that number, 6,390 were women and 37 were forcibly displaced people (24 women), who were referred by the relevant institutions. In this sense, the Ministry is working to improve its capacity of identifying and registering victims of forced displacement through its System for Morbidity and Mortality Via Web (SIMMOW, by its Spanish acronym).

4. Estimated Budget

During the first year of MIRPS implementation, the Salvadoran Government led a quantification process of identifying the financial needs required for the fulfilment of the agreements in its National Response Plan, among which are those assumed by MINSAL, as a way of promoting a greater capacity for national planning and management of the deployment of additional resources to complement the country's efforts, with the support and leadership of ESCO during the process.

For this, various strategic ETN meetings have been held to identify and estimate the costs of services and activities within each area so as to put the agreements of MIRPS into operation using the methodology shown in the detailed costs. Through this exercise, the country seeks to build a useful instrument for the visibility of the national investment and the promotion of productive discussions with international cooperation bodies to put forced displacement, a high-priority issue for the country, into the funding agenda.

Below are the estimated financial requirements for the effective implementation of the initiative, according to the proposed goals:

OBJECTIVE	REQUIRED FINANCING*	NATIONAL FINANCING	FINANCING GAP
SO 1: Provide comprehensive healthcare (medical and psychosocial) tailored to the profiles of people affected by forced displacement, with a focus on women, children and adolescents, in order to guarantee efficient and effective assistance.	\$305,003	\$ 133,253	\$171,750
SO 2: Improve psychosocial and psychological care within the national health network to address causes and consequences of forced displacements, including gender and sexual-based violence, in respectful and decent conditions.	\$ 53,708	\$ 9,958	\$ 43,750
TOTAL	\$ 358,711	\$ 143,211	\$ 215,500

*Amounts in USD.

5. Stakeholders

The National Health System of El Salvador is composed by two subsectors, one public and one private. However, the public sector receives the highest demand and is composed by the following institutions: MINSAL (as lead of the public sub-sector), the Salvadoran Institute of Social Security (ISSS), the National Health System (INS), the Salvadoran Institute for Teacher Welfare (ISBM), Military Sanitation Command (COSAM), Solidary Health Fund (FOSALUD), and the Comprehensive rehabilitation Institute. For the implementation of this intervention, it is proposed to take advantage of the MIRPS interinstitutional approach and coordinate to the greatest extent possible with the corresponding public entities, in order to guarantee a consistent, effective, and comprehensive response:

INSTITUTION	MISSION	ROLE IN IMPLEMENTATION
Ministry of Health (MINSAL, by its Spanish acronym)	Governing body of healthcare which guarantees coverage of prompt and comprehensive services, with equality, quality and warmth, in joint responsibility with the community, including all sectors and social actors, in order to contribute to achieving a better quality of life.	Leads the implementation strategy in order to improve health services for victims of forced displacement due to violence, through the execution of protocols and models of specialized care.
Ministry of Justice and Public Safety (MJSP, by its Spanish acronym)	Governing body in charge of coordinating public safety in the country to improve developmental conditions and peaceful coexistence among the population through strategies to fight against crime and violence.	Contributes to the efforts of the MINSAL by coordinating their efforts to provided assistance for victims of forced displacement in the healthcare area through two institutions: The National Directorate's Specialist Unit for the Assistance of Forced Migration Victims (DNAVMF) and its OLAVMFs, for cases of internally displaced people, and the Department of Migration and Foreign Affairs (DGME, by its Spanish acronym), for cases of deported people with needs of protection requiring assistance by MINSAL.
National Health Institute (INS, by its Spanish acronym)	Its mission is to find scientific solutions to the major health problems of the population. Hence, it leads, coordinates and controls the institutional development processes with the aim of creating fields of health research using available databases, national health surveys, the creation of strategic health charts (of management, media and health strategies) and the development of specialized labs.	Supports the MINSAL with the transmission and dissemination of scientific knowledge and information for strategic decision making in the health sector.
Salvadoran Agency for International Cooperation (ESCO)	Institution responsible for managing, negotiating, and administering the distribution of technical and non-refundable financial cooperation to every public institution in each sector, according to the orders of the executive branch.	Attends to the management of resources and discussions with potential cooperation partners, guaranteeing their compliance with the national priorities.
Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women (ISDEMU)	Organization in charge of formulating, directing, executing, and police compliance with the national policy on women, and to promote the protection and comprehensive development of women.	Coordinates actions for the benefit of women who have been victims of violence within assistance and protection frameworks and their access to healthcare services.
Salvadoran Institute for the Integral Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA)	Institution responsible for initiatives concerning the promotion and dissemination of the rights of children and adolescents, including primary prevention of violence.	Contributes to establishing strategies and initiatives to guarantee access to healthcare services for children and adolescents who have been forcibly displaced.
National Council for Children and Adolescents (CONNA)	Highest authority of the National System of Integral Protection for the rights of children and adolescents.	Contributes to establishing strategies and initiatives to guarantee access to healthcare services for children and adolescents who have been forcibly displaced.
Salvadoran Institute of Social Security (ISSS)	Social security institution in charge of providing integral healthcare and economic benefits to rightful claimants with quality and warmth, based on the principles of social security.	Contributes to the efforts of MINSAL by coordinating the work they perform in relation to the assistance provided for victims of forced displacement in the healthcare area through the execution of protocols and models of specialized care.
Solidarity Fund for Health (FOSALUD, by its Spanish acronym)	This institution, which is part of the Integral National Health System, provides integral healthcare services on extended timelines in prioritized areas by developing and implementing programs that improve the quality of life of the population.	Contributes to the efforts of MINSAL by coordinating the work they perform in relation to the assistance provided for victims of forced displacement in the healthcare area through the execution of protocols and models of specialized care.

Salvadoran Institute for Teacher's Welfare (ISBM, by its Spanish acronym)	Body that manages the Special Health Program, the coverage of professional risks, and other economic and social benefits in favor of public teaching officials and beneficiaries.	Contributes to the efforts of the MINSAL by articulating the work they perform in relation to the assistance provided for teachers that may be at risk or have been victims of forced displacement in the healthcare area through the execution of protocols and models of specialized care.
Military Health Command (COSAM, by its Spanish acronym)	Responsible for supporting the Combat Health Service of the Armed Forces and is in charge of directing and executing programs on health assistance, supply and maintenance of specific materials, and management and administration of resources.	It supports the MINSAL in strategic health areas of the country, by giving complementary support for the promotion of various initiatives.
Committee for the Determination of the Refugee Status (CODER, by its Spanish acronym)	Body in charge of determining refugee status, as well as guaranteeing the right of any foreigner to seek and receive refuge within the national territory in order to safeguard his or her life, personal integrity, liberty, safety, and dignity.	Coordinates actions for the benefit of refugees and asylum seekers in agreement with the local integration model, including access to healthcare services.

Additionally, other pertinent organizations of international cooperation may be added to this group, such as United Nations system agencies, funds, and programs, and civil society and private sector organizations who are interested in contributing to the initiative. A coordinated effort among institutions such as the UNHCR, PAHO/WHO, the UNDP, the ICRC, World Vision, UNFPA and other partners, will be fundamental for the efficient development and implementation of this initiative, as a way of incorporating their contributions in terms of their mission.

6. Cross-cutting themes

Considering the conditions that forced displacement implies, it is important to ensure that the planning and execution of these initiatives is carried out within a strategic and integrating framework, broadening sectoral understanding. To achieve this goal, there must be a systematic focus on age, gender, and diversity (AGD), and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in the assistance of the target population so as to respond to their needs. Likewise, it will be important to prioritize efficient psychosocial assistance for girls and women, as well as for young people, as well as protection measures, such as the ones considered at the COVID-19 Humanitarian Response Plan by the United Nation's Humanitarian Team in the country.

7. Risks and assumptions

In the developmental stage of the intervention, there might be some situations that may compromise the achievement of goals. Some mitigating measures have been determined for these cases, considering their probability and intensity:

RISKS	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE	INTENSITY OF RISK IMPACT	MITIGATING STRATEGY
Change in MINSAL's planning/priorities, due to the COVID-19 outbreak.	Medium	High	The Ministry appoints a specific team dedicated to implementing these initiatives.
Difficulties in interinstitutional coordination to implement the specialized protocol in the Health System, especially at the community level.	Medium	High	MINSAL will appoint a team specializing in promoting the initiative, which will need to determine focal points within each of the institutions and at a both central and community levels to ensure there are periodic meetings and exchange processes.
Delays in implementing the proposed activities.	High	Medium	A focal point in each organization of the interested parties for the coordination and implementation of activities.
Delays in the initiative because of changes of personnel at MINSAL and relevant institutions	Medium	Medium	MINSAL will establish a mechanism of coordination with defined roles and responsibilities so that the newly appointed officials at the institutions can resume actions.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The initiative will be led by a MINSAL team which will be in charge of monitoring and managing the evaluation of the intervention. This team may coordinate at a multi-functional level with relevant entities to ensure the tracking and integral evaluation of the implemented activities. They will have to prepare periodic reports on the advances for the interested parties, taking into account, among other things, the following elements, based on the logical framework and the annual plan:

- Degree of indicator and product advancement according to established annual goals;
- Monitoring of risks, both updated and new, with possible scenarios or mitigating measures for each case;

- Project achievements and milestones, main challenges, contingencies or delays which jeopardized the achievement of goals, and corrective measures;
- Gender-based analysis and revised gender-based mainstreaming strategy/actions/products;
- Lessons learned, successful experiences or difficulties, actions, changes, and solutions;
- Monitoring visits, workshops, and follow-up meetings;
- Visibility and communication activities; and
- Other relevant activities.



Annex 1 – Logical Framework and Estimated Budget

Results/Activities	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Baseline (Dec. 2020)	Goal (Dec. 2022)	Source and Means of Verification	Duration	Required Financing	National Financing	Financing Gap
General objective: Improve medical, psychosocial, specialized and efficient care tailored to the needs of victims of forced displacement through the Salvadoran National Health Service, by means of high-quality and comforting services, that support their dignity, inclusion and respect for human rights.									
Specific objective 1: Provide comprehensive healthcare (medical and psychosocial) tailored to the profiles of people affected by forced displacement, with a focus on women, children and adolescents, in order to guarantee efficient and effective assistance.									
R1. The comprehensive healthcare (medical and psychosocial) provided by the National Health System efficiently responds to the needs of the forcibly displaced population.	# of displaced people receiving assistance in the healthcare network, according to their medical and psychosocial needs.	Number of people, number of women, number of children and adolescents (NNA, by its Spanish acronym) (disaggregated by age and sex)	0	4,000 individuals (3000 women, 2500 NNA, of which 1,700 are girls y teenage girls)	Reports of the National Health System, SUIIS and SIMMOW Information Systems, monitoring reports	2021-2022			
A1.1. Adoption of the comprehensive assistance protocol for forced displacement victims in the health system, and implementation of institutional direction and monitoring mechanisms for continuous tracking and updating.	# of work sessions for the adaptation of the protocol at a national level	Number of sessions	0	5	Minutes and/or reports of meetings held, photographs, attendance lists, protocol with an arranged monitoring system	2021	\$13,750	\$0	\$13,750
	# of monitoring reports elaborated by participating focal points	Number of reports	0	4	Minutes and/or reports of meetings held, photographs, attendance lists, reports prepared every semester	2021-2022	\$133,253	\$133,253	\$0
A1.2. Design, layout and printing of the comprehensive attention protocol, including guidelines and methodological means for its implementation (3,000 copies).	# people accessing the prepared and distributed material	Number of people	0	3,000	Publications and material for dissemination distributed, number of printed and	2021	\$8,000	\$0	\$8,000

					distributed materials, number of downloads on published pages				
A1.3. Development of social training to facilitate the application of the comprehensive assistance protocol by the staff of institutions that make up the National Health System.	# of socialization workshops held for the dissemination of the comprehensive assistance protocol	Number of workshops	0	12	Agenda of workshops completed, photographs, attendance lists	2021-2022	\$90,000	\$0	\$90,000
A1.4. Design and implementation of a continuous training program on forced displacement for the staff of institutions belonging to the National Health Systems and other interested parties, such as the ISSS, the INS, the ISDEMU, etc.	# officials participating in the training	Number of public workers (disaggregated by sex)	0	100	Designed, validated and implemented training program, reports on training conducted, photographs and publications in social networks	2021-2022	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
A1.5. Design and implementation of information campaigns in the health care system for its users.	# people having access to the information of campaigns	Number of people	0	3,000	Publications and material for dissemination distributed, number of printed and distributed materials, number of downloads on published pages	2021-2022	\$40,000	\$0	\$40,000
SO 1 SUBTOTAL:							\$305,003	\$133,253	\$171,750
Specific objective 2: Improve psychosocial and psychological care within the national health network to address causes and consequences of forced displacements, including gender and sexual-based violence, in respectful and decent conditions.									
R2. Improved psychological/psychosocial care to forced displacement victims through the implementation of a specialized model that provides the necessary tools for its best approach.	# people forcibly displaced receiving psychological and psychosocial care	Number of people (disaggregated by gender and age)	0	1,000 (650 women and 350 men; 400 NNA)	Reports of the National Health System, SUIS and SIMMOW Information Systems, monitoring reports	2021-2022			

A2.1. Creation of a model that addresses causes and consequences of forced displacements with psychological and psychosocial care within the public health network.	# health centres participating in the revision and creation of the model	Number of centres	0	10	Minutes and/or reports of meetings held, photographs, attendance lists, model revised/created, which are arranged and approved by the National Health System	2021	\$12,000	\$0	\$12,000
A2.2. Conduct work sessions in order to identify and improve the psychological and psychosocial care and follow-up method for displaced people who survived gender and sexual-based violence.	# of work sessions for the adaptation of the protocol at a national level	Number of sessions	0	10	Minutes and/or reports of meetings held, photographs, attendance lists	2021	\$17,958	\$9,958	\$8,000
A2.3. Development of informative events about psychological and psychosocial care models to facilitate its implementation, including psychosocial and psychological care for displaced individuals who survived gender-based and sexual violence.	# informative workshops among the personnel in charge of the implementation of the care model	Number of workshops	0	12	Agenda of workshops completed, photographs, attendance lists	2021-2022	\$3,750	\$0	\$3,750
A2.4. Design and implementation of a training program on rights, quality and comforting services, and workshops on self-care and psychological first aid for support staff.	# officials participating in the training	Number of public workers (disaggregated by sex)	0	100	Designed, validated and implemented training program, reports on training conducted, photographs and publications in social networks	2021-2022	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000
SO 2 SUBTOTAL:							\$53,708	\$9,958	\$43,750
TOTAL							\$358,711	\$143,211	\$215,500

Amounts in USD.