

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



El Salvador Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2021

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2018, WFP contributed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by strengthening government capacities and supporting government efforts to achieve Zero Hunger. Despite a funding gap of 72 percent to implement the Country Strategic Plan in 2018, WFP El Salvador achieved significant results through innovative programmes, cutting-edge tools and gender-transformative interventions.

The flagship programme, **WFP Gastromotiva**, promoted productive livelihood incentives for vulnerable youth, victims of gang violence and deported migrants. The participants of WFP's Gastromotiva learned how to cook in a professional cuisine and gained hands-on practice in restaurants to eventually access formal employment. The programme is part of the Government's response to assist migrant returnees and break the vicious cycle between food insecurity, violence and migration.

WFP provided technical advice to the Government to render national **social protection systems shock responsive**. The most food insecure people who had been severely affected by drought were included in the national social protection system by receiving a cash transfer ("drought voucher"). Although the expanded system is not yet implemented at a large scale, this innovative approach demonstrated potential for effective and rapid emergency response.

In 2017, MAPS, a digital active monitoring tool for social protection programmes and a cutting-edge real-time monitoring system was piloted in collaboration with the Government. In 2018, this system was significantly improved by applying a new software that allowed a more efficient follow-up of the health and nutritional status of children and the fulfilment of co-responsibilities for the receipt of transfers. Moreover, the system enabled wider coverage and provided key evidence to social policy decision-makers.

WFP supported **South-South Cooperation between the Salvadoran and Peruvian Governments** to strengthen the Salvadoran national social protection system. Peru shared best practices, experiences and expertise acquired in the implementation of nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes. This initiative enabled the improvement of food security, nutrition and climate change adaptation and made the social protection platform shock-responsive.

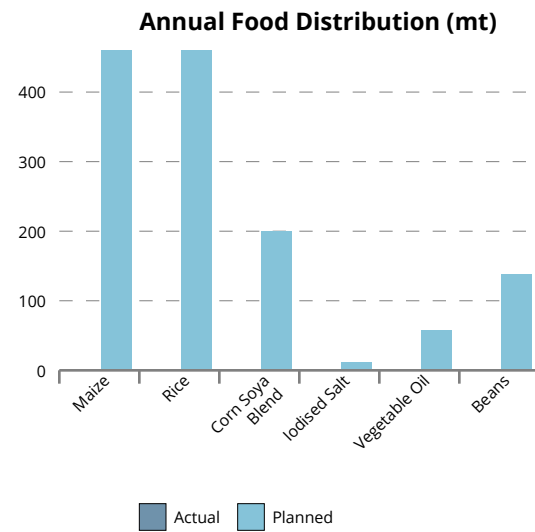
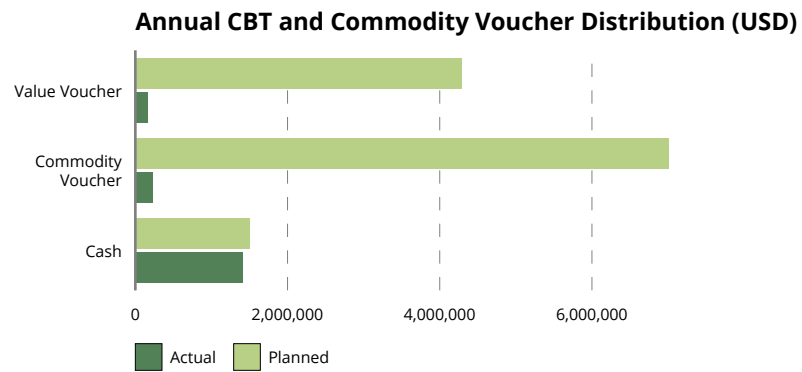
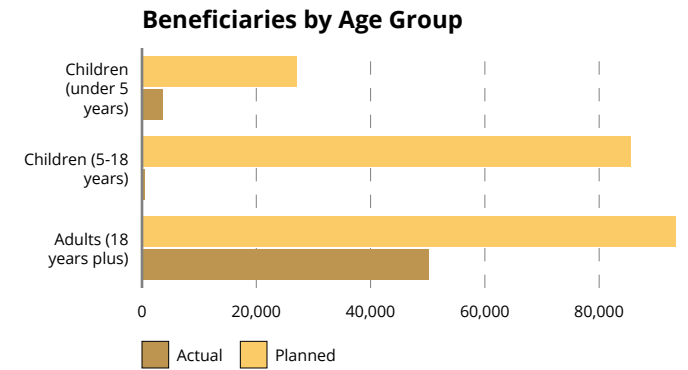
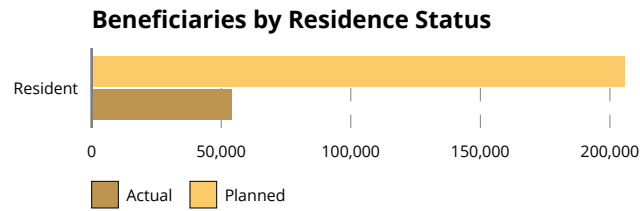
As part of the **Adaptation to Climate Change** effort, WFP assisted government planning to strengthen territorial management for resilience and supported resilience and disaster risk reduction activities. WFP provided trainings and productive assets to smallholder farmers in the Central American Dry Corridor strengthening their resilience to droughts and heavy rainfall.

As part of the **emergency response**, WFP El Salvador assisted some 31,000 food insecure people who had been severely affected by drought, particularly in the

Dry Corridor or had fled gang violence in pursuit of better living opportunities mostly in urban areas. WFP supported the **emergency preparedness** of the Government by creating two National Contingency Plans and updating the National Plan of Civil Protection, Prevention and Mitigation of Disasters, which is the main national means to operationalise and coordinate the emergency response. In addition, WFP strengthened government capacity on risk response management of 5,000 government staff of municipal and communal civil protection commissions, benefitting around 80,000 people in disaster-prone areas.

54,009
total beneficiaries
in 2018

55% female 45% male



Context and Operations



El Salvador is the smallest and most densely populated country in Central America with a total population of 6.5 million. Poverty and inequality continue to pose major challenges to El Salvador's development, the country ranks 121st on the Human Development Index. El Salvador, with the highest murder rates in the world outside war zones, suffers from extreme levels of violence and insecurity. These factors force thousands of people every year, including unaccompanied minors, to flee from their homes or leave the country altogether. Additionally, climate shocks and severe weather conditions exacerbate Salvadorans' vulnerability, putting the poorer people at high risk of food insecurity.

Around 2.5 million Salvadorans live abroad, 94 percent of whom are in the United States of America. The remittances sent home represent 16 percent of the Salvadoran Gross Domestic Product. [1] This year and for the first time, migrants moved in caravans towards the US-Mexico border. [2] Each caravan was estimated to comprise more than seven thousand Central American migrants including 2.5 thousand Salvadorans. Studies indicate that 80 percent migrate in search of better living conditions, 46 percent flee from violence and insecurity and 4 percent for family reunification. [3]

El Salvador is constantly exposed to severe climate conditions of violent floods combined with extreme droughts aggravated by the El Niño phenomenon. This seriously affects the sustainability of El Salvador's food systems. The country ranks 15th on the Global Climate Risk Index. [4] In 2018, El Salvador suffered severe drought followed by intense rainfall, causing losses of USD 42.3 million and damaging or destroying 26 percent of maize production. 98,783 farmer households were affected by drought [5] and 12,067 households became food insecure. For the first half of 2019, the expected number of food insecure households is 42,400. This means an increase of 72 percent compared to 2018, due to the depletion of maize reserves and the adoption of emergency coping strategies. [6]

El Salvador is committed to achieve Zero Hunger by tackling the underlying causes of food insecurity. Although, over the past decade El Salvador has made significant progress in improving food security and nutrition by reducing, between 2008 and 2014, the stunting rate from 19 to 14 percent among children aged 6-59 months. Acute malnutrition levels remain low, at 2 percent. Nevertheless, structural inequality, poverty and gang violence continue to affect the most vulnerable population, a third of which still lives under the poverty line.

WFP supports the Government's development priorities and the SDGs through the 2017-2021 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), composed of five Strategic Outcomes (SO). **Strategic Outcome 1** supports the Government by providing specialized nutritious food to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months. It also strengthens government capacity to achieve a more integrated, gender-

and nutrition-sensitive national social protection system. Finally, SO1 aims to help precarious youth living in urban areas and highly exposed to gang violence and stigmatization by providing them cash-based support, vocational and technical trainings and access to decent and formal employment.

Through **Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2)**, WFP supports smallholder farmers' organizations to access food markets and diversify income sources. WFP also provides technical assistance and training to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to improve policy and programmes geared to the improvement of smallholder farmers' productivity.

WFP's response to climate change adaptation under **Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3)** focuses on asset creation to make families more resilient to climate shocks by diversifying the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in the Dry Corridor, who depend on staple grain production. These adaptation activities have allowed an increase in people's income, strengthened capacities for sustainable agricultural practices and introduced a nutrition sensitive approach.

WFP complements government efforts to provide food assistance to people affected by natural and social shocks while enhancing national institutions' capacities on emergency preparedness and response through **Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4)**. WFP contributes to the Government's objective of improving food security and nutrition, gender equality and job opportunities, which are currently the main triggers for Salvadoran youth to migrate.

Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5) focuses on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 17 - Partnerships for the Goals. WFP contributes to strengthening the capacity of the National Food Security and Nutrition Council to implement the Food Security and Nutrition Policy at national and subnational level and to share best practices and knowledge through South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

WFP El Salvador required USD 43.6 million to fully implement the activities of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2018, including a contingency amount of USD 13.9 million for emergency response. In total, WFP received USD 12.3 million with a funding gap of 72 percent, representing a 9 percent drop from the previous year. Multilateral contributions accounted for USD 5.6 million and were crucial to narrowing the funding gap by providing 45 percent of funds received. WFP used 76 percent of the total allocated resources, equivalent to USD 9.4 million. The remaining 24 percent are multi-year funds, which will be implemented from 2019 onwards.

Due to limited funding, the number of beneficiaries assisted was reduced by 74 percent compared to the number of planned beneficiaries. Strategic Outcome 1 received only 5 percent of the total requirements. Likewise, since the first year of CSP implementation, Strategic Outcome 2 and 5 have not received resources to address identified needs of the population. Yet, important outcomes were achieved using a fundraising strategy.

In order to mitigate low funding, WFP updated and implemented its Partnership Action Plan 2017-2021 to forge new partnerships and pursue financing, and established a Resource Management Committee. Proposals were aligned with donors' priorities and strengthened collaboration with donors created synergies between Strategic Outcomes.

Strategic Outcome 1 focused on social protection and nutrition and received USD 763,200 against the USD 13.9 million required. Activity 1, which aims to support the social protection system, did not receive resources. Despite budgetary constraints, WFP assisted 9 percent of the planned beneficiaries by providing specialized nutritious food to pregnant and lactating women and girls as well as children aged 6-23 months and by providing young people with cash-based transfers and trainings to access employment opportunities.

Access to markets and agriculture activities under **Strategic Outcome 2** did not receive direct funding. WFP's limited resources were allocated to maintain a minimum level of capacity strengthening to smallholder farmers' organizations and to consolidating previous years' outcomes and success on access to food markets and livelihood diversification.

The largest resource allocation was under **Strategic Outcome 3** for resilience and adaptation to climate change, funding 68 percent of the planned activities. WFP received USD 6 million out of USD 8.8 million required. Activity 7, which aims to empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved sustainable agricultural practices, received 72 percent of funds needed. Thus, activity 7 was the second most funded in the CSP. In compliance with the funding level achieved, 64 percent of the output indicators met their annual targets, resulting in 80 percent of good progress among outcomes.

Strategic Outcome 4 for emergency preparedness and response received USD 3.3 million against USD 15.2 million required. Activity 8 for capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness to government institutions raised 87 percent of the total resources needed, becoming the first most funded activity in the CSP. This activity earmarked 32 percent for technical assistance and trainings to 3,400 persons. To support the Government in emergency response to the most vulnerable disaster-affected households, WFP raised USD 2.2 million against USD 15.2 million under activity 9, equivalent to 22 percent of the total resources needed. WFP assisted 31,435 people affected by drought or displaced due to violence and returnees.

Strategic Outcome 5 provided technical assistance and financial resources to strengthen the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security. Additionally, WFP promoted South-South Cooperation in partnership with the Government of Peru to improve Salvadoran nutrition-sensitive social protection systems. WFP fostered engagement with the private sector in support of nutrition initiatives and paved the way for launching the Scaling-Up Nutrition Business Network in 2019.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

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

All resources allocated to Strategic Outcome 1 came from the international private sector, such as Astellas Global Health Foundation, and local private sector donors. The lack of resources challenged WFP to be innovative, efficient and effective in supporting the Government. Even though important outcomes were achieved, only 26 percent of the output indicators met their annual targets due to low funding.

In 2018, WFP continued to support the *National Plan for Food Security and Nutrition* and the *National Plan for Development, Protection and Social Inclusion*, both of which promote an integrated multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approach to the elimination of all forms of malnutrition and construct an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable social protection system. To achieve this goal in the Salvadoran context, WFP prioritized the participation of pregnant and lactating mothers, girls, children aged 6-23 months, and youth aged 18-30 and affected by food and social insecurity, forced displacement, migration and forms of social violence that are on the increase in both rural and urban areas.

From 2016 to 2018, WFP supplemented 20 percent of the national coverage of the Government's *Complementary Food Programme*. Pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months were provided with specialized nutritious food to maintain or improve the nutritional status of children in the first 1,000 days of life. This is a critical stage of a child's physical development which establishes either a strong or a fragile foundation for later learning and development. After two years of this programme, a 38 percent increase in nutritional status was reached in the group of children aged 6-23 months: meeting the minimum standards of meal frequency and dietary diversity, their growth, health and development improved, increasing their academic potential and positively impacting their future.

The nutrition programme also included 55 training sessions and 50 awareness campaigns promoting optimal nutrition practices, healthy cooking, food sanitation and hygiene. The trainings promoted the use of gender-neutral language and the sharing of household responsibilities, particularly the involvement of men in housework and parenting. Thanks to the complementary effort of the health centres and WFP, these trainings were held in the communities or at health centres close to the participants' homes, thereby preventing incidents related to local insecurity.

In late December, WFP and the Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Presidency implemented the first phase of a shock-responsive social protection approach. Through joint efforts, a plan was designed for drought emergency

response through the national social protection system. This plan comprised innovative components such as cost-benefit analyses of social programmes in emergencies and mapped all social protection programmes implemented in the region, including non-government-led ones. The plan effectively integrated targeting, cash-based transfers and coordination with all institutions involved in the emergency response to deliver a "drought voucher" and training on food security, nutritional education and resilience. From 2019 onwards, a second phase is planned for livelihood recovery as well as a third phase for resilience and adaptation to climate change, which form part of longer-term activities. By improving the coordination and the efficiency of all institutions involved in the emergency response, these three phases aim to ensure that the Government is well prepared for emergencies.

WFP designed a model for including people with HIV into the social protection system. The government's social protection registry (known as Unique Record of Participants), which defines and registers beneficiaries eligible to receive social benefits, was complemented with the Ministry of Health registry of persons undergoing HIV treatment. This model contributes to the completion of an inclusive social protection system.

WFP continued the Active Monitoring for Social Programmes (MAPS, in Spanish), and successfully monitored 1,400 WFP beneficiaries. In 2018, MAPS doubled its capacity to process and store information along with the development of a more user friendly interface and possibilities to develop dashboards allowing more control and feedback for the participants, food security monitors/social workers and decision makers. MAPS now facilitates more evidence-based and efficient follow-up of the nutritional status and co-responsibilities of participants. The system also increased the capacities of social workers to correctly evaluate programmes' impact and reached wider coverage and a greater number of participants.

WFP, in collaboration with USAID and its implementing partner *Creative Associates International*, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Francisco Gavidia University and San Salvador Municipality, continued the successful implementation of the WFP-Gastromotiva programme. This programme contributes to the food security and protection of socially vulnerable Salvadoran youth by promoting professional development opportunities. It also facilitates the reintegration of voluntary returnees and deportees, mostly from Mexico and the United States, and provides alternatives to migration. In 2018, two new generations of graduates completed the 207 hours of professional training in cooking techniques, nutrition, hygiene, food safety, customer service, professional development and citizenship. WFP-Gastromotiva participants came from diverse urban contexts, stigmatized by violence, migration and forced displacement. This year, 57 participants completed the programme successfully, among whom 44



percent have obtained full-time jobs with WFP-Gastromotiva's private sector partners. WFP intends to scale up the programme by increasing the number of participants and private partners in 2019.

Strategic Outcome 02

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

Lessons learned from programmes implemented prior to the Country Strategic Plan, such as "Purchase for Progress" and PROFARMERS, informed activities under Strategic Outcome 2. These aimed at strengthening the capacities of smallholder farmer organizations to access markets and meet food safety requirements. As this Strategic Outcome did not receive contributions in 2018, WFP allocated multilateral funds to ensure implementation continuity.

An integrated approach was applied to link smallholder farmers to markets by improving farmers' production and marketing capacity and by supporting the formation of new farmer organizations. This approach also included climate change adaptation, especially among farmers located in the Dry Corridor.

The capacities of 593 smallholder farmers (197 men and 396 women) were strengthened in the areas of production, commercialization and associativity. Additionally, WFP provided specialized technical assistance to seven farmer organizations to improve their management skills. As a result, farmer organizations increased their sales by 27 percent, commercializing a total of 2,554mt of red beans, white maize, vegetables and honey at USD 1.3 million. Out of the total production, 96 percent was commercialized locally and 4 percent was exported to the United States through a Salvadoran company.

WFP, in coordination with the Division of Agricultural Associations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Salvadoran Institute for Cooperative Development, established two cooperative associations, one for smallholder farmers and another for craftswomen. These associations are key to the development and revitalization of local economies with enhanced production, commercialization and value aggregation.

As part of the efforts to increase the production of nutritious food and to raise awareness of the importance of nutritious food consumption, in partnership with the National Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Technology (CENTA, in Spanish) and the global Harvest Plus initiative, 19 hectares of biofortified maize and beans were produced, supporting 45 households from Jiquilisco in the department of Usulután. This pilot is connected to plans to link biofortified production to the Government's school feeding programme.

WFP supported CENTA in the development of a crop monitoring system that generated alerts for a timely decision-making at times of adverse weather conditions such as drought, rain and extreme wind that could harm normal staple grain production. As a result, CENTA adopted a more effective and agile targeting and planning strategy for technical assistance to smallholder farmers.

Strategic Outcome 03

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

In 2018, WFP worked in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), the National Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Technology (CENTA), the Ministry of Interior and Territorial Development (MIGOB-DT), the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and municipal governments to strengthen government capacities to face climate shocks. WFP trained government staff to improve planning and support resilience activities. With the aim to increase smallholder farmers' resilience, WFP assisted 17,120 beneficiaries with trainings and technical assistance for asset creation in combination with three cash-based transfers with a value of USD 75 each. Beneficiaries were in 17 municipalities and 4 departments of El Salvador's Dry Corridor: Ahuachapán, Usulután, San Miguel and Morazán.

Based on consultations through community-based participatory planning, there was an interest to protect the created assets from forest fires. WFP in coordination with the National Fire Department and the General Directorate of Civil Protection strengthened government capacities by training 90 forestry firefighters on prevention and distributing fire control toolkits. This was an integrated approach combining resilience and adaptation to climate change (SO3) with emergency preparedness (SO4) efforts to optimize the impact of the assistance.

WFP supported seven municipal coordination committees in the Dry Corridor with the inclusion of local strategic actions in the municipality's *Annual Operative Plan of the National Programme for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes*. As a result, WFP contributed to climate resilient agriculture and the restoration and conservation of ecosystems of forests, mangroves and wetlands. Additionally, 87 municipal staff of the Environmental Unit were trained how to include climate resilience activities in the municipality's *Annual Operative Plan*.

WFP and the Departmental Governorate carried out Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) consultations in the department of Ahuachapán and La Unión with the participation of community leaders, the government and local NGOs. SLP supported the decentralisation process, providing institutions and communities with a tool to design integrated multi-sectorial and long-term

operational plans, strengthen partnerships and opportunities for multi-sectorial coordination.

To support the Government's commitment to the Bonn Challenge of 1 million hectares reforested, WFP-supported communities planted 196,795 forest and fruit trees, equivalent to 1,197 hectares, and planted trees in natural reserve areas and in beneficiaries' parcels in the departments of Usulután and Morazán. Additionally, 459 kilometres of live fences, stone bunds and irrigation ditches (equivalent to 1,149 hectares of soil and water conservation land) and 57 kilometres of firebreaks were built in reforested areas. As a result, at least 189,000 cubic meters of rainwater, equivalent to 76 olympic swimming pools, were retained and infiltrated in the soil, nourishing the subsurface flow that helps crops to resist droughts and contributing to groundwater recharge. All these efforts contributed to the adaptation to climate change by increasing the resilience of ecosystems, improving the infiltration of water and moisture of agricultural soils.

WFP El Salvador drove innovation by using satellite imagery and landscape monitoring software to monitor the construction, restoration or maintenance of assets over time, which allowed comparing the landscape before and after the intervention. In the departments of Usulután and Morazán, 536 hectares of soil and water conservation assets and reforested areas were monitored. Thus, evidence was generated on how assets are helping to conserve landscapes with a long-term impact.

As part of the support to smallholder farmers in 2018, WFP assisted 17,120 people who depended on subsistence farming of staple grains. To increase families' resilience, WFP promoted livelihood diversification by introducing vegetable crops. To this end, smallholder farmers in the Dry Corridor could choose from 20 different heat and water-stress resistant crop varieties. Their selection was based on the type of land and soil and the farmer's preference. In total, smallholder farmers produced 375 hectares of vegetables for self-consumption that increased the family's dietary diversity by 19 percent, and for commercialization that increased local food availability in the communities and generated additional incomes for the family.

Furthermore, WFP installed 325 small drip irrigation systems in vegetable production areas, 14 of them powered by solar energy. Although, the high cost of solar panels does not allow for a large-scale intervention with renewable energy, farmers who received solar panels reduced electricity costs, protected the environment and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Likewise, 2,300 smallholder farmers were trained on the use of organic and bio-fertilizers of which they produced 225 cubic meters. In the municipality of Joateca in Morazán, a community processing plant was established for the elaboration of compost

from organic waste collected by the municipality. Farmers drastically reduced the use of agrochemicals and saved money by applying integrated bio-agriculture practices. To modernize and increase their productivity and associativity, six greenhouses equipped with automatic drip irrigation systems and powered by solar energy in addition to 23 macro tunnels were installed for smallholder farmers in Ahuachapán, who will join efforts to produce vegetables in 2019. In 2018, farmers already started a training programme to learn and gain experience in the production of vegetables under controlled conditions.

The Strategic Outcome on resilience and adaptation to climate change also included a nutrition-sensitive approach. In Ahuachapán, the department with the highest stunting rate in the nation [1] and where smallholder farmers were affected by drought, 1,000 households were trained on the preparation and handling of food, best nutrition practices and hygiene as part of WFP's social and behaviour change communication approach. Furthermore, households diversified their food production and diet by including vegetables. They also received conditional cash transfers, built greenhouses to benefit from multiple harvests and received technical assistance for agricultural assets.

In partnership with the Government, WFP organized 80 community support committees (55 percent men, 45 percent women). These committees facilitated access to communities and became the main drivers of community organization.

Assets creation and resilience activities promoted the cohesion among communities and households and opened opportunities to women to generate income. Despite the drought in the Dry Corridor, beneficiaries of the El Nino Response are now better off compared to the general population in rural areas because of their diversified income sources, capacities and cash transfers received as a result of the project.

Strategic Outcome 04

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

In 2018, there were about 31,400 food insecure persons in El Salvador, 83 percent of whom were affected by climate shocks and 17 percent by violence. Significant funding shortfalls under this Strategic Objective, however, did not allow WFP to assist all populations in need. WFP, government partners, other United Nations Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations contributed to improving households' diet diversity, promoted nutritious food consumption and strengthened their livelihoods. For a coordinated emergency response, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Interior and Territorial Development (MIGOB-DT), the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Organization for

Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The emergency response tackled malnutrition by supporting 11 percent of all assisted beneficiaries with nutrition sensitive programming. The strategy focused on providing specialized nutritious food (SNF) to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-23 months as well as trainings on the correct use and importance of the SNFs, of health and hygiene habits. The integrated nutrition-sensitive approach generated more cost-efficient outcomes and increased the nutritional status of PLW and children by 54 percent compared to their status before the intervention.

To respond to an emergency, the creation and re-establishment of livelihoods is fundamental to mid- and long-term recovery. This year, 16 percent of assisted beneficiaries were supported with asset creation activities and cash transfers. Because smallholder farmers and their families depend on subsistence farming of staple grains, they are highly vulnerable to climate shocks such as drought or flooding.

WFP supported the National Council for Food and Nutritional Security by carrying out an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) to estimate the number of food insecure people affected by the severe drought. Moreover, EFSA's findings provided an evidence-base for designing fundraising proposals.

The emergency response focused on three strategic lines to strengthen smallholder farmers' livelihoods: i) sustainably improve agricultural practices by promoting soil and water conservation; ii) diversify high-nutrient crops such as vegetables; and iii) strengthen knowledge on pest and disease management and poultry breeding. As a result, all assisted households reduced the food need gaps and 83 percent reached acceptable food consumption levels. Monitoring revealed that 88 percent of the households demonstrated adequate protein consumption and 64 percent improved their consumption of heme iron rich food. Trainings on family economy and good feeding practices significantly contributed to the efficient management of the household budget and to positive eating and hygiene practices. Moreover, trainings created awareness of the participation of women and men in the housework and their joint decisions over the use of cash transfers.

Crop diversification and productive activities enabled women and the young to engage in agriculture, such as vegetable production and poultry breeding. This promoted generational changes and the engagement of women in non-traditional activities. Despite the short-term intervention of only three-months, 52 percent of beneficiaries in the department of Ahuachapán continued to produce vegetables six months after the end of the assistance, improving their food consumption and income.

WFP's capacity to face new emergency needs has led to an understanding of food security in urban areas in contexts of social violence. In 2018, WFP and Plan International worked together to assist 4,700 persons affected by forced displacement and limited mobility due to gang threats. WFP's adaptive capacity in emergency response allowed it to adjust programme implementation and monitoring tools to respond to beneficiaries' needs. To protect beneficiaries' identity, WFP generated a unique number that could not be linked to personal or sensitive information. To further protect beneficiaries, monitoring was conducted remotely via phone calls, avoiding unnecessary exposure of beneficiaries that could put them at risk and making data collection processes more efficient due to the wide dispersion of beneficiaries across the country.

With the aim to save lives when shocks occur and to ensure an efficient emergency response to people facing food insecurity, WFP focused on strengthening government emergency preparedness capacity. A key component of effective emergency response is the establishment of early warning systems. This year, WFP invested USD 300,000 in the modernization of the Natural Threats Monitoring Centre of the General Directorate of Environmental Observatory (DGOA) of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, providing timely information to decision-makers. WFP also supported the dissemination of the Country Risk and Vulnerability Statuses, which assisted DGOA with the hazard-risk analysis of floods and landslides and contributed to the development of national disaster management and early warning guidelines.

WFP supported the design of two National Contingency Plans, one for drought and the other for volcano eruptions. Additionally, the *National Plan of Civil Protection, Prevention and Mitigation of Disasters* was updated. Furthermore, in coordination with the General Directorate for Civil Protection of the MIGOB-DT, WFP set up trainings related to risk and response management and provided equipment for effective risk management. A total of 5,000 people from 97 communal commissions and 31 municipal commissions of civil protection were trained and 75 communal and municipal commissions were provided with fire safety equipment. This benefited around 80,000 people located in the most vulnerable areas due to flooding, landslides and forest fires in the departments of Morazán, San Miguel and Usulután.

The integration of national coordination mechanisms is necessary for an efficient and coordinated emergency response. WFP leads the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETT). The team supported capacity strengthening for preparedness, response and recovery in case of emergencies. This will ensure a timely response through improved coordination between the United Nations System and the Government of El Salvador in case of a shock. Moreover, WFP in coordination with departmental governorates, updated the El Salvador Livelihoods Map, an important targeting tool in the event of an emergency, and

provided important information on development projects and programming.

Strategic Outcome 05

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

WFP El Salvador's Country Strategic Plan aims to promote the creation of a stronger institutional framework to address multidimensional challenges of food insecurity and malnutrition. To achieve this purpose, WFP strengthened government capacities to manage national policies and programmes related to food security by supporting the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (CONASAN) and other partners in the United Nations System in the course of the elaboration and approval of the *National Food and Nutrition Security Policy*, adopted in November 2018. WFP advocated the inclusion of climate change and emergency response topics as core parts of the policy.

WFP supported the Government in evidence-based decision-making and planning by assisting CONASAN in producing the first nutrition and health-related *Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) study* in El Salvador, targeting the municipalities with higher rates of chronic malnutrition and obesity. The results of the KAP study will be published in January 2019 and will be included in the national *Multisectorial Education Strategy* and in the *Social Communication Strategy*, designed to promote adequate dietary habits and physical activity in the country.

In 2018, WFP, CONASAN, and the Salvadoran Corporate Foundation for Social Action advanced the launch of the Salvadoran Scaling up Nutrition Business Network (RE-SUN). This initiative was supported by a multi-stakeholder platform representing public and private institutions, all involved in nutrition-sensitive interventions that address the underlying causes of malnutrition in El Salvador. This initiative will form part of the National Nutrition Strategy.

WFP and the Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Presidency, along with the ministries involved in the *National Strategy for Poverty Eradication* project, completed the first stage of the El Salvador-Peru Cooperation. As part of this South-South initiative, the Peruvian Government created technical video conferences on social protection, sharing their experiences and expertise acquired throughout the implementation of social protection programmes. These video series included best practices for the prevention of food insecurity and advancement of nutrition and climate change adaptation among other social protection topics. WFP will continue to support the two countries' further collaboration and sharing best practices with a view to improve El Salvador's social protection programmes with a focus on shock-responsive social protection, the elderly and people with disabilities.



Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

As part of a joint effort between the Government and WFP, female participants in the government-led "Ciudad Mujer" programme were trained on commercialization, production costs and access to markets. Women were empowered through finding alternative livelihoods, and thereby fostering their economic independence. Additionally, WFP supported the Gender Office of the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Development (MIGOB-DT) by training 385 government staff at national level on issues of harassment prevention, sexual harassment, abuse of authority and new masculinities. WFP also assisted MIGOB-DT to develop and establish a policy and protocol to assist female and male victims of violence.

To achieve sustainable livelihoods for smallholder farmers, WFP supported rural craftswomen with the establishment of "Women's Association with Hope". This association will enable women to access credits, reduce the costs of production and commercialization and access markets. After the association was formed, its members reported an increase of 53 percent in their incomes.

Exposure to gang violence, sexual harassment, murder, social exclusion and limited employment opportunities puts youth at risk. To address the challenges they face, WFP provided capacity strengthening and promoted knowledge-sharing among vulnerable youth with a social-gastronomy programme that includes professional culinary training and reintegration in the labour market.

As part of the women's empowerment in decision-making, WFP promoted women as the main recipients of entitlements throughout all interventions. Monitoring suggests that having women as recipients increases joint decision-making and brings about more effective and sustainable food security outcomes. In 2018, 52 percent of the households reported making joint decisions over the use of transfers and 55 percent of the main entitlement recipients were women.

UNHCR and WFP implemented a methodology to identify the main gender gaps and protection issues by analysing local context. With this information, WFP included a gender-transformative education component into the trainings and promoted awareness messages about shared responsibilities for childcare and an equal distribution of housework responsibilities among women and men.

WFP staff attended a regional workshop to learn how to include gender and age analyses in WFP's interventions, which is crucial to understanding the necessities in the lives of women, men, girls and boys and promote, on this basis, gender

equality.

This year, El Salvador participated in the multi-country study *The Potential of Cash-Based Interventions to Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*. [1]

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Despite the Government's efforts to enhance security, gang violence makes El Salvador one of the most violent countries in the world. This year, at least 3,151 people were killed, 587 less than in 2017, which represents a decrease of 16 percent. The homicide rate is close to 50 per 100 thousand inhabitants, killing almost four times more people than an international epidemic. The population group aged 19-29 years are the most vulnerable. Out of all homicides, 88 percent of the victims are men. Sexual crimes against women are widespread, with 67 out of 100 women having suffered violence at least once in their lives. [1] On 3 May 2018, the President of El Salvador declared a National Alert to prevent femicides and gender-based violence.

WFP El Salvador prioritises and guards beneficiaries' safety, dignity and integrity throughout all its food assistance activities. In 2018, 99 percent of the beneficiaries accessed WFP programme sites without protection challenges. Transfer modalities (in-kind, cash, vouchers, etc.) and retailers for voucher redemption were selected in consultation with beneficiaries. This consultative process was crucial, as gang violence restricts beneficiaries' access to certain retailers. It also creates more dignified assistance as beneficiaries' preferences and needs are taken into account.

As part of Strategic Outcome 4 for emergency preparedness, WFP provided trainings to 3,400 beneficiaries across 97 communal commissions in 16 municipalities. As gang territories do not allow for free movement between communities, WFP partnered with municipal civil protection staff to provide training within the participants' communities. This measure ensured that participants did not have to put themselves at risk to access WFP's assistance, leading to no reported incidents and reduced transportation costs.

Strategic Outcome 3 for resilience and adaptation to climate change went a step further by guaranteeing the safety and integrity of all beneficiaries at the programme sites. To ensure children's safety, participants had to take their children with them when no other caregiver was available at home. In consultation with the participants, WFP offered fun and educational games for children to ensure full participation and children's safety. A committee of



volunteers, formed by the participants and the community leaders, were trained on childcare. As a result, participants could engage more actively in the programme activities which contributed to the success of the programme and opened the way to collaborative efforts among participants.

In the framework of activities related to cash for asset creation for the most vulnerable groups, such as pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and people with non-communicable diseases, the asset milestones were adapted to their needs and possibilities and where necessary they received unconditional transfers. This not only provided dignity and safety to these people, but also raised awareness of inclusive, supportive and collaborative work.

Accountability to affected populations

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

WFP El Salvador is committed to deliver an integral, non-discriminatory and inclusive Country Strategy that accounts for every single participant assisted. Considering the diversity of the participating families, a dynamic analysis of the geographical and social challenges in the communities is required. Consequently, WFP introduced its three-pronged approach (3PA).

As a first step, WFP made community-based participatory planning (CBPP) mandatory for all interventions that exceed six months. This methodology has proven to be key to sustainable results. In 2018, WFP managed to bring together the Government and local partners to participate in discussions on the communities' needs plan. This increased the importance of the roles of everyone involved in achieving and maintaining results. In addition, WFP organised meetings inviting all participants and non-participants from the community, including local partners and government staff and beneficiaries. Through this protocol, each family has the right and opportunity to fully understand what goals, activities, entitlements and benefits are provided by the programme in their community.

In the second phase, WFP created programme committees, comprising volunteers, half of whom were, whenever possible, women. These committees played a key role in the realization of the programmed activities and in facilitating the communication flow by ensuring transparency and holding stakeholders accountable.

In the final phase, WFP organized community meetings to present the programme results to all community members, whether over- or under-achieved. This process intensified the communities' commitment to

continue contributing towards the sustainability of the assets built and empowered community leaders to manage programmes with other institutions in partnership with the local government.

In 2018, criminal activities interfered with programme implementation in some participating communities. This posed several difficulties, activities rescheduled or delayed, limited access to asset creation sites for the participants, non-attendance and increased implementation costs.

Regarding accountability to government partners, WFP took a strategic approach in 2018. With support from the Ministry of Health, WFP produced monthly implementation and transfer reports, improving the transparency, timely decision-making and promotion of a good business culture. In its relations with other ministries, WFP increased the support to core government strategies, including more frequent and effective work plans and designating focal point contacts to communicate effectively throughout different programmes.

Environment

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

El Salvador is one of the most vulnerable countries, not only in terms of the occurrence of hurricanes, earthquakes, droughts and floods, but also in terms of environmental degradation. Currently, the forest cover comprises 38 percent of the total area of the country. Most of the territory is affected by high levels of deforestation, soil and water contamination by solid waste and agrochemicals, air pollution and a high rate of soil erosion. 70 percent of staple grains, the main food of the Salvadoran population, is cultivated in hillside lands without employing soil and water conservation practices.

Adaptation to climate change in El Salvador is critical to reducing climate risks, strengthening food security and rural livelihoods and the country's economic viability.

WFP, in coordination with the Government of El Salvador, carried out actions that contribute to the climate change adaptation and resilience building of subsistence farmers living in rural communities. As part of the integrated watershed management approach, smallholder farmers and their families have been trained and are applying sustainable soil and water conservation practices, agroforestry and reforestation, production and use of organic inputs and renewable energy sources for efficient irrigation systems.

Fire brigades and communities were trained on preventing and controlling forest fires. Additionally, 1,197 hectares were planted with fruit and forest trees on the beneficiaries' lands and in natural reserve areas. WFP constructed infiltration

ditches and other soil and water conservation activities, enabling to harvest and infiltrate 189,000 cubic meters of rainwater and replenishing groundwater.

In 2018, the Country Office was successfully implementing initiatives to reduce electricity consumption, registering a reduction of 17 percent between 2014 and 2018 (from 106,000 to 88,000 kWh).

Short Stories

Short Stories Worth Telling

In 2018, El Salvador made considerable efforts to support environmental actions to address the vulnerabilities resulting from the negative impact of climate variability and change on affected families. WFP became part of this country effort and presents below a quick collection of results in the voice of our participating families:

"Now that I walk through this terrain, I realize the damage that we caused over the past four years. I now understand how important the work is that we are doing in Las Nieves to recover the forests. Now my job is to raise awareness among the people who live here to urge them to take care of these areas, to ensure our water security and take care of the animals such as the Pezote (coatimundi) and the deer who live among us"

Luis Alonso Ramirez

Forest patrol hired by the Ministry of Environmental Resources (MARN) and WFP

El Palmital, Ozatlán municipality

"We are in the process as a community to become more resilient. We planted forest and fruit trees that will produce fruits to eat and sell. We now know how to make marmalade and wine and we will practice until it becomes a community product. Soil conservation, our vegetable production and our community organic fertilizer plant are small steps for to a better life. We have learned so many important things and we want to pass it on to generations to come."

Marina Claros

Single mother of four and hammock handcrafter

Mazala, Joateca municipality

"I planted the fruit trees WFP gave me and I am using pineapples as barrier plants. I know this will improve the soil and will give me fruit as well. As a community, we built a water reservoir and installed a drip irrigation system in all our fields. We grew together as a community and got to know each other better. The ones who did not have land for farming started working on the farms of those who do. Now, I am working with 12 other families and together we harvested 3,500 cucumbers, also radish, green bell pepper and coriander. We shared the profit evenly. We would like you come to see it?"

Víctor Manuel Sánchez

Former subsistence farmer of maize and beans

Galingagua, Usulután municipality

"It called our attention when they trained us on soil and water conservation. Those are topics we knew nothing about and now we realize how vital they are to protect the land where we live and our farms. I was completely committed to finish my irrigation ditches to see if they worked as they told us... and they really work! With all our vegetables, we earned USD 700! We are so happy and committed to continue the good work and keep believing that is possible"

Dora María Henríquez

57 years old, single mother of two daughters

Lajitas Abajo, Chilanga municipality

"The trainings taught me to work with new crops, to keep records of the crops I grow, my expenses and at what price should I sell my produce. I can now make better use of my family resources and take better decisions for our own benefit"

Carlos Guevara

Former subsistence farmer of maize and beans

14 de Julio, Jiquilisco municipality



Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Neto Flores

Beneficiaries participating in the workshop on good feeding practices workshop in the community El Junquillo, department of Ahuachapán, as part of WFP's nutrition-sensitive strategy under SO3.

WFP El Salvador provided food assistance only through cash-based transfers.

Context and operations

[1] National Policy for Develop and Protection of Salvadoran Migrants People and their Families, 2017 (<https://rree.gob.sv/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Política-Nacional-para-la-Protección-y-Desarrollo-de-la-Persona-Migrante-Salvadorense-y-su-Familia.pdf>).

[2] Migrant caravan: What is it and why does it matter? BBC, 2018 (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-45951782>).

[3] International Organization for Migration, 2018 (<https://www.iom.int/es/news/oim-encuesto-migrantes-de-una-de-las-caravanas-centroamericanas>).

[4] Germanwatch, 2017.

[5] Survey of Damage Estimation of the Agricultural Sector on Staple Grains due to water deficit, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, 2018.

[6] Emergency Food Security Assessment, WFP 2018.

Strategic outcome 01

The increase of 38% in the number of children aged 6-23 months who met the minimum standards of meal frequency and dietary diversity (Minimum Acceptable Diet) will differ of the value reflected in the outcome indicators figure, as in the narrative the number on which is compared is with a baseline value in 2016.

The value is zero for the actuals and targets of output indicators with dash.

Strategic outcome 02

Because WFP did not provide in-kind assistance, only CBT, actual values are zero for the outcome indicator "Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems".

Due to the lack of funding the outcome indicator "Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops" could not be measured.

Actual values of output indicators with "dash" are zero. This is due to changes in the implementation planning and funding gap.

Strategic outcome 03

Some food security outcome indicators show deteriorating values due to the a severe drought and heavy rainfall experienced in 2018. Households used more severe and frequent coping strategies to cover food gaps.

[1] National Height Census IV and National Weight Census I in girls and boys aged 6-9, 2016.

Strategic outcome 04

The deterioration of some food security indicators is due to the severe drought and heavy rainfall experienced in 2018 compared to the recovery in 2017 without natural shocks.

The over achievement of some output indicators is due to the strengthening of the partnership with the government. This allowed the increase of resources available for capacity strengthening activities with the aim to support government priorities.

At government request, El Salvador only provided CBT assistance, therefore actual values of output indicators related to in-kind assistance are zero.

The value is zero for the actuals and targets of output indicators with dash.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] WFP, 2019. The potential of cash-based interventions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. (<https://www1.wfp.org/publications/gender-and-cash-wfp-study>).

Protection

[1] National Statistics Office (DIGESTYC). National Survey of Violence against Women.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	93,424	24,250	26.0%
	female	112,387	29,759	26.5%
	total	205,811	54,009	26.2%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	42,507	22,576	53.1%
	female	50,823	27,545	54.2%
	total	93,330	50,121	53.7%
Children (5-18 years)	male	37,028	0	-
	female	48,390	378	0.8%
	total	85,418	378	0.4%
Children (under 5 years)	male	13,889	1,674	12.1%
	female	13,174	1,836	13.9%
	total	27,063	3,510	13.0%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	205,810	54,010	26.2%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long			
Maize	460	0	-
Rice	460	0	-
Corn Soya Blend	138	0	-
Iodised Salt	12	0	-
Vegetable Oil	58	0	-
Beans	138	0	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021			
Corn Soya Blend	62	0	-

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long			
Cash	1,150,200	747,797	65.0%
Commodity Voucher	690,120	58,371	8.5%
Value Voucher	2,760,480	70,850	2.6%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021			
Commodity Voucher	6,318,000	143,101	2.3%

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Value Voucher	1,080,000	1,371	0.1%
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021			
Cash	360,450	658,425	182.7%
Commodity Voucher	0	30,910	-
Value Voucher	450,000	95,301	21.2%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
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				
Output A: Adolescents and young women and men exposed to violence, criminality and vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity participate in productive programmes and benefit from cash-based transfers				
Act 03. Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	19.0	-	0.0
Output A: Pregnant and lactating women and children 6–23 months receive cash-based transfers for nutritious foods made available in stores nationwide				
Act 02. Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	130.0	96.0	73.8
Output C: Adolescents and young women and men exposed to violence, criminality and vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity participate in productive programmes and benefit from cash-based transfers				
Act 03. Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men				
Number of people trained	individual	1200.0	32.0	2.7
Number of people trained in health, nutrition and healthy lifestyles	individual	1200.0	32.0	2.7
Number of people trained (Peace building/Protection/Human rights/Resilience/Citizen participation/ Gender-related issues)	individual	1200.0	32.0	2.7
Output C: Healthy dietary practices, nutrition and hygiene training are mainstreamed throughout all programmes				
Act 02. Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2				
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	130.0	55.0	42.3
Number of people (female) trained in IYCF/MIYCN	individual	2600.0	999.0	38.4
Number of people (male) trained in IYCF/MIYCN	individual	650.0	55.0	8.5
Number of people trained	individual	3250.0	1054.0	32.4
Number of people trained in hygiene and sanitation	individual	3250.0	1054.0	32.4
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	5.0	11.0	220.0
Act 03. Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	40.0	5.0	12.5
Number of people trained	individual	1200.0	32.0	2.7
Number of people trained in hygiene and sanitation	individual	1200.0	32.0	2.7
Output C: The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				
Number of guidance document developed and circulated	item	-	-	0.0
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	312.0	27.0	8.7
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	10.0	14.0	140.0
Output C: The national social protection system is cost-effective, efficient and can be leveraged during major emergencies				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				
Number of guidance document developed and circulated	item	1.0	-	0.0
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	25.0	12.0	48.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	6.0	2.0	33.3
Output C: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				
Number of guidance document developed and circulated	item	1.0	-	0.0
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	-	-	0.0
Number of government counterparts trained in use of data collection tablets	individual	300.0	27.0	9.0
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	12.0	7.0	58.3
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	30.0	10.0	33.3
Output E: Healthy dietary practices, nutrition and hygiene training are mainstreamed throughout all programmes				
Act 02. Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	4000.0	-	0.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	16000.0	-	0.0
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	2600.0	3996.0	153.7
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	650.0	220.0	33.8
Act 03. Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	600.0	110.0	18.3
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	600.0	45.0	7.5
Output I: The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	-	-	0.0
Output I: The national social protection system is cost-effective, efficient and can be leveraged during major emergencies				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	-	-	0.0
Output I: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	-	-	0.0
Output J: The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	-	-	0.0
Output J: The national social protection system is cost-effective, efficient and can be leveraged during major emergencies				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	-	-	0.0
Output J: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	-	-	0.0
Output K: The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of partners supported	partner	1.0	1.0	100.0
Output K: The national social protection system is cost-effective, efficient and can be leveraged during major emergencies				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				
Number of partners supported	partner	8.0	2.0	25.0
Output K: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				
Number of partners supported	partner	5.0	5.0	100.0
Output M: The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
Output M: The national social protection system is cost-effective, efficient and can be leveraged during major emergencies				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	-	-	0.0
Output M: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.				
Act 01. Provide technical assistance to the social protection system				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2.0	1.0	50.0
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021				
Output C: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets				
Act 05. Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members				
Number of guidance document developed and circulated	item	1.0	-	0.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	63.0	46.0	73.0
Number of men trained	individual	955.0	171.0	17.9
Number of people trained (organizational skills, management and marketing skills)	individual	1250.0	549.0	43.9
Number of women trained	individual	405.0	378.0	93.3
Output C: The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and its agricultural extension body CENTA have trained personnel and improved policy and programme frameworks focused on increasing smallholder farmers' productivity and inclusive and equitable access to markets				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 04. Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of WFP-managed systems and tools handed over to the Government in current year	system/tool	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	27.0	28.0	103.7
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	63.0	71.0	112.7
Output I: The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and its agricultural extension body CENTA have trained personnel and improved policy and programme frameworks focused on increasing smallholder farmers' productivity and inclusive and equitable access to markets				
Act 04. Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	1.0	-	0.0
Output J: The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and its agricultural extension body CENTA have trained personnel and improved policy and programme frameworks focused on increasing smallholder farmers' productivity and inclusive and equitable access to markets				
Act 04. Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	1.0	-	0.0
Output K: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets				
Act 05. Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members				
Number of partners supported	partner	15.0	9.0	60.0
Output K: The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and its agricultural extension body CENTA have trained personnel and improved policy and programme frameworks focused on increasing smallholder farmers' productivity and inclusive and equitable access to markets				
Act 04. Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA				
Number of partners supported	partner	3.0	3.0	100.0
Output L: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets				
Act 05. Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members				
Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	337000.0	-	0.0
Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	1.0	-	0.0
Output L: The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and its agricultural extension body CENTA have trained personnel and improved policy and programme frameworks focused on increasing smallholder farmers' productivity and inclusive and equitable access to markets				
Act 04. Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	9500.0	4900.0	51.6
Output M: The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and its agricultural extension body CENTA have trained personnel and improved policy and programme frameworks focused on increasing smallholder farmers' productivity and inclusive and equitable access to markets				
Act 04. Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
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				
Output C: Climate information is disseminated and used for decision-making.				
Act 06. Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	7.0	-	0.0
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	150.0	-	0.0
Output C: Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created.				
Act 07. Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	427.0	744.0	174.2
Number of men trained	individual	2820.0	1672.0	59.3
Number of people trained	individual	5130.0	3376.0	65.8
Number of women trained	individual	2310.0	1784.0	77.2
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2928.0	5929.0	202.5
Output C: Smallholder farmers enhance their adaptive capacity through knowledge sharing and the adoption of improved, climate-resilient practices.				
Act 07. Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	18.0	50.0	277.8
Number of people trained	individual	200.0	332.0	166.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3.0	-	0.0
Output C: The links between climate change and food and nutrition insecurity are analysed to identify vulnerabilities and appropriate adaptation approaches at the national and local levels				
Act 06. Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2.0	-	0.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	25.0	-	0.0
Output D: Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created.				
Act 07. Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices				
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	739.0	1148.68	155.4
Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained	Km	2.5	8.9	356.0
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	4.0	3.0	75.0
Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	80.0	148.0	185.0
Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	10.0	10.0	100.0
Number of hives distributed	Number	10.0	24.0	240.0
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	-	190405.0	0.0
Number of villages assisted	centre/site	113.0	-	0.0
Quantity of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	tree seedling	179000.0	-	0.0
Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	327.0	225.0	68.8
Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	1500.0	2356.2	157.1
Output K: Climate information is disseminated and used for decision-making.				
Act 06. Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change				
Number of partners supported	partner	96.0	-	0.0
Output K: The links between climate change and food and nutrition insecurity are analysed to identify vulnerabilities and appropriate adaptation approaches at the national and local levels				
Act 06. Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change				
Number of partners supported	partner	4.0	4.0	100.0
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				
Output A: Targeted beneficiaries affected by shocks receive food or cash-based transfers				
Act 09. Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of villages assisted	village	330.0	660.0	200.0
Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	10.0	-	0.0
Number of rations provided	ration	15336.0	-	0.0
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	15.0	2.0	13.3
Quantity of food provided	Mt	1265.0	-	0.0
Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	25560.0	1266.0	5.0
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	720.0	326.0	45.3
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	3600.0	581.0	16.1
Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	US\$	92016.0	-	0.0
Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) redeemed by targeted beneficiaries	US\$	4508784.0	-	0.0
Output B: Targeted beneficiaries affected by shocks receive food or cash-based transfers				
Act 09. Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery				
Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	-	-	0.0
Output C: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation				
Act 09. Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2045.0	328.0	16.0
Number of community groups formed and registered	individual	330.0	27.0	8.2
Number of men trained	individual	12780.0	1289.0	10.1
Number of people trained	individual	25560.0	3183.0	12.5
Number of women trained	individual	12780.0	1894.0	14.8
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	396.0	288.0	72.7
Output C: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Number of national emergency operations centers set-up with WFP support	site	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of technical reports shared with cluster partners	report	1.0	1.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	20.0	512.0	2,560.0
WFP expenditures for technical assistance to strengthen national capacity	US\$	50000.0	40000.0	80.0
Number of government staff members trained in emergency preparedness and response	individual	300.0	617.0	205.7
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	25.0	33.0	132.0
Output C: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Number of contingency plans created	contingency plan	2.0	4.0	200.0
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	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of people trained in disaster preparedness	individual	250.0	6000.0	2,400.0
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)	training session	10.0	400.0	4,000.0
Number of government staff members trained in contingency planning	individual	527.0	927.0	175.9
Number of government staff members trained in early warning systems	individual	-	130.0	0.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	10.0	24.0	240.0
Output C: Protocols are designed to enable the monitoring and evaluation of emergency preparedness and response				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Number of counterparts staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	100.0	75.0	75.0
Number of government staff members trained in food security monitoring systems	individual	50.0	11.0	22.0
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5.0	8.0	160.0
Output D: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation				
Act 09. Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	25.0	14.5	58.0
Kilometres (km) of live fencing created	Km	50.0	1.8	3.6
Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained	Km	100.0	-	0.0
Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	50.0	500.0	1,000.0
Number of family gardens established	garden	500.0	-	0.0
Number of latrines constructed	Number	50.0	14.0	28.0
Number of risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets built or restored	asset	5.0	-	0.0
Number of villages assisted	centre/site	200.0	-	0.0
Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established	m2	25.0	-	0.0
Output E: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation				
Act 09. Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	15336.0	552.0	3.6
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	10224.0	645.0	6.3
Output I: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	1.0	1.0	100.0
Output I: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	1.0	1.0	100.0
Output J: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	1.0	1.0	100.0
Output K: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Number of partners supported	partner	3.0	4.0	133.3

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output K: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Number of partners supported	partner	4.0	2.0	50.0
Output K: Protocols are designed to enable the monitoring and evaluation of emergency preparedness and response				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Number of partners supported	partner	1.0	1.0	100.0
Output L: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	20000.0	118557.5	592.8
Output L: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	50000.0	160100.0	320.2
Output M: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2.0	1.0	50.0
Output M: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	4.0	4.0	100.0
Output M: Protocols are designed to enable the monitoring and evaluation of emergency preparedness and response				
Act 08. Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2.0	-	0.0
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output C: A coordination platform for the public and private sectors is established under the umbrella of the SUN Business Network				
Act 11. Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4.0	3.0	75.0
Output C: CONASAN has strengthened its coordination capacity for food security and nutrition.				
Act 10. Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4.0	3.0	75.0
Output C: Food security and nutrition councils are established in municipalities most affected by malnutrition and food insecurity				
Act 10. Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	24.0	3.0	12.5
Output C: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition				
Act 11. Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4.0	1.0	25.0
Output I: CONASAN has strengthened its coordination capacity for food security and nutrition.				
Act 10. Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	1.0	1.0	100.0
Output I: Food security and nutrition councils are established in municipalities most affected by malnutrition and food insecurity				
Act 10. Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	3.0	-	0.0
Output I: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition				
Act 11. Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	-	-	0.0
Output J: A coordination platform for the public and private sectors is established under the umbrella of the SUN Business Network				
Act 11. Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	1.0	-	0.0
Output J: CONASAN has strengthened its coordination capacity for food security and nutrition.				
Act 10. Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	1.0	1.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output J: Food security and nutrition councils are established in municipalities most affected by malnutrition and food insecurity				
Act 10. Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	2.0	-	0.0
Output J: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition				
Act 11. Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network				
Number of policy reforms identified/advocated	policy	2.0	1.0	50.0
Output K: A coordination platform for the public and private sectors is established under the umbrella of the SUN Business Network				
Act 11. Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network				
Number of partners supported	partner	3.0	1.0	33.3
Output K: CONASAN has strengthened its coordination capacity for food security and nutrition.				
Act 10. Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels				
Number of partners supported	partner	1.0	1.0	100.0
Output K: Food security and nutrition councils are established in municipalities most affected by malnutrition and food insecurity				
Act 10. Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels				
Number of partners supported	partner	6.0	1.0	16.7
Output K: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition				
Act 11. Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network				
Number of partners supported	partner	2.0	1.0	50.0
Output M: A coordination platform for the public and private sectors is established under the umbrella of the SUN Business Network				
Act 11. Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
Output M: Food security and nutrition councils are established in municipalities most affected by malnutrition and food insecurity				
Act 10. Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	3.0	-	0.0
Output M: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition				
Act 11. Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
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								
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
El Salvador	NPA: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	male	61.30	83.00	≥70.00	≥72.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	62.40	88.00	≥70.00	≥72.00	
			overall	61.80	86.00	≥70.00	≥72.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
El Salvador	NPA: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	male	64.20	62.00	≥50.00	≥70.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	63.80	62.00	≥50.00	≥70.00	
			overall	64.00	62.00	≥50.00	≥70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
El Salvador	NPA: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	male	63.60	41.00	≥66.00	≥66.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	62.40	41.00	≥66.00	≥66.00	
			overall	63.00	41.00	≥66.00	≥66.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								
Strategic Outcome 02: Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021								
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								
El Salvador	SMS: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	-	male	20.00	12.50	≥24.00	≥37.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	5	2.80	≥6	≥8	
			overall	25.00	15.40	≥30.00	≥45.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops								
El Salvador	SMS: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	-	male	0	-	-	≥7	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	0	-	-	≥3	
			overall	0	-	-	≥10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems								
El Salvador	SMS: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	0	≥10.00	≥10.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								
El Salvador	SMS: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1858.00	2554.00	≥3541.00	≥20000.00	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Value (USD)								
El Salvador	SMS: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1276217.00	1311941.00	≥1639316.00	≥9293892.00	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Volume (MT)								
El Salvador	SMS: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.11 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1858.00	2554.00	≥3541.00	≥20000.00	
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								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	4.85	9.04	≤5	≤3	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	6.77	9.94	≤5	≤3	
			overall	5.53	9.25	≤5	≤3	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	0	1	≥10.00	≥30.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	2	3	≥10.00	≥30.00	
			overall	1	2	≥10.00	≥30.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	40.00	98.00	≥47.00	≥60.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	41.00	98.00	≥47.00	≥60.00	
			overall	40.50	98.00	≥47.00	≥60.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	59.00	85.00	≥67.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	68.00	85.00	≥67.00	≥80.00	
			overall	63.50	85.00	≥67.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	53.00	27.00	≤35.00	≤5	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	72.00	28.00	≤35.00	≤5	
			overall	62.50	27.00	≤35.00	≤5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	6	0	≤8	≤2	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	9	0	≤8	≤2	
			overall	7.50	0	≤8	≤2	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	2	0	≤8	≤2	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	1	2	≤8	≤2	
			overall	1.50	1	≤8	≤2	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	47.00	72.00	≥55.00	≥65.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	26.00	69.00	≥55.00	≥65.00	
			overall	36.50	71.00	≥55.00	≥65.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	54.00	2	≥45.00	≥38.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	50.00	2	≥45.00	≥38.00	
			overall	52.00	2	≥45.00	≥38.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	39.00	15.00	≤25.00	≤18.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	31.00	13.00	≤25.00	≤18.00	
			overall	35.00	15.00	≤25.00	≤18.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	54.00	98.00	≥80.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	57.00	99.00	≥80.00	≥90.00	
			overall	56.00	98.00	≥80.00	≥90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	40.00	1	≤20.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	34.00	1	≤20.00	≤10.00	
			overall	37.00	1	≤20.00	≤10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	6	1	=0	≤0	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	9	0	=0	≤0	
			overall	7	1	=0	≤0	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	64.00	51.00	≤45.00	≤30.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	63.00	52.00	≤45.00	≤30.00	
			overall	63.50	52.00	≤45.00	≤30.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	4.28	5.26	≤5.50	≤3	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	4.74	5.52	≤5.50	≤3	
			overall	4.45	5.32	≤5.50	≤3	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	50.00	55.00	≥45.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base								
El Salvador	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Cash, Value Voucher	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	82.00	90.00	≥55.00	≥95.00	
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								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
El Salvador	URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	male	15.55	13.57	≤8	≤8	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	16.70	12.13	≤9	≤9	
			overall	15.79	12.92	≤8	≤8	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
El Salvador	URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	male	22.00	2	≥4	≥30.00	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	20.00	4	≥4	≥30.00	
			overall	22.00	3	≥4	≥30.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
El Salvador	URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	male	65.00	88.00	≥82.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	75.00	88.00	≥83.00	≥80.00	
			overall	69.00	88.00	≥83.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
El Salvador	URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	male	45.00	70.00	≥54.00	≥70.00	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	64.00	67.00	≥57.00	≥70.00	
			overall	50.00	70.00	≥56.00	≥70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
El Salvador	URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	male	20.00	35.00	≤54.00	≤5	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	26.00	38.00	≤50.00	≤5	
			overall	22.00	36.00	≤52.00	≤5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
El Salvador	URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	male	5	5	≤5	≤5	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	6	2	≤2	≤5	
			overall	5	3	≤3	≤5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
El Salvador	URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	male	8	6	≤8	≤5	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	6	9	≤7	≤5	
			overall	7	7	≤7	≤5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
El Salvador	URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	male	58.00	64.00	≥42.00	≥65.00	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	54.00	59.00	≥46.00	≥65.00	
			overall	56.00	61.00	≥45.00	≥65.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
El Salvador	URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	male	30.00	7	≥13.00	≥15.00	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	19.00	11.00	≥15.00	≥15.00	
			overall	26.00	9	≥14.00	≥15.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
El Salvador	URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	male	47.00	25.00	≥39.00	≥25.00	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	30.00	25.00	≥35.00	≥25.00	
			overall	43.00	23.00	≥37.00	≥25.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
El Salvador	URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	male	71.00	85.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	85.00	80.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	76.00	83.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
El Salvador	URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	male	18.00	4	≤20.00	≤20.00	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	11.00	8	≤20.00	≤20.00	
			overall	16.00	6	≤20.00	≤20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
El Salvador	URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	male	11.00	10.00	=0	=0	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	4	12.00	=0	=0	
			overall	8	11.00	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
El Salvador	URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Value Voucher	male	7.65	4.03	≤6	≤6	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	6.50	3.01	≤5	≤5	
			overall	7.16	3.58	≤6	≤6	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
El Salvador	Cash, Value Voucher	ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices, URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	66.00	45.00	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	ACL: 3.Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men, ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices, NPA: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2, URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	57.00	52.00	≥60.00	≥60.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	ACL: 3.Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men, ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices, NPA: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2, URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	9	13.00	≤20.00	≤20.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	ACL: 3.Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men, ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices, NPA: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2, URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	34.00	35.00	≤20.00	≤20.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	ACL: 3.Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men, ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices, NPA: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2, URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	male	94.00	99.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	89.00	98.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	93.00	99.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
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: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
El Salvador	Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	ACL: 3.Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men, ACL: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices, NPA: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2, URT: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	male	74.00	95.00	≥85.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	85.00	96.00	≥85.00	=100.00	
			overall	79.00	96.00	≥85.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Neto Flores

Beneficiaries participating in the workshop on good feeding practices workshop in the community El Junquillo, department of Ahuachapán, as part of WFP's nutrition-sensitive strategy under SO3

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/el-salvador>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

EI Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long	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.	1,228,893	1,070,499	0	1,070,499	890,796	179,702
		Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	13,979,214	1,872,874	421,981	2,294,855	1,673,686	621,169
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			15,208,107	2,943,373	421,981	3,365,354	2,564,482	800,872

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El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021	Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	9,032,512	140,900	0	140,900	118,457	22,443
		Provide technical assistance to the social protection system	395,074	0	0	0	0	0
		Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	4,478,825	622,341	0	622,341	606,024	16,318
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			13,906,412	763,242	0	763,242	724,481	38,761
3	Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA	263,095	0	0	0	0	0
		Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	1,495,791	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,758,886	0	0	0	0	0

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021	Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change	1,049,623	295,793	0	295,793	95,701	200,091
		Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	7,831,127	5,694,375	0	5,694,375	4,612,456	1,081,918
		Non Activity Specific	0	94,968	0	94,968	0	94,968
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			8,880,750	6,085,135	0	6,085,135	4,708,158	1,376,978

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021	Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels	66,220	0	0	0	0	0
		Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network	151,640	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			217,860	0	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	605,305	0	605,305	0	605,305
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	605,305	0	605,305	0	605,305
Total Direct Operational Cost			39,972,015	10,397,056	421,981	10,819,036	7,997,121	2,821,916
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			976,482	817,071	28,020	845,091	664,644	180,447
Total Direct Costs			40,948,497	11,214,127	450,000	11,664,127	8,661,764	3,002,363
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,746,884	736,774		736,774	736,774	0
Grand Total			43,695,381	11,950,901	450,000	12,400,901	9,398,538	3,002,363

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

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El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Expenditures
1	Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long	Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for food security and nutrition.	634,941	92,593	793,294
		Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	6,649,840	925,859	1,193,910
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			7,284,781	1,018,452	1,987,203
2	The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021	Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	6,404,461	0	45,405
		Provide technical assistance to the social protection system	202,197	173,070	0

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Expenditures
		Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	2,277,988	1,663,251	217,008
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			8,884,646	1,836,322	262,413

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Expenditures
3	Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in EI Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA	189,619	74,240	0
		Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	1,037,591	98,830	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,227,210	173,070	0
4	Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021	Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change	791,744	280,091	58,647
		Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	5,000,249	2,520,429	3,532,249
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			5,791,993	2,800,520	3,590,896

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El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Expenditures
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021	Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels	47,870	28,420	0
		Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network	90,840	77,735	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			138,710	106,155	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			23,327,341	5,934,519	5,840,512
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			574,799	484,315	431,055
Total Direct Costs			23,902,140	6,418,834	6,271,567
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,553,639	417,224	269,467
Grand Total			25,455,779	6,836,058	6,541,034

**Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018*