

CONSULTATIONS FOR
THE LOCALIZATION OF THE
POST 2015
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

EL SALVADOR

HOW TO DELIVER THE AGENDA TO THE TERRITORY?



During the last decade, the global development agenda has expanded considerably with the emergence of a wide range of challenges, such as security, health, employment, migration and climate change. Although there are issues of great concern nationally and internationally, it has become apparent that the local dimension of development is increasingly intertwined with global issues. For this reason there have been a series of consultations in various countries, including El Salvador, to build the new Post-2015 Development Agenda. Participation of the people is not only important as an expression of the aspirations of development, but serves also to ensure accountability, inclusive representation, quality and sustainability. As the current Secretary General of United Nations Ban Ki Moon said, “as the world strives for a more sustainable path in the years ahead, particularly beyond 2015, local voices and local action will be crucial elements in our quest.”

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INDEX

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS/ 4

ACRONYMS/ 6

GOVERNMENT PROLOGUE/ 8

UNITED NATIONS PROLOGUE/ 10

FROM DE MDGS TO THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA/ 12

El Salvador: Millenium Development Objectives/ 12

The Post-2015 Development Agenda/ 12

Localizing the Agenda/ 13

METHODOLOGY/ 16

Methodological framework/ 16

Instruments for collating information/ 17

Interviews/ 17

Workshops/ 17

Opinion polls/ 18

THE VOICES OF THE CONSULTATION / 20

Participating institutions / 20

The Agenda issues/ 24

The implementation of the Agenda/ 34

The vision of municipalities/ 36

CONCLUSIONS/ 40

BIBLIOGRAPHY/ 44

ANNEXES/ 45



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This consultation process promoted by the Government of El Salvador, with support from the UN system in the country, has been possible thanks to the collaboration of a large number of public and private institutions and civil society groups that once again have demonstrated a firm commitment to making headway with the "El Salvador we want."

By the same token, we are grateful for the technical and coordination work carried out by the agencies of the UN system and in particular the technical team that has led the process of localization of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, facilitating interactions and dialogue among various sectors of the Salvadoran population.



In the context of the process of building the new development agenda, promoted by the United Nations system, it is important to clarify that the term "LOCALIZING" in this document refers to the sub-national contexts, challenges, opportunities and involvement of national and local governments in local areas and in all stages of development of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, from the establishment of goals and objectives to determine ways of implementing public policies and the use of indicators for monitoring progress. The shifting of this term to the El Salvador context means "Delivering the Agenda to Local Areas". However, to maintain compatibility with the other countries that make up the United Nations, the title of the report "Consultation for the localization of the Post-2015 Development Agenda" has been maintained.



ACRONYMS

ADEL	Community Development Association	CONNA	National Council of Childhood and Adolescence
ADESCO	Community Development Association	ECOS	Community Teams of Family Health and Specialized Services
ANDA	National Administration of Aqueducts and Sewerage	FAES	Armed Forces of El Salvador
CDA	Departmental Councils of Mayors	FISDL	Social Investment Fund for Local Development of El Salvador
CNR	National Registration Center of the Republic of El Salvador	FONAVIPO	National Fund of Popular Housing of El Salvador
COMURES	Corporation of Municipalities of the Republic of El Salvador	ILP	Institute of Legalization of Property
CONASAN	National Council on Food Security and Nutrition	INJUVE	National Institute for Youth
CONMIGRANTES	National Council for the Protection and Development of the Migrant Individual and its Family	INSAFORP	Salvadoran Institute of Professional Training
		ISDEM	Salvadoran Institute of Municipal Development



ISDEMU	Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women	MJSP	Ministry of Justice and Public Safety
ISSS	Salvadoran Institute of Social Security	MRREE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
LEDA	Local Economic Development Agency	MTPS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
LGBTTI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, transgender and intersex	SSDT	Undersecretary of Territorial Development and Decentralization
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	STPP	Technical Secretariat and Planning of the Presidency
MARN	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	UES	University of El Salvador
MDG	Millennium Development Goals	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MINEC	Ministry of Economy	VMCD	Vice Ministry of Cooperation for Development
MINED	Ministry of Education	VMSALEX	Vice Ministry for Salvadorans Abroad
MINSAL	Ministry of Health	VMVDU	Department of Housing and Urban Development



PROLOGUE

GOVERNMENT OF EL SALVADOR



In El Salvador we have been engaged in longstanding efforts to build democracy; furthermore, we can point to the achievement of a historic global milestone, as we showed the way forward in ending a painful civil war, through a process of dialogue and reconciliation, and thereby embarking upon the construction of a democratic country.

Fourteen years since the signing of the Millennium Declaration, we have made significant progress with regard to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but as with most developing countries, we still face challenges in reducing poverty and social inequality and in creating suitable conditions so that families can live healthier and safer lives.

In seeking to overcome these challenges, in recent years our country has taken a lead in driving forward a process of transformation, focused on fighting poverty, reducing inequality, social marginalization and injustice while providing a social safety net that enables us to ensure universal access to basic social services through a social policy predicated on gender equity and human rights. In considering progress

that has been made, it is important to highlight the Social Development and Social Protection Law, which underpins the Universal Social Protection System, which in turn has ushered in a network of social policies and strategies that provides basic services for people, focusing on those segments of the population that face greater vulnerability.

Just a year before the Global Summit which is to define the new global development agenda, we need to formulate a consensus-based view of the needs of our respective populations. To this end, since 2012 El Salvador has been selected as one of the countries entrusted with carrying out an unprecedented consultation process incorporating thousands of people from contrasting social groups and various geographical areas, in order to identify the key issues that must be addressed if we are to work together to build the country we want.

In El Salvador, with a view to defining the new post-2015 Development Agenda, at this writing two consultation phases have been carried out, encompassing representatives from a cross-section of



society. The first round of consultations gave rise to a national vision in which our country functions as a catalyst for democracy—a vision which, according to the participants involved, can be summarized as "An El Salvador that is fair, inclusive and free from discrimination and violence, ensuring equal opportunities and rights for everyone—a society in which girls and boys are well-educated and happy."

During a second stage of this process, consultations focused on "Taking the Agenda to Local Areas", i.e., applying issues identified at the national level to the municipalities. The input obtained through the views of our citizens regarding our public and private institutions and particularly local governments constitute emerging issues that will be addressed in the course of formulating the new post-2015 Millennium Development Goals.

In this regard, I would like to draw your attention to the important role played by municipalities in tandem with the national government, in this process of "Taking the Post-2015 Development Agenda" to local areas, and its centrality in terms of channeling the will of society in the direction of achieving public policies that are rooted in the respective regions of our country and which serve to reduce social inequalities and inequities. Only by working together can we build, from the local

level up, a country in which all Salvadoran men and women can lead full and dignified lives, reflecting their ability to choose their own paths towards peace and development.

In this paper, we reaffirm our willingness to work together with the United Nations in defining and implementing the new Post-2015 Development Agenda. The results presented here were obtained through the participation of representatives of Salvadoran society as a whole.

We hope that this document will help to ensure that the new development paradigm will be transformative, comprehensive and inclusive regarding high priority issues for countries such as migration, climate change, food security and public security, albeit also by casting a spotlight on social exclusion and social inequalities, both in the region and throughout the world.

The agenda makes it incumbent on both the government and the whole of Salvadoran society to join forces to build the kind of country that we long to achieve; to put people at the center of public policy; and to face the challenges that still need to be addressed as we endeavor to overcome inequality and marginalization in our efforts to secure dignified lives for all Salvadoran men and women.

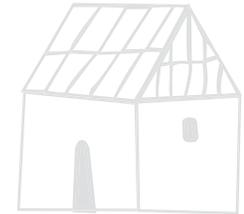
ROBERTO LORENZANA DURÁN

Technical Secretary and Planning of the Presidency, Republic of El Salvador



PROLOGUE

UNITED NATIONS



El Salvador can pride itself on being a dynamic country with a hard-working and committed populace. These qualities have once again been evidenced by the engagement and willingness to work on the part of public institutions and the general public; these efforts reflect the consultation phase for the localization of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

As the date set by the 191 signatory nations of the Millennium Declaration, with a view to fulfilling the eight Millennium Development Goals by 2015, becomes ever closer, countries have reaffirmed their determination on the global stage to the task of building a more inclusive, fair and sustainable world, and with new goals referred to as the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

In 2014 El Salvador was selected for the participation and consultation process that will prioritize issues of interest to that country and the world with regard to territories and their peoples.

This document contains the proposals, opinions and mechanisms for ensuring the effective implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda in El Salvador. It also provides a proposal for implementation in each part of the country, indicating how these initiatives are to be pursued by every institution, whether public or private, as well as personally understood and embraced by each individual.

As an essential element, steps must be taken to ensure that the new Agenda encompasses all citizens, in line with the Millennium Declaration: "We resolve therefore (...) to work collectively for more inclu-



sive political processes, allowing genuine participation by all citizens in all our countries”—an outcome which will only be possible through the implementation of the actions pursued by the Agenda from the grass roots level. These dynamic efforts by municipalities within the national and international agendas had already been regarded as fundamentally important since the Rio +20 summit and the 2013 Busan Declaration.

I would like to give special recognition to the leadership of the Deputy Minister for Development Cooperation and the Technical and

Planning Secretariat of the Office of the President in this process, as well as the Association of Municipalities of El Salvador in catalyzing the participation of local governments that have channeled territorial aspirations through solutions at the municipal level.

To the civil society and the general public who have participated in the process with enthusiasm and commitment, I offer my sincere congratulations for your commendable efforts.

ROBERTO VALENT

Resident Coordinator of the U.N. System and UNDP El Salvador Resident Representative



FROM THE MDGS

TO THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA



According to the Human Development Report 2014 (UNDP, 2014), El Salvador is one of the Latin American countries that increased more its Human Development Index between 1990 and 2012 (an increase of 0.152).

EL SALVADOR: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

According to the Human Development Report 2014 (UNDP, 2014), El Salvador is one of the Latin American countries that increased its HDI between 1990 and 2013. In addition, there have been major advances in most of the indicators associated with achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the Millennium Summit held in 2000 in New York. Among the most significant indicators, we can note the decline in infant mortality, which decreased from 52 per thousand live births to 19 in the period 2003-2008. Moreover, investment in social protection has grown from 2.2 billion US dollars (USD) in 2005 to 181,870,000 in 2013, and national coverage for primary education rose from 86 per cent in 2000 to 93.1 per cent in 2012 (Attachments: Table 1).

However, one finding to have emerged from the first phase of consultations of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, linked to the MDGs, showed that very few of the participants surveyed know the context of these objectives. While much of the population has benefited and recognizes progress in certain areas, those consulted on this issue still observe significant challenges to be overcome if they are to maximize

their development potential. As part of the framework of the new consultations, an opinion poll was conducted at the University of El Salvador. Students, teachers and non-teaching staff noted the great challenges facing the country, such as education, poverty and the deterioration of the environment. They focused on making the next Post-2015 Development Agenda inclusive, equitable and suited to the real needs of the Salvadoran population.

THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

The need to consider citizenship resulted in the construction of a national proposal for the Post-2015 Development Agenda. This agenda is a reformulation of the MDGs adapted to changing times with goals emanating from the true needs of all nations. El Salvador is one of the countries that has contributed to the configuration of the proposed new targets through national consultation processes.

As a result of the first phase of consultation for the Post-2015 Development Agenda, more than 4,500 people in El Salvador participated



in the creation of the exercise entitled "The World We Want". In the group of participants we included six segments of society traditionally excluded from public debate and development activities, namely: youth, women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and LG-BTTI. The proposals formed the basis for developing a joint vision for the country and 9 themes that aim to achieve a high degree of human development for all people, especially those who are traditionally excluded. The themes are shown in figure one.

LOCALIZING THE AGENDA

El Salvador was selected, along with thirteen other countries (three from Latin America), for the process called "Localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda". This process is combined with other issues being addressed globally, such as "aid for effective capacity building and institution-building," and consists in focusing on the views of individuals at the local level and considering their contribution to human development.

The new localizing exercise was designed to enhance the participation of local stakeholders, particularly the local government, so as to validate and propose ways and means of ensuring how every segment of the population, public and private institutions, and civil society can contribute to the fulfillment of new objectives set for post-2015. The localization phase was aimed at defining how to implement these issues at the local level and determining how local authorities can give primacy to the development of their local areas, without sacrificing support from the institutions of the national government which can contribute to consolidating these efforts from the grass roots level.

To this end, during the months of May, June and July 2014, the methodological design was formulated and six regional workshops

were held in San Salvador/La Libertad, La Paz, Sonsonate, Usulután, La Unión and Morazán. At the request of college students from the state university, an additional workshop was held at the University of El Salvador, which marked an invaluable contribution insofar as it reflected the opinion of Salvadoran youth.

Taking into account the fact that local governments are of preeminent importance in the localization process, in coordination with the Association of Municipalities of the Republic of El Salvador -COMURES, interviews and meetings were held with local governments, representing the Departmental Committees of Mayors -CDA, territorial bodies that bring together all municipalities in each of the 14 departments. The participation of local governments in the workshop for the municipalities had as its main input the aspirations of the public sector, economy, society, and academia that had previously been consulted, and which facilitated the task by addressing the very conditions encountered by local governments in providing the municipal services. The difference in the municipalities helped identify limits and parameters as well as casting light on regional imbalances and the need to seek a more equitable regional development.

The contributions and views of the participants were forceful and took account of the fact that the priorities and common themes focus on strengthening the administration of municipalities in their efforts to respond to the needs expressed by their inhabitants. The issues of health, education and values, public safety and jobs were the most recurrent themes. One emerging theme was migration, because while this is indeed the case, to the extent that people live abroad and send remittances, with the attendant improvement in the living conditions of some residents, there is concern about the "depopulation" of municipalities, especially in the north and east of the country.

In addition to interviews given by key civil servants, support given by the institutions of the national government (VMCD, STP, MARN,



(MINED, MINEC, MAG, MRREE, MTPS, MJSP, etc.) was of fundamental importance in the process of regional consultations, as was the assistance provided by numerous municipal councils throughout the country.

At the same time, we can highlight the participation of the Government of El Salvador through VMCD in the Regions Conference "Defining the Post-2015 Development Agenda" held in July 2014 in Brussels, Belgium. In it, El Salvador was showcased as an integral and proactive partner in the pursuit of development for its population in particular and thanks to its contribution to the global agenda. Meanwhile, COMURES,

through its President, participated actively in the Development Policy Forum held in June 2014 in Lima, Peru. The event discussed the involvement and commitment of local governments in terms of contributing to the localization of the Agenda.

To this we can add input from sectors of society such as indigenous peoples, women, youth, persons with disabilities, the LGBTTI group, seniors, etc. That is why this country report reflects the proposals and views of those consulted, gathering together their concerns in order to present these to decision makers.



FIGURE 1



Environment and Adapting to Climate Change



Housing and Access to Water Services and Sanitation



Connectivity and Accessibility



Food Security and Nutrition



Preventive and Curative Health Services



Migration



Education and Training in Values



Citizen Security and the Prevention of Violence



Decent Work and Social Protection

METHODOLOGY



METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The overall objective of this consultation process derived from the results obtained in the previous phase, in which the priorities for the country were defined. At this time the themes were pondered anew, to and from the grass roots level. The localization process sought to make the transition from proposals to action, with the inclusive and multilevel participation designed to reflect a vision for the country, but especially to build a concrete proposal from the perspective of territorial stakeholders.

To strengthen localization, the voices of 300 stakeholders representing various groups of Salvadoran society, particularly at the local level, were incorporated. The workshops have also been a forum for dialogue between the various economic and social sectors and segments of the population in vulnerable conditions. Unlike the previous round of consultations, each roundtable included the active presence of a number of groups, particularly members of local governments. The specific objectives involved in this process were:

1. Developing awareness on the part of Salvadorans vis a vis the implications and importance of participating in the construction of a global agenda proposed and implemented at local levels.
2. Converting the Post-2015 Development Agenda into a foundation stone for human territorial development in El Salvador, with the consequent impact on public policy at local and national level.
3. Involving those groups with a lower profile in the national debate in the country in order to achieve a pluralist and integral vision for El Salvador.
4. Raising awareness of the importance of shared responsibility by all sectors of Salvadoran society in ensuring the construction of "the country we want," through generating social consensus and standardizing common views on human development in the territories.

With these objectives and the results reflected in the Post-2015 Agenda Report, "The country we want," the process, work plan and mapping for leading stakeholders from various sectors of society were designed, as well as tools and instruments designed to capture views at the national and regional level.



INSTRUMENTS FOR COLLATING INFORMATION

For the "localization of the Agenda", the themes and the territorial approach were the main inputs for the design of instruments, analyzing how participants are to implement and prioritize issues at the territorial level, what are the proposed solutions of the sectors and individuals consulted and what role will be played by local governments and national agencies in terms of ensuring compliance with the Post-2015 Development Agenda. This was an important step in terms of considering the multidimensional approach to the development of the agenda focused on the territory as a unit of analysis and intervention of public policy.

Graph 1 shows the disaggregated participation of consultations for the localization of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, describing the data collection instruments used and the geographical area where the workshops were carried out. The information from the workshops was characterized by broad participation of local stakeholders. Regarding inputs collected through surveys and interviews, these served to enrich and enhance the findings, with expert opinions on territorial development, planning and gender equality, inter alia.

INTERVIEWS

The first step in the consultation process was to conduct interviews with various national officials, which served to canvass opinion about territorial development, the relationship between the national, social and productive sectors, and proposals for regional stakeholders to participate more effectively in the public sphere. Along with these ideas, interesting proposals were also put forward to ensure that the Post-2015 Development Agenda was consolidated at all levels, as well

as solutions to possible obstacles that may arise when implementing an agenda with these characteristics (Appendix: Example 4).

The interviews were valuable in capturing the role of the national approach in terms of localizing the agenda in municipalities and traditionally excluded segments of the population. The expectations raised for the Post-2015 Development Agenda were marked by efforts to pursue public policies that are more inclusive, more equitable and especially designed to offset regional imbalances in those places where the social and economic environment imposes constraints upon human development.

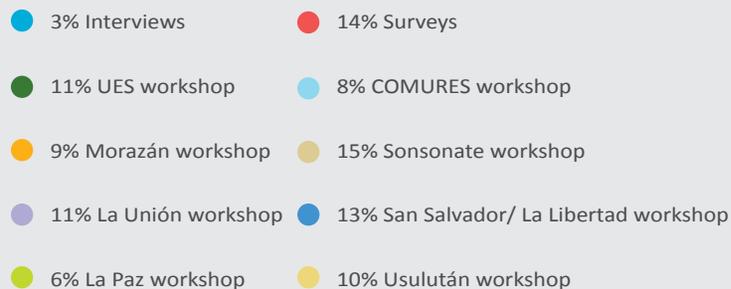
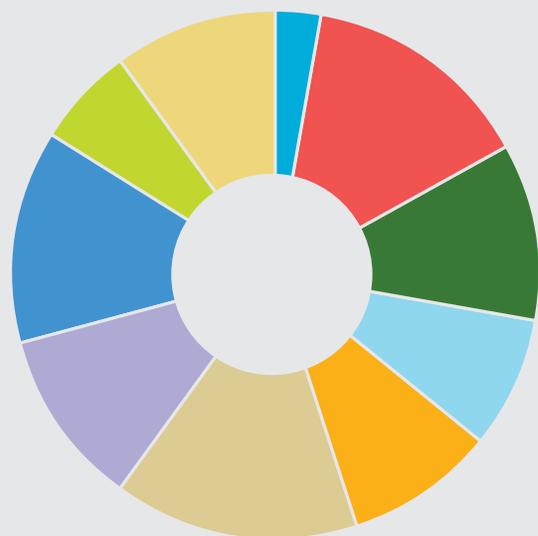
WORKSHOPS

To showcase the Agenda, territorial workshops were held in seven departments: San Salvador, La Libertad, La Paz, Usulután, La Unión, Morazán and Sonsonate, plus workshop for students at the University of El Salvador who wished to participate. At these meetings the sectors traditionally excluded, in addition to those sectors which had already been taken into account in the previous round of consultation, were duly consulted, such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, the elderly etc. However, in attempting to establish linkages between the priority themes and the territory concerned, it became necessary to include stakeholders such as the private sector, government institutions at the national level and especially the municipalities.

Faced with the possibility that some people knew little or nothing about the whole issue of the Agenda, the process facilitator team designed a simple methodology to present the 9 issues in a straightforward manner, leading to a series of questions. It therefore designed a tool that began with an explanation of the "localization of the Agenda". The contents of each of the issues are contextualized, and finally, the



GRAPHIC 1



questions relating to "how to do it" were custom-tailored by defining the responsibility and role of each of the participants. Matrix 1 shows how the information was captured.

Each workshop developed thematic round tables with representation from the sectors mentioned above. Each table addressed an issue, and proceeded to determine jointly which stakeholders were best suited to work on that issue, what their role should be as well as the specific mechanisms to be implemented to achieve this outcome. Then they raised broader questions about the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Obstacles to the implementation of the Agenda, actions to take and capacities that needed to be strengthened or created to ensure the consolidation of the proposed topics.

Secretaries and rapporteurs from each table circulated and collected inputs from other tables. Consequently, it was possible to analyze the 9 thematic issues. Openness to debate, continuing contributions, and respect for other ideas were always present in the workshops.

OPINION POLLS

During the localization phase of the Agenda, a questionnaire was designed and administered to several universities, in order to obtain views on the MDGs, the implementation of the Agenda, the role of academia, etc. The results showed inter alia a strong demand from the student sector and teachers, particularly to improve the dissemination of the issues in the Agenda, as these are issues that can be explored within the universities themselves, either by carrying out training or through research, or by becoming agents for change and monitoring compliance with the national agenda issues. (Appendix: Example 3).

MATRIZ 1

The Environment and adapting to Climate Change			
Localization			
Stakeholders	Acting roles	Implementation Mechanisms	
Localization of the Post 2015 Development Agenda			
What are the key factors impeding the location of the post 2015 agenda? Factors might include: <i>structures, cultural physical, political and human institutional financial.</i>			
What specific actions can be taken to ensure the appropriation at the local and national level of the post 2015 agenda?			
What skills should be strengthened or created at national and local level for the implementation of the post 2015 agenda?			
(Empty space for response)			

The questions were developed by the United Nations Program of El Salvador, based on the methodological path provided to the localization process, taking into consideration ideas of the previous process.



Workshop with young students of the University of El Salvador

THE VOICES

of the consultation



Workshop with municipal councils from different departments of the country

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

In the localization phase, concrete measures and mechanisms were proposed to implement and achieve the themes of the Post-2015 Development Agenda with 300 leaders representing 120 institutions and organizations from various sectors and segments of the population who, through their broad-based representativeness, gave a mighty impetus to the results presented in this report.

The participants in the various events in these consultations helped determine which stakeholders should drive each of the topics, the roles expected of both national and municipal institutions, as well as proposals for mechanisms to allow the implementation of each of the issues at the territorial level. The self-assigned roles as individuals, as citizens and as agents of change in contributing along with their national and local governments to the task of developing their territories is also highlighted. The results are shown in box one.

BOX 1

The voices of the consultation		
Group	Institutions involved	No. of workshops attended
Local governments	31	7
Social sectors	29	6
National Government Institutions	19	6
Academy	16	7
Private sector	15	6
Public/private sector	6	5
Municipal Associations	3	6
International Organizations	1	2
	120	

Local governments

Alcaldía Municipal de Anamorós (Depto. La Unión)

Alcaldía Municipal de Azacualpa (Depto. Chalatenango)

Alcaldía Municipal de Caluco (Depto. Sonsonate)

Alcaldía Municipal de Chilanga (Depto. Morazán)

Alcaldía Municipal de Cinqera (Depto. Cabañas)

Alcaldía Municipal de Ciudad Delgado (Depto. San Salvador)

Alcaldía Municipal de Comasagua (Depto. La Libertad)

Alcaldía Municipal de El Carmen (Depto. Cuscatlán)

Alcaldía Municipal de Santa Elena (Depto. Usulután)

Local governments

Alcaldía Municipal de Guaymango (Depto. Ahuachapán)

Alcaldía Municipal de Huizúcar (Depto. La Libertad)

Alcaldía Municipal de Intipucá (Depto. La Unión)

Alcaldía Municipal de Jutiapa (Depto. Cabañas)

Alcaldía Municipal de Potonico (Depto. Chalatenango)

Alcaldía Municipal de San Bartolomé Perulapía (Depto. Cuscatlán)

Alcaldía Municipal de San Dionisio (Depto. Usulután)

Alcaldía Municipal de San Francisco Morazán (Depto. Chalatenango)

Alcaldía Municipal de San Francisco Menéndez (Depto. Ahuachapán)

Alcaldía Municipal de San José De La Fuente (Depto. La Unión)

Alcaldía Municipal de San Julián (Depto. Sonsonate)

Alcaldía Municipal de San Martín (Depto. San Salvador)

Alcaldía Municipal de San Sebastián (Depto. San Vicente)

Alcaldía Municipal de Santa Clara (Depto. San Vicente)

Alcaldía Municipal de Santa Tecla (Depto. La Libertad)

Alcaldía Municipal de Santo Domingo (Depto. Sonsonate)

Alcaldía Municipal de Sociedad (Depto. Morazán)

Alcaldía Municipal de Usulután (Depto. Usulután)

Alcaldía Municipal de Yamabal (Depto. Morazán)

Alcaldía Municipal Puerto del Triunfo (Depto. Usulután)

Alcaldía Municipal San Luis La Herradura (Depto. La Paz)

Alcaldía Municipal Santiago Nonualco (Depto. La Paz)





Social sectors
Alianza Lencas, Uluas y Nonualcos
Alianza para el Buen Vivir, la Paz y la Sustentabilidad
Asociación de cuencas del Golfo de Fonseca (ACUGOLFO)
Asociación Alternativa para el Desarrollo Integral de las Mujeres (ADIM)
Asociación Comunal de Mujeres de Morazán (ACMM)
Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria Huiscoyol (ACPAHUI)
Asociación de Lisiados de Guerra de El Salvador (ALGES)
Asociación de mujeres Zensotlat
Asociación de personas con Discapacidad Acajutla
Asociación Nueva Vida Pro-Niñez y Juventud
Asociación Promotora de Productores y Empresarios Salvadoreños (PROESA)
Centro Especial para Sordos Carlos S. Langenegger
Comunidad Planta Nuevo Sonsonate
Coordinadora Nacional de Pueblos Originarios de El Salvador
Fundación Campo
Fundación Santa Teresa (FST) – Los Nonualcos
Fundación Segundo Montes
Fundación para el Desarrollo Educativo Morazán en Acción (FUNDEMAC)
Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP)
INTERVIDA Osicala
Los Pasos del Jaguar
Médicos del Mundo
Movimiento de Juventudes Río+Vos, El Salvador
Movimiento de mujeres MMV
Movimiento Siglo XXIII: Paz Sustentable

Social sectors
Movimiento Social Morica
Patronato para el Desarrollo de las Comunidades de Morazán y San Miguel (PADECOMSM)
Pueblos Originarios Lencas
Red Oztatleca de jóvenes
National Government Institutions
Consejo Nacional para la Protección y Desarrollo de la Persona Migrante y su Familia (CONMIGRANTES)
Consejo Nacional de Atención Integral a la Persona con Discapacidad (CONAIPD)
Fondo de Inversión Social para el Desarrollo Local (FISDL)
Gobernación política departamental de La Unión
Instituto Nacional de la Juventud (INJUVE)
Instituto Salvadoreño de desarrollo de la Mujer (ISDEMU)
Instituto Salvadoreño de Desarrollo Municipal (ISDEM)
Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG)
Ministerio de Justicia y Seguridad Pública (MJSP)
Ministerio de Economía (MINEC)
Ministerio de Educación (MINED)
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MARN)
Ministerio de Trabajo
Secretaría de Inclusión Social - Ciudad Mujer
Secretaría Técnica y de Planificación de la Presidencia (STPP)
Subsecretaría de Desarrollo Territorial (SSDT)
Viceministerio de Cooperación al Desarrollo (VMCD)
Viceministerio para los Salvadoreños en el Exterior (VMSALEX)
Viceministerio de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano

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Universidad Internacional Flotante Libre para La Paz
Universidad Francisco Gavidia (UFG)
Universidad Gerardo Barrios – Usulután y San Miguel (UGB)
Universidad Modular Abierta – Sonsonate (UMA)
Universidad Sonsonate (USO)
Private sector
Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Tiburoneros de Alta Mar R.L (ACPETAMAR)
Artesanías de barro negro (ADBAN)
Asociación de Desarrollo Turístico (ASDETUR)
Asociación de regantes Nueva España
Asociación Nueva Vida
Cámara de comercio filial La Unión
Comité de Desarrollo Turístico de Conchagua
Comité de Desarrollo Turístico las Tunas

Private sector
Cooperativa El Lobo
Cooperativa el Tamarindo
Federación de pescadores Artesanos de Puerto el Triunfo (FECOPAPET)
Joven emprendedor
Mujeres empresarias
Promoción del Desarrollo Económico y del Turismo (PRODETUR)
Radio Segundo Montes
Public/private sector
Agencia de Desarrollo Económico Local, ADEL Morazán
Agencia de Desarrollo Económico Local, ADEL La Libertad
Agencia de Desarrollo Económico Local, ADEL La Unión
Agencia de Desarrollo Económico Local, ADEL Sonsonate
Agencia de Desarrollo Económico Local, ADEL Usulután
Sistema de Actores Locales para el Desarrollo de la Cuenca del Río Torola, SAD
Municipal Associations
Asociación de Municipios Los Nonualcos (ALN)
Asociación de Municipios del Valle de San Andrés (AMUVASAN)
Corporación de Municipios de la República de El Salvador (COMURES)
International Organizations
Iniciativa Conjunta de Migración y Desarrollo (ICMD) <i>Financiada por la UE, COSUDE y ejecutado por PNUD</i>



THE AGENDA ISSUES



Decent Work and Social Protection

Participants in the workshops of San Salvador, La Libertad, La Paz and the University of El Salvador, identified national institutions that were important in terms of the issue of Decent Work and Social Protection. They agreed on identifying the national government along with the ministries responsible (MINED, MTPS, MINEC, MAG) and local governments as key entities. They mentioned universities as support entities and they singled out indigenous peoples, NGOs, trade unions and private companies, as territorial stakeholders. Private enterprise has been assigned the role of ensuring decent employment and this group refers to cooperatives, producer associations, and micro and small enterprise. Other institutions mentioned are the Legislature, the Salvadoran Social Security Institute (ISSS), National Institute of Vocational Training (INSAFORP), as guarantors of the good health and the rights of workers. The CDAs are the stakeholders that should handle the monitoring of decent employment. They call on the various relevant organizations of the international community to support the generation of sustainable economies that allow for the generation of employment and inclusion of informal workers, youth, people with disabilities and the LGBTTI group.

When assigning roles, the need for clarity was emphasized when identifying institutions and officials, who were assigned the role of generators and coordinators of public policies aimed at achieving a dynamic economy that generates decent jobs for the population, with attendant social safety nets for workers.

The stakeholders of civil society organizations have the responsibility to organize and demand the fulfillment of human and labor rights, and should be proactive in creating proposals for the Ministries of Labor, Economy and Agriculture. Their support for the population should be transparent in order to ensure credibility.

Academia is regarded as the entity that conducts research and that provides training according to the needs and demands of the population. Academia has been assigned the task of supporting the productive sector in its demands for developing the innovation and technology required to enhance the capabilities of the country. Last but not least, the private sector's role is to generate decent employment, providing adequate human conditions and respecting human and labor rights, especially for women workers.

The participants felt that the central government should conduct a labor reform emerging from a consultation exercise involving key stakeholders through workshops and roundtables. They also asked to continue with the creation of more public spaces and the use of existing forums, encouraging the development of entrepreneurial skills in young people through adequate budgetary allocation for the needs of new entrepreneurs. The process of labor reform would aim to ensure a transformation of corporate culture through public policies that have an intercultural and plurinational vision.

Similarly, for organized society and the private sector and the government, a proposal was put forward regarding the creation of a council of labor comptrollers, in an effort to monitor new labor reforms and evaluate those reforms which are already being implemented within the private and public entities. Similarly, steps should be taken

to encourage employers and employees to be participants and to be accountable for the system of rights and responsibilities within their respective spheres of competence. Such an approach would make it possible to carry out joint and coordinated activities in this area, in an effort to build understandings that provide adequate conditions and ensure respect for the human rights of individuals, be they workers or employers.

Finally, the civil society sector believes that the welfare system should prioritize the critical stages of the life cycle of individuals, promote entry-level job policies for young people and involve workers in the arts and culture.



Housing and Access to Water Services and Sanitation

The two workshops which discussed housing had points in common, and they declared that VMVDU Social Investment Fund for Local Development (FISDL) and municipal governments are key institutions in the field of housing and access to water and sanitation. They also pointed to other stakeholders such as ADESCOS, MINSAL, MARN, ANDA and water boards. They stressed the importance of the work performed by the water boards and the support provided by the international cooperation authorities. Other institutions mentioned were the Social Housing Fund, FONAVIPO, and the National Record Center -CNR, the

entity responsible for the legalization of land ownership, in addition to the ILP. It is believed that participants are familiar with the institutions related to housing and the environment and can clearly define their respective areas of responsibility.

Regarding the role to be played by each of the institutions, VMVDU is assigned the role of lead agency for housing policy, while MARN is concerned with the rightful implementation of a system of sanitation and environmental care. It was specified that the CNR and ILP are responsible for facilitating the process of legalization for the formalizing of deeds. Local governments were appointed as facilitators and operators in the implementation of programs and projects on issues related to access to water and sanitation, and the management of the subdivisions.

FISDL, FONAVIPO and the Social Housing Fund were assigned the role of co-financing loans for house purchases and improving the environment, in addition to implementing projects aimed at community development. ANDA's work is to provide and regulate water services by working with the water boards, which are responsible for the administration and maintenance of water resources in some municipalities. Finally, civil society such as ADESCO and other entities are responsible for enforcing the access to water for local stakeholders, while the international cooperation authorities should take action to provide the technical and financial services that the territory requires.

Participants pointed to the need for decentralization of State agencies as well as of the resources needed to ensure that municipalities can monitor development projects at the territorial level. Locally, the coordination of interagency round tables for local stakeholders was requested in order to improve municipal management and planning through the offices of the CDA and to carry out research on water availability and water quality, in coordination with the MARN and MAG. With regard to water, the social sector mentioned the importance of ensuring healthy water for citizens, which inter alia presupposes action to monitor metal mining in order to avoid contaminating water sources.



Another important point had to do with management in order to ensure that the private sector can fulfill corporate social responsibility through the creation of forums for participation, environments conducive to Community Improvement and discussion on issues of importance to all stakeholders at local, business, and national levels. Participants also raised the need for better dissemination of concepts and proposals for development projects and capacity building for sustainable management and water management.

The participants raised the need to have access to decent housing with hospitable environments along with the necessary basic services for families; they also stressed the need for funding to be provided (with interest rates in line with income) and for ownership of properties to be duly recorded for households.



Food Security and Nutrition

People who participated in the workshops stressed the role of the National Government ministries and institutions, such as MAG, MINSAL MINEC or the Agricultural Development Bank (BFA) as guarantors of food and nutrition security. At the local level, there was agreement that local governments and stakeholders involved in this area should

contribute to the promotion of municipal policies. In terms of organized society, reference was made to NGOs, private business, among them cooperatives and banking. Other stakeholders mentioned were the MINED, the ENA, the VMVDU, MARN, the international cooperation authorities, social organizations and the family as a key entity through which proper nutritional habits. Note the importance of CONASAN as a leader in this area, although CONASAN was not known by the participants due to its recent creation.

On the role that every stakeholder should play in the process of policy implementation, it is believed that public institutions should play a technical role, providing specialized and productive agricultural support, as well as being the organizer of public and regulatory policy, and guarantor of incentives for the production and marketing of agricultural products. Public entities were also assigned the role of monitors to oversee proper food handling, a process which involves the monitoring of exports and imports and ensuring an ongoing supply of foods to ensure the food security of the population.

The municipalities were asked to create or update existing databases of land use for farming and containing information on the potential for agro- industrialization.

Stakeholders of organized civil society are expected to coalesce, organize and exercise supervision over public action and initiatives, providing monitoring for the Post- 2015 Development Agenda. They were also asked to ensure transparency in the use of their own resources. Academia functions as a researcher and educator in the field of agriculture, in addition to raising awareness of the importance of nutrition and food.

In the private sector, banking is considered the basis for easy loans on favorable terms for farmers, such as low interest for production, while cooperatives coordinate sectors and local stakeholders with the national institutions involved, as well ensuring the proper use of hu-

man, financial and in-kind resources. The private sector is perceived as an investor in products that can be placed on the market to guarantee local economies without compromising food security.

Civil society organizations recognized the human right to healthy food, for which the adoption of a Law on Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security is required. Also in these workshops, it was considered that the central government should persevere with such programs as "Family Farming", promoting the production and marketing of agricultural products, seeking full agro industrialization of the sector which, apart from primary production, will add value to agricultural products and help create new types of jobs, especially for youth and women.

Similarly, participants stressed the importance of establishing healthy eating habits in the population through awareness of this issue, reflecting these practices through public policy to promote agriculture and food security. To achieve these objectives, it was recommended that joint working round tables be coordinated with all groups that are directly related to the subject.

The importance of promoting access and land tenure, with a gender focus, while recognizing the shared responsibility between men and women in tasks relating to care and family and community economy, was also taken into account.

Local governments were assigned the role of managers of their territories and sources of knowledge regarding production capacity and trade. They were tasked with the role of guarantors so that the population can gain access to central government programs.



Education and Training in Values

Public institutions identified were: the MINED, municipal councils, local educational institutions, the Legislative Assembly and the Houses of Culture. Also mentioned were family, organized society (unions, churches, NGOs, teachers) and the private sector (schools at all educational levels).

Regarding the role that the people involved should play in the process of implementation of public policy, public stakeholders have the role of creating policies that address the needs of society. This should also prompt them to review existing policies and ongoing programs. It is expected that local governments will support programs that are promoted in the context of education policy and which encourage young people to enter and stay in the education system.

The stakeholders of organized society are seen as multipliers of values, spokespersons for aspirations and recipients of knowledge created. According to the participants, the teachers must constantly update their knowledge and innovation capabilities, as must educational institutions (including universities) if they are to respond to today's world and not fall behind. The importance of building inclusive education systems with coordinated participation among students, family and community was underscored.



The family is considered a cornerstone, as it embodies the example that parents give as friends and counselors as well as the values that should be passed on from one generation to the next. However, concerns exist about the changes in the make-up of the current Salvadoran family, resulting from the strong flow of emigration with parents leaving children under the guardianship of others.

Moreover, private enterprise is perceived as being responsible for generating employment and income. To enhance this role, the population consulted was assigned responsibility for considering this aspect in the educational curriculum so that the supply of educational services matches the demand for labor, which increasingly requires the use of new techniques and the hiring of trained personnel. In this respect, emphasis was placed on the "Company - Center" program as an example of key programs for coordinating business demand with education in El Salvador.

Among the mechanisms identified in order to ensure that education can play a key role, we wish to highlight the importance of conducting educational reform that ensures the updating of technical education, new social values such as human rights, climate change, gender and other issues; which seeks to promote innovative education that is creative, inventive, and innovative, to preserve the history of El Salvador and recognize ancestral knowledge and practices.

The creation or strengthening of continuous training programs and job training geared toward human resources, with periodic monitoring and review, was also discussed. Participants also considered it necessary to conduct interagency agreements, create advisory round tables and promote the creation of student associations, networks of universities and education committees to develop annual plans with compliance indicators and deadlines.

Another proposal was the decentralization of some activities of the education portfolio, with greater involvement of non-governmental en-

ties such as associations of micro and small enterprises in education committees, NGOs, schools and private schools. Participants stressed the importance of ensuring the generation of knowledge channels that reflect the needs of communities, highlighting the importance of mass campaigns for the dissemination of values, promoting MDG campaigns and enhancing ties with schools while ensuring funding.



Preventive and Curative Health Services

The workshop participants determined that a vital component in this area was the participation of MINSAL and Community Health Teams (ECOS). Nationally MINED, MARN, ISSS, MAG, ANDA, the Armed Forces of El Salvador (FAES) and the Directorate General of Civil Protection are also perceived as crucially important. Locally, they all agreed on singling out local governments together with the Interior Ministry. They also included the ADESCO, NGOs, and the Social Oversight Council ISDEMU.

Participants in various workshops felt that MINSAL should continue its efforts to provide quality health services that are supportive, accessible and have adequate infrastructure. They stressed the need to raise awareness in various areas related to health. Institutions such as MARN,

MINED or FAES should have a role in preventive health education, ANDA ought to ensure the quality and quantity of water, while Civil Protection has the responsibility to respond to disaster emergencies.

The municipalities and the provincial government are key stakeholders for participants, given the need to ensure funding of health projects and build medical clinics in communities and municipalities. Priority is given to the comprehensive protection of children in cases of national emergency or public disasters based on the principle of the best interests of the child in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Meanwhile the ADESCOS and NGOs would be responsible for managing and implementing preventive health resources in coordination with MINSAL units.

In terms of implementation, the round tables postulated mechanisms needed to promote public policies to strengthen and streamline the role of various stakeholders involved with communities. The development of an intercultural health policy that recognizes natural and traditional medicine, as well as conventional medicine, was noted.

Similarly, the decentralization of health services is proposed, which includes improving the coordination of the health policy authorities responsible for the health issue. Management was requested for allocating more human resources, infrastructure and surgical and hospital equipment, emphasizing the need to ensure the supply of medicines in all areas of medicine. For example, there was support for adopting a precautionary principle for epidemics beyond spraying campaigns, carrying out lifelong learning processes at the grass-roots level, to prevent the spread of pests that breed diseases (dengue, chikungunya, etc.) and strengthen health education for the public as a primary prevention tool.

Finally, the round tables agreed on the importance of ensuring access to health services for all people, taking into account the specific needs of people with disabilities, older adults, women and others.



Citizen Security and the Prevention of Violence

Among the identified stakeholders involved in public safety and violence prevention, institutions such as MINED, MJSP, MINSAL, municipalities and social organizations (churches, NGOs ADESCOS) were highlighted. All of these were mentioned in more than one workshop. Other stakeholders involved were ISDEMU, City/Woman, private enterprise, the system of private and public security and the family.

Regarding the role of action, responsibility was given to the municipalities to ensure governance, environmental sustainability, in addition to taking effective control of land use. MINED was identified as the agency responsible for disseminating research results at all levels, promoting education, self-esteem, cultural identity and care for the environment. The Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) is the mediator in matters of civil rights, as well as being responsible for ensuring compliance with laws, safeguarding public safety and identifying loopholes. MINSAL is responsible for performing programs focused on education in mental, physical and psychological health, while ISDEMU and City/Woman Program were jointly identified as entities responsible for creating initiatives and projects in the areas of consciousness-raising, empowerment, and mitigation of domestic violence.



Institutions such as the Church, NGOs and ADESCO were assigned the role of active participation, supporting and engaging with state agencies, monitoring the role of public and private institutions and documenting experiences that contribute to the developmental process for El Salvador. The role of the family is crucial to the formation of ethical, moral and spiritual values, and to promoting standards of living and deepening the values of responsible fatherhood / motherhood and, given the structure of the Salvadoran family which is in a state of disrepair, it is important to strengthen the family, promoting values such as responsible fatherhood and improving the environment in which parents raise their children. Finally, the private sector is responsible for compliance with tax contributions and for offering new employment opportunities, and is in charge of the creation of corporate social responsibility programs that can contribute to reducing levels of violence in the country.

Identified implementation mechanisms focused on the following areas: in the central government, participants deemed it necessary to strengthen interagency planning and coordination and refocus and decentralize state resources. Also proposed was the creation of operational programs through inclusive agreements that give life choices, especially to women and youth. Further proposals included the pursuit of more inclusive management through the participation of the various stakeholders involved in the issue of security management. With regard to the disclosure, knowledge, empowerment and support for laws that promote values, public safety and entrepreneurship, it was considered that one way to achieve this objective is by implementing schools to provide training in human rights.

Finally, various civil society groups expressed the need to create a comprehensive system of protection and care for victims of violence in all its forms and manifestations, providing for assistance and counseling, reparations, family support, and productive economic opportunities to ensure recovery and rehabilitation for victims.



Environment and Adapting to Climate Change

To focus on the environmental issue, the participants in the workshop identified a number of stakeholders and institutions involved. These included the National Government with the following ministries: MARN, MINED, MINSAL and MAG, as well as municipalities. So far as civil society organizations are concerned, we can highlight NGOs and community organizations such as the Water Boards (which number about 2,000 nationwide).

Regarding their role in spotlighting this issue, public institutions are seen as responsible for generating management capabilities within the territories. They also have a responsibility to promote standards and create public policies for the protection and preservation of the environment, as well as to raise awareness of the causes and effects of climate change. Likewise, they are assigned the role of independently disseminating the environmental laws and regulations in force in El Salvador. Local governments are perceived as enforcers and generators of environmental regulations (bylaws) that meet the needs of the territory where they exercise their governance, engage in land use planning and enforce the laws in their territories.

It is expected that various stakeholders of civil society will exert social control over development activities affecting the environment,

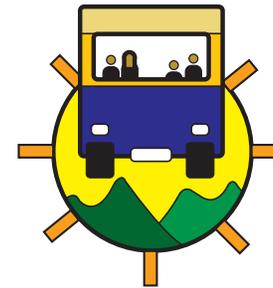
so they must make a commitment to actively participating in the responsible management of natural resources and to serving as guarantors of the implementation of environmentally friendly best practices through efforts to raise public awareness.

NGOs are expected to act as facilitators supporting initiatives arising from the territories without seeking to influence the decisions of the people and respecting civic participation, interests and decisions.

Among the mechanisms identified, we can highlight the creation of round tables of understanding to coordinate efforts between various government ministries working in the territories, in addition to standardizing mechanisms of local government in regard to environmental issues and climate change adaptation. To this end, participants propose the creation of risk management capabilities and other environmental issues within communities through organization and training, giving importance to the recognition and teaching of ancient practices for those inhabitants that are friendliest to the environment (recovery of species, mangrove planting, etc.).

Participants suggest that communities should be made aware of the territories and regard the environment and climate change as important issues on the agendas of local governments, focusing on the process of dissemination for the protection and adaptation to climate change, that have already been agreed through joint round tables and mechanisms that have emerged from these round tables. The groups that make up the territory, including local governments, should establish priorities and intervene when the occasion requires with implementation plans for the short and long term, conducting high level negotiations to obtain a budget that meets the needs of local governments and the ministry in charge of environmental issue.

Finally, the operation of the Environmental Tribunals for the prosecution of cases of environmental damage and violence to nature and communities was discussed.



Connectivity and Accessibility

In this issue, proposals have focused on the area of transportation and to a lesser degree on computer connectivity.

Stakeholders identified as being involved in this process included the various institutions of government, with particular emphasis on VMVDU, as well as local governments, the users of public transport and local and regional transport. Participants also agree on pointing out that construction companies and transportation agencies are key players in this process. Other stakeholders mentioned are the traffic police and the international cooperation authorities. Furthermore, so-called local and regional transport round tables are mentioned.

Participants attributed to such institutions a managerial role and regulatory services, ensuring a quality transport system, and all matters related to the construction of road infrastructure. The role of municipal governments is shown to be linked to the improvement of local streets and the pertinent projects must be linked to institutions such as FISDL, to provide technical support to municipalities. The users of various transport services should shoulder the responsibility of monitoring compliance with regulations and demanding their rights, ensuring quality of service and making proposals to the relevant authorities.



Meanwhile, the transit police should ensure compliance with the rights of users. The round tables for local and regional transport aim to formulate coordinated proposals to solve problems related to transport, entailing a new way to manage public services which could be decentralized to municipalities. Companies working in the field of transport should provide a quality service and meet construction deadlines. To a lesser extent the virtual connection in territories with national authorities and the world at large was also discussed.

As for the mechanisms proposed by participants, the reader's attention is drawn to the creation of civic organizations that function as supervisory entities. Societal partnership of this nature would guarantee joint services, ensure efficient performance in public investment and promote awareness in demanding rights and accountability. Participants recommended ensuring compliance with traffic laws and regulations as well as the safe use of the transport system. This can be reinforced through the dissemination of good practices in the transportation services, which in turn would ensure the replicability of these services.

In a broader context, they considered it necessary to implement cultural change processes including user training, employers and motorists and access to virtual communication channels. As one specific mechanism, measures to establish an association of public transport users, to help defend the rights of citizens, and ensure higher standards of service quality and transparency in the management of road works, was also proposed.

As for infrastructure and road connectivity, participants proposed an improvement and expansion of public transport, which would entail nationalization of transportation, decentralization of services as well as efforts to match resources to various types of users, taking into account the specific needs of the population. All these measures aim to

achieve a transport system that is coordinated, organized and of acceptable quality.

Note that the participants stressed the importance of joint connectivity and accessibility to other directly related subjects, such as public safety, the environment and health.

On the other hand, participants recognized communication as a human right and considered internet connectivity as a key tool in distance education and democracy in the country, in shaping opinion and providing an outlet for the voices of the segments of society mired in poverty and exclusion.



Migration

On the issue of migration, the participants in the workshops highlighted the national institutions in El Salvador, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—more specifically the Vice-Ministry for Salvadorans Abroad or CONMIGRANTES and MINED. Other institutions such as the Interior Department, the Ministry of Labour (MTPS), Safety, Health, Agriculture, Economics, the Legislature and local governments have also featured in the discussions.

There is consensus on the importance of institutions related to children and youth, such as the National Institute for Youth (Youth Institute), the National Council for Childhood and Adolescence (CONNA), the Salvadoran Institute for the Comprehensive Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA), and institutions of the education system. The role of the private sector, particularly the cooperatives, ADEL ADESCO is also noteworthy. Participants attached importance to the social sector, represented by NGOs, church and family.

Regarding the role that various types of institutions and local stakeholders should take in order to address the issue of migration, the results are as follows. According to the round tables, the vast majority of public institutions should play an enforcer role, promoting public policies related to the different aspects pertaining to migration (health, economy, education, employment, public safety). The responsibility of the Ministry of Interior and Territorial Development in the various efforts on migration is also noted, as was the role played by MAG, MTPS, and MINEC which should act as regulators at the country level in their respective areas to facilitate the creation of decent work and contribute to efforts to reduce forced migration.

Local governments and productive sectors were asked to support various development programs and expand the opportunities for work, take control of the population that emigrates and the population that stays behind. The MJSP should work in the area of prevention and as a guarantor of the safety of the public to help retain people in the municipalities. Institutions such as MRREE (through VM-SALEX), LEDA, NGOs, ADESCOS, CONMIGRANTES and CONNA should act at their respective levels, proposing and coordinating forms of intervention in the territories to improve the working conditions and employability of the population. They stressed the need to review and strengthen the role of the family as an entity generating and pro-

moting values, and to strengthen families or family members who remain in the country, ensuring that both national and local government can provide job options and living conditions so that people do not need to emigrate.

The participants stated that the implementation mechanisms should be directed to coordinate incentive programs (settlement) for youth and women at local levels supported by local governments, both for people who stay in the territories and for those returning deportees or those who are repatriated and need to be reintegrated back into their places of origin. These programs would be aimed at strengthening productive capacities and coexistence in working together to create VMSALEX migration units, along with local governments, where information is provided about projects and production initiatives.

Emphasis was also placed on the importance of developing prevention campaigns where people are given the wherewithal necessary to put down roots in their communities so as to prevent emigration; and financial education programs linked to Salvadorans living abroad were also stressed. The state's role as the executing agency of the national policy regarding the migration issue is stressed, accompanied by effective protection of human rights of migrants, and the creation of managed migration programs, which must also mainstream efforts to combat human trafficking.

Organised civil society conceives of migration as a human right, a voluntary act, not to be confused with forced displacement and expulsion from the territory for reasons such as violence, loss of livelihoods and climate change impacts or family reunification.

It was also noted that remittances are not necessarily used as a means to improve the living conditions in the territories, despite being highly valued as a source of support for the families who receive them.



THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGENDA

CHALLENGES

Groups and institutions consulted detected a number of factors that may hinder efforts to achieve regional implementation of the themes identified in the report of the Post-2015 National Development Agenda. Among the challenges that were highlighted in the consultation process are the following:

- **Structural challenges**

Mention was made of the fact that the state apparatus complicates coordination between various levels of government, which can lead to duplication of efforts by the various institutions, adversely affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of their programs.

This interrelationship between the various institutions of the state, as pointed out by representatives of the central government, is a challenge and in turn very important, especially in a country where there is no consolidated intermediary between the national and municipal level. This link between municipality, department and national level is still considered weak and should be strengthened through departmental authorities. Such action would also make it possible to incorporate the themes of the Post-2015 Development Agenda in each department or municipality. The results also show the concerns expressed by the participants with regard to corruption, bureaucracy in administration and a certain distrust of public processes. Participants in the workshops blamed many of the current problems on the lack of political will and unresolved judicial proceedings.

With direct relevance to the localizing of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, a potential problem arises because 9 themes resulting from the consultations are broad issues and there are many entities working on these issues as mentioned, thus there is the risk of poor

coordination between stakeholders. Finally, economic problems linked to public finances and the need to plan for the allocation of funds to address agenda-related themes were duly addressed.

- **Cultural challenges**

Virtually all parties involved agreed to say that the MDGs are unfamiliar to much of the population surveyed, or at least the knowledge they have about them is very basic. To prevent this from recurring with the Post-2015 Calendar, participants believe that it is necessary for there to be a flow of information on the subject that will make it possible to monitor their progress and design a monitoring system to keep track of the themes associated with Post-2015 Development Agenda and ensure ongoing evaluation of their compliance.

At a broader level, the results of the consultations showed great concern for education, considering that despite the efforts that have been made by the Government of El Salvador, a quantitative and qualitative deficit in this area persists. One consequence of this state of affairs is the lack of empowerment of the people and their low participation in decision-making processes. In this regard, the reader's attention is drawn to the determination evidenced by the sectors of civil society to participate in the political process, since in almost all cases they highlighted the low participation that occurs today.

The Post-2015 Calendar workshops, besides showcasing the topic, have added value to the process, as they have familiarized the people consulted regarding the MDGs and the possibilities for influencing issues of interest to the population that lives and grows in the territories. To achieve this, it is necessary to increase free-flowing communication and transmission of knowledge of the resolutions adopted at the national and international levels, as well as their implementation in the territories. In this regard, the need for a coordinating body for collecting and highlighting the contributions of civil society was consistently stressed.



Finally, a pending task for all participants in the consultation process is to spotlight segments of the population and groups traditionally excluded from the public sphere. Specifically in the case of women, we can stress the need to mainstream gender in the Agenda and national plans, and through public policies and implementation of programs that promote greater equality and justice in society.

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

Participating groups were requested to propose actions to ensure that national and local ownership is in place when implementing the themes of the report for El Salvador.

The proposals were varied, but in many cases were in tune. For example, one of the themes present in all consultations was the need for effective planning and strategy in order to achieve development through the coordination of the various national and local institutions with a strong emphasis on the role of municipalities. This coordination would recapitulate the issues of the Agenda in national, departmental and municipal plans to establish mechanisms to monitor these plans and the Agenda itself. Moreover, participants felt that although the contribution of the national or local government is important, it must always be accompanied by societal participation.

In the same vein, representatives of indigenous peoples, youth, women and people with disabilities should be considered when promoting mechanisms for participation by civil society, as social supervision or monitoring committees. Government institutions confirmed the need for the country to be part of the process and noted that "the scheme from the territorial level is more comprehensive, as it is constructed according to the multiplicity of stakeholders that make up the municipality." Therefore, they proposed the desirability of grass-roots representative committees, cementing a sustainable future.

To ensure that the subjects associated with the Post-2015 Timetable can extend to both the national and local levels, it is important to ensure that efforts are made to engage in the process a wide variety of stakeholders and institutions that reflect the feelings of the people and convey this consensus to decision makers. The need to publicize and disseminate the Agenda was one of the most recurrent issues in both regional workshops and academia surveys and interviews with key institutions.

Also clear was the requirement that the models proposed in the Millennium Development Goals, as well as any international initiative, must be consistent with Salvadoran realities—i.e., not simply transferring mechanical models that were successful in other countries. It was rightly pointed out that "executive programs must respond to the needs and problems posed by the population, because when a program is created from the desktop, it is not usually the most appropriate." According to the results, essential to ensure the sustainability of the themes of the Agenda, a key step is getting people to take ownership of the process. People must feel not only that these activities are beneficial, but something they deserve according to their rights. This requires awareness among all sectors of society to ensure that public policies emanating from the territories reflect the voice of the people who have not traditionally been involved in such processes.

Another significant point had to do with the commitment of national and local institutions regarding the implementation of the post-2015 Development Agenda. In the opinion of the participants, this process should enhance coordination between these levels, together with civil society stakeholders and other agents of development. It was proposed to implement the procedures for starting a tax reform that will better serve the municipalities and population. A need was also expressed to establish mechanisms for coordination, monitoring and frameworks of understanding with the national government regarding the localization of the Agenda. Finally, local governments were requested, along



with the national government, not to let ideology interfere with their political parties and constitute an obstacle to understanding. Success lies, according to the consultation, in a commitment to setting ideology aside to work together on development issues, as officials take office.

CAPACITY BUILDING

During the consultation process, the participating stakeholders were asked what capabilities should be strengthened or created to ensure the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. One of the responses was widely repeated: strengthening the organizational capacities of the central government and local governments. Such capacity building would lead to more efficient management of state resources and better coordination between the two existing political and administrative levels in El Salvador.

On the one hand the creation of some form of regional coordination mechanism to help define priorities was suggested. In addition, according to some stakeholders, the solution is not to create new layers of bureaucracy, but knowing how to use existing ones. They stressed the importance of having committees with representation from municipalities ADESCO, as well as any other manifestation of the economic and social sector to coordinate the various social programs. The creation and strengthening of these institutions with truly local roots, according to participants, will serve to reduce reliance on the so-called "welfare state mentality" on the part of both the central and local government.

Participants argued that in order to encourage development in the context of the issues of the new agenda, it is necessary to create a culture and a dialogue that foster linkages and establish consensus. Following this approach, there must be willingness on the part of state institutions to listen and integrate the needs and demands of the pop-

ulation into the national public agenda. Such information can be generated by existing means, as mentioned, or new machinery, but in any case, it must achieve the alignment of the institutions of government and civil society with a view to building policies. Participants stated that these mechanisms should be inclusive and ensure the participation of marginalized groups, as well as enabling these local stakeholders to determine their own development.

The compliance and sustainability of the Post-2015 Development Agenda must truly reflect the will of the people, so it is extremely important to ensure that people and institutions are aware of this process and its goals. Meanwhile, national and local governments should commit to compliance, and to provide mechanisms for tracking or monitoring plans to measure impact. Therefore, participants in the consultations requested from all sectors an effort to master the implications regarding compliance with the new objectives of the Post-2015 Development Agenda institutionally and apply them to the 262 municipalities in the country so as to establish them as cross-cutting strategies with their own budget allocations.

THE VISION OF MUNICIPALITIES

After hearing the proposals of the various sectors involved, it was necessary to consolidate the results for presentation to departmental representatives of municipalities to obtain their input. These stakeholders are the main drivers of public policy at the local level, so that their participation in the localization of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, at this stage, became essential, particularly because it provided an opportunity to hear the views of their population.

For this reason several meetings, including a workshop with the Board of COMURES were performed. This forum served to provide dis-



tinctive visions of the various sectors involved in their territories, but also to learn the views of mayors regarding the themes of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Local governers and their representatives discussed clear inequities and disparities between municipalities, showing that while some have human development indicators comparable to first world countries, others only manage to supply drinking water to 20 per cent of their inhabitants. These disparities hinder achievement of the MDGs, and overcoming these disparities is one of the main challenges ahead.

Among the issues of concern to the mayors and councilors present are the "Values Education", the "Citizen Security and Violence Prevention", the "Health and Healing Preventive Services" and "Food Security and Nutrition", in that order. In addressing these issues, taking into account the mechanisms and roles previously proposed by the population surveyed, municipal representatives found a number of common barriers to the implementation of an agenda of topics related to development. The main problem that arose is that municipalities are not trained to conduct large-scale projects, for reasons of budget and lack of devolution of powers and resources of the state.

They argued that what often happens is that sectoral, isolated projects are promoted rather than a comprehensive development process with a long-term regional dimension. A further limitation is the short duration of legislatures (3 years) that makes it difficult to project at least in the medium term projects and processes of benefit to the population, since these legislatures cannot commit beyond the municipal mandate. All these factors contribute to a short-term mindset in which it is difficult to address problems with a structured approach and long-term planning.

The other major obstacle to development at the municipal level, according to participants, is the lack of education and empowerment for a large segment of the population. Many municipalities stated that

they are addressing this issue with vocational workshops and/or scholarship programs, which have a very beneficial direct effect, yet such efforts do not get to the root of the problem.

When asked what they can do to promote the themes of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and what was needed, proposals were clear; First, a more efficient distribution of state resources was requested. This requires decentralization aimed at increasing the skills and resources of local government, on a legal basis. The other great pillar that is proposed should address the educational aspect, with a strong emphasis on capacity building and empowerment of the population, as well as various sectors and levels of government. This means, for example, providing the population with prior knowledge of safety, health, and resource allocation to obtain a decent job, etc.

Furthermore, people representing municipalities stressed the importance of quality training of professionals and technical staff in charge of promoting the issues of the Post -2015 Development Agenda in the territories, so that the Municipal Councils can play a more active role and provide effective implementation and monitoring. Capacity building should be extended to local governments to enable them to respond efficiently to priority issues for the public.

There were even proposals for the creation of compensation funds in tax matters, in an exercise of solidarity to reduce financial inequalities between municipalities, transferring resources from tax collection from one municipality to another when these exceed a certain amount. This would be tantamount to a tax reform that has more capability to distribute state resources in inverse proportion, fewer municipal resources, more investment.

Finally, municipal representatives viewed as prerequisites for the implementation of the Post- 2015 Development Agenda, coordination and dialogue among mayors, regardless of political party ideologies. This is an issue that reflects the will of the participants in regional workshops.





*Workshop with local actors
in Usulután*

CONCLUSIONS



The vision of the country and proposals for achieving it form the basis that could become the starting point which will make it possible to work together with state institutions, civil society and the private sector, with the support of the international community, and enable the Post-2015 Development Agenda to take hold in El Salvador. This requires that all stakeholders make efforts to achieve "an El Salvador that is just, inclusive, free from discrimination and violence, with equal opportunities and rights for everyone and producing girls and boys who are happy".

To achieve this vision, we should consider the issues and criteria generated by the consultations, which involve the formulation of a country plan for implementation and monitoring.

Here are the four elements that summarize the proposals contained in this consultation process:

1. Coordination: Creating forums and venues for coordination and understanding between the national and local level is the vehicle that makes it possible to work on two fronts simultaneously, seeking a more sustainable land use in framing work in both regional and

national policy development. The country's development requires public policies with clear and specific mechanisms to ensure good territorial governance, which are able to engage the institutions that make up both the national and the local levels while encompassing all segments of the population.

Continuous support of the processes that are implemented in the territories and linking them to the national level to ensure consistency between the actions implemented at local and national level is a necessity. This approach facilitates the realization of projects and inter-relationships between stakeholders, allowing for greater responsiveness. Specifically the work of major unions as COMURES working with government and FISDL ISDEM would result in greater efficiency of public investment in local development without sacrificing the economic and social sectors, albeit with a local emphasis.

2. Inclusion: a cross-sectional inequality makes it harder to reach socially excluded groups, meaning they get fewer benefits from progress made in their countries on specific goals. Furthermore, it has been found that gender inequalities are obstacles to human development in the territories, hence the need to mainstream a

gender and generationally-oriented approach, particularly in a society where over 50 per cent are young people. It is also essential to promote policies addressed to combat inequality in the country, including efforts to enhance the capacities of all citizens, particularly those in vulnerable groups.

The actions in this area should be strengthened, always with the presence of the various sectors of society in decision making processes and measures tailored to their specific needs. Creating forums is contemplated, capability exchange, or workshops that seek to involve the majority of sectors within society, with special emphasis on the traditionally excluded.

- 3. Ownership:** The only way to continue to build a better country with a prosperous, participatory and rooted, cohesive society is to ensure social peace. To achieve this, we must continue to work on reducing inequalities and exclusion.

That is why the empowerment of citizens in participating in the processes taking place in their territories is vital for the country's future. There need to be ways to enable citizens to voice their opinions and demand their rights, especially women and youth. To this end, emphasis should be placed on developing strategies focused on optimization of the particular potential of the territories and the promotion of intra-regional relations. As an example, opinions were expressed about regulating and developing the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent for Native Peoples and even to extend such provisions to any consultation with civil society.

Another important factor is to promote the dissemination of important topics for citizenship: MDGs, legislation, environment, health, codes of ethics, values, public and private educational programs; skills ultimately affecting their daily lives.

- 4. Decentralization:** Democratic governance that emerges from public ownership on issues of national scope should be predicated on a decentralized and modern state. Decentralization, defined by the STPP as "the process by which skills, resources and decision-making are transferred between various levels of organization of the national government and from the national government to other entities or other levels of government" has been a recurring theme in the national consultations.

Participants also drew attention to the need to encourage the financial aspects of local governments through empowerment and capacity building, to enable a sustainable use of resources and the creation of opportunities for the territories. Short-, medium- and long-term actions are also sought, with the ultimate objective of creating a competitive government system to promote their territories. This initiative requires having more trained human resources that are more technically advanced, technical equipment, and infrastructure development in the circumstances of the territory, meaning that infrastructure can also access virtual networks to improve communication and dissemination of the Post- 2015 Calendar.

The results of the consultations for Localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda call upon us to join forces as Salvadoran society, to apply the Agenda to our Territory as we endeavor to build the kind of country we want, putting human beings at the forefront of public policy and meeting the challenges that still lie ahead.





Representative persons of the indigenous peoples participated in the territorial workshops



The consultation process was also present in Morazán

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ANNEXES



ANNEX 1. Summary of progress made regarding compliance of the MDG in El Salvador

Goals and indicators	1991	
Goal 1: To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the percentage of people whose income is less than USD 1 a day		
% of people living in extreme poverty	32.6	
% of people whose income is less than USD 1 a day.	12.7	
Target 1B: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the percentage of people who suffer from hunger		
% of children under 5 who are underweight	11.2	
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary school education		
Target 2A: Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling		
% of school pupils who start 1st grade and finish 6th grade	52.6	
Net enrollment rate in primary education (%)	75.5	
Literacy rate for those between 15 and 24 years old (%)	75.5	
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women		
Target 3A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education by no later than 2015		
Ratio between girls and boys at primary school (%)	100.7	
% of women in paid positions in the non-agricultural sector	45.8	
% of women in the Legislative Assembly	9	

1. Los datos utilizados en el borrador del Tercer Informe de Avance en el Cumplimiento de los ODM corresponden al año 2012, a menos que se señale lo contrario.

	Second Progress Report (2009)	Third Progress Report (2013) ¹	2015 Goal
Goal 1: To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			
	10.8	11.3	14.8
	8.2	5.5	6.3
	8.6	nd	5.6
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary school education			
	75.4	84*	100
	94.8	93.7**	100
	94.8	97.1	Increase
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women			
	101.5	100.3**	100
	45.5	46.2	50
	19	27.4	50



Goals and indicators	1991	
Goal 4: Reduce the under-five mortality rate		
Target 4A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate		
Mortality rate in children under 5 years old (per 1000 live births)	52	
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	41	
% of children under 1 year old vaccinated against measles	77	
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Target 5A: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio between 1990 and 2015		
Reason for maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	nd	
% of childbirths with specialized birth attendants	51	
Target 5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal Access to reproductive health		
Rate of contraceptive use (%)	53.3	
Specific fertility rate in women between 15 and 24 years old	124	
Prenatal coverage (at least 1 consultation) (%)	68.7	
Prenatal coverage (at least 5 consultations) (%)	50	
Unmet family planning needs (%)	9.2	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other illnesses		
Target 6A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS		
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS (15-24 years old)	0.007	
% of the use of contraceptives in high-risk sexual relations	nd	
% of the young population with an extensive understanding of AIDS	nd	
Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to the treatment of HIV/AIDS for all those who need it		
Rate of access to antiretroviral	nd	

	Second Progress Report (2009)	Third Progress Report (2013) ¹	2015 Goal
Goal 4: Reduce the under-five mortality rate			
	19	nd	17
	16	nd	14
	95	nd	100
Goal 5: Improve maternal health			
	57.1	41.9	Reduce
	83.7	nd	100
	72.5	nd	80
	89	nd	Reduce
	94	nd	100
	78	nd	100
	1	nd	Reduce
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other illnesses			
	0.03	0.09**	Halt
	8	nd	Increase
	24.2	nd	100
	79.6	nd	100



Goals and indicators	1991	
Target 6C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases		
Incidence of malaria (per 100,000 inhabitants)	190	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 inhabitants)	45.7	
% of cases treated and cured with DOTS	nd	
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources		
% of surface area covered by woodland	nd	
Carbon dioxide emissions (total)	1.6	
Consumption of substances that deplete the ozone layer (TM)	423	
Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss		
% of population with access to improved water source	63.3	
% of population with access to improved sanitation	76.7	

Source: Second Country Report. No Excuses... Let's achieve the Millennium Development Goals in 2015. Basis for Compliance Plan (GOES, SNU, 2009); 3rd Report on the Progress of the MDG El Salvador (GOES, 2013). Notes: *: data for 2010; **: Data for 2011.

	Second Progress Report (2009)	Third Progress Report (2013) ¹	2015 Goal
	0.4	0.2**	Reduce
	29	31.5**	Reduce
	90.2	91.4*	>90
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability			
	26.8	12.8	Increase
	0.7	nd	Reduce
	34.7	nd	Reduce
	86.8	90.3	80.5
	92	96.2	89



ANNEX 2. Methodology used in territorial workshops

Territorialización Agenda Post 2015

Actor Involucrado	Rol de Actuación	Mecanismos de Implementación
Migración - ISNA. - CONNA. - MIREX. - DGME. - COMMIGRANTE	EJECUCIÓN DE POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS APOYO A LAS MIPYMIS. ENTE REGULADOR. ENTE REGULADOR GARANTE.	IMPLEMENTAR EL TEMA DE MIGRACIÓN EN LOS PROGRAMAS EDUCATIVOS GENERAR SERVICIOS AMIGABLES Y FACILITAR EL ACCESO A PROYECTOS DE EMPRENDERISMO. PROMOVER EL EMPRENDERISMO Y APOYO A LA PEQUEÑA Y MEDIANA Y MICRO EMPRESAS. REGULACIÓN DE SALARIOS MÍNIMOS ANUAL (SALARIO POR RUBROS) CONVENIOS CON SECTOR PRIVADOS. CONVENIO PARA TRABAJADORES TEMPORALES Y EMPRESAS TRANSNACIONALES.

Obstáculos

- FALTA DE ESTRUCTURAS PARA LA SOCIALIZACIÓN DE LOS TEMAS.
- BAJA PARTICIPACIÓN CIUDADANA.
- POLITIZACIÓN DE IDEOLOGÍA POLÍTICA.
- CENTRALIZACIÓN.

Acciones de Apropiación: NO APROPIACIÓN DE DISCUSIÓN DE LOS TEMAS EN EL EXTERIOR.
 - SINCRONIZACIÓN CON SALVADOREÑOS EN EL EXTERIOR.
 - REVISIÓN DE ESTRUCTURAS TERRITORIALES EXISTENTES PARA LA REVISIÓN MONITORIA Y SEGUIMIENTO DE LOS TEMAS.

Fortalecimiento de Capacidades: DESCENTRALIZACIÓN
 - FORTALECIMIENTO DE ESTRUCTURAS O CREACIÓN DE ESTAS PARA SU TECNIFICACIÓN Y AUTOGESTIÓN.

Territorialización Agenda Post 2015.

Actor Involucrado	Rol de Actuación	Mecanismo de Implementación
Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional. - MAG. - Gobiernos Locales - Ministerio de Salud - Ministerio Economía - Ministerio Educación - YMVDU. - Organizac. Sociales - MARN. - Cooperativas, Pequeños, medianos y grandes agricultores. - Universidades, ENA. - Instit. financieros (Banco). - Cooperac. Internas - ONG'S.	- Asistencia Técnica, Regular, Organizar, Capacitar y garantizar mecanismos de integración producción y comercialización de productos agrícolas. Ejecución. - Uso de áreas agrícolas en la zona (regular) - Controlar, Ciudadana y Organización - Manejo adecuado de alimentos. - Coordinación, Selección, articular los Sectores y actores locales con los Int. nacionales, involucrar y garantizar el buen uso de los recursos humanos, financieros y en la comercialización. espacio... - Promover, Promover, diversificar y la comercialización. - Investigación y Educación en el tema. Sensibilización. - Créditos bajo intereses. - Cooperantes. - Cooperantes, Donantes, apoyo a la gestión.	- Programas de promoción de la producción agrícola, industria, transformación, comercialización. - Promoción de hábitos alimenticios, saludables. - Incremento de presupuesto de gestión de Recursos al mag. - Sistematizar el uso de estos actores. - Garantizar del proceso, Cooper en el desarrollo de actores y beneficiarios, participar en la entrega de donativos. - Políticas pública de promoción de la agricultura y la Seguridad alimentaria... - Articular a través de mesas de trabajo, de grupos gestores.

• Obstáculos.

- Falta de credibilidad en el proceso de los personal.
- Cultura política.
- Empoderamiento del actor principal.
- Publicidad, divulgación.
- Desconocimiento de los actores.
- Empoderamiento de los actores locales.

• Apropiación.

- Participación y Capacitación de los actores locales.
- Instalación de Capacidades.

• Capacidades.

- Monitoreo, Seguimiento en los temas de Agenda...
- (Descentr)
- Desconcentrar algunas funciones del Alcalde/a Municipal.

ANNEX 3. Opinion survey in the University of El Salvador

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) 210



6 de junio de 2014. Universidad de El Salvador

AGENDA POST-2015
"LOCALIZACIÓN"

ENCUESTA DIRIGIDA AL SECTOR ACADÉMICO

En el marco de las consultas nacionales (El Salvador) para la localización de la Agenda Post-2015 se ha elaborado la presente encuesta que pretende enriquecer al debate nacional sobre localización de la Agenda en base: localización, fortalecimiento de las capacidades y las instituciones, monitoreo participativo, formas novedosas de rendición de cuentas, alianzas con la sociedad civil y otros actores, alianzas con el sector privado y los vínculos entre cultura y desarrollo.

Pueden obtener más información al respecto en los siguientes links, gracias por sus aportaciones.

[http://www.un.org/development/dga/2015.org/](http://www.un.org/development/dga/2015)
<http://www.un.org/development/dga/2015.org/content/el-salvador/fr-y-espanol.html>
<http://www.nacionesunidas.org.es/>

1. En su opinión: ¿Cuáles han sido los avances en materia de cumplimiento de los ODM y sus desafíos pendientes por parte de todos los sectores?
 Los ODM han tenido avances significativos únicamente en cifras, sin embargo al contrastarlo podemos determinar que las necesidades siguen latentes en la sociedad. El prime. desafío es erradicar la pobreza material y mental.
2. ¿Podría explicar brevemente su visión sobre la Agenda Post 2015 a nivel mundial?
 Debe ser más inclusiva de todos los sectores, especialmente los más desfavorecidos, establecer propuestas reales y acciones en concreto, buscar el empoderamiento y compromiso de todos los actores.
3. ¿Qué otros actores pueden aportar al proceso de desarrollo de la Agenda Post 2015?
 Mujeres, hombres, jóvenes, grupos indígenas, iglesias, instituciones públicas y privadas, ONG's organismos internacionales, todos aquellos que tengan propuestas en beneficio del colectivo.
4. ¿Cómo puede aportar la academia al proceso de desarrollo de la Agenda Post 2015?
 Análisis y críticas constructivas de las propuestas en los foros de discusión reales, en la consecución y búsqueda de resultados significativos en la sociedad y no de objetivos.

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)

5. ¿Cuáles son los factores que obstaculizan la localización de la Agenda Post-2015? (estructurales, de localización, cultural, físico, político, financiero, institucional, humano.etc.)
 - Financiero: falta de recurso para la aplicación de Políticas Públicas.
 - Humano: falta de empoderamiento.
 - Institucional: poca difusión de mecanismo de participación de los actores.
6. ¿Cómo se puede promover el diálogo entre las instituciones (gobiernos nacionales, ministerios, autoridades locales, etc.) y otros grupos y sectores para promover la localización de la Agenda Post-2015?
 Mesas de dialogo entre las partes en temas económicos, políticos, sociales, medioambientales, Grupos de expertos en distintos ambitos, combinandolos y buscando un equilibrio entre las partes.
7. ¿Existe coherencia entre las acciones locales/nacionales e internacionales para fortalecer la alianza global para el desarrollo y el cumplimiento de compromisos internacionales?
 Si, ya que ambas tienen un objetivo en común, sin embargo la aplicación de estas propuestas debe ser coherente al contexto o coyuntura de cada Estado, a través de políticas públicas encaminadas a beneficiar a una mayoría y estableciendo resultados reales.
8. ¿Qué mecanismos deben de utilizarse para lograr armonizar los ejes social, ambiental y económico para asegurar un desarrollo sostenible integrado?
 Participación de todas las expertas de distintas áreas en mesas, foros, charlas en donde se exponen los problemas, así como la búsqueda de soluciones entre las partes.
9. ¿Qué propuestas presentaría para mejorar la implementación de la Agenda Post-2015 a nivel local?
 - Participación de todas las Sectores.
 - Empoderamiento de las actores.
 - Análisis realidad (Causa - efecto) → soluciones.
 - Solución integral, combinando distintos ejes, estableciendo resultados a corto y largo plazo (estematización).



ANNEX 4. Model interview with officials of the government institutions

-
1. How do you assess the territorial impact to work on development issues?
 2. What channels of political participation currently exist for social, academic and private sector?
 3. What mechanisms or tools can be used to enhance the participation of these territorial sectors on priority themes chosen in the first stage of consultation?
 4. How to ensure that the Agenda 2015 Post is a coherent and integrated process at all levels of government in the short, medium and long term?
 5. What are the main obstacles to promote this type of agenda?



LINKS OF INTEREST



World we want

El Salvador: It is extremely important that people know this process and generate a follow-up mechanism - <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/es/node/444991>

El Salvador has been one of the countries chosen for the next phase of consultation of the Post 2015 Development Agenda - <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/es/node/443144>

La prensa gráfica

El Salvador is selected for Post 2015 Development Agenda consultations by United Nations - <http://www.laprensagrafica.com/2014/06/06/onu-selecciona-a-el-salvador-para-consulta-agenda-de-desarrollo>

ISDEM

ISDEM involved in the construction of the Post 2015 Development Agenda - <http://www.isdem.gob.sv/index.php?option=comk2&view=item&id=587:isdem-participa-en-la-construccion-de-la-agenda-de-desarrollo-de-naciones-unidas&Itemid=77>

Página Naciones Unidas - El Salvador

General Assembly of the University of El Salvador participates under location Development Agenda Post 2015 - <http://www.nacionesunidas.org.sv/noticias/agenda-de-desarrollo-post-2015-asamblea-general-de-la-universidad-de-el-salvador-participa-en-fase-de-localizacion-de-la-agenda-de-desarrollo-post-2015>

El Salvador: It is extremely important that people know this process and generate a follow-up mechanism - <http://www.nacionesunidas.org.sv/noticias/es-sumamente-importante-que-la-gente-conozca-este-proceso-y-generar-un-mecanismo-de-seguimiento>

Página PNUD

El Salvador guides new consultation phase of the Post 2015 Development Agenda - http://www.sv.undp.org/content/el_salvador/es/home/presscenter/articles/2014/06/30/el-salvador-realiza-nueva-fase-de-consultas-de-la-agenda-de-desarrollo-post-2015/

RREE

El Salvador takes part in the dialogue called "Setting the Development Agenda for post-2015", Brussels, Belgium - http://www.rree.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=3501:el-salvador-participa-en-el-dialogo-denominado-definiendo-la-agenda-de-desarrollo-post-2015-en-bruselas-belgica&Itemid=955



CONSULTATIONS FOR
THE LOCALIZATION OF THE
POST 2015
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

EL SALVADOR

HOW TO DELIVER THE AGENDA TO THE TERRITORY?