

SAVING
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El Salvador

Annual Country Report 2017

Country Strategic Plan

April 2017-December 2021

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200490

February 2014-March 2017

Development Project 200932

February 2016-March 2017



World Food
Programme

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Foreword by the Country Director

It has been a momentous year for WFP El Salvador, as it became one of the first twelve countries offices to formally start implementing the Integrated Road Map. The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2021, was approved by the First Regular Session of the Executive Board in February 2017. The CSP, which started operations in April, will pioneer the implementation of the new WFP corporate architecture with the objective of supporting El Salvador's national plans to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

El Salvador has made significant progress in reducing food insecurity, chronic malnutrition, poverty and inequality. However, food insecurity and malnutrition, natural disasters, gender inequality, slow economic growth, high public debt and a high homicide rate continue to be persistent challenges. The Government is responding to these challenges with the Five-Year Development Plan (2014–2019) and the Safe El Salvador Plan, which outlines the country's national security strategy. These plans focus on social protection measures related to access to basic services and food production, with a limited focus on nutrition. The Government is keen to engage WFP's cooperation in strengthening the national food security and nutrition framework, the social protection system, nutrition programmes, assistance to smallholder farmers, and resilience-building. Moreover, given our expertise, WFP is a partner of choice for the Government in national capacity strengthening and technical assistance related to food and nutrition security.

This CSP articulates WFP's proposed support to El Salvador to improve food security and nutrition between 2017 and 2021. It is designed to assist the Government and partners in achieving the following Strategic Outcomes:

1. The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021.
2. Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021.
3. Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021.
4. Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year.
5. National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021. Strategic Outcome 5 is transversal and a key accelerator in supporting national plans to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 17. South-South Cooperation is a central component of this Strategic Outcome.

WFP continues to develop innovative solutions to achieve Zero Hunger in El Salvador. We have diversified our thematic and geographic areas of work and have been supporting food-insecure and vulnerable urban youth, migrant returnees, and persons affected by violence. Our innovative methods of working with these populations have been widely accepted by both the public and private sector, and the Government plans to support their expansion at the national level.

An outstanding example of our commitment to innovation is a cutting-edge offline monitoring system called *Monitoreo Activo de Programas Sociales* (MAPS, Active Monitoring of Social Programmes). WFP has teamed up with the Government of El Salvador and the WFP Innovation Accelerator Centre to establish the system, which captures and stores beneficiary information in the cloud and easily integrates the data into existing reporting platforms. MAPS allows detailed health and nutritional status data to be easily monitored and promotes the advancement and creation of a consolidated database for real-time tracking of social protection programmes' results and impact.

In the area of Emergency Preparedness and Response, WFP supported vulnerable food-insecure populations affected by recent droughts by delivering food assistance and building resilience to climate change, with a nutrition-sensitive approach. WFP has evolved to become a partner of choice for the Government, in particular the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, for implementing climate-change adaptation activities for vulnerable smallholder farmers.

One of the challenges that WFP El Salvador continues to face in the context of a middle-income country is raising the funds needed to fully finance its Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021. In order to mitigate this risk, WFP has been engaging with both traditional and non-traditional partners and working to diversify its donors base, while also developing strategies with cooperating partners and the Government to undertake joint resource mobilization efforts.

WFP's work in El Salvador is possible thanks to close collaboration with the Government, the generous support of donors, the synergies created with partners and WFP's dedicated team of professionals who are devoted to serving Salvadorans in need with love and passion to reach Zero Hunger by 2030.

Andrew Stanhope
WFP El Salvador
Country Director

Acronyms

CBO	Community-based organization
CBT	Cash-based transfer
CCS	Country Capacity Strengthening
COMP	Country Operations Management Plan
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FO	Farmers' organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
MAPS	<i>Monitoreo Activo de Programas Sociales</i> (Active Monitoring of Social Programmes)
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNF	Specialized nutritious food
SO	Strategic Outcome
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
WFP	World Food Programme

Executive Summary

In 2015, WFP began the process of transforming its internal structure through the Integrated Road Map, which aligns WFP's programme structure, financial management and performance management with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. This new structure shifts WFP's operations from a project-based approach to a strategic planning approach. WFP El Salvador's Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021 was developed within the framework of the Zero Hunger Strategic Review conducted in 2016. From January to March 2017, WFP El Salvador operated under the project-based approach. From April to December 2017, the country office transitioned to CSP operations. WFP El Salvador's Annual Country Report 2017 covers both project-based operations and CSP activities.

In 2017, WFP El Salvador assisted 53,403 beneficiaries. For those beneficiaries who received food assistance, WFP provided the assistance through cash-based transfers (CBTs). CBTs are transfers through which beneficiaries receive currency or vouchers, which can be redeemed for food or basic needs. WFP El Salvador delivered three types: cash transfers, value vouchers and commodity vouchers. Within the context of El Salvador, CBTs are more cost-efficient than in-kind food distributions and allow households to access a wide variety of food products.

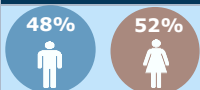
In accordance with the 2017 Country Operations Management Plan (COMP), WFP's response targets the most vulnerable and food insecure populations. These populations received food assistance and participated in capacity strengthening activities. Moreover, WFP's Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS)¹ strategy supports the Government by strengthening and enhancing their capacity to achieve SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

In 2017, WFP El Salvador assisted vulnerable populations and strengthened capacities through the following activities:

1. WFP assisted 38 percent of the beneficiaries participating in the national Government's Supplementary Feeding Programme by directly handling the distribution process of Super Cereal Plus, a corn soya blend and specialised nutritious food, to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-23 months. Beneficiaries received a commodity voucher that they can use to purchase Super Cereal Plus at a national supermarket chain. WFP also provided food assistance and vocational training to youth returnees and to youth living in vulnerable urban settlements with high rates of violence under **Strategic Outcome 1**.
2. To contribute to food availability and increase the incomes of approximately 3,900 smallholder farmers from seven farmers' organizations, activities implemented under **Strategic Outcome 2** supported farmers in selling the staple grains they produce, such as maize and beans, in formal markets. In addition, WFP assisted smallholder farmers' organizations through capacity strengthening activities.

¹ CCS is the process through which individuals, organisations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain their capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time. It is about building on existing skills, knowledge, systems and institutions to enable governments for investing in and managing hunger solutions (WFP, 2017).

3. Under **Strategic Outcome 3**, 2,650 smallholder farmers received food assistance and training in sustainable agricultural practices with the aim of building resilience to the negative effects of climate change.
4. Under **Strategic Outcome 4**, 17,010 beneficiaries received cash-based transfers. A total of 63 percent received cash, 35 percent value vouchers and 2 percent commodity vouchers. WFP El Salvador targeted returnees and internally displaced people (IDPs), as well as populations affected by drought and by fishing bans imposed by the Government. Moreover, WFP supported the development and design of four National Contingency Plans and helped to update the National Civil Protection Plan, supporting the Government's emergency preparedness strategy.
5. Finally, under **Strategic Outcome 5**, WFP El Salvador collaborated with the National Food and Nutrition Security Council to strengthen governance regarding food and nutrition security and by contributing to efforts to update the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy and serving as a liaison between the Government and the private sector.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total	Gender ratio
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	25,398	28,005	53,403	

Introduction

Country context and response of the Government

El Salvador is the smallest and most densely populated country in Central America (306.21 residents per square kilometre)² with a total population of 6.5 million people. The Multidimensional Poverty Index indicates that 34 percent of the population, or 2.5 million individuals, live in multidimensional poverty. The situation in rural areas is worse, with a rural poverty rate of 56 percent.

Similar to neighbouring countries in Central America, climate change and increased exposure to natural disasters are major risks in El Salvador. Although climatic conditions for agriculture were favourable in 2017, the most vulnerable populations residing in the dry corridor in the northeast region of the country are still recovering from four consecutive years of drought, which began in 2012 and ended in 2015. These populations continue to resort to negative coping strategies to meet their food needs³. People living in multidimensional poverty who are exposed to climatic shocks and social exclusion are the most vulnerable to food insecurity. A total of 42,840 households, or 214,000 individuals, were classified as food insecure in 2017⁴.

² World Bank, 2016.

³ Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), 2017.

⁴ Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), WFP 2016.

In 2016, a [National Zero Hunger Strategic Review](#) led by WFP and the Government was conducted in El Salvador. The review identified fundamental gaps and challenges in terms of availability, access and utilization of food. Food availability has been limited by several factors, including slow agricultural growth and the limited use of modern farming technology. For example, only 12 percent of farmers in El Salvador use irrigation systems, and 57 percent of the country's land is used inappropriately. In addition, land ownership is unequally distributed, as 85 percent of Salvadoran smallholder farmers do not own land to grow crops. Moreover, 51 percent of those farmers who do not own land are renting.

Access to food is limited by a lack of job opportunities, deteriorated livelihoods, and low incomes. In 2017, the [minimum salary](#) was raised to USD 212 per month for the agricultural sector. However, the cost of covering a household's monthly food needs is USD 138 in rural areas⁵, leaving households with only 35 percent of their incomes to cover other basic needs such as education, healthcare, sanitation, shelter and clothing. Additionally, due to limited incomes, the most vulnerable Salvadoran families are not able to purchase nutritious food such as meat, fish, fruit and vegetables. Poor knowledge of food sanitation practices and high rates of consumption of sugar, fats and salt also have a negative impact on food consumption practices and nutrition in El Salvador.

In spite of these challenges, El Salvador is making progress in food security and nutrition. Between 2008 and 2014, the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months decreased from 19 to 14 percent. Chronic malnutrition affects 11 percent of children aged 6-59 months living in urban areas, and 17 percent of this same population living in rural areas. Moreover, stunting rates in girls and boys aged 6-9 years have decreased from 15 to 9 percent between 2007 and 2016⁶. However, micronutrient deficiencies continue to affect many Salvadorans. The prevalence of anaemia in children aged 6-23 months is 26 percent⁷. Additionally, overweight and obesity have become one of the main challenges in food security and nutrition in El Salvador, affecting 30 percent of children aged 6-9 years and 65 percent of adults. El Salvador, like many other countries in Latin America, suffers from the double burden of malnutrition⁸.

In rural areas, 390,220 households depend on the production of staple grains, specifically maize and beans, to feed themselves and make a living. Over the years, the participation of young people in agricultural activities has decreased. The agriculture sector faces the challenge of creating opportunities and innovative incentives to attract youth to participate in agricultural activities. Only 10 percent of farmers are men and women aged 18-29 years. The lack of land ownership is a disincentive for youth to continue participating in agricultural livelihoods. Most of these farmers rent land for an average of USD 100 per hectare for the rainy season. Additionally, only 12 percent of all farmers in El Salvador are women⁹.

⁵ Directorate General of Statistics and Censuses, December 2017.

⁶ National Height Census IV and National Weight Census I in girls and boys aged 6-9.

⁷ National Health Survey (NHS) Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2014.

⁸ The double burden of malnutrition is characterised by the coexistence of undernutrition along with overweight and obesity, or diet-related non-communicable diseases, within individuals, households and populations, and across the life span (World Health Organization).

⁹ El Salvador Agricultural Census IV 2007-2008.

In El Salvador, smallholder farmers cultivate approximately 285,000 hectares of maize and beans for subsistence purposes. Maize and beans are the staple grains in the diet of Salvadoran families. Many smallholder farmers have limited access to markets due to a lack of information and their limited production scale, as logistics and transportation costs are high if the farmers are not

members of an association. The most common options for commercialization are either through intermediaries who buy at farm-gate level, generally at low prices and with inaccurate weights, or by transporting products to local markets, often at a high cost. At markets, many farmers are obligated to sell, even if the market price is low, to avoid returning home with the products. In El Salvador, national production covers 85 percent of the country's demand for white maize and red beans, while the remaining 15 percent is imported at competitive prices, which also affects the prices paid to local producers.

Insecurity and violence also remain a challenge, especially for the most vulnerable populations. Ongoing disputes over territory control among gangs limits Salvadorans' ability to move freely, restricting access to employment, livelihoods and incomes. Youth are the population most affected by this situation, especially men. In El Salvador, 1.8 million men and women aged 15-29 years are highly vulnerable to criminal violence, particularly homicides, and to becoming victims of gang harassment to recruit new members. By the end of 2017, a total of 3,947 homicides, with an average of 10.8 homicides per day, had been committed in El Salvador over the course of the year. Between 2016 and 2017, the homicide rate decreased by 34 percent. In urban areas, the most vulnerable and poor segments of the population live in overcrowded housing with limited access to basic services and high levels of insecurity. As a result, economic opportunities are very limited. For urban youth, the situation is even worse, as they are stigmatized for living in these areas.

Insecurity and limited job opportunities are the two factors that intrinsically determine migration flows, especially for the economically active population, which makes up 45 percent of El Salvador's total population. The main destination country is the United States. Insecurity and limited job opportunities limit access to healthy foods and restrict their ability to cover basic needs, forcing them to migrate. In rural areas, an important factor in migration has been climate change, which has led to the loss of crops due to droughts, primarily affecting smallholder farmers in the dry corridor¹⁰.

The Government of El Salvador is committed to ending poverty in all its forms, fighting inequality and injustice, and promoting adaptation to climate change. It is one of the fifteen pilot countries around the world to have adopted an accelerated compliance policy for the Sustainable Development Goals by establishing a road map that prioritizes nine SDGs, including SDGs 2 and 17. In addition, it has participated in joint actions with international development organizations, civil society and the private sector. A reflection of this commitment is the Government's determination to analyse and align the achievement of the SDGs with the framework of public development policies and social interventions. As a result, several laws, the Government's Five-

¹⁰ [Food Security and Emigration Study](#), WFP 2017.

Year Development Plan and national ministries' strategic plans are all focused on and aligned with the fulfilment of the SDGs. Mechanisms to promote and ensure actions to achieve Zero Hunger

exist within the Legal and Regulatory Framework of El Salvador, including: i) the Development and Social Protection Law, which includes the Family Agriculture Programme, agricultural packages and conditional transfer programmes as part of its social protection system; ii) the Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition, which is currently being updated; and iii) the National Climate Change Plan, which promotes smallholder farmers' adaptability and resilience.

WFP's objectives and strategic coordination

As part of the roll-out of WFP's Integrated Road Map, a new corporate architecture designed to increase WFP's efficiency and transparency and to operationalize WFP's commitment under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, WFP El Salvador's [Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021 \(CSP\)](#) was established under a framework of five Strategic Outcomes aligned to the SDGs. The CSP was developed during a one-year consultative process led by the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The process included a strategic review of food security and nutrition in El Salvador, as well as consultations and analyses of comparative advantages to determine which of the country's needs WFP is best positioned to address. These processes incorporated feedback from various stakeholders, including beneficiaries, the Government, other United Nations agencies, civil society, the private sector and academia.

As reflected in the CSP, WFP's approach is aimed at supporting the Salvadoran Government and partners in making measurable progress towards national SDG 2 and 17 targets and thus towards Zero Hunger. Additionally, the CSP contributes to the achievement of SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action) by addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity, such as poverty, malnutrition, the adverse effects of climate change and gender inequality. To contribute to the fulfilment of the SDGs, the CSP was aligned with the [Five-Year Development Plan of the Government](#), national ministries' strategic plans, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the [WFP Strategic Plan \(2017-2021\)](#).

The CSP and its Strategic Outcomes aim to address the main gaps identified in the Zero Hunger Strategic Review. This national consultation process ensured that WFP El Salvador's Strategic Outcomes are linked and respond coherently to the country's food security and nutrition needs. The CSP is designed to improve food security and nutrition between 2017 and 2021 through the following strategic outcomes:

- **Strategic Outcome 1:** The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021.
- **Strategic Outcome 2:** Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organization in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021.
- **Strategic Outcome 3:** Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas increased resilience to climate change by 2021.

- **Strategic Outcome 4:** Target populations affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long.
- **Strategic Outcome 5:** National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021.

WFP recognizes that promoting joint efforts among actors is the most efficient and effective way to achieve the SDGs. WFP El Salvador has closely coordinated its efforts with government counterparts, mainly with the National Food and Nutrition Security Council, the Ministry of Health, the Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Presidency, the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Development and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Moreover, other type of entities as non-governmental organisations (NGOs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and the private sector were key to achieving 2017 outcomes.

Additionally, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and WFP have joined their efforts to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean. They reinforce inter-agency coordination through joint initiatives and programmes with the aim of increasing the impact of their interventions in the region.

In an effort to strengthen and diversify partners and to contribute to SDG 17, WFP continues to work closely with the Government by strengthening its capacities in advocacy for food security and nutrition, access to markets, resilience and climate change adaptation, and emergency preparedness. WFP also fosters strategic coordination mechanisms by facilitating United Nations inter-agency cooperation and partnerships with NGOs to unify efforts in the fight against hunger. In addition, building and strengthening partnerships with community-based organizations (CBOs) is a priority for WFP, given CBOs' close relationship with targeted communities.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



WFP STRATEGIC GOALS	1.SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER (SDG 2)				2.PARTNER TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS (SDG 17)
WFP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	1. END HUNGER	2. IMPROVE NUTRITION	3. ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY		5. PARTNER FOR SDG RESULTS
WFP STRATEGIC RESULTS (SDG Target)	1. Access to food (SDG 2.1)	2. End malnutrition (SDG 2.2)	3. Smallholder productivity and incomes (SDG 2.3)	4. Sustainable food systems (SDG 2.4)	5. Capacity strengthening (SDG 17.9)
WFP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long.	The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021.	Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021.	Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021.	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021.
WFP ACTIVITIES	Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition	Provide technical assistance to the social protection system	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA	Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change	Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels
	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network
		Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men			

WFP's response

Every year, WFP El Salvador, with the support of the Government, carries out a national assessment that measures levels of food insecurity of farmers' households in urban and rural areas. In 2016, the main findings determined that around 214,000 people experience moderate or severe food insecurity. The assessment also found that the percentage of people who are food secure increased by 9.5 percent from 2015 to 2016. Furthermore, the three priority needs identified are food (29 percent), work and employment (16 percent) and seeds (10 percent). Comparing these results to those of previous assessments, households show signs of recovery, given that two of their three priority needs are linked to productivity. However, food was still the first priority need, which could be attributed in part to accumulated stress caused by consecutive droughts in past years.

In order to support the Government in the achievement of SDGs 2 and 17, WFP aligned its response to the Government priorities. WFP El Salvador's Country Strategic Plan has been set and focused to target populations experiencing malnutrition and food insecurity, as well as populations whose livelihoods are vulnerable to climate change and people who are exposed to insecurity and natural hazards. Taking into account these target populations, WFP carried out a joint targeting process with government institutions, local authorities, community leaders and NGOs to analyse and identify priority geographical areas.

WFP El Salvador is present in all 14 of the country's departments and in 151 of its 362 municipalities (see WFP Coverage map). In the eastern region, due to a series of droughts and its location in the dry corridor, WFP activities focus on resilience, climate change adaptation and emergency response. Social protection and nutrition activities are conducted in areas with high levels of malnutrition, especially in the western region (see Nutritional Situation map). In addition, interventions related to food availability and access to markets are implemented in areas where livelihoods are predominantly agricultural and are carried out by smallholder farmers.

Each Strategic Outcome targets certain areas and underlying causes that lead to hunger. Activities implemented under **Strategic Outcome 1** aim to eradicate malnutrition and promote nutritional behavioural change, targeting pregnant and lactating women and girls, children aged 6-23 months, and youth, supporting an integrated gender and nutrition-sensitive national social protection system. Exposure to violence and crime has led to limited incomes, mainly among youth, which hinders their capacity to meet their food needs and makes them vulnerable to food insecurity. Due to this situation, youth are a priority population under Strategic Outcome 1.

Activities implemented under **Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3** aim to increase food availability and access to markets through promoting sustainable agriculture and assisting smallholder farmers and their families who are at risk of food insecurity and whose livelihoods are vulnerable to recurrent climatic shocks. **Strategic Outcome 2** includes activities that aim to ensure that smallholder farmers are linked to and have access to markets. Activities implemented under **Strategic Outcome 3** focus on strengthening smallholder farmers' capacity to adapt to climate change by encouraging them to incorporate sustainable agricultural practices, thus enhancing

their productivity, diversifying their livelihoods and reducing their vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change.

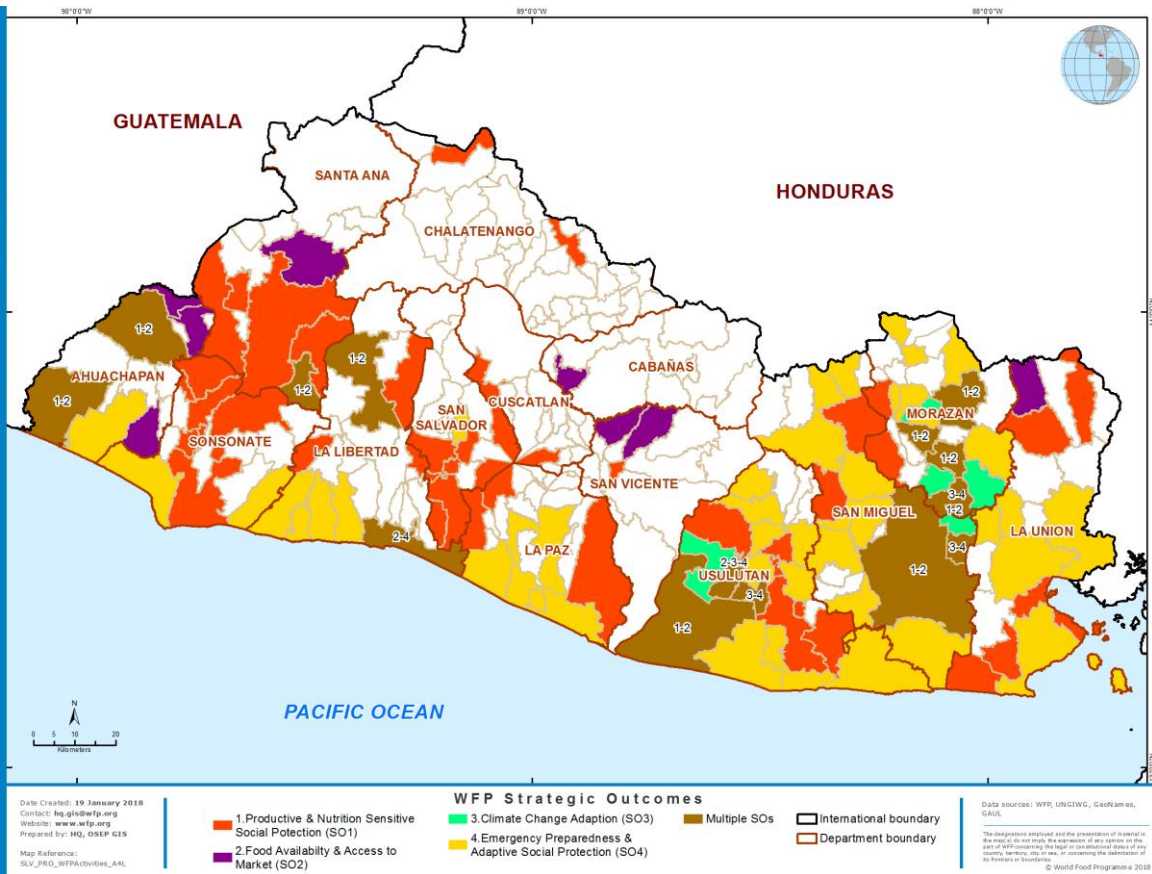
Under **Strategic Outcome 4**, WFP provides food assistance to food insecure populations affected by rapid- and slow-onset emergencies. This year, people affected by consecutive droughts were targeted. At the request of the Government, populations with limited access to food, populations experiencing food insecurity due to social phenomena such as internal displacement and returnees from the United States and Mexico were also targeted. Additionally, activities implemented under Strategic Outcome 4 support the Government in strengthening its emergency preparedness and response capacities by fostering national coordination mechanisms and advocating for the design and approval of protocols and national emergency preparedness plans.

As noted above, while WFP's programmatic approach ensures that vulnerable populations are kept at the forefront of all activities, WFP also works to strengthen the Government's institutional capacities to plan and implement effective and efficient policies and programmes to address the root causes of hunger. Therefore, while all Strategic Outcomes have designated at least one activity focused on capacity strengthening, **Strategic Outcome 5** specifically focuses on the achievement of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

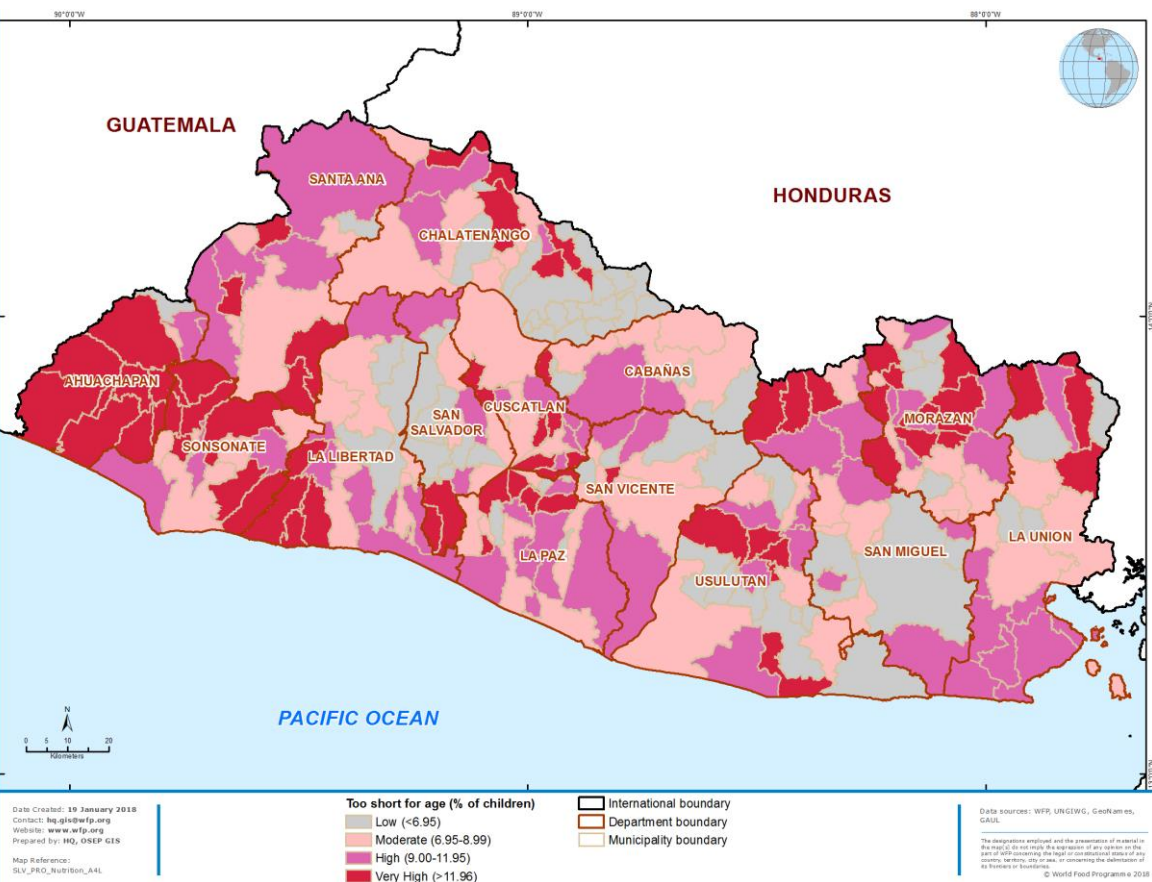
WFP strengthens and enhances national capacities to end hunger and improve food security. WFP supports stakeholder capacities by adopting a multi-stakeholder, holistic, and systems-strengthening approach. This approach promotes change in the individual, organisational and enabling environment domains and enables WFP to engage along one or more of the five critical pathways of its framework for Country Capacity Strengthening. This entails supporting stakeholder capacities in: (1) Policies and legislation; (2) Institutional effectiveness and accountability; (3) Strategic planning and financing; (4) Programme design, delivery and monitoring and evaluation; and (5) Engagement and participation of communities, civil society and private sector and fostering a national research agenda.

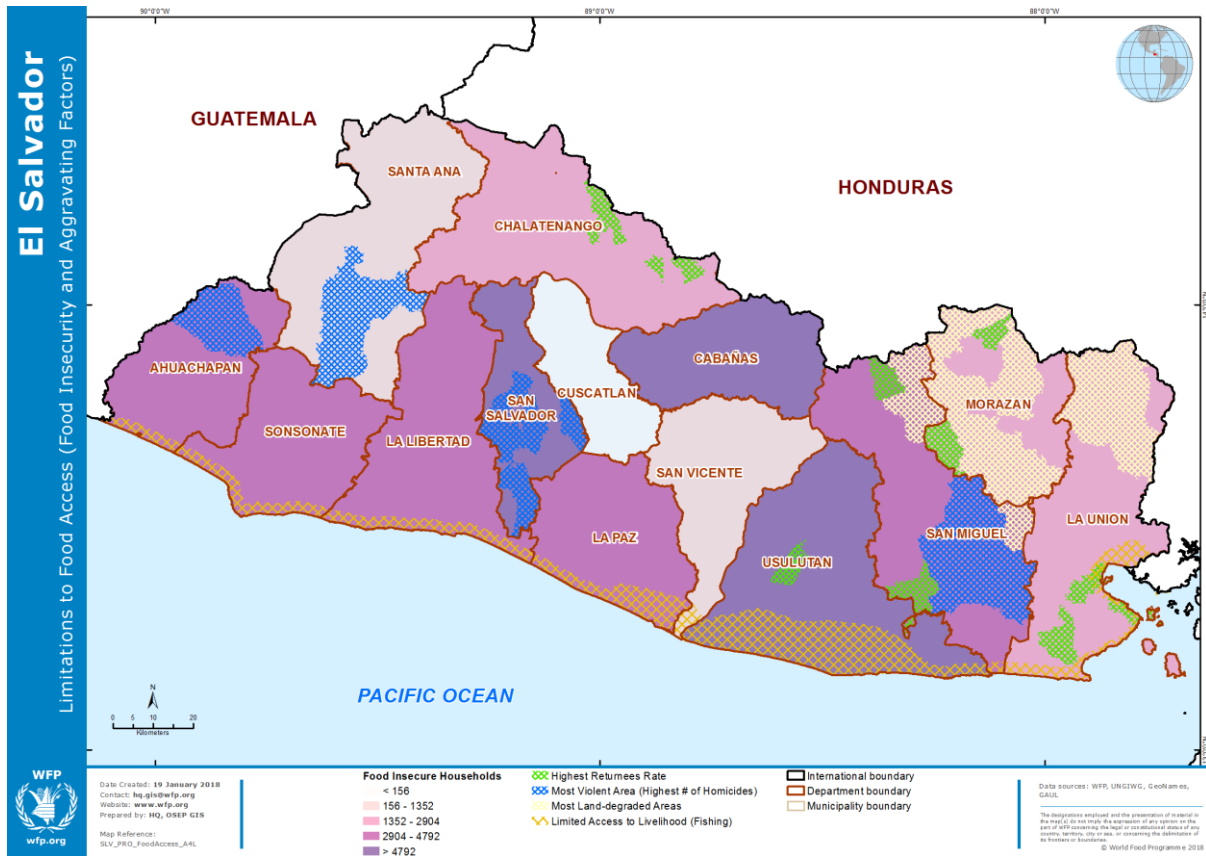
During the first year of CSP implementation, due to budgetary constraints, it was necessary to prioritize the most food-insecure populations with the highest levels of vulnerability. These constraints left the unassisted population in a critical situation. Poor diet diversity, low levels of consumption of nutritious foods, insecurity, irregular migration, environmental degradation, limited incomes and deteriorated livelihoods further exacerbate food insecurity.

El Salvador
Coverage of WFP Strategic Outcomes in 2017



El Salvador
Nutritional Situation – National Height and Weight Census 2016





Resources for results

In recent years, contributions from international development organizations have decreased, and El Salvador receives only 0.35 percent¹¹ of the world's Official Development Assistance (ODA)¹². However, as is the case in many low middle-income countries in the region, many Salvadorans continue to live in poverty, which directly affects their food and nutrition security. During the first year of CSP implementation, WFP El Salvador received contributions that covered 37 percent of its approved budget. Several of the contributions received this year were planned to be programmed over the course of CSP implementation between 2017 and 2021. Therefore, 41 percent of the funds received in 2017 were spent this year. WFP El Salvador was the country with greatest proportion of multilateral funding received out of the twelve CSP countries in 2017, with multilateral contributions making up 57 percent of the country office's allocated funds.

Due to limited funding, WFP was forced to apply prioritization measures to serve the most vulnerable populations with the highest levels of food insecurity. Because El Salvador is a small country, geographical coverage at the municipality level was not affected. However, coverage at the community level was reduced. Moreover, the number of beneficiaries assisted was reduced by 80 percent, as compared to the number of planned beneficiaries.

¹¹ World Bank, 2017.

¹² ODA: consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients.

Strategic Outcome 1, focused on social protection and nutrition, was the outcome most affected by funding gaps. Only 23 percent of its needs-based plan for 2017 was covered. Despite the limited funding available, WFP provided assistance to 38 percent of the beneficiaries participating in the national Government's Supplementary Feeding Programme. Additionally, cost-efficient measures were applied to optimize the few resources available. For example, a Trainings of Trainers (ToT) methodology was used for capacity strengthening activities to provide education on good nutrition and hygiene practices, as well as on how to use WFP's voucher. The goal of the ToT process is to effectively train educators, specifically health workers, to replicate trainings with beneficiaries. Due to budgetary constraints, malnutrition prevention efforts and social protection activities may be affected in the future.

A major funding gap affected planned activities under **Strategic Outcome 2**. To avoid reducing monitoring and technical support for farmers' organizations and cooperating partners, WFP conducted the intervention using a Training of Trainers methodology. WFP provided training to smallholder farmers from farmers' organizations with the aim of improving their production base. These farmers trained other smallholder farmers in their communities, thus expanding the intervention's coverage at a much lower cost. Moreover, activities implemented under Strategic Outcome 2 included online courses for government institutions to strengthen their capacities.

Strategic Outcome 3 exceeded the resourcing target for this year as a result of a partnership with the Government in fundraising efforts. As this Strategic Outcome's interventions take place in the eastern region, a key cost-efficient action was hiring local field staff. In addition, WFP field staff who lived in the capital moved to targeted communities. These actions ensured the continued presence of the technical team in the field, thus allowing WFP staff to spend more time with the communities and giving them the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of the situations and conditions that the populations live in.

As there were no significant rapid- or slow-onset disasters in 2017, not all of the budgeted and planned activities under **Strategic Outcome 4** were implemented nor required, and only 22 percent of planned resources were received. However, in 2017, many rural populations were still suffering from the effects of four consecutive years of drought and were in need of assistance. Of the USD 1.8 million received, 58 percent was allocated to emergency response to address emergencies caused by the lingering effects of drought, internal displacement, migration and fishing bans. The remaining 42 percent was allocated to emergency preparedness activities. For the first time, WFP El Salvador provided food assistance to returnees and to food-insecure populations affected by internal displacement caused by insecurity and violence. Since the target populations were geographically scattered, WFP's monitoring and evaluation team used remote data collection methods, which significantly reduced monitoring costs and allowed staff to quickly obtain information.

Under **Strategic Outcome 5**, WFP El Salvador prioritized providing technical assistance to government partners for the governance of food and nutrition security. In addition, advocacy and technical assistance activities have been developed by WFP staff to support the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security. This Strategic Outcome promoted South-South and Triangular Cooperation through engagement of the private sector.

Despite budgetary constraints, WFP continued to provide assistance to the most vulnerable households. To address funding challenges, WFP El Salvador developed the following strategies:

- Optimizing the use of available resources through cost-efficient measures. As mentioned previously, a Training of Trainers methodology was implemented, along with remote monitoring through cell phone calls.
- Effective targeting. The engagement of key partners in the consultation process, the use of statistics, food security assessments and innovative technologies, and the incorporation of multidimensional criteria led to efficient and effective beneficiary targeting.
- Strengthening ties and collaboration with the donor community to achieve common objectives with the Government. WFP has worked on the design of six proposals that are aligned with donors' interests. For Strategic Outcome 1, WFP submitted four proposals to fund its 2018 operations. Additionally, WFP designed one proposal for Strategic Outcome 2 with the aim of supporting the Government in expanding technical support services for smallholder farmers to improve national agricultural productivity. The main output of the proposed activity would be an application for remote technical assistance through which smallholder farmers would receive information about weather, market prices and advice for crop management through the scaling up of the Virtual Farmers' Markets programme. To fund activities under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP submitted two proposals for approval. If these proposals are approved, this Strategic Outcome would receive enough funding to cover 100 percent of the planned budget until 2020.
- Strengthening and diversifying partnerships. WFP broadened its partnerships by working with the private sector in malnutrition prevention efforts. WFP also strengthened collaboration with NGOs in implementation activities and is a partner of choice for the Government. Thanks to these strengthened partnerships, WFP was able to raise more resources to operationalize its needs-based plan.

El Salvador Financial Overview 2017

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Approved Plan	Allocated Contribution	Expenditures	Balance of Contribution
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,200	0	1,200
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,200	0	1,200
1	Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long	8. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition. 9. Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	593,951 7,329,423	777,901 1,088,935	97,503 479,776	680,399 609,159
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			7,923,374	1,866,836	577,279	1,289,557
2	The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021	1. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system 2. Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2 3. Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men Non Activity Specific	192,877 2,200,836 2,628,051 0	0 523,601 98,548 86,324	0 389,016 73,053 0	0 134,594 25,495 86,324
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,021,764	708,482	462,068	246,414
3	Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021	4. Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA 5. Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	73,476 458,200	0 0	0 0	0 0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			531,676	0	0	0
4	Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021	Non Activity Specific 6. Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change 7. Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices Non Activity Specific	0 257,879 2,830,899 0	233,645 155,133 2,424,141 622,848	0 37,055 1,080,207 0	233,645 118,078 1,343,934 622,848
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			3,088,778	3,435,766	1,117,262	2,318,505
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021	10. Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels 11. Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network	18,350 60,800	0 0	0 0	0 0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			79,150	0	0	0
Subtotal Direct Activity Costs			16,644,741	6,012,284	2,156,609	3,855,675
Adjusted DSC			401,683	338,306	233,588	104,718
Total Direct Operational Cost			17,046,424	6,350,590	2,390,197	3,960,393
ISC			1,193,250	455,988	455,988	0
Grand Total			18,239,674	6,806,578	2,846,185	3,960,393

Note: Figures presented in this table only include resources for the Country Strategic Plan and not financial information on the project(s) implemented.

Programme performance

Strategic Outcome 1 – The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021

Strategic Result 2 – No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)

In support of the Government's efforts, WFP prioritized assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by food and nutrition insecurity: pregnant and lactating women and girls aged 15-49, children aged 6-23 months, and youth aged 18-30 living in vulnerable urban settlements. A total of 8,300 beneficiaries, 60 percent of whom were women, received unconditional commodity and value vouchers in 2017. The assistance is provided until the target population is no longer eligible, that is, when women are no longer pregnant or lactating, and when children are older than 23 months. Youth received food assistance for 6 months through conditional value vouchers to training sessions.

In addition, 4,500 beneficiaries, 75 percent of whom were women, participated in capacity strengthening activities regarding healthy eating habits, nutrition and hygiene practices using the Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) approach. Moreover, 200 participants from the Ministry of Health received training on monitoring anthropometric measurements, nutrition and health.

The National Height Census IV and the National Weight Census I were used to target interventions for malnutrition prevention by the National Food and Nutrition Security Council with technical and financial support from WFP, moving from a poverty-based targeting methodology to a methodology that takes into account multidimensional poverty and the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, overweight and obesity. WFP provided assistance to 38 percent of the beneficiaries participating in the national Government's Supplementary Feeding Programme at 141 health centres nationwide and 6 Ciudad Mujer¹³ facilities. Of the beneficiaries assisted through this activity, 33 percent were pregnant and lactating women, and 67 percent children aged 6-23 months. As a result, the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who received a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) rose from 62 to 73% between 2016 and 2017. This indicator tracks the progress and improvement of key quality and quantity dimensions in children's diets.

WFP joined the Government in the implementation of the Universal Social Protection System's Poverty Eradication Strategy. Its aim is to ensure that the national strategy includes a nutrition-sensitive approach and ultimately has an impact on economic and social development from early childhood onward. To this end, WFP and the Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Presidency developed an integrated intervention model, combining the Poverty Eradication Strategy's Entry-

¹³ 'Ciudad Mujer' is a programme of the Government led by the Secretariat of Social Inclusion, which provides integral care to women through specialized services, with the aim of improving their quality of life.

Support Programme and the Government's National Supplementary Feeding Programme supported by WFP.

As part of the integrated intervention model, WFP collaborated with the Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Presidency to develop a digital monitoring tool with the aim of reducing the existing gap in monitoring the impact of social programmes implemented by the Government. Known as *Monitoreo Activo de Protección Social* (MAPS, Active Monitoring of Social Programmes), the tool captures the activities of programme participants, measures impact indicators and facilitates data transfer. It will be implemented in 2018 and is estimated to potentially reduce annual programme costs by 17 percent. MAPS will facilitate the exchange of key information among institutions throughout the decision-making process. The tool fosters an adaptive programming approach, which ultimately contributes to progress towards the SDGs.

The leadership of the Government has been critical factor in achieving the successes and results obtained thus far. A technical committee was established with senior government representatives during the design and validation phases of the integrated intervention model. The model is sustainable, as it is based on the Government's Social Protection and Inclusion Policy, and can be scaled up to cover additional intervention areas and beneficiaries in the future.

In partnership with the Ministry of Health, WFP optimized the programme's supply chain design, including the distribution modality, and developed a new system of targeting for the national Government's Supplementary Feeding Programme, ultimately making it more cost-efficient. The programme improvements have ensured the availability of specialized nutritious food (SNF), specifically Super Cereal Plus¹⁴, thanks to a market-based approach with the private sector, which is complemented with a voucher that facilitates the distribution process. This has led to a reduction in the distances between distribution centres and an increase the hours of service, thus improving access to and demand for the products and promoting participants' safety and protection. Additionally, as a result of joint efforts with the private sector, a nationwide chain of supermarkets is now offering specialized nutritious foods to complement a healthy diet for the general public.

Another important achievement in 2017 was the national "Feeding their Future" campaign (#Alimentemossufuturo or #Feedingtheirfuture), implemented over the course of four months. The campaign emphasized the importance of the first thousand days of life. This message aimed to raise awareness amongst Salvadorans regarding the importance of providing children with nutritious foods, including specialized nutritious foods with micronutrients, during the first days of life. The campaign was implemented through an alliance with private-sector companies and the support of media partners, including a marketing agency, two national newspapers, radio, television and street advertising. The initiative included merchandising at supermarkets and e-marketing efforts. This campaign also raised enough funds to purchase 294,000 rations of Super Cereal Plus for 2018, allowing WFP to continue its efforts to support the Government's Supplementary Feeding Programme. Beneficiaries will be able to purchase the product with WFP's commodity voucher.

¹⁴ Super Cereal Plus is a WFP's original mixture of cereals and other ingredients that have been milled, blended, pre-cooked and fortified with vitamins and minerals.

In response to the needs outlined in the Safe El Salvador Plan¹⁵ and the Strategy for the Monitoring and the Reinsertion of Returnees, WFP adapted and diversified its line of work to incorporate food assistance programmes for youth that face protection challenges due to its vulnerability for living in unsafe urban territories or for been returnees. For the first time, WFP El Salvador began to assist at-risk youth from urban settlements and returnees with support from the public and private sectors.

In coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, local governments, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Francisco Gavidia University, two training, employment and youth empowerment programmes were established: Conectarte and Gastromotiva. The funds received in 2017 were used to incorporate 37 youth (20 men and 17 women) into the urban-art programme and 30 youth (15 men and 15 women) into the gastronomy programme. Through Conectarte, youth from five communities participated in asset creation and rehabilitation activities. Through Gastromotiva, a network of allied companies was established in the private food sector, allowing all participants to do internships. After completing the programme, 30 percent of participants were hired by companies who were part of the private sector network set up for the programme. Based on the results obtained this year, the Government of El Salvador plans to scale up the programme at the national level.

Strategic Outcome 2 – Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021

Strategic Result 3 – Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)

In 2017, WFP strengthened smallholder farmers' linkages to markets and sought to help them become more competitive in order to make progress towards SDG 2.3, "Double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers." One of the main outcomes achieved was enabling smallholder farmers' organizations (FOs) to commercialize their staple grains (maize and beans) in formal markets, allowing them to deliver 3,219 metric tons, or the equivalent of USD 1.5 million in sales. This volume was provided by seven FOs (five located in the western zone, one in the paracentral zone and one in the eastern zone), with a membership of around 3,900 smallholder farmers, 34 percent of whom were women. WFP's mediation role in linking these FOs with large private buyers was decisive in achieving these results. WFP set up meetings between FOs and private buyers, which allowed them to establish win-win businesses opportunities.

Capacity strengthening also contributed to the results achieved in 2017. Sixteen farmers' organizations received technical assistance in business administration, management, marketing, and quality and food safety, giving them the opportunity to compete in government tenders. As a result, three contracts were awarded that resulted in the sale of 293 metric tons of food, equivalent to USD 320,000. In addition, WFP strengthened the competitiveness of the organization's production base, which had been affected by droughts, lack of resources and

¹⁵The Safe El Salvador Plan defines priority urgent actions in matters of justice, citizen security and coexistence among State institutions, local governments, churches, the media, the private sector, political parties, and members of civil society and the international community.

technical assistance for the past four years. This was achieved through 76 training sessions in sowing and fertilization processes provided to 1,080 producers, 38 percent of whom were women. The trainings provided information regarding how to increase productivity through higher planting densities and the proper use of fertilizers.

During the design of the CSP, a conscious effort was made to ensure that activities and strategic outcomes were well-integrated and thus supportive of a holistic, systems-strengthening approach. As a result, 250 subsistence farmers and beneficiaries of WFP's resilience and adaptation to climate change programmes (SO3) were linked to markets (SO2), supporting them in the commercialization of vegetables in local markets in the departments of Usulután and Morazán. WFP contributed to the diversification of livelihoods and increased the incomes of smallholder farmers by an average of USD 200.

Activities coordinated with government counterparts through the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock is a step in the right direction to achieve sustainable outcomes. WFP strengthened the capacities of 22 of its members to support the development of farmers' organizations through courses offered by prestigious institutions at the national level in finance, accounting, administration, project management and entrepreneurship. In addition, cooperatives and associations established strategic alliances for the implementation of the Knowledge Centres model. This model promotes the producer-to-producer teaching methodology, promoting the empowerment of farmers' associations in their self-management process. Moreover, this model allowed WFP to be cost-efficient and protect its beneficiaries by bringing training activities closer to their communities, making it unnecessary for beneficiaries to go to other areas to attend trainings.

One of the main challenges under this Strategic Outcome was promoting the diversification of crops to include nutritious foods, which is part of WFP's nutrition-sensitive strategy. To address this challenge, negotiations were initiated with the National Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Technology within the framework of the HarvestPlus initiative. This initiative seeks to reduce hidden hunger and provide micronutrients through the consumption of basic foods, using a novel process called crop bio-fortification. To achieve these goals, a pilot programme designed to promote the production of bio-fortified maize with tryptophan and lysine was implemented with the participation of twelve farmers. The farmers cultivated an average of 0.35 hectares of land to produce foods for household consumption.

Strategic Outcome 3 – Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021

Strategic Result 4 – Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)

According to the 2016 Emergency Food Security Assessment, 42,800 smallholder farmers were experiencing food insecurity as a consequence of four consecutive years of drought. Both Strategic Outcome 3 and 4 targeted populations affected by this drought.

WFP carried out resilience building activities with the aim of promoting adaptation to climate change with 2,650 smallholder farmer households, or a total of 13,250 beneficiaries, 53 percent of whom were women. In 2017, 5,750 beneficiaries received conditional cash-based transfers (CBT), 54 percent of whom were women.

In conjunction with government partners, the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Government and Territorial Development, and other partners such as the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, WFP developed resilience building activities in 107 communities, located in 16 of the 25 municipalities that make up the dry corridor in the departments of Morazán, San Miguel and Usulután. In addition, strong relationships have been built with partners to adopt, prioritize and strengthen resilience actions in their territories. Partners include: 79 community-based organizations and community support committees, 16 local governments, 3 departmental governments, Community Water Boards and NGOs.

Through these activities, beneficiaries strengthened their capacities to adapt to climate change, including smallholder farmers and their families, through the exchange of knowledge, the adoption of better agricultural practices that are more resilient to climate change and the construction or rehabilitation of productive assets. To achieve these results, 4,216 people, 53 percent of whom were women, actively participated in 142 training sessions on soil and water conservation and adaptation to climate change practices.

With the expertise and knowledge gained and WFP's support, beneficiary families established 12 nurseries in which 151,000 native species forest trees were produced. These trees were planted on 497 hectares located in water recharge and buffer zones in four natural reserve areas managed by the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources. Additionally, to contribute to the resilience of smallholder farmers, 900 agroforestry systems were established, and 100 drip irrigation systems operated by gravity were installed, enabling the production of food during the dry season. As a result, families will have a new productive diversification option, are more able to diversify their diets and have additional sources of income.

Regarding environmental degradation prevention, 172.5 hectares of hillside land were rehabilitated through soil conservation activities. In addition, 69 kilometres of live fences and stone bunds were constructed, as well as ditches with water infiltration pits. The ditches have the potential to filter 124,200 cubic meters of water into the soil based on an average national rainfall of 1,800 millimetres per year. This will reduce the vulnerability of crops to the effects of drought and erosion and contribute to water filtration into the water tables.

WFP contributed to diversifying households' diets and increasing their consumption of nutritious foods such as vegetables, fruits and meats, which many Salvadoran households do not consume due to difficulties in accessing these foods. After participating in asset creation activities and trainings sessions on healthy eating habits, nutritious foods and good feeding practices, beneficiaries received cash and value vouchers to purchase food.

CBTs were used to increase food access, while capacity strengthening activities sought to improve food utilization.

Food production, dietary diversification and crop diversification activities with smallholder farmers were implemented jointly by WFP and the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture. Technical assistance was provided to 229 smallholder farmers to grow vegetables for two production cycles on 5.9 hectares. Families harvested the food they produced for their own consumption and increased their incomes by an average of USD 200¹⁶. Surplus was sold at local markets.

Through reforestation and soil and water conservation activities, communities have laid firm foundations to begin reaping benefits from ecosystem services in the short and medium term by having access to quality water for consumption from the water tables, increasing soil fertility, diversifying their diets and increasing their incomes from vegetable and fruit production. All these factors contribute to improving the food security of smallholder farmers and their households.

Community assets were enhanced through tripartite investments with the engagement of local governments, communities and WFP. Eleven communities located north of the municipality of Jiquilisco have experienced access and security issues due to the lack of a reliable and safe bridge over the Roldán River. Approximately 2,200 people have to ride in vehicles for one hour to reach the main road and to access markets and services. To improve this situation, a bridge is being built to mitigate these issues, which are especially acute during the rainy season. Through the bridge, communities will be able to access markets and services quickly and safely, saving time and reducing costs for community residents. In addition, it will help 275 WFP beneficiary families to sell their produce safely and efficiently, improving their food security through the diversification of their livelihoods.

Additionally, WFP invested in the construction of a community composting plant in the municipality of Joateca in Morazán Department. It is estimated that 161 families will produce 327 tons of organic fertilizer per year in this plant, reducing expenditures on chemical fertilizers and easing the transition to organic production. The plant has the potential to generate additional income from the sale of organic fertilizers under an agreement signed with the local government.

Strategic Outcome 4 – Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long

Strategic Result 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)

According to the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) 2016 (see Country context and response of the Government section), El Salvador experienced a rise in the number of people living in food insecurity, from 35,740 to 42,840 households compared to 2015. Despite the absence of rapid- and slow-onset disasters, multiple factors have contributed to food insecurity, mainly the lingering effects of drought and social phenomena. Increased violence in the form of threats, robberies, extortion and harassment, along with a high homicide rate, has resulted in internal displacement, leading to the loss of livelihoods and access to incomes. Moreover, violence and the lack of employment opportunities have led to irregular migration. After migrants return to El

¹⁶ This result is also mentioned above in Strategic Outcome 2 due to the integrated work between SO2 and SO3.

Salvador, they often find themselves in highly vulnerable situations. In response to this situation, WFP invested USD 1.87 million to support the Government in two strategic actions in 2017: food assistance for the most vulnerable families and capacity strengthening for government institutions linked to emergency preparedness and response.

The positive results achieved by WFP in disaster preparedness and response in previous years has created an environment of trust and credibility with the Government and has facilitated strengthened relationships, mainly with the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Development, which recognises WFP as a partner of choice. As a result, the ministry went from being an information validation body to a decision maker and a key response cooperating partner, gaining knowledge and experience to respond efficiently, effectively and quickly in emergency situations. In addition, it was possible to include government partners such as the Salvadoran Institute for Children and Adolescents and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the first time. WFP was also able to complement efforts with the Social Investment Fund for Local Development to respond to new social phenomena that cause food insecurity.

A total of 17,010 beneficiaries (51 percent women and 49 percent men) including returnees, internally displaced people, people affected by fishing bans, and/or people affected by droughts received conditional and unconditional food assistance through cash and value vouchers for a period of three months. Through these interventions, beneficiaries increased their dietary diversity score by 21 percent on average. In addition, beneficiaries' livelihoods affected by drought were rehabilitated through asset creation activities, primarily water and soil conservation activities and family gardens. Moreover, agriculture and livestock entrepreneurship opportunities for returnees were supported. This was a Government initiative that was complemented by WFP with the aim of improving the intervention with inputs and food assistance.

Of all CBT beneficiaries, 1,183 individuals, 65 percent of whom were women, were trained by WFP staff in healthy food and nutrition habits, family economics, and water and sanitation practices. Capacity strengthening activities contributed to improved knowledge in the selection of nutritious and inexpensive foods, food sanitation and hygiene practices and healthy cooking. In addition, these participants received training and technical assistance from the global NGO "Ayuda en Acción" for asset creation activities.

To improve food security monitoring at the national level, WFP supported the Government in updating the sampling framework of national agricultural and livestock survey. With this tool, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock collects food security data, ensuring statistical representation for evidence-based, reliable data aimed at decision makers for food security strategies and programmes. This is part of WFP's capacity strengthening support for institutional effectiveness and accountability.

One of the pathways WFP utilizes to support capacity strengthening is through support for the development of national policies and legislation related to food security and nutrition. To foster national coordination mechanisms in the area of emergency preparedness, WFP supported the Government in updating the National Civil Protection, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan, which is currently under final review and pending approval by the Government. This plan is the

General Civil Protection Law's operational instrument, making it the main national tool in terms of emergency response. It integrates all of the institutions that participate in response activities in any type of emergency, focusing on saving lives, reducing risk factors and promoting the continuity of basic services.

Finally, WFP contributed to the design of four of the nine National Contingency Plans established in the National Civil Protection Plan. The National Earthquake Contingency Plan designed in 2012 was updated, and the first National Tsunami Contingency Plan was formulated. In addition, the National Drought Contingency Plan and the National Contingency Plan for Volcanic Eruptions are currently being drafted. To develop these instruments, WFP planned and organized the consultation processes for their formulation and design. This process brought together more than 800 men and women from various levels of the civil protection structure, including technical experts, heads of local and regional government institutions and representatives from the technical and sectoral commissions engaged in the response mechanisms.

Strategic Outcome 5 – National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021

Strategic Result 5 – Developing countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)

Activities implemented under Strategic Outcome 5 seek to support governance in food and nutrition security, which includes the participation of the private sector, and to strengthen good practices in social protection and emergency response through South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP supports the enabling environment by providing support to policies and legislation and through the establishment and/or strengthening of strategic international and national partnerships. WFP's closest Government partners are the National Food and Nutrition Security Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.









WFP's initial goal was to create an alliance between the Government and the private sector through the establishment of a nutrition-sensitive private sector network. For this purpose, the SUN Business Network (SNB)¹⁷ strategy was designed and completed, which identifies actions that the private sector can implement in support of the food and nutrition security programmes implemented by the Government.

Additionally, technical support was provided to the Government to update the National Food Security and Nutrition Policy, ensuring the integration of relevant contextual aspects, particularly issues related to the impact of emergencies and migration on the most vulnerable populations. An additional accomplishment for the year was the approval of an agreement for South-South

¹⁷ The SBN aims to reduce malnutrition in all its forms through mobilising businesses to invest and innovate in responsible and sustainable actions and operations. It is convened by the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and WFP and further supported by an Advisory Group comprised of senior business leaders.

cooperation aimed at strengthening food and nutrition security through the Universal Social Protection System by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

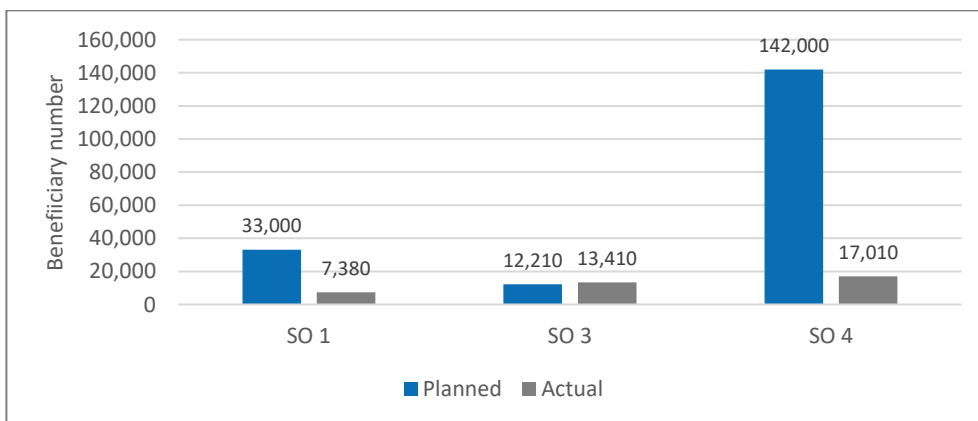
 **2017 Country Beneficiaries by Age Group**

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total	Gender ratio
Children (under 5 years)	3,759	3,732	7,491	 50%  50%
Children (5-18 years)	5,228	5,386	10,614	 49%  51%
Adults (18 years plus)	8,610	11,085	19,695	 44%  56%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	17,597	20,203	37,800	 47%  53%

 **2017 Country Beneficiaries by Category**

Beneficiaries	Total
Residents	37,800
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	37,800

 **2017 Beneficiaries by Strategic Outcome***



*This data only includes Tier 1 beneficiaries who received cash-based transfers. SO2 activities focused on providing support to farmers' organizations, and SO5 activities sought to strengthen government capacities.

Cross-cutting commitments

Progress towards gender equality

Both WFP staff and cooperating partners recognize the important role gender plays in food and nutrition security. In 2017, WFP focused its efforts on strengthening capacities related to gender equality among its partners in the Government, NGOs and leaders in the communities where WFP implements interventions in order to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls among beneficiaries.

Activities implemented in 2017 under Strategic Outcome 1 included programmes that targeted youth. As part of these programmes, 40 men and 29 women attended workshops lasting a total of 60 hours. The workshops focused on topics such as gender-based violence prevention, sexual and reproductive health and new masculinities. Cooperating partners also participated in these workshops and increased their impact by replicating them with partner staff.



Credit: WFP/Claudia Sáenz
Caption: Good feeding practices and healthy cooking workshop. Usulután Department. July 18, 2017

To implement nutrition-sensitive activities, WFP has the support of the Ministry of Health's community health promoters. The health promoters work as Ministry's health referral system at the community level and are in charge of continually monitoring the number and condition of children and pregnant and lactating women. They also monitor family and community health conditions. Additionally, the health promoters are responsible for strengthening health-related capacities among the communities. Promoters conduct trainings focused mainly on environmental issues, including water use, sanitation and hygiene. As a result, the health promoters are key public figures in community development.

Building on this network of community leaders, WFP conducted workshops on good feeding practices and cooking for health promoters (most of whom were men) with an emphasis on men's roles in the home in contributing to gender-transformative programmes. Promoters replicated training sessions in the communities, where WFP promotes the participation of men in household tasks. The success of these workshops is based on the health promoters' important role in transforming men's conventional roles within their communities and families. However, the workshops did not have the desired percentage of male participants in the community, primarily because breaking the paradigm of conventional roles of men and women is a challenge that requires continuous effort. WFP and its partners will continue working together to break this paradigm in 2018.

In emergency response activities, WFP and the Civil Protection Division conducted trainings to raise awareness among women, men and youth and encourage them to become active participants in emergency preparedness committees in their communities and municipalities and in local and departmental governments of targeted departments, prioritized by their level of climatic and geographic vulnerability, in the eastern zone of the country. Men still hold 70 percent of leadership positions in these civil protection committees. WFP and the Civil Protection Division have agreed to continue working to reduce this gap in 2018 by identifying women with leadership abilities and by working to build their confidence and empower them, thus promoting the equal participation of men and women in the committees.

Finally, the educational component aimed at men, women and youth was fundamental in achieving positive results in food security and nutrition. WFP conducts trainings on the family economy, good feeding practices and healthy cooking in all its resilience strengthening and emergency response programmes. After participating in these workshops, 69 percent of participating households reported that both women and men made joint decisions on the administration of purchased foods, participation in asset creation and capacity strengthening activities. The results in terms of resilience, nutrition and emergency response in the communities become more deeply-rooted and sustainable when the perceptions of women and men are incorporated into the programme's needs analysis and implementation.

Protection

El Salvador's high level of insecurity means that beneficiaries, partner institution staff, and WFP staff are exposed to risks while working in communities. Generally, these same communities in rural and urban areas are also the place where criminal gang members live and commit their crimes. This situation has led WFP to undertake strategic prevention measures in order to ensure the protection of participating families during each stage of an intervention.

As part of its prevention measure strategy, WFP defined a series of steps to avoid any type of incident. First, WFP used the violence map updated by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) as the first filter to understand the violence context in targeted communities. Additionally, UNDSS and WFP ensure that a security assessment is conducted 24 hours prior to any mission to the communities. UNDSS monitors the security situation in rural and urban areas of the country on a daily basis. Violence in the form of harassment, robberies, threats and extortion is currently increasing, and therefore fighting among gangs and the National Civil Police poses a security threat during each intervention.

Secondly, as part of WFP's Accountability to Affected Populations and the Protection strategy, WFP made initial contact with the communities through consultation with its partners, local governments and non-governmental organizations with presence in the area, creating direct communication channels with the leaders of the communities where interventions were to take place. Next, WFP staff held a public consultation and invited all community residents to attend. At the consultation, WFP clearly explained the objectives, content, stages and duration of its programmes and described coordination arrangements with local governments and cooperating partners. This strategy is key in preventing potential protection issues, as it helps to create an

environment of trust and also establishes a communication channel, allowing WFP implement programmes more safely in the communities.

Third, WFP included planning activities to mitigate the risk of violence during implementation. Groups of local actors such as leaders, women's groups, and youth were involved in making crucial decisions about the activities to be carried out, training venues, sales points, meeting dates and data collection methods for monitoring. The needs analysis workshops included a mapping of the roads in the community and between communities where opposing gangs could prevent beneficiaries from reaching the places where assets were developed, training sessions were held, or sales points were located. In some cases, WFP staff visited communities only when a representative from partner organizations was present and rode in vehicles with logos from the local NGO.

A risk analysis was conducted in municipalities with high rates of violence and extortion by gang members to determine the best food assistance modality to be used in accordance with local contexts. For instance, in the municipality of Gualococti in Morazán Department, 160 beneficiaries received food assistance through cash-based transfers. In consultation with the local authorities, WFP staff hired a retailer who brought services to the municipality's town hall of the municipality, allowing beneficiaries to redeem their vouchers at a walking distance of only ten minutes. This action prevented beneficiaries from being exposed to risks, which in turn protected the most vulnerable populations (pregnant or lactating women, the elderly and children), reduced transport costs for beneficiaries, and also boosted the local economy.

In addition, WFP performed a consultation with 990 beneficiary households affected by droughts who reside in municipalities with high rates of extortion. None of the beneficiary households reported any type of security incident, including extortion, since the population decided to receive food assistance through vouchers. Moreover, WFP's programme monitoring facilitated the development of effective mitigation measures against threats identified by the beneficiaries. In the municipality of Tecapán in Usulután Department, 160 beneficiaries received cash as food assistance. In the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), beneficiaries reported that they did not feel safe at the sales point due to territorial disputes between gangs. As a result, WFP acted quickly to mitigate the risk by relocating the sales point. In addition, at the request of several communities, WFP's team took another prevention measure and made the decision to no longer wear official WFP blue shirts, as they could be confused with police uniforms, which posed an imminent risk to the participants and their families in the communities. In El Salvador, police officers are targeted by gangs.

The sum of these actions allowed WFP to safely implement its programmes, and the percentage of insecurity cases reported in WFP's interventions was reduced to almost zero percent in spite of high insecurity levels. However, it is important to note that data may be biased due to protection risks that are beyond WFP's control and due to beneficiaries' reluctance to divulge personal experiences and sensitive information.

Accountability to affected populations

WFP used the Community-Based Participatory Planning methodology in communities where resilience building programmes were implemented. This methodology identifies needs and prioritizes community assets. One of the strongest points of this methodology is the engagement of community men and women, youth and community leadership who have effectively identified high-priority community assets such as the construction of bridges, compost pits developments, the construction of irrigation systems, family gardens and reforestation activities. These consultations empowered beneficiaries and ensured the sustainability of the assets that were constructed.

Another innovative achievement was the organization of accountability meetings at the end of the year under Strategic Outcome 3 (Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change). Assemblies were held in each of the municipalities, and community residents (including non-beneficiaries), local actors and municipal staff participated. WFP staff consolidated the achievements and investments made in 2017 and proposed the 2018 plan in front of an audience interested in learning about the benefits of the assets created in other communities. This activity ensured that everyone received a comprehensive overview of WFP's programmes.

In all of WFP El Salvador's programmes, the Accountability to Affected Populations mechanisms were conducted during face-to-face meetings with beneficiaries, either through WFP staff or partners. As mentioned previously, after the public consultation was held with community members, an informational assembly with targeted beneficiaries mapped the needs of women, men, boys and girls, which enabled an adaptive programming approach. Additionally, in these informational assemblies, people were informed about 1) who WFP and its partners are, and their mandates, 2) programme objectives and key activities, 3) who will receive assistance and the targeting criteria, and 4) who to contact for more information and where to complain or provide feedback. Once the programmes were started, WFP El Salvador used community meetings, community leaders, programme committees and print media to communicate with beneficiaries. In the future, WFP El Salvador is committed to holding an informational assembly at the end of the programme with beneficiaries and partners to receive feedback on the results achieved. So far, this has been conducted only in meetings with WFP's partners.

The implementation of effective complaint and feedback mechanisms was also a challenge. It was expected that these mechanisms would help collect key information such as questions, complaints, and suggestions from beneficiaries to make programme adjustments to improve beneficiaries' wellbeing and to achieve the planned outcomes. In 2017, it was evident that in most cases, beneficiaries did not use the established mechanisms, which limited WFP's ability to take corrective action in a timely manner, particularly those related to food assistance and asset creating activities. Although this did not have a negative effect on achievements, it did reduce the effectiveness and timeliness of the response provided. For example, suggestion boxes did not have effective results, as most of the feedback received from the beneficiaries was to express gratitude to WFP and its partners. So far, feedback and complaints have been obtained through

consultations, questionnaires and focus groups, which are planned and organized according to WFP's operating standards on Accountability to Affected Populations, and through the programme committees established in each community where WFP is present.

WFP El Salvador plans to invest in a mechanism that effectively serves all its beneficiaries, regardless of the strategic line of intervention in the communities. Tools such as social networks, hotlines and remote monitoring using text messages are currently being evaluated.

Difference we make – story of Agustin

Limited employment opportunities and income sources made it difficult for 28-year-old Agustin to feed and care for his wife and one-year old baby daughter. Agustin lives in the rural community of El Sunzal in La Libertad department, on the western coast of El Salvador. Of the department's 18,000 young women and men aged 18-29, 36 percent live in rural areas and 32 percent live in poverty. The majority of people living in La Libertad only attend school until the fourth grade. To address these challenges and improve his living situation, Agustin decided to illegally migrate to the United States, a decision that took him away from his family and left him with a large debt. Agustin never made it to the United States. He was detained in northern Mexico and returned to El Salvador.

In 2017, WFP, government institutions and private partners began implementing activities to address protection concerns affecting urban youth and young returnees specifically. Together they launched *Gastromotiva*, a technical culinary training programme for young women and men.



Credit: WFP/Isabella Bianchi
Caption: Italian cooking class at Francisco Gavidia University in El Salvador. October 12, 2017

Through this programme, participants gained employment experience and were able to access employment opportunities in the tourism and hospitality sector as future cooks.

Encouraged by staff, Agustin joined the programme, hoping that Gastromotiva would help boost his family's income, improve food security and help him to secure better living conditions. After attending Gastromotiva's technical culinary training sessions, he participated in the programme's employment fair and was offered a job as a chef's assistant at a local Italian bistro. Agustin has been working as a fresh pasta maker for over two months and has been earning a decent wage, as well as social security and pension benefits. He now has a decent livelihood and the dignity that comes with it.

Agustin is one of 30 young returnees who have benefited from this WFP-supported programme to improve the food security and protection of socially vulnerable youth from El Salvador by improving employment opportunities, incomes and empowerment through gastronomy. In 2017, the programme trained 30 youth for employment and introduced all of them to the job market through partnerships with the private sector. For some participants, this is their first job experience and their first opportunity to provide for their families.

Based on the success of the programme in reinserting and empowering young returnees, the Government of El Salvador has pledged to scale up this programme at the national level. In addition to Gastromotiva, WFP joined efforts with other government institutions to implement cash-based transfers with a food assistance focus for 195 migrant returnees and 33 internally displaced families. As immigration controls and policies are reinforced in the United States, and internal violence persists, the number of food insecure families will most likely increase in the coming year. Therefore, immediate assistance and new opportunities for these families will be needed.

Management performance and value for money

There are two important good practices for WFP El Salvador in terms of value for money. First, WFP provided food assistance to returnees and to populations displaced by violence in the interior of the country. Since these families are scattered throughout El Salvador, WFP would have to invest a large amount of resources to assist each of these families in their respective communities. To overcome this challenge, a delivery service was coordinated with more than 17 retailers throughout the eastern region of the country, allowing beneficiaries to decide where to redeem their voucher and to choose a retailer according to their own safety analysis and transportation costs. In addition, the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit used remote monitoring through cell phone calls to determine the level of satisfaction of participating families with the service providers of their choice, the quality of the products, and the security level. The interviews were conducted both men and women heads of households equally. Monitoring costs were reduced by 84 percent compared to face-to-face interviews. Fewer people were needed for the activity, and the average number of surveys conducted per day rose from 10 to 30. Beneficiaries showed a high level of

trust and well-being when answering by telephone and knowing that WFP was protecting their identities.

Secondly, through the implementation of Knowledge Centres, it was possible to implement programmes' capacity strengthening components aimed at members of the farmers' associations using a cost-benefit approach. Knowledge Centres were able to cover a greater number of farmers in each training workshop and reduced service contracting costs for workshops by 60 percent. This was achieved through bilateral agreements between WFP and the farmers' associations, enabling the associations to administer the funds to set up and operate these centres. The knowledge acquired by the associations made it possible to negotiate lower costs for the services required for the workshops. This in turn strengthened the associations' financial and administrative skills, empowering them in self-management and capacity strengthening processes.

WFP understands that working in an integrated manner facilitates efficient SDG progress and achievement. The timely participation of the support units in the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan was one of the key factors that contributed to reaching goals in 2017. Providing services efficiently to programme units facilitated WFP's ability to target and assist the most vulnerable food-insecure populations. Ensuring the availability of service providers that are able to meet the desired operational quality requirements not only optimizes operational efficiency, but also minimizes security risks for beneficiaries. Moreover, the monitoring and evaluation team provided timely information on the implementation of activities to decision makers, which enabled the country office to reach the goals set this year. Therefore, the provision of quality, relevant and timely information was crucial during the first year of CSP implementation.

The Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit (VAM) focused its work on strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to generate information by supporting them in updating the agricultural statistical sampling frame so that it can gather more precise statistics on affected populations in rural El Salvador at the national level. This facilitated more efficient targeting for emergency response programmes, nutrition and resilience activities, and associations and markets for smallholder farmers. In addition, collaborative efforts carried out by the Government, NGOs and community leaders were promoted to better understand the livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations by updating livelihood maps at the national level, along with the exploration of food insecurity in urban environments characterized by vulnerability and violence. By 2018, the data generated by VAM will expand knowledge of the range of the population experiencing food insecurity by including non-traditional livelihoods and urban communities affected by social phenomena.

The cash-based transfers unit faced the challenge of improving database management for transfer beneficiaries, increasing the coverage of retailers for transfer delivery, and unifying criteria among Strategic Outcomes for the selection of the transfer modality. To overcome these challenges, WFP implemented the following measures. First, a CBT Working Group was created so that the managers could explain their needs with respect to CBT implementation. Second, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management system (SCOPE) was implemented to register beneficiaries

in all interventions. To this end, a workshop on the use of the SCOPE was held, with the participation of the teams from all programmatic units. This platform was taught by WFP specialists from the Regional Bureau in Panama. In addition, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was established for the registration of beneficiaries according to SCOPE standards, as well

as for the selection of different types of transfers, taking into consideration the coverage of retailers and beneficiary preferences. And third, planning and feedback meetings on the transfer process were held with retailers, which improved service quality and their capacity to respond to WFP's requirements. As a result, 100 percent of WFP El Salvador's food assistance in 2017 was provided through cash-based transfers.

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit had to overcome the challenge of transitioning from a project-based approach to a more integrated approach as part of the transition to the Country Strategic Plan. To address this challenge, specific workshops focused on each Strategic Outcome were held to strengthen the unit's capacities in the Integrated Road Map (IRM)¹⁸, CSP and M&E topics such as data analysis and use. These workshops had a positive effect on the understanding of how the country office contributes to CSP achievement and to the SDGs. Additionally, knowledge related to outcomes indicators, such as food security, nutrition, resilience, and cross-cutting indicators related to gender, accountability and protection, was improved. This directly helped WFP staff to gain a comprehensive understanding of the main results and findings. As a result, the unit was able to focus the content of reports on analysis and decision-making, ultimately leading to corrective actions that improved programme implementation.

Risk management

Risk Register Summary 2017		
Main risks	Risk category	Risk level at the end of the year
Natural disasters and meteorological phenomena	Contextual	Medium
Insecurity	Contextual	High
Limited funding	Institutional	High
Political polarization and policy discontinuity	Contextual	High

Risk: 1. El Salvador is exposed to natural disasters and meteorological phenomena.

In 2017, El Salvador did not experience any rapid- or slow-onset disasters in 2017, which allowed WFP to focus efforts on the implementation of emergency preparedness. WFP provided technical assistance to government institutions on the development of contingency plans, simulations and the formation of community emergency response teams (e.g. community firefighters). In addition,

¹⁸ The IRM aligns WFP's strategy, programme structure, financial management and planning, monitoring and reporting mechanisms to help achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It was approved by WFP Executive Board on November 2016. To find out more visit newgo.wfp.org

the Emergency Preparedness and Response Package (EPRP) was updated, with the aim of being internally prepared for any emergency.

Risk: 2. Insecurity in the country does not allow access to some areas.

Insecurity in El Salvador continues to be a major risk for WFP operations. To mitigate this risk, the country office reviewed its internal security protocols and improved its food assistance process. Remote information collection techniques also allowed WFP to continue to monitor the food security situation in insecure areas, drawing upon existing partner knowledge and local presence. WFP continues to monitor risks and threats in these areas.

Risk: 3. Based on trends in Official Development Assistance, there is a substantial risk that funding will fall short of needs.

As a low middle-income country, El Salvador has greater difficulty in fundraising compared to the least developed countries. Moreover, WFP El Salvador has a smaller operation compared to other global operations. Therefore, fundraising is an ongoing challenge for the country office. To address these challenges, fundraising strategies were designed, including reaching out to a wider range of funding sources and donors and engaging with the private sector in advocacy efforts for food security and nutrition.

Risk: 4. Political polarization and policy discontinuity.

El Salvador will hold elections in March 2018 for Congress and local governments. The greatest risk is related to local governments, as they are the WFP's closest local partners. If there is a change in the political parties leading local governments, the work of the WFP could be modified. With this context in mind, WFP signed long-term agreements with government institutions to ensure the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan. In addition, strategies were implemented to strengthen coordination with central and local governments, along with community leaders.

2017 Project Implementation

Due to the transition from a project-based approach to CSP implementation, the Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200490 became part of Strategic Outcome 4 (Emergency and Preparedness Response), and Development Project (DEV) 200932 now is part of Strategic Outcome 3 (Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation).

Due to the lack of rapid- and slow-onset disasters in 2017, PRRO 200490 reached only 16 percent of planned beneficiaries and targeted its assistance on populations affected by recent droughts. This had an effect on the outputs achieved. The number of assets created exceeded the targets, as the majority of beneficiaries received conditional transfers, whereas planned beneficiaries for rapid-onset disasters would have received unconditional transfers.

In 2017, as part of PRRO 200490, WFP decided to conduct an operational study on the impact of multipurpose cash transfers in El Salvador. It was the first time WFP used multipurpose cash

transfers in the country. Therefore, it was important to produce empirical evidence regarding how this type of transfer works in the context of El Salvador. The study compared the impact of regular cash-based transfers and multipurpose cash¹⁹. The intervention started in December 2016 and ended in March 2017. A total of 960 households were assisted (67 percent of which were headed by women), reaching 4,800 direct beneficiaries in the eastern region of the country.

The intervention conducted under the study achieved four main results. First, effective targeting was achieved through the engagement of key actors, such as government and NGOs. Second, the intervention was thoroughly analysed using existing data and machine learning technology. Third, by contextualizing coping strategies, WFP was able to collect more accurate data from the food security indicators, facilitating more precise data analysis. Fourth, the consumption of nutritious foods among beneficiaries increased as a result of capacity strengthening activities (923 trained people, 65 percent of whom were women). Specifically, beneficiaries reported decreasing their use and consumption of oil and increasing their consumption of dark green leafy vegetables. Finally, women were empowered by being able to make their own investments using the multipurpose cash transfers.

Additionally, in partnership with the international NGO EDUCO, WFP conducted a pilot study with 256 households to improve their nutritional status with the aim of reducing micronutrient deficiencies and also decreasing the excess of macronutrients in households' diets. Of the 256 households that participated, 162 were part of the treatment group, and 94 were part of the control group. The first purchases participating households made were analysed to determine nutritional gaps, taking into consideration the number of people in the household and their intake requirements. Before households made their next purchase, tailored nutritional messages were sent to them based on the findings of the nutritional analysis. As a result, the treatment group saw an improvement in its nutritional status of 4.5 percent, while the control group's measures of nutritional status decreased by 9.8 percent.

WFP El Salvador's Development Project 200932 was designed to help reduce vulnerability to adverse climatic events and to enable people and communities to meet their food and nutritional needs. The project received a contribution from the *Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo* (AICS, Italian Agency for Development Cooperation) in its first year. The European Union joined efforts to contribute to the project's goal in 2017.

The project includes resilience strengthening components through soil and water conservation activities, diversification of livelihoods through the production of vegetables, food assistance to participating families and the strengthening of market channels through a network of community stores. From January to March, important results were achieved in terms of resilience strengthening, erosion prevention and soil fertility improvements to grow vegetables in the dry season. Through soil conservation activities, 29.5 hectares of infiltration ditches were built, as well as 1,327 linear meters of stone barriers. Agricultural semi-mechanization activities were

¹⁹ Regular cash-based transfer: cash transfer which corresponds to the amount of cash need to cover the household's food needs. Multipurpose cash: cash transfer which corresponds to the amount of cash needed to cover household basic needs and/or recovery (total or partial).

implemented and included the installation of 8 sets of drip irrigation systems, in addition to the 70 installed in 2016, thus managing to irrigate 1.63 hectares of crops and optimizing water use.

With regards to diversification, 226 family gardens were set up, 58 percent of which were headed by women. These gardens produce vegetables such as cucumbers, tomatoes and peppers. The food produced was used for household consumption, and surplus was sold at markets. WFP supported production by providing technical assistance in coordination with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture. To reach the project's goal, more than 44 training sessions were held through the Field Agricultural Schools; 226 families participated in these training sessions.

To improve market access, technical capacities were strengthened, as well as the infrastructure and equipment of the seven stores that make up the Community Store Network of the United Community Association of Usulután, enabling stores to comply with sanitation requirements. Shelves, refrigeration, freezing and billing equipment were provided. Likewise, seven community leaders who managed the stores were trained on marketing, administration, management of warehouses and registers.

These activities helped to boost the local economy, diversifying product supply in the community and giving project beneficiaries, as well as other community members, access to these products. In addition, one of the stores became a WFP sales point.

Country Strategic Plan data

1. Beneficiary data

El Salvador Annual Country Beneficiaries									
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	88,317	98,893	187,210	17,597	20,203	37,800	19.9%	20.4%	20.2%
By Age Group:									
Children (under 5 years)	14,295	13,499	27,794	3,759	3,732	7,491	26.3%	27.6%	27.0%
Children (5-18 years)	29,239	32,133	61,372	5,228	5,386	10,614	17.9%	16.8%	17.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	44,782	53,261	98,043	8,610	11,085	19,695	19.2%	20.8%	20.1%
Total Beneficiaries	88,317	98,893	187,210	17,597	20,203	37,800	19.9%	20.4%	20.2%

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By Residence Status	Planned Total	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned Total
Residents	187,210	37,800	20.2%
Total Beneficiaries	187,210	37,800	20.2%

El Salvador Beneficiaries by Strategic Outcome, Activity and Modality

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long

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)
Act 9.Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	28,400	113,600	142,000	0	17,010	17,010	0.00%	15,0%	12,0%

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 1: The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021

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)
Act 2.Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	10,000	20,000	20,000	0	7,050	7,050	0.00%	35,3%	35,3%
Act 3.Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	0	13,000	13,000	0	330	330	0.00%	2,5%	2,5%

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 3: Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021

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)
Act 7.Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	0	12,210	12,210	0	13,410	13,410	0.00%	109,8%	109,8%

El Salvador Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food									
Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long									
Activity 9: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People receiving resource transfers	28,400	113,600	142,000	0	3,402	3,402	0.00%	3,0%	2,4%
Total Participants	28,400	113,600	142,000	0	3,402	3,402	0.00%	3,0%	2.4%
Total Beneficiaries	28,400	113,600	142,000	0	17,010	17,010	0.00%	15,0%	12.0%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition									
Strategic Outcome 1: The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021									
Activity 3: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People participating in asset creation and livelihood support activities	0	9,000	9,000	0	66	66	0.00%	0.7%	0.7%
Total Participants	0	9,000	9,000	0	66	66	0.00%	0.7%	0.7%
Total Beneficiaries	0	13,000	13,000	0	330	330	0.00%	2,5%	2.5%
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable									
Strategic Outcome 3: Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021									
Activity 7: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People participating in asset creation and livelihood support activities	0	2,442	2,442	0	2,682	2,682	0.00%	109.8%	109.8%
Total Participants	0	2,442	2,442	0	2,682	2,682	0.00%	109.8%	109.8%
Total Beneficiaries	0	12,210	12,210	0	13,410	13,410	0.00%	109.8%	109.8%

El Salvador Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Strategic Result: 2: No one suffers from malnutrition									
Strategic Outcome 1: The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021									
Activity 2: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2									
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Beneficiary	Planned (Food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (Food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (Food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Children (6-23 months)	6700	13,400	13,400	0	4,723	4723	0	35.2%	35.2%
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	660	1,320	1,320	0	465	465.4	0	35.3%	35.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	2640	5,280	5,280	0	1,862	1861.6	0	35.3%	35.3%
Total Participants	10000	20,000	20,000	0	7,050	7050	0	35.3%	35.3%
Total Beneficiaries	10000	20,000	20,000	0	7,050	7050	0	35.3%	35.3%

2. Transfers (cash-based transfers)

El Salvador Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)			
Commodities	Planned distribution (USD)	Actual distribution (USD)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 04: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long			
Cash	102,240.00	134,575.00	131.63%
Commodity Voucher	0.00	9,669.72	
Value Voucher	5,009,760.00	268,230.07	5.35%
Total	5,112,000.00	412,474.79	8.07%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 01: The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021			
Commodity Voucher	2,808,000.00	279,356.00	9.95%
Value Voucher	900,000.00	13,910.52	1.55%
Total	3,708,000.00	293,266.52	7.91%
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03: Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021			
Cash	436,950.00	50,266.92	11.50%
Value Voucher		112,500.00 144,967.19	128.86%
Total	549,450.00	195,234.11	35.53%
Total Country	9,369,450.00	900,975.42	9.62%

4. Output indicators

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long				
Activity 8: Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical reports shared with cluster partners	report	1	0	0.0%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	10	0	0.0%
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	50,000	0	0.0%
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and response	individual	150	375	250.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	15	2	13.3%
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	2	2	100.0%
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	0	1	
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	individual	0	405	
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	12	300.0%
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	100	30	30.0%
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	50	10	20.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	1	20.0%
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	1	1	100.0%
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	1	0	0.0%
Number of partners supported	partner	4	3	75.0%
Number of partners supported	partner	3	2	66.7%
Number of partners supported	partner	1	1	100.0%
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	3	2	66.7%
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2	0	0.0%

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long				
Activity 8: Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical reports shared with cluster partners	report	1	0	0.0%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	10	0	0.0%
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	50,000	0	0.0%
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and response	individual	150	375	250.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	15	2	13.3%
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	2	2	100.0%
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	0	1	
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	individual	0	405	
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	12	300.0%
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	100	30	30.0%
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	50	10	20.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	1	20.0%
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	1	1	100.0%
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	1	0	0.0%
Number of partners supported	partner	4	3	75.0%
Number of partners supported	partner	3	2	66.7%
Number of partners supported	partner	1	1	100.0%
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	3	2	66.7%
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2	0	0.0%

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 4: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long				
Activity 8: Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical reports shared with cluster partners	report	1	0	0.0%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	10	0	0.0%
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	50,000	0	0.0%
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and response	individual	150	375	250.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	15	2	13.3%
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	2	2	100.0%
Number of disaster preparedness and risk management tools (contingency plans, EWS, FSMS, weather and climate related tools and services) incorporated in government core functions and budget	tool	0	1	
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	individual	0	405	
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	12	300.0%
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	100	30	30.0%
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	50	10	20.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	1	20.0%
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	1	1	100.0%
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	1	0	0.0%
Number of partners supported	partner	4	3	75.0%
Number of partners supported	partner	3	2	66.7%
Number of partners supported	partner	1	1	100.0%
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	3	2	66.7%
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2	0	0.0%

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 1: The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021				
Activity 2: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	130	147	113.1%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	130	30	23.1%
Number of people (female) trained in IYCF/MIYCN	individual	2,600	1,015	39.0%
Number of people (male) trained in IYCF/MIYCN	individual	650	321	49.4%
Number of people trained	individual	3,250	1,073	33.0%
Number of people trained in hygiene and sanitation	individual	3,250	1,073	33.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	10	16	160.0%
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	4,000	1,061	26.5%
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	16,000	3,226	20.2%
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	2,600	3,226	124.1%
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	650	1,061	163.2%

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 1: The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021				
Activity 3: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	5	2	40.0%
Number of people trained	individual	1,000	66	6.6%
Number of people trained in health, nutrition and healthy lifestyles	individual	1,000	66	6.6%
Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)	individual	1,000	66	6.6%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	33	2	6.1%
Number of people trained	individual	1,000	66	6.6%
Number of people trained in hygiene and sanitation	individual	1,000	66	6.6%
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	500	34	6.8%
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	500	32	6.4%

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 2: Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021				
Activity 4: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	5	250.0%
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	18	10	55.6%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	42	12	28.6%
Number of partners supported	partner	3	3	100.0%
Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	15,000	3,808	25.4%
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1	1	50.0%
Activity 5: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	48	76	158.3%
Number of men trained	individual	1,105	665	60.2%
Number of people trained (organizational skills, management and marketing skills)	individual	1,550	1,080	69.7%
Number of women trained	individual	465	415	89.2%
Number of partners supported	partner	10	16	160.0%
Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	400,000	0	0.0%

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition
Strategic Outcome 2: Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021
Activity 4: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	5	250.0%
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	18	10	55.6%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	42	12	28.6%
Number of partners supported	partner	3	3	100.0%
Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	15,000	3,808	25.4%
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1	1	50.0%

Activity 5: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	48	76	158.3%
Number of men trained	individual	1,105	665	60.2%
Number of people trained (organizational skills, management and marketing skills)	individual	1,550	1,080	69.7%
Number of women trained	individual	465	415	89.2%
Number of partners supported	partner	10	16	160.0%
Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	400,000	0	0.0%

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 2: Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021				
Activity 4: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	5	250.0%
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	18	10	55.6%
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Number of partners supported	partner	3	3	100.0%
Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	15,000	3,808	25.4%
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1	1	50.0%
Activity 5: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	48	76	158.3%
Number of men trained	individual	1,105	665	60.2%
Number of people trained (organizational skills, management and marketing skills)	individual	1,550	1,080	69.7%
Number of women trained	individual	465	415	89.2%
Number of partners supported	partner	10	16	160.0%
Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	400,000	0	0.0%

4. Outcome indicators

Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food															
Strategic Outcome 04 - Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long															
Activity 9: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery															
Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	15.55	16.7	15.79	4.76	4.82	4.78	≤8	≤9	≤8	≤8	≤9	≤8
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.08 CSP end Target: 2021.12	71	85	76	80	77	79	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.08 CSP end Target: 2021.12	18	11	16	15	19	16	≤20	≤20	≤20	≤20	≤20	≤20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.08 CSP end Target: 2021.12	11	4	8	5	4	5	=0	=0	=0	=0	=0	=0
Food Consumption Score - Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	22	20	22	19	10	17	≥25	≥25	≥25	≥25	≥25	≥25

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	65	75	69	68	49	63	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	45	64	50	52	47	51	≥70	≥70	≥70	≥70	≥70	≥70
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	20	26	22	28	48	33	≤20	≤20	≤20	≤30	≤30	≤30
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	5	6	5	11	11	11	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	8	6	7	13	12	12	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	58	54	56	53	42	50	≥55	≥55	≥55	≥65	≥65	≥65

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	30	19	26	21	40	26	≤15	≤15	≤15	≥15	≥15	≥15
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	47	30	43	35	41	37	≤25	≤25	≤25	≥25	≥25	≥25
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	7.65	6.5	7.16	4.05	4.14	4.07	≤6	≤5	≤6	≤6	≤5	≤6

Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition															
Strategic Outcome 1 - The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021															
Activity 2: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2															
Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	El Salvador	Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	61.3	62.4	61.8	69.9	77.5	73.5	≥70	≥70	≥70	≥72	≥72	≥72
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	El Salvador	Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	0	0	64.2	63.8	64	≥50	≥50	≥50	≥70	≥70	≥70
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	El Salvador	Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	0	0	63.6	62.4	63	≥66	≥66	≥66	≥66	≥66	≥66

Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic Outcome 2 - Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021

Activity 5: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	El Salvador		Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	0	0	20	5	25	≥20	≥5	≥25	≥37	≥8	≥45
Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Value (USD)	El Salvador		Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12			1276217			1524713			≥1524713			≥9293892
Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems	El Salvador		Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12			1858			3219			=3219			≥20000

Not applicable

Strategic Result 4 - Food systems are sustainable

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

Activity 7: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	4.85	6.77	5.53	6.17	8.45	6.98	≤6	≤6	≤6	≤3	≤3	≤3
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	54	57	56	70	60	66	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥90	≥90	≥90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	40	34	37	23	26	24	≤20	≤20	≤20	≤10	≤10	≤10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	6	9	7	7	14	10	=0	=0	=0	≤0	≤0	≤0
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	2	1	0	0	0	≥5	≥5	≥5	≥60	≥60	≥60

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	40	41	40.5	5	15	10	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥55	≥55	≥55
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	59	68	63.5	26	8	17	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥80	≥80	≥80
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	53	72	62.5	61	69	65	≤60	≤60	≤60	≤5	≤5	≤5
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	6	9	7.5	4	54	29	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤2	≤2	≤2
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	2	1	1.5	4	38	21	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤2	≤2	≤2
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	47	26	36.5	39	31	35	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	54	50	52	91	31	61	≥50	≥50	≥50	≥43	≥43	≥43
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	39	31	35	70	54	62	≥30	≥30	≥30	≤18	≤18	≤18
Food expenditure share	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	64	63	63.5	64	64	64	≤49	≤49	≤49	≤30	≤30	≤30
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12	4.28	4.74	4.45	3.42	4.35	3.75	≤3	≤3	≤3	=0	=0	=0
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12			0			50			>30			≥80
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12			0			82			≥30			≥70
Not applicable															

5. Cross-cutting indicators

Protection														
Cross cutting result: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity														
Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Target and Collection Dates	Base Value											
				Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	El Salvador	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2017.10 Year end Target: 2017.10 CSP end Target: 2021.12	94	89	93	94	93	93	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100	=100

Accountability to affected populations														
Cross cutting result: Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences														
Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Target and Collection Dates	Base Value											
				Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)	El Salvador	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2017.10 Year end Target: 2017.10 CSP end Target: 2021.12	74	85	79	94	93	93	≥80	≥80	≥80	=100	=100	=100

Gender														
Cross-cutting result: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population														
Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Target and Collection Dates	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
			Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women	El Salvador	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2017.10 Year end Target: 2017.10 CSP end Target: 2021.12	-	-	66	-	-	66	-	-	≥50	-	-	≥50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men	El Salvador	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2017.10 Year end Target: 2017.10 CSP end Target: 2021.12	-	-	57	-	-	53	-	-	≥60	-	-	≥60
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men	El Salvador	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2017.10 Year end Target: 2017.10 CSP end Target: 2021.12	-	-	9	-	-	11	-	-	≥20	-	-	≤20
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women	El Salvador	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2017.10 Year end Target: 2017.10 CSP end Target: 2021.12	-	-	34	-	-	36	-	-	≥20	-	-	≤20

Protracted relief and recovery operation 200490 data

1. Beneficiary data

El Salvador Commodity Beneficiaries (January-March 2017)									
Age Group	Planned Male	Planned Female	Planned Total	Actual Male	Actual Female	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned Male	% Actual v. Planned Female	% Actual v. Planned Total
Children (under 5 years)	4,950	3,960	8,910	780	624	1,404	15.8%	15.8%	15.8%
Children (5-18 years)	16,830	15,840	32,670	2,653	2,496	5,149	15.8%	15.8%	15.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	27,720	29,700	57,420	4,369	4,681	9,050	15.8%	15.8%	15.8%
Total Beneficiaries	49,500	49,500	99,000	7,802	7,802	15,603	15.8%	15.8%	15.8%

El Salvador Beneficiaries by Activity (January - March 2017)									
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	10,720	42,880	53,600	0	2,370	2,370	0.00%	5.53%	4.42%
General Distribution (GD)	52,080	36,320	88,400	0	13,233	13,233	0.00%	36.43%	14.97%

2. Output indicators

Commodity-El Salvador				
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Output	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Hectares (ha) of degraded land reclaimed using soil & water conservation structures	Ha	20	30	150.00%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	15	18	116.70%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	14	14	100.00%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets and Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of community gardens established	garden	10	15	150.00%
Number of family gardens established	garden	150	207	138.00%

3. Outcome indicators

Commodity - El Salvador				
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score	=0	6	-	1
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score	=10	17	-	7
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score	=90	77	-	92
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)	=0	7	-	1
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	=0	6	-	1
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)	=10	16	-	4
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	=10	18	-	9
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)	=90	77	-	95
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	=90	76	-	90
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household interviews</i>				
Diet Diversity Score	=5	5	-	6
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)	=5	5	-	6
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)	=5	5	-	6
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)	=4.62	12	-	5
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)	=1.81	5	-	3
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, Project End Target: 2017.03, Households interviews, Base value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score	=3	7	0.81	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score	=7	30	3.19	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score	=90	63	96	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Households interviews, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)	=3	7.03	0.44	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	=3	6.56	1.34	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)	=7	31.32	1.76	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	=7	29	5.37	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)	=90	61.65	97.8	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)	=90	64.44	93.29	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score	=6	5.66	6.62	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)	=6	5.58	6.71	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)	=6	5.76	6.48	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)	=8	12.77	6.54	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Households interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)	=4.5	7.47	3.43	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interviews</i>				

4. Cross-cutting indicators

Gender				
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>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=70	35	-	33
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=70	40	50	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=15	51	-	54
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=15	38	27	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=15	14	-	13
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food <i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=15	22	23	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees <i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=60	38	-	38
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees <i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=60	36	58	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution <i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	=100	100	-	100
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution <i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=100	40	93	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations				
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)	=100	47	-	66
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=100	78	94	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>				
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	=100	40	-	73
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	=100	88	98	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>				
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=100	53	-	54
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=100	82	98	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>				
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites	=100	55	-	81
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites	=100	92	100	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=100	50	-	64
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=100	80	96	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>				

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	=100	48	-	74
<i>COHORT MPC 2017, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	=100	90	99	-
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>				

Partnerships				
Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)	=9,696.34	9696.34		
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	=1	1		
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=60	60		
<i>EL SALVADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>				

Development project 200932 data

1. Output indicators

SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets and Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	60	2	2.70%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	28	30	105.40%
Linear meters (mL) of stone bunds constructed	Linear Meter	4,000	1327	33.20%
Number of family gardens established	garden	600	226	37.70%
Number of farm ponds constructed for micro irrigation and lined (120 cbmt)	water pond	200	8	4.00%
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	Mt	10	3	25.00%
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	2,000	297	14.90%
Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)	individual	700	226	32.30%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	15	0	0.00%
Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	2	0	0.00%
Number of Store Management Committee (SCP) leaders trained on business records and record keeping	individual	4	7	175.00%
Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	1,400	226	16.10%

2. Outcome indicators

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				
Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, FGD, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, FGD, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, FGD, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, FGD	=80	0.00	82.00	100.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Review information, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, interview households, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, interview households, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, interview households	=0.00	6.00	2.65	1.82
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Review information, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, Household survey	<15.00	11.52	0.00	12.73
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Household interviews, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, households survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, households survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, households survey	=85.00	82.48	97.35	85.45
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, desk review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, household interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, households interview	=0.00	4.17	0.00	0.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, Household Interview	=0.00	7.44	4.69	2.56
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, Household survey	<15.00	11.46	0.00	18.18

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Interview households, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, Interview households	<15.00	11.57	0.00	10.26
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, Household Interview	>85.00	84.37	100.00	81.82
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, Household Interview	>85.00	80.99	95.31	87.18
Diet Diversity Score				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Household interviews, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, households survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, households survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, households survey	=7.00	5.65	6.45	6.28
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, Household Interview	=7.00	5.70	6.65	6.30
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, Household Interview	=7.00	5.62	6.30	6.27
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, Household Interview	=100.00	0.00	100.00	97.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Household interviews, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, households survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, households survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, households survey	=100.00	0.00	67.00	60.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	=100.00	0.00	65.00	45.45
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, Household Interview</i>				
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	=100.00	0.00	68.00	64.00
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, Household Interview</i>				
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	=100	0.00	96.20	98.00
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, Household Interview</i>				
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index	=100.00	0.00	91.84	100.00
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, desk review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, Household Interview</i>				
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	>50.00	18.00	-	25.00
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, Secondary data, Desk Review</i>				
Value of products sold by the community stores	=180000.00	0.00	-	52672.00
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, Secondary data, Desk Review, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, Secondary data, Desk Review</i>				
Value of products sold by smallholder farmers and smallholder farmer organizations	=880268.00	0.00	-	10879.00
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, Secondary data, Desk Review, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, Secondary data, Desk Review</i>				
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP	=70.00	0.00	-	0.00
<i>MORAZÁN, USULUTÁN , Project End Target: 2018.01, Desk Review, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, FGD</i>				

3. Cross-cutting indicators

Gender				
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	=50.00	0.00	33.00	40.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	=35	0.00	51.00	42.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	=15.00	0.00	16.00	19.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	=50.00	0.00	30.00	45.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	=80.00	0.00	40.00	70.00

Proteccion and Accountability to Affected Populations				
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	=100.00	0.00	44.00	100.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	=100.00	0.00	82.00	98.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	=100.00	0.00	45.00	85.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	=100.00	0.00	84.00	85.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	=100.00	0.00	45.00	91.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	=100.00	0.00	83.00	89.00

Partnerships		
Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<p>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</p> <p><i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i></p>	=2.00	2.00
<p>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</p> <p><i>EL SALVADOR, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Project End Target: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i></p>	>25.00	40.00

Country specific data

1. Strategic Partners by Strategic Outcomes in 2017

Partner entity	Name	Partner types	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5
Government Counterpart	Ministry of Health	Capability partner					
Government Counterpart	National Food and Nutrition Security Council	Advocacy, knowledge and policy and governance partner					
Government Counterpart	Secretariat of Social Inclusion - Division of Food Assistance	Resource partner					
Government Counterpart	Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Presidency	Policy and governance partner					
Government Counterpart	Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Development	Policy and governance partner					
Government Counterpart	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Capability partner					
Government Counterpart	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Advocacy and capability partner					
Government Counterpart	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources	Resource and capability partner					
Government Counterpart	Local governments	Capability partner					
Private sector	UNILEVER, McCormick, Publicidad Comercial, La Prensa Gráfica, El Diario de Hoy and Súper Selectos	Resource partner					
NGO Global	Ayuda en Acción	Resource and capability partner					
NGO Global	EDUCO	Capability partner					
NGO Local	Comunidades Unidas de Usulután	Capability partner					
NGO Local	Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura -IICA	Capability and knowledge partner					
CBO	Community-Based Organizations	Capability partner					

*This table includes project-based partners (from January to March) and CSP partners (from April to December).



Cover page caption: Resilience and climate change programme beneficiaries in Morazán Department
Cover page photo: WFP/Rein Skullerud

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