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SPR Reading Guidance



Cooperativism, Resilience and Markets: Promoting Access to Markets for Resilient Smallholder Farmers
Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in El Salvador, Republic of (SV)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

El Salvador is Central America's smallest and most densely populated country. It ranks 116th on the 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index and UNDP data also show that multidimensional poverty affects 35 percent of the population. According to 2015 World Bank Indicators, El Salvador had a GDP growth of approximately 2.5 percent, the highest since 2008.

In 2015, El Salvador had one of the highest homicide rates in the world, excluding warzones. To address insecurity and violence and their impact on livelihoods, the Government launched the “Plan El Salvador Seguro” to tackle the situation in the most affected areas. Violence levels have decreased in 2016, but remain very high and continue to put strains on the economy and foreign investment.

The Government’s long-term goal to improve food security and nutrition focuses on expanding the access of vulnerable people to social protection programmes through a strengthened and more efficient cash-based transfer platform. The aim is to improve the social programmes' targeting and design, with particular attention on nutrition, gender equality and sustainable agriculture.

El Salvador has made significant progress in reducing food insecurity, stunting, poverty and inequality in the past five years. According to the National Health Survey, stunting rates of children under five years old decreased from 19.2 percent in 2008 to 14 percent in 2014, but acute malnutrition doubled from 1 percent to 2.1 percent. The 2014 Global Nutrition Report identified three major overlapping nutritional problems in El Salvador: (1) Stunting of children under five years of age; (2) High prevalence of anaemia, particularly in women of reproductive age and (3) High levels of overweight and obesity, increasing also among children.

El Salvador is densely populated with more than 88 percent of its territory occupied by human settlements including areas at high risk of natural hazards. Between 1980 and 2012, El Salvador experienced an average of 1.5 natural disasters per year, with estimated losses of USD 470 million per year (equivalent to more than 2 percent of GDP and about 15 percent of gross capital). The country is also severely affected by climate change - ranking 14th on the 2016 Global Climate Risk Index and 11th in the 2016 World Risk Report. In 2015, WFP estimated that approximately 190,000 people were food insecure due to the effects of the drought.

In response to the prolonged drought, the country has made progress in improving the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities to adapt to the negative effects of climate change. In order to improve food security and nutrition, the Government is expanding the coverage of its social protection programmes to reach a higher number of vulnerable people. At the same time, it is strengthening its programmes by introducing more efficient, well-targeted cash-based transfers, with particular attention to nutrition, gender equality, and sustainable agricultural production.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The national development strategy is outlined in the government Five Year Development Plan (Plan Quinquenal de Desarrollo 2014-2019 – PQD). The Five-Year Development Plan is aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and envisions a prosperous, fair, inclusive, solidary and democratic country, aiming to secure “wellbeing for everyone”. The Development Plan is complemented by the National Plan for Food Security and Nutrition 2013-2016 (PENSAN), which promotes an integrated multi-sectorial approach to food security and nutrition and the National Plan for Development, Protection and Social inclusion 2014-2019 (PNDPIS), as well as the National Plan on Climate Change (PNCC). The Government also launched the El Salvador Secure Plan (Plan El Salvador Seguro - PESS) to address the root causes of violence and its consequences.

The National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (CONASAN) leads the implementation of the Food Security and Nutrition Policy. CONASAN is an inter-ministerial body including the ministries of Health and Agriculture, the Secretariat for Social Inclusion and the Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Presidency. The Planning Secretariat of the Presidency also leads the country's Universal Social Protection System, which is implemented by the Social Investment Fund for Local Development through conditional cash transfer programmes - including the Temporal Income Support and the Solidary Communities Programmes.

In 2012, El Salvador joined the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) movement to support national leadership and collective action to scale up nutrition and reduce malnutrition in the country.

WFP Country Strategy contributes to Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Global partnerships) in support of government programmes. WFP activities are harmonised with operations of UN agencies, including FAO, UN Women, UNICEF and UNDP, and support social protection programmes for the most vulnerable. In particular, the WFP Country Strategy is aligned with the objectives of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to strengthen the national plan “El Salvador Seguro”. Moreover, WFP leads the United Nations Emergency Technical Team which support government response for the most vulnerable households affected by disasters.

El Salvador also actively engaged in South-South Cooperation activities with other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2016, El Salvador participated in a regional workshop facilitated by WFP in Colombia to share best practices on resilience building and inter-agency coordination.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

The WFP Country Strategy (2012-2016) for El Salvador entailed three main strategic areas: i) improving the social protection of vulnerable population groups through food security and nutrition interventions; ii) promoting disaster risk mitigation; and iii) strengthening small farmers and development of related markets.

In collaboration with the Government, WFP implemented the following operations in 2016:

Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (2014 – 2017): with an approved budget of USD 35.7 million for El Salvador, this regional programme aimed at restoring food security and livelihoods for vulnerable groups affected by recurrent shocks in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. In the case of El Salvador, the project supported government response to sudden and slow-onset emergencies which affected the food nutrition security and livelihoods of the poorest.

Development Programme (2016 – 2017): with an approved budget of USD 2.9 million, this operation aimed at building resilience to the negative effects of climate change among smallholder farmers. Women and men participated in agricultural farmer schools of the government's Ciudad Mujer programme, receiving training sessions on sustainable agricultural practices, diversification of production and development of community stores where farmers can sell part of their surplus production.

ProFarmers El Salvador Trust Fund (2015-2017): with an approved budget of USD 2.7 million, this operation represented a follow up to the successful implementation of WFP's "Purchase for Progress initiative" (P4P) between 2009 and 2014 in El Salvador. ProFarmers aimed at developing the capacity of leaders and members of staple grain farmer organisations to access public and private formal markets. ProFarmers also intended to strengthen the capacity of specific units of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and of the National Agriculture and Forestry Technological Centre (CENTA) to support farmer organisations in accessing markets.

Nutrimos El Salvador Trust Fund (2015 – 2016): with an approved budget of USD 3 million, this operation aimed at preventing stunting among children under 2 years of age and malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women. WFP supports government efforts to scale up high impact nutrition interventions during the critical first 1,000 days of a child.

ConectArte Trust Fund (2016-2017): with an approved budget of USD 100,000, this project aimed to transform the lives of urban youth by practicing arts. The ConectArte program aimed to provide youth with the necessary tools to effectively transform their future and improve their food security. The project equipped young participants with skills to develop life plans that include further studies and/or job training and placement. It also empowered youth to revitalise their own communities through the renovation of public spaces, transforming them into areas for social interaction through art.

Food Security and Nutrition for Salvadoran Childhood and Household (Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional para la Niñez y el Hogar Salvadoreño - SANNHOS) Trust fund (2016): with an approved budget of USD 321,000, SANNHOS was a joint programme of four UN agencies providing technical assistance to the Salvadoran Government in developing public policies in the area of food and nutrition security and in ensuring their effective implementation at municipal level.

Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacities in Central America (2015-2016): with an approved budget of USD 106,000, this intervention provided continuity to the process of strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities of the Government, inter-agency collaboration (through the United Nations Emergency Technical Team) and WFP.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP El Salvador continued to expand its donors base with significant support from traditional government donors, including Canada, the European Union, Italy, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States. Donors from the private sector included the Howard G. Buffet Foundation (HGBF), YUM!, JP Morgan, Unilever and local companies. The Government of El Salvador also supported the drought emergency response. The multilateral donations received allowed WFP to play an important role in supporting national response and providing technical advice to the Government on food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP also engaged with the private sector to support food security and nutrition improvements not only in terms of funding but also with expertise.

In 2016, the Government invested approximately USD 4 million in food assistance, supporting 190,000 beneficiaries facing food insecurity due to the prolonged and recurrent droughts. Of this funding, USD 1.4 million was donated to WFP to provide complementary food assistance through commodity vouchers. These resources were particularly significant as the Government had not funded WFP activities since the transition of the school meal programme.

In its efforts to better respond to the needs of Salvadorans, WFP has been switching its assistance from in-kind food delivery to cash-based transfers. This new transfer modality allowed WFP to reduce the costs of food delivery, and empowered beneficiaries to choose food according to their preferences and to better manage household finances.

In 2016, project performance was affected by the timing of funding, which was mostly received at the end of the year. This brought about delays in the implementation of activities. WFP is carrying out a growing number of activities under trust funds, providing additional resources to its regular programmes. In 2016, WFP El Salvador managed four trust funds.

Achievements at Country Level

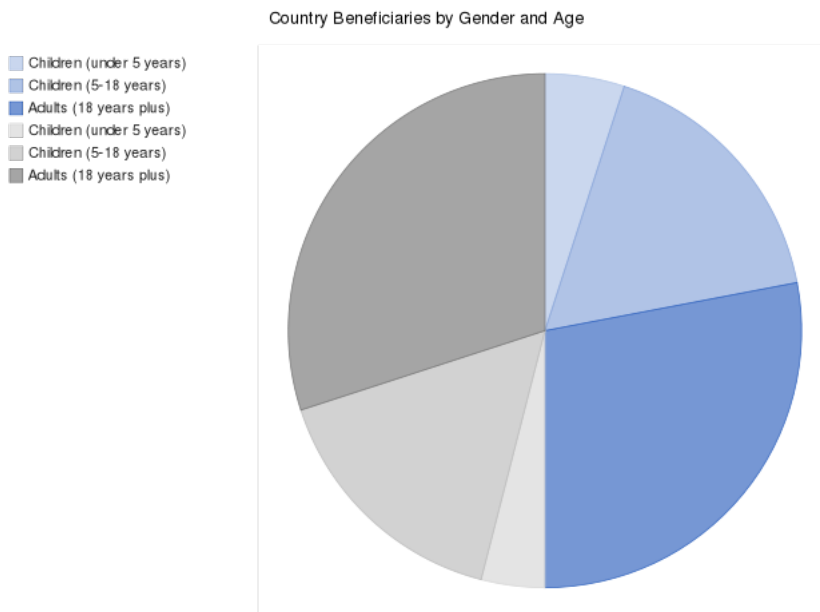
In 2016, WFP provided **emergency response** that avoided the deterioration of the food security and nutrition status of the most vulnerable people affected by the drought in the Dry Corridor. The Government of El Salvador collaborated with WFP to assist 85 percent of the 190,000 severely and moderately food insecure, of which 143,000 experienced heavy losses in staple grains production due to four consecutive droughts.

As one of its main goals in El Salvador, WFP ensured that **social protection programmes** were increasingly **nutrition-sensitive**. WFP provided support to the Planning Secretariat of the Presidency and the Social Investment Fund for Local Development, which manages the largest national social protection programme. Assistance focussed on the use of commodity vouchers for the inclusion of supplementary nutritious foods (SNF) in their programme and its linkage with the national health system. This innovative modality proposes to complement cash-based transfers with SNFs for all families assisted in this programme that have a child under two or a pregnant or lactating women among their members. WFP, with the support of the private sector, also introduced a private brand of a Super Cereal Plus, making a supplementary nutritious food available to anyone at an affordable price. Super Cereal Plus was distributed in more than 90 supermarkets nationwide.

In addition, WFP made major progress **in improving the ability of smallholders to sell to formal markets**. Through the five-year Purchase-for-Progress pilot project and the ProFarmers project, WFP worked on the development of both physical (equipment and infrastructure) and human (training) capital for staple grain farmer organizations. In addition, WFP developed capacity of government counterparts in order to enhance staple grain farmers organisations' access to formal markets. This included both private markets (e.g. agribusiness companies, supermarket chains, export markets, etc.) and institutional markets. While initially WFP was the major buyer, farmers are currently selling their produce to the national school meals programme and the Ministry of Agriculture. The new development project builds on these experiences and will further expand purchases beyond staple grains and support the development of community stores. The community stores have a double purpose, they represent a demand for smallholder farmers' surplus production and allow vulnerable communities to access nutritious foods close to their homes at fair prices.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	7,382	5,906	13,288
Children (5-18 years)	25,100	23,623	48,723
Adults (18 years plus)	41,341	44,293	85,634
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	73,823	73,822	147,645





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Regional PRRO	596	200	-	360	-	1,157
Total Food Distributed in 2016	596	200	-	360	-	1,157



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Development Project	17,365	15,341	-
Regional PRRO	61,246	2,349,513	1,430,018
Total Distributed in 2016	78,611	2,364,854	1,430,018

Supply Chain

In 2016, WFP stored and distributed various food commodities, almost entirely (94 percent) purchased or donated internationally. The fortified food commodities procured included vegetable oil, Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus, while other item purchased for resilience building activities comprised vegetable seeds, agricultural supplies, and small-scale irrigation systems. WFP also procured refrigeration units, ICT equipment, and various supplies for the development of community stores, with the objective to enhance their facilities and comply with sanitary requirements.

Approximately 48 percent of the food donated in 2016 was rice from USAID, which was used to complement cash-based transfers provided to households affected by the drought and coffee rust. Thanks to the excellent relationship with the Government, all the food was stored in two state-owned warehouses.

Out of all food managed by WFP in 2016, there was an estimated 2 percent loss of high energy biscuits, rice, Super Cereal Plus and beans, as they were classified unsuitable for human consumption. This loss was caused by different factors: i) the presence of spoiled high-energy biscuits 8 months before the expiration date; and ii) the receipt of rice and Super Cereal plus in bad conditions. In regards to the high-energy biscuits, WFP is preparing a claim to the manufacturer since this issue was also detected in other countries.

In 2016, WFP placed several efforts to increase cost-effectiveness of Landside Transport Storage and Handling funds.

The prevailing food assistance modality (cash transfers, commodity and value vouchers), led to a considerable reduction in food procurement and related logistics. The voucher system allowed WFP to reduce food delivery costs and empowered beneficiaries to select items from a wide range of nutritious foods. Moreover, WFP provided voucher transfers by relying on existing private sector infrastructure, which allowed for timely, continuous and cost-effective provision of entitlements. Based on government recommendations, WFP included smaller retailers to ensure that food was easily accessible for beneficiaries in remote rural areas.

Under its development programme, WFP strengthened its capacity to carry out programmes relying on cash transfers, as this modality was implemented for the first time in 2016. A money transfer service provider was contracted in order to allow beneficiaries to obtain cash at secure locations such as money transfer agencies, supermarkets and pharmacies.

In general, transfer modalities were selected based on beneficiaries' preferences. In the department of Morazán, where local retail options are limited, beneficiaries selected both cash and value vouchers and in peri-urban

Usulután they opted for the voucher modality.

In order to ensure the quality of the products selected by beneficiaries receiving vouchers, WFP regularly monitored providers including small retailers, supermarkets and associations. Actions were adopted to ensure that current providers comply with WFP standards in terms of food handling, warehouse management, quality control and logistics practices.

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

As the development project started in 2016, no evaluations have yet been conducted. In 2015, an external evaluation of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) was carried and recommended to: i) improve the beneficiary selection process; ii) prioritise assets according to communities' specific needs; and (3) improve sustainability under an integrated area of action or "focus area", facilitating the creation of synergies with other interventions in a given territory.

These recommendations were taken into account during the design of new interventions, as well as in the response strategy articulated in the El Salvador Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which was approved by the WFP Executive Board in February 2017.

Besides following up on evaluation learnings, WFP also identified further opportunities for improvement. The development project – aimed at fostering community resilience to climate change - was informed by the trend analysis of 2012, the Seasonal Livelihood Programming consultations conducted for the department of Morazán in 2013 and the Community Based Participatory Planning of 2016 in the eastern departments of Morazán (Cacaopera) and Usulután (Jiquilisco). These departments are located in the Dry Corridor and are highly vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change. This methodology reflects WFP's "three-pronged approach", which proved to be an effective and efficient tool to engage with communities in both the design and execution phases of the project. The methodology consisted in placing communities, beneficiaries and partners at the centre of the planning process, using converging analyses, consultations, and consensus-building on multi-sector actions at national, departmental and community level.

As part of the improvements introduced in 2016, WFP started using cash-based transfers to assist vulnerable populations under the development project. Prior to each cash-based transfer distribution, either directly or through its cooperating partners, WFP informed beneficiaries on how best to use value vouchers and cash transfers, in order to diversify their diet and consume nutritious food. Project participants were also given the opportunity to voice their preference for a specific transfer modality (cash or value voucher). This enabled WFP to better respond to people's needs and to provide transfers according to community access and security conditions. As confirmed by WFP's monitoring data, the use of vouchers significantly contributed to improved diet diversity. Beneficiaries spent on average 18 percent of the voucher on dairy products, around 15 percent on cereals, 15 percent on meat and 9 percent on fruits.

Capacity strengthening

Capacity strengthening was at the core of WFP's operations in El Salvador, focusing on technical support to institutional counterparts - including the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

In the framework of the development project, WFP contributed to enhancing capacity of beneficiary communities and the civil society. In particular, WFP focused on providing training sessions to women in Usulután and Morazán departments in good practices of resilience-building. These women, who are also benefiting from the “Ciudad Mujer” programme – a government initiative to support Salvadoran women in different areas, including entrepreneurship – participated in training sessions at farmer field schools in order to replicate resilience-building practices in their communities.

In particular, WFP facilitated a Training of Trainers workshop for 25 women supported by the “Economic Autonomy” module of the Ciudad Mujer programme. These workshops focused on farming practices – including vegetable production – and were organised in collaboration with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, which also disseminated training materials.

Moreover, WFP supported the establishment of two centres for productive development, in coordination with the Ciudad Mujer programme, in order to support women- as individuals or through cooperatives - with a plot of land to grow agricultural products for their own consumption or for commercialisation. These activities diversified the incomes of participating women, thus contributing to an increased resilience to climatic shocks.

Under the ProFarmers trust fund, WFP strengthened capacities of specific units of the Ministry of Agriculture (Agribusiness Unit and the Farmer Organizations Unit) in order to improve smallholder farmers' access to markets. To this end, a context-specific National Capacity Index was developed, in order to assess the current capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to respond to the needs of farmers and farmers' organisations to access to formal markets. As a result, an action plan to fill identified gaps was elaborated by the Agribusiness Unit with WFP support.

In the framework of the Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, WFP carried out training sessions for beneficiaries on topics such as healthy diets, family economy and voucher use. The goal was to enhance community resilience to help mitigate the effects of climate change and shocks, such as drought and decrease vulnerability to food insecurity. Moreover, WFP trained the National Food Security and Nutritional Council (CONASAN) and the Technical Nutritional and Food Security Council (COTSAN) on WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) methodology to assess the food security situation in the first 72 hours in the aftermath of a disaster.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The project aimed at building resilience to the negative effects of climate change, supporting communities in the eastern departments of the country, where severe droughts have led to high levels of food insecurity.

This operation responded to the government request to work with communities on the structural causes of their vulnerability to climate change and to support the adjustment of rural livelihoods to enhance the resilience of the population.

This development project is aligned with **WFP Strategic Objective 3** (“Reducing risk and enabling people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs”), while contributing to the Zero Hunger Challenge and to the Strategic Development Goal (SDG) 2 and 17. Further contributions are provided to achieve SDG 1 (ending poverty), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) and SDG 13 (action to combat climate change).

WFP identified two main challenges that need to be addressed to build resilience and reduce vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition, one related to the supply side and the other to the demand for agricultural produce. The challenge on the supply side highlights the need to improve smallholder farmers’ capacity to produce nutritious and affordable food for self-consumption and a surplus for sale. The challenge on the demand side concerns the lack of profitable market options for smallholder farmers to sell their surplus production. By addressing both, WFP expects to obtain the following outcomes for its project beneficiaries:

- 1) Enhanced resilience to the negative effects of climate change for vulnerable smallholder farmers and women participating in the “Economic Autonomy” module of the government programme “Ciudad Mujer” [1] by enabling beneficiaries to use irrigation, diversify their crops and increase yields; and
- 2) Increased market and business opportunities for smallholder farmers and their organisations.

The development project is intended to contribute to the Government’s Five-Year Development Plan for 2014-2019, the Strategic Plan 2014-2019 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, as well as the National Climate Change Strategy (2013) of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The project will also provide a programmatic vehicle to create synergies with WFP’s regional programme “Building Resilient Communities and Municipalities in the Dry Corridor of Central America” and the regional resilience alliance for the Dry Corridor of Central America.

[1] “Ciudad Mujer” is a government programme launched by the Secretariat of Social Inclusion in 2012 to support the fundamental rights of Salvadoran women. Activities entail the provision of specialised services, such as trainings on sexual and reproductive health, prevention of sexual violence and economic empowerment.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,958,325
Direct Support Costs	347,162
Indirect Support Costs	194,250
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	469,520
Total	2,969,258

Project Activities

In 2016, project activities were carried out in two Eastern departments located in the Dry Corridor, Morazán (Cacaopera) and Usulután (Jiquilisco), which are highly vulnerable to the negative effects of climate shocks.

Strategic Objective 3: Reducing risk and enabling people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome 1: Improved access to livelihood assets to enhance resilience and reduce risks from climate shocks

Activity 1: Technical assistance, food assistance and equipment to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (including women participating in the Government programme “Ciudad Mujer”) to increase their resilience to climate shocks.

At the outset of project implementation, WFP carried out a planning process in the field level using the Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) methodology. This exercise was conducted in all six communities assisted by the project, in order to identify their different needs and tailor project activities accordingly.

During the first months of project implementation (June–October 2016), WFP provided technical training sessions to beneficiaries at farmer field schools and at productive demonstration centres, with the support of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA). Training sessions focused on agricultural resilience-building practices, including the production of staple grains and vegetables, as well as good post-harvest practices. Beneficiaries also learned about climate change adaptation measures, such as increased rainwater capture, use of efficient small-scale irrigation technology, soil conservation, post-harvest handling and diversification of production systems.

In addition to technical assistance, WFP provided equipment and supplies to beneficiaries, such as water containers, small-scale irrigation kits, improved seeds and inputs for livelihood diversification. These items, complemented by the trainings, enabled project participants to create climate resilient assets. The beneficiaries who participated in the trainings and created assets were entitled to receive two cycles of food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT).

WFP introduced innovative programmatic elements to guarantee flexibility and equity in the provision of food assistance using CBT. On the one hand, households were given the opportunity to voice their preference for cash or voucher transfers, and were given one month to redeem their voucher/cash entitlement in as many transactions as desired. On the other hand, the transfer value was determined according the size of the household.

WFP, in collaboration with IICA and the Secretariat for Social Inclusion, also organised a Training of Trainers workshop for women participating in farm schools within the “economic autonomy” module of the “Ciudad Mujer” programme. The training focused on agricultural practices for resilience- building. Trainees are expected to transmit this knowledge to other women at the farmer field schools.

Outcome 2: Risk reduction capacity of communities and institutions strengthened.

Activity 2: Develop community capacity to prepare and manage climate-related shocks and risks in order to mitigate their impact.

WFP engaged in close consultations with the Civil Defense in preparation of the technical assistance activities planned for 2017. These activities included the set-up of local committees and the elaboration of community plans in order to increase preparedness and response capacity to manage climate-related shocks and risks.

Outcome 3: Increased marketing opportunities for smallholder farmers and smallholder farmer organizations.

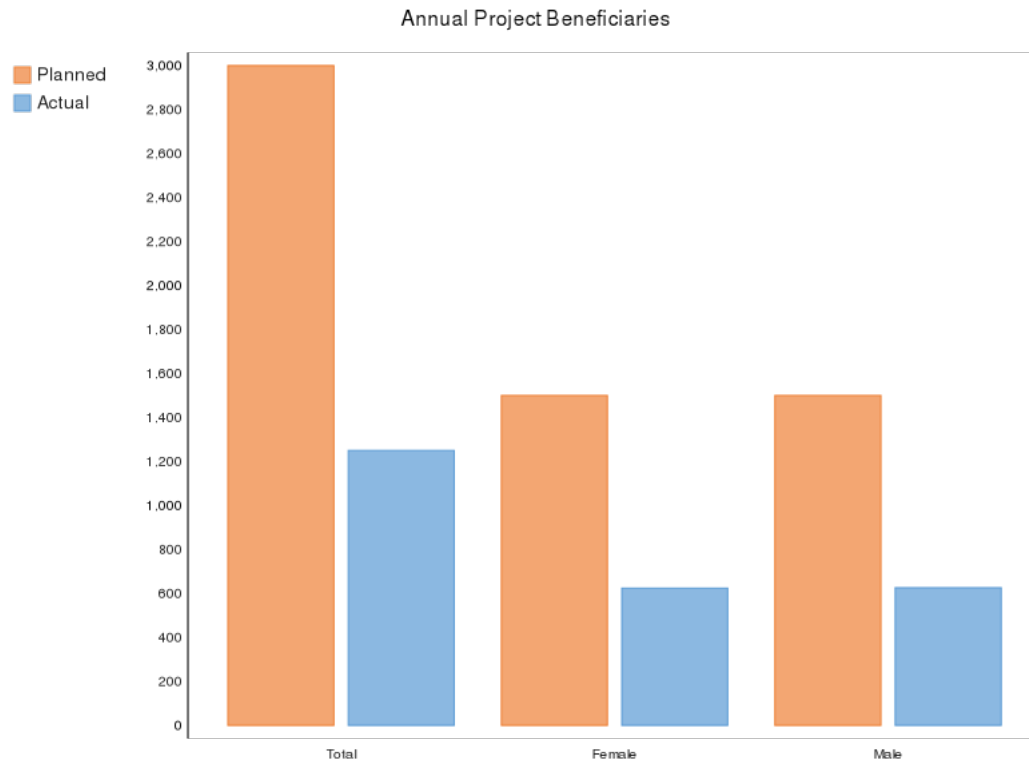
Activity 3: Strengthen smallholder farmers’ access to markets and facilitate the creation of smallholder farmers’ cooperatives.

Relying on its experience in linking smallholder farmers to formal markets (through the previous “Purchase for Progress” initiative and ProFarmers trust fund), WFP provided technical assistance to a network of community stores with the aim to foster purchases from local suppliers (including smallholder farmers supported by this development project). To this end, WFP supported community stores in the preparation of business plans for increased access to markets.

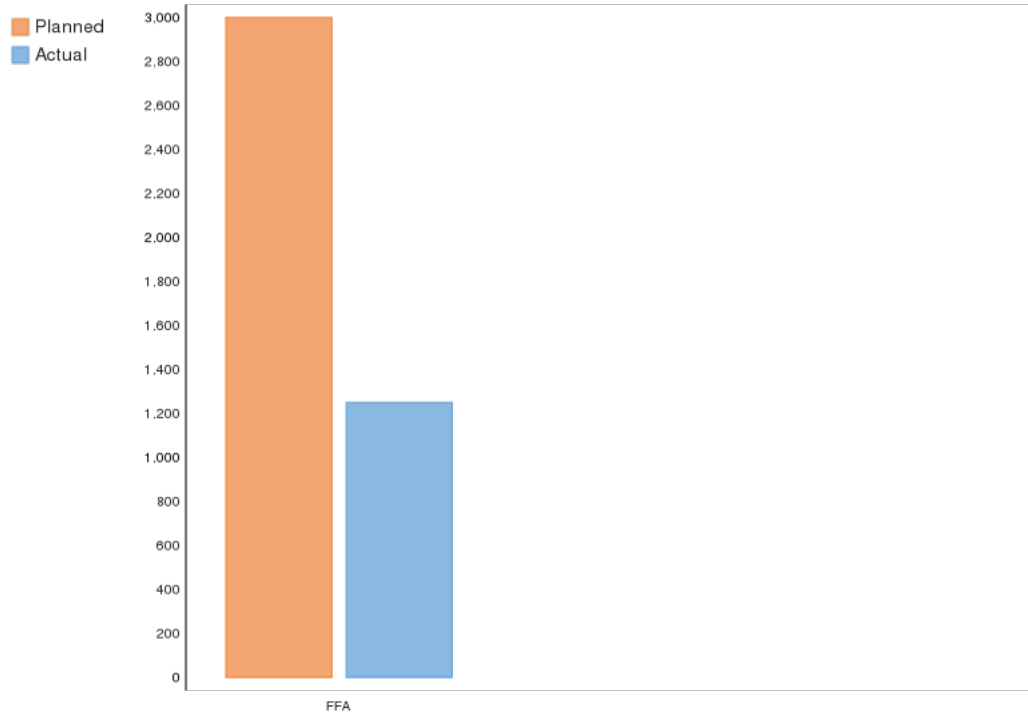
WFP also provided equipment and training sessions to the staff of two community stores in Jiquilisco and San Francisco Javier municipalities (Usulután department) on store management and food handling. The training sessions were co-facilitated by the non-government organisation United Communities of Usulután (COMUS). WFP

also provided technical assistance to prepare logistics plans to manage the procurement, storage and distribution of goods that will be sold at the community stores.

The self-sustaining community stores will enable smallholder farmers - including women who are participating or have graduated from farmer field schools in the "Ciudad Mujer programme" - to sell their surplus production, while also providing community members with the possibility to acquire a greater variety of agricultural and non-agricultural products.

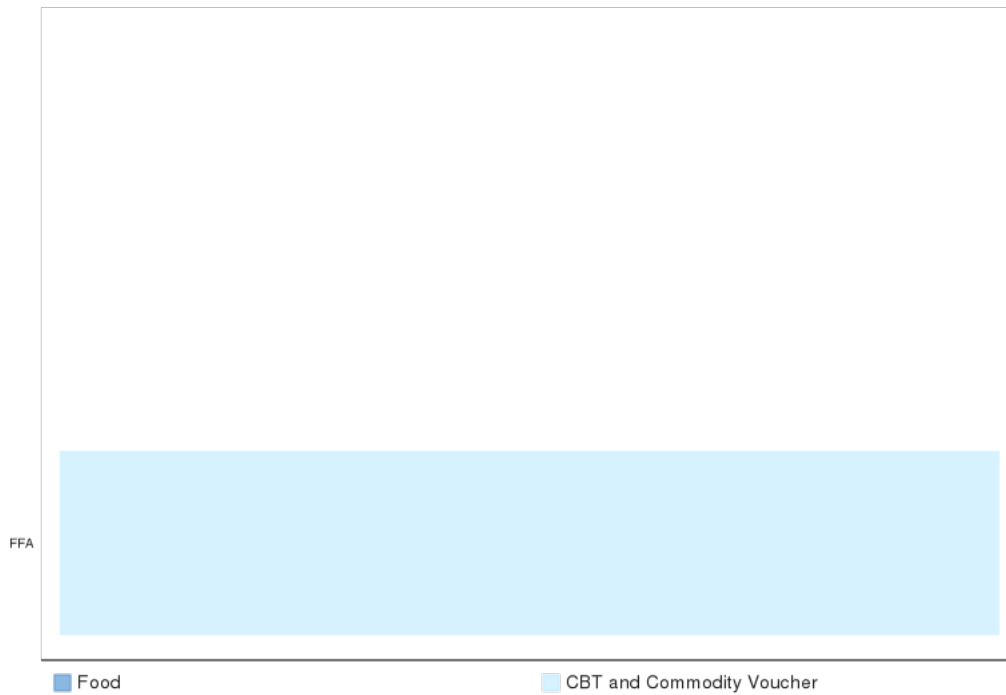


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets

Modality of Transfer by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	17,365	-
Value Voucher	133,830	15,341	11.5%
Total	133,830	32,706	24.4%

Operational Partnerships

To enhance the effectiveness of project implementation, WFP continued fostering its partnerships with a great variety of actors, including national and local government counterparts, other UN agencies and the civil society.

WFP's partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) was key to identify the most vulnerable communities to be assisted in the targeted departments of Morazan and Usulután. Moreover, MAG participated in the planning process facilitated by WFP using the community-based participatory planning.

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) has been an important partner in the framework of the capacity strengthening activities to increase community resilience to climate shocks. IICA's technical expertise on resilient agricultural practices brought an added value to WFP-facilitated training workshops for women involved in the Ciudad Mujer programme. One of the main contributions by IICA was the design of the curriculum for and set up of the farmer field schools and demonstration plots for the 250 smallholder farmers. Also, IICA supported WFP in the follow up with beneficiary households to make sure they implemented what they learnt. These critical spaces allowed project beneficiaries to adopt new behaviors to ensure the sustainability of the programme.

Implementation of field activities in the departments of Usulután and Morazán was carried out in close collaboration with local authorities. WFP signed a letter of understanding with the Municipality of Cacaopera, which committed to transport harvested produce from the local storage to distribution centres. This support was of significant added value to beneficiary farmers, it enhanced their market access and provided them with an opportunity to sell their products at more competitive prices. Municipal governments also ensured that a proper space was available for these farmers at local markets.

Coordination with other UN agencies was crucial to avoid duplication of efforts. Conditional upon the attendance to specific training courses, WFP collaborated with UN Women to provide assisted women with access to microcredits. In particular, WFP and UN Women promoted micro-business activities related to the packaging, processing and selling of foods as a way to diversify their livelihoods and increase their food security.

The involvement of civil society was facilitated through the participation of smallholder farmer organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community leaders. WFP identified opportunities to involve other NGOs and international cooperation agencies in various project activities, including in the selection of additional beneficiaries for the empowerment of women and youth, the organisation of training sessions and monitoring of asset creation activities, as well as the delivery and monitoring of cash-based transfers. In particular, WFP strengthened the food storage capacity of COMUS, its cooperating partner in Usulután department, through training sessions and provision of equipment. In exchange, COMUS committed to improve the local stores facilities to ensure a greater food quality and safety.

Performance Monitoring

Throughout 2016, WFP placed a major emphasis on monitoring results, ensuring timely data collection to inform operational decision making, accountability to all stakeholders and the identification of lessons learned.

At the early stage of project implementation, the country office conducted a baseline analysis of a representative sample of households. In October 2016, WFP carried out the first follow-up on outcome data by interviewing the same families that participated in the baseline.

Indicators related to gender equality, protection and accountability to affected populations were measured using focus group discussions and post-distribution monitoring surveys of households.

The follow-up survey relied on the “Open Data Kit” (ODK collect) platform that uses electronic devices such as tablets and mobile phones for data collection. These devices allow for real time storage and sharing of information, speeding up its analysis, increasing time and cost efficiency and decreasing the margin of error.

In June 2016, WFP launched a platform for managing programme performance (COMET), with the aim to capture all output information directly from the field. Staff from the El Salvador country office was trained in the use of this new platform.

Field monitors carried out monthly monitoring rounds, including activity implementation monitoring, cash and voucher distribution monitoring, and post distribution monitoring. For the monitoring of cash transfers, WFP elaborated a database to store beneficiary information including cash transfer receipt. Additionally, for the first time, the beneficiaries of the development project were registered using the corporate beneficiary registration platform (SCOPE) [1].

Periodical M&E reports were particularly useful to build evidence on operational results and inform follow-up actions with partners. Beneficiaries’ feedback was also a valuable tool to inform operational decision making. The feedback mechanisms used - such as a complaint box installed during the redemption periods - ensured that sensitive information was collected anonymously maintaining confidentiality. Finally, WFP promoted the use of female focus groups for independent feedback.

[1] SCOPE is an innovative digital platform for beneficiary registration recently launched by WFP

Results/Outcomes

The project was approved by the Government in May and field level activities thus only began at the end of May. Moreover, with the funding received by the Italian Development Cooperation, WFP was able to include 250 households as CBT beneficiaries in place of the 600 originally planned. The 250 households benefitted during 2016 from two of the three planned CBT cycles and will participate in early 2017 in the third cycle. Therefore, the proportion of actual beneficiaries versus planned corresponds to 41.7%, whilst the proportion of dollars received is 24.4% of the planned.

Strategic Objective 3: Reducing risk and enabling people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome 1: Improved access to livelihood assets to enhance resilience and reduce risks from climate shocks

Activity 1: Technical assistance, food assistance and equipment to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (including women participating in the government programme “Ciudad Mujer”) to increase their resilience to climate shocks.

In 2016, WFP’s assistance contributed to an increased food security of vulnerable populations in Morazan and Usulután, with a special focus on strengthening capacities. According to the latest representative household surveys carried out by WFP, the great majority of beneficiaries improved their access to food and dietary diversity between June and October 2016.

WFP provided 60 training sessions to 250 smallholder farmers on resilient agricultural practices, with the collaboration of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA). The training focused on creating sustainable assets related to the production of staple grains and vegetables, as well as increased knowledge on post-harvest practices. Activities included the creation of ditches to increase rainwater capture, the set up and use of efficient small-scale irrigation technology, the establishment of live and dead barriers and of other soil conservation practices, and the diversification of farm production systems. As a result, all trained communities reported an increase in the creation or restoration of productive climate-resilient assets. These practices will reduce smallholder producers’ dependence on the increasingly erratic rainfall and allow them to secure a stable income even in times of moderate climate shock.

Moreover, 25 women participating in the “economic autonomy” module of the “Ciudad Mujer” programme, took part in the training-of-trainers workshop on resilient agricultural production, in the framework of local farmer field schools. These women will replicate the training content to other women at the farmer school centres.

Sixty percent of beneficiary households decreased their reliance on livelihood-based coping strategies, as reflected by the increased coping strategy index – which measures the use of strategies to cope with the lack of food at household level. These negative strategies have a lasting impact on livelihoods and limit the recovery of households. In addition, WFP observed a 20 percent decrease in the number of households using a food-based

coping strategy. This might be linked to the fact that beneficiary families started to diversify their crops, sell to local markets and/or community stores and receive cash-based transfers.

The household dietary diversity score – measuring the number of food groups consumed by a family – also increased, indicating a more diverse and balanced diet, including more vegetables and dairy products.

WFP also measured the household food consumption score, observing a 50 percent decrease in the percentage of families with poor food consumption. The increased availability of and access to diverse food may have contributed to this positive change.

In 2016, WFP had planned to provide cash-based transfers to 600 households amounting to USD 74.35 per household per month. However, due to funding delays, only 250 households, corresponding to 1,250 people, could benefit from two months of food assistance.

Outcome 2: Risk reduction capacity of communities and institutions strengthened.

Activity 2: Develop community capacity to prepare and manage climate-related shocks and risks in order to mitigate their impact.

In 2016, WFP started carrying out preparatory activities in close collaboration with the Civil Defense to increase community and institutional capacities for increased resilience to climatic shocks.

As part of its preparatory work, WFP provided assistance to selected communities in the elaboration of community plans. In particular, four plans were prepared in the communities of El Portillo, Matapalo and El Salamo in the Cacaopera municipality (Morazan department), as well as in the communities of 14 July and El Carmen in Jiquilisco municipality (Usulután department). These community plans were elaborated using community-based participatory planning and will guide the selection of activities for the coming year.

Outcome 3: Increase marketing opportunities for smallholder farmers and smallholder farmers' organizations.

Activity 3: Strengthen smallholder farmers' access to markets and facilitate the creation of smallholder farmers' cooperatives.

According to the latest WFP household surveys, the project contributed to increased marketing opportunities for the participating smallholder farmers in the Morazan (Cacaopera) and Usulután (Jiquilisco) departments. At the end of the first project implementation year, another measurement of this outcome will take place.

WFP's technical assistance - coupled with the support of municipal authorities - was key in helping project participants from Jiquilisco to start selling their surplus production to local markets and to other buyers. In the department of Morazan, assisted farmers sold their surplus production to other community members and to neighbouring communities.

Additionally, WFP provided support to two stores managed by the local non-governmental organisation "United Communities of Usulután" (COMUS). This assistance was provided in exchange of a co-investment by COMUS, which committed to improve its facilities in order to ensure a greater food quality and safety. COMUS already finalised the first purchases of equipment and supplies (refrigeration units, shelves).

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The project has a strong gender focus, aiming to increase the number of female smallholder farmers - currently accounting for just 12 percent of small producers in the agricultural sector [1] - and to empower them through the promotion of sustainable livelihoods rehabilitation and/or diversification.

As one of its key activities, WFP aims to increase the number of women smallholder farmers by providing technical assistance on resilient agricultural production. This activity is targeted at 400 women involved in the "Ciudad Mujer" programme. WFP provided a training-of-trainers to a small group of women in farmer field schools, focusing on resilience-building practices with particular attention to vegetable production. Participants will replicate these training sessions in their communities.

WFP actively supported the equal participation of men and women in all project activities. Positive results in this area were observed in the latest project follow-up monitoring, which highlighted an increased number of women beneficiaries.

For example, WFP placed major emphasis on gender equality during the community-based participatory planning exercises, conducted in the early stage of the project in all targeted communities. A gender approach was taken into account while designing and planning project activities, ensuring an equal participation of both men and women.

Conditional to the participation in specific training courses, WFP joined efforts with the UN Women project “Fondo Mujer”, to increase women's access to microcredits (conditional to specific training courses) in order to support the start-up of a micro-business related to packaging, processing of foods and sales as a way to diversify their livelihoods and increase their food security.

[1] Data from the Ministry of Agriculture (2009) IV Censo Agropecuario 2007-2008

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In El Salvador, security remains a major concern. Therefore, the following mitigation measures were implemented in order to avoid exposing project participants to additional risks through participation in this project:

- WFP informed all project stakeholders in the community, including elderly people, local authorities, and non-beneficiaries about the cash-based transfers (targeting criteria, the purpose of the entitlement, delivery mechanism).
- WFP and its partners carefully planned cash-distribution arrangements (details of these plans were shared only among a restricted group of staff on a “need-to-know” basis).
- Cash recipients were informed with short notice prior to actual distribution of entitlements.
- WFP ensured that distance between distribution sites and beneficiaries’ homes did not expose people to security risks and that cash-based transfer distributions were completed on time, in order for beneficiaries to return home during daylight hours.
- WFP and partners coordinated the joint transport of beneficiaries to redemption points, to reduce security risks.
- A survey was conducted with all participants to identify their preferred assistance modality. Results indicated that the most desirable option were cash-based transfers, which could be redeemed over a period of 30 days. While expressing their preferences, participants were also considering the perceived level of risk linked to each assistance modality. As such, the survey provided useful inputs for the adoption of risk mitigation measures aimed at ensuring the protection of all participants.

The above mitigation measures ensured that 83 percent of the beneficiaries did not experience security problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites. In order to increase this share to 100 percent of beneficiaries, WFP will ensure that distribution points and project activity sites are located as close as possible to the assisted communities.

The precautions above did not bring about delays in project implementation. Moreover, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) regularly monitors field operations to ensure adherence to security measures and safeguard staff and beneficiary protection.

WFP ensured that information on the project implementation was provided to beneficiaries on a regular basis, including planning meetings with the participation of community leaders. Flyers were periodically handed out, informing beneficiaries about project activities, as well as providing guidance on the complaints and feedback mechanism. The beneficiary feedback mechanism on programming and protection-related issues was facilitated in collaboration with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, through technical staff residing in participating communities. These activities contributed to strengthen WFP's accountability towards assisted communities.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

© WFP / Jorge Hidalgo. Women involved in resilience-enhancing activities to reduce the negative effects of climate change.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	1,500	1,500	3,000	626	624	1,250	41.7%	41.6%	41.7%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	150	120	270	63	50	113	42.0%	41.7%	41.9%
Children (5-18 years)	510	480	990	213	200	413	41.8%	41.7%	41.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	840	900	1,740	350	374	724	41.7%	41.6%	41.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	1,500	1,500	3,000	625	625	1,250	41.7%	41.7%	41.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	3,000	3,000	-	1,250	1,250	-	41.7%	41.7%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	600	600	-	250	250	-	41.7%	41.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	294	306	600	123	127	250	41.8%	41.5%	41.7%
Total participants	294	306	600	123	127	250	41.8%	41.5%	41.7%
Total beneficiaries	1,500	1,500	3,000	626	624	1,250	41.7%	41.6%	41.7%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN, Project End Target: 2018.01, FGD, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, FGD, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, FGD</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	82.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN, Project End Target: 2018.01, Review information, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, interview households, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, interview households</i>	=0.00	6.00	-	2.65
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN, Project End Target: 2018.01, Review information, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household survey</i>	<15.00	11.52	-	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN, Project End Target: 2018.01, Household interviews, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, households survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, households survey</i>	=85.00	82.48	-	97.35
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN, Project End Target: 2018.01, desk review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, household interview</i>	=0.00	4.17	-	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview	=0.00	7.44	-	4.69
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Review information, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household survey	<15.00	11.46	-	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Review information, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Interview households	<15.00	11.57	-	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview	>85.00	84.37	-	100.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview	>85.00	80.99	-	95.31
Diet Diversity Score				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Household interviews, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, households survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, households survey	=7.00	5.65	-	6.45
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview	=7.00	5.70	-	6.65
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview	=7.00	5.62	-	6.30
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview	=100.00	0.00	-	100.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Household interviews, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, households survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, households survey</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	67.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	65.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	68.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	96.20
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, desk review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	91.84
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview</i>	>50.00	18.00	-	-
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, Secondary data, Desk Review</i>	=10.00	0.00	-	-
Value of products sold by the community stores				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, Secondary data, Desk Review</i>	=180000.00	0.00	-	-
Value of products sold by smallholder farmers and smallholder farmer organizations				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, Secondary data, Desk Review</i>	=880268.00	0.00	-	-
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, household Interview</i>	=70.00	0.00	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets and Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)	individual	250	250	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	16	4	21.9%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	10	8	75.0%
Kilometers (km) of live fencing created	Km	100	24	23.7%
Linear meters (mL) of stone bunds constructed	Linear Meter	6,000	6,000	100.0%
Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	1	7	700.0%
Number of Store Management Committee (SCP) leaders trained on business records and record keeping	individual	5	2	40.0%
Number of family gardens established	garden	250	205	82.0%
Number of farm ponds constructed for micro irrigation and lined (120 cbmt)	water pond	100	70	70.0%
Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	250	285	114.0%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	15	15	100.0%
Number of water springs developed	water spring	22	22	100.0%
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	Mt	5	4	80.0%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	750	750	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	33.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=35.00	0.00	-	51.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=15.00	0.00	-	16.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=50.00	0.00	-	30.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	40.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	44.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	82.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	45.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	84.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	45.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=100.00	0.00	-	83.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=2.00	2.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>25.00	30.00