

For the EU and UN system and UNFPA, the principle of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) is inherent to guaranteeing the Human Rights of the most vulnerable, and implies that all interventions contribute to ensuring that groups and individuals, who are disadvantaged and discriminated, have equal access to the benefits and resources of programming and, therefore, are not left behind for any reason or condition of race, colour, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and religion, political or other opinion, national, social or geographic origin, property, birth or other status.

In this sense, the Action will contribute to ensuring that, at the national and territorial level, adolescents, girls, youth and community members, particularly from vulnerable groups such as: People with Disability, LGBTI, from rural settings, poor and excluded, as well as IDPs and socio-cultural minorities, are more able to realise their rights. To this end, the Action will implement inclusive activities to strengthen the family, community and institutions to respect, protect and enforce human rights, including SRHR, particularly for adolescent girls.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1.

El Salvador ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2007. It recognises people with disabilities as subjects of law and therefore they have the right to expect appropriate education about their sexuality to become self-determined individuals.

The CDPD emphasizes that are women and girls with disabilities who run the greatest risk of being exercised on them, sexual abuse, violence, mistreatment, or sexual exploitation. The physical and cultural barriers they face prevent them from exercising their right to receive adequate education, information and services. People with disabilities face specific vulnerable conditions that require specialised and unique services in order to exercise the practice of these rights with full guarantee.

For the EU and UNFPA, the principles of leaving no one behind and "reaching the furthest behind are premises in achieving the inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities, with respect to the guarantee and exercise of their human rights, including SRHR, and seek to advance in ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health; reducing maternal mortality; reducing the unmet need for contraceptive methods; eradicating gender-based violence and harmful practices, particularly early unions and teenage pregnancies.

Therefore, the Action aims to ensure that people with disabilities, particularly adolescent girls, are part of the activities that will be implemented, with the objective of achieving equality and that persons with disabilities take control over the right to make their own decisions about their bodies, their health and their lives.

Democracy

The EU and UNFPA consider participation from the furthest left behind population a crosscutting issue in all its interventions. Particularly, in this Action, peer-to-peer dialogues between adolescents and youth, as well as inter-generational exchanges will be key to achieve project objectives. Furthermore, encouraging civil society, represented by community members and organisations, to establish constructive dialogues with local and national authorities, as part of peace building and democratic culture UN objectives at local and community level.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The current democratic model in El Salvador is based on the 1992 Peace Agreements and, consequently, it is a matter of giving continuity to a mechanism that allowed for the solution of the Salvadoran social conflict without the use of weapons and based on dialogue. The Action will contribute to a more participative, equitable and transparent democracy in El Salvador.

In September 2021, HQ launched a Conflict Analysis for El Salvador. One of the recommendations for good governance was to explore options to combat misinformation and improve education, in collaboration with civil society, in order to inform the population about the impact of government measures on daily life, as well as about the risks of misinformation, about fiscal transparency, etc.