

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

**EL SALVADOR**

**PROGRAM FOR MODERNIZATION OF THE STATISTICS SYSTEM OF  
EL SALVADOR**

**(ES-L1128)**

**LOAN PROPOSAL**

This document was prepared by the project team consisting of: José Antonio Mejia-Guerra, Project Team Leader; Arturo Munte, Alternate Project Team Leader; Santiago Paz; Pablo Libedinsky; Michelle Manzur; Karla Yee Amézaga (IFD/ICS); Nidia Hidalgo (SCL/GDI); Lina Piedad; Ginés Suárez (CSD/RND); Jorge Omar Samayoa (CSD/CCS); Ana Cuesta (SPD/SDV); Juan Carlos Lazo (VPC/FMP); Patricia Toriz (FMP/CES); Juan José Barrios; Gabriela Molina (CID/CES); Esteban de Dobrzynski (LEG/SGO); Raimundo Arroio (Consultor).

In accordance with the Access to Information Policy, this document is being released to the public and distributed to the Bank's Board of Executive Directors simultaneously. This document has not been approved by the Board. Should the Board approve the document with amendments, a revised version will be made available to the public, thus superseding and replacing the original version.

## CONTENTS

### PROJECT SUMMARY

I.	DESCRIPTION AND RESULTS MONITORING.....	1
A.	Background, problem addressed, and rationale.....	1
B.	Objectives, components, and cost.....	8
C.	Key results indicators .....	11
II.	FINANCING STRUCTURE AND MAIN RISKS.....	12
A.	Financing instruments .....	12
B.	Environmental and social safeguard risks.....	13
C.	Fiduciary risks .....	13
D.	Other risks and key issues.....	13
III.	IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN .....	14
A.	Summary of implementation arrangements .....	14
B.	Summary of arrangements for monitoring results .....	17

## APPENDICES

Proposed resolution

ANNEXES	
Annex I	Summary Development Effectiveness Matrix
Annex II	Results Matrix
Annex III	Fiduciary Agreements and Requirements

REQUIRED LINKS	
1.	<a href="#">Multiyear execution plan and annual work plan</a>
2.	<a href="#">Monitoring and evaluation plan</a>
3.	<a href="#">Procurement plan</a>

OPTIONAL LINKS	
1.	<a href="#">Economic analysis of the program</a>
	A. <a href="#">Spreadsheet</a>
2.	<a href="#">Annex on climate change</a>
3.	<a href="#">Itemized program budget</a>
4.	<a href="#">References</a>
5.	<a href="#">Program Operating Regulations</a>
6.	<a href="#">Safeguard Policy Filter and Safeguard Screening Form</a>

## ABBREVIATIONS

AFS	Audited financial statements
BCR	Banco Central de Reserva [Central Reserve Bank]
CEA	Cost-effectiveness analysis
CNA	Censo Nacional Agropecuario [National Agricultural Census]
CNPV	Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda [National Population and Housing Census]
CPI	Consumer price index
DIGESTYC	Dirección General de Estadística y Censos [Statistics and Census Administration]
ENIGH	Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares [National Household Income and Expenditure Survey]
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MEP	Monitoring and evaluation plan
MINEC	Ministry of Economy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
PMU	Program management unit
RTRA	Relevance, timeliness, reliability, and accessibility
SEN	Servicio Estadístico Nacional [National Statistical Service]
TASC	Tool for Assessing Statistical Capacity
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

## PROJECT SUMMARY

### EL SALVADOR PROGRAM FOR MODERNIZATION OF THE STATISTICS SYSTEM OF EL SALVADOR (ES-L1128)

Financial Terms and Conditions				
Borrower:			Flexible Financing Facility <sup>(b)</sup>	
Republic of El Salvador			Amortization period:	25 years
Executing agency:			Disbursement period:	5 years
Ministry of Economy			Grace period:	5.5 years <sup>(c)</sup>
Source	Amount (US\$)	%	Interest rate:	LIBOR-based <sup>(d)</sup>
IDB (Ordinary Capital): <sup>(a)</sup>	44,000,000	100	Credit fee:	(e)
			Inspection and supervision fee:	(e)
Total:	44,000,000	100	Weighted average life:	15.25 years
			Approval currency:	U.S. dollars
Project at a Glance				
<b>Project objective/description:</b> The general objective of this operation is to increase the use of official statistical information in public and private decision-making. The following specific objectives will contribute to this: (i) improve the quality of official statistical information in terms of relevance, timeliness, reliability, and accessibility; and (ii) strengthen the institutional framework of the Dirección General de Estadística y Censos [Statistics and Census Administration].				
<b>Special contractual conditions precedent to the first disbursement of the loan:</b> Disbursement of the loan proceeds will be contingent on meeting the following conditions to the Bank's satisfaction: (i) the <a href="#">program Operating Regulations</a> previously agreed with the Bank have been approved and have entered into force; and (ii) a head of the program management unit, a technical manager of the Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda [National Population and Housing Census], a procurement specialist, and a finance specialist with knowledge of the Bank's fiduciary policies have been appointed in accordance with the terms previously agreed with the Bank (paragraph 3.7).				
<b>Exceptions to Bank policies:</b> None.				
Strategic Alignment				
<b>Challenges:</b> <sup>(f)</sup>	SI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		PI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EI <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Crosscutting themes:</b> <sup>(g)</sup>	GE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and DI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		CC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and ES <input type="checkbox"/>	IC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<sup>(a)</sup> Under the Enhancing Macroeconomic Safeguards document (document AB-2990), the disbursement of loan proceeds will be subject to the following maximum limits: (i) up to 15% in the first 12 months; (ii) up to 30% during the first 24 months; and (iii) up to 50% in the first 36 months, starting on the date the Bank's Board of Executive Directors approves the loan (paragraph 2.2).

<sup>(b)</sup> Under the terms of the Flexible Financing Facility (document FN-655-1), the borrower has the option of requesting changes to the amortization schedule, as well as currency, interest rate, commodity, and catastrophe protection conversions. The Bank will take operational and risk management considerations into account when reviewing such requests.

<sup>(c)</sup> Under the flexible repayment options of the Flexible Financing Facility, changes to the grace period are permitted provided that they do not entail any extension of the original weighted average life or the last payment date as documented in the loan contract.

<sup>(d)</sup> In keeping with document FN-729 (Strategy and Operational Readiness for the Execution of the LIBOR Transition for the IDB Balance Sheet) and document CF-257-1 (Base Rate Replacement for Sovereign Guaranteed LIBOR-based Loans), this loan will be subject to the SOFR-based interest rate, upon notification to the borrower by the Bank or at the borrower's request, pursuant to the provisions of the loan contract.

<sup>(e)</sup> The credit fee and inspection and supervision fee will be established periodically by the Board of Executive Directors as part of its review of the Bank's lending charges in accordance with applicable policies.

<sup>(f)</sup> SI (Social Inclusion and Equality); PI (Productivity and Innovation); and EI (Economic Integration).

<sup>(g)</sup> GE (Gender Equity) and DI (Diversity); CC (Climate Change) and ES (Environmental Sustainability); and IC (Institutional Capacity and Rule of Law).

## I. DESCRIPTION AND RESULTS MONITORING

### A. Background, problem addressed, and rationale

- 1.1 **Macroeconomic context.** El Salvador is a dollarized economy vulnerable to external shocks and natural disasters. During the period 2010-2019 it saw average annual growth of 2.5% limited by structural problems that have persisted for decades, such as low productivity in the tradable sector, high rates of violence, deficiencies in human capital, and high vulnerability to natural disasters. The interdependence among these factors has contributed to the formation of hard-to-break vicious circles. These structural factors have persistently led to low levels of public and private investment. In 2020, the effects of the pandemic led to a 7.9% contraction in GDP<sup>1</sup> and an increase in poverty from 22.8% to 26.2%,<sup>2</sup> following a prolonged period of strict lockdown that kept several productive sectors shuttered for nearly four months. A recovery in economic activity and expectations has been observed in 2021, with GDP growth projected at 9% for 2021 and 2.4% for 2022.<sup>3</sup>
- 1.2 Having an updated and quality statistical base is a prerequisite for monitoring the impact of the pandemic and the country's economic recovery. It also makes it possible to improve efficiency in public spending[1]<sup>4</sup> and transparency and accountability in government activities, enhance resilience and responsiveness to external shocks and natural disasters, and establish mechanisms to include the most disadvantaged populations. This update is imperative due to the natural depreciation of the main products of the national statistical base, which depend on the DIGESTYC and include the following in this round of the census:<sup>5</sup>
- a. The Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda [National Population and Housing Census] (CNPV) proves relevant to governments because it provides a universal record of the size and distribution of the country's population, as well as its main social, economic, and housing characteristics. There are more than a dozen Salvadoran government publications that draw on this information and should be updated in a timely manner. Analyzing the information will create better conditions to develop strategies to combat poverty, target investment in priority sectors and areas, and set up mechanisms to truly include segments of the population that are disadvantaged or excluded.
  - b. The Censo Económico [Economic Census] is the basis of the country's economic statistics, since it shows the structure of the activity of the economic units (establishments and companies), is essential for the Central Reserve Bank (BCR) to estimate the national accounts, and also makes it possible to ascertain their main features and generate economic indicators with a high level of geographical, sector, and thematic detail.

---

<sup>1</sup> Banco Central de Reserva [Central Reserve Bank] (BCR), 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Dirección General de Estadística y Censos [Statistics and Census Administration] (DIGESTYC), 2021.

<sup>3</sup> BCR, 2021.

<sup>4</sup> See [optional link 4](#), References.

<sup>5</sup> Article 12 of the Organic Law of the National Statistical Service (SEN) sets the frequency of censuses.

- c. The Censo Nacional Agropecuario [National Agricultural Census] (CNA) generates the information necessary to update the productive capacity calculations in this sector since there are no sources of information to estimate its behavior on a recurring basis. In order to be effective, programs and policies to support agricultural producers<sup>6</sup> and promote production in the sector require a prior diagnostic assessment, which can only be obtained if there is sufficient up-to-date information with the necessary granularity (at the farm level) and broad coverage.
  - d. The Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares [National Household Income and Expenditure Survey] (ENIGH) is key to ascertaining the changes in the composition of the average household shopping basket, which is the basis for calculating the consumer price index (CPI).<sup>7</sup> It also provides information to construct the food and nonfood basket to determine poverty thresholds/lines.
- 1.3 In addition, the statistics relating to administrative records in the country are underutilized. Greater utilization yields gains in terms of the timeliness of information and production costs, although production requires a high degree of collaboration between government entities.
- 1.4 **Governance of statistical production in El Salvador.** The production of official statistics in the country falls under the SEN, which is made up of all statistics-producing public and private bodies.<sup>8</sup> The institution that coordinates the SEN is the DIGESTYC,<sup>9</sup> under the Ministry of Economy (MINEC), which is responsible for producing regular statistics, conducting censuses and surveys, and generating statistics based on administrative records.
- 1.5 **Main problem.** Despite the substantive importance of statistics for more empirically grounded decision-making, the use thereof by the public sector for the preparation of policies and programs and by the private sector for investment projects is relatively low. This is the main challenge that this program seeks to address.
- 1.6 In this connection, the DIGESTYC processed 2,876 requests for sociodemographic information between 2016 and 2019 (Table 1). Since 2020, these requests have been subdivided between public sector and private sector, and inquiries amounted to 334 and 515, respectively, between 2020 and June 2021, i.e. less than two requests per day on average and less than one per day corresponding to the public sector over the last 18 months. Accordingly, considering the potential universe of users, it can be inferred that use is very low.

---

<sup>6</sup> Using the CNA, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) can gauge the size of the potential universe of beneficiaries of the [Agricultural Packages Delivery Program](#).

<sup>7</sup> To calculate the CPI and the basic basket of food items, the DIGESTYC relies entirely on information from the ENIGH. Changes in the composition of this basket will directly impact this calculation.[2]

<sup>8</sup> Article 1 of the SEN Organic Law does not specify which public and private bodies make up the SEN.

<sup>9</sup> Created by the SEN Organic Law published in Official Gazette 69, volume 167 of 18 April 1955.

**Table 1. Record of the total number of inquiries/information requests made to the DIGESTYC for the use of statistical data<sup>10</sup>**

Year	Inquiries/information requests		
	Total	Public sector	Private sector
2016	698	n/av	n/av
2017	770	n/av	n/av
2018	784	n/av	n/av
2019	624	n/av	n/av
2020	542	192	350
2021 (June)	327	142	185
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>

Note: (n/av) not available; (n/a) not applicable.

- 1.7 This relatively scant use of official statistics is associated with quality problems—in terms of relevance, timeliness, reliability, and accessibility (RTRA)—as there is a disconnect between the demand and supply of data in these four dimensions of quality, in addition to limitations in the DIGESTYC's institutional capacity as the body responsible for official statistics.
- 1.8 **Relevance.** Relevance can be approximated by compliance with reporting requirements to monitor the sustainable development goals. Out of 232 indicators, El Salvador produces 42.7% (99 indicators).[3] Of the total number of indicators produced by the country, 35 are potentially measurable with CNPV data; of these, only 17 are currently calculated.[4] Another indicator of the relevance of the information would be the publications and reports generated based on it (Table 2). Notable in this connection is the CNPV-derived information on the distribution of the population required to assign transfers of resources from the Fondo para el Desarrollo Económico y Social [Fund for the Economic and Social Development] of the municipios.[1]

**Table 2. Main censuses and surveys, year of most recent application, and main reports derived therefrom**

CNPV (2007)	Economic Census (2005)	CNA (2007)	ENIGH (2005)
Sociodemographic atlas; population estimates and projections 2005-2050; municipal population estimates and projections 2005-2025; urban-rural population estimates and projections; statistical yearbook; statistical compendium; indicators-Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women; economic indicators-BCR.	Master sampling framework for economic surveys; producer price index; national GDP estimate; BCR economic report.	Sampling framework for the multipurpose surveys of the Agricultural Economics Bureau under the MAG; agricultural statistical yearbook; agriculture GDP.	BCR CPI bulletin; report on the new composition of the basic shopping basket; adjustment in Salvadoran social security system contributions.

Note: Prepared by the authors using DIGESTYC data.

<sup>10</sup> DIGESTYC, 2021. Information and Response Office.



- 1.9 **Timeliness.** Following international recommendations, the SEN law stipulates that the CNPV be conducted every 10 years; the last one was in 2007 and, therefore, the information available is not up to date. This outdatedness highlights the importance of conducting the census round as soon as possible. However, it is not enough to merely update this information; it must also be disseminated in a timely manner, which will depend on the collection and dissemination techniques. In this connection, the commonly used indicator to measure timeliness for the CNPVs is the time elapsed between the end of census data collection (enumeration) and publication of the final national results. In the 2007 census this took 12 months, while the regional average is around 10 months, because a considerable part of the census was done manually, which required the information to be input and verified by hand.
- 1.10 At the same time, the current Economic Census was conducted in 2005 and, given the dynamism that characterizes the sector and its economic demographics, [5] the margins of error in the available information will tend to be high. In addition, 20 months elapsed between the end of enumeration and the dissemination of its results. Despite the relative importance of the agriculture sector in the Salvadoran economy—11.9% of GDP in 2016[6] and 17.3% of the labor force in 2015[7]—the CNA (which was last taken in 2007-2008) is the only available source for information with national coverage on the sector at the crop and farm level. Also, the timeliness of making its information available to the public was affected by the 24 months it took to do so. Lastly, the most recent ENIGH was conducted in 2005 and 2006, and the related information is no longer appropriate to construct the current food and nonfood baskets and an up-to-date CPI.
- 1.11 **Reliability.** In population censuses,[8] reliability is directly associated with the coverage that the enumeration has achieved in terms of territory and population; in economic censuses, in terms of business establishments; and in agricultural censuses, in terms of the corresponding farms. This will depend on the quality of the cartographic information available. In this regard, in previous censuses the country did not have a complete and updated digital map. Accordingly, in the 2007 CNPV, the omission rate was 5.7%,<sup>11</sup> while for the 2000 round of censuses in Latin America and the Caribbean the average was 4.8%. In turn, the ENIGH's general nonresponse rate was 4.8%.
- 1.12 **Accessibility.** The DIGESTYC does not yet have the necessary technology resources to store and make the statistical databases openly available to society as a whole. As per data from the Open Data Inventory index, El Salvador ranked 131st out of 187 countries in 2020 with an overall score of 41/100.<sup>12</sup> The average for Latin America and the Caribbean was 46/100. Also, in the results of the Tool for Assessing Statistical Capacity (TASC)<sup>13</sup> administered in El Salvador in 2017, the country's scored 51/100, compared to the regional average of 58/100, in its capacity to disseminate information in a timely and effective manner. This limits the usability of the information and its potential impact.

---

<sup>11</sup> The census omission rate is defined as the estimated percentage of the population that was not covered by the census.[9]

<sup>12</sup> [Open Data Watch](#).

<sup>13</sup> The IDB developed the TASC with the U.S. Census Bureau to measure a country's statistical capacity.

- 1.13 Institutionally, the DIGESTYC faces a series of limitations relating to weaknesses derived from the lack of trained human resources, the obsolescence of its computer equipment,<sup>14</sup> and outdated methodologies for the production, processing, and dissemination of information. Only 33% of its 280 civil servants hold a university degree.<sup>15</sup> In terms of the intensive use of technology, the indicators lag behind the regional average; in the TASC, the country scores 61/100, while the regional average is 63/100. Its website does not clearly show how to directly download publicly available databases. Furthermore, in the statistical use of administrative records the result was 43/100, while the regional average was 48/100. All this brings El Salvador's overall score to 68.8/100 in the World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicators.<sup>16</sup>
- 1.14 **Government request and program rationale.** Through a note from the Ministry of Finance, the Government of El Salvador requested technical and financial assistance from the IDB to strengthen the DIGESTYC technically and institutionally and to update the national statistical base by conducting the next censuses and the ENIGH. This would also allow the country to follow up on the targets and objectives set by the current administration in the "Plan Cuscatlán".<sup>17</sup> The Bank's participation is important from a technical standpoint as it brings international good practices in statistical strengthening and the conduct of censuses, surveys, and registries. From a financial standpoint, the Bank will provide resources to perform the 2020 census round, in addition to those required to strengthen the DIGESTYC's institutional framework.
- 1.15 **Bank experience in the region, the country, and the sector.** The Bank has provided technical and financial support for the execution of several projects aimed at strengthening statistical capacity, such as: (i) Argentina: Program to Strengthen the Statistical Capacity of Argentina's National Statistics and Census Institute (4243/OC-AR, US\$50 million, 2017); (ii) Colombia: General Census Support Program (1671/OC-CO, US\$48 million, 2005); (iii) Honduras: Program to Support the 2012 Population and Housing Census and the Integrated System of Household Surveys of Honduras (2529/BL-HO, US\$25 million, 2011); and (iv) Paraguay: Development of the National Statistical System of the Population and Housing Census (2542/BL-PR, US\$12.5 million, 2011) and Program to Strengthen Paraguay's National Statistical System (5224/OC-PR, US\$43 million, 2021), the lessons learned from which are relevant to the preparation of this operation. These experiences are associated with the Strategy for Modernization of the State (document GN-2235-1) to support "the development of data collection and analysis capacity for the elaboration and evaluation of policies" and the "implementation of instruments to prioritize investments"; for both, census information is fundamental. In El Salvador, the Bank has maintained ongoing technical dialogue with the DIGESTYC authorities in the framework of the Statistical Conference of the Americas and the United Nations Statistical Commission. In addition, execution of ATN/OC-15728-ES made a preliminary contribution to preparation of the CNPV planning document.

---

<sup>14</sup> The average age of computer equipment is 12 years.

<sup>15</sup> Information provided by the DIGESTYC.

<sup>16</sup> El Salvador leads Central American countries with 68.8 points but is far behind Mexico (87.6).[10]

<sup>17</sup> [IDB Group Country Strategy with El Salvador 2021-2024](#).

- 1.16 **Lessons learned at the Bank.** The following lessons can be drawn from the experience of these operations and have been taken into account in designing this program: (i) dialogue between users and producers is important for ensuring that the data generated meets the needs of public policymakers and other users; (ii) efforts to strengthen statistical capacity are more likely to succeed when focused on supporting a specific operation, such as preparation for a census, as opposed to support for a broad strategy;<sup>[11]</sup> (iii) proactive dissemination of statistical information to users (the public, companies, and public sector) should be considered; (iv) innovations, both in methodology and in the use of information technology in data collection, are key; (v) the institution-strengthening needed to ensure continuity in census activities, as well as to ensure the quality of statistical information and its uninterrupted dissemination, should be a priority; and (vi) the census cycle, and particularly the census period, should not coincide with the country's electoral calendar. The following were specifically included in this operation based on these lessons: (i) finance the three census activities (population, agricultural, and economic) as organizers of the sector-based statistics for each thematic area in the country; (ii) make the results of the statistical work and the usability of the data transparent; (iii) evaluate the best technology options to download the statistical tasks in a more informed fashion; (iv) include pilot tests for the methodological validation of the censuses and of the instruments and technology to be used for data collection; (v) consolidate administrative records as a timely, accessible, and less costly source to be increasingly used as an important supplier for the SEN; and (vi) in the process of planning the census operation, wholly prevent the enumeration period from overlapping with the country's national electoral calendar.
- 1.17 **Coordination with other multilateral organizations and synergies with other IDB operations in the country.** The Bank has been working with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in designing a joint DIGESTYC-support strategy that includes all the items and stages necessary to perform the CNPV. For the CNA, the DIGESTYC has received advisory services from the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, and possible support from other multilateral bodies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), has been considered. This operation will complement and coordinate with the Strengthening the Climate Resilience of El Salvador's Coffee Forests project (4870/OC-ES), in particular the coordination for CNA information gathering and the data collection efforts of the Coffee Census to be performed by the MAG.
- 1.18 **Strategic alignment.** The program is consistent with the second Update to the Institutional Strategy (document AB-3190-2) and aligns with the following development challenges: (i) social inclusion and equality, by generating information to prepare more inclusive policies and provide more efficient services; and (ii) productivity and innovation, by including a suite of cutting-edge technology innovations that will have a positive impact on the productivity of census operations (such as satellite imagery, electronic tablets and cartography to capture data), in addition to the statistical use of administrative records, which entails an innovation by ensuring the information generated is kept up to date. It is also aligned with the crosscutting themes of: (i) gender equality, as it will enable updated statistical information to be provided and produce data in new dimensions (paragraph 1.19), which is essential for the formulation, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies aimed at closing gender gaps; (ii) diversity, by

improving data on the indigenous population and persons with disabilities by including them in the CNPV and other statistical products (in the intercensal period), thus making it possible to characterize the inequalities faced by these population groups; (iii) institutional capacity and rule of law, by improving government capacities to provide public services that are planned and sized territorially based on local socioeconomic conditions and by promoting transparency and accountability through increased access to information; and (iv) climate change, by generating information on the agricultural sector through the CNA and on the distribution of the population across the country and its exposure to natural disasters for greater climate resilience in the country and for the country's Platform for Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). According to the [joint methodology of the multilateral development banks](#), it is estimated that the program will contain 0.24% of climate finance as a result of the consulting service supporting the government in linking statistical information to NDC commitments. These resources contribute to the IDB climate finance target (30% of the annual volume of approvals). It will also contribute to the Level 2 indicators of the Corporate Results Framework 2020-2023 (document GN-2727-12) relating to agencies with strengthened digital technology and managerial capacity as it contributes to increasing the "number of government agencies benefiting from projects that strengthen technology and management tools to improve the provision of public services". It is also aligned with the Sector Strategy on Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare (document GN-2587-2), relating to institutional capacity-building for policy-making, and the Strategy for Strengthening and Use of Country Systems (document GN-2538) on "strengthening nonfiduciary development effectiveness systems through strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation and statistical systems". In addition, the operation is consistent with: (i) the Transparency and Integrity Sector Framework Document (document GN-2981-2), by facilitating and promoting access to information; (ii) the Gender and Diversity Sector Framework Document (document GN-2800-8), since "the lack of access to disaggregated statistical information for indigenous and Afro-descendant populations complicates the targeting of economic empowerment programs for these populations"; and (iii) the Agriculture and Natural Resources Management Sector Framework Document (document GN-2709-2), by providing access to timely information as a critical element to facilitate the timely linking of producers to markets. The program is also consistent with the Update to the Gender Action Plan for Operations 2020-2021 (document GN-2531-19) through the line of action promoting the use of gender analysis tools in public-sector evaluation systems. The program is also aligned with the IDB Group Country Strategy with El Salvador 2021-2024 (document GN-3046-1) through the following strategic objectives: (i) reduce public expenditure inefficiencies; (ii) improve education coverage and relevance; (iii) improve the coverage, quality, and efficiency of all levels of the health system; and (iv) facilitate access to finance for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises.<sup>18</sup> Lastly, the operation is included in the Update of the Annex III of the 2021 Operational Program Report (document GN-3034-2).

---

<sup>18</sup> The Economic Census will make it possible to determine the size of the universe of establishments in the country and their distribution based on their size, in addition to providing data on access to and the use of credit.

- 1.19 **Gender and diversity considerations.** Censuses and surveys are a key source for measuring gender gaps and inequalities based, inter alia, on ethnicity, race, and disability, since a fundamental requirement is that the data be disaggregated into each of these components. Having data to characterize these groups' situation is essential to making public policies targeting their wellbeing. The most recent CNPV, CNA, Economic Census, and ENIGH have included indicators that disaggregate by gender in most of their dimensions. However, there are opportunities to improve statistics with a gender perspective. In the 2007 CNPV, ethnoracial indicators were included, while disability considerations were addressed in the two prior CNPVs without the appropriate focus. In the ENIGH the question was only framed as a condition for not working. The measurement of ethnoracial and disability indicators can be improved in the CNPV by following best practices and be included in the ENIGH, CNA and Economic Census.

**B. Objectives, components, and cost**

- 1.20 **Objective.** The general objective of this operation is to increase the use of official statistical information in public and private decision-making. The following specific objectives will contribute to this: (i) improve the quality of official statistical information in terms of RTRA; and (ii) strengthen the DIGESTYC's institutional framework.
- 1.21 **Component 1. Support for the generation of quality statistics (US\$39,195,882).** This component is aimed at providing technical and financial support to conduct the main activities of this census round: the CNPV, CNA, and Economic Census, and conducting the ENIGH, ensuring the quality thereof by following standards and international good practices<sup>19</sup> and generating technical capacities within the DIGESTYC. In this regard, innovation will be promoted through the use of state-of-the-art technologies in all census stages, such as satellite imagery, digital cartography, digital instruments to capture information, and modern and secure technology instruments for processing and dissemination.<sup>20</sup> In addition, by organizing participatory workshops and seminars, the input from the most significant user groups from different sectors of society will be taken into consideration when formulating the content of the questionnaires.
- 1.22 **CNPV (US\$29,505,000).** This will finance precensus activities: (i) preparation of the census form; (ii) updating and sectorization of the cartography; (iii) pilot census; (iv) data capture technology; and (v) population awareness-raising. The questionnaire design will include variables to characterize gaps relating to ethnicity and disability,<sup>21</sup> thus rendering minority and/or vulnerable groups more visible. Consideration will also be given to including questions on migration and returnees.
- 1.23 The CNPV enumeration stage is the core activity of the census process that requires a massive amount of properly trained, equipped, and organized human resources. The program will fund: (i) the procurement of coordinators and supervisors responsible for supporting and guaranteeing the quality of field-collected data; (ii) the procurement of enumeration services to collect data at the dwellings in different ways (physical and digital); (iii) the training of the various

---

<sup>19</sup> For the [CNPV](#), the [Economic Census](#), the [CNA](#), and the [ENIGH](#).

<sup>20</sup> All necessary cybersecurity measures will be taken to protect the integrity of the data collected and to ensure privacy protection.

<sup>21</sup> It will be aligned with the recommendations of the [Washington Group on Disability Statistics](#).

levels of personnel; (iv) the deployment and organization of the human resources participating in the census; and (v) the distribution and collection of census material at each of the defined census units.

- 1.24 During the postcensus stage of the CNPV, the program will finance activities aimed at consolidating, systematizing, and preparing the data collected for dissemination and use. This includes: (i) data processing; (ii) the preparation of the master sampling framework; (iii) dissemination of census data; (iv) census documentation; and (v) evaluation of coverage and quality of census data by conducting a coverage survey.
- 1.25 **CNA (US\$5,104,731).** The same set of preparatory activities described for the CNPV and, where feasible, using the same technology tools, will be financed in the precensus stage of the CNA. In the enumeration stage, all rural and urban land engaged in agricultural, livestock, and forestry activities in the country will be surveyed, and questions will be included in the questionnaire to characterize gender gaps<sup>22</sup> in the sector. This stage is the most complex, since this land is irregularly distributed throughout the country and the forms of landholding (with and without title) and land use of the farms in the country are highly diverse. These particularities will be considered in the activities to be financed at this stage, which coincide with those of the CNPV. The postcensus stage of the CNA will consist of the activities described for the CNPV. To improve the reliability and timeliness of the exercise, the CNA data will be complemented with remote sensing information generated based on satellite imagery, and the field data collection work will be supported by the use of devices that enable the georeferencing of all surveyed properties.
- 1.26 **Economic Census (US\$2,999,351).** Notwithstanding the differences with respect to the observation unit (in this case economic units (establishments)), the same activities will be financed as those foreseen in the three stages of the CNPV. The particularity of the Economic Census is that it will make it possible to construct a directory of economic establishments. The questionnaire design will include variables to characterize gender gaps.<sup>23</sup> The Economic Census data will be complemented and validated with data from administrative records generated by the DIGESTYC and other SEN institutions, which will enhance the reliability of the data and reduce the time required to publish the results.
- 1.27 **ENIGH (US\$1,586,800).** Implementation of the ENIGH has three stages: design, fieldwork, and dissemination, which will be financed as part of this program. The design stage includes: (i) the development of the questionnaire and preparation of the sample; (ii) the selection and training of surveyors and supervisors; (iii) the development of data capture and validation programs; and (iv) the conduct of a pilot test. The fieldwork stage focuses on the enumeration of the dwellings selected for the sample. In the dissemination phase, the anonymized databases are made available to the public, and the results of the surveys are disseminated through thematic publications.

---

<sup>22</sup> Questions will be included for gender-based disaggregation of landholding and formal land rights, as well as decision-making in farming.

<sup>23</sup> Questions will be included for the gender-based disaggregation of ownership and decision-making in economic establishments.

- 1.28 The data capture instruments and their respective application manuals for the CNPV, CNA, Economic Census, and ENIGH will be reviewed in coordination with the Salvadoran Institute for the Advancement of Women to ensure the disaggregation of all variables that can be disaggregated by sex and that they include variables that consider a gender perspective. These instruments, as well as the generation of cartographic information and information dissemination platforms, will also be reviewed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to promote alignment and linkage with NDC information.
- 1.29 **Component 2. Technical and institutional strengthening of the DIGESTYC (US\$2,685,000).** This component aims to strengthen the DIGESTYC so that the information it produces through surveys, censuses, and administrative records is of quality in terms of RTRA. To accomplish this, innovations will be introduced in all phases of the production process, particularly in data collection and interaction with the respondent. In addition, the statistical use of administrative records represents an innovation in keeping the program-generated information up to date. The program will finance training, technical assistance, systems, and equipment to improve statistical data collection, processing, and dissemination. Activities will be supported in the following areas:
- a. **Methodological and technological development:** (i) standardization of statistical methodologies for the capture, processing, and operational control of data; (ii) development of methodologies for the statistical use of administrative records; (iii) standardization of the information collected by municipal governments in relation to family records to capture vital statistics; (iv) development and implementation of a technology platform that includes the improvement of the internal communication network system, procurement of statistical software packages, and adaptation of computer infrastructure; (v) development and implementation of a cybersecurity strategy to protect data and communications; and (vi) use of alternative data collection instruments (i.e. mobile devices, Internet, satellite imagery, etc.).
  - b. **Dissemination of statistical information:** (i) creation of a dynamic, easily accessible website (including a dashboard with gender indicators and intersections of ethnicity and disability); (ii) easier access to the DIGESTYC-produced databases with census data and surveys; (iii) information and training seminars for users of statistical information on the results of the census round; (iv) technical assistance for municipal governments to develop their websites and the adaptation of technology equipment to facilitate the interoperability of the national registry system and its linkage with a single platform for statistical dissemination at country level; and (v) development of the technology platform for the migration of data generated by family registries into a national registry system connected to other government agencies, including the DIGESTYC. These activities will facilitate access to the DIGESTYC-produced databases, with full respect for any reservations established by law regarding statistical confidentiality.
  - c. **Training and technical assistance:** The training strategy will be open to all DIGESTYC personnel but will vary based on their responsibilities. It includes: (i) design and implementation of comprehensive training plans; (ii) analysis of census results; (iii) sizing of needs to modernize statistical information systems



by leveraging technology innovations, such as the use of big data and satellite imagery; and (iv) the development of a pilot exercise to conduct a time-use survey.

- d. **Technology equipment:** The activities of the 2020 census round involve a large-scale renovation of computer equipment, since data collection and processing require intensive use of information technologies. To this end, procurement of the necessary computer equipment will be financed; after the end of the exercise, the product of this investment will become a tool to support the DIGESTYC's day-to-day work.

- 1.30 **Program administration.** Administration, evaluation, and audit costs amounting to US\$2,119,119 have been identified, equivalent to 4.8% of the loan proceeds (see Table 3).

### C. Key results indicators

- 1.31 **Expected outcomes.** The achievement of the general development objective will take the form of increased use of DIGESTYC-generated statistical information for decision-making, by both the public and the private sector,<sup>24</sup> as measured by the increase in the number of information requests handled. In terms of specific objectives, the following results are expected: (i) Relevance: to produce a greater number of indicators to monitor the sustainable development goals and have census instruments available that address the gender perspective and the situation of persons with disabilities; (ii) Timeliness: to reduce the time between the end of the CNPV, CNA, and Economic Census enumeration and publication of the results; (iii) Reliability: to reduce the CNPV omission rate and the ENIGH nonresponse rate; (iv) Accessibility: to improve the position in the Open Data Inventory index; and (v) to strengthen the DIGESTYC's institutional capacity to effectively manage the statistical data production and dissemination processes, as measured by the improvement in the Statistical Performance Indicators and by the improvement in the delivery of public services resulting from better technology and management tools.
- 1.32 **Beneficiaries.** The central government and its decentralized units will benefit from having reliable, timely, and relevant primary and strategic information to prepare public policies and socioeconomic plans and projects and to measure the progress made in actions furthering these objectives, while employing advanced data analysis tools. In particular, the DIGESTYC will benefit as the body coordinating the SEN, which will have an updated database on its entire population, living and housing conditions, and its business and agricultural sector, as well as modern tools to capture, process, and disseminate this data, including personnel trained in areas of work specific to statistical activities.
- 1.33 Civil society as a whole and the productive sector in particular are also major beneficiaries as they will have updated and demographically and territorially disaggregated census information, thus enabling them to prepare plans, make projections relating to investment and the supply of goods and services at the sector and local level, ascertain the availability of labor by locality, and have information

---

<sup>24</sup> The increase will be associated with improved quality of information and with dissemination activities and workshops to promote the use of official statistics.



available to conduct scientific and academic studies and research, among many other benefits.

- 1.34 **Economic evaluation.** The cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) is derived from a comparative analysis of alternatives on the census omission rate outcome indicator. This indicator was selected because of its homogeneity, which allows for comparisons across countries and over time within the same country. In effect, a decrease in this rate will increase the quality, reliability, and use of statistics. For the calculation, cost data and census omission rates were employed from comparable countries in the 2000 and 2010 census rounds, resulting in a ratio of US\$1,229,395. This means that the program will spend on average an additional US\$1,229,395 for every tenth of a census omission percentage point that is lowered, and that this program, ex ante, turns out to be the most cost-effective alternative compared to the alternatives used. Sensitivity analysis with more conservative assumptions yields results that do not exceed the cost-effectiveness ratio of the other alternatives ([optional link 1](#)).

## II. FINANCING STRUCTURE AND MAIN RISKS

### A. Financing instruments

- 2.1 The total cost of the program will be US\$44 million, to be financed with a specific investment loan, since it is a specific program that already has a design and budget, from the Bank's Ordinary Capital (see Table 3 and [optional link 3](#)). The disbursement period will be five years (see Table 4).

Table 3. Estimated program costs (US\$)

Components	IDB	%
<b>Component 1. Support for the generation of quality statistics</b>	<b>39,195,882</b>	<b>89.1</b>
National Population and Housing Census	29,505,000	67.1
National Agricultural Census	5,104,731	11.6
Economic Census	2,999,351	6.8
National Household Income and Expenditure Survey	1,586,800	3.6
<b>Component 2. Technical and institutional strengthening of the DIGESTYC</b>	<b>2,685,000</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Program administration</b>	<b>2,119,119</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Management teams and operating expenses	1,600,000	3.6
Audits	150,000	0.3
Evaluations (surveys, midterm, final and ex post CEA)	250,000	0.6
Contingencies	119,119	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,000,000</b>	<b>238</b>

Note: The amounts per activity are indicative.

- 2.2 Under the document "Enhancing Macroeconomic Safeguards at the Inter-American Development Bank" (document AB-2990), the disbursement of loan proceeds will be subject to the following maximum limits: (i) up to 15% in the first 12 months; (ii) up to 30% during the first 24 months; and (iii) up to 50% in the first 36 months, all starting on the date the Bank's Board of Executive Directors

approves loan. These limits may be waived if the requirements set by Bank policy have been met, provided the borrower has been notified in writing.

**Table 4. Tentative disbursement schedule (US\$)**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Amount	6,422,014	6,662,679	8,123,914	17,184,616	5,606,777	44,000,000
% per year	15	15	18	39	13	100

**B. Environmental and social safeguard risks**

- 2.3 In accordance with Directive B.03 of the Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (Operational Policy OP-703), this was classified as a category “C” operation. No adverse environmental or social impacts are anticipated.

**C. Fiduciary risks**

- 2.4 Given the amount of resources to be executed, the complexity of the activities included, and the diversity of the equipment to be procured and hires to be made, it was considered to be a medium-high human resources risk in the event that, within the first three months of program execution, the executing agency does not train and hire personnel with knowledge of the Bank’s fiduciary policies and project management and lacks the training and support of the Bank’s fiduciary team. This would hinder and delay compliance with the schedule foreseen for the operation. To mitigate this, support is planned from a procurement specialist and a financial specialist with knowledge of the Bank’s fiduciary policies to be contracted, as from the outset of the program, using program resources. In addition, in coordination with the Bank’s fiduciary staff, mechanisms enabling shortened processes will be analyzed, and the possibility of outsourcing the administration of massive hires will be evaluated.

**D. Other risks and key issues**

- 2.5 A high-level planning risk was considered if the personnel required to strengthen the executing agency cannot be procured. The technical and management processes would then be affected, preventing the activities foreseen for the census cycle from being performed and thus affecting the entire programming. To mitigate this, the program will seek to recruit staff for the program management unit (PMU) who have experience in executing earlier IDB projects and who have performed well in their roles. Public calls for applications will also be launched to promote the available positions and thus have suitable candidates on hand for selection. The program will also be permanently monitored by the Bank team supported by UNFPA personnel (paragraph 3.3). A medium-high social risk was also considered in the event that preference is not given to hiring personnel from the localities where the census enumeration will be carried out and if collaboration agreements are not arranged with community leaders and health workers to support and facilitate the work of the surveyors. Difficulties could then arise for security reasons in accessing certain territories, which would affect the CNPV’s territorial and population coverage. To mitigate this problem, priority will be given to hiring personnel from the localities where census enumeration activities will be carried out; collaboration agreements will be arranged between the DIGESTYC and community leaders and with health agents who make local visits to support and

facilitate the work of the surveyors, ensuring compliance with COVID-19 health and social distancing protocols. Lastly, a medium-high political risk was considered if the planned schedule for the census enumeration, particularly that of the CNPV, is not adequately met and, therefore, coincides with the preelectoral period and dynamics of the 2024 elections, which could lead to confusion among the population about the nature of each exercise. To mitigate this, it will be ensured that the census operation planning process especially sees to it that the enumeration period, particularly for the CNPV, does not overlap at any time with the national electoral calendar in the country.

- 2.6 **Program sustainability.** The technical and methodological advances resulting from this program will impact the quality of all statistical operations carried out by the DIGESTYC, particularly due to the heavy investment in improving its personnel and in the technology involved in carrying out the censuses. This will impact one of the cornerstones for the sustainability of statistical capacity, which is the existence of a permanent demand for information by civil society and the public and private sectors. This is precisely the main objective of this operation. In addition to the institutional strengthening of the DIGESTYC derived from the experience gained in implementing large-scale statistical operations,[11] the program also includes a component aimed exclusively at consolidating both the computer equipment and the capacities of the entire DIGESTYC professional team so as to generate high-quality information, which bolsters the cycle of greater quality-greater demand-greater sustainability. As a result of this operation, the sustainability of updating the national statistical base will be strengthened by the work to leverage administrative records for statistical purposes, which will make it possible to produce data with greater timeliness and at lower costs.

### III. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

#### A. Summary of implementation arrangements

- 3.1 **Borrower and executing agency.** The borrower for this operation will be the Republic of El Salvador, and the executing agency and official counterpart of the program will be MINEC. In turn, the DIGESTYC general director will be the general program coordinator. MINEC already has a PMU that has extensive experience in implementing loan operations with multilateral organizations and the IDB; its execution responsibilities will be laid out in the program Operating Regulations (paragraph 3.6). In this regard, the program will seek to recruit staff for the PMU who have experience in executing earlier IDB projects and who have performed well in their roles. Through the DIGESTYC, MINEC, as executing agency, will be in charge of overall and interagency coordination of the program.
- 3.2 The Bank applied the Institutional Capacity Analysis Platform to MINEC/DIGESTYC, finding that it has satisfactory institutional capacity to assume responsibility for managing program resources, including financial and accounting management, purchasing, and procurement, and for planning its activities and monitoring execution. However, given the complexity of the operation's fiduciary aspects, it was agreed to provide additional support to ensure proper implementation of all the planned activities. To this end, the loan will finance the hiring of technical support staff and a team of administrative-financial consultants

- to complement the capacities of the PMU while supporting DIGESTYC management.
- 3.3 All CNPV-related activities will be implemented with substantive technical support from international specialists in order to complement the DIGESTYC's capacities. In addition, the DIGESTYC has been working in close coordination with the UNFPA in El Salvador, with which a joint support strategy has been set up to conduct the censuses included in this program. The CNA has been supported by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), and the possibility has been raised of receiving support from other multilateral bodies, such as the FAO, which has extensive experience in census operations. This technical support will also consider the preparation of terms of reference and specifications for the most complex procurements and support the DIGESTYC in selecting the bids that best meet the procurement objectives, thus seeking greater integrity and transparency in these decisions.
- 3.4 The DIGESTYC will also be directly responsible for all activities relating to the CNPV, CNA, the Economic Census, and the ENIGH. Also, in its role as the SEN lead agency, it will be responsible for setting up coordination mechanisms with other agencies, such as the Ministry of Health, and the municipalities in order to guarantee their support for the field activities of all operations. The DIGESTYC will also coordinate closely with the MAG during CNA implementation to, inter alia, identify the indicators to be measured and the measurement formula, agree on the most appropriate data collection dates considering the agricultural cycle of the major crops, and enhance CNA activities with other efforts being carried out by the MAG, including the Coffee Census.<sup>25</sup> For this purpose, the executing agency will have the support of the PMU, comprising at least a head of the PMU, a technical manager dedicated exclusively for each census operation and the ENIGH, a procurement specialist, a financial specialist, and a monitoring and evaluation specialist. All responsibilities relating to program planning will fall to the technical manager(s). In turn, MINEC administrative units will support the PMU in meeting its fiduciary responsibilities.
- 3.5 The PMU's responsibilities include coordinating, preparing, and consolidating all management information to be submitted to the Bank, as described in the [monitoring and evaluation plan](#), in particular the half-yearly progress reports to be sent to the Bank no later than 60 days after the end of each six-month period, which will indicate the degree of compliance and physical and financial progress of the program with the indicators provided in the Results Matrix and activities programmed in the [multiyear execution plan](#), [annual work plan](#), and [procurement plan](#), analyzing the problems encountered and presenting corrective measures to address them. All these reports must be approved by the general program coordinator before being sent to the Bank. The reports in the second half of the year will also include the next calendar year's multiyear execution plan/annual work plan, with a forecast of disbursements, the updated [procurement plan](#) and the status of the maintenance plan for the program-executed works, possible changes in budget allocations by component, and monitoring of the program risk matrices.

---

<sup>25</sup> To be financed with proceeds from loan 4870/OC-ES.

- 3.6 **Program Operating Regulations.** The [program Operation Regulations](#) will detail the operation's execution strategy and will include: (i) the program's organizational structure; (ii) the specific responsibilities of the general program coordinator, the head of the PMU, the technical managers and specialists, and how the PMU will interact with the Bank; (iii) the technical and operational arrangements for execution; and (iv) the guidelines for the financial, audit, and procurement processes. Its annexes will include, at least: (i) the results matrix; (ii) the fiduciary agreements and requirements; (iii) the [monitoring and evaluation plan](#); (iv) the itemized budget; and (v) the reputational impact and integrity risk.
- 3.7 **Special contractual conditions precedent to the first disbursement of the loan: Disbursement of the loan proceeds will be contingent on meeting the following conditions to the Bank's satisfaction: (i) the [program Operating Regulations](#) previously agreed with the Bank have been approved and have entered into force; and (ii) a head of the PMU, a CNPV technical manager, a procurement specialist, and a financial specialist with knowledge of the Bank's fiduciary policies have been appointed in accordance with the terms previously agreed with the Bank.** These measures are necessary because, based on the Bank's experience in the region, approval of the [program Operating Regulations](#) prior to the first disbursement contributes to the executing agency's internal organization for successful implementation of the operation, and it is necessary to ensure that the program has specifically dedicated personnel to achieve the planned development objectives.
- 3.8 **Retroactive financing.** Using the loan proceeds, the Bank may retroactively finance eligible expenditures up to a maximum of US\$6.6 million (15% of the proposed loan amount, disbursed in accordance with the disbursement rate restrictions described in paragraph 2.2), relating to Component 1 activities (paragraph 1.21), provided that they have been carried out on terms substantially similar to those set out in the loan contract and that the procurement procedures are consistent with the basic procurement guidelines. Such expenditures will have been incurred on or after 24 September 2021 (the project profile approval date), but under no circumstances include expenditures incurred more than 18 months prior to the loan approval date (see Policy on Recognition of Expenditures, Retroactive Financing, and Advance Procurement (document GN-2259-1)).
- 3.9 **Procurement of works, goods, and services.** Goods and works will be procured and consulting services selected in accordance with the Policies for the Procurement of Goods and Works Financed by the IDB (document GN-2349-15) and the Policies for the Selection and Contracting of Consultants Financed by the IDB (document GN-2350-15). The Bank's Board of Executive Directors approved (document GN-2538-11) the use of the Independent Management subsystem, which may be used in accordance with the agreement entered into by the IDB and the Government of El Salvador once the details of its use have been agreed. The [procurement plan](#) will contain the details of the procurements to be made during execution.
- 3.10 **Disbursements.** Disbursements will be made by the Bank in the form of advances of funds under the loan contract. The monetary value of each advance will be calculated based on the cash flow schedule for the execution of the activities and procurement of each of the program components planned for periods of

up to 180 days. MINEC will request the Directorate-General of the Treasury under the Ministry of Finance to open designated current accounts at the BCR to solely receive disbursements from the Bank and from which payments to program suppliers will be made.

- 3.11 **Direct contracting.** The funds allocated for CNPV and CNA implementation may be used to engage the UNFPA and FAO, respectively, through single-source selection as specialized agencies in their corresponding fields to carry out all activities relating to the implementation and successful completion of the CNPV and the CNA. The UNFPA and FAO are equipped and provide a unique blend of skills and experience for the preparation, execution, analysis, and dissemination of population and housing censuses in developing countries[12] (in the case of the UNFPA) and agricultural censuses (in the case of the FAO).[13] The main functions of the specialized agencies would be to: (i) provide the personnel, equipment, and services necessary to conduct the CNPV and the CNA; (ii) prepare and facilitate logistics to cover all areas of the country; (iii) support the analysis, dissemination, and interpretation of the data obtained; and (iv) report periodically on progress in CNPV and CNA implementation. The contracting of the FAO will be evaluated and coordinated with the MAG at the implementation stage.
- 3.12 The single-source selection of the specialized agencies described above would be carried out based on the provisions contained in the consulting policies (document GN-2350-15) for the selection of specialized agencies (paragraph 3.16), considering that this is an exceptional case and complies with the requirements indicated in paragraph 3.10 of these policies. The rationale for this selection method derives from the agencies' ability to provide the personnel and technical capacity for the required services in a timely and expeditious manner and meets the general interests of the client and the program, since only a qualified or experienced firm of exceptional value can provide the services (paragraph 3.11.d). No exception to Bank policies will be necessary.
- 3.13 **Audit.** During execution, the executing agency will submit the program's audited financial statements (AFS) to the Bank every year in accordance with the financial management policy (document OP-273-6), within 120 days after the end of the financial year. The closing program AFS will be submitted within 120 days after the date of the last disbursement. To this end, the program will require an independent audit firm or other Bank-eligible institution.

## **B. Summary of arrangements for monitoring results**

- 3.14 **Monitoring.** To monitor and evaluate program execution, a system will be used focusing on: (i) execution of program activities; and (ii) achievement of the output and outcome indicators set forth in the Results Matrix. Program monitoring will consist of the following instruments: (i) Results Matrix; (ii) [multiyear execution plan](#); (iii) [annual work plan](#); (iv) [monitoring and evaluation plan](#); (v) [procurement plan](#); (vi) risk analysis; (vii) progress monitoring reports; (viii) half-yearly progress reports; (ix) AFS; (x) terms of reference for consulting services; and (xi) administration or supervision missions. An annual joint meeting between the executing agency and the Bank will be held to discuss, inter alia, the following aspects: (i) the progress of the activities identified in the [annual work plan](#); (ii) the degree of fulfillment of the indicators set for each component; (iii) the [annual work plan](#) for the following year;

and (iv) the [procurement plan](#) for the next 18 months and possible changes in budget allocations for each component ([monitoring and evaluation plan](#)).

- 3.15 **Evaluation.** The results matrix and the [monitoring and evaluation plan](#), among other tools, will be used to evaluate the program. The program calls for a midterm evaluation, a final evaluation, and an ex post economic evaluation covering technical, administrative, and financial aspects. The midterm evaluation will be conducted when at least 50% of the funds have been disbursed or three years have elapsed since the loan contract entered into force (whichever occurs first). The main objectives of this evaluation are to review all activities programmed for up to that time, along with any deviations and the related causes, and to propose corrective measures, in addition to verifying midterm outputs, the emergence of risks identified in the corresponding matrix, and the implementation of measures to mitigate these risks. The final evaluation will be carried out once the original disbursement period or any extensions thereto have ended or 90% of the loan amount has been committed, whichever occurs first, and its objectives will be to verify progress in meeting the targets foreseen for each of the expected outcomes and the generation of outputs per component. This evaluation report will serve as input for the project completion report.
- 3.16 The economic evaluation will be conducted through an ex post CEA as part of the final evaluation and will replicate the exercise carried out for the ex ante economic analysis of the program using data collected during execution and updating data relating to comparators. The effectiveness of the specific objectives will be evaluated using the before and after methodology for all outcome indicators, combined with the findings from the census coverage evaluation.



Development Effectiveness Matrix		
Summary		ES-L1128
I. Corporate and Country Priorities		
Section 1. IDB Group Strategic Priorities and CRF Indicators		
Development Challenges & Cross-cutting Issues	-Social Inclusion and Equality -Productivity and Innovation -Gender Equality and Diversity -Climate Change -Institutional Capacity and the Rule of Law	
CRF Level 2 Indicators: IDB Group Contributions to Development Results	-Agencies with strengthened digital technology and managerial capacity (#)	
2. Country Development Objectives		
Country Strategy Results Matrix	GN-3046-1	Reduce public expenditure inefficiencies; improve education coverage and relevance; improve the coverage, quality, and efficiency of all levels of the health system; facilitate access to finance for MSMEs.
Country Program Results Matrix	GN-3034-2	The intervention is included in the 2021 Operational Program.
Relevance of this project to country development challenges (If not aligned to country strategy or country program)		
II. Development Outcomes - Evaluability		Evaluable
3. Evidence-based Assessment & Solution	10.0	
3.1 Program Diagnosis	2.5	
3.2 Proposed Interventions or Solutions	3.5	
3.3 Results Matrix Quality	4.0	
4. Ex ante Economic Analysis	8.0	
4.1 Program has an ERR/NPV, or key outcomes identified for CEA	2.0	
4.2 Identified and Quantified Benefits and Costs	3.0	
4.3 Reasonable Assumptions	0.0	
4.4 Sensitivity Analysis	2.0	
4.5 Consistency with results matrix	1.0	
5. Monitoring and Evaluation	8.4	
5.1 Monitoring Mechanisms	2.8	
5.2 Evaluation Plan	5.5	
III. Risks & Mitigation Monitoring Matrix		
Overall risks rate = magnitude of risks*likelihood	Medium High	
Environmental & social risk classification	C	
IV. IDB's Role - Additionality		
The project relies on the use of country systems		
Fiduciary (VPC/FMP Criteria)	Yes	Financial Management: Budget, Treasury, Accounting and Reporting, Internal Audit.  Procurement: Information System, Price Comparison, Contracting Individual Consultant, National Public Bidding.
Non-Fiduciary	Yes	Statistics National System.
The IDB's involvement promotes additional improvements of the intended beneficiaries and/or public sector entity in the following dimensions:		
Additional (to project preparation) technical assistance was provided to the public sector entity prior to approval to increase the likelihood of success of the project		

**Evaluability Assessment Note:**

The general objective of the program is to increase the use of official statistical information in public and private decision-making. The program has two specific objectives: i) to improve the quality of official statistical information in terms of relevance, timeliness, reliability, and accessibility, and ii) to strengthen the institutional framework of DIGESTYC, El Salvador's department of statistics and census.

The program presents a complete diagnosis, with a precise description of the current state of national statistics and a detailed explanation of previous experiences in previous census rounds. The indicators associated with the general objective and the specific objectives included in the results matrix are SMART, have baselines, established goals, and means of verification.

The economic analysis of the project was carried out through a cost-effectiveness analysis. The unit of analysis was the census omission rate since it allows comparability between countries and over time within the same country. The expected decrease in the census omission rate turns out to be cost-effective. Sensitivity analysis with more conservative assumptions yields results that do not exceed the cost-effectiveness ratio of the other alternatives.

The project includes a monitoring and evaluation plan according to Bank standards. The effectiveness of the proposed intervention will be measured through an evaluation using the before and after methodology. Additionally, the ex-post efficiency of the project will be evaluated using a cost-effectiveness analysis, which will replicate the exercise carried out for the ex-ante economic analysis of the program.



## RESULTS MATRIX

<b>Project objective:</b>	The specific development objectives of this operation are to: (i) improve the quality of official statistical information in terms of relevance, timeliness, reliability, and accessibility (RTRA); and (ii) strengthen the institutional framework of the Statistics and Census Administration (DIGESTYC). Achieving these objectives will contribute to the general objective of increasing the use of official statistical information in public and private decision-making.
---------------------------	--

### GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Expected year achieved	Target	Means of verification	Comments
<b>General development objective: Increase use of official statistical information in public and private decision-making</b>							
Indicator 1. Requests from the public sector for official statistics fulfilled per year.	Number of requests	192	2020	2025	600	Report prepared by the DIGESTYC Information and Response Office to prepare for program preparation (baseline).  Final program report prepared by the DIGESTYC Information and Response Office (target).	See monitoring and evaluation plan ( <a href="#">MEP</a> ).
Indicator 2. Requests from the private sector for official statistics fulfilled per year.	Number of requests	350	2020	2025	980		

### SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of project	Means of verification	Comments
<b>Specific development objective 1: Improve the quality of official statistics in terms of RTRA</b>											
Indicator 1. Indicators produced that can be estimated using National Population and Housing Census (CNPV) data to monitor the sustainable development goal indicators.	Percentage	48	2020	0	0	0	0	77	77	Final program report prepared by the DIGESTYC and approved by the Bank.	See <a href="#">MEP</a> .

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of project	Means of verification	Comments
Indicator 2. Censuses that include new questions that address the gender perspective.	Censuses	0	2020	0	0	0	0	2	2	Report with review of the National Agricultural Census (CNA) and Economic Census questionnaires.	Pro-gender indicator See <a href="#">MEP</a> .
Indicator 3. Censuses that include new questions making it possible to characterize the situation of persons with disabilities.	Censuses	0	2020	0	0	0	0	1	1	Report with review of the CNPV questionnaire.	See <a href="#">MEP</a> .
Indicator 4. Time elapsed between the end of the CNPV enumeration and the date of publication of the final national and departmental results (by age group and sex).	Months	12	2008	0	0	0	0	10	10	Publication of data on website.	See <a href="#">MEP</a> .
Indicator 5. Time elapsed between the end of the Economic Census enumeration and the date of publication of the final national and departmental results.	Months	20	2005	0	0	0	0	16	16	Economic Census completion report.	See <a href="#">MEP</a> .
Indicator 6. Time elapsed between the end of the CNA enumeration and the date of publication of the final national and departmental results.	Months	24	2008	0	0	0	0	20	20	CNA completion report.	See <a href="#">MEP</a> .
Indicator 7. CNPV omission rate.	Percentage	5.7	2007	0	0	0	0	4.8	4.8	CNPV completion report. Postcensus survey results.	See <a href="#">MEP</a> .
Indicator 8. General nonresponse rate for the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey (ENIGH).	Percentage	4.8	2006	0	0	0	0	1.9	1.9	Final survey report.	See <a href="#">MEP</a> .

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of project	Means of verification	Comments
Indicator 9. Open Data Inventory index.	Score	41 <sup>1</sup>	2020	0	0	0	0	58	58	Open Data Watch's <i>Measuring the Statistical Capacity of Nations</i> report.	See <a href="#">MEP</a> .
<b>Specific development objective 2: Strengthen the institutional framework of the DIGESTYC</b>											
Indicator 1. World Bank Statistical Performance Indicators.	Index	68.8	2020	0	0	0	0	78.7	78.7	2026 Statistical Performance Indicators framework.	See <a href="#">MEP</a> .
Indicator 2. Government agencies benefitted by projects that strengthen technology and management tools to improve the delivery of public services.	Number	0	2020	0	0	0	0	1	1	Bank-approved half-yearly progress reports and final report.	See <a href="#">MEP</a> .

## OUTPUTS

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of project	Means of verification	Comments
<b>Component 1: Support for the generation of quality statistics</b>											
1.1 Census and survey planning and organization documents prepared: (i) CNPV; (ii) CNA; (iii) Economic Census; and (iv) ENIGH.	Documents	0	2021	1	1	1	1	0	4	Bank-approved program progress reports.	
1.2 Updated and digitized cartographic database for census and survey operations.	Cartographic database	0	2021	1	0	0	0	0	1		

<sup>1</sup> This places the country in 131st place out of 187 countries. However, considering Central America alone, it has the third highest score after Costa Rica with 58 points and Panama with 47 points (Guatemala 36; Honduras 38; Belize and Nicaragua 40). Number 1 among the 187 countries is Singapore with 92 points.

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of project	Means of verification	Comments
1.3 Pilot censuses performed.	Pilot censuses	0	2021	1	0	2	0	0	3	Report on the pilot censuses sent to the Bank. Bank-approved program progress reports.	
1.4 Census publicity and awareness-raising campaigns carried out.	Campaigns	0	2021	0	1	0	2	0	3	Bank-approved program progress reports.	
1.5 Field operation developed for the CNPV.	Operation	0	2021	0	1	0	0	0	1		
1.6 CNPV database processed.	Database	0	2021	0	0	1	0	0	1	CNPV database fully processed and a 10% sample available on the DIGESTYC website.	
1.7 Field operation developed for the CNA.	Operation	0	2021	0	0	0	1	0	1		
1.8 Field operation developed for the Economic Census.	Operation	0	2021	0	0	0	1	0	1		
1.9 Directory of economic establishments developed.	Directory	0	2021	0	0	0	1	0	1	Directory available on the website, respecting the corresponding legal provisions.	Economic establishments include retail, industry, and services.
1.10 Field operation developed for the ENIGH.	Operation	0	2021	0	0	0	0	1	1		
1.11 ENIGH database disseminated.	Database	0	2021	0	0	0	0	1	1	Database available on the DIGESTYC website.	Legal provisions, which prohibit the dissemination of information when it can be used to identify an individual respondent, will be strictly observed.

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of project	Means of verification	Comments
1.12 Updated master sampling frameworks of dwellings, agricultural areas, and economic establishments.	Sampling framework	0	2021	0	0	1	0	2	3	Bank-approved program progress reports.	
1.13 Statistical information from the CNPV, CNA, and Economic Census disseminated.	Documents	0	2021	0	0	1	0	2	3	Information available on the DIGESTYC website.	Refers to tabulated data and basic results.
1.14 Methodological documentation of the census processes developed and published.	Documents	0	2021	0	0	1	0	2	3		This includes training manuals, questionnaires, and fieldwork logistics as part of the census report documentation.
1.15 Evaluation conducted of the coverage and quality of the census data.	Documents	0	2021	0	0	0	1	0	1	Evaluation report sent to the Bank.	
<b>Component 2: Technical and institutional strengthening of the DIGESTYC</b>											
2.1 Methodologies for the statistical use of standardized administrative records.	Methodologies	0	2021	0	0	1	1	1	3	Bank-approved program progress reports.	
2.2 Computer platform developed.	Platform	0	2021	0	0	1	0	0	1		
2.3 Improved DIGESTYC website.	Website	0	2021	0	0	0	1	0	1	DIGESTYC website including the planned improvements.	Improved in terms of accessibility, ease of downloading microdatabases, the possibility of interaction, and expanded availability of information.
2.4 Municipal government websites developed.	Websites	0	2021	0	0	0	5	5	10	Accessible municipal websites.	Technical assistance will be provided to 10 municipalities to develop their websites.

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Baseline year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	End of project	Means of verification	Comments
2.5 Training courses developed.	Courses	0	2021	1	2	2	3	1	9	Course report and list of participants.	Courses on: sampling techniques; demographic analysis and population projections; information dissemination techniques; information quality; information processing; and statistical use of administrative records.
2.6 Thematic monographs based on the census information produced.	Documents	0	2021	0	0	0	2	2	4		Pro-gender indicator Priority will be given to issues relating to gender, ethnicity and race, disability status, and climate change.
2.7 Cybersecurity strategy developed.	Document	0	2021	0	0	1	0	0	1		

Country: El Salvador

Division: IFD/ICS

Operation number: ES-L1128

Year: 2021

## FIDUCIARY AGREEMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS

**Executing agency:** Ministry of Economy (MINEC)

**Operation name:** Program for Modernization of the Statistics System of El Salvador

### I. THE EXECUTING AGENCY'S FIDUCIARY CONTEXT

#### 1. Use of the country system in the operation

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Budget	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National competitive bidding
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Treasury	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal audit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shopping	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accounting	<input type="checkbox"/> External control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual consultants	

#### 2. Fiduciary execution mechanism

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Particularities of fiduciary execution	The borrower will be the Republic of El Salvador, and MINEC will be the executing agency through the program management unit (PMU), which will carry out the program's technical, administrative, legal, fiduciary, environmental, and social activities. IDB resources will be extended in accordance with the <a href="#">program Operating Regulations</a> prepared for this operation.
-------------------------------------	--	--

#### 3. Fiduciary capacity

The executing agency's fiduciary capacity	Based on the assessment of its fiduciary capacity, the executing agency was considered to have satisfactory institutional capacity to assume responsibility for managing program resources, including financial and accounting management, purchasing, and procurement. However, it was determined that handling fiduciary aspects presents a medium-high level of risk associated with one weakness and three areas for improvement to execute this program. Accordingly, with certain strengthening interventions, specifically with respect to the operational burden and the PMU's administrative-financial team, as well as the simplification and improvement of administrative procedures, the Bank will be able to rely on the executing agency's existing structure and processes.
---	---

#### 4. Fiduciary risks and risk response

Area(s)	Risk	Level of risk	Risk response
Human resources	If, within the first three months of program execution, the executing agency does not train and hire personnel with knowledge of the Bank's fiduciary policies and project management and lacks the training and support of the Bank's fiduciary team, then this would hinder and delay compliance with the schedule foreseen for the operation.	Medium-high	Support is planned from a procurement specialist and a financial specialist with knowledge of the Bank's fiduciary policies to be contracted, as from the outset of the program, using program resources. In addition, in coordination with the Bank's fiduciary staff, mechanisms enabling shortened processes will be analyzed, and the possibility of outsourcing the administration of massive hires will be evaluated.

Area(s)	Risk	Level of risk	Risk response
Internal processes	Prolonged negotiation and contract signing times would delay the program's technical activities, thereby impacting the schedule.	Medium-low	Raise the awareness of the project team and optimize processes.
Internal processes	Partial use of El Salvador's Electronic Public Procurement System could result in penalties for noncompliance, which could lead to delays in program execution.	Medium-low	Monitor in a timely manner and inform on the country's penalties.

5. Policies and guidelines applicable to the operation: Procurement will be defined in the Bank-approved [procurement plan](#) and will be carried out within the framework of the Policies for the Procurement of Goods and Works Financed by the IDB (document GN-2349-15) and the Policies for the Selection and Contracting of Consultants Financed by the IDB (document GN-2350-15) or other such policies as may be in force.

6. Exceptions to policies and guidelines: Not applicable.

## II. CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF THE LOAN CONTRACT

<b>Exchange rate applicable to justify expenditures made in the local currency of the borrower's country:</b> Option (b)(ii) of Article 4.10 of the General Conditions of the loan contract - The effective exchange rate on the date of payment of the expenditure in the local currency of the borrower's country.
<b>Type of audit:</b> Annually for program audited financial statements (AFS) within 120 days after the end of the financial year. The closing program AFS will be submitted within 120 days after the date of the last disbursement.

## III. AGREEMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCUREMENT EXECUTION

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bidding documents	<p>For the procurement of works, goods, and nonconsulting services executed in accordance with the procurement policies (document GN-2349-15) and subject to international competitive bidding, the standard bidding documents published on the Bank's official website or those agreed by the executing agency and the Bank for the procurement in question will be used without any changes whatsoever.</p> <p>Contracting procedures below the international competitive bidding threshold will use the international competitive bidding or shopping documents agreed with the country. Simple works and common goods whose value is below the international competitive bidding threshold may be procured through shopping, subject to prior authorization by the Bank.</p> <p>Also, consulting services will be selected and hired in accordance with the policies for the selection of consultants (document GN-2350-15), and the standard request for proposals published on the Bank's official website or agreed by the executing agency and the Bank for the selection in question will be used.</p> <p>The shortlist of consulting firms may comprise entirely national firms<sup>1</sup> for processes below the international shortlist threshold set by the Bank for the country.</p> <p>The program's sector specialist is responsible for reviewing the technical specifications and terms of reference for procurement during preparation of the selection processes. This technical review may be ex ante and is independent of the procurement review method.</p>
-------------------------------------	-------------------	---

<sup>1</sup> Foreign firms are not prevented from participating.



☒	Use of country systems	<p>Depending on the progress in implementing of the Agreement for the Partial Use of the Country Procurement System of the Republic of El Salvador, the country's Independent Management procedure may be adopted in accordance with the established guidelines and documents authorized for its use.</p> <p>The operation's <a href="#">procurement plan</a> will indicate the contracts to be executed using the approved country system. Should the scope of the Board's approval for use of the country system be expanded, this change will apply to the operation.</p>
☒	Contracting and single-source selection	<p>As specialized agencies, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) may be selected directly to conduct the CNPV and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to conduct the CNA, based on the provisions of the consulting policies (document GN-2350-15) for the selection of specialized agencies (paragraph 3.16). These specialized agencies will: (i) provide the personnel, equipment, and services necessary to conduct the censuses; (ii) prepare and facilitate logistics to cover all areas of the country; (iii) support the analysis, dissemination, and interpretation of the data obtained; and (iv) report periodically on progress in implementation of the censuses.</p>
☒	Recurring expenses	<p>Recurring expenses and maintenance costs required for program start-up and incurred over the useful life will be approved by the team leader and included in the annual program plans following the executing agency's administrative procedures referenced in the <a href="#">program Operating Regulations</a>. Such procedures will be reviewed and accepted by the Bank, provided that they do not violate the principles of economy, efficiency, and competition.</p> <p>These expenditures include office rent, utilities and communications, translations, bank fees, office supplies, advertising or publicity expenses, photocopies, fuel, lodging, per diems, event logistics, mail, secretary and driving services, surveillance, and other expenditures agreed with the Bank (see Guidelines for the Treatment of Recurring Expenditures and Expenditure Eligibility Policy (document GN-2331-15 and any updates)).</p>
☒	Advance procurement/retroactive financing	<p>Using the loan proceeds, the Bank may retroactively finance eligible expenditures up to a maximum of US\$6.6 million (15% of the proposed loan amount, disbursed in accordance with the disbursement pace restrictions described in paragraph 2.2 of the loan proposal), relating to Component 1 activities (paragraph 1.21 of the loan proposal), provided that they have been carried out under terms substantially similar to those set out in the loan contract and that the procurement procedures abide by the basic procurement guidelines. Such expenditures will have been incurred on or after 24 September 2021 (the project profile approval date), but under no circumstances include expenditures incurred more than 18 months prior to the loan approval date (see Policy on Recognition of Expenditures, Retroactive Financing, and Advance Procurement (document GN-2259-1)).</p>

☒	Procurement supervision	<p>In general, the supervision method will be ex post; ex ante review will be applied to all international and exceptional processes such as direct contracting, single-source selection, new modalities, and processes outside the established thresholds, based on the level of fiduciary risk identified for the program and in accordance with the <a href="#">procurement plan</a>. Where procurement is executed through the country system, supervision will be carried out through the country supervision system.</p> <p>Reviews will be conducted in accordance with the annual supervision plan: (i) ex post; (ii) ex ante; or (iii) country system, which may be subject to change during execution. Ex post review reports may include random inspection visits.</p> <p>The thresholds for the ex post review are as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="483 548 1427 741"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="483 548 797 600">Works</th><th data-bbox="805 548 1109 600">Goods/services</th><th data-bbox="1117 548 1427 600">Consulting services</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 600 797 741">=&lt; US\$5,000,000</td><td data-bbox="805 600 1109 741">=&lt; US\$250,000</td><td data-bbox="1117 600 1427 741">           =&lt; US\$200,000 Firms =&lt; US\$ 50,000 Individual Consultant         </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Works	Goods/services	Consulting services	=< US\$5,000,000	=< US\$250,000	=< US\$200,000 Firms =< US\$ 50,000 Individual Consultant
Works	Goods/services	Consulting services						
=< US\$5,000,000	=< US\$250,000	=< US\$200,000 Firms =< US\$ 50,000 Individual Consultant						
☒	Records and files	<p>The PMU will be responsible for maintaining adequate controls for safekeeping and integrity of the original records and files on procurement and financial information within its responsibility in the framework of program execution. The Bank may verify the filing organization, control, and security standards at any time.</p>						

Main procurement items

Description of the procurement	Selection method	Estimated date	Estimated amount (US\$)
<b>Goods</b>			
Vehicles	International competitive bidding	Jun-22	2,981,000
Computer equipment	International competitive bidding	Jun-22	1,268,216
Cartography equipment	International competitive bidding	Jun-22	3,202,495
Office furniture	International competitive bidding	Jun-22	268,852
Supply of materials	International competitive bidding	Jun-22	583,153
Materials, equipment, and supplies	National competitive bidding and shopping	Jun-22	163,639
Technical equipment and software for DIGESTYC	National competitive bidding	Jun-22	400,000

Description of the procurement	Selection method	Estimated date	Estimated amount (US\$)
<b>Firms</b>			
Four specialized consulting firms	Quality- and cost-based selection	Apr-24 and Apr-25	450,000
Small consulting contracts	Selection based on the consultants' qualifications	Nov-23	785,000
Three evaluations	Quality-based selection	2024 and 2026	250,000
Training for census operations (5)	Selection based on the consultants' qualifications & quality- and cost-based selection	2021, 2022, and 2023	1,074,452
<b>Nonconsulting services</b>			
Sundry services for census preparation	International competitive bidding & shopping	Jan-22/Feb-25	4,860,202
<b>Individuals</b>			
Personnel for the UDCPV (54)	Individual consultants	Jun-22	3,695,542
Cartography equipment (15)	Individual consultants	Jun-22	3,200,300
Cartography laboratory equipment (13)	Individual consultants	Jun-22	1,474,560
Pilot census and census archive (20)	Individual consultants	Jun-22	121,275
Definitive enumeration (19)	Individual consultants	Jun-22	9,996,984
Coverage and quality survey (9)	Individual consultants	Jun-22	329,036
Data processing (8)	Individual consultants	Jun-22	392,500
Training and workshops (24)	Quality- and cost-based selection	Jun-22	2,105,752
UDCE personnel (15)	Individual consultants	Jun-22	19,750
UDCA personnel (23)	Individual consultants	Jun-22	793,050
Income and expenditure survey (17)	Individual consultants	Jun-22	1,073,800
Program administration	Individual consultants	Jun-22	1,490,000

To access the procurement plan see [link](#).

#### IV. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Programming and budget	The country system will be used. The Integrated Financial Administration System will be used. The use of the country system also means that the operation is subject to the Annual Budget Law and the mechanisms in place to make the necessary budget modifications for proper program execution. It is the executing agency's responsibility to comply in this respect.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Treasury and disbursement management	The country treasury subsystem will be used. The executing agency will apply to open a special account at the Central Reserve Bank (BCR) to receive disbursements and make program payments. This mechanism will be part of the Ministry of Finance's Treasury Single Account. The Bank will make disbursements in the form of advances of funds for the execution of activities and procurements planned for periods of up to six months. The cash flow schedule prepared by the executing agency will be consistent with the <a href="#">procurement plan</a> that has received the Bank's no objection and will cover a rolling horizon of at least 12 months. Special disbursement: Once the conditions precedent relating to the legal report have been met, an authorized signature will be designated, along with the account to receive the loan resources. The Integrated Financial Administration System will be used.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accounting, information systems, and reporting	The Integrated Financial Administration System will be used. Accounting records will be kept by the executing agency's Institutional Financial Unit and complemented with manual processes such that special-purpose financial statements can be prepared in the Bank-required formats. The safeguarding of supporting documentation is the responsibility of the executing agency, and it must be kept for at least three years after the date of last disbursement.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Internal control and internal auditing	The technical internal control standards issued by the Auditor General's Office apply. All staff and consultants involved in program execution in their area of activity are responsible for internal control. The Ministry of Finance's Internal Audit Office will include its annual work plans and control activities in the scope of the program. However, the Bank does not rely on this subsystem for its supervision.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	External control and financial reporting	This will be performed by an independent audit firm or other Bank-eligible institutions. The firm will be engaged using loan proceeds under the terms of reference and following the request for proposal that have received the Bank's no objection. AFS reports will be submitted to the IDB by the executing agency no later than 120 days after the end of the corresponding fiscal period. The audit firm may be engaged for up to the foreseen term of execution of the loan contract.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Financial supervision of the operation	A supervision plan is anticipated that will include at least one half-yearly visit, preferably prior to the portfolio review. In addition, external audit and ongoing communication with the executing agency are in place to address any concerns that may exist.

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

PROPOSED RESOLUTION DE-\_\_\_/21

El Salvador. Loan \_\_\_\_/OC-ES to the Republic of El Salvador  
Program for Modernization of the Statistics System  
of El Salvador

The Board of Executive Directors

RESOLVES:

That the President of the Bank, or such representative as he shall designate, is authorized, in the name and on behalf of the Bank, to enter into such contract or contracts as may be necessary with the Republic of El Salvador, as Borrower, for the purpose of granting it a financing to cooperate in the execution of the Program for Modernization of the Statistics System of El Salvador. Such financing will be for the amount of up to US\$44,000,000 from the resources of the Bank's Ordinary Capital, and will be subject to the Financial Terms and Conditions and the Special Contractual Conditions of the Project Summary of the Loan Proposal.

(Adopted on \_\_\_\_ 2021)