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# El Salvador

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2022

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# Overview

Located in the Central American Dry Corridor, El Salvador is heavily affected by prolonged droughts and torrential rains. Recurrent and adverse weather conditions often affect crops, limiting efforts to reduce poverty and food insecurity [1]. Crime and violence undermine socioeconomic development and contribute to forced migration.

In a joint effort with the Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions, WFP finalized the implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2022 in June 2022. This Annual Country Report covers the final six months of the CSP from January to June 2022. The CSP included six strategic outcomes focusing on the access of vulnerable households to social protection; increased productivity for smallholder farmers; increased resilience to climate change; assistance to people affected by disasters; capacity strengthening of government institutions, and on-demand service provision for the humanitarian community.

During the reporting period, WFP reached a total of 52,585 direct beneficiaries, 53 percent of whom were women and girls. WFP delivered an integrated response to assist vulnerable populations (including people with disabilities) to address immediate humanitarian needs incorporating gender and nutrition-sensitive activities while contributing to early recovery.

Considering the slow post-pandemic economic recovery combined with a deep inflationary crisis, WFP increased its crisis response funding needs for the first half of 2022. Overall, WFP mobilized 78 percent of the required resources to provide food and nutrition assistance for crisis-affected households.

Moreover, WFP contributed to protection and conflict prevention by empowering youth as agents of change, thereby enabling a transition towards recovery, reconstruction and development. Through WFP's youth vocational training programme, 150 youngsters from impoverished human settlements at high risk of becoming victims of violence were reached. They received technical training and benefited from job placement in the private sector. Thanks to the proven success of this programme, WFP got the government's engagement to scale up in the west and east of the country.

WFP also improved market access for producers by strengthening their organizations' capacities and ability to do business in beekeeping, aquaculture and gastronomy. Thanks to this, from January to June 2022, 342 smallholders boosted their revenues by selling 322 mt of staple grains in formal markets [2]. In addition, WFP developed a micro-insurance mechanism that reached 10,720 smallholders, 46 percent of whom were women. This initiative helped them invest in disaster risk reduction to protect their livelihoods and production.

At the same time, WFP supported women entrepreneurs, strengthening their capacities in marketing and associativity. This initiative increased their economic independence through more robust and sustainable business management, and increased their access to insurance and financial services.

Overall, WFP increased its footprint by expanding activities and injecting USD 1.5 million into the local economy through cash-based transfers for beneficiaries across all WFP operations. In all activities, WFP contributed to protection and was accountable to its beneficiaries by involving them in decision-making, such as selecting the modality of assistance, and by ensuring their access to a community feedback mechanism.

As part of its national and local capacity-strengthening efforts, WFP contributed to informed and evidence-based decision-making through initiatives such as (i) real-time monitoring of the food security situation and remote data collection; (ii) comprehensive analysis of the drivers and implications of migration in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras; (iii) data collection to assess students' perception on Biofortik [3]; among others.

In addition, WFP influenced strategic decision making, policies and programmes through its involvement in: the inter-ministerial roundtable, comprising seven ministries; the monthly Food Security and Nutrition Working Group led by the Office of the First Lady to contribute to the national policy Grow Together for children aged 0-7 years; and the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network to raise awareness and investment in malnutrition prevention.

In conclusion, the final stage of WFP's CSP 2017-2022 ended with encouraging results across all outcomes, therein contributing to Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) [4].

# 52,585

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



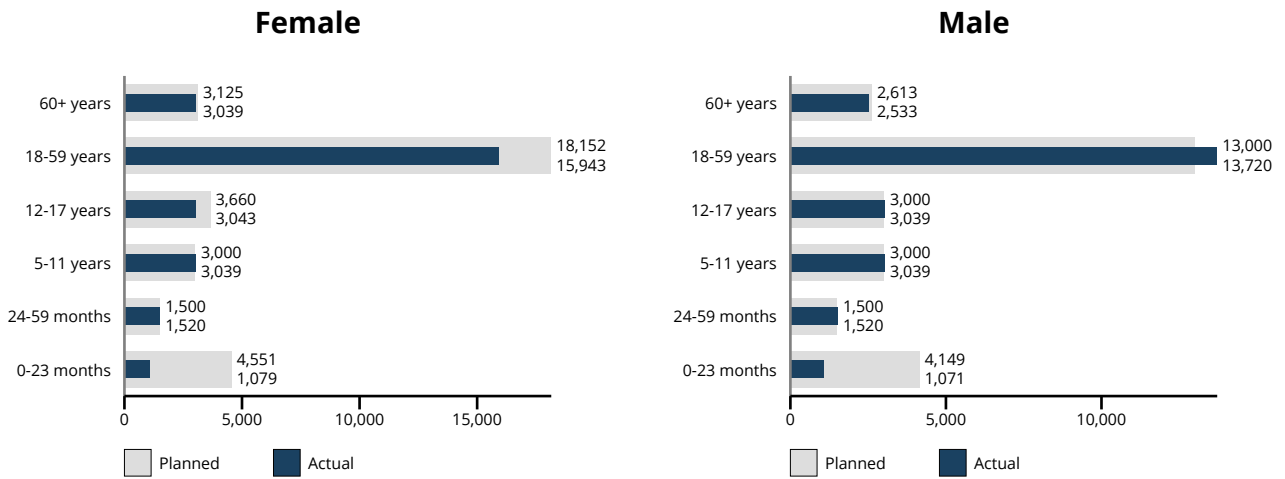
53% female



47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 253 (51% Female, 49% Male)

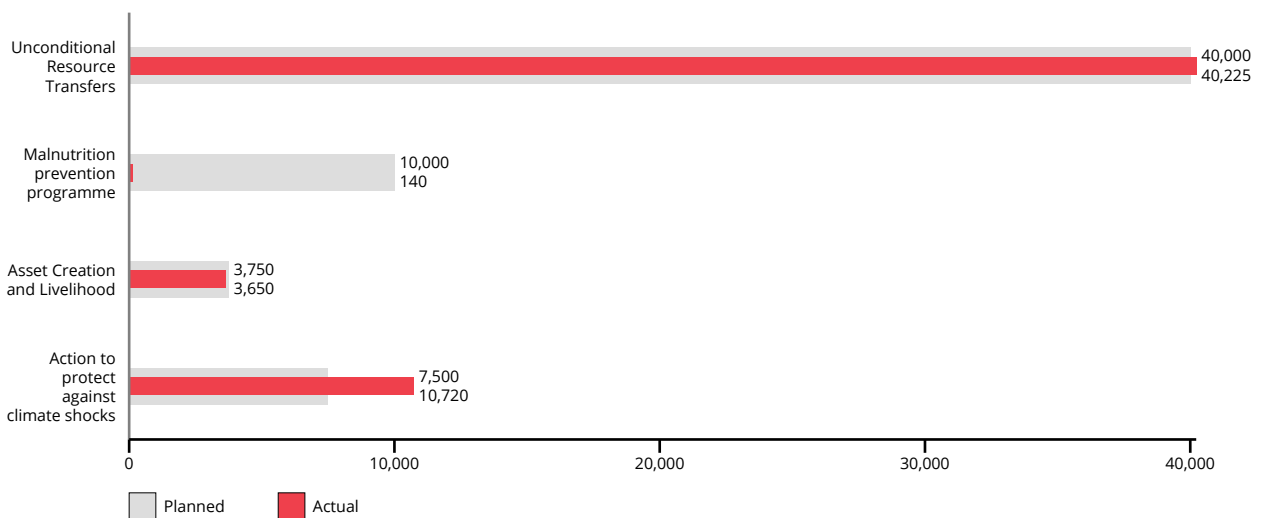
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



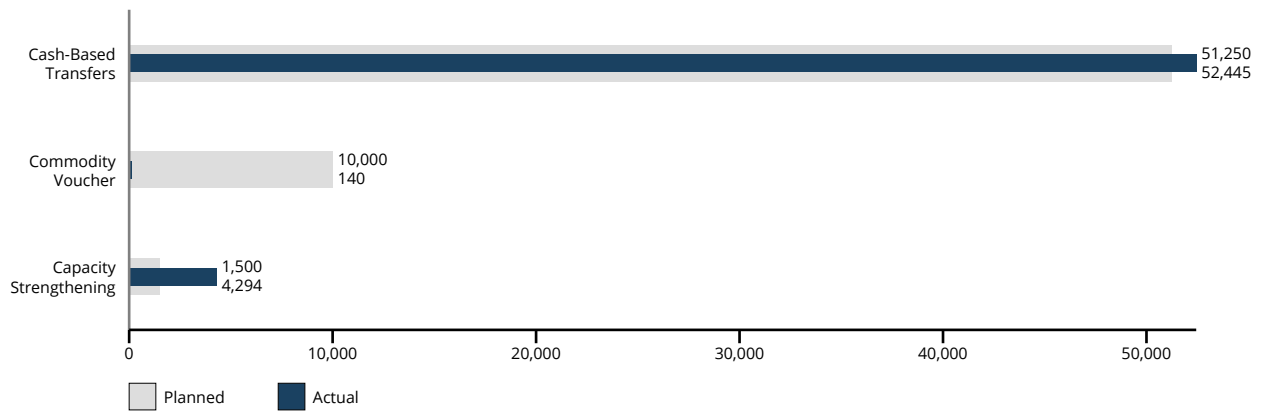
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



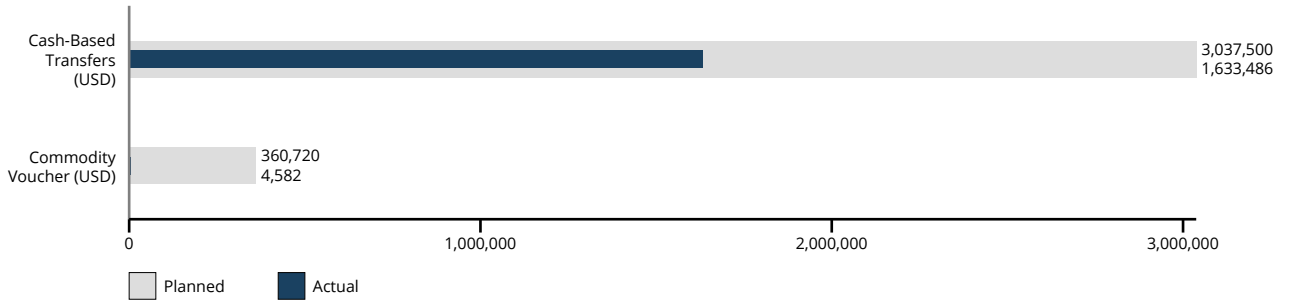
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



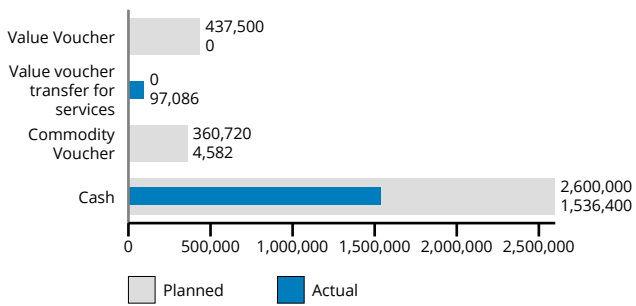
## Beneficiaries by Modality



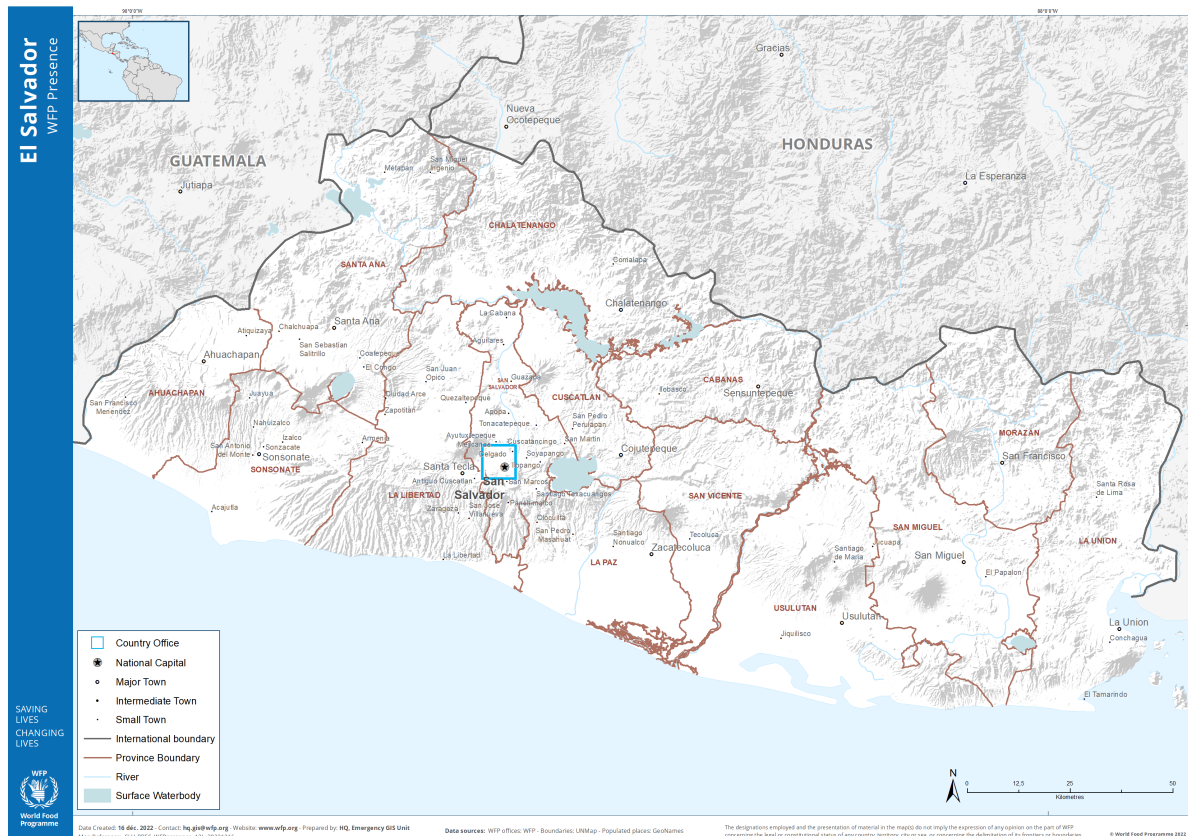
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



WFP has been present in El Salvador since 1969, supporting the Government to meet the needs of vulnerable groups; mitigate risks from weather-related disasters; and strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers.

During the first half of 2022, WFP assisted food-insecure populations affected by the combined effects of COVID-19 and natural hazards. WFP prioritized vulnerable populations, including women heads of household, persons with disabilities, youth and internally displaced people [1].

The humanitarian response was based on an integrated approach that included food assistance, protection mainstreaming, early recovery-oriented and nutrition-sensitive actions, gender advocacy and capacity strengthening for communities and government partners. It was targeted towards the most food-insecure departments according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis [2].

The Ukraine crisis continued to impact the price of fuel, fertilizers and the basic food basket. On average, between January and April 2022, the price of a basic food basket and fertilizers increased 10 percent and 89 percent respectively, compared to 2021 [3]. This impacted smallholders' production and profitability. This, in turn, limited households' access to food - especially in rural areas, where insufficient food consumption and negative food-based coping strategies were widely observed. According to WFP's Hunger Map (April 2022), 0.7 million people were resorting to food-based coping strategies [4].

To mitigate the impact of price increases, the Government implemented a fuel allowance, stabilized the price of liquefied petroleum gas and abolished import tariffs on 20 products including oils, cereals, fruits and vegetables [5]. Meanwhile, WFP provided food assistance to the most affected households through monthly cash-based transfers (USD 100). WFP continuously monitored basic food basket and fertilizers price fluctuations, to ensure that assistance levels were keeping up with inflation.

Migration is a key trend in El Salvador. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2.5 million Salvadorans are living in the United States. Migration drivers include gangs, crime, high levels of violence [6], insecurity, poverty, inequality and youth unemployment that reached levels as high as 14 percent. Recognizing this, WFP started implementing a joint programme in partnership with the International Organization for Migration to reintegrate Salvadoran returnees. This programme contributed to socioeconomic integration through the promotion of employability and entrepreneurship.



El Salvador is also highly vulnerable to extreme climatic events ranking 28th in the Global Climate Risk Index [7]. An increase in climate variability and more severe droughts has been observed in the last decade. Extended periods of drought are often followed by heavy rains with dire consequences for the production of basic grains. This is particularly impactful on smallholder farmers in rural communities and affects the livelihoods and food security of local populations [8] leading to reduced agricultural production threatens food stocks at family level and reduces smallholders' income and dietary diversity [9]. It is also linked to increased malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months (10 percent stunted) [10].

Altogether, WFP's operations contributed towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Moreover, through its youth-targeted programmes, income generation activities and entrepreneurship projects and the integration of poverty and malnutrition data into the national social protection system, WFP also contributed to SDG 1, 3 and 10. Likewise, WFP contributed to SDG 12, 13 and 15 [11] through its work with smallholder farmers to increase market access and enhance their adaptive capacities through knowledge sharing and adoption of improved climate-resilient practices such as microinsurance, water harvesting and conservation, solar energy and drip irrigation systems.

Moreover, WFP worked with national institutions with the support of the Salvadoran Agency for International Cooperation and make progress on its capacity-strengthening workplan. WFP worked with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to strengthen its school feeding programme through enhancements to monitoring and evaluation systems, supply chain processes and nutrition education [12]. WFP also supported the Ministry of Local Development to operationalize its poverty eradication strategy through the national social protection system and the single registry. Alongside this, WFP assisted the Ministry of Tourism to promote food security and nutrition among youths through a vocational training programme and job placement in the private sector.

In addition, WFP contributed to the design of the Ministry of Health's strategic plan for the Grow Together early childhood programme; supported the ruralization component of the Ministry of Agriculture's Rescue Plan to enhance living and working conditions in rural areas; and supported the Ministry of Interior and the National Civil Protection in strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacity, especially the early warning systems.

Another key milestone to close the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2022 was the launch of the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network for Nutrition in coordination with the Business Foundation for Social Action. This initiative will contribute to the transformation of the food system, by advocating to increase the availability, accessibility and affordability of safe, diverse, and nutritious locally produced food.

Building on these achievements and through its new CSP 2022-2027, WFP will continue providing operational support while addressing capacity gaps to ensure full government ownership, coordination and management of food security and nutrition programmes in El Salvador. The new CSP was approved by the WFP Executive Board in June and its implementation started in July 2022. Its design considered the findings of the CSP evaluation carried out in 2021.

## Risk Management

El Salvador is highly vulnerable to natural hazards such as hurricanes, droughts, landslides and earthquakes. 2022 saw El Salvador's third consecutive above-average hurricane season along with heavy rainfalls due to La Niña phenomenon. In response, WFP updated its Minimum Preparedness Actions to ensure that all necessary requirements to respond to an emergency were in place. This included protocols to guarantee constant communication with the humanitarian country team to monitor the evolution of the risks and the timely activation of the corresponding clusters under the leadership of the Directorate General of Civil Protection.

Consumer prices increased since the last quarter of 2021. The situation was exacerbated by the ripple effects of the Ukraine crisis, which drove up the prices of fuels, food and basic needs. This impacted the price of a basic food basket mainly in rural areas, which increased 10 percent between January and June 2022 [13]. In response, WFP provided food assistance and monitored markets to inform programmatic adjustments to the value of the transfers, where needed.

Following a spike in civil disorder in March 2022 [14], the Government declared a state of emergency to stop the escalating violence. As some beneficiaries feared leaving their homes even to receive assistance, this measure had the potential to disrupt the cash-based transfer operation. As a mitigation action, WFP relocated distribution sites to reduce the distance and facilitate beneficiaries' access. This was complemented by continuous monitoring and strengthened security measures to protect beneficiaries and staff. In addition, WFP coordinated with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) and socialized the security assessment from UNDSS with the country office staff.



# Partnerships

During the first half of 2022, WFP secured funds for its crisis response while also working towards mobilizing resources for its resilience and root causes strategic outcomes. This was possible thanks to WFP's focus on diversifying its partners, strengthening the relations with the private sector, adopting an innovative programmatic approach to benefit new target populations and -above all else- through the consolidation of strong ties with the Government via technical assistance and active coordination with several line ministries [1].

Overall, financial contributions from partners such as Canada, Germany, Switzerland and the United States of America were instrumental in enabling WFP to provide food assistance to the population in vulnerable conditions affected by the enduring socioeconomic effects of the pandemic and Ukraine crisis.

WFP also supported its beneficiaries in the aftermath of shocks with early recovery actions to restore livelihoods. Furthermore, in coordination with the International Organization for Migration, UNHCR and UNICEF, WFP implemented a joint programme to reintegrate returned Salvadoran migrants. This programme was funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and contributed to the economic reactivation and improvement of the financial situation of vulnerable populations through employability and entrepreneurship.

In February 2022, WFP El Salvador received a high-level visit from the board of directors and senior leadership of WFP USA. This was the first time WFP USA's current board visited field operations which is crucial to further positioning WFP's work and engaging additional partners. The mission observed WFP nutrition and smallholder farmer livelihood programmes and was impressed by the efforts made to empower local entrepreneurs.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities were also implemented through exchanges between the Salvadoran Agency for International Cooperation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and its counterparts in Colombia and China. This has been key to strengthening partnerships with other countries and supporting institutional capacities.

In addition, WFP held meetings with International Financial Institutions, mainly the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, to explore potential opportunities of collaboration. As a result, developing professional skills for vulnerable populations and school feeding were identified as key areas of interest for both partners. These common areas will be further explored in the upcoming Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2027 to define concrete actions.

Since the beginning of 2022, WFP actively engaged with the private sector and identified strategic alliances with foundations, the academic sector and financial entities. These alliances will continue throughout the new CSP and will allow WFP to consolidate its role as enabler of durable development actions.

# CSP Financial Overview

WFP's operations in El Salvador between January and June 2022 were implemented in the framework of the CSP 2017-2022. Financial requirements were covered at 85 percent thanks to contributions from government partners, private sector and multilateral funding.

Nutrition activities under strategic outcome 1 received 19 percent of the total contributions. Resilience-building activities under strategic outcomes 2 and 3 accounted for 14 percent and 5 percent, respectively. Crisis response activities under strategic outcome 4 attracted the highest level of support with 60 percent of the total funding. Meanwhile, strategic outcomes 5 and 6 only represented 2 percent of the portfolio's available resources.

Overall expenditure reached 97 percent of the total available resources. This was mainly related to the timely implementation of the crisis response operation that provided food assistance through cash-based transfers and complementary early recovery activities to the crisis-affected population.





















Ninety-five percent of the contributions were earmarked by focus area, mostly for crisis response. Significant disparities in terms of overall funding levels were noted between different strategic outcomes. Funding gaps mainly affected activities to address the structural causes of poverty and food insecurity. For instance, the resilience programme under strategic outcome 3 only covered 34 percent of the initial requirements for this period, with 89 percent of the funding coming from internal WFP funding mechanisms.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	4,069,120	4,792,553	3,736,308	3,729,808
SO04: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long	4,069,120	4,792,553	3,736,308	3,729,808
Activity 08: Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.	236,575	124,926	27,740	27,740
Activity 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	3,832,544	4,667,626	3,708,567	3,702,067
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	1,198,337	1,113,588	1,217,121	1,195,823
SO01: The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021	1,198,337	1,113,588	1,217,121	1,195,823
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to the social protection system	101,262	901,020	119,462	119,462
Activity 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	581,540	0	470,230	468,544

Activity 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	515,534	212,568	627,428	607,815
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	420,258	562,294	892,587	745,445
SO02: Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021	420,258	562,294	892,587	745,445
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA	123,962	507,200	832,378	685,236
Activity 05: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	296,296	55,094	60,208	60,208
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	904,228	986,530	310,010	284,203
SO03: Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021	904,228	986,530	310,010	284,203
Activity 06: Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change	129,846	24,870	34,537	8,896
Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	774,382	961,660	275,473	275,306

Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	21,066	7,133	13,575	13,575
SO05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021	21,066	7,133	13,575	13,575
Activity 10: Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels	6,191	7,133	5,768	5,768
Activity 11: Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network	14,874	0	7,806	7,806
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	540,000	0	104,157	104,157
SO06: Government Partners, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs are supported cash transfer services and technical assistance to meet the essential needs of vulnerable populations.	540,000	0	104,157	104,157
Activity 12: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs to meet essential needs of vulnerable population.	540,000	0	104,157	104,157
Non-strategic result	0	0	3,327	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 7,153,011	 7,462,098	 6,273,758	 6,073,011
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 894,414	 879,960	 1,036,490	 1,032,373
Total Direct Costs	 8,047,426	 8,342,058	 7,310,248	 7,105,385
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 483,593	 542,233	 -23,127	 -23,127
Grand Total	 8,531,020	 8,884,292	 7,290,448	 7,082,257

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021



**10,000** children in **26** schools benefited from an **enhanced national school feeding programme** with equipment and an updated results framework



**3,000** families have been registered in the government beneficiary registration platform to **access** the national **social protection systems**



**350** technicians of Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock **trained** to strengthen the registration of families in the government platform



**1,404** food-insecure people affected by poor health and sanitation reached through **nutritional awareness-raising activities**



**150** youth at risk of violence and migration qualified for **employability** and **entrepreneurship** through gastronomy and digital skill certifications

WFP aims to facilitate access to social protection programmes to people at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition. Through three activities embedded under this strategic outcome, WFP: provided technical assistance to the Government to strengthen the social protection system; complemented the Government's efforts to help pregnant, lactating women and girls and children aged 6-23 months through cash-based transfers (CBT); and assisted young women and men at risk of violence and forced migration through CBT and skills development for employability.

This strategic outcome corresponds to WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2022 that ended in June 2022. Overall, available resources between January and June 2022 fully covered the initial requirements for this period.

### Activity 1: Provide technical assistance to the social protection system

During the reporting period, WFP enhanced its partnership with government partners to further strengthen El Salvador's social protection system. WFP provided technical assistance and defined a common roadmap with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MINEDUCYT, for its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Local Development (MINDEL, for its Spanish acronym) and the Office of the President.

The School Feeding and Health Programme (PASE, for its Spanish acronym) is a key social protection programme regulated by MINEDUCYT that covers 5,000 public educational centres. WFP strengthened PASE's results framework and monitoring system to enhance the nutrition-sensitivity of this critical social protection platform. Technical assistance was complemented with the provision of equipment to deliver healthy food and snacks. This included kitchens and warehouses benefiting 10,000 children in 26 schools as Tier 2 indirect beneficiaries.

Moreover, WFP trained six nutritionists from MINEDUCYT and from the Ministry of Health (MINSAL, for its Spanish acronym) to design optimized menus using the PLUS School Menus platform [1]. An additional 96 people from the educational community received training on the PASE operational guidelines and on the preparation of five recipes of the programme's standardized menu.



In 2022, as a result of a legislative decree, MINDEL assumed the responsibilities of the Social Investment Fund for Local Development. This restructuring decreased the number of human and financial resources working on the social protection and beneficiary registration platform limiting the reach of beneficiaries registered.

WFP, as a key government ally, supported this transition through timely technical assistance to strengthen the government's beneficiary registration platform, now managed by MINDEL. This allowed to update 3,000 family registries in the departments of La Unión, Sonsonate, San Miguel, Ahuachapán and Morazán.

In addition, WFP trained technicians from the National Technological Centre for Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry and non-governmental organizations such as EDUCO and Plan International on using KoboToolbox [2] to register families in the government beneficiary registration platform. This allowed the Government and its partners to better measure multidimensional poverty among different and, in doing so, enhance national targeting processes. The training incorporated topics on violence prevention and reporting mechanisms.

### **Activity 2: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children aged 6-23 months**

WFP supported MINSAL in developing food security and nutrition actions. Initially, WFP aimed to distribute commodity vouchers to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-23 months. However, as part of the close coordination established with MINSAL, the annual work plan for 2022 instead prioritized beneficiary training sessions on malnutrition prevention and the delivery of equipment and supplies such as kitchen appliances and utensils to 15 maternal waiting homes, with a view to improving the nutritional care for pregnant women and girls. Only the most vulnerable cases, including people living with HIV, received commodity vouchers. This approach was aligned with the policy of comprehensive care for early childhood Growing Together.

Furthermore, WFP implemented nutritional awareness-raising activities focusing on food-insecure populations affected by poor health and sanitation. In total, 1,404 people were reached exceeding the initial target. Also, WFP worked on food and nutrition education actions, including through the development of a recipe booklet in braille for the benefit of participants with visual impairment.

### **Activity 3: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men**

Through its youth programme, focusing on youth with migration intentions, WFP initiated an integrated model with a food systems approach that connects gastronomic laboratories with local producers. This contributed to developing healthy recipes and disseminating them in local restaurants. This Gastro-Lab initiative, which offered income-generating opportunities for at-risk youth, positioned itself as one of the first integrated actions addressing the root causes of migration and has been adopted by the Ministry of Tourism.

At the same time, joint work with the Salvadoran Tourism Corporation and the private sector allowed WFP to raise awareness on the need to create job opportunities for young returnees and youth at risk of violence and stigmatization in their communities. This advocacy generated opportunities for employability, mainly in restaurants and cafes located in the coastal area of the department of La Libertad and the urban area of the department of San Salvador.

The programme also included the provision of food assistance through conditional CBT to young people at risk of violence or living with HIV. Beneficiaries were required to attend theoretical and practical classes on basic kitchen skills, nutrition, food safety and security and customer service. WFP linked skilled participants to private sector enterprises, facilitating employment and providing technical advice for entrepreneurship. This enabled young participants to rebuild their livelihoods, thus contributing to food access. Participants received gastronomy and digital skill certifications thanks to the partnership with Francisco Gavidia University.

Overall, WFP's operations focused on integrating gender and nutrition-sensitive actions to efficiently raise awareness, change stereotypes and lay the foundation for behavioural change. Nevertheless, WFP's Gender and Age Marker score varies across the three activities embedded within this strategic outcome, ranging from 1 for CSP activities 1 and 2, to 3 for CSP activity 3. This indicates that the activities that supported government transfers to young people were better adjusted to respond to the specific gender needs of the beneficiaries, while additional efforts are still required to raise awareness of gender equality in national institutions involved in social protection programmes.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to enhance the social protection system	1
Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	1
Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	3

## Strategic outcome 02: Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021



**10,720** people vulnerable to climate risks accessed to **index-based microinsurance**



**196 women** entrepreneurs improved their production by strengthening their **marketing skills**



**342 producers** sold **322 mt**, reaching **USD 240,120** in sales.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP helped increase the productivity and incomes of food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations by providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG, for its Spanish acronym) and to the National Technological Centre for Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry (CENTA, for its Spanish acronym). WFP also strengthened the production, management and marketing capacities of food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations. This work sought to potentially transform them into suppliers of staple grains like biofortified maize and sorghum for government programmes.

This strategic outcome corresponds to WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2017-2022 that ended in June 2022. In the case of technical assistance to MAG and CENTA, available resources fully covered the initial requirements for this period. Meanwhile, only 20 percent of the requirements to provide direct support to smallholder farmers were available. For this reason, WFP prioritised the capacity strengthening of small-scale producers of sorghum and entrepreneurs in the gastronomic sector to promote healthy meals, providing technical assistance to women-led start-ups like Sorgovita. This women-led entrepreneurship developed its business plan based on the production and marketing of sorghum products.

In the case of capacity strengthening for MAG and CENTA, resources came from the biannual contribution from the Government of El Salvador and the Emerging Donor Matching Fund. This allowed to cover the higher prices of inputs and raw materials to produce the fortified beverage Biofortik [1] that reached 600,000 schoolchildren through the National School Feeding and Health Programme.

As general price increases affected the production of Biofortik, WFP expanded its suppliers base by considering a mix of national, regional and international purchases to optimize resources and ensure competitiveness. In addition, through its participation as a pilot country office in WFP's local and regional food procurement policy, WFP started developing a mixed purchasing model that includes different local producers, local traders (indirect purchases from small producers) and regional and international traders.

Besides providing direct technical assistance to MAG and CENTA, WFP also worked with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and with the Ministry of Local Development (MINDEL, for its Spanish acronym) to enhance the planning and production of Biofortik and the linkage to local smallholder farmers.

WFP supported MAG in developing a marketing proposal for MAG's RECETO programme [2] that included traditional physical and virtual sales channels [3]. The proposal considered cabbage, onion and tomato value chains in the municipalities of La Palma, San Ignacio, Citalá and San Fernando along with training sessions for MAG's technicians. Moreover, WFP strengthened MAG's e-commerce trading capacity through South-South and Triangular Cooperation with China.

By June 2022, WFP increased the number of government staff trained by 30 percent compared to 2021. This result was possible thanks to additional training on the organic certification process requested by MAG. WFP facilitated an e-commerce webinar focused on fruits and vegetables addressed to 21 technicians (38 percent women). WFP also trained CENTA technicians in microinsurance to support the national scale-up of the programme.

In the case of capacity strengthening for smallholder farmers and their organizations, WFP trained them in marketing. An additional 32 percent of planned participants were reached thanks to virtual tools and the training of trainers model.

Furthermore, WFP supported access to index-based microinsurance for 10,720 people (40 percent women), particularly subsistence smallholder farmers vulnerable to natural hazards such as excess rainfall, drought and earthquakes. In May 2022, 231 people benefited from insurance pay-outs to recover losses linked to heavy rainfall. This strengthened their resilience and avoided a deterioration in their food insecurity situation. By June 2022, WFP had doubled the

number of people covered by microinsurance compared to 4,820 in 2021.

WFP shared the lessons from this pilot intervention with government partners and smallholder farmers. In addition, MAG showed strong interest in scaling-up microinsurance for an additional 900 smallholder farmers.

In addition, WFP supported 254 producers grouped in 11 associations with technical assistance for their savings groups and provided equipment to enhance their production. Saving groups were integrated into a risk-layering approach combining insurance and savings to strengthen producers' resilience in the face of shocks. Also, saving groups contributed to social cohesion and created favourable conditions for well-functioning and sustainable producers' associations.

The trading and income generation opportunities provided to these 11 smallholder farmers' associations and groups of entrepreneurs benefited 342 producers. Due to the limited available resources for this activity, their sales only reached USD 240,120 with a volume of 322 mt.

Moreover, the alliance with MINDEL and *Ciudad Mujer* [4] supported women's associations in rural and peri-urban areas, including strengthening their marketing skills to foster the reactivation of their livelihoods after the pandemic.

In synergy with strategic outcome 1 and thanks to the partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, WFP supported the entrepreneurship of returnees with training on sales and commercialization. This contributed to increasing their income and provided them with the tools to maximize their opportunities to become sustainable businesses.

WFP developed a gender analysis to understand the interest and needs of food-insecure smallholder farmers and women entrepreneurs, and adjusted the activities to strengthen their production, management and marketing capacities. This is reflected in WFP's Gender and Age Marker (GaM-M) score of 3. By contrast, technical assistance to MAG and CENTA did not integrate gender nor age as noted by the GaM-M score of 0.

#### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the National Centre for Agriculture and Forestry Technology	0
Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations	3

## Strategic outcome 03: Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021



**Strengthened capacity** of the Ministry of Local Development to **support women** with **farming models**



**Subsistence smallholder farmers** promptly received early recovery assistance complemented with **agricultural equipment and supplies**

This strategic outcome corresponds to WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2017-2022 that ended in June 2022. Overall, it focused on building resilience and improving the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people through food assistance for asset creation, thereby promoting food security and nutrition and helping smallholders adapt to climate change. Its two activities included enhancing the Government's capacity and empowering food-insecure smallholders. Through these activities, WFP combined productive investments, knowledge management and community participation to generate a sustainable, equitable and long-term impact.

Between January and June 2022, this strategic outcome was funded at 34 percent and funding gaps affected capacity-strengthening activities for government institutions. With the available resources, WFP enhanced the capacity of the Ministry of Local Development to train women on protected farming models and provided support through *Ciudad Mujer* [1] for vegetable gardening in greenhouses under hydroponic conditions [2]. WFP delivered inputs, seeds, and water-soluble fertilizers along with training to strengthen livelihoods. The joint work with municipalities was crucial to target communities and beneficiaries to participate in climate change adaptation and resilience activities.

Concerning resilience programmes to empower food-insecure smallholders, funding constraints prevented the implementation of certain planned actions. However, thanks to WFP's internal funding mechanisms, it was possible to advance with the purchase of agricultural equipment and supplies to complement WFP's early recovery efforts. As resilience programmes require a longer implementation period, WFP identified the need to innovate its resource mobilization strategy to raise longer-term funds for the continuity and sustainability of the initiatives executed.

Regarding gender equality, funding constraints prevented the implementation of gender-sensitive actions in capacity-strengthening activities addressed to government institutions and resilience programmes.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Enhance government capacity to assist the population in adapting to climate change	N/A
Empower food-insecure smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	N/A

## Strategic outcome 04: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long



**40,225** people affected by the effects of climate shocks and the COVID-19 outbreak reached through **food assistance**



Strengthened **Government's capacity** in damage assessment and risk management to provide **effective emergency response**.



**2,150** smallholder farmers assisted through capacity strengthening for restoring or **creating livelihood and climate-resilient assets**.

This strategic outcome corresponds to WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2017-2022 that ended in June 2022. From January to June 2022, available resources for this strategic outcome reached 92 percent of the total requirements. However, available funding varied significantly across the two activities. WFP's technical support to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response received only 12 percent of required funding, whereas WFP's efforts to complement the Government's emergency food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT) received 97 percent.

Technical assistance to government partners focused on early warning systems and monitoring of food security and nutrition in the country. Despite the limited resources, WFP supported the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC, for its Spanish acronym) in data collection and analysis using drones, post-emergency data management and personal protective equipment for the emergency response team and maintenance of key logistics equipment. WFP managed to reach 83 percent of the planned investment in equipment while also complementing the operation with training to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Hazards and the Civil Aviation Authority in drones to assess damages during emergencies.

Regarding the emergency response to assist food-insecure people affected by crises and shocks, WFP used its corporate SCOPE platform to target, register and deliver the assistance to people affected by rapid and slow-onset emergencies to access food throughout the year.

WFP assisted 40,225 beneficiaries whose socioeconomic vulnerability and multidimensional poverty were exacerbated by the prolonged effects of the pandemic. WFP provided monthly food assistance through CBT of USD 100 per family. This amount was equivalent to 60 percent of the monthly cost of the basic food basket in rural areas (USD 164). during the first half of 2022

Post-distribution monitoring revealed that beneficiaries used the assistance mainly to buy food, followed by hygiene and health products. Targeted households reported a reduction in coping strategies such as interrupting or limiting children's access to education, begging, forced migration of family members or selling family property and productive assets. Beneficiaries also increased their consumption of essential nutrients such as vitamin A, protein, and heme iron. For example, the proportion of households that increased their consumption of heme iron increased by 24 percent. Additionally, participating households reduced their economic vulnerability, bridged their food gap and increased their possibilities of accessing other basic needs.

As part of this activity, WFP organized gender and nutrition-sensitive actions among the assisted population such as sessions on gender equality and nutrition complemented with text messages on the same topics.

In addition, WFP provided technical assistance to 2,150 subsistence smallholder farmers to implement early recovery activities and support livelihood assets creation, contributing to the targeted population's food security. These actions focused on: establishing 101 community gardens with six different types of vegetables; improving poultry breeding units as a new food source for beneficiaries; and capacity-strengthening activities. These included water and soil conservation (17 ha of degraded areas rehabilitated with living barriers, dead barriers, and infiltration ditches); installation of rainwater harvesting; installation, use and care of drip irrigation systems (5 ha of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes); preparation of organic fertilizers (59 m<sup>3</sup> prepared) and prophylaxis and maintenance of improved poultry.

Community mobilization and engagement were integral to the project activities. For example, communities were empowered to monitor the progress of the assets being created. WFP will continue its efforts with smallholders to develop systems based on efficient water use, soil conservation, water harvesting, resilient livelihoods and crop diversification.

From the perspective of partnerships, WFP coordinated activities with the Ministry of the Interior through the DGPC, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, local governments and the Humanitarian Country Team. WFP collaborated and strengthened alliances with non-government partners such as Plan International, Save the Children, EDUCO, FUSAL, World Vision, and *Ayuda en Acción*. Partnerships also allowed WFP to expand its technical expertise on gender and disabilities. Also, the joint work with local governments was crucial to target communities and beneficiaries to participate in early recovery actions.

WFP fully integrates gender in its activities to complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker score of 3. In addition, WFP collected disaggregated data by sex and age, which improved the design of emergency response operations plans. As a result, activities were tailored to beneficiaries' needs. Moreover, the communication strategy linked to the distribution of CBT for the emergency response operation, required cooperating partners to conduct gender sensitization sessions for all beneficiaries. The sessions included topics such as co-responsibility in the household, family economy, use of transfers and joint household decision-making.

Due to funding constraints, WFP did not implement gender equality actions in the technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for security and nutrition	N/A
Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	3



## Strategic outcome 05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021



4 capacity strengthening initiatives implemented to enhance national food security and nutrition under the umbrella of Scaling Up Nutrition



WFP supported CONASAN with data to prepare the 2022 Acute Food Security and Nutrition Analysis under the Integrated Phase Classification.

This strategic outcome corresponds to WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2017-2022 that ended in June 2022. This activity is focused on strengthening the capacities of national and sub-national institutions to manage nutrition and food security policies and programmes. To achieve this result, WFP supported the National Council on Food and Nutritional Security (CONASAN, for its Spanish acronym) and promoted the exchange of best practices and knowledge through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation and the Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) movement.

Between January and June 2022, resources for this strategic outcome reached 64 percent of the total requirements. However, available funding varied across the two activities with a major funding gap identified for South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives and activities of the SUN Business Network. In contrast, funding requirements to strengthen the capacity of CONASAN were almost fully covered.

In the case of CONASAN, WFP supported the implementation of four capacity-strengthening initiatives under the SUN Business Network umbrella: strengthen the regulatory framework of food security and nutrition; provide technical assistance for evidence generation on food insecurity and malnutrition; strengthen coordination platforms and multi-stakeholder support networks to implement the National Food Security and Nutrition Policy with a sustainable food systems approach; and support food and nutrition education and information actions for positive food and nutrition-related behaviour change.

These initiatives also included the Business Foundation for Social Action and the SUN Civil Society Network NUTRES that collaborated to boost the SUN multi-stakeholder platform.

WFP also supported CONASAN with information to prepare the 2022 Acute Food Security and Nutrition Analysis under the Integrated Phase Classification methodology. Information shared included monthly food security monitoring data generated through remote data collection. This allowed to build a strong evidence-based food security analysis.

In addition, WFP supported CONASAN in developing a work plan to strengthen the national food security and nutrition observatory by activating the food security and nutrition policy and sectorial support to develop a sustainable food systems roadmap. However, this work plan was not implemented due to funding constraints.

WFP facilitated the participation of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MINEDUCYT, for its Spanish acronym) at the IX Regional School Feeding Meeting held in Colombia in April 2022. Delegates from participating countries shared experiences in adapting school feeding programmes to the pandemic context and lessons learned to improve nutrition, social inclusion and supply chain. In addition, WFP worked alongside MINEDUCYT and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to improve the national school feeding programme and support producers for commercialization.

Furthermore, WFP fostered the exchange of experiences and knowledge sharing between the governments of El Salvador and China through South-South and Triangular Cooperation. China shared its experience and provided technical assistance in a webinar with the Ministry of Agriculture on e-commerce and marketing channels to improve the quality of support given to smallholders and their associations.

Likewise, WFP fostered the technical exchange between the Salvadoran Agency for International Cooperation and the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia to strengthen cooperation with greater emphasis on food security and nutrition. WFP's support allowed both agencies to prioritize the areas of interest and develop a common agenda to be pursued through South-South cooperation modalities.

From January to June 2022, this strategic outcome was impacted by a lack of funding to develop gender equality activities and therefore, gender and age were not integrated into the implementation of activities 10 and 11 (both with Gender and Age Marker score zero).

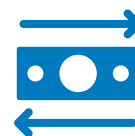
## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels	0
Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation and the SUN Business Network	0

## Strategic outcome 06: Government Partners, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs are supported cash transfer services and technical assistance to meet the essential needs of vulnerable populations.



**2,400** beneficiaries reached throughout the country by **on-demand service provision** of cash-based transfers (CBT)



**100 percent** on-demand **users** of the cash-based transfer (CBT) platform **satisfied** with the service

WFP's recognized expertise in cash-based transfers positioned it as a trusted provider of on-demand services for government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-government organizations (NGOs). This strategic outcome corresponds to WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2017-2022 that ended in June 2022 and reached 19 percent of the funding requirements.

WFP indirectly reached 2,400 beneficiaries through the on-demand service provision of cash-based transfers (CBT) and technical assistance to the UNHCR and the NGO EDUCO. Specific service agreements were established with each partner and the service was provided using WFP's CBT platform with national coverage.

Alliances with financial service providers and supermarkets allowed WFP to offer user organizations different transfer modalities and mechanisms according to the identified needs of the beneficiaries. Moreover, WFP started incorporating the zero-tolerance policy for sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and protection through a specific clause considered within the agreements with the financial service providers.

The user satisfaction survey revealed that the service was satisfactory and carried out according to the partner's expectations, and all challenges encountered were solved through direct and efficient communication. In addition, the survey included questions related to the timely resolution of problems, compliance with the specifications of the agreement, submission of reports and interest in continuing to use the platform.

WFP started promoting the provision of the CBT on-demand service within the CBT group. This working group, co-chaired by WFP, includes United Nations agencies and national and international non-government organizations. It serves as a platform to coordinate, harmonize and share lessons learned.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Cash transfers services	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

According to the 2022 Global Gender Gap Report, El Salvador ranked 43rd in gender gap with an index score of 0.74, and 146th in women's economic participation and opportunity with an index score of 0.42 [1]. In El Salvador, 49 percent of women participate in the labour market [2]. However, as highlighted by the cash-based transfers (CBT) and gender impact evaluation carried out between 2021-2022, women earn 15 percent less than men and have less decision-making power over their use of time. Overall, the evaluation showed that women are less involved in decision-making on time allocated to self-employment and paid work and participate more in household chores than men [3].

Similarly, in May 2022 WFP carried out an analysis to understand how men and women use their time. Results showed that in all municipalities where WFP intervened, women spent 40 hours per week doing unpaid household work while men spent only 12 hours. Twenty percent of women in charge of unpaid or care work attended WFP's trainings and 60 percent of them delegated their care activities to another woman.

WFP also developed a communication strategy to complement the CBT operation, including co-shared household responsibilities, family economy, use of CBT and joint household decision-making. As part of the agreements with the cooperating partners, specific sessions were organized for all beneficiaries. WFP's monitoring data showed that between 2021 and 2022 more women decided on the use of transfers, by themselves or jointly.

The youth vocational training and entrepreneurship programmes included gender training on women's empowerment, sexual and reproductive health, masculinities and self-esteem, for beneficiaries to become aware of persistent gender inequalities.

To empower women, WFP assisted the population affected by multiple emergencies in recovering their livelihoods, focusing on smallholder farmers, and included training sessions with topics such as self-confidence and leadership development to strengthen women's agency and participation [4].

In addition, WFP designed a colouring book for children that displays boys and girls doing cooking activities to eliminate stereotypes and contribute to positive behavioural change through social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) strategies. The colouring book was part of a set of nutrition and gender-sensitive SBCC materials that were also adapted in braille for people with visual disabilities.

The recommendations of the Gender Assessment of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2022 [5] informed the new CSP 2022-2027 that started in July 2022. This new CSP is also aligned with WFP's gender policy with a Gender and Age Marker score 4 [6][7].

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

According to the Global Peace Index, El Salvador is one of the 50 most violent countries in the world [1]. In 2021, homicide and femicide rates were 15.9 and 5.1 per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively [2] and the rate of missing persons was 29 per 100,000. Between January and June 2022, 692 people were reported missing, 21 percent were young women [3].

In March 2022, a spike in gang-related homicides [4] triggered a state of emergency. The violent environment had the potential of negatively impacting the operations as young people feared participating or withdrawing assistance could put them at risk of violence and crime. Gangs' operation also exposed young men to higher levels of violence than other age groups which limited their mobility to other municipalities or locations. In this context, WFP availed safe and closer locations, out of gang zones, for beneficiaries to receive humanitarian assistance. This measure was also taken in rural areas to minimize the impact of poor road infrastructure, long distances and inefficient public transportation services that limited beneficiaries' access to the assistance.

Moreover, WFP's youth vocational training and entrepreneur's programme allowed young people to overcome stigmatization and access better jobs in the services sector. This was possible thanks to the support of the academia and the coordination with the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Considering that 12 percent of the population of El Salvador cannot read or write [5], WFP developed visual materials to share information with beneficiaries.

WFP also designed an information strategy for beneficiaries of cash-based transfers that included the socialization of the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) that included a hotline, WhatsApp, SMS, and email. WFP developed materials such as brochures and flyers with messages on WFP's assistance, beneficiaries' entitlements, length of the assistance, self-protection messages, recommendations on how to make better use of assistance and CFM's services (including the use of the service for protection against exploitation, abuse of power and sexual abuse).

Between January and June 2022, WFP received, classified, and responded to 1,044 queries. Most queries came from women (71 percent) and most requested information such as location, date, and time for withdrawing the food assistance.

In addition, cash-based transfers beneficiaries received text messages with information about the assistance, including the amount to be received, the period and agency where they should withdraw, and other information necessary to safeguard the process. Likewise, WFP's field technicians informed CBT and early recovery beneficiaries that food assistance was free and unconditional and that SEA should be reported through the CFM.

WFP used the beneficiary registration platform, SCOPE to protect beneficiaries' data. This platform complies with all data security requirements and has levels of authorization that protect participants' information. WFP used encrypted features to prevent data leakage from sending confidential information to financial service providers.

Furthermore, WFP required informed consent from beneficiaries or caregivers to use photos from programme activities for fundraising purposes. The identity of the individuals, especially children was protected, adhering to WFP's guidelines and the Salvadoran Law on the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents.

As a result of WFP's comprehensive approach to protection, beneficiaries reported having no safety issues while receiving assistance (91-97 percent), they did not face challenges accessing WFP's programmes (97-100 percent) and programmes respected their dignity (97-100 percent).

The results of the impact evaluation of Cash-Based Transfers on Food Security and Gender Equality [6] provided helpful recommendations that were considered to design the upcoming Food Assistance for Assets and inform the Country Strategic Plan 2022-2027.

# Environment

## Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

El Salvador is characterized by a rainy and dry season. Fifty-five percent of its territory is considered highly vulnerable to climatic events such as high-effect drought and intense rains that frequently damage livelihoods in rural areas and contribute to erosion. The period from January to June corresponds to the dry season, with a transition to the rainy season in April. During this period, temperatures reach more than 40C (104F) in some parts of the country, causing dry grass to accumulate and producing fires which are spread by the winds typical of this season [1]. The practice of burning land in preparation for sowing persists, damaging the soil and sometimes causing fires.

In 2022, the rainy season was delayed (May-June), which led to a backlog in the traditional planting of maize. In some areas of the East, this caused only one planting period instead of the traditional two, affecting food availability and access for the most vulnerable people.

The Country Strategic Plan 2017-2022 helped smallholder farmers increase their productivity, adapt to climate change, introduce best practices for climate-resilient agriculture, and link smallholder farmers to strategic grain reserves. WFP's activities in the first half of 2022 focused on strengthening its capacities to cope with adverse dry season conditions, promoting climate change adaptation as part of its strategic outcome 3 and targeting populations and communities to build resilience in the most food-insecure areas.

During the first half of 2022, WFP trained 2,150 smallholder farmers in asset building and promoted the adoption of resilient livelihoods such as poultry farming. WFP also strengthened smallholder farmers' capacity by creating 17 ha of soil and water conservation works, rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation systems for various uses and encouraging the use of drought-resistant crops and solar panels.

In addition, WFP promoted the investment in microinsurances among 10,720 smallholder farmers and microentrepreneurs to manage climate risks in food-insecure areas. The project seeks to protect these populations from droughts, excess rainfall and earthquakes. As result, WFP has strengthened community resilience and reduced the impact of climate change in the Dry Corridor.

WFP is implementing an Environment Management System and has engaged with Environmental, Engineering and Energy Efficiency Programme teams for energy efficiency and/or renewable energy improvements. There is a continuous effort in reducing carbon emissions, such as the use of eco-friendly devices for example air conditioning systems that save electrical energy consumption and LED luminaires substitution.



# Motivating sustainable changes



Yuri Sorto (33) is a community leader and mother from El Havillal, municipality of Conchagua, in the department of La Unión, located in the Dry Corridor of Central America where people lack economic access to quality food to meet the nutritional needs of their families.

These challenges have not stopped Yuri; her motivation, optimism, and leadership have been essential to face them. It all started in October 2022 after Tropical Storm Julia negatively impacted their crops and houses putting their food security at risk. Thanks to the cash transfers and early recovery activities implemented by WFP through its non-government partner CLUSA she was able to bounce back.

Since the beginning of this USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) funded intervention, she has led a diverse group of 16 people, mostly women, whose goal is to join efforts for the good of their families and neighbours. Her collaborative spirit and genuine concern for people have earned her a leadership role in her community. She has a strong ability to see opportunities under challenging circumstances and cultivates unity in her community.

The project provided her food assistance for three months through cash-based transfers. "I bought fruits and vegetables. This assistance greatly helped me. I am a single mother and have learned many things we did not know. We can bring good food to our children", mentioned Yuri.

She received training on vegetable production, use of agricultural technologies, and poultry breeding. This allowed her to have an additional source of income and increase her resilience which helped her recover from the impact of the storm and cope better with the impact of climate variability and climate change.

Before the intervention, the land where the community garden is currently located was idle due to the lack of access to water. Now, it has radishes, herbs and it will soon grow tomatoes, chili, cucumbers, and coriander. These crops allow the community to diversify their diet and will soon generate income through local market sales.

Yuri has adopted new technologies. There is a water pumping system working with solar panels from the local dwell and drip irrigation system. This is improving her quality of life. "We used to carry the water with water jugs, and it took us an hour to irrigate. Now, it is easier for us. We dedicate more time to our children and family. With the neighbours, we turn on the irrigation system to water the plants," added Yuri.

The project has encouraged the economic empowerment of women, a critical factor in the area where 37 percent of households are headed by women and only 34 percent of women are economically active. In the future, Yuri and her group will continue to benefit from the intervention. With their determination to move forward, they will start the production of poultry and eggs. This is an essential element in the diet of families in rural communities as it is a nutritious food, rich in protein, easy to cook and to incorporate into different mealtimes.

Overall, the programme has allowed Yuri to contribute to the social cohesion of her community. Along with other project beneficiaries, she pools resources to purchase agricultural inputs for the community garden and poultry modules. "The assistance has brought our community together; we are working together. This is the most beautiful thing.", she commented.



# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] According to the Acute Food Insecurity Analysis 2022 using the Integrated phase classification methodology, 907,000 people were food-insecure in 2022. This represents 14 percent of the population in the country.

[2] Staple grains commercialized were corn and sorghum.

[3] Nutritional supplement (beverage) distributed to school children as part of the school feeding and health programme.

[4] National results on SDGs not available for the indicators:

Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and ethnicity.

Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation) committed to developing countries.

[5] WFP did not provide in-kind food assistance during the reporting period. Considering the beneficiaries' preference combined with markets functionality, cash-based transfers were chosen as the preferred transfer modality.

## Context and Operations

[1] According to the latest multipurpose household survey, 27 percent of families in El Salvador, more prominently in the rural area, lived in multidimensional poverty. DIGESTYC. Multipurpose Household Survey. 2021.

[2] According to the latest acute food insecurity analysis conducted from March to May 2022, 907,000 people were food-insecure (IPC 3+). This represents an increase of 53 percent from the previous analysis conducted between September 2021 and February 2022.

[3] WFP El Salvador, 2022. Monitoreo de precios Enero – Abril 2022

[4] WFP Hunger Map: El Salvador insight and key trends. July, 2022. <https://static.hungermapdata.org/insight-reports/2022-07-29/slv-summary.pdf>

[5] National Assembly. The National Assembly approves a three-months suspension of oil taxes. March, 2022. <https://www.asamblea.gob.sv/node/12028>

[6] In response to the security crises, on March 27, the Government decreed an exception regime which resulted in the capture of more than 45,000 suspected gang members nation-wide.

[7] Germanwatch 2021

[8] FAO, 2021. <https://www.fao.org/america/priorities/dry-corridor/en/>

[9] El Salvador is highly dependent on imports. It buys more than one billion of grains, dairy products, fruits and vegetables. The country has a trade deficit balance of an estimated USD 1.145 billion in agricultural products and problems with its production and commercialization. El Salvador imports more than its production. CEPAL, FAO, WFP. Towards sustainable food security and nutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean in response to the global food crisis. 2022.

[https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/48531/3/S2200784\\_es.pdf](https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/48531/3/S2200784_es.pdf)

[10] Ministry of Health of El Salvador. National Health Survey. 2021.

[11] WFP El Salvador contribute mostly to the following SDGs: SDG 1: No poverty; SDG 2: Zero Hunger; SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being; SDG 5: Gender Equality; SDG 10: Reduced inequalities; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 15: Life of Land.

[12] The PASE Gap Assessment in 2021 showed a gap in the supply chain. Therefore, WFP worked with the Ministry of Local Development and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to prioritize the supply chain related problems and to design a work plan.

[13] Data according to the consumer price index (CPI) of the basic food basket (urban and rural) from the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador.

[https://onec.bcr.gob.sv/ipc\\_consulta/ipc04prueba.asp](https://onec.bcr.gob.sv/ipc_consulta/ipc04prueba.asp)

[14] According to National Civil Police records, 87 murders were recorded between 25 and 27 March. February 2022 closed with an average of 2.8 homicides per day. Infosegura. El Salvador Analysis of the State of Homicidal Violence. January-March, 2022 <https://infosegura.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/OnePager-T12022-SLV-ENG.pdf>

## Partnerships

[1] Top ten government partners for the first half of 2022:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, focusing on support to vulnerable smallholder farmers and disaster risk insurance;
- Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, focusing on climate change adaptation;
- Ministry of Health, focusing on nutrition and early childhood initiatives, in coordination with the National Council on Food and Nutritional Security and the Food Systems Summit led by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
- Directorate General of Civil Protection, strengthening capacities and early warning for emergency response and preparedness;
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technology focusing on innovative school feeding initiatives with alternative infrastructure and locally produced food, within the National School Feeding and Health Program;
- Ministry of Tourism, promoting vocational training and job placement for at-risk youth in the service industry;
- Ministry of Local Development, through Ciudad Mujer, supporting women entrepreneurs with income generation initiatives and raising awareness on gender roles and sexual and reproductive health;
- Office of the First Lady, focusing on social protection and early childhood;
- Salvadoran Agency for International Cooperation, strengthening coordination and managing international cooperation activities and;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as the reference for coordination with international stakeholders.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] PLUS School Menus is the first global school menu creation platform. Available online and completely free to use, it optimizes school meals using artificial intelligence (A.I.) to create more affordable, nutritious and local meals. It also provides users with options for menu management and integration of communities into the menu design process.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Biofortik is a food supplement created by technicians and scientists from the Vice-Ministry of Science and Technology and the National Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Technology (CENTA), with the aim of supplying the main iron and zinc deficiencies in children aged 6 to 11 years. The product is manufactured in the form of flour based on maize and sorghum, fortified with vitamins, iron and zinc. It can be consumed as a powder or instantly prepared as a hot or cold drink. Its formulation makes its vitamins and minerals more available for absorption. Biofortik is produced in vanilla, coconut, dulce de leche, toffee and banana flavours for alternate consumption.

[2] RECETO is a government programme that seeks to increase the productivity and profitability of the country's most consumed vegetables. It is part of the food security and sovereignty component of the National Rescue Plan of the Agricultural and Livestock Sector.

[3] Final report on the proposal for commercialisation of cabbage, onion, and tomato, performed by CLUSA with the support of WFP, April 2022.

[4] Ciudad Mujer is a government-led programme that aims to improve the living conditions of Salvadoran women through the provision of essential services offered by comprehensive care centres. Its model seeks to advance gender equality and represents a highly innovative approach to providing public services to women, addressing the gender gap in economic participation, violence against women and maternal health.

[5] Data notes on output and outcome indicators for activity 5. This activity does not have planned beneficiaries in the Needs Based Plan. Target indicator A.1, G.11, G12, is zero. In the indicator "Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained", approximately 90 percent are part of the microinsurance project who were trained in microfinance. Since there is no indicator in the set of category G, they are being reported under indicator F.

G.11.2 and G.12.2 indicators: The planned values are set to zero due to the uncertainty inherent in natural hazards. Ideally, it should be expected that there will be no impacts that would trigger insurance pay-outs.

G.5.1 and G.6.1 indicators: The planned values are zero because the 2022 funding projection did not reflect resources to follow-up the savings group activity. However, WFP received multilateral funds that enabled following up on this initiative.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Ciudad Mujer is a government-led programme that aims to improve the living conditions of Salvadoran women through the provision of essential services offered by comprehensive care centres. Its model seeks to advance gender equality and represents a highly innovative approach to providing public services to women, addressing the gender gap in economic participation, violence against women and maternal health.

[2] Vegetable farming included cucumber and tomato.

[3] Data notes on output and outcome indicators for activity 7. Funding constraints limited the implementation of this activity. No data collected to report on these indicators.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] Data notes on output indicators for activity 8. Funding constraints limited the implementation of this activity. Data available only for specific indicators.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] Global Gender Gap Index score: 1=parity, 0=imparity

World Economic Forum, 2022. Global Gender Gap Report 2022. [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2022.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2022.pdf)

[2] World Bank. Human Capital Country Brief. October, 2022. <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/7c9b64c34a8833378194a026ebe4e247-0140022022/related/HCI-AM22-SLV.pdf>

[3] WFP. Impact Evaluation of Cash-Based Transfers on Food Security and Gender Equality in El Salvador. August, 2022.

[https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142178/download/?\\_ga=2.90311901.692514115.1670882150-49990770.1662993804](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142178/download/?_ga=2.90311901.692514115.1670882150-49990770.1662993804)

[4] By agency, we refer to the capacity of an individual, or a group, to make choices and to act on the choices made.

[5] WFP El Salvador Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021. April 2020. Key recommendations of this evaluation include: implementing actions in favour of achieving gender transformation impacts in relation to food security and nutrition; training

WFP team on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE); creation of an internal gender network with expert's advice on GEWE; adjusting communication actions with a GEWE approach.

[6] A GaM score of 4 shows that WFP fully integrated gender and age in the formulation of its CSP.

[7] WFP targeted more than 50 percent women as beneficiaries to ensure that women are involved and benefit from its interventions.

[8] Data notes on output and outcome indicators for activity 2. Indicator "Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers" was not measured because WFP implemented remote monitoring.

[9] Data notes on output and outcome indicators for activity 7. Funding constraints limited the implementation of this activity. No data collected to report on the indicator "Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams – members who are women".

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Global Peace Index. (2022) <https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/#/>

[2] WFP El Salvador Country Brief. (November 2021) <https://reliefweb.int/report/el-salvador/wfp-el-salvador-country-brief-november-2021>

[3] IDH-UCA. La desaparición de personas en El Salvador, el continuum de la impunidad. Observatorio Universitario de Derechos Humanos (OUDH), del Instituto de Derechos Humanos de la UCA (2022)

[4] A total of 88 murders were registered between 25 and 27 March.

[5] According to data from the Ministry of Education of El Salvador, in 2021, 537,518 persons aged 10 years or older are not able to read or write. Of these, 63 percent are women and 58 percent of these people live in rural areas. Ministry of Economy, General Direction of Statistics and Census. Multipurpose Household Survey from the Ministry of Education of El Salvador (2020) <https://www.mined.gob.sv/estadisticas/2022/7/7.1%20Poblaci%C3%B3n%20analfabeta.pdf>

[6] WFP. Impact Evaluation of Cash-Based Transfers on Food Security and Gender Equality in El Salvador. (August, 2022)

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000142178/download/>

[7] Data notes on output and outcome indicators for activity 7. Funding constraints limited the implementation of this activity. No data collected to report on the indicators

"Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity" and "Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences".

## Environment

[1] Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Weather summary. October 2022 <https://www.snet.gob.sv/ver/meteorologia/clima/resumen+climatologico+mensual/>

[2] Data notes on indicators. Environmental and social risks were not screened in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2022. Starting on July 2022, the new CSP 2022-2027 will introduce this screening.

## Motivating sustainable changes

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			7.7	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	27,878	24,707	52,585	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	21,318	18,907	40,225	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	10	10	10	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	82	58	140	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	1,508	642	2,150	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			3.63	2021	Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			930	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year				Unit	Overall			

Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	50,000	
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## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	27,262	24,922	91%
	female	33,988	27,663	81%
	total	61,250	52,585	86%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	4,149	1,071	26%
	female	4,551	1,079	24%
	total	8,700	2,150	25%
24-59 months	male	1,500	1,520	101%
	female	1,500	1,520	101%
	total	3,000	3,040	101%
5-11 years	male	3,000	3,039	101%
	female	3,000	3,039	101%
	total	6,000	6,078	101%
12-17 years	male	3,000	3,039	101%
	female	3,660	3,043	83%
	total	6,660	6,082	91%
18-59 years	male	13,000	13,720	106%
	female	18,152	15,943	88%
	total	31,152	29,663	95%
60+ years	male	2,613	2,533	97%
	female	3,125	3,039	97%
	total	5,738	5,572	97%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	61,250	52,585	86%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	7,500	10,720	142%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	3,750	3,650	97%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	10,000	140	1%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	40,000	40,225	100%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	2,400,000	1,478,700	62%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	0	57,700	-
Commodity Voucher	360,720	4,582	1%
Value Voucher	337,500	0	0%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value voucher transfer for services	0	97,086	-
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	200,000	0	0%
Value Voucher	100,000	0	0%



## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	3,551	66
			Male	3,149	58
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>124</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	3,300	16
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>16</b>
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	360,720	4,582
Activity 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	1,986	795
			Male	1,764	705
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>1,500</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	337,500	57,700
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to the social protection system					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	3	
C: The national social protection system is cost-effective, efficient and can be leveraged during major emergencies					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	3	
C: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	350	350	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	5	
K: The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	4	4	

K: The national social protection system is cost-effective, efficient and can be leveraged during major emergencies				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	2	2
K: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	3	3
M: The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1	1
M: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2	2
<b>Activity 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Healthy dietary practices, nutrition and hygiene training are mainstreamed throughout all programmes				
Prevention of stunting				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual	115	1,404
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	8	82
A: Pregnant and lactating women and children 6–23 months receive cash-based transfers for nutritious foods made available in stores nationwide				
Prevention of stunting				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	15	15
<b>Activity 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Adolescents and young women and men exposed to violence, criminality and vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity participate in productive programmes and benefit from cash-based transfers				
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	Individual	100	150
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual	100	150
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	3	3
A: Healthy dietary practices, nutrition and hygiene training are mainstreamed throughout all programmes				
Food assistance for training				

A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	25	25
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Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to the social protection system								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	1		Secondary data
Activity 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: PLW and Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	91	≥66	≥66	63			Secondary data
	Male	9	≥66	≥66	37			Secondary data
	Overall	27	≥66	≥66	27			Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	62	≥66	≥66	100			Secondary data
	Male	62	≥66	≥66	100			Secondary data
	Overall	62	≥66	≥66	100			Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Micro / Meso	Female	0	1,093	
		Insurance	Male	0	1,051	
		Climate Actions	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,144</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso	Female	0	5,682	
		Insurance	Male	0	5,038	
		Climate Actions	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,720</b>	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	97,086	

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and its agricultural extension body CENTA have trained personnel and improved policy and programme frameworks focused on increasing smallholder farmers' productivity and inclusive and equitable access to markets				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	95	95
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	5
K: The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and its agricultural extension body CENTA have trained personnel and improved policy and programme frameworks focused on increasing smallholder farmers' productivity and inclusive and equitable access to markets				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	4	4
Activity 05: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	Individual	900	1,185
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.60: Number of modules/guidelines produced	Module	2	2
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	19	40
G: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets				
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Individual	0	231
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	0	3,561
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Individual	8,000	10,720
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	80,000	97,086.1
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	1,345,300	1,495,100

G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	Individual	196	196
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	Individual	58	58
G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	0	1,340
G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	0	4,138
K: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	13	16
L: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	16,698.11	24,668

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Staple grains smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	5	≥8	≥8	5.17	15	15	Secondary data
	Male	20	≥37	≥37	10.77	11	10	Secondary data
	Overall	25	≥45	≥45	15.94	26	25	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	1,276,217	≥9,293,892	≥9,293,892	240,120.2	781,344	1,763,398	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	1,858	≥20,000	≥20,000	322.05	978.5	1,755	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	765	0
			Male	735	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	3,975	0
			Male	3,525	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>0</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	300,000	0

Output Results				
Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual	1,500	0
D: Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	35	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	750	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.11: Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	50	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	5	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	5	0
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Number	750	0

Outcome Results
Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2021: populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.1	≥2.1	≥2.1	0	8.2		Secondary data
	Male	1.3	≥1.3	≥1.3	0	6.9		Secondary data
	Overall	1.6	≥1.6	≥1.6	0	7.5		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	88.7	≥88.7	≥88.7	0	90.1		Secondary data
	Male	86	≥86	≥86	0	93.1		Secondary data
	Overall	87	≥87	≥87	0	91.7		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	97.9	≥97.9	≥97.9	0	98.4		Secondary data
	Male	95.7	≥95.7	≥95.7	0	99.5		Secondary data
	Overall	96.5	≥96.5	≥96.5	0	99		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.8	≤34.8	≤34.8	0	13.2		Secondary data
	Male	39.1	≤39.1	≤39.1	0	15.7		Secondary data
	Overall	37.5	≤37.5	≤37.5	0	14.5		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	0		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.7	≤0.7	≤0.7	0	0.5		Secondary data
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	0.5		Secondary data
	Overall	0.3	≤0.3	≤0.3	0	0.5		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.1	≥63.1	≥63.1	0	78.6		Secondary data
	Male	59.6	≥59.6	≥59.6	0	77.5		Secondary data
	Overall	60.9	≥60.9	≥60.9	0	78		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.1	≥2.1	≥2.1	0	1.6		Secondary data
	Male	4.3	≥4.3	≥4.3	0	0.5		Secondary data
	Overall	3.5	≥3.5	≥3.5	0	1		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.6	≥10.6	≥10.6	0	9.3		Secondary data
	Male	14	≥14	≥14	0	6.4		Secondary data
	Overall	12.8	≥12.8	≥12.8	0	7.8		Secondary data

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	98.6	≥98.6	≥98.6	0	99.5	Secondary data
	Male	96.2	≥96.2	≥96.2	0	99.5	Secondary data
	Overall	97.1	≥97.1	≥97.1	0	99.5	Secondary data
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0.7	≥0.7	≥0.7	0	0.5	Secondary data
	Male	3	≥3	≥3	0	0.5	Secondary data
	Overall	2.1	≥2.1	≥2.1	0	0.5	Secondary data
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.7	≤0.7	≤0.7	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0.9	≤0.9	≤0.9	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.8	≤0.8	≤0.8	0	0	Secondary data
Food expenditure share	Female	43.3	≤43.3	≤43.3	0	11	Secondary data
	Male	41.7	≤41.7	≤41.7	0	18.1	Secondary data
	Overall	42.3	≤42.3	≤42.3	0	14.8	Secondary data
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	5.3	≤5.3	≤5.3	0	4	Secondary data
	Male	4.8	≤4.8	≤4.8	0	3.5	Secondary data
	Overall	5.02	≤5.02	≤5.02	0	3.7	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	1,397
			Male	0	753
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,150</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	21,200	21,318
			Male	18,800	18,907
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>40,225</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,400,000	1,478,700



Output Results				
Activity 08: Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	450	0
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	15	0
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	150,000	0
C: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Emergency preparedness activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	1,976	0
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	135	0
C: Protocols are designed to enable the monitoring and evaluation of emergency preparedness and response				
Emergency preparedness activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	450	0
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	450	0
I: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Number	1	1
I: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Emergency preparedness activities				
I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Number	7	0
K: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Emergency preparedness activities				

K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	3	2
K: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Emergency preparedness activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	4	4
K: Protocols are designed to enable the monitoring and evaluation of emergency preparedness and response				
Emergency preparedness activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	1
L: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	60,000	50,000
L: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Emergency preparedness activities				
L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	150,000	0
M: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	10	0
M: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Emergency preparedness activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	12	1
<b>Activity 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	179	860
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual	7,264	3,650
A: Targeted beneficiaries affected by shocks receive food or cash-based transfers				
Food assistance for asset				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	525	101
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	2,624	300
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.32: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	5	0
General Distribution				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	270	0
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	20	0
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	11,181	24,135

D: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.33: Kilometres (km) of live fencing created	Km	50	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.35: Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained	Km	8.5	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	25	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	50	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	500	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed	Number	50	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.85: Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established	m2	25	0
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Number	750	750
G: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation				
Food assistance for asset				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	2,150	2,150

Outcome Results								
Activity 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: People in vulnerable conditions - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14	≤14	≤14	9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≤12	≤12	8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≤13	≤13	8			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7	≥62	≥62	5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≥71	≥71	4	
	Overall	6	≥66	≥66	4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	91	≥91	≥91	96	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	≥92	≥92	95	
	Overall	91	≥91	≥91	96	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	99	>99	>99	99	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	>98	>98	99	
	Overall	98	>98	>98	99	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31	<7	<7	15	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	<4	<4	12	
	Overall	29	<6	<6	14	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62	≥31	≥31	84		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71	≥25	≥25	80		
	Overall	66	≥29	≥29	82		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≥1	≥1	1		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≥2	≥2	1		
	Overall	1	≥2	≥2	1		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9	≥9	≥9	4		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≥8	≥8	5		
	Overall	8	≥8	≥8	4		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	97	≥97	≥97	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	100		
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	100		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	2	≥2	≥2	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≥3	≥3	0		
	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	0		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7	≤7	≤7	5		WFP
	Male	6	≤6	≤6	4		programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤6	≤6	4		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 10: Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: CONASAN has strengthened its coordination capacity for food security and nutrition.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1	
I: CONASAN has strengthened its coordination capacity for food security and nutrition.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Number	1	1	
K: CONASAN has strengthened its coordination capacity for food security and nutrition.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	1	
Activity 11: Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: A coordination platform for the public and private sectors is established under the umbrella of the SUN Business Network					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	4	
C: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2	2	
J: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
J.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	J.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Number	1	1	
K: A coordination platform for the public and private sectors is established under the umbrella of the SUN Business Network					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	3	3	
K: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	2	2	
M: A coordination platform for the public and private sectors is established under the umbrella of the SUN Business Network					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					

M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1	1
M: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1	1

Outcome Results								
Activity 10: Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: Social protection - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0			Secondary data
Activity 11: Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: Social protection - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0			Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 06: Government Partners, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs are supported cash transfer services and technical assistance to meet the essential needs of vulnerable populations.</b>				<b>- Crisis Response</b>		
Output Results						
Activity 12: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs to meet essential needs of vulnerable population.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Government partners, UN Agencies and international and national NGOs have access to CBT services provided by WFP contributing to meet the essential needs of vulnerable population.						
CBT platform						
H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	H.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms			agency/organization	2	2

Outcome Results								
Activity 12: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs to meet essential needs of vulnerable population.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: CBT user - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> CBT platform users - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100	100		WFP survey



## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW and Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	57	≥57	≥57	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	9	≤9	≤9	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	34	≤34	≤34	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Young people - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	25.5	≥26	≥26	50	0	0	Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	9.6	≥10	≥10	16	0	0	Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	29.8	≤29	≤29	34	0	0	Secondary data
Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source

<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience - smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women --	Overall	66	≥66	≥66	0	0	44.69	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2021: People in food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	45	=45	=45	26	38	0	Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	9	≥9	≥9	9	8	0	Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	46	≥46	≥46	65	54	0	Secondary data

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW and Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador 2020 - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	90.9	=100	=100	97	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.6	=100	=100	97	0	0	
	Overall	95.2	=100	=100	97	0	0	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	97	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	97	0	0	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97	0	0	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	97	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	97	0	0	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97	0	0	
<b>Activity 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> adolescents and young women and men - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador 2020 - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	96	=100	=100	100	89.5	90.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	=100	=100	100	87.8	93.1	
	Overall	94	=100	=100	100	90	91.6	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	76.9	=100	=100	93.3	84.2	96.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	88.9	97.6	93.1	
	Overall	85.71	=100	=100	91.1	92.2	95.2	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	84.62	≥90	≥90	95	86.8	70.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	≥90	≥90	95.3	95.1	79.3	
	Overall	80.95	≥90	≥90	95.2	90	73.5	

#### Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** Resilience - smallholder farmers - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Cash, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Climate adaptation and risk management activities

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	97	≥97	≥97	0	98.4	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	0	99	100	
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	0	98.7	100	

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥97	≥97	0	97.3	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	≥97	≥97	0	99	100	
	Overall	98	≥97	≥97	0	98.2	100	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	97	≥97	≥97	0	99.5	89	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	0	99.5	96	
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	0	99.5	95	

#### Activity 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** 2021: People in food insecurity - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	97	100	0	Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	=100	97	100	0	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97	100	0	

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93	≥93	≥93	92	97	0	Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	93	≥93	≥93	92	98	0	
	Overall	93	≥93	≥93	92	97	0	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female	97	≥97	≥97	96	99	0	Secondary data
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	96	98	0	Secondary data
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	96	99	0	Secondary data
--								Secondary data

## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

### Activity 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW and Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	85	≥97	≥97	77	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74	≥97	≥97	77	0	0	
	Overall	79	≥97	≥97	77	0	0	

### Activity 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Youth - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	85	=87	=87	72.2	100	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74	=85	=85	71.9	100	0	
	Overall	79	=86	=86	72	100	0	

### Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience - smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	85	≥85	≥85	0	81.3	73	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74	≥74	≥74	0	80.4	89	
	Overall	79	≥79	≥79	0	80.8	75	

### Activity 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2021: People in food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	68	≥71	≥71	56	84	0	Secondary data
	Male	74	≥71	≥71	56	84	0	Secondary data
	Overall	71	≥71	≥71	56	84	0	Secondary data

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW and Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0		-
Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience - Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0		Secondary data
Activity 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2021: Vulnerable people - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0		-



Cover page photo © WFP/Versative

In the Department of La Libertad, WFP graduated the first youth generation from the gastronomic certification programme, Gastro-Lab

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

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# Financial Section

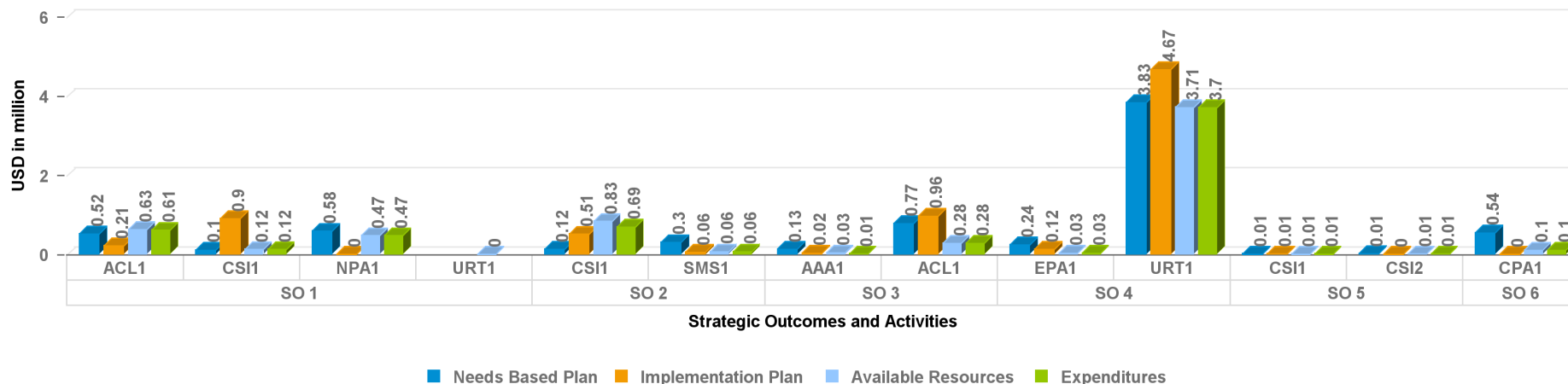
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## EI Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021
SO 2	Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021
SO 3	Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021
SO 4	Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long
SO 5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021
SO 6	Government Partners, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs are supported cash transfer services and technical assistance to meet the essential needs of vulnerable populations.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change
ACL1	Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices
ACL1	Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men
CPA1	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs to meet essential needs of vulnerable population.
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the social protection system
CSI1	Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels
CSI2	Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network
EPA1	Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.
NPA1	Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2
SMS1	Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members
URT1	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long	Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.	236,576	124,927	27,740	27,740
		Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	3,832,545	4,667,626	3,708,568	3,702,068
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>4,069,121</b>	<b>4,792,553</b>	<b>3,736,308</b>	<b>3,729,808</b>
2	The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021	Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	515,534	212,568	627,428	607,816
		Provide technical assistance to the social protection system	101,262	901,020	119,463	119,463
		Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	581,541	0	470,230	468,545
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>1,198,337</b>	<b>1,113,588</b>	<b>1,217,121</b>	<b>1,195,823</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA	123,962	507,200	832,379	685,237
		Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	296,297	55,094	60,208	60,209
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>420,259</b>	<b>562,294</b>	<b>892,587</b>	<b>745,445</b>
4	Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021	Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change	129,846	24,870	34,537	8,896
		Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	774,382	961,660	275,473	275,307
		Non Activity Specific			0	
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>904,228</b>	<b>986,530</b>	<b>310,010</b>	<b>284,203</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021	Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels	6,192	7,133	5,769	5,769
		Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network	14,875	0	7,806	7,806
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>21,067</b>	<b>7,133</b>	<b>13,575</b>	<b>13,575</b>
8	Government Partners, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs are supported cash transfer services and technical assistance to meet the essential needs of vulnerable populations.	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs to meet essential needs of vulnerable population.	540,000	0	104,157	104,157
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>540,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104,157</b>	<b>104,157</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,327	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>7,153,012</b>	<b>7,462,099</b>	<b>6,277,086</b>	<b>6,073,012</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>894,415</b>	<b>879,960</b>	<b>1,036,490</b>	<b>1,032,373</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>8,047,427</b>	<b>8,342,059</b>	<b>7,313,576</b>	<b>7,105,385</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>483,594</b>	<b>542,234</b>	<b>-23,128</b>	<b>-23,128</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>8,531,021</b>	<b>8,884,292</b>	<b>7,290,449</b>	<b>7,082,258</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

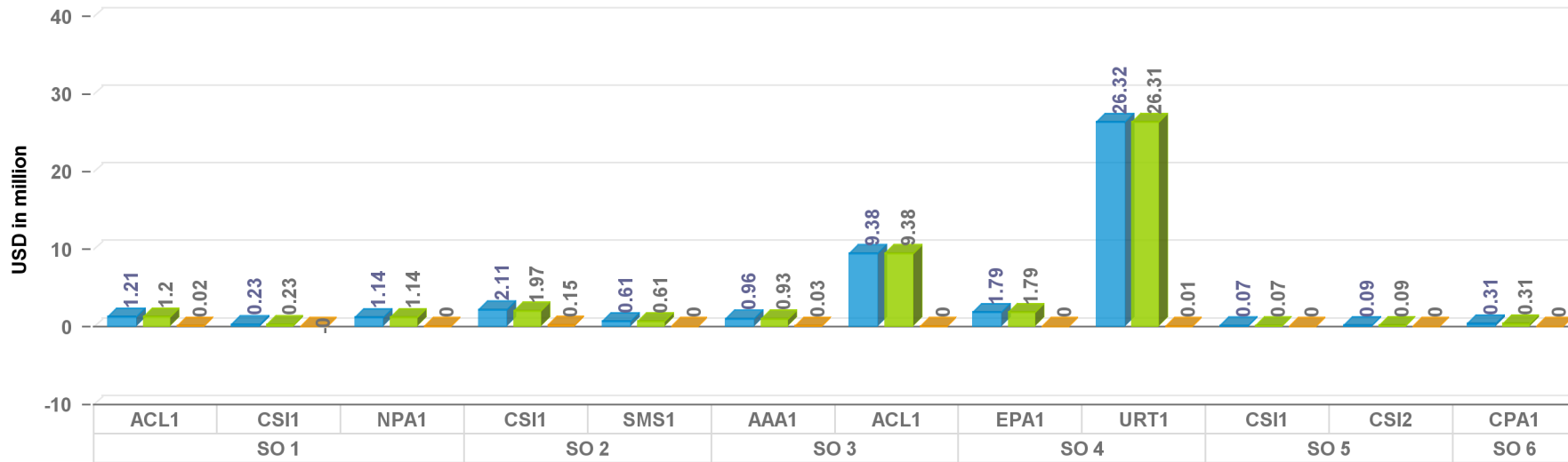
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021
SO 2	Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021
SO 3	Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021
SO 4	Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long
SO 5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021
SO 6	Government Partners, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs are supported cash transfer services and technical assistance to meet the essential needs of vulnerable populations.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change
ACL1	Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices
ACL1	Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men
CPA1	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs to meet essential needs of vulnerable population.
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the social protection system



# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels
CSI2	Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network
EPA1	Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.
NPA1	Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2
SMS1	Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members
URT1	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	43,329,583	26,316,413	0	26,316,413	26,309,913	6,500
		Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.	3,084,704	1,791,656	0	1,791,656	1,791,656	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>46,414,287</b>	<b>28,108,069</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,108,069</b>	<b>28,101,569</b>	<b>6,500</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021	Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	11,029,326	1,137,595	0	1,137,595	1,135,909	1,686
		Provide technical assistance to the social protection system	1,118,633	228,953	0	228,953	228,953	0
		Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	13,241,158	1,214,731	0	1,214,731	1,195,118	19,612
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>25,389,116</b>	<b>2,581,278</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,581,278</b>	<b>2,559,980</b>	<b>21,298</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA	960,688	2,114,486	0	2,114,486	1,967,344	147,142
		Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	3,963,704	608,094	0	608,094	608,094	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>4,924,392</b>	<b>2,722,580</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,722,580</b>	<b>2,575,438</b>	<b>147,142</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021	Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	16,193,735	9,376,333	0	9,376,333	9,376,167	166
		Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change	1,997,280	956,739	0	956,739	931,098	25,641
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>18,191,015</b>	<b>10,333,072</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,333,072</b>	<b>10,307,265</b>	<b>25,807</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021	Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network	323,775	91,054	0	91,054	91,054	0
		Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels	119,042	74,889	0	74,889	74,889	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>442,818</b>	<b>165,943</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>165,943</b>	<b>165,943</b>	<b>0</b>
8	Government Partners, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs are supported cash transfer services and technical assistance to meet the essential needs of vulnerable populations.	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs to meet essential needs of vulnerable population.	864,000	307,999	0	307,999	307,999	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>864,000</b>	<b>307,999</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>307,999</b>	<b>307,999</b>	<b>0</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,327	0	3,327	0	3,327
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,327</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>96,225,627</b>	<b>44,222,269</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,222,269</b>	<b>44,018,194</b>	<b>204,075</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	5,300,312	4,351,452	0	4,351,452	4,347,335	4,117
		Total Direct Costs	101,525,939	48,573,720	0	48,573,720	48,365,529	208,191
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	6,621,402	2,614,356		2,614,356	2,614,356	0
		Grand Total	108,147,341	51,188,076	0	51,188,076	50,979,885	208,191

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures