



ANNEX C1: Twinning Sheet

Project title: Strengthening El Salvador's Digital Civil Registration System

Beneficiary administration: National Register of Natural Persons RNPN, Republic of El Salvador

Twining Reference: The Twining reference number has the format SV 22 NDICI TE 01 26

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EU-funded project
TWINNING INSTRUMENT

1. Basic information

1.1 Programme:

“STRENGTHENING THE DIGITAL CIVIL REGISTER SYSTEM OF EL SALVADOR” (ACT-61510).

The program was approved, with direct management modality, in 2022 for the Government of El Salvador through the *Ministry of Innovation of the Presidency of the Republic (SIP)* and the *National Registry of Natural Persons (RNPN)*.

1.2 Twinning Sector: TE. Digital Civil Registry. State modernization ensuring information security and data protection.

1.3 EU-funded budget: Up to 1,000,000 Euros.

1.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020).

2. Objectives

2.1 General objective:

To support the development of a people-centred digital civil registration system in El Salvador through the adoption of appropriate regulatory frameworks, policies, and strategies that ensure strong data protection and information security, following the example of relevant EU regulation and policies.

2.2 Specific objective:

To strengthen the institutional capacities of the National Registry of Natural Persons (RNPN) of El Salvador and municipal registry offices and improving standards, regulatory frameworks, policies, and process-optimisation strategies for human-centred digital civil registration systems.

2.3 The elements targeted in strategic documents:

The Government of El Salvador envisages, in ‘**Cuscatlan-Plan**’ country plan, an *Innovation and Technology* section that focuses on the adoption of Information and Communication Technology (ICTs) in order to boost their sustainable development.

To this end, the Innovation Secretariat of the Presidency promotes strategic actions for the digital transformation of Salvadoran society. One of them is ‘*Login.gob.sv*’, which aims to form a digital system of national registration, integrating data and public services under the same common system.

To achieve this, it is important to have an in-depth analysis of the knowledge and experiences of countries that are at the forefront of civil registration, and to exchange, learn and take advantage of all good practices and lessons learned.

The accompaniment of European officials also represents an opportunity for El Salvador to bring closer the vision of the EU in this sensitive area, which is also crucial to design and deploy a route of specific actions to improve national regulatory and technological frameworks focused on the complete digitalization of civil registries.

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

The Government of El Salvador is working on the secure exchange of information between institutions working on the Civil Registry and the interoperability of digital national identity and civil registry systems that guarantee data protection and information security. In particular, attention has been focused on the REVFA system (System of Vital and Family Records) which unifies and standardizes all procedures and processes in the different civil registration offices.

Traditionally, in the country there were independent systems and non-standardized processes, which generate inefficiency in the provision of public services, as well as costs of time, transport and displacement to citizens. The public institutions that work with the civil registry do not have the data of the people updated, a fact that makes it difficult to carry out the administrative procedures.

The Innovation Secretariat of the Presidency, in coordination with the National Registry of Natural Persons, developed and implemented the new version of *login.gob.sv*, in which the biometric identification mechanism and multifactor authentication were incorporated.

Login.gob.sv is the computer platform of the Government of El Salvador that allows users to securely establish and manage their identification online before the public administration, to carry out procedures, payments, request solvency, certifications, among others. Thus, *Login.gob.sv* is a tool designed to guarantee a secure identification of people so that they can carry out different procedures in an agile way, providing greater ease and reducing management times.

In addition, *SIMPLE.SV* is the one-stop shop for government procedures that facilitates online processing for the population (residents and diaspora), such as civil registration (RNPN and Municipal Offices).

The project will prioritize the institutional strengthening of the National Registry of Natural Persons (RNPN) and municipal registration offices, with the aim of providing tools, training and access to a modern civil registration system developed and fully digitized. First, it will be necessary to advance in having the same technology in all offices and centralized data, for which the complementary Technical Assistance to this twinning (described later), also funded by EU and running together with the twinning, will be an important support from March 2026. Subsequently, it is expected that citizens can carry out all the procedures online. In that sense, it is important to know the experiences of European countries with fully digitized civil registration, and that they can advise on the roadmap to follow and the legal and technical changes that must be made, as well as share the lessons learned.

In addition, it will be necessary to implement actions that strengthen the security of the Civil Registry services, and the public procedures that are being enabled for their online management. The Presidency's Innovation Secretariat (SIP) is supporting the RNPN to ensure the sustainability of expected products and services.

That is why, considering the evidence that a digital government is key to sustainable development, economic acceleration, and the reduction of the existing gaps between public services and people, an exchange with public officials with experience in the field is needed and support the RNPN and the SIP in the promotion of these changes. El Salvador aspires to advance toward a fully digital system for citizen and civil registration, seeking support from European countries, which are world leaders in the modernization of public services.

3.2 Recent legislative reforms in El Salvador:

- a) The Family Status Registration Act: regulates registration, conservation and facilitates the location and consultation of information on facts and legal acts constituting, modifying and terminating the family status of natural persons, as well as the property regimes of marriage and on other facts or legal acts that are legally determined. Its reform of December 2024, focuses on the digitalization and modernization of processes, seeking efficiency and agility in the procedures. In addition, security and control in the handling of information is strengthened, guaranteeing its preservation and accessibility.
- b) The Law on Administrative Procedures unifies and standardizes the way in which all State institutions must carry out their procedures.
- c) Family Code, amendments to Art. 187 enables a single central registry in RNPN that manages all the work of local registrars. Likewise, the assignment of the Unique Number to the Birth (NUI) is enabled. Its reform approved in September 2022 is directly linked to the family register.
- d) Standard for the recording of vital facts and acts, regulates the recording of vital facts, in hospitals and in the out-of-hospital environment, these are created through the birth medical record itself that is entered today to interoperate with the REVFA system.
- e) Reforms to the legislation governing the National Register of Natural Persons (RNPN): Decree creating the RNPN, Organic Law and its Regulation, provides for the same autonomy. The greatest achievement is the implementation of a central registry that facilitates the standardization of processes in the Family Status Registries at the national level that allows for more streamlined procedures and updated information. The reform of the decree creating the RNPN approved in June 2022 allows municipalities to be connected to the Vital and Family Statistics Registry system (REVFA), which stores the information of citizens so that they can easily request their birth certificate from any mayor's office in the central offices of the RNPN. The amendments also provide for the assignment of a personal identification number, from the birth of each citizen, to have a modern and updated registration system, which facilitates the operation of State institutions. Likewise, it is authorized to approve the procedures related to the issuance of the Single Identity Document (DUI) for Salvadorans residing in the country and abroad. The institution's powers to handle information inside and outside the country will be expanded, in new departmental offices and in the agencies that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will enable, abroad, for the process of registration, issuance and delivery of the DUI.
- f) Cybersecurity and Information Security Act: aims to establish the principles, the legal framework, the institutional framework, the guidelines, as well as the protection policies that allow structuring, regulating, auditing and auditing the information security measures held by public institutions.
- g) Law for the protection of personal data: aims to establish the regulation for the protection of personal data, determining the essential requirements for carrying out the legitimate and informed processing of these and the regulatory framework to be followed in their collection, use, processing, storage and other activities related to them; all in the interest of guaranteeing the right to privacy and informational self-determination of natural persons.

3.3 Linked activities:

3.3.1. Technical Assistance for the Digital Civil Registry System of El Salvador: Also funded by the EU, it is part of the same action "Strengthening El Salvador's Digital Civil Registration System". That is why it will run together with the twinning, and both initiatives will have to be coordinated and work together. It will begin in March 2026, with the objectives of 1) Develop

new functionalities in the RNPN that can be used by the REVFA system for the registration and management of facts and legal acts constituting, modifying or extinguishing family status, guaranteeing the integrity, security and traceability of information; 2) Strengthen the secure interoperability of the RNPN with other institutions by ensuring the efficient exchange of information to provide better services to Salvadoran citizens; and 3) Ensure the necessary Technical Assistance that promotes the optimal operational and qualitative management by strengthening the capacities in digital environments of the personnel of the National Registry of Natural Persons (RNPN), of the Ministry of Innovation of the Presidency (SIP), and of the public institutions that participate in the operation of REVFA. It is important to note that, although both processes will be complementary, there is no interdependence between them, and their delivery will be independent. This is to ensure that a delay or challenge in one does not paralyse the progress of the other, while they will be always aligned. (For example, on interoperability, the Twinning could ensure that the standards on interoperability, data governance and security are respected, without becoming a prerequisite for every technical milestone of the TA.)

3.3.2. UNICEF-funded "Conectivity of schools in the coastal zone" project has strengthened the Legal Registry Unit with 27 computer equipment to improve the coordination of REF offices. 15 equipment was also donated to the main public maternity hospitals in the country, with a view to being more efficient in communicating with the REVFA civil registry system.

3.3.3. The government of El Salvador has equipped the RNPN with storage infrastructure, servers and IT equipment to support both REVFA, and the storage needed for transactions from all Family Registry offices.

3.4 List of applicable Union standards/rules:

The applicable European regulations related to the Digital Civil Registry vary by country, but there are certain common principles and guidelines at the European Union level that influence and guide the implementation and regulatory framework of the digital civil registry, aimed at security and reliability, so that citizens and public institutions are protected. In addition, it is important to consider European regulations and guidelines that address cybersecurity and the security of digital civil registration, given that these systems handle personal and sensitive data.

1. EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR): (EU 2016/679) regulates the processing of personal data in the European Union. Civil records, when handling sensitive personal data (such as births, deaths, marriages, etc.), must comply with the principles established in this regulation, which guarantee the protection of privacy and the rights of individuals. In addition, the GDPR obliges the authorities managing civil registries to ensure that personal data is protected against unauthorized access, alteration or loss, and sets out information security-related requirements that entities must implement to protect personal data, including:

- Technical and organizational measures to ensure an adequate level of security.
- Notification of personal data breaches (Article 33).

2. Directive on Electronic Identification and Trusted Services (eIDAS (Reg. 910/2014) and its update (eIDAS2.0 / EUDI Wallet): basis for **qualified digital identity** and **identity wallet**): sets out the conditions for the use of electronic signature, authentication and other digital services that can be used in civil registries and other administrative procedures in Europe. This makes it easier for citizens to access civil registration-related services digitally. In addition, it addresses security aspects in digital authentication, since when using electronic signature or authentication systems to access civil records digitally, strong cybersecurity measures must be implemented to ensure the validity and protection of these transactions.

3. National legislation: Although there is a common European framework, each country has its own laws and regulations on civil registration. Many countries are in the process of digitizing their civil records and allowing remote access to related documents and services. Some countries, such as Estonia, are pioneering the implementation of digital systems for all aspects of civil registration, while others are moving towards this goal. In addition, in addition to European legislation, each EU country has its own laws and regulations related to information security and data protection, which are also applicable to digital civil registration. Many countries have implemented national laws that require public entities, including civil registries, to adopt appropriate information and data security and protection measures. These laws are usually aligned with European guidelines but may include additional requirements specific to the local context.

4. Single Digital Gateway Regulations: At European level, key procedures are required to be online and enable the Once-Only Technical System (OOTS) to electronically exchange “evidence” (e.g. a birth certificate) between authorities, with the consent of the citizen. The infrastructure started in December 2023 and its deployment continues in 2025.

5. Interoperability Regulations: At European level, interoperability between national civil registration systems and other public databases has become crucial. This enables the exchange of information between EU member countries in a secure and efficient manner. *Regulation (EU) 2018/1724* establishes the framework for the Digital Single Window, which includes aspects related to access to digital public services, including information on civil registration. And *Regulation (EU) 2024/903* establishes a mandatory cooperation and governance framework to ensure that digital public services across the EU (at national, regional and local level) can “talk to each other”, reinforces the implementation of the EIF (European Interoperability Framework) and open solutions.

6. NIS Directive (Directive 2016/1148 on the security of network and information systems): establishes a framework to improve the security of network and information systems across the EU. This regulation obliges operators of essential services (such as public services, including those related to civil registration) to take measures to manage cybersecurity risks and report significant incidents. While the directive does not apply directly to all civil registries, those operating in the digital realm must ensure that they comply with cybersecurity best practices.

7. EU Cybersecurity Act 2019/881: establishes the European Cybersecurity Centre (ENISA) and a European cybersecurity certification for products and services. Through this regulation, the EU promotes the improvement of the security of critical infrastructure, including public systems and services such as digital civil registration. Important to note that it is currently being updated with the new “*cybersecurity package*”¹, proposing a revised “Cybersecurity Act”, which enhances the security of the EU's Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) supply chains. It ensures that products reaching EU citizens are cyber-secure by design through a simpler certification process. It also facilitates compliance with existing EU cybersecurity.

8. ENISA (European Union Agency for Cybersecurity) Guidelines on Cybersecurity in Public Services: ENISA also issues guidelines and recommendations to strengthen cybersecurity in public sectors, including digital services and civil registry databases. ENISA provides best practices on how to manage security incidents and strengthen the protection of critical digital infrastructure.

9. 5G Toolbox: The [EU toolbox for 5G security](#) is a set of robust and comprehensive measures for an EU coordinated approach to secure 5G networks.

Administrations managing digital public services must ensure their systems are protected from cyberattacks, and compliance with security regulations.

¹ More info: [Commission strengthens EU cybersecurity resilience and capabilities](#)

For all the above, El Salvador, proposes a TWINNING for European officials to support the RNPN and the SIP in updating the regulations, policies and strategic plans so that the REVFA and the digitalization of civil registration procedures in *SIMPLE.sv* consolidate the civil digital registration system in a reliable and secure way for all parties.

3.5 Components and results by component

Component 1: El Salvador's digital civil registration system framed in a reliable and secure human-centered digital transformation regulation.

➤ **Outcome 1. Strengthening the legal and institutional framework of El Salvador's Digital Civil Registration System**

It looks for an inter-peer exchange focused on needs assessment, knowledge exchange, advice and training between officials of El Salvador and the EU with experience on the most appropriate regulatory framework, the policies and strategies necessary to ensure a 100% digitized and people-centred civil registration system, as well as the technical procedures of the registration system.

This component requires experience to review, design and development of actions, regulatory changes, guidelines, manuals and / or processes. In addition, it will be important to have the expertise to recommend the optimized technical procedures, the frameworks and the necessary infrastructure for the correct protection of the information and any other requirements that must be implemented in the field of digital transformation to guarantee a fully digitized civil registry based on the experience of digital government of some countries of the European Union. This exercise will culminate in the training of Salvadoran officials involved in REVFA.

Component 2: Institutional and operational capacities strengthened to support the sustainable adoption of digital civil registration services to consolidate REVFA system offering guarantees in cybersecurity and data protection

➤ **Outcome 2. Enhanced technological, interoperability and information security capabilities supporting a reliable digital civil registration ecosystem**

This outcome aims to strengthen the technological and security foundations needed for a trustworthy, efficient and user-oriented digital civil registration environment. Peer-to-peer exchange with European institutions (experts on relevant EU regulation and policies) will provide guidance on digital process optimization, interoperability models, data standardization approaches and information-security best practices. The support will contribute to the consolidation of modern technological frameworks, improved consistency in digital services and reinforced protection of personal data across all institutional levels, including national and external service points.

➤ **Outcome 3. Strengthened professional capacities and citizen trust to ensure effective adoption and sustainability of digital civil registration services**

This outcome focuses on developing the human and communication capacities required to sustain and expand the adoption of digital civil registration services. European expertise will support the design of structured capacity-building initiatives, training programmes and change-management approaches, as well as communication strategies that promote public awareness, confidence and informed use of digital services. The exchange will foster a skilled workforce, improved institutional communication practices and stronger public trust—key elements for ensuring long-term institutional sustainability and widespread citizen adoption.

3.6 Means/contributions from partner administrations in EU Member States:

In view of the above, EU Member States, in cooperation with experts from the European Commission, may offer the possibility to draw up their own proposal, demonstrating the added value of their own methodological approach and the comparative advantage of their contribution to support the National Register of Natural Persons (RNPN) to achieve the proposed results.

3.6.1 Profile and tasks of the Project Leader:

This project requires a Project Leader who will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project activities. The project leader is expected to closely work with the Resident Twinning Advisor (RTA) and the short-term experts as well as with the counterpart of the beneficiary institution(s). MS Project Leader may participate in the project also as the short-term expert (STE) and in this case the MS Project Leader should satisfy requirements stipulated in the fiche for both the Project Leader and the relevant STE Profile.

A) Profile:

- University degree or equivalent professional experience of 8 years in public administration.
- Minimum 3 years of experience in the field of Civil Registration.
- Experience in project management.
- Computer literacy.
- Working level of Spanish language.

B) Tasks of the Project Leader:

- Overall coordination and managing of the implementation of the project in cooperation with the BC Project Leader;
- Ensuring sound implementation of the enhanced activities;
- Monitoring and evaluating the needs and priorities in the relevant sector, project risks, progress against the project budget, benchmarks, and outputs, and taking any necessary remedial actions if needed;
- Coordination of MS experts' work;
- Providing efficient leadership of the project;
- Ensuring backstopping and financial management of the project in the MS;
- Participation in Steering Committee meetings;
- Project reporting.

3.6.2 Profile and tasks of the RTA, Resident Twinning Adviser

A) Profile:

- A university degree or equivalent professional experience of 8 years in public administration;
- At least 3 years of managerial experience in the field of Civil Registration;
- Experience in project and/or team management;
- Working level of English language;
- Computer literacy;

B) Tasks of the Resident Twinning Adviser:

- Support and coordination of all activities;

- Day to day management of the project in the beneficiary country.
- Coordination and assistance to the short-term experts;
- Coordination of the project implementation and proposing corrective actions, if required;
- Organization of visibility events (launching and final events);
- Organization of Steering Committee meetings;
- Participation in Steering Committee meetings;
- Executing administrative issues (e.g. assisting in reporting);
- Networking with institutions relevant to this project in El Salvador and in MS.

3.6.3 Profile and tasks of Component Leaders:

I. Component Leader – Component 1

Profile:

- University degree in Law, Public Administration, Political Science, Digital Governance, Information Systems or related fields, or equivalent professional experience of at least 8 years.
- Minimum 3 years of experience in civil registration systems, public-sector digital transformation, regulatory frameworks or institutional reform.
- Proven experience in the development or implementation of regulatory or policy frameworks for digital public services or identity systems, preferably within public administrations.
- Knowledge of EU good practices and regulation / policies related to digital government, data protection, interoperability or civil registration systems.
- Working level of Spanish.

Tasks

- Provide technical leadership for Component 1, ensuring coherence of regulatory, institutional and governance-related activities.
- Coordinate with the Project Leader, RTA and short-term experts involved in the component.
- Lead peer-to-peer exchanges on regulatory frameworks and governance models for digital civil registration.
- Support the formulation of regulatory, policy and institutional recommendations aligned with EU best practices.
- Contribute to the development of the institutional governance and modernization roadmap.
- Ensure quality and consistency of Component 1 outputs and support knowledge transfer activities.

II. Component Leader – Component 2

Profile

- University degree in Information Technology, Information Systems, Cybersecurity, Digital Transformation, Public Administration or related fields, or equivalent professional experience of at least 8 years.
- Minimum 3 years of experience in digital civil registration systems, interoperability, information security, data governance or digital public services.
- Proven experience in strengthening institutional capacities, technological frameworks or operational models within public administrations.

- Knowledge of EU regulation and policies in the area of cybersecurity, data protection and interoperability frameworks applicable to public digital services.
- Expertise for looking into data exchange standards taking into account EU best practices, e.g. on distributed systems, such as Tenoli/X-Road interoperability layer.
- Working level of Spanish.

Tasks

- Provide technical leadership for Component 2, ensuring alignment of technological, operational and capacity-building activities.
- Coordinate with the Project Leader, RTA and short-term experts assigned to the component.
- Lead peer-to-peer exchanges on interoperability, information security, data governance and digital process optimization.
- Support the integration of European expert recommendations into RNPN and SIP technical or strategic documents.
- Contribute to capacity-building, training and change-management activities supporting adoption of digital services.
- Ensure quality, timely delivery and sustainability of Component 2 outputs.

3.6.4. Profile and tasks of other short-term experts:

A) Requirements:

- University level education or equivalent professional experience of 8years in any of: public administration, social science, IT, or law expert.
- 3 years of experience in the field of civil registration, e-archive, data protection, cybersecurity, training and training development, management/monitoring systems.
- Working level of Spanish language.
- Computer literacy;
- Proven contractual relation to public administration or mandated body, as defined under Twinning Manual

B) Tasks of the Short-term experts:

- Close cooperation with the experts in undertaking all activities.
- Advance preparation and familiarization with relevant documentation.
- Participating in relevant activities under the scope of the project in cooperation with other experts.

4. Budget

Maximum budget available: €1,000,000

5. Implementation Arrangements

5.1 Implementing body responsible for tendering, contracting and accounting:

The EU Delegation to El Salvador is the Contracting Authority responsible for tendering, contracting and managing the Action.

The European Union Delegation to El Salvador will manage the procurement, implementation, quality control, reporting and coordination with other donors. A Project Steering Committee will be responsible for the overall direction of the project and comprise of representatives from the beneficiary institutions and the EU Delegation. Monitoring will be focused centrally by the European Commission. The project may be evaluated at the interim or ex-post stages under the

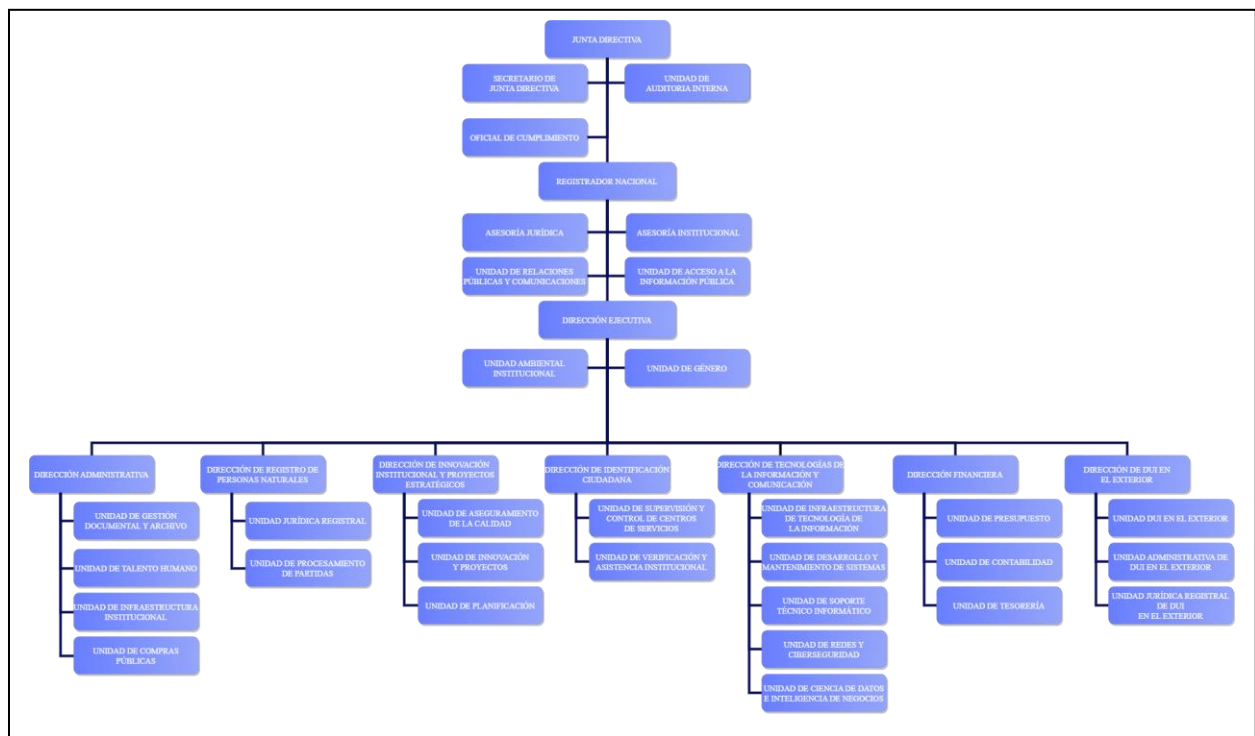
supervision of the Commission's Evaluation Unit. The project may be audited by the Court of Auditors in line with the standard European Commission procedures.

Contact point:

- Ana Coimbra. Head of Cooperation in EUD to El Salvador. ana.coimbra@eeas.europa.eu
- Natalia Otamendi. Cooperation in EUD to El Salvador in EUD to El Salvador. Natalia.otamendi-vallet@eeas.europa.eu

5.2 Institutional framework.

- **Beneficiary Institution:** The National Register of Natural Persons (RNPN) is the main beneficiary of the Twinning. As the institution responsible for citizen identity and the digital civil registration system, the RNPN will receive technical assistance, capacity building, regulatory support and technological guidance from EU Member States. The RNPN will lead the technical collaboration with the Project Leader and EU experts, and will be responsible for reviewing, validating and formally adopting all recommendations, guidelines and technical improvements resulting from the project, ensuring their integration into the national civil registration system
- **Coordinating institution:** Secretary of Innovation of the Presidency (SIP): The SIP promotes strategic actions for the digital transformation of Salvadoran society and will act as the coordinating institution for the Twinning. In this role, it will provide strategic guidance, ensure alignment of the Twinning with national digital transformation priorities, facilitate inter-institutional coordination, and support the effective articulation between RNPN, municipal registry offices and other relevant public entities. The SIP will also contribute to the validation of technical recommendations and ensure that the outcomes of the Twinning



5.3 Counterparts in the Beneficiary administration:

5.3.1 Contact person:

RNPN: (It will also be a counterpart of LP and RTA)

- Official position: Director of Institutional Innovation and Strategic Projects
- Postal address: Alameda Manuel Enrique Araujo, kilometer 4 and 1/2 road to Santa Tecla, Colonia Roma, Carbonell Passage, San Salvador, El Salvador.

SIP:

- Official *position*: Subsecretary of Innovation.
- *Postal address*: Presidential House, Alameda Manuel Enrique Araujo 5500, San Salvador

5.3.2 PL counterpart

- Official position: Director of RNPN.
- Postal address: Alameda Manuel Enrique Araujo, kilometer 4 and 1/2 road to Santa Tecla, Colonia Roma, Carbonell Passage, San Salvador, El Salvador.

5.3.3 RTA counterpart

- Official position: Director of Institutional Innovation and Strategic Projects
- Postal address: Alameda Manuel Enrique Araujo, kilometer 4 and 1/2 road to Santa Tecla, Colonia Roma, Carbonell Passage, San Salvador, El Salvador.

6. Duration of the project

A duration of 14 months for the implementation period is planned

7. Management and reporting²

7.1 Language:

The official language of the project is the one used as contract language under the instrument (Spanish). All formal communications regarding the project, including interim and final reports, shall be produced in the language of the contract.

7.2 Project Monitoring Committee

A project steering committee (PSC) shall oversee the implementation of the project. The main duties of the PSC include verification of the progress and achievements *via-à-vis* the mandatory results/outputs chain (from mandatory results/outputs per component to impact), ensuring good coordination among the actors, finalising the interim reports and discuss the updated work plan. Other details concerning the establishment and functioning of the PSC are described in the Twinning Manual.

7.3 Reporting

All reports shall have a narrative section and a financial section. They shall include as a minimum the information detailed in section 5.5.2 (interim reports) and 5.5.3 (final report) of the Twinning Manual. Reports need to go beyond activities and inputs. Two types of reports are foreseen in the framework of Twinning: interim quarterly reports and final report. An interim quarterly report shall be presented for discussion at each meeting of the PSC. The narrative part shall primarily take stock of the progress and achievements *via-à-vis* the

2: Sections 7.1-7.3 should remain unchanged on all Twinning tokens.

mandatory results and provide precise recommendations and corrective measures to be decided by in order to ensure the further progress.

8. Sustainability

The successful implementation of the REVFA has been an important step forward for the RNPN to establish a lawful Digital Civil Register system.

This is the reason why the RNPN, as the single responsible organization of identity management, will now need further support on strategy, determined the part for maintenance and sustainability. These two elements will ensure that the RNPN and SIP activities will be sustainable controlled by a uniform management process for all systems under the responsibility of the RNPN and SIP.

Therefore, the twinning project should support the RNPN within the next step of professionalizing the organization. Currently the RNPN management is targeted on implementation and managing of activities. The last phase of the twinning should be related to the management of maintenance and sustainability of processes and systems.

9. Cross-cutting themes (equal opportunities, environment, climate, etc.)

Based on the fundamental principles of promoting equality and combating discrimination, participation in the project will be guaranteed on the basis of equal access regardless of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. Equal participation of men and women during the implementation of the project will be assured.

The activities of the objective have no negative impact on the environment.

10. Cross-compliance and sequencing

N/A

11. Indicators for performance measurement

The project indicators have been defined according to the components and outcomes established in the Twinning fiche and are developed in the Simplified Logical Framework (Annex C1a). These indicators allow us to measure in an objective and verifiable way the degree of progress, the achievements achieved and the contribution of Twinning to the institutional strengthening of the National Registry Natural Persons (RNPN) and the Secretariat of Innovation of the Presidency (SIP).

- I.G.O. United Nations e-Government Development Index (EGDI).
- I.S.O.1. Document of the Strategic Plan for institutional strengthening of the RNPN that includes the digital transformation and modernization of public services considering the digitalization of civil registration procedures approved.
- I.S.O.2. Document of the Strategic Plan for Institutional Strengthening of Municipal Registration Offices approved.
- I.O.1.1. A consolidated proposal for regulatory and institutional adjustments aligned with EU best practices drafted and presented.
- I.O.1.2. An institutional roadmap for governance and modernization of the digital civil registration system is elaborated as a reference framework.

- I.O.2.1. Recommendations from European experts on interoperability, information security and data governance are integrated into updated RNPN/SIP technical or strategic documents.
- I.O.2.2. RNPN demonstrates improved institutional capacity in at least two key domains (interoperability, information security, data governance or digital process optimization), evidenced through assessments or peer reviews.
- I.O.3.1. A structured capacity-building scheme for RNPN, municipal registries and relevant institutions is proposed.
- I.O.3.2. Recommendations from European experts incorporated into institutional communication and citizen-trust strategies supporting adoption of digital civil registration services.

12. Facilities available

- **Training rooms:** there are specific facilities of the National Registry of Natural Persons (RNPN) for the trainings that are necessary to provide during the twinning, there is also availability prior programming of the facilities of the Ministry of Innovation.
- Inter-institutional **support: support will be** requested from government entities for the loan of the necessary spaces, for the development of workshops.
- **Office space:** a space can be allocated within the RNPN facilities, with internet connection and printing of documents and all the necessary amenities for the development of activities.
- **Cooperation agreements:** will work in an articulated and coordinated way with the Higher School of Innovation and Technology (ESIT), RNPN, All Municipalities and the team of the Ministry of Innovation of the Presidency, for the achievement of the objectives.
- **Equipment:** the twinning team must have its own work team

ANNEXES TO THE PROJECT SHEET

1. The simplified logical framework matrix according to Annex C1a (mandatory)
2. List of relevant laws and regulations (optional).

Annex C1a: Simplified Logical Framework

	Description	Indicators	Line base	Target	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to the project)
General objective	To support the development of a people-centred digital civil registration system in El Salvador through the adoption of appropriate regulatory frameworks, policies, and strategies that ensure strong data protection and information security, following the example of relevant EU regulation and policies.	United Nations e-Government Development Index (EGDI).	Values 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.5988/1 • World Clasif.: 115/193 evaluated countries 	TBD upper than actual	United Nations e-Government Knowledge base.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political or administrative changes that affect institutional continuity. • Difficulty in standardizing European practices to the local legal framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining political commitment of RNPN and SIP. • Effective coordination with the EU Delegation. • Active participation of the technical teams involved.

	Description	Indicators	Line base	Target	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to the project)
Specific objective	To strengthen the institutional capacities of the National Registry of Natural Persons (RNPN) of El Salvador and municipal registry offices and improving standards, regulatory frameworks, policies, and process-optimisation strategies for human-centred digital civil registration systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document of the Strategic Plan for institutional strengthening of the RNPN that includes the digital transformation and modernization of public services considering the digitalization of civil registration procedures approved. 2. Document of the Strategic Plan for Institutional Strengthening of Municipal Registration Offices approved. 	0	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final report on the Twinning. • Minutes of the Project Monitoring Committee (PSC). • Documentati on approved by RNPN and SIP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited staff availability by workload. • Connectivity or infrastructure gaps in departmental headquarters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation of technical personnel involved. • Access to connectivity and digital infrastructure. • Continuous support of institutional leadership.

	Description		Indicators	Line base	Target	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to the project)
Compulsory outputs/outputs by component	Component 1 El Salvador's digital civil registration system framed in a reliable and secure human-centered digital transformation regulation.	Result 1 Strengthening the legal and institutional framework of El Salvador's Digital Civil Registration System	1. A consolidated proposal for regulatory and institutional adjustments aligned with EU best practices drafted and presented.	0	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and institutional validation reports. • Approved roadmap documents. • Minutes of validation meetings with RNP/SIP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in political or legal approval of regulatory changes. • Limited coordination between relevant institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued commitment of RNP/SIP leadership. • Access to relevant legal information. • Effective coordination with technical and legal teams.
			2. An institutional roadmap for governance and modernization of the digital civil registration system is elaborated as a reference framework.	0	1			

	<p>Component 2: <i>Institutional and operational capacities strengthened to support the sustainable adoption of digital civil registration services to consolidate REVFA system offering guarantees in cybersecurity and data protection</i></p>	<p>Outcome 2 (2.1.) <i>Enhanced technological, interoperability and information security capabilities supporting a reliable digital civil registration ecosystem.</i></p>	<p>1. Recommendations from European experts on interoperability, information security and data governance are integrated into updated RNPN/SIP technical or strategic documents.</p> <p>2. RNPN demonstrates improved institutional capacity in at least two key domains (interoperability, information security, data governance or digital process optimization), evidenced through assessments or peer reviews.</p>	TBD	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated internal guidelines or technical documents. • Peer-review assessments. • Final Twinning report. • Minutes of PSC meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical incompatibilities between public platforms. • Delays in internal validation of updated guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Continuous technical support from SIP and national providers. •Availability of necessary digital infrastructure. •Institutional willingness to adopt recommended improvements.
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	Description		Indicators	Line base	Target	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to the project)
		<p>Outcome 3 (2.2)</p> <p>Strengthened professional competences and increased citizen trust enabling the effective and sustainable use of digital civil registration services</p>	<p>1. A structured capacity-building scheme for RNPN, municipal registries and relevant institutions is proposed.</p> <p>2. Recommendations from European experts incorporated into institutional communication and citizen-trust strategies supporting adoption of digital civil registration services.</p>	0	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building scheme endorsed by RNPN/SIP. • Updated communication/trust strategies incorporating EU recommendations • PSC minutes. • Final Twinning report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited availability of staff for capacity-building processes. • Persistent public mistrust of digital services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous commitment from RNPN/SIP leadership. • Operational availability of ESIT and institutional communication teams. • Citizen willingness to adopt digital public services.

Annex C2a. List of relevant laws and regulations

National rules applicable in El Salvador

1. **Family Status Registration Act.** It regulates the digitalization of registration processes, establishes the single registration form and enables the digital centralization of civil registration.
2. **Family Status Registration and Marriage Regimes Act.** It regulates the registration, conservation and consultation of facts and legal acts of the family status and marital heritage.
3. **Reforms to the Law on the Creation of the RNPN (Legislative Decree, June 2022).** They grant autonomy to the RNPN, establish the Vital and Family Statistics Registration System (REVFA), and assign the Unique Birth Number (NUI).
4. **Family Code (Article 187 as amended).** Enables single central registration in the RNPN, linked to the NUI and interoperability with municipalities and consular offices.
5. **Standard for the Registration of Vital Acts and Acts.** It defines digital birth, death and marriage registration procedures, and integrates interoperability with hospitals and medical systems.
6. **Electronic Signature Act (Legislative Decree No. 133, 2015).** It regulates the use, certification and validity of advanced electronic signatures and certification service providers. Fundamental to the REVFA Digital Authentication Module.
7. **Personal Data Protection Act,** Legal framework, key to ensure the ethical and secure processing of personal data in the digital civil registry.
8. **Administrative Procedures Act (Legislative Decree No. 38, 2019).** It provides principles of administrative simplification, interoperability and digital management of public procedures.
9. **Cybersecurity and Information Security Act (Legislative Decree No. 143, 2024)**
It establishes the principles, the legal framework, the institutionality, the guidelines, as well as the protection policies that allow structuring, regulating, auditing and auditing the cybersecurity and information security measures held by public institutions.
10. **Law for the Protection of Personal Data (Legislative Decree No. 144, 2024)**
Establishes the regulation for the protection of personal data, determining the essential requirements for carrying out the legitimate and informed processing of these and the regulatory framework that must be followed in their collection, use, processing, storage and other activities related to them; all in the interest of guaranteeing the right to privacy and informational self-determination of natural persons.