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# El Salvador

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2027

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# Overview

## Key messages

- In 2023, WFP reached over 521,000 people with food assistance, including 449,654 schoolchildren and indirectly benefitted 13,700 people with assets, capacity and knowledge generated.
- Additionally, WFP increased its support towards building resilience to change people's lives with a food-systems approach, resulting in 27,549 individuals reached.

El Salvador tackled the remnants of the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, natural hazards and climate variability, especially by the transition between La Niña and El Niño phenomena. The increase in global food, fuel and fertiliser prices severely affected the economy, causing an increase in the basic food basket in urban and rural areas by 28 percent and 30 percent, respectively, in the last three years. The country imports 80 percent of its food whereas 26 percent of families endure multidimensional poverty, facing various challenges such as poor health, malnutrition, inadequate work conditions or limited education opportunities [1]. This scenario aggravated the situation of food insecurity among the Salvadorans, resulting in 17 percent of the population having moderate to severe acute food insecurity [2] levels and challenges in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Against this backdrop, WFP addressed the country's deep-rooted food insecurity and malnutrition, built resilience, addressed climate-related risks, and increased the Government's emergency preparedness and response capacity while working with the United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions.

WFP, through its country strategic plan 2022-2027, covers four strategic outcomes: emergency preparedness and response, resilience building and adaptation to climate change, strengthening social protection programmes and service provision as part of its contribution to achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

WFP strengthened the capacity of the Government and the humanitarian community by providing evidence that contributed to informed decision making through:

- national food security and nutrition survey to analyse the food security situation in harvest and lean seasons;
- emergency food security assessment 72 hours after the impact of Tropical Storm Pilar;
- market assessment and price monitoring; and
- integrated context analysis to identify patterns of vulnerability in the country.

Overall, WFP increased its footprint by expanding activities, operations and investments by injecting USD 4.1 million into the local economy through cash-based transfers.

In 2023, WFP, under strategic outcome 1, extended assistance in relief, early recovery and resilience building to 521,000 people in El Salvador (more than four times the number reached in 2022), prioritising women, children, older people and people living with HIV. Throughout this period, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 373 people with disability (65 percent women). Under strategic outcome 2, an additional 13,700 people benefitted from asset creation, training, and capacity development initiatives, particularly in communities facing the highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. To protect livelihoods and foster longer-term self-reliance, WFP scaled up resilience-building and climate adaptation initiatives, leveraged partnerships across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus and strengthened programme integration under a food system approach. In the department of La Unión, WFP supported 561 smallholder farmers (53 percent women) through a resilience programme, strengthening their capacity in vegetable gardening, water harvesting, soil and water conservation, drip irrigation systems, post-harvest handling and climate risk management, thereby augmenting their resilience to climate variability. Also, WFP strengthened their organization's capacity and promoted saving groups to be better prepared to deal with shocks. To prioritize community needs and ensure local ownership, WFP conducted Community-based Participatory Planning before designing interventions, enhancing the ownership and sustainability of the programme interventions.

Under its youth vocational training programme, WFP graduated 338 young individuals (53 percent women) benefitting 1,352 people from vulnerable urban settlements at high risk of irregular migration. In 2023, WFP significantly increased the number of youth beneficiaries by 56 percent compared to 2022, primarily through a gastronomy certification

known as Gastro-Lab. This initiative gave young people technical training and secured job placements in the private sector. Consequently, youngsters gained regular income (average incomes rose from below the minimum wage to 20 percent above it), enhanced their families' nutritional well-being and stimulated local economies. WFP collaborated with the Government to establish an additional Gastro-Lab in the department of La Unión, bringing the total to three in El Salvador and increasing the programme's capacity by 30 percent. With the support of the National Council for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, WFP evaluated the suitability of Gastro-Lab facilities to accommodate persons with disabilities. The 2023 Gastro-Lab included two persons with disabilities, and plans to expand this inclusion effort further.

Likewise, WFP improved market access for smallholder producers by strengthening their capacity in associative mechanisms and marketing. This assistance resulted in 51 subsistence smallholder farmers increasing their revenues by selling 173 mt of maize and sorghum in formal markets, thus improving their livelihoods and food security. WFP also trained 90 sorghum producers to prepare snacks with sorghum flour. Overall, this project enhanced the food security of small sorghum producers through capacity strengthening and the inclusion of sorghum production into local food systems for human consumption.

Through school-based programmes, under strategic outcome 3, WFP delivered Biofortik, a nutritious drink made from fortified maize and sorghum, to 449,654 children in 5,100 public schools nationwide by supporting the Government under the School Feeding and Health Programme implemented by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

Moreover, WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in enhancing the School Feeding and Health Program by improving its supply chain and piloting the Kitchen-in-a-Box initiative. This innovative project facilitated the provision of schools with easy-to-establish and eco-friendly kitchens.

# 521,081

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



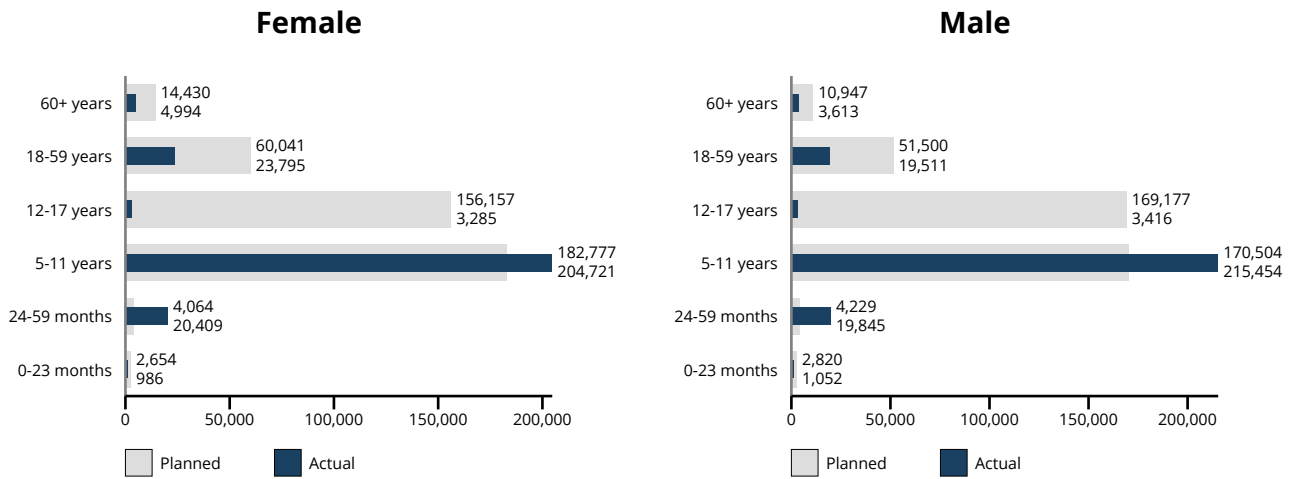
50% female



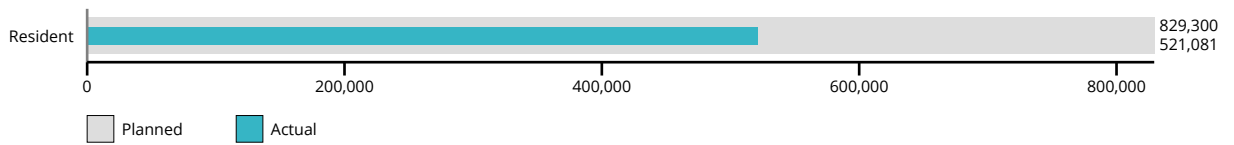
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 373 (65% Female, 35% Male)

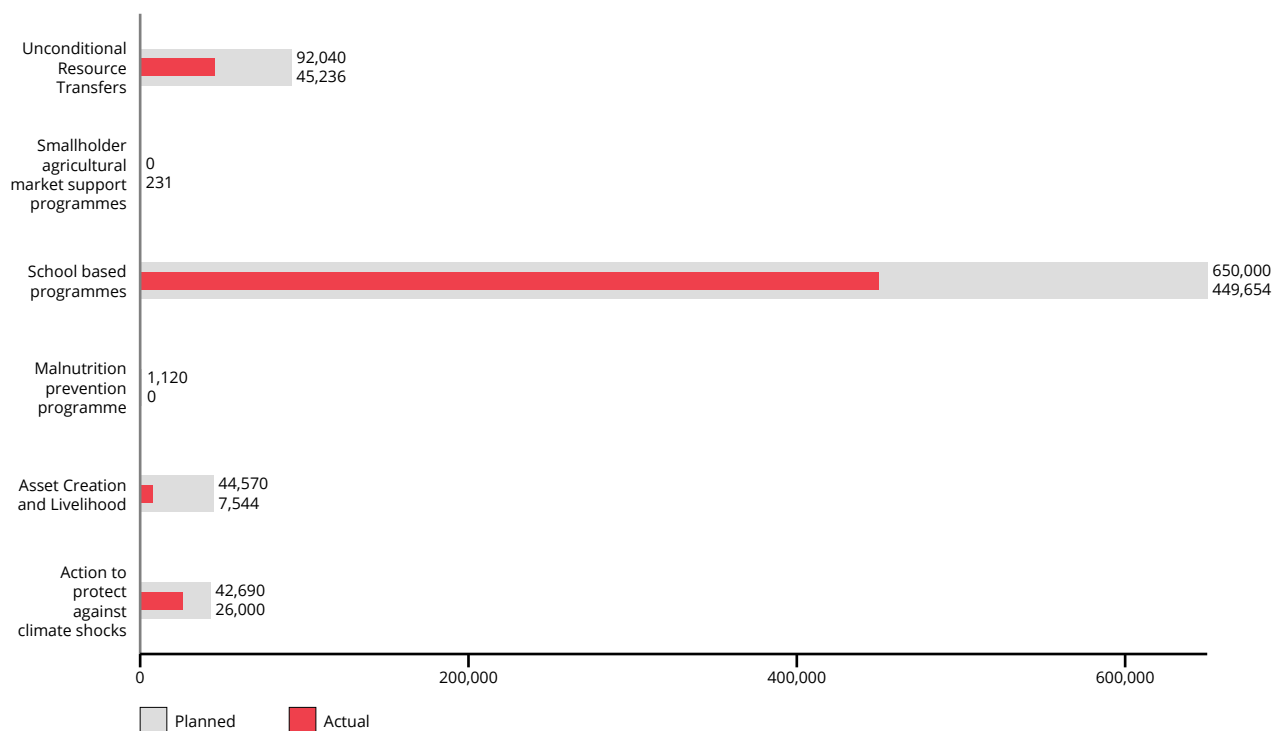
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



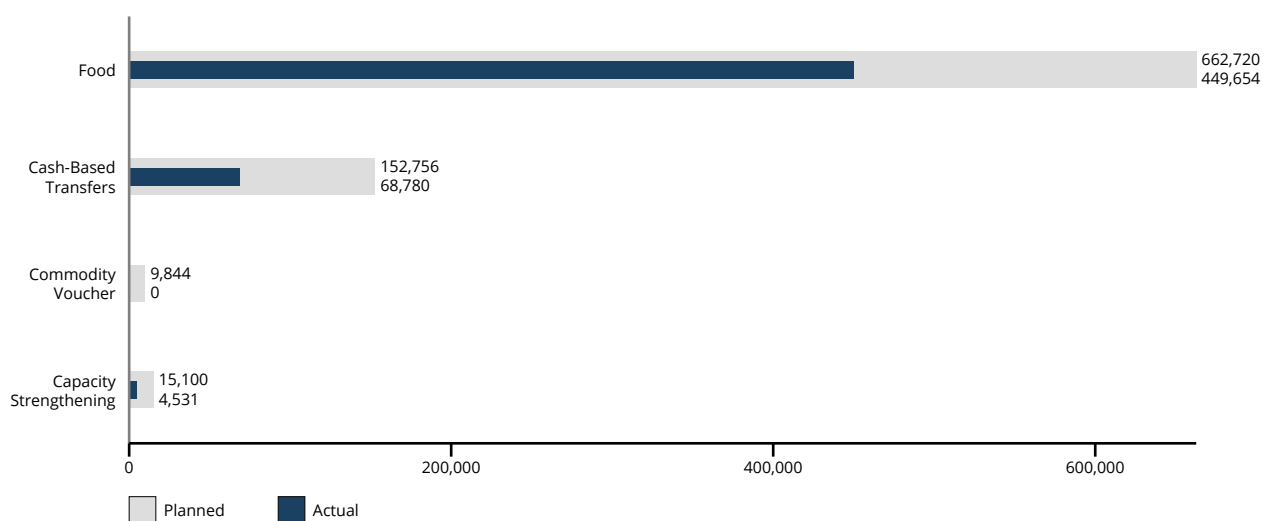
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



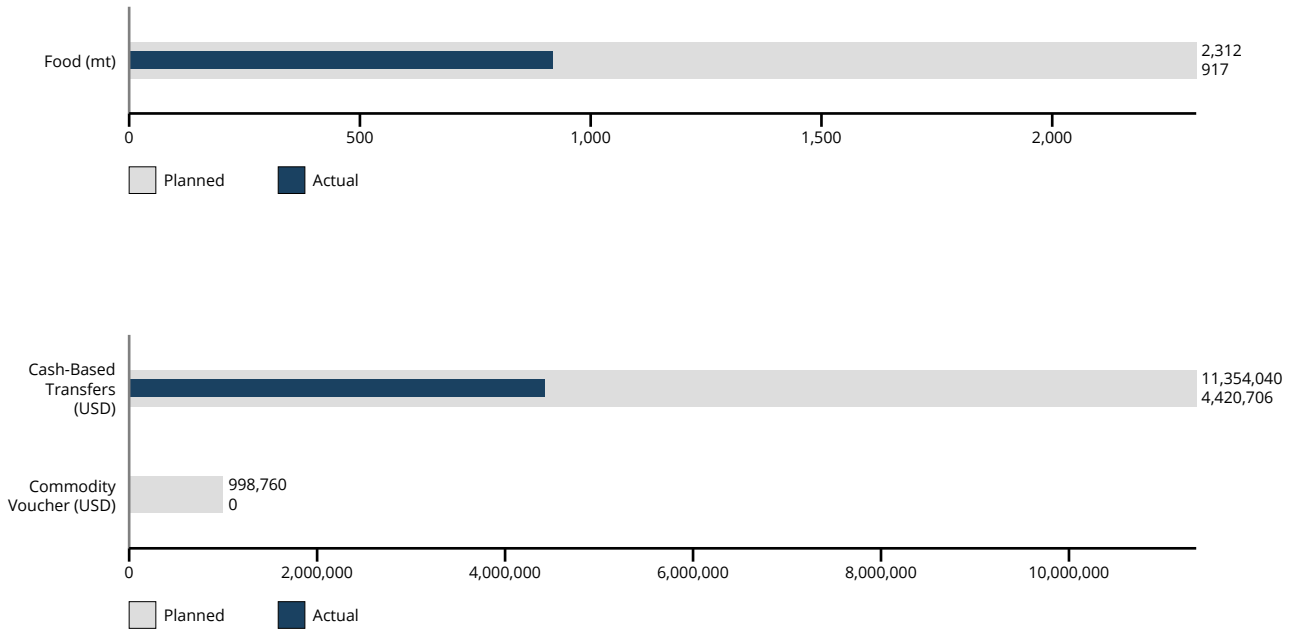
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



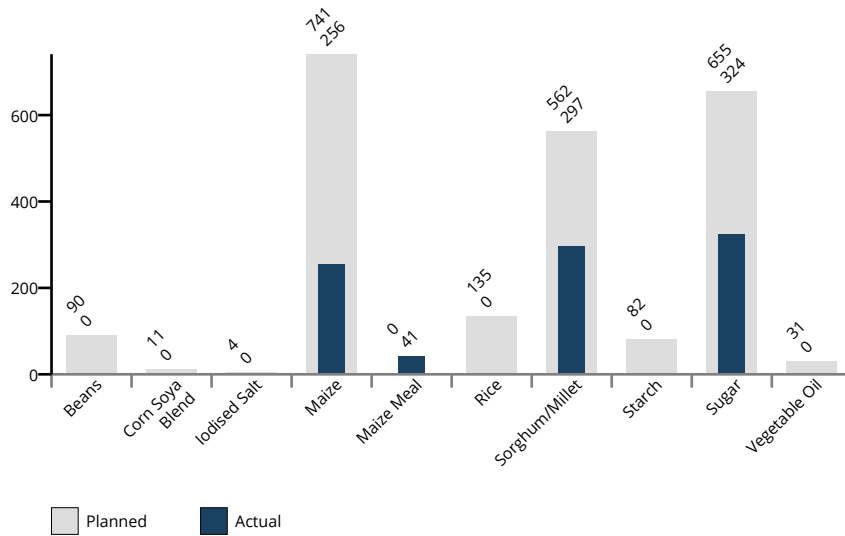
### Beneficiaries by Modality



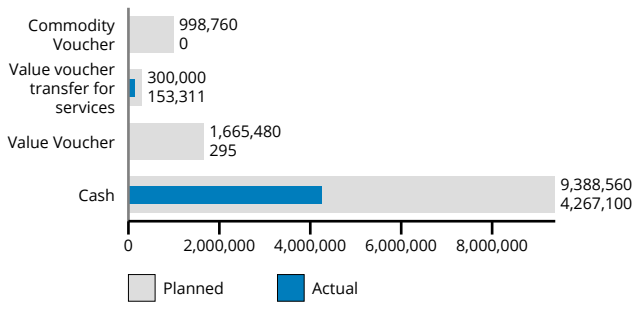
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)

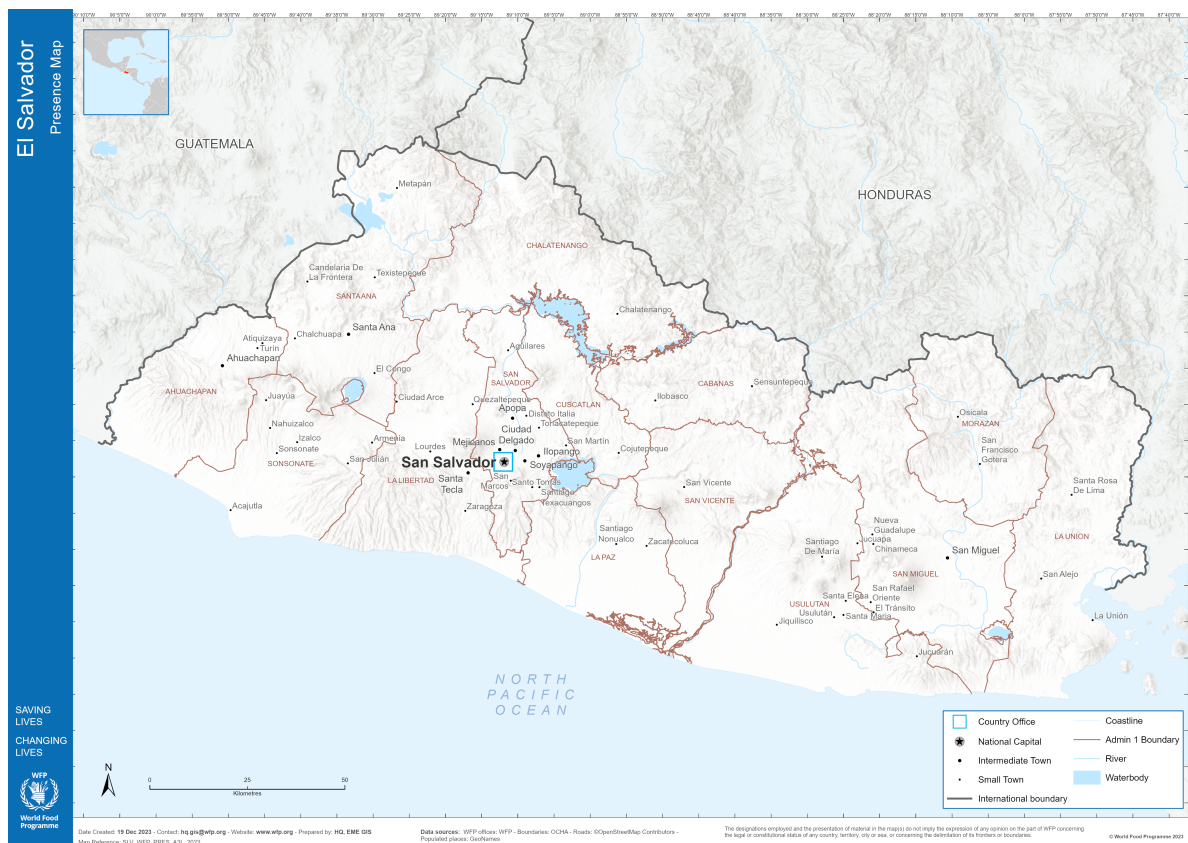


## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)





# Operational context



With a population of 6.3 million, El Salvador experienced a 2.8 percent economic growth in 2023 [1] while maintaining a 3 percent inflation rate. As the country rebounded from the impacts of COVID-19, the surge in global food, fuel and fertiliser prices heavily affected the economy [2], causing an increase in the basic food basket of urban and rural areas by 28 percent and 30 percent, respectively, over the past three years. Food production represents only 5 percent of the GDP, so the country relies heavily on food imports (80 percent). Further, 26 percent of families experience multidimensional poverty, grappling with multiple disadvantages (e.g., poor health, malnutrition, precarious work conditions and limited access to education) [3].

Adverse weather conditions often affect crops, limiting the efforts to reduce food insecurity (rank 28<sup>th</sup> on the Global Climate Risk Index, 2021). In the Dry Corridor, El Salvador faced the El Niño phenomenon in 2023, which negatively affected agricultural production and heightened the risk of food insecurity due to the recurring climate shocks and above-average staple food prices. Central America's lean season, typically from March to August, extended until January 2024. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources reported drought in 2023 [4]; however, heavy rainfalls affected mainly the country's coastal areas. Tropical Storm Pilar hit the country in October, involving over 14,000 people [5]. These erratic climate conditions [6] disrupt the production of basic grains and jeopardize household food stocks, negatively affecting smallholder farmers' income and dietary diversity.

Due to irregular rainfalls and high fertiliser prices, many producers did not plant in the first agricultural season (May/June), which reduced the production of basic grains and food availability [7]. The most affected were subsistence farmers, whose food reserves and income-generation capacity were diminished. This is one of the factors that reinforced malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months (10 percent stunted).

According to the 2022 Multipurpose Household Survey, extreme poverty increased by 9 percent and relative poverty by 8 percent [8]. The 2023 National Food Security and Nutrition Survey revealed that during the lean season, 17 percent of the population experienced moderate to severe food insecurity (1 million people), 3 percentage points higher than in 2022 [9]. The survey also found that 11 percent of households resorted to emergency livelihood coping strategies such as selling their house or land and begging for money or food. In addition, 33 percent of households spent 65 percent or more of their income on purchasing food, preventing them from meeting other essential needs [10].

Based on available estimates, 1.6 million Salvadorans (42 percent women) live abroad, with the majority residing in the United States of America [11]. The main reasons for migrating were insecurity and unemployment [12]. Additionally,

young people often migrate, aspiring for better economic opportunities. In El Salvador, there are 402,850 people nationwide who are neither studying nor employed, accounting for 24.7 percent of Salvadorans, of which 37 percent are women [13].

Under these circumstances, through its country strategic plan (CSP) 2022-2027, WFP adopted an approach of changing lives while saving lives. In 2023, WFP invested 35 percent of its overall resources into changing lives-related activities - notably, building resilience, adapting to climate change, addressing the root causes of hunger, and enhancing social protection - while the remaining 65 percent was invested in saving lives-related activities. In line with this, WFP strategically targeted the most vulnerable people, including single women-headed households with a high number of economic dependents, households with livelihoods associated with agriculture, and young unemployed or returned migrants from low-income families.

The effort in savings lives focused on helping crisis-affected communities meet their basic food and nutrition needs and enhance their well-being by delivering a three-month cash transfer of USD 120 monthly, covering 63 percent of the basic rural food basket [14]. To complement this initiative, WFP ensured a food-systems approach in all its activities, which allowed the populations to enhance their resilience and capacity, promoted decent work and employment opportunities, facilitated food production and access to markets, encouraged local consumption and supported climate change adaptation working towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger).

In El Salvador, two-thirds of employment opportunities are in the informal sector [15], with one-third of jobs in micro and small enterprises (half of which are held by women). These statistics reveal that entrepreneurship is emerging to promote women's autonomy, reduce poverty and combat violence against women. WFP expanded its capacity through existing and new partnerships, aligning with SDG 17. Collaborative programmes were developed with the Government focusing on youth-targeted and income-generation activities, entrepreneurship projects and gender-sensitive actions. WFP contributed to SDGs 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land) [16] through its work with smallholder farmers to enhance market access and adaptive capacity through knowledge sharing and the adoption of modern climate-resilient practices such as microinsurance, water harvesting and conservation, drip irrigation systems and the use of solar energy. The activities were accompanied by social and behaviour change communication to ensure that assisted communities adopt modern nutritional practices contributing to the programme's sustainability [17].

WFP helped the Government strengthen its institutional capacity to address food security, nutrition and shocks. Through the anticipatory action approach, WFP supported the Government in improving the drought monitoring system by applying tools that allow decision-makers to respond to climate impacts proactively.

WFP created synergies with other United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations, academia and the private sector. WFP strengthened its resource mobilization efforts, thus avoiding coping strategies such as cutting rations or reducing the number of affected populations. Furthermore, WFP supported the humanitarian community in achieving their goals through service provision.

WFP's participatory approach optimized donor resources by integrating humanitarian and development actions. This approach provided the national institutions, communities and individuals with nationally owned and longer-term solutions through community-tailored actions to transform gender norms and roles and improve people's nutrition, well-being and resilience.

## Risk management

Due to its hydrometeorological and geological conditions, El Salvador is exposed to multiple natural hazards, such as tropical storms, earthquakes and drought (the latter being particularly severe due to the El Niño phenomenon). WFP coordinated with the National Civil Protection System and the Humanitarian Country Team to mitigate these risks. When the Tropical Storm Pilar occurred, WFP worked alongside Civil Protection authorities. Collaborating with the Food and Agriculture Organization, WFP brought together stakeholders from different sectors to prepare the Humanitarian Needs Overview and identify the persons in need. The studies showed challenges to the current food security and identified actions to assist the affected population.

WFP works in close collaboration with state institutions. Therefore, the participation of the target population and other local actors in the areas of influence was fundamental to upholding the principles of neutrality and impartiality in a pre-electoral year like 2023 to minimize the risk of political bias in interventions.

Another risk involved the potential scarcity of goods and inputs for people in need during weather-related disasters, affecting suppliers and their supply chains. WFP expanded its supplier base to address this challenge and mapped coverage areas based on their capacity.

Additionally, WFP reinforced its internal control mechanisms, particularly protecting participants' data when sharing confidential information with financial service providers. The organization also implemented innovative data analysis platforms to enhance visibility, thereby minimizing the risk of fraud and corruption. WFP applied the principles of segregation of duties to bolster accountability and oversight further.

Finally, insufficient funding remained a significant risk, driven by an increase in the number and scale of humanitarian emergencies globally and the subsequent impact of COVID-19 on the economies of donor countries, which was exacerbated by high food, fuel and fertiliser prices.

## Lessons learned

Based on the lessons learned from the activities in 2023 and previous studies, WFP adopted a holistic approach to food security, which entailed community-centred targeting, gender-responsive monitoring using gender equality and women's empowerment indicators, food-system strengthening, and integration of humanitarian and development nexus. This allowed for achieving more with fewer resources through innovative ideas, partnerships and integration.

Building on the understanding that investing in youth and children leads to more sustainable results, WFP designed innovative and integrated projects such as Gastro-Lab, Biofortik and Kitchen-in-a-Box using the After Action Review methodology [18]. These activities revealed improvement opportunities, resulting in follow-up plans and corrective actions, fostering informed decision making.

WFP's approach of extending emergency response into early recovery and resilience demonstrated its potential to discourage irregular migration by creating adequate conditions for populations to remain and contribute to the local economy through strengthened and sustainable livelihoods.

# From Containers to Kitchens

## Transforming El Salvador's school meals



© WFP/El Salvador

Kitchen in a Box offers a climate-friendly cooking solution to prepare school meals

In El Salvador, many schools need proper kitchen and storage facilities, leading to food safety challenges. In some schools, food is prepared using firewood, which impacts the environment as it requires cutting down trees. Burning wood in small, poorly conditioned spaces also poses a health hazard to the cooks.

To address this concern, WFP and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology introduced a ready-to-use, cost-efficient and low-maintenance solution: the Kitchen-in-a-Box. This is a climate-friendly, innovative and sustainable solution to provide safer and healthier meals [1].

A Kitchen-in-a-Box is made from repurposed shipping containers, which include induction stoves to cook faster, avoid emissions, and reduce costs. To further reduce any negative environmental impact, it is equipped with solar panels that power the stoves and pressure cookers and a rainwater collection system. Given that El Salvador is in the Central American Dry Corridor, this system becomes relevant for contributing to water conservation.

Furthermore, the rainwater collection system irrigates a smart school garden that surrounds the container and can save up to 70 percent water. Many foods used in preparing school meals are sourced from this garden, while WFP has trained parents and caregivers how to cook nutritious meals for the schoolchildren, who now learn better on a full stomach.

In 2023, three Kitchen-in-a-Box units were installed in schools in San Salvador and San Miguel departments. WFP is now exploring eco-friendly fuels, such as biogas and propane, that could complement electric stoves.

"Cooking at this school is a challenge. It is not easy to make food for more than 1,800 students in our conditions," comments Yanira Hernandez, one of the cooks. "What is coming is fabulous. The school will have a place to store food and a garden to produce fresh vegetables," she adds. She will no longer have to inhale the smoke from the wood-burning stove.

Furthermore, Kitchen-in-a-Box is a multidimensional solution that allows school feeding with an environmentally friendly approach and adaptation to climate change in the country's Dry Corridor, where every drop of water is important," said Riaz Lodhi, WFP representative and Country Director of El Salvador. "WFP's commitment to school feeding is firm, considering it a gateway to a better, healthier and more prosperous future for the next generation of Salvadorans," he added.

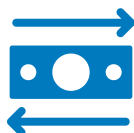
WFP and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology have prioritised 25 schools in greatest need to install Kitchen-in-a-Box units in 2024. The private sector also plays a vital role thanks to their donation of used shipping containers.

# Programme performance

**Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion**



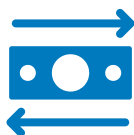
**2,000 people** benefited from early recovery actions through **50 community gardens, 25 water harvesting systems** and **30 irrigation systems**



Over **45,000 food insecure people** reached through **cash transfers** to cover their **immediate food needs**



**73 percent** of **households** served with food assistance were **headed by women**



**USD 4.4 million** transferred to people affected by **climate events and the global economic crisis**



**175 government staff** members strengthened their capacities in **emergency preparedness and response**



**2,000 people** benefited from **nutrition-sensitive** actions

As for strategic outcome 1, WFP complemented government and partner emergency response efforts to meet the immediate food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected populations in conditions of vulnerability and food insecurity, mainly women, youth at risk and returnees. In addition, WFP focused on strengthening well-being, closely coordinating with the national and international emergency responders. WFP provided immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected people and facilitated relief and early recovery (activity 1). WFP also bolstered emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels (activity 2), prioritizing early warning systems and national food security and nutrition monitoring.

This strategic objective was funded at 43 percent during 2023. However, emergency preparedness (activity 2) was only financed at 2 percent of the needs-based plan. This situation forced WFP to adjust the operation, including postponing the improvement of the emergency response capacity of key government institutions. The resource situation was hampered due to several competing global emergency priorities, such as the Ukraine and Gaza Strip crises).

## Emergency Response (activity 1)

When WFP provides food assistance to meet immediate food needs, it prioritizes women-headed households (72 percent of the total population assisted), households with older men and women (8 percent), people with disabilities (0.5 percent), and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (3 percent). Within these efforts, WFP reached 45,236 individuals (53 percent women), including 2,000 persons affected by Tropical Storm Julia, impacted by climate-related disasters and the global economic crisis. This assistance was delivered through three months of unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT). The monthly transfer of USD 120 enabled the population in vulnerable conditions to cover 63 percent of the monthly basic food basket [1] and boosted the local market by injecting USD 4.1 million into the local economy. Additionally, WFP distributed 518 energy-efficient cooking devices to the storm-affected population, serving as sustainable solutions to mitigate risks and enhance emergency preparedness from a resilience standpoint.

To enhance food assistance, WFP complemented its initiatives with education on food security and nutrition, household economics and wise spending practices, encouraging families to prioritise purchasing healthy food and improving their eating habits, especially for children. Monitoring evidence showed that unconditional and unrestricted CBT recipients

primarily used assistance to buy food, followed by hygiene and health products.

This assistance helped households decrease their reliance on negative coping strategies, such as reducing portion sizes (by 11 percent), resorting to lower-quality or less expensive food options (by 14 percent), borrowing or purchasing food on credit (by 15 percent) and decreasing household expenditures on health, education and other essentials (by 8 percent) [2]. Food assistance was also complemented by social and behaviour change communication activities, emphasising good food preparation practices and decision making regarding purchasing and consuming nutritious foods and increasing the participation of women and girls in households. As a result, the percentage of benefitted households reporting consumption of vitamin A, iron-rich food and protein daily during the previous seven days increased by 11 percent, 3 percent and 6 percent, respectively [3]. The Food Consumption Score indicator demonstrated an improvement in the food consumption of the assisted population. Consequently, the proportion of households with poor food consumption decreased from 2.1 to 0.3 percent.

In addition, WFP implemented early recovery actions focused on recovering livelihoods and establishing community assets using climate-friendly solutions adaptable to fluctuating climate variability. These activities provided fresh and nutritious food for families, increased the availability of vegetables in community markets, reduced prices, improved quality, and created an additional source of income for the families assisted by WFP. In communities facing water scarcity, WFP installed 25 water harvesting systems, 30 drip irrigation systems and six solar photovoltaic pumping systems, generating 105 mw of power. Additionally, 200 silos were constructed with the capacity to store crops for up to 9 months. Also, WFP established 50 community gardens covering a total area of 2.5 ha, cultivating crops such as cucumber, radish, tomato and cilantro. These initiatives benefitted 2,000 people, including 500 smallholder farmers and their families, with 63 percent of households headed by women across 24 communities in two municipalities. This resulted in 2,500 community members indirectly benefitting from the vegetable gardens through increased access to fresh, local and affordable vegetables. Furthermore, WFP trained the 500 smallholder farmers participants on bio-fertiliser preparation, soil and water conservation techniques to enhance water penetration into the soil and mitigate erosion, and community organization for establishing and managing climate-smart assets. WFP will continue working with the communities in 2024 to ensure the sustainability of these investments.

### **Emergency Preparedness (activity 2)**

As part of activity 2, focusing on emergency preparedness and response at the community and institutional levels, WFP and the National Civil Protection (DGPC, for its Spanish acronym) developed the National Plan for Emergency Preparedness and Response to strengthen the Government's capacity. WFP's efforts were directed towards enhancing the coordination capacities of emergency-prone eastern departments by establishing department-level emergency operations centres (COE, for its Spanish acronym) and connecting them to the central COE in the capital. For 2024, WFP will provide these COEs with technology and communication equipment. Due to rising prices, WFP had to prioritize the establishment of only two department-level COEs (instead of four), which will serve as models for replication in other departments by national institutions. A total of 175 DGPC staff members (38 percent women) have been trained to manage the COEs and their equipment, providing WFP with first-hand official information to support coordinated emergency preparedness and response efforts.

Moreover, to measure food security and livelihood indicators (consumption and livelihood impacts) at the national level, WFP conducted two National Food Security and Nutrition Survey (ENSAN, for its Spanish acronym). This survey contributed to strengthening WFP's analyses through food security information. Data collection was conducted in June and November to detect differences between the seasonal hunger period (June) and the harvest season (November-December). WFP analysed different agricultural opportunities and remittance flows. The ENSAN revealed that moderate food insecurity had shown a slight downward trend. However, the severely food-insecure population increased fivefold between November 2022 (2,374 people) and November 2023 (14,300 people). These people face challenges in recovering from the crisis as they have already depleted their resources, typically sold all their livelihood assets and cannot resort to crisis coping strategies. This is adversely affecting future productivity and makes reversal extremely difficult.

Regarding the partnership for strategic outcome 1, WFP coordinated activities with the Ministry of the Interior through the DGPC, the Humanitarian Country Team and the Food Security Cluster. WFP collaborated and strengthened alliances with non-governmental organization (NGO) partners such as EDUCO, Ayuda en Acción, CLUSA, Fundación Salvadoreña para la Salud and local governments, complementing WFP's knowledge and skills. In addition, WFP started a new partnership with the National Council for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, which improved the inclusion of persons with disabilities in WFP's interventions.

Lessons learned in 2023 will prompt WFP to strengthen the review of the abovementioned NGOs' work and improve transparency and efficiency in partner selection through the United Nations Partner Portal, an inter-agency platform facilitating civil society engagement with the United Nations on partnership opportunities.

WFP's Gender and Age Marker score varied across the two activities embedded within this strategic outcome, ranging from 3 to 0. Gender considerations were fully integrated into immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to

crisis-affected populations (activity 1) as it included tailored training to address the gender needs of the people WFP serves, along with specific actions to prevent gender-based violence as outlined in the operational plans signed with WFP's partner organizations. However, gender and age aspects were partially integrated into emergency preparedness efforts (activity 2), as they were mainly focused on equipping rooms and using this equipment without conducting gender or intersectional analyses.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery	3 - Fully integrates gender
Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels	0 - Does not integrate gender or age



## Strategic outcome 02: The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation



**510 smallholder farmers** strengthened their **resilience** by establishing vegetable gardens using **climate-smart technologies**



**312 young people** (76 percent women) certified through the gastronomy programme Gastro-Lab, contributing to **employment access and income generation**



**3 active Gastro-Lab laboratories** with the capacity to train **400 young people every year**



**26,000 people** implemented **risk management** strategies to protect their livelihoods through **microinsurance**



**449,654 school children** (48 percent girls) received a **biofortified beverage** in national schools



**USD 171,925** commercialized by smallholder farmers' organisations through the sale of **322 MT staple grains**

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP complemented government efforts to strengthen the resilience of small-scale producers and youth at risk of irregular migration by facilitating access to market and income generation opportunities for food-insecure smallholder farmers. Moreover, WFP joined national efforts to ensure school-age children access healthy and nutritious food through the School Feeding and Health Programme to improve attendance and attentiveness. In line with country priorities, WFP integrated a triple nexus approach into its programmes in communities in vulnerable conditions, delivering food assistance, strengthening capacity and contributing to socioeconomic reintegration and peacebuilding. This approach was essential to build resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems at the community level.

To ensure the sustainable implementation of activities outlined in this strategic outcome, WFP strove for long-term funding. El Salvador and Honduras were granted a binational adaptation fund project, with WFP playing a pivotal role in its implementation. The project was designed to bolster the resilience of smallholder farmers in the transboundary Goascorán Watershed, an area severely affected by natural hazards. WFP will continue working with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to assist climate-vulnerable communities from 13 municipalities in strengthening their adaptive capacities to climate change.

In 2023, the strategic outcome had access to resources covering 70 percent of the needs-based plan. While food assistance to schoolchildren in the National School Feeding Programme (activity 9) was fully funded, resilience programmes (activity 3) and food systems initiatives (activity 4) were only half-funded, at 46 percent and 51 percent of their requirements, respectively.

Limited funding prevented WFP from providing cash-based transfers to the smallholder farmers participating in the resilience programme to meet their basic needs. Instead, WFP prioritized technical assistance to participants to ensure the production of grains and vegetables using climate-smart technologies to improve yields. This approach aligned with government priorities of increasing the local food supply [1].

### Resilience building and adaptation to climate change (activity 3)

In 2023, climate variability was aggravated by the evolution of the El Niño phenomenon. This resulted in periods of drought, primarily in the eastern part of the country, during the first cultivation season (Q2/2023) and excessive rains, mainly in the western and central parts, during the second cultivation season (Q3/2023). These conditions hindered harvests, mainly for subsistence smallholder farmers reliant on rainfed agriculture. Additionally, these challenges compounded the negative socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and the rising prices of food, fertilisers and fuel

experienced due to the Ukraine and Gaza Strip crises, among others.

WFP's resilience programme prioritized women-headed households, constituting 54 percent of the assisted population, in La Unión, one of the departments with the highest percentage of food-insecure households. WFP supported people in enhancing their resilience and reducing vulnerability to climatic shocks and stressors. The activities successfully contributed to a decrease in households using negative coping strategies, facilitating the transition from requiring humanitarian assistance to independently meeting their basic food needs.

The resilience programme benefitted 510 people and their households. WFP assisted participants in establishing and enhancing vegetable gardening and restoring access to water by installing water harvesting tanks, solar-powered water pumping systems and drip irrigation systems. With these climate-smart technologies, communities doubled their water access compared to before assistance, ensuring production during drought. In addition, mechanizing agriculture [2] and strengthening post-harvest practices boosted sorghum and maize production. This improved product quality reduced costs and helped them enter local markets to generate additional income. An estimated 3,250 community members indirectly benefitted from enhanced community production, providing them access to affordable fresh produce. Also, WFP supported participants in establishing planning, sowing, production and crop trading community committees to evaluate and reach consensus on decisions for the benefit of the community. The trading committee facilitated access to the local market, benefitting 7,676 people.

Furthermore, WFP facilitated access to index-based microinsurance for 26,000 people (53 percent women). This initiative targeted subsistence smallholder farmers vulnerable to natural hazards such as excess rainfall, drought and earthquakes. Through collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, WFP significantly increased the number of people covered by microinsurance, doubling the figure from 10,720 in 2022. In 2023, WFP's inclusive insurance product disbursed financial assistance totalling USD 101,996 to 12,620 individuals in the departments of Morazán, La Unión and Usulután to help them recover losses caused by heavy rainfall.

WFP carried out a budget revision to assist young people in adding vocational training and employment linkage for the urban youth programme. As a result, 312 young people were trained in gastronomy and certified as assistant cooks. They received training in food preparation, hygiene and food safety, entrepreneurship and business management, gender equity and soft skills. To support their food security during the training, participants received a monthly incentive of USD 120, allowing them to focus entirely on the four-month training process. After completing the training, 67 percent of the youth secured job opportunities. In addition, 14 percent expressed that the training positively impacted their life plan, deterring them from considering informal migration to seek better opportunities in other countries.

WFP made progress in positioning anticipatory actions and establishing the triggers that activate the response with the Government, Red Cross, and other United Nations agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, Pan American Health Organization, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNICEF. Also, WFP strengthened the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the General Directorate of Civil Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock by incorporating anticipatory actions into government emergency preparedness and risk management plans and training 22 government staff (53 percent women).

#### **Support for sustainable food systems (activity 4)**

To support smallholder food producers, WFP implemented the Healthy Table project, in partnership with the Ministry of Tourism and the Salvadoran Institute of Tourism, to strengthen the link between food production, gastronomy and tourism through training on food quality and safety, advisory and technical assistance. Thanks to this project, WFP enhanced the service provision capacities of 200 food producers (86 percent women) in 15 recreational parks nationwide by improving the quality and diversity of food offerings to promote nutritious meals for visitors [3], boosting food producers' income and stimulating the local economy. Additionally, capacity strengthening was provided to the national institution overseeing the food provision to maintain good food safety practices and hygiene.

In alignment with WFP's Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy, WFP assisted the Government in procuring timely, high-quality raw materials, such as locally produced maize, maize flour, sorghum, sugar and micronutrient premix to produce Biofortik (fortified beverage). This beverage was distributed to schoolchildren by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MINEDUCYT, for its Spanish acronym) as part of the School Feeding and Health Programme. WFP facilitated the involvement of 100 smallholder farmers in supplying to the national programme. Also, WFP conducted a value chain analysis on the private sector's demand for staple grains and vegetables, identifying a significant opportunity to connect local producers with supermarkets, hotels and restaurants, mainly those that are allies of the Gastro-Lab project.

These efforts strengthened the procurement capacity of the national institutions, fostering purchases from local producers. On the other hand, WFP supported 231 producers in increasing production and minimizing post-harvest losses, enabling them to enhance their offer and respond to market demand. This contributed to functional, efficient and inclusive maize and sorghum value chains.

## Strengthen school-based programmes (activity 9)

At the institutional level, WFP collaborated with the MINEDUCYT to locally procure 322 mt (maize, maize flour, sorghum, sugar and micronutrient premix) necessary for producing Biofortik, delivered to 449,654 children (48 percent girls) from kindergarten to third grade in public schools. Biofortik was distributed over ten months, three times a week.

WFP bolstered the Biofortik production plant's capacity by providing equipment, such as an automatic packaging machine, metal detector, coding machine and packaging machine. Additionally, a quality diagnosis was carried out, identifying areas for improvement that will be addressed according to the jointly prepared action plan between the MINEDUCYT and WFP.

Through the innovative Kitchen-in-a-Box project, WFP supported the Government in equipping kitchens in three national schools, providing sustainable and adequate infrastructure for preparing and serving food. Moreover, WFP established vegetable gardens to supply ingredients for school meals and enhance the educational community's capacity in food and nutrition.

Regarding lessons learned, WFP recognises the importance of conducting periodic evaluations of non-governmental organization partners, which ensures the quality of implementation and adherence to the agency's principles and values since they represent WFP in the field. Similarly, qualitative monitoring became relevant, providing detailed information that helped tailor interventions more closely to the people's context and needs. WFP identified the need to work on a change in the smallholder farmers' perception of sorghum consumption and uses. The population primarily viewed sorghum as suitable only for livestock feed, with some resistance to its use in human diets. WFP also recognized the importance of making microinsurance more appealing to people by raising awareness of its benefits when linked to their assets.

Gender considerations were integrated into the activities focused on strengthening the national capacity to manage social protection programmes and fostering resilience, market access and income generation opportunities for food-insecure smallholder farmers, small-scale producers and youth at risk of irregular migration, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 3 and 1.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<b>Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors</b>	<b>3 - Fully integrates gender</b>
<b>Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers, and their interaction with food environments</b>	<b>3 - Fully integrates gender</b>
<b>Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.</b>	<b>1 - Partially integrates gender and age</b>

## Strategic outcome 03: National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.



**5,100 national schools** benefitted from strengthening the **School Feeding and Health programme** through the revised result framework



| The Ministry of Health **strengthened its capacity** through the **Nutritional Care in the Community strategy**

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP strengthened national institutional capacities and systems to foster food security and nutrition for Salvadorans (activity 5). In 2023, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MINEDUCYT, for its Spanish acronym) and the Ministry of Health were the key entities engaged by WFP to improve the sustainable operation of programmes supporting populations in vulnerable conditions.

In total, available resources covered 35 percent of the requirements for 2023. Despite limited funding, WFP contributed to enhancing the Government's capacity to implement school-based programmes, improve food systems, and foster nutritional care at the community level. WFP had the challenge of positioning the nutrition and social protection areas with donors to fund these programmes.

WFP collaborated with the Government in preparing the law for school feeding, focusing on institutionalizing healthy and sustainable feeding in the country. This legislation is anticipated to be enacted by 2024. WFP contributed to advancing the roadmap for sustainable food systems by engaging in political dialogue, improving Biofortik's production capacity and disseminating policy materials, such as the Growing Together Law.

WFP supported the Ministry of Health in designing the Community Nutrition Care Strategy as part of the Integrated Early Childhood Care Model framework. The strategy has five components: food and nutrition education, breastfeeding promotion, nutritional surveillance, monitoring of risk cases, and water, hygiene and sanitation.

In enhancing the School Feeding and Health Programme, WFP helped the Government articulate the Citizen Participation Strategy and Multi-stakeholder platform. This mechanism encouraged the participation of parents and caregivers through school feeding committees to ensure that the national schools comply with healthy and nutritious menus. Furthermore, WFP reinforced the monitoring skills of 21 government staff involved in the supervision of the programme. Moreover, WFP conducted an analysis of logistic processes to optimize food distribution routes considering warehouses and school locations, transportation capacity and operational hours. WFP recommended using hybrid distribution models considering vehicle types and tonnage for cost efficiency. In addition, WFP reviewed inventory control procedures, offering valuable insights into navigating technical specifications and contractual aspects.

Within the South-South and Triangular Cooperation framework, WFP facilitated an exchange of experiences with Colombia involving the MINEDUCYT. As a result, the Government expressed interest in reviewing Colombia's School Feeding Programme and integrating its best practices, such as prepared food and on-site food delivery (fresh and processed portions) into El Salvador's model. Also, the Government assessed the capabilities and characteristics of its current School Feeding Programme to implement these innovations.

With WFP's support, the MINEDUCYT participated in a high-level regional event titled "Human Capital Development: Different Approaches in Latin America and the Caribbean" in Brazil. The event included the launch of two significant research findings for the region to inform policy dialogue on social protection and school feeding: the regional study on "Social Protection to Nutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean" developed by WFP in collaboration with the Institute of Development Studies and the International Food Policy Research Institute [1] and the "State of School Feeding in Latin America and the Caribbean", a publication developed by the Inter-American Development Bank and WFP [2].

Regarding lessons learned, WFP identified key governmental stakeholders, including the Presidential House, the First Lady's Office and the Trade and Investment Secretariat. WFP seeks to maintain good relations and foster new approaches with these institutions and other governmental entities involved in nutrition and social protection efforts.

Gender considerations were fully integrated into providing technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 3. This was achieved by tailoring the intervention to the different situations, needs, interests and priorities of the targeted women, men, girls and boys and addressing gender inequalities identified in gender and age analyses. Nutrition activities included gender-focused

materials designed to promote the participation and shared responsibility of households in feeding and nutrition while tackling myths surrounding nutrition, such as the misconception that boys require larger rations than girls. Additionally, WFP strengthened the gender-related capacities of government counterparts and implemented social and behaviour change communication activities.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p><b>Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability</b></p>	<p><b>3 - Fully integrates gender</b></p>

## Strategic outcome 04: Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance



USD 82,615 transferred through cash-based transfer services



Humanitarian actors reached 616 people affected by forced displacement, migration and other forms of violence through cash-based transfer service



100 percent of people were satisfied with cash-based transfer services to help them meet their essential needs

Strategic outcome 4 allows service provision to government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations (NGO) to achieve their objectives effectively. This includes cash-based transfer (CBT) services (activity 6), food procurement services (activity 7) and logistics services (activity 8).

### Cash transfer services (activity 6)

WFP distributed USD 82,615 as a CBT service to assist 154 individuals (128 women) affected by forced displacement, migration and other forms of violence nationwide. As part of the service provision, WFP collaborated with EDUCO, a local NGO familiar with WFP's service provision process, database management, and transfer mechanisms. In 2023, EDUCO received a refresher on this knowledge, enabling them to inform people promptly and effectively about this service. The user satisfaction survey revealed that the CBT service met expectations and was carried out satisfactorily.

A comprehensive grasp of the capabilities of financial service providers was crucial in ensuring nation-wide coverage with flexible options (such as ATM withdrawal and cash pick-up at banks and other financial providers) to deliver demand-driven service in a user-friendly and inclusive manner. WFP's financial service providers are Punto Express, Banco Agrícola, Super Selectos, Tienda Galo and Super Tienda El Económico; in 2023, two additional providers were included, Aki Pago and Banco Davivienda.

Moreover, WFP pioneered the provision of cash-based transfer services in El Salvador. To showcase its offerings, WFP prepared a catalogue of services provided detailing its three main services: CBT (activity 6), food procurement (activity 7) and logistics and non-food item (NFI) procurement (activity 8). An action plan was devised to present these services to potential clients, including the Government and other United Nations agencies. The catalogue emphasises the benefits of each service to partner organizations and is slated for presentation in 2024.

### Food procurement services (activity 7)

Through its food procurement service (activity 7), WFP did not procure food but supported the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MINEDUCYT, for its Spanish acronym) with the purchase of beans. This enabled MINEDUCYT to improve its procurement process by determining the optimal timing for bean purchases and ensuring alignment between offer and demand.

### Logistics and non-food item procurement services (activity 8)

The Food and Agriculture Organization and WFP signed a service-level agreement for storing NFI. Moreover, WFP continues negotiations with UNHCR to provide on-demand storage services, contributing to its mandate to protect and assist internally displaced people or those at risk of displacement. Nevertheless, in 2023, no purchases or NFI services were required.

The global context and rising prices compelled WFP to reassess its procedures and look for improvements in efficiency and cost-effectiveness to provide competitive services to the people most in need. WFP actively sought opportunities for knowledge-sharing to glean insights from regional counterparts and replicate successful practices in other nations. In 2023, WFP launched a successful pilot to recruit new financial service providers (Aki Pago and Banco Davivienda), thereby expanding the portfolio of transfer options for users and capitalizing on market advantages.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	N/A
Provide food procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	N/A
Provide logistics and non-food item procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations for the delivery of social protection	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

WFP's country strategic plan 2022-2027 was designed to ensure the full integration of gender and age considerations across its interventions to promote equitable access and participation of women and girls in food security initiatives while enhancing their empowerment in leadership, decision making and resource control. El Salvador was ranked 68th in the Global Gender Gap with a score of 0.71 [1], indicating that women are 29% less likely than men to have equal opportunities. Despite progress, persistent challenges, including violence, continue to affect women in the country. In 2023, instances of violence against women increased, with 46 femicides reported nationwide [2] and a 13 percent rise in sexual violence, according to data from the General Prosecutor's Office [3]. Moreover, the 2023 National Food Security and Nutrition Survey conducted by WFP in 2023 estimated that 11 percent of women-headed households experienced moderate to severe food insecurity, necessitating humanitarian assistance [4]. Most of these households resided in rural areas, relying primarily on agriculture for income. The Household and Multi-purpose Survey revealed that only 11 percent (8,342) of landowners are women while the remaining 89 percent (67,546) are men. This gender disparity significantly impacts women, especially when they are heads of households, affecting their decision-making power, economic stability and access to finance, as without secure land rights, women cannot provide collateral for loans and financial transactions [5].

At the community level, the participation of women yielded unexpected consequences; for example, men questioned their decisions and involvement, dismissing their capabilities despite their elected status. Women encountered misogynistic comments for engaging in community-level productive initiatives, with emphasis placed on their traditional role as caregivers within the household. Consequently, women often felt insecure and inclined to abandon their role in community plots.

Aligned with its Gender Policy, WFP's targeting criteria for interventions prioritized support for women-headed households, single-parent households, households with malnourished children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, elderly individuals, people with disabilities and LGBTQ+ people. This approach ensured that assistance reached people in vulnerable conditions [6].

To ensure the integration of gender perspective into its operations, WFP trained the partners in the field, emphasizing key messages on gender equality and providing guidelines for their incorporation into asset building, marketing and nutrition initiatives. The training also focused on reinforcing partners' understanding of identifying gender inequities, barriers and gender-based violence. Furthermore, WFP conducted community consultations with women participants in early recovery and resilience-building programmes. The objective was to systematize and identify specific needs, best practices, experiences and areas for improvement to enhance women's participation and facilitate their learning and incorporation in food production activities. During these consultations, women expressed that earning income, gaining agricultural knowledge and accessing food empowered them and positively impacted their lives.

To reduce and address gender inequities, the messages given before transfer delivery promoted inclusive decision making among all family members while advocating shared responsibility for nutrition. Workshops on healthy food practices encouraged men's participation in preparing and serving nutritious meals to the family. As a result, there was a 13 percent increase in households engaging in joint decision making. These results reinforced WFP's commitment to strengthening and enhancing women's agency and economic empowerment, aligning with the findings of the 2022 Impact Evaluation of Cash-Based Transfers on Food Security and Gender Equality.

WFP facilitated spaces for children while their caregivers were in training to ensure equal learning opportunities for women to learn about healthy nutritious habits using ingredients commonly found in their diet. This was complemented by a colouring book, WFP, designed for children with a gender-neutral and inclusive perspective.

Monitoring and evaluation results showed that women participants in the resilience-building programme (activity 3) increased their participation in strategic decision-making positions in community productive initiatives, being elected to serve on committees responsible for managing, producing and commercializing seeds. This allowed women to apply



their acquired knowledge and assume leadership over the community and individual assets; it is important to note that traditionally, men have prevailed in these roles despite more than 60 percent of participants in early recovery and resilience actions being women. Women's leadership in managing community plots resulted in empowerment and a supportive network among women, enhancing their autonomy and economic empowerment.

Through a methodology for social and behavioural change communication (SBCC), WFP disseminated awareness-raising messages to promote the cultivation and household consumption of sorghum - a nutritious and low-cost cereal - among 56 smallholder farmers (52 percent women) participating in the Nutrisorgo project. This included addressing gender issues to deconstruct gender stereotypes and foster more equitable roles in sorghum cultivation and consumption between women and men.

Through the school feeding approach, the community involved in the Kitchen-in-a-Box (KIAB) programme was trained in gender equality, focusing on awareness-raising on the triple working journal for women, family co-responsibility, and parental involvement (including men). WFP enhanced new KIAB project proposals by integrating gender and SBCC indicators, deepening the gender-transformative approach and measuring progress towards equity. The proposals analysed the distinct impacts of interventions on women and men, enabling the consideration of diverse group specificities and the implementation of measures to overcome gender inequalities.

WFP integrated a gender mainstreaming approach into its operations through the development of the Gender Equality Certification Programme. This approach extended beyond programme implementation, ensuring activities met minimum standards and aligned with corporate policy. WFP's employees received training in basic gender concepts, violence against women, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and management of the Gender Toolkit as part of the Gender Results Network activities.

As part of the lessons learned, WFP endeavoured to vigorously promote family co-responsibility, thereby reducing women's workload participating in early recovery and resilience activities.

WFP actively engaged in the interagency gender group, collaborating to establish a strategic roadmap for coordinating and aligning the efforts of various agencies to better utilize the economic and human resources of the United Nations system in advancing gender equality. Additionally, WFP initiated the mapping of local women's organizations to identify common ground for future partnerships that align with WFP's objectives.

# 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**

El Salvador ranked 122<sup>nd</sup> out of 166 on the Global Peace Index 2023 [1]. In this context, WFP's protection and AAP policy underscored its commitment to prioritise safety and dignity while ensuring adequate access to assistance for people. The indicators reflected significant achievements, with 98 percent of the assisted population reporting no safety concerns and 96 percent of participants encountering no barriers to accessing assistance in WFP interventions. Factors such as the proximity of banking agencies to communities, transportation availability and diverse withdrawal channels for cash transfers tailored to specific needs contributed to maintaining a high level of participant satisfaction, thus ensuring programme safety. Participants expressed 100 percent satisfaction with the treatment received throughout the programme. WFP disseminated protection policies during introductory sessions with partners, suppliers, and participants to sustain this positive performance. Additionally, WFP included training sessions to reinforce dignity, which incorporated protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) capsules.

Regarding data protection, WFP utilized corporate encrypted mechanisms to protect participants' data when handling confidential information with financial service providers. WFP's platforms meet all corporate standards and requirements to ensure data security. WFP employees have different authorization levels in the system and distinct roles segregated to determine their access level to participants' information based on need-to-know principles. Furthermore, WFP obtained informed consent from beneficiaries to capture photos of participants for accountability purposes. The identities in the pictures, especially of children, were protected, adhering to WFP guidelines and the National Law on the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents.

Throughout the year, WFP conducted staff awareness workshops, including PSEA, to cultivate a work environment and organizational performance. WFP employees (including outsourcing) took the PSEA courses as mandatory and developed a methodology for raising awareness on preventing misconduct, including SEA, fraud, harassment, abuse of authority and sexual harassment.

WFP socialized PSEA and its commitments regarding suppliers of goods and services within the Supply Chain Cluster. To enhance the understanding and empowerment of the population served regarding their protection rights, WFP also distributed didactic flipcharts about PSEA. They were also acquainted with WFP's feedback mechanism to report and lodge complaints when necessary.

To achieve efficient and easy collaboration between civil society organizations and other United Nations agencies, WFP participated in the interinstitutional strategy to assess the knowledge and experience of potential partners in incorporating PSEA into their operations throughout the United Nations Partner Portal. WFP collaborated with partners to determine the methodologies to address SEA cases. Also, WFP strengthened the capacity of six partners in prevention and response to possible cases.

As part of the PSEA strategy, the community feedback mechanism (CFM) established a process to address cases of gender-based violence (GBV) that may be reported to WFP. CFM serves as a platform for reporting irregularities, including SEA, and for inquiries and feedback to improve programmes. WFP employed various communication channels, such as flyers, SMS, WhatsApp, hotline and email, to inform participants about its programmes, including details about the duration of assistance, protection measures, recommendations for using cash and access to CFM's services.

Through the CFM, WFP received and resolved 2,472 queries, of which 74 percent were from women, mainly concerning information about cash distribution, such as location, date and time for food assistance withdrawal. The primary communication channels utilised were the telephone hotline, WhatsApp and e-mail. In addition, WFP implemented a suggestion box to reach out to participants in remote communities with limited access to telephone signals, allowing them to share comments, feedback, complaints and claims.

WFP held two consultations to determine effective methods for PSEA information dissemination. A total of 55 individuals (47 percent women) were consulted, revealing that WhatsApp images and TikTok videos were adequate communication tools for conveying messages promoting behavioural change. Additionally, WFP held three

participatory community planning workshops with communities engaged in early recovery interventions. These workshops facilitated a comprehensive understanding of the communities' context, resources, needs and problems, enabling participants to propose coordinated solutions with local stakeholders, municipal authorities and other government institutions.

Regarding other people in vulnerable conditions, WFP sensitized employees to the adequate inclusion of Indigenous people. This effort involved consulting them on their interests and needs. The information gathered will inform a roadmap for incorporating an inclusive approach into programme design, implementation and monitoring.

Finally, to address GBV, WFP updated the directory of specialized services available to women in the intervention areas. This directory was distributed to women in the participating communities, along with the violence meter (*Violentómetro* in Spanish) [2], which allowed them to identify daily manifestations of violence against women.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

El Salvador, located in the Central American Dry Corridor, ranks among the top 30 countries most affected by extreme weather events [1]. Over the past decade, phenomena like La Niña and El Niño have led to heavy rains and drought, adversely affecting the production of staple grains and vegetables. The country heavily relies on food imports, sourcing 80 percent of its rice and 60 percent of its vegetables from abroad.

The country's environment has deteriorated due to deforestation, soil degradation and disorderly territorial development, compounded by high population density and water scarcity. Climate variability further intensifies this degradation, leading to economic losses [2], reduced soil and ecosystem productivity, and adverse impacts on food security.

In response to these challenges, WFP's food assistance activities have played a crucial role in protecting and improving the use of natural resources (water and soil) to ensure food security. Emergency response predominantly used cash-based transfers, tailored to the preferences of food-insecure people assisted and market conditions. Resilience programmes contributed to improving soil and water conservation (250 m<sup>3</sup> of water harvested), land restoration (25 ha), production of organic fertiliser (*bokashi*) (500 m<sup>3</sup>), adoption of solar panels for water pumping, rehabilitation of dwells and sustainable natural resource management. Furthermore, market access support programmes bolstered the capacity of small-scale producers (1,050 individuals) to reduce post-harvest losses, thereby increasing food availability without additional strain on natural resources. Through these initiatives, WFP prioritized mitigating the impacts of climate change, building resilience and promoting sustainability among assisted smallholder farmers, in line with a do-no-harm approach to the environment.

WFP empowered communities to embrace inclusive climate risk management practices, including climatic microinsurance, while promoting adaptation practices such as cultivating climate-resistant crops like maize and sorghum. Also, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to implement environment-friendly kitchens through the Kitchen-in-a-Box project. These kitchens featured clean and renewable energy technologies using solar panels, energy-efficient cooking equipment (electric cookers), and water-harvesting systems, particularly valuable in water-scarce areas, effectively reducing the burden of using firewood for institutional cooking in public schools.

During the reporting period, WFP remained vigilant regarding environmental and social risks, meeting the screening target 33 for field-level agreements. Successful screening of environmental and social risks during the design and formulation of resilience projects facilitated receiving a multi-year contribution from the United Nations Adaptation Fund [3]. This funding will enable WFP to support smallholder farmers in the Goascorán River basin, spanning Honduras and El Salvador, focusing on regional integrated watershed management in an area vulnerable to impacts of climate variability. Additionally, WFP categorized the project as medium risk (category B), indicating that it does not entail significant risks such as involuntary resettlement, pollution or adverse effects on public health or biological diversity [4]. The project design fully adheres to national laws, the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social principles, and WFP's environmental and social standards.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

Despite having yet to launch the Environmental Management System in El Salvador, WFP has reaffirmed its commitment to environmental sustainability by upholding the Environmental, Engineering and Energy Efficiency Programme for energy efficiency in its facilities. WFP ensured the proper functioning of its energy-efficient air conditioners and completed the transition to LED lighting systems, resulting in a 28 percent reduction in energy consumption and carbon emissions compared to the pre-pandemic year. In addition, WFP implemented other environmentally friendly measures, such as recycling, segregating solid wastes (e.g. paper) and avoiding plastic water

bottles.

Moreover, WFP enhanced the systems within the Technology Division by incorporating hardware like laptops equipped with power-saving technology and implementing paperless workflows, including online signature and printing monitoring systems, to mitigate carbon emissions. Also, WFP utilized cloud services to avoid using physical servers to host databases and store files, thereby reducing the carbon emissions footprint.

Furthermore, WFP innovated by establishing a model of vegetable gardening within its office premises, demonstrating and promoting the use of water harvesting systems to harness rainwater in areas without a water source. WFP also utilized renewable energies, such as six solar panels, to pump water for efficient irrigation. These efforts sensitized WFP employees to environmental topics and facilitated the integration of environmentally-friendly approaches into WFP's programmes.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

All WFP interventions aspired to address malnutrition in all its forms. Therefore, WFP transitioned from standalone nutrition-specific programming to integrated interventions in the current country strategic plan 2022-2027. This approach combined community capacity-strengthening and nutrition-sensitive actions incorporated across all activities. In recent years, El Salvador has made modest strides in reducing malnutrition, with a significant decrease in stunting. From 2007 to 2016, the country saw a reduction of 6 percent in low height for age among children in the first grade of the education system in 93 percent of its municipalities [1]. However, the high cost of nutritious foods and the lack of cold chain infrastructure led to a shift in dietary patterns towards increased consumption of ultra-processed, shelf-stable foods. Consequently, overweight and obesity have reached epidemic proportions, affecting 38 percent of school-age children [2] and 65 percent of adults [3].

Within social protection, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Health to develop the Community Nutrition Care strategy aligned with the Integrated Early Childhood Care model. This strategy set the guidelines for managing nutritional care at the primary healthcare level, emphasizing community-based care. By targeting children with malnutrition (whether overweight or undernourished), the strategy seeks to enhance their overall well-being and long-term health.

Furthermore, as part of the School Feeding Programme, WFP supported the Government in implementing the School Feeding and Health Programme under the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MINEDUCYT, for its Spanish acronym). This programme improved access to more nutritious foods and fostered adequate learning conditions by strengthening knowledge, skills and appropriate practices in health and nutrition. Since 2020, MINEDUCYT, in partnership with WFP, has integrated a fortified beverage (Biofortik) into this initiative. WFP supported MINEDUCYT in various aspects, including production, procurement of raw materials and ensuring quality and safety standards. In 2023, Biofortik was distributed to 449,654 children enrolled in 5,100 schools. This beverage, made from white maize and sorghum, is fortified with essential nutrients such as B-complex vitamins, folic acid, iron and zinc.

In 2023, WFP installed three Kitchen-in-a-Box (KIAB) units, and due to the project's success, the Government intends to expand its implementation. Both the Biofortik and the KIAB project contributed to improving children's nutrition, supporting the creation of conditions for children to have access to healthier and more nutritious snacks. This effort promoted school retention and improved students' academic performance by addressing hunger-related barriers to learning.

Moreover, MINEDUCYT requested WFP's support for creating a roadmap for the school feeding law to identify opportunities for enhancing the School Feeding and Health Programme. This law is focused on expanding coverage and increasing school meal delivery from 120 to 180 days per year. To ensure nutritional adequacy and food safety, WFP recommended implementing a segregated food delivery approach in schools, tailored to their nation-wide infrastructure. This involved centrally prepared food with delivery for schools lacking suitable facilities, while on-site food preparation was suggested for well-equipped schools, including those with a KIAB.

The nutrition integration indicators showed that 100 percent of the schoolchildren benefitted from the capacity-strengthening initiatives to manage social protection programmes with a nutrition-sensitive programme component. Also, they were able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification.

WFP supported the delivery of cash-based transfers to crisis-affected populations alongside social and behaviour change communication initiatives to empower recipients to make informed and health-conscious purchasing decisions with the transfers received. Monitoring of the intervention revealed that 98 percent of assisted households achieved acceptable food consumption levels. The indicators also showed that recipients of crisis response and early recovery assistance experienced improvements in their daily intake of vitamin A, protein and iron. Similarly, WFP conducted workshops on safe food practices for families participating in early recovery and resilience programmes to promote healthy eating habits. These interactive workshops allowed participants to create nutritious and balanced recipes using affordable ingredients available in their communities. Specifically tailored to the people engaged in resilience programmes, the workshops emphasised early childhood nutrition, empowering participants to prepare meals using their gardens' products, thereby ensuring accessibility, affordability and sustainability.

The vegetable gardens, individual and community-based, along with the climate-resilient poultry farms implemented within the resilience and early recovery programmes, enhanced the affordability of nutritious foods among populations in vulnerable conditions, leading to better access to a nutritious diet. The production from these assets entered local markets, making healthy food more accessible at more affordable prices for consumers.

In Gastro-Lab, the vocational training programme for youth, one complete training module was dedicated to nutrition, while another addressed food safety. This dual emphasis ensured that the youth were equipped with the knowledge to prepare balanced meals safely and empowered them to promote healthier food habits in local restaurants and hotels, acting as catalysts for positive change in their communities.

# Partnerships

In 2023, WFP intensified efforts to forge strategic partnerships to foster sustainable food security solutions in El Salvador, deepening collaboration with international and national partners and positioning itself as a key ally to the Government to achieve strategic outcomes and operational results. WFP strengthened its collaborative ties with various stakeholders, spanning international, national and local levels, including the private sector, all of whom play or have the potential to play pivotal roles in the country's efforts to transform sustainable food systems and food security.

WFP diversified its donor portfolio, securing support from an array of partners, including the United States of America, Germany, Canada, Switzerland, Korea and private donors. With their backing, WFP delivered life-saving assistance to people, bolstered its capacity for emergency preparedness and response, and facilitated capacity-strengthening activities for youth and smallholder farmers. Additionally, the European Union supported anticipatory actions to enhance national emergency response capabilities. This encouraged the establishment of two departmental emergency operations centres in the eastern part of the country, fortifying the drought contingency plan with the Directorate General of Civil Protection and enhancing community-level early warning systems. Through the collaborative efforts of its partners, WFP successfully mitigated the impact of multiple crises, including climate-related disasters, global food price spikes and the effect of the Ukraine crisis, safeguarding the food security of Salvadorans in the most vulnerable situations.

Through these efforts, WFP underscored its vital role in fostering resilience. Through WFP's advocacy, the Government affirmed its participation in the Disaster Risk Insurance and Finance Consortium for Central America initiative, a collaboration between the Partnership for Central America, the World Bank and WFP to support smallholder farmers with microinsurance solutions.

WFP secured the first multi-year contribution to El Salvador from the USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance to provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to people affected by crises, including early recovery and creating livelihood opportunities with a resilience-building approach to reduce humanitarian needs. Efforts made by WFP in previous years demonstrated the positive impacts of long-term interventions on individuals and communities, resulting in significant changes in their lives. Return-on-investment analyses conducted by WFP on productive assets post-intervention revealed success factors, such as the sustainability of productive assets and surplus production, enabling households to increase their income.

WFP received support from philanthropists for its Innovative Bakery project focused on fostering youth employability through capacity-strengthening initiatives.

WFP showcased its significant contribution to national goals by partnering with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology to enhance the School Feeding Programme, the most important social programme with the highest geographical coverage. This was achieved by introducing the Kitchen-in-a-Box (KIAB) project, supported by the WFP Innovation Accelerator. This project offered an environment-friendly cooking solution that is rapid, durable and low-cost, providing safe infrastructure for preparing school meals. This innovative approach has garnered interest and support from donors and partners, including international financial institutions and the private sector. Moreover, the Ministry of Tourism recognised WFP as a pivotal cooperating partner to execute funds from the International Development Bank to expand the gastronomy certification programme, Gastro-Lab.

Finally, it is essential to highlight that WFP ensured to leave no one behind in its programme implementation through a partnership with the National Council for the Inclusion of People with Disabilities. For the first time in over five years, WFP received an in-kind donation of dates valued at USD 219,899 to support the National School Feeding Programme and negotiated additional commodities, such as rice, corn and sorghum.

## Focus on localization

WFP actively collaborated and fostered partnerships with six local non-governmental organizations (NGO). As a result, local organizations now account for 80 percent of WFP partners in the country. These collaborations cover saving and changing lives-related activities, building on shared strengths and local expertise, including knowledge of the territories and proficiency in local needs assessment and targeting. In 2023, WFP contributed USD 358,700 to the economy by collaborating with local NGO partners to implement emergency assistance and resilience activities. WFP organized training programmes for these NGOs, covering topics such as family economics, best practices, gender and protection while enhancing their capabilities in CBT. This comprehensive approach focused on serving the most vulnerable. Additionally, WFP supported the production and consumption of local foods, thereby benefitting local farmers.



## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP actively participated in the United Nations "Delivering as One" initiative and worked with United Nations partners to develop the 2023 joint work plan. WFP updated the common country analysis, enabling the identification of development gaps and the joint prioritization of main lines of action in the country.

WFP developed joint projects with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Development Programme to update and complement the acute food security and nutrition analysis, contributing to informed decision-making in the humanitarian sector amidst the global economic crisis and the El Niño phenomenon. Moreover, WFP partnered with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNICEF to develop skills for labour insertion in young people at risk of violence and migration. In addition, WFP and IOM collaborated to raise funds to strengthen a human security focus on the capacity of migrants who encounter several vulnerabilities and insecurities. This collaborative effort fostered complementarity and synergies among United Nations agencies, contributing to achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

# Financial Overview

In 2023, WFP approved a second budget revision of its country strategic plan (CSP) 2022-2027, increasing the needs-based plan to USD 134 million (a 4 percent increase). This review focused on enhancing the capacity to implement resilience-building programmes that resulted in a more sustainable impact on the lives of people in vulnerable conditions, such as youth at risk of irregular migration. This effort was addressed under strategic outcome 2 by developing technical and soft skills in youth and facilitating their access to labour markets (activity 4). In addition, WFP boosted support to smallholder farmers and small-scale producers to access climate microinsurance (activity 3).

WFP completed the second year of the CSP 2022-2027 with resources available in the amount of USD 21.6 million, of which USD 16.2 million were available for implementation in 2023. The remaining USD 5.4 million, received in 2023, was agreed to be implemented in integrated community-based adaptation practices and services for the Adaptation Fund project over the next five years until 2029. Overall, resources mobilized since the beginning of the CSP reached 26 percent, comprising government contributions, multilateral funds and internal allocations.

Available resources for 2023 covered 75 percent of the requirements. However, needs were unevenly resourced. Emergency response, strategic outcome 1, was funded at 32 percent. Resilience building and livelihood activities, strategic outcome 2, accounted for 45 percent while technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems strategic outcome 3, represented 2 percent. Cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, food procurement services, and logistic and non-food items procurement services under strategic outcome 4 received 1 percent of the total contributions.

Of the confirmed contributions in 2023, donors earmarked 92 percent to specific focus areas, and 8 percent were flexible. Of the earmarked contributions, 44 percent were for crisis response and 56 percent for resilience building.

The expenditures amounted to USD 12.6 million, representing 58 percent of the total available resources, primarily attributable to the execution of food assistance through cash-based transfers modality and early recovery activities under emergency response. Compared to the original implementation plan, WFP implemented 86 percent of the available resources.





WFP will carry over unspent funds into 2024 and continue to advocate for flexible, multi-year contributions, focusing on the Saving Lives (resilience, root causes) agenda while maintaining its operational capacity for humanitarian response.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	16,025,371	6,700,985	6,947,340	6,636,093
SO01: Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion	16,025,371	6,700,985	6,947,340	6,636,093
Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery	14,942,947	6,474,917	6,832,208	6,603,820
Activity 02: Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels	1,082,423	226,067	115,131	32,272
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	6,155,987	4,241,935	9,681,328	3,417,032
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	8,504	0
SO02: The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation	6,155,987	4,241,935	9,672,824	3,417,032

Activity 03: Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.	2,360,563	1,374,922	6,477,683	958,729
Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.	2,210,372	553,449	1,129,945	769,525
Activity 09: Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.	1,585,050	2,313,563	2,065,194	1,688,778
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,548,116	580,327	540,651	254,664
SO03: National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.	1,548,116	580,327	540,651	254,664
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability	1,548,116	580,327	540,651	254,664
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	2,083,219	910,038	190,855	108,216
SO04: Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance	2,083,219	910,038	190,855	108,216

Activity 06: Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	 931,795	 329,405	 190,855	 108,216
Activity 07: Provide food procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	 1,023,114	 550,000	 0	 0
Activity 08: Provide logistics and non-food item procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations for the delivery of social protection	 128,310	 30,632	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 1,653,717	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 25,812,694	 12,433,287	 19,013,892	 10,416,007
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,585,053	 1,436,099	 1,802,276	 1,374,058
Total Direct Costs	 27,397,747	 13,869,387	 20,816,169	 11,790,065
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,637,129	 835,525	 834,096	 834,096

Grand Total	 29,034,876	 14,704,912	 21,650,266	 12,624,162
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# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Multipurpose Household Survey (EHPM), Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador 2022.

[2] National Food Security and Nutrition Survey (ENSAN, for its Spanish acronym), WFP El Salvador, 2023.

## Operational context

[1] Overview, World Bank, October 2023. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/elsalvador/overview>

[2] Producers faced a 133 percent increase in fertiliser costs from January 2021 until the first quarter of 2023. The most vulnerable households are in rural areas, and their main income sources are agricultural production (36 percent) and agricultural labour (32 percent). In addition, the total cost of food imports for the basic food basket increased to USD 460.5 million in 2022 (18 percent more than in 2019). Food dependency was evidenced by the border problem with Guatemala in October. The price of a gallon of Diesel has experienced a 40 percent increase between January 2021 and August 2023. Price increases over the last five years have been a determining factor in the household economy; as an effect of the Ukraine crisis, the inter-annual increase of the consumer price index increased by 7 percent (June 2022-2023) and agricultural input prices by 15 percent (March 2022-2023). Price monitoring: first quarter 2023, WFP El Salvador, 2023.

[3] Multipurpose Household Survey (EHPM), Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador, 2022.

[4] The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources reported three meteorological drought events in 2023.

<https://www.snet.gob.sv/ver/meteorologia/clima/sequia+meteorologica/informe+especial+de+sequia/>

[5] Excess rainfall because of the El Niño Phenomenon caused agricultural losses of 65 percent of the crops. Tropical Storm Pilar Evaluation, WFP El Salvador, 2023.

[6] The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources reported that El Salvador presented an accumulated rainfall deficit of 26 percent between 1 January and 10 August, with 723.8 mm of rain against the average for this season (982.5 mm). Still, the annual deficit by November 2023 was 8 percent with 1,744 mm against the average of 1889 because this year presented extreme records of several exceptional weather variables.

<https://www.ambiente.gob.sv/fenomeno-de-el-nino-retrasara-el-inicio-de-la-epoca-lluviosa-y-persistira-el-calor-en-el-pais-durante-los-primeros-meses-del-proximo-ano/>

[7] Projections indicate an agricultural loss of 5 percent at the national level. Salvadoran Chamber of Small and Medium Agricultural Producers Association (CAMPO), 2023.

[8] Multipurpose Household Survey (EHPM), Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador, 2022.

[9] Acute Food Insecurity Analysis July 2021 to May 2022 under Integrated phase classification methodology, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, September 2021.

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1155106/>

[10] National Food Security and Nutrition Survey (ENSAN, for its Spanish acronym), WFP El Salvador, 2023

[11] Remittances represent 24.5 percent of GDP and are the primary income for 25 percent of Salvadoran households—family Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean 2023.

Inter-American Dialogue, 2023. <https://www.thedialogue.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Family-Remittances-2023-Dialogue-Format.pdf>

[12] 2020 en "Indicadores de Gobernanza de la Migración a Nivel Local" International Organization for Migration (IOM, Departament of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), 2023.

<https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/pub2023-063-l-mgi-la-palma-sv-es.pdf>

[13] "Mujeres migrantes, Observatorio de Seguridad Ciudadana", Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA), Directorate General for Migration and Foreigners of the Government of El Salvador (DGME), 2012-2002

[14] Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador. Consumer Price Index (CPI) Basic Food Basket [https://onec.bcr.gob.sv/ipc\\_consulta/](https://onec.bcr.gob.sv/ipc_consulta/)

[15] Workers in Informal Employment in El Salvador: A Statistical Profile, 2019-2021, WIEGO, August 2023 | [wiego-statistical-brief-no.36-el-salvador.pdf](https://wiego-statistical-brief-no.36-el-salvador.pdf)

[16] In addition to the contribution to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnership for the goals), WFP El Salvador also contributed to the following SDGs: SDG 1 (No poverty), 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) and SDG 15 (Life of Land).

[17] The social and behaviour change communication strategy includes monthly meetings to exchange ideas with community leaders, mapping of contact points or persons at the intervention site, puppet and participatory theatre, film forums, murals on healthy living and eating, and communications campaigns, among others. Aiming to enhance the quality of life of critical audiences by strengthening new and improved food and nutrition behaviours.

[18] The After Action Review (AAR) is a rapid retrospective analysis exercise that allows systematising experiences and extracting knowledge, based on practice, of aspects that can be better planned to have the expected results in any initiative, activity or project. Two important pillars of this exercise are reflection based on the facts as they happened and the participation of various stakeholders who bring relevant perspectives for improvement. The product of any AAR is a sum of agreements that include measures to be taken, resources needed, responsible parties and compliance deadlines to ensure the actual improvement of the analysed processes.

## From Containers to Kitchens

[1] Healthy foods such as beans, rice and food mixes that provide more nutrients, such as rice pudding and pupusas (corn tortillas stuffed with beans and cheese).

## Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador. Consumer Price Index (CPI) Basic Food Basket [https://onec.bcr.gob.sv/ipc\\_consulta/](https://onec.bcr.gob.sv/ipc_consulta/)
- [2] Comparative data from the baseline and post-distribution monitoring exercises conducted by WFP during 2023
- [3] Output indicator A1.2., A.1.7 (Children, Pregnant breastfeeding women and girls) for Activity 1: These populations did not receive specific assistance but were left open in the planning if any of these modalities were required, mainly in an emergency.
- [4] Output Indicators A.8.1, A.2.7, B.1.1, and B.2.1. for Activity 1: WFP did not provide in-kind food assistance during the reporting period. CBT was the preferred transfer modality based on beneficiaries' preferences and market functionality.
- [5] Output indicator A.1.5, A.8.1 (Food assisted for training) for Activity 1: Under this activity, WFP assisted the youth certification programme's population through cash transfers. After the budget revision to the country strategic plan in April, this programme was relocated under strategic outcome 2, focusing on building resilience in this population. WFP's assistance to this population is reported and described in more detail in the SO2 programme performance section.
- [6] Outcome indicator A.3.1 for Activity 1: WFP received fewer funds than forecasted; therefore, the actual indicator reached 50 percent of what was planned.
- [7] Output indicators A.1.8 and A.5 for Activity 2 correspond to Anticipatory Actions under Activity 3, corresponding to strategic outcome 2.
- [8] Output indicators A.8.1, A.4.1 (Prevention of acute malnutrition) for Activity 1: Prevention of acute malnutrition was planned at 201,600 rations. However, the actual value was 720, corresponding to rations accessed by the HIV population that received value vouchers this year. WFP delivered USD 295 as a value voucher to complete an intervention that started in 2022. This year, WFP did not provide this modality for the HIV population.
- [9] Output indicator E.4.1 for Activity 1: reached the target because more persons per household participate in SBCC activities.
- [10] Output indicator C.8 for Activity 2: WFP is expected to report final actual values in 2024 when equipment will be installed in the emergency operations centres.
- [11] Outcome indicator: Emergency preparedness capacity index is planned to be measured in 2024.

## Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Plan Maestro de Rescate Agropecuario (PMRA), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and Agricultural Development Bank (BFA), 2022.
- [2] Mechanisation includes one pass of subsoiler and two passes of disc harrow.
- [3] The national parks strengthened were Parque Balboa en Planes de Renderos, Parque Natural Walter Thilo Deininger, Parque Natural Cerro Verde, Parque Acuático Sihuatehuacan, Parque Acuático Atecozotol, Parque Acuático Apulo, Parque Acuático Los Chorros, Parque Acuático Toma de Quezaltepeque, Parque Acuático Agua Fría, Parque Acuático Costa del Sol, Parque Acuático Ichanmichen, Parque Acuático Amapula, Parque Acuático Apastepeque, Parque Acuático Altos de la Cueva y Sunset Park.

Output and outcome results table

- [4] The planned value of indicator A.1.6 includes the expected beneficiaries of the Adaptation Fund Project that will be reported in 2024 when implementation starts.
- [5] Anticipatory actions indicators: The planned anticipatory actions were not implemented because the triggers did not occur.
- [6] Participants in young programmes were assisted through cash transfers instead of vouchers due to participants' preferences and the market's functioning. Thus, the actual value of indicator A.4.1 is zero.
- [7] In 2023, the transfer modality used was capacity strengthening. For this reason, the actual value of indicator A.3.4 is zero.
- [8] The planned value of indicator F.1. equals zero because the needs-based plan did not consider attending this population.

## Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Social Protection Pathways to Nutrition, WFP, IDS & IFPRI August 2023, <https://es.wfp.org/publicaciones/rutas-de-proteccion-social-para-la-nutricion>
- [2] State of School Feeding in Latin America and the Caribbean, WFP & IDB, August 2023, <https://publications.iadb.org/en/state-school-feeding-latin-america-and-caribbean-2022>

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] The Global Gender Gap Index is designed to measure gender equality through a score that ranges from 0 to 100. It benchmarks gender parity across four key dimensions or sub-indices — economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. Global Gender Gap Report 2023, World Economic Forum, 2023 [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2023.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2023.pdf)
- [2] Observatory on violence against women, Women's Organization for Peace. "Observatorio de violencia contra las mujeres, Organización de Mujeres por la Paz (ORMUSA)", 2023. <https://observatoriodeviolenciaormusa.org/violencia-feminicida/feminicidios-del-1-de-enero-al-28-de-diciembre-2023/>
- [3] Sexual violence cases initiated between June 2022 and May 2023 were 7,939, i.e. 916 more cases compared to the same period last year. "Violencia contra la mujer en El Salvador aumentó en el último año – La Prensa Gráfica" <https://www.laprensagrafica.com/elsalvador/Violencia-contra-la-mujer-en-El-Salvador-aumento-en-el-ultimo-ano-20230819-0019.html>
- [4] National Food Security and Nutrition Survey (ENSAN, for its Spanish acronym), WFP El Salvador, 2023.
- [5] Oficina Nacional de Estadística de Censos (DIGESTYC), Household and Multi-purpose Survey "Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EHPM)", 2021.
- [6] Moreover, WFP identified six women's organizations and jointly conducted an analysis of the importance of women's role in food production and emergency response. These organizations are key to identifying territories where WFP intervention is needed and where yet to be reached.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

- [1] A composite index measuring the peacefulness of countries comprised 23 quantitative and qualitative indicators, each weighted on a scale of 1-5. The lower the score, the more peaceful the country. Global Peace Index, 2023 <https://www.visionofhumanity.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/GPI-2023-Web.pdf>
- [2] The Violentómetro is a graphic and didactic material in the form of a ruler that shows the different manifestations of violence by levels. It starts with the most normalised ones, such as hurtful jokes, jealousy, and destroying personal items, and reaches the highest level of expression of gender violence, which is femicide. Many of these manifestations of violence are hidden in everyday life and are often confused or unknown. It allows us to be alert and attentive to detect and, above all, to prevent.



## Environmental sustainability

[1] Global Climate Risk Index, Germanwatch, 2021 [https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202019\\_2.pdf](https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202019_2.pdf).

[2] In 2014, due to a pronounced dry period, farmers lost almost 95 percent of their crops. Sustainable Agriculture Development in El Salvador | The Borgen Project. In 2020, Tropical Storm Amanda left more than USD 22 million in agricultural losses Amanda deja pérdidas de más \$22 millones a la agricultura - Diario El Mundo.

[3] The adaptation fund board required their environmental and social policy fulfilment to access funding

<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/opg-annex-3-environmental-and-social-policy-amended-in-march-2016/>.

[4] The screening tool classifies activities into risk categories (low, medium, high), determining what further action is required. Potential social or environmental risks will be identified at the community level.

## Nutrition integration

[1] IV National Height Census and I National Weight Census in schoolchildren. Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, and the National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (CONASAN), 2016.

[2] Global school health survey: Results: El Salvador, World Health Organization, 2013.

<https://healtheducationresources.unesco.org/library/documents/encuesta-mundial-de-salud-escolar-resultados-el-salvador-2013>

[3] National survey of chronic non-communicable diseases in the adult population of El Salvador, Government of El Salvador, Ministry of Health, National Institute of Health, 2015.

# 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	409,177	262,891	64%
	female	420,123	258,190	61%
	total	829,300	521,081	63%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	2,820	1,052	37%
	female	2,654	986	37%
	total	5,474	2,038	37%
24-59 months	male	4,229	19,845	469%
	female	4,064	20,409	502%
	total	8,293	40,254	485%
5-11 years	male	170,504	215,454	126%
	female	182,777	204,721	112%
	total	353,281	420,175	119%
12-17 years	male	169,177	3,416	2%
	female	156,157	3,285	2%
	total	325,334	6,701	2%
18-59 years	male	51,500	19,511	38%
	female	60,041	23,795	40%
	total	111,541	43,306	39%
60+ years	male	10,947	3,613	33%
	female	14,430	4,994	35%
	total	25,377	8,607	34%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	829,300	521,081	63%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	42,690	26,000	60%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	44,570	7,544	16%
Malnutrition prevention programme	1,120	0	0%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	650,000	449,654	69%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	231	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	92,040	45,236	49%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	90	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	11	0	0%
Iodised Salt	4	0	0%
Maize	179	0	0%
Rice	135	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	31	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	562	256	46%
Maize Meal	0	41	-
Sorghum/Millet	562	297	53%
Starch	82	0	0%
Sugar	655	324	49%

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

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	8,362,560	4,151,300	50%
Value Voucher	1,545,480	295	0%
Commodity Voucher	998,760	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,026,000	115,800	11%
Value voucher transfer for services	300,000	153,311	51%
Value Voucher	120,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: People in vulnerable conditions affected by multiple shocks meet their specific food and nutrition needs through gender- and nutrition-sensitive programming, supporting early recovery and strengthening social cohesion						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	280		
			Male	280		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>560</b>		
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	560		
			Male			
			<b>Total</b>	<b>560</b>		
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	533	194	
			Male	467	170	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>364</b>	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	20,334	3,349	
			Male	17,826	2,333	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>38,160</b>	<b>5,682</b>	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	48,600	24,111	
			Male	41,920	21,125	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>90,520</b>	<b>45,236</b>	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Children	General Distribution	Female	404		
			Male	356		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>760</b>		
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female	404		
			Male	356		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>760</b>		
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	451		

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,362,560	4,151,300
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,544,240	295
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	3,434,400	107,280
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for training	Number	120,000	33,720
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	8,180,400	4,011,720
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	201,600	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	36	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	11	

### Activity 02: Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: National and subnational institutions and communities benefit from enhanced knowledge, capacity strengthening and coordination relating to the design of anticipatory action strategies for risk reduction and management with a resilient approach

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female	673	
			Male	2,017	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,690</b>	

### Other Output

#### Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: People in vulnerable conditions affected by multiple shocks meet their specific food and nutrition needs through gender- and nutrition-sensitive programming, supporting early recovery and strengthening social cohesion

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	General Distribution	US\$	480,287	454,737.18
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	General Distribution	Number	0	518
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	25	25

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	104.68	104.68
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	200	200
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	2.5	2.5
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	0.05	0.05
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	General Distribution	Number	61	30
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	General Distribution	Individual	518	518
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)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	120	120
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	500	591
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 (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	500	500

#### Activity 02: Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: National and subnational institutions and communities benefit from enhanced knowledge, capacity strengthening and coordination relating to the design of anticipatory action strategies for risk reduction and management with a resilient approach

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	General Distribution	US\$	5,000	17,946.08

A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	General Distribution	Number	148	0
CSP Output 02: National and subnational institutions and communities benefit from enhanced knowledge, capacity strengthening and coordination relating to the design of anticipatory action strategies for risk reduction and management with a resilient approach.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	50	175
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	US\$	100,000	75,861

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.91	≤0	≤11.22	9.33	WFP survey
	Male	11.17	≤0	≤10.88	6.45	WFP survey
	Overall	11.04	≤0	≤11.05	7.67	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	92.4	≥94.2	≥94.2	97.6	WFP survey
	Male	90	≥96.4	≥94.4	97.8	WFP survey
	Overall	93.1	≥95.3	≥95.3	97.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	≤3.7	≤3.7	2.4	WFP survey
	Male	5.6	≤3.6	≤3.6	1.7	WFP survey
	Overall	4.7	≤3.6	≤3.6	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	≤2.1	≤2.1	0	WFP survey
	Male	0.5	≤0	≤0	0.4	WFP survey
	Overall	2.1	≤1.1	≤1.1	0.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.3	≥41	≥41	10.1	WFP survey
	Male	8.9	≥48.5	≥48.5	9.1	WFP survey
	Overall	6.6	≥44.8	≥44.8	9.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	69.5	≥47	≥47	77.4	WFP survey
	Male	73.2	≥44.4	≥44.4	77.9	WFP survey
	Overall	71.4	≥45.9	≥45.9	77.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.2	≤11	≤11	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	17.8	≤7.2	≤7.2	13	WFP survey
	Overall	22	≤9.2	≤9.2	12.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	92.4	≥96	≥96	98.8	WFP survey
	Male	94.4	≥96.9	≥96.9	99.1	WFP survey
	Overall	93.4	≥96.4	≥96.4	99	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.7	≥4	≥4	1.2	WFP survey
	Male	5.6	≥3.1	≥3.1	0.4	WFP survey
	Overall	6.1	≥3.6	≥3.6	0.8	WFP survey



Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	≤0	≤0	0.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	80.5	≥90	≥90	93.5	WFP survey
	Male	87.3	≥93.8	≥93.8	96.1	WFP survey
	Overall	83.9	≥91.8	≥91.8	95.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18.6	≥10	≥10	5.4	WFP survey
	Male	12.2	≥5.6	≥5.6	2.6	WFP survey
	Overall	15.4	≥8	≥8	3.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤0	≤0	1.2	WFP survey
	Male	0.5	≤0	≤0	1.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0.7	≤0	≤0	1.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	50.5	≥51.1	≥51.1	41.7	WFP survey
	Male	46.9	≥46.7	≥46.7	35.1	WFP survey
	Overall	48.7	≥48.8	≥48.8	37.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.5	≤10	≤10	8.9	WFP survey
	Male	8.5	≤8.2	≤8.2	7.4	WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	≤9.1	≤9.1	8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20	≥19.5	≥19.5	20.4	WFP survey
	Male	32.9	≥34.4	≥34.4	29.4	WFP survey
	Overall	26.5	≥27	≥27	25.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19	≥19.5	≥19.5	29.2	WFP survey
	Male	11.7	≥10.8	≥10.8	28.1	WFP survey
	Overall	15.4	≥15.1	≥15.1	28.6	WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 02: The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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### Output Results

#### Activity 03: Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 03: Communities and producers benefit from enhanced capacity to produce nutritious foods in a sustainable and climate-smart manner, diversifying livelihoods and incomes, strengthening social cohesion and fostering the inclusion of women, young people and people with disabilities in productive activities

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	4,916	271
			Male	4,644	239
			<b>Total</b>	<b>9,560</b>	<b>510</b>
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	666,000	

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 04: Communities and producers benefit from resources and capacities to implement integrated climate-risk management strategies that protect their livelihoods

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	21,320	13,858
			Male	18,680	12,142
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	300,000	153,311

#### Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 05: Food systems actors, with emphasis on young people, women, people with disabilities, returnees and associative groups in rural, urban and peri-urban areas, benefit from capacity strengthening and training to improve their employment and income opportunities and their competitiveness in an inclusive, scalable and efficient associative mode

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	1,749	527
			Male	1,501	461
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>988</b>
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	360,000	115,800
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	120,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for training	Number	480,000	139,560

F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		11
			Male		40
			<b>Total</b>		<b>51</b>

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 06: National institutions, producers and associative groups benefit from capacity and knowledge strengthening that enhance their ability to protect their assets and improve food quality, safety, logistics processes, storage and food processing for food security and nutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		39
			Male		141
			<b>Total</b>		<b>180</b>

**Activity 09: Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.**

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 13: Vulnerable populations and school children receive food assistance from national institutions in a timely and safe manner, supported by WFP, by improving the availability of nutritious food.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	325,000	219,874
			Male	325,000	229,780
			<b>Total</b>	<b>650,000</b>	<b>449,654</b>
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,861	916.79

## Other Output

### Activity 03: Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 03: Communities and producers benefit from enhanced capacity to produce nutritious foods in a sustainable and climate-smart manner, diversifying livelihoods and incomes, strengthening social cohesion and fostering the inclusion of women, young people and people with disabilities in productive activities

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	2	2
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	102	102
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	12,656	5,137
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	0	94.25
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	1.35	1.35
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	28.75	28.75
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	1,000	561
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available but not used

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 04: Communities and producers benefit from resources and capacities to implement integrated climate-risk management strategies that protect their livelihoods

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Micro / Meso Insurance (CCS)	Number	2	3
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	26,000	26,000
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 (overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	1,600	0
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs 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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	15,604	12,620
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs 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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	117,908	101,996
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	153,000	153,311
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	3,250,000	3,250,000
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	83.33	66.67
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	400	0

**Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.**

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 05: Food systems actors, with emphasis on young people, women, people with disabilities, returnees and associative groups in rural, urban and peri-urban areas, benefit from capacity strengthening and training to improve their employment and income opportunities and their competitiveness in an inclusive, scalable and efficient associative mode

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for training	US\$	231,697	191,654.48
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	10	10
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1	1
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for training	Number	0	50

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 06: National institutions, producers and associative groups benefit from capacity and knowledge strengthening that enhance their ability to protect their assets and improve food quality, safety, logistics processes, storage and food processing for food security and nutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	215,885	215,885.7
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	0	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	10	10
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	0	1

F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	37	300
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	3
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	100	100

**Activity 09: Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.**

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 13: Vulnerable populations and school children receive food assistance from national institutions in a timely and safe manner, supported by WFP, by improving the availability of nutritious food.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	4,902	4,902
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	30	36
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	0	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
N.6: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	1,500	1,900

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 03: Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People have improved & sustainable livelihoods. - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	4	≤3	≤4	0	Secondary data
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	64	≤60	≤64	0	Secondary data
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	32	≥37	≥32	0	Secondary data

**Target Group:** People have improved & sustainable livelihoods. - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Value voucher transfer for services - **Subactivity:** Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions

Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	73	≥75	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	76	≥78	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	74.5	≥77	=0	0	Secondary data
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	73	≥75	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	76	≥78	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	74.5	≥77	=0	0	Secondary data
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	52	≥60	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	46	≥50	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	49	≥55	=0	0	Secondary data
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	55	≥60	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	66	≥70	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	60.5	≥75	=0	0	Secondary data
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	55	≥60	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	66	≥70	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	60.5	≥75	=0	0	Secondary data
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	61.6	≥60	=0	0	Secondary data
	Male	66	≥70	=0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	63.8	≥75	=0	0	Secondary data

**Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	322	≥1,624.37	≥302	321.66	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	322	≥1,624.37	≥302	321.66	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	16	≥40	≥20	27	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	204,120	≥1,611,915	≥300,000	320,762.74	WFP programme monitoring



Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	204,120	≥1,611,915	≥300,000	320,762.74	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	52	≤30	≤30	32	WFP survey
	Male	69	≤40	≤40	40	WFP survey
	Overall	61	≤35	≤35	36	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	32	≤15	≤15	4	WFP survey
	Male	16	≤10	≤10	5	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≤13	≤13	4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	6	≥30	≥30	32	WFP survey
	Male	10	≥28	≥28	30	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≥29	≥29	31	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10	≥25	≥25	32	WFP survey
	Male	5	≥22	≥22	25	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≥23	≥23	29	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> People have improved & sustainable livelihoods. - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	≥11	≥11	12	WFP survey
	Male	17	≥19	≥19	20	WFP survey
	Overall	14	≥17	≥17	16	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	84	≤82	≤82	88	WFP survey
	Male	74	≤72	≤72	80	WFP survey
	Overall	79	≤77	≤77	84	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6	≤7	≤7	0	WFP survey
	Male	9	≤9	≤9	0	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤6	≤6	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	88	≥90	≥90	96	WFP survey
	Male	88	≥90	≥90	100	WFP survey
	Overall	88	≥90	≥90	98	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≤5	≤5	4	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤5	≤5	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤5	≤5	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	92	≥94	≥94	80	WFP survey
	Male	77	≥81	≥81	100	WFP survey
	Overall	84	≥91	≥91	89	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	≤6	≤6	20	WFP survey
	Male	21	≤19	≤19	0	WFP survey
	Overall	15	≤9	≤9	11	WFP survey
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 survey
	Male	2	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	=0	0	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.					Root Causes	
Other Output						
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 09: National institutions implementing assistance programmes reach and serve the populations in the most vulnerable conditions, benefitting from the use of registration and monitoring tools for service delivery, evidence-generation and accountability.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	4	4	
C.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	C.17.g.2: Number of national southern programmes (or programme components) contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	20	21	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	4	2	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1	
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	US\$	51,000	52,000	

Outcome Results						
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> National programmes & systems are strengthened - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)						

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	0	≥65,000	≥65,000	65,000	Secondary data
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤101,000	≤51,000	51,000	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> National programmes & systems are strengthened - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food Security Sector (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance</b>					<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 06: Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations</b>						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 10: National institutions and humanitarian community partners benefit from WFP's CBT platform and are better able to reach and serve populations in conditions of vulnerability or crisis.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Cash Transfer Services	Number	1	1	
H.8: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	H.8.1: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	Cash Transfer Services	US\$	82,615.47	82,615.47	
<b>Activity 08: Provide logistics and non-food item procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations for the delivery of social protection</b>						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 12: National institutions and humanitarian community partners benefit from WFP services, supply chain support and technical assistance and are better able to reach populations in conditions of vulnerability or crisis, increasing the quality of social protection and assistance programmes						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/NFI Procurement Services	Number	1	1	

### Outcome Results

**Activity 06: Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Humanitarian & development actors are more efficient & effective - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Cash Transfer Services

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
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## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 09: Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	53	≥53	≥49	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	≥47	≥51	100	
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 03: Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥85	≥33	33.33	Secondary data

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity	Female	60,820	≥1047346	≥439,529	262,600	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53,569	≥928779	≥389,771	266,475	
	Overall	114,389	≥1976125	≥829,300	529,075	

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	25	≥30	≥30	38	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	13	≥20	=20	7	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	62	≥50	=50	55	WFP survey
Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	30	≥35	≥35	40	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	20	≥18	≥30	16	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	50	≥48	≥18	44	WFP survey

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	WFP survey
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	125	≥142	≥134	185	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	110	≥115	≥112	188	
	Overall	235	≥257	≥246	373	

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.2	≥99	≥98	100	WFP survey
	Male	98	≥99	≥99	100	WFP survey
	Overall	97.4	≥99	≥98.5	100	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥99	≥99	100	WFP survey
	Male	98	≥99	≥99	100	WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	100	WFP survey
<b>Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People have improved & sustainable livelihood - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP survey
	Male	97	≥99	≥99	96.15	WFP survey
	Overall	98	≥99	≥99	97.83	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97	≥97	≥97	96.15	WFP survey
	Male	97	≥99	≥99	100	WFP survey
	Overall	97	≥98	≥98	97.83	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97	≥97	≥97	95	WFP survey
	Male	97	≥96	≥96	96.15	WFP survey
	Overall	97	≥97	≥97	95.65	WFP survey



## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Missing	Missing	WFP survey
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	219,874	=219874	=219,874	219,874	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	229,780	=229780	=229,780	229,780	
	Overall	449,654	=449654	=449,654	449,654	

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	79	≥79	≥79	76.25	WFP survey
	Male	77	≥77	≥77	78	WFP survey
	Overall	78	≥78	≥78	77.22	WFP survey

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Kitchen in a Box offers a climate-friendly, durable, low-cost and resistant solution, providing a safe infrastructure to prepare school meals

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

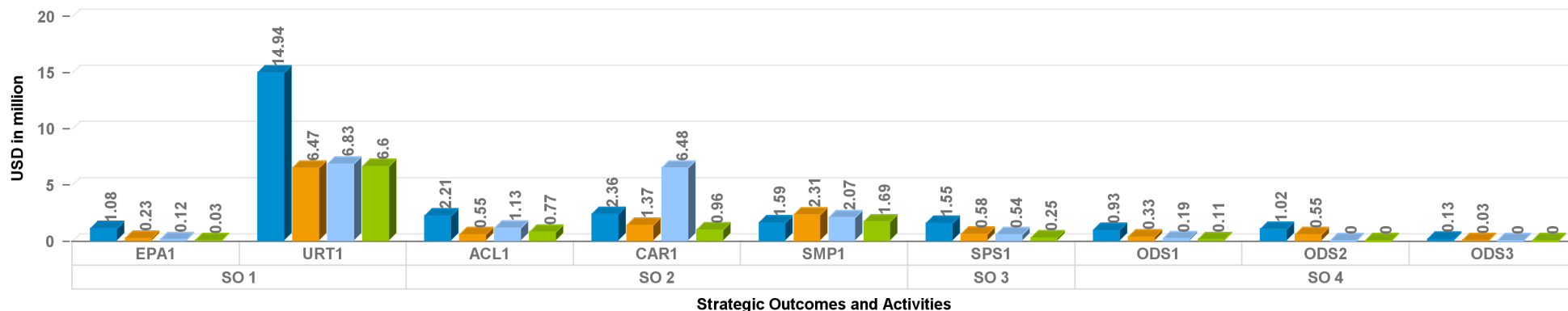
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## EI Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion
SO 2		The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation
SO 3		National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.
SO 4		Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels
SO 1	URT1	Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery
SO 2	ACL1	Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.
SO 2	CAR1	Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.
SO 2	SMP1	Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability
SO 4	ODS1	Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations
SO 4	ODS2	Provide food procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations
SO 4	ODS3	Provide logistics and non-food item procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations for the delivery of social protection

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion	Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery	14,942,947	6,474,918	6,832,209	6,603,821
		Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels	1,082,424	226,068	115,131	32,273
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>16,025,371</b>	<b>6,700,986</b>	<b>6,947,340</b>	<b>6,636,093</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation	Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.	2,360,563	1,374,923	6,477,684	958,730
		Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.	1,585,051	2,313,564	2,065,194	1,688,778
		Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.	2,210,373	553,450	1,129,946	769,525
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,505	0
<b>2.4)</b>	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>		<b>6,155,987</b>	<b>4,241,936</b>	<b>9,681,329</b>	<b>3,417,033</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.	Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability	1,548,116	580,327	540,651	254,665
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,548,116</b>	<b>580,327</b>	<b>540,651</b>	<b>254,665</b>
17.16	Government partners, United Nations agencies and international NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance	Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	931,795	329,405	190,855	108,217
		Provide food procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	1,023,114	550,000	0	0
		Provide logistics and non-food item procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations for the delivery of social protection	128,310	30,633	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>2,083,220</b>	<b>910,039</b>	<b>190,855</b>	<b>108,217</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,653,717	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,653,717</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>25,812,694</b>	<b>12,433,287</b>	<b>19,013,893</b>	<b>10,416,008</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			1,585,053	1,436,100	1,802,277	1,374,058
			27,397,748	13,869,387	20,816,169	11,790,066
			1,637,129	835,525	834,097	834,097
			29,034,877	14,704,912	21,650,266	12,624,163



Wannee 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

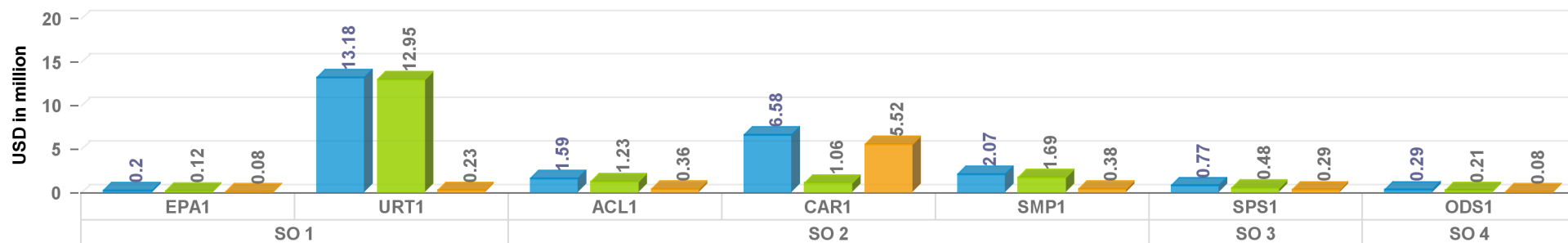
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## EI Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion	
SO 2	The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation	
SO 3	National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.	
SO 4	Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels
SO 1	URT1	Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery
SO 2	ACL1	Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.
SO 2	CAR1	Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.
SO 2	SMP1	Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability
SO 4	ODS1	Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion	Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery	23,392,796	12,855,126	320,219	13,175,345	12,946,957	228,388
		Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels	1,456,197	203,114	0	203,114	120,256	82,858
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>24,848,993</b>	<b>13,058,240</b>	<b>320,219</b>	<b>13,378,459</b>	<b>13,067,213</b>	<b>311,247</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation	Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.	3,253,220	6,579,831	0	6,579,831	1,060,877	5,518,954
		Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.	1,621,485	2,065,254	0	2,065,254	1,688,838	376,416
		Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.	2,609,222	1,589,236	0	1,589,236	1,228,815	360,421
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	8,505	0	8,505	0	8,505
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>7,483,926</b>	<b>10,242,826</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,242,826</b>	<b>3,978,530</b>	<b>6,264,296</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.	Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability	2,381,357	768,629	0	768,629	482,642	285,986
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,381,357</b>	<b>768,629</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>768,629</b>	<b>482,642</b>	<b>285,986</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance	Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	1,444,662	290,870	0	290,870	208,231	82,639
		Provide food procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	1,594,835	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide logistics and non-food item procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations for the delivery of social protection	206,068	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>3,245,565</b>	<b>290,870</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>290,870</b>	<b>208,231</b>	<b>82,639</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,653,717	0	1,653,717	0	1,653,717
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,653,717</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,653,717</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,653,717</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>37,959,841</b>	<b>26,014,282</b>	<b>320,219</b>	<b>26,334,501</b>	<b>17,736,616</b>	<b>8,597,885</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,452,336</b>	<b>2,315,366</b>	<b>30,069</b>	<b>2,345,435</b>	<b>1,917,216</b>	<b>428,219</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	40,412,176	28,329,648	350,288	28,679,936	19,653,833	9,026,103
		<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>	2,437,837	1,693,412		1,693,412	1,693,412	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	42,850,013	30,023,060	350,288	30,373,348	21,347,244	9,026,103

This donor financial report is interim



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## 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