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WFP El Salvador Country Brief

WFP Country Strategy

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
El Salvador * Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)	88.8 m	3.4 m (4%)	10,7 m
Strategic Outcome 1: Social Protection and Nutrition			
Strategic Result 2: SDG target 2.2 Focus area: Root causes	26.8 m	0.9 m (3%)	3.5 m
Strategic Outcome 2: Agriculture Market Development			
Strategic Result 3: SDG target 2.3 Focus area: Resilience Building	5.0 m	0.06 m (12%)	0.5 m
Strategic Outcome 3: Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation			
Strategic Result 4: SDG target 2.4 Focus area: Resilience Building	19.0 m	1.1 m (8%)	2.8 m
Strategic Outcome 4: Emergency Preparedness and Response			
Strategic Result 1: SDG target 2.1 Focus area: Crisis Response	37.6 m	1.4 m (4%)	3.9 m
Strategic Outcome 5: Institutional Strengthening			
Strategic Result 5: SDG target 17.9 Focus area: Root causes	0.5 m	0.01 m (2%)	0.07 m

GENDER MARKER 2A

*November 2017 – April 2018

* Due to transition to the CSP, data is preliminary.

The **Country Strategic Plan (CSP)** has been designed in consultation with the Salvadorian Government. This plan integrates the Five-Year Development Plan (2014-2019), the Secure El Salvador Plan, the national plan for food security and nutrition, the national plan for development, protection and social inclusion and the national climate change plan. The CSP also aligns with the 2015-2020 United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Main Photo Credit: © WFP/ Haydee Paguaga
Caption: Graduated participants of the forest firefighters trainings of the PRO-ACT project.

Highlights

- Country Director (CD) Andrew Stanhope presented the Country Strategic Programme 2017-2021 to the Minister of Governance, Daysi Villalobos, and other 14 department governors. The CD is looking to conform new alliances to address emergency preparedness and response in the country.
- Year one of "El Niño response in the Dry Corridor of Central America" (PRO-ACT) concluded with 156 000 trees planted in 11 protected areas, and 3000 participants in resilience building training sessions.

The CSP articulates WFP's proposed support to El Salvador to improve food security and nutrition between 2017 and 2021 to help achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 – End Hunger. It is designed to assist government partners in achieving the following outcomes:

Strategic Outcome 1: Most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection.

Strategic Outcome 2: Food availability and access to markets for smallholder farmers.

Strategic Outcome 3: Most food insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change.

Strategic Outcome 4: Emergency preparedness and response ensure access to food all year through adaptive social protection.

Strategic Outcome 5: Government institutions have strengthened capacities in food and nutritional security.

WFP works in coordination with government institutions including the Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Presidency (STPP), the Secretariat of Social Inclusion (SIS), the National Council for Nutrition and Food Security (CONASAN), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (RREE), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), Ministry of Health (MINSAL), Governance and Territorial Development (MIGOBTD).

In Numbers

214,400 Beneficiaries estimated for 2017 (CSP)

8,300 Beneficiaries assisted in October

29 Participants in youth programmes

228 returnees and internally displaced beneficiaries

October 2017

Operational Updates

- In October, WFP El Salvador is beginning to consolidate one year of hard work. Several workshops for the evaluation of achievements and challenges took place in key working areas, such as Emergency preparedness and response (SO4), Nutrition (SO1) and Agriculture Market Development (SO2). In addition, WFP reached 8000 beneficiaries with cash-based transfers (CBTs) this month.
- CD Andrew Stanhope presented the Country Strategic Programme 2017-2021 to the Minister of Governance, Daysi Villalobos, and other 14 department governors. The CD is looking to conform new alliances to jointly address emergency preparedness and response in the country. The alignment between CSP strategic objectives and local government plans could bring many opportunities to assist most vulnerable families with an integral approach of emergency response, nutrition, resilience and agriculture.
- Year one of "El Niño response in the Dry Corridor of Central America", financed by the European Union (PRO-ACT), concluded on 14 October 2017. The key achievements are: production of 151,000 forest trees in 11 community nurseries, reforestation of 500 hectares of degraded land as part of a restoration process, 70 km of soil and water conservation works, 3000 participants in resiliency building training sessions including a forest firefighters course, 6000 fruit trees planted in smallholder plots toward diversification via agroforestry modules, 900 small staple grain producer households benefited with 3 CBT cycles in the framework of food assistance for assets (FFA) and 3 memoranda of understanding signed with local governments for a joint investment in two small bridges and a community composting plant.

Challenges

Limited funding:

- Funding shortfalls may significantly affect WFP operation in the country. Interventions targeting smallholder farmers, pregnant and lactating women and their children may be the most affected.
- The funding shortfall for development activities is estimated at USD 720,000 over the next 6 months.

Country Background



El Salvador is the most densely populated country in Central America. 35 percent of households live in multidimensional poverty (STPP Multidimensional Measurement of Poverty) and the proportion of households living in income poverty increased from 29.6 percent in 2013 to 31.9 percent in 2014 (National Household Survey, 2014), which is reflected by a Gini coefficient of 0.48.

El Salvador is vulnerable to recurrent natural disasters that impede progress in addressing poverty and food insecurity. The country is ranked 10th on the 2015 World Risk Index and 14th in the Global Climate Risk Index (German watch, 2016). Food insecurity is closely related to poverty, recurrent natural disasters and effect of climate change.

Security remains a major concern for authorities. El Salvador is currently the most violent country in the western hemisphere, with 6,650 homicides in 2015, which places it in the homicide rate of 103 per 100,000 inhabitants (Insight Crime, 2016).

WFP El Salvador supports the development of sustainable government social protection programmes through three strategic areas i) improving the social protection of vulnerable population groups through food security and nutrition interventions; ii) risk mitigation disaster; and iii) strengthening small farmers and development of related markets.

WFP has been present in El Salvador since 1971.

Population: **6.4 million**

2015 Human Development Index:
116 out of 188

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **14% of children between 6-59 months**

SO1 Private sector donors, WFP USA, Astellas USA Foundation. **SANNHOS:** SDG Fund. **SO3** Italy, EuropeAid (EU), KOIKA **SO4** Germany, Netherlands, Canada, Sweden, and Denmark.