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CHANGING  
LIVES



# El Salvador Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2021



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

In 2019, WFP El Salvador reached food insecure people with protection needs through cash-based transfers and by providing opportunities for the reestablishment of their livelihoods in a joint effort with the Government, UN agencies and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs). Criminal violence, triggered by gangs, along with limited social and economic opportunities has left over 22,000 internally displaced people and returnees from the United States [1].

Likewise, recurrent climate shocks, combining severe droughts and floods, exacerbated the deterioration of food security. WFP implemented relief assistance and resilience-building programmes to contribute to the improvement of food availability and access through the reestablishment or diversification of livelihoods, such as vegetable production, poultry, beekeeping and small-scale entrepreneurship. Amongst the beneficiaries, this increased households' income at least by 14 percent and contributed to the achievement of acceptable food consumption among 99 percent of households.

Through its resilience-building programmes, WFP supported associativity and market access for smallholder organizations and smallholder farmers. This contributed to an increase and diversification of their agricultural production, therefore improving their food security and nutrition. Smallholder organizations managed to commercialize USD 0.5 million through the sale of 769 mt of staple grains in the formal market. Likewise, smallholder farmers linked to resilience-building programmes commercialized 70 percent of their vegetable production.

Moreover, a group of artisan women enhanced their production of hammocks thanks to the expansion of their commercialization channels and the establishment of a community store. This contributed to an increase in their incomes that facilitated their access to diversified products for themselves and their families. The strengthening and diversification of livelihoods of these women also contributed to their empowerment, giving them access to decision-making spaces in their communities and economic independence.

WFP's youth-oriented programmes, Gastromotiva and ConectArte targeted vulnerable youth from precarious urban settlements in high-risk of becoming victims of violence. Youth participated in capacity strengthening activities to enhance social cohesion and employment opportunities. Through this youth-oriented approach, WFP provided evidence on how collective outcomes from different stakeholders (Government, Academia, NGOs, UN agencies) can contribute to the UN humanitarian-development-peace or "triple nexus" approach.

WFP, along with the Government and Oxford Policy Management, systematized and evaluated the 2018 emergency response provided through the social protection system. The document included findings and recommendations on how this shock-responsive social protection system can improve to become quicker and more effective and efficient. Additionally, jointly with the Ministry of Health, WFP conducted a study to find out the social protection coverage received by people living with HIV to paving the way to strengthen the social protection system. El Salvador became the first and only country in Latin America with data on social protection coverage for people living with HIV.

Capacity strengthening for government institutions was mainstreamed across WFP's operations and became a fundamental contribution towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Government institutions received technical assistance and financial resources to strengthen social protection and nutrition, access to markets and agriculture, resilience building and emergency preparedness and response.

Strengthening partnerships with stakeholders improved and increased WFP's capacity to reach the most vulnerable food insecure people, as well as the extent of capacity strengthening activities. Close collaboration with the Government, UN agencies, NGOs, international cooperation community, private sector, Academia and civil society, boosted the availability of resources. Activities were more efficiently and effectively implemented, enhancing the results towards Zero Hunger. Moreover, new government authorities that started their role in mid-year recognized WFP's expertise in humanitarian and development contexts and reaffirmed their commitment to work together for the achievement of the SDGs.

# 47,600

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

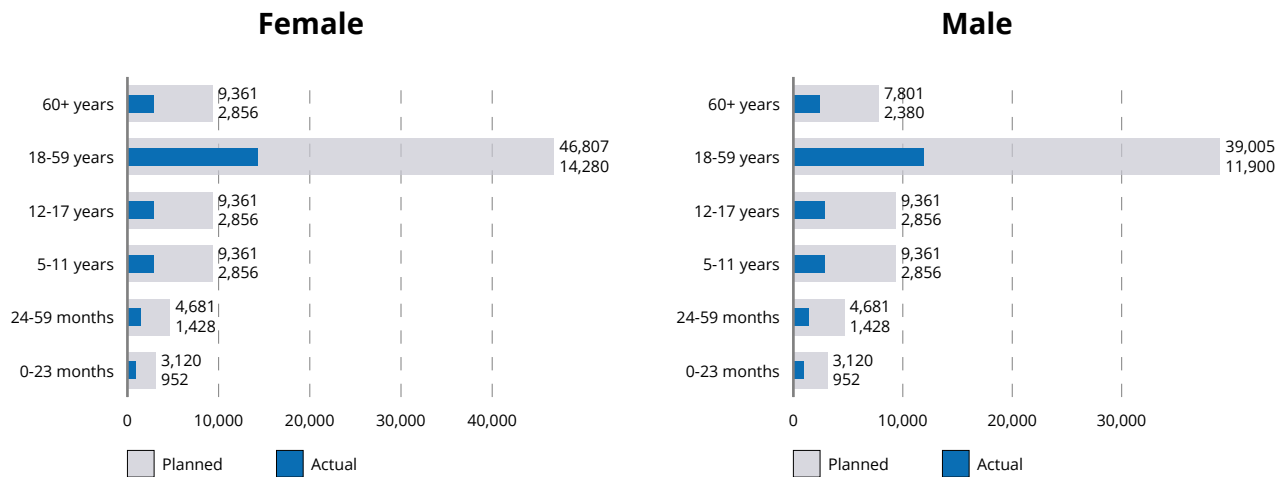


53% female

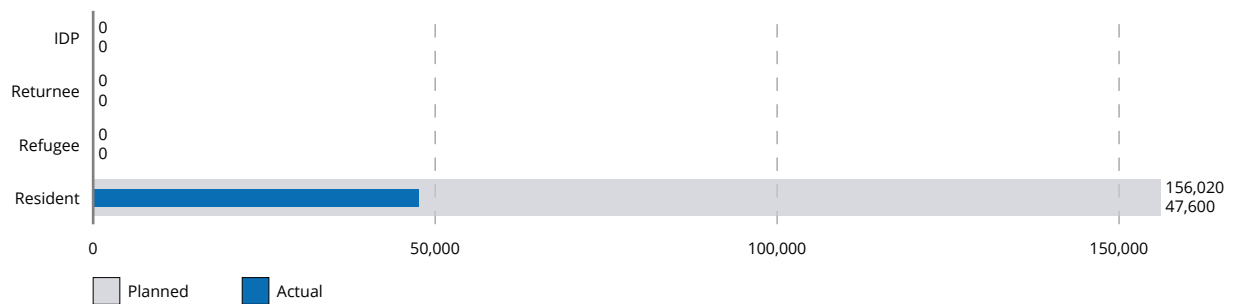


47% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



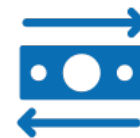
## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Total Food and CBT

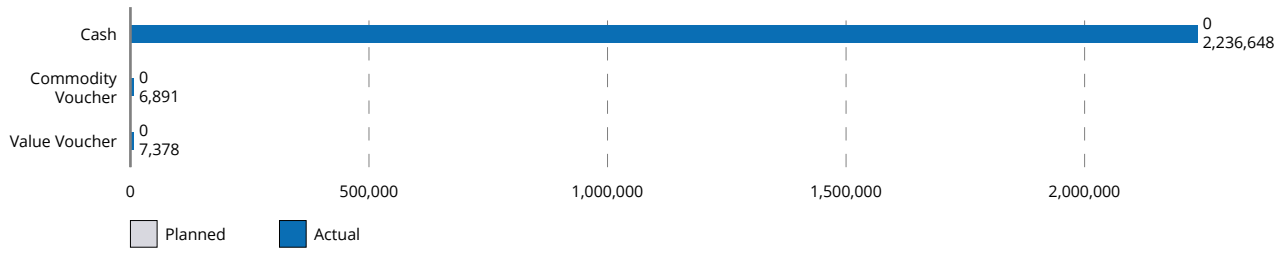


0 mt  
total actual food transferred in 2019  
of 1,201 mt total planned



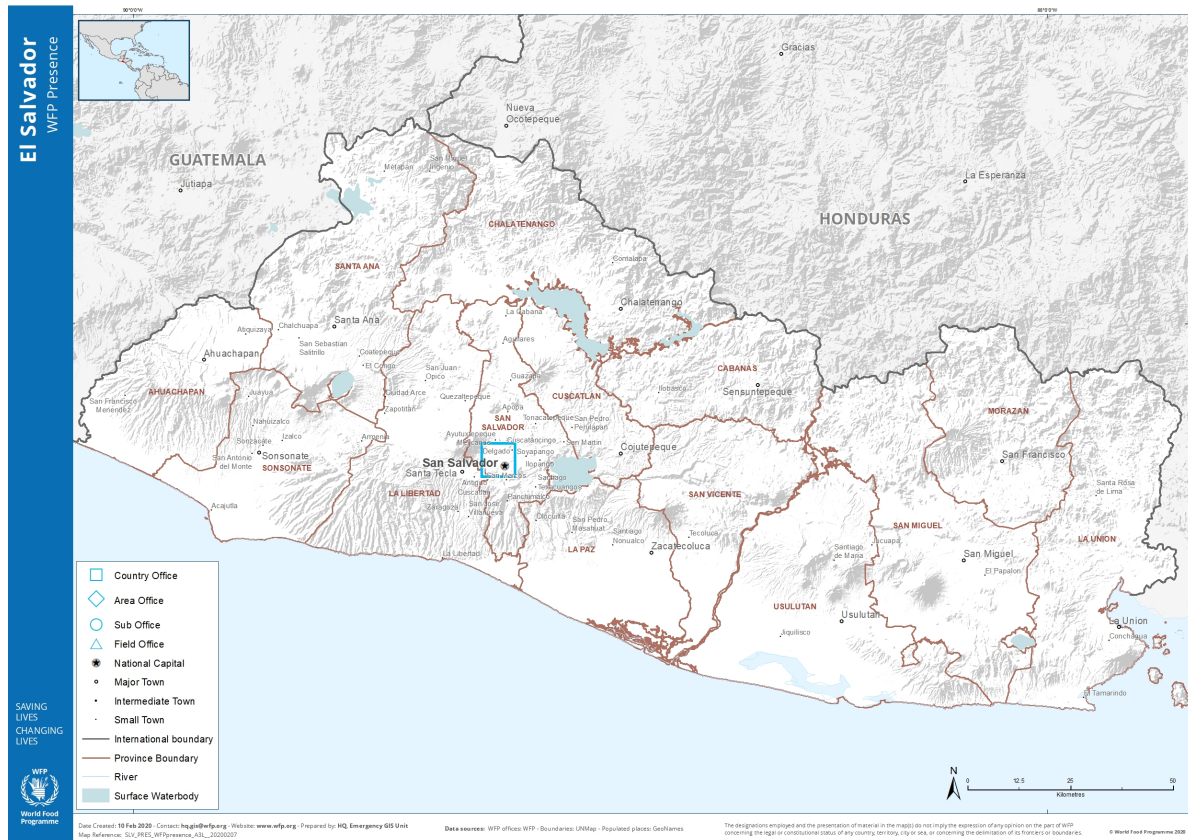
US\$ 2,250,916  
total actual cash transferred in 2019  
of \$US 0 total planned

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher





# Context and Operations



El Salvador is the smallest and most densely populated country in Central America with a population of 6.46 million of which 37.7 percent live in rural areas. With a total extension of 21,040 square kilometres, 60 percent of its territory is devoted to agricultural work which represents the main source of livelihood for the rural sector. Over 50 percent of rural households are in multidimensional poverty and, as such, are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change. [1]

El Salvador is part of the Dry Corridor of Central America, [2] prone to the impacts of climate change but also pervaded by chronic violence, perpetrated by criminal gangs which continue to generate widespread human rights violations, homicides, extortion, trafficking, kidnappings, child recruitment, and sexual and gender-based violence. Both, climate change and gang dynamics, are drivers of food insecurity and unemployment, and these elements combined, are among the main causes of internal displacement and irregular migration.

In 2019, El Salvador suffered light to moderate drought events during the first and second crop cycles. Between those cycles, extremely heavy rains and floods affected the country. It is estimated that 7 percent of the households have gone at least one day without food and 50 percent had to reduce food rations. This follows seven years in which droughts and floods amounted agricultural losses of over USD 260 million. The challenges posed by climate variability, coupled with the existing deep rural poverty, subsistence agricultural livelihoods and youth unemployment, decrease people's resilience to future shocks.

Women constitute 53 percent of El Salvador's population, but they continue to be underrepresented within the economically active population. There is 41.6 percent of adult women without an income of their own, making it the second highest rate in the region. Gender inequality is aggravated by the fact that 60 percent of the illiterate population above 34 years old are women, leading to unawareness of their own civil and individual rights. Only 12 percent of women are agricultural landowners and the female to male ratio of time spent on unpaid domestic work is 2.2. [3] Women, traditionally in charge of family health and food security, experience a heavier and more difficult workload. They are expected to provide the same outcomes but with far less resources.

In El Salvador, it is estimated that the total yearly cost of the double burden of malnutrition is USD 2,559 million, which is equivalent to 10.3 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The economic cost due to the loss of productivity is USD 1,730 million (7 percent of the GDP). For the health system, the cost of diseases associated to malnutrition amounts to USD 820 million (3 percent of the GDP) and for the education system, the cost related to repetition and dropout rates due to malnutrition ascends to USD 8.7 million. [4]

WFP supports the Government's development priorities and the Sustainable Development Agenda through its 2017-2021 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) composed of five Strategic Outcomes.

**Strategic Outcome 1** supports the implementation of an integrated, nutrition-sensitive social protection system, favours employment opportunities and prioritizes gender equality. It supports the Government by providing specialized



nutritious food to pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months. It also strengthens the government capacity to achieve a more integrated, gender, and nutrition-sensitive social protection system. In addition, Strategic Outcome 1 supports youth living in precarious urban areas, and highly exposed to gang violence and stigmatization, through cash-based transfers, vocational and technical training as well as access to formal employment.

Through **Strategic Outcome 2**, WFP supports smallholder farmers' organizations to access formal food markets and diversify their 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 under **Strategic Outcome 3** focuses on asset creation to make families more resilient to climate shocks by diversifying their livelihoods and increasing the household income of smallholder farmers in the Dry Corridor, who depend on staple grains production. These adaptation activities include capacity strengthening for sustainable agricultural practices with a nutrition-sensitive approach.

With **Strategic Outcome 4** WFP complements government efforts to provide food assistance to people affected by rapid or slow-onset emergencies and social shocks, such as internally displaced population due to violence and irregular migration, by providing technical assistance in the development of alternative livelihoods. WFP also enhances national institutions' capacities on emergency preparedness and response.

**Strategic Outcome 5** 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.

# CSP financial overview

WFP El Salvador required USD 17.7 million to fully implement the activities of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2019. However, WFP received contributions for USD 10 million, leaving a funding gap of 43 percent. Multilateral contributions accounted for USD 5.5 million and were crucial to implementing activities by providing 55 percent of the funds received. On the other hand, WFP spent 55 percent of the total allocated resources, equivalent to USD 5.5 million. The remaining 45 percent are multi-year funds or funds allocated in the last months of 2019, planned to be implemented from 2020 onwards.

In 2019, the CSP received 20 percent more funds than in 2017 and 29 percent more when compared to 2018. For two consecutive years, 2017 and 2018, five activities from the CSP did not receive funds, which implies that 45 percent of the country strategy was zero funded. In 2019, only one activity did not receive funds. This improvement mostly relied on WFP's tireless efforts to strengthen partnerships, starting from technical and operational levels up to political and strategic lobbying. Even though the change of Government during mid-year was a challenge, thanks to WFP's capacity and expertise, alliances with the new authorities were enhanced. Continuing fundraising efforts considerably increased the availability of resources, as WFP El Salvador submitted 13 proposals for donors' consideration throughout the year. Both stronger partnerships and incessant fundraising efforts enabled WFP to be entrusted with government and private sector financial resources and receive complementary funds from international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Joint financing efforts with other UN agencies, the Government and the private sector increased resources. WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) raised USD 1.9 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) with a comprehensive emergency response action plan to address drought effects to the most vulnerable smallholder farmers. Likewise, WFP and the private sector through the campaign "Feeding their Future" raised USD 60,000 to support proper nutrition of pregnant and lactating women and children during their first 1,000 days of life, a programme which will be implemented in 2020.

Funding proposals that included a country strategy approach instead of a specific area of operation were more successful, particularly attracting multilateral contributions. Synergies among the Strategic Outcomes of the Country Strategic Plan enabled more integrated and efficient programming.

Even though there were financial improvements, WFP faced important challenges. Nutrition-related activities to support the Government's Supplementary Feeding Programme with specialized nutritious food were not implemented because only 1 percent of the funds required were received. Likewise, available resources for the capacity strengthening of farmers organizations were significantly limited. Just 11 percent of the planned funds were raised, affecting WFP's capacity to reach out more farmers' organizations and limiting the scope of the capacity strengthening activities. Additionally, due to limited funding, the number of beneficiaries assisted with cash-based transfers was 60 percent of the planned beneficiaries.

The top five donors of WFP El Salvador were the Republic of Korea, the Government of El Salvador, the UN Peacebuilding Fund and the Republic of Italy. WFP also counted with multilateral funds, which accounted for the largest share of contributions.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,112,962	\$962,941	\$670,335	\$268,028

As most funding for this Strategic Outcome was earmarked at activity level and some funds received in 2019 corresponded to multi-year initiatives, uneven progress among activities was accomplished during 2019. While WFP's contribution for an enhanced social protection system and the scope of youth-oriented programmes made progress, the Government Supplementary Feeding Programme for pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months could not receive WFP's support. The failure to support national efforts to combat malnutrition could represent a setback for the country. Although the level of undernutrition is low compared to other Latin American countries, the double burden of malnutrition costs El Salvador USD 2,559 million per year, equivalent to 10.3 percent of its Gross Domestic Product. [1]

In 2019, WFP along with the Government and Oxford Policy Management (OPM), evaluated and systematized a previous experience in implementing a shock-responsive social protection system. In 2018, WFP and the Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Presidency implemented the first phase of the shock-responsive social protection approach. With a Government investment of USD 1.8 million and by using the Unique Registry of Participants of the social protection system, WFP and the Government effectively targeted 15,338 drought-affected families. Thanks to the coordination with all institutions involved in the emergency response, WFP delivered a "drought voucher" for two months and training on food security, nutritional education and resilience. The document findings revealed there are still challenges to build a fully integrated and coordinated emergency response, particularly in the coordination between Civil Protection, the social protection system and the humanitarian organizations. The results of the evaluation showed the need for the institutionalization of social protection as a complementary system in emergency response. These findings will help improve the shock-responsive social protection system for a quicker, effective and efficient response.

The change of Government in June 2019 brought along changes in the Government's structure, such as the creation of the Ministry of Local Development. During this process, WFP reaffirmed its position as a strategic government ally and partner of choice. Thanks to its strong and credible work in social protection, the Government immediately sought WFP's specialized technical assistance. This collaboration played a pivotal role in the incorporation of social protection as a fundamental component of governmental assistance programmes. This included emergency preparedness and response, prevention of violence and irregular migration.

WFP conducted the study "Characterizing the social protection coverage received by people living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in El Salvador". The study reflected a registry gap between people living with HIV and the rest of the participants included in national social protection registries, such as the Unique Registry of Participants. This gap showed that almost 70 percent of people living with HIV is not registered. The mechanism to close the registry gap was developed but not implemented yet due to the Government transition. With this study, El Salvador became the first and only country in Latin America with data on social protection coverage for people living with HIV.

WFP integrated a nutrition-sensitive approach throughout WFP's country strategy, reaching 4,639 families who relied on small-scale agricultural production with resilience building and drought emergency response programmes. Nutrition-sensitive activities included an assessment to determine the nutritional profile of communities; capacity strengthening activities according to each community's nutritional profile in nutrition practices; healthy cooking; food sanitation and hygiene; and training on the adequate use of the food produced in the programmes. Incorporating the nutrition-sensitive component contributed to raising awareness on nutrition and to improve food utilization.

For the third consecutive year, WFP joined private sector companies to launch the campaign "Feeding their Future" which seeks to support proper nutrition among pregnant and lactating women, and children during their first 1,000 days of life. This is part of the Government's Supplementary Feeding programme. Participating brands financially supported the campaign that lasted four months and was broadcasted through social media, newspapers, radio, television and street advertising. The campaign managed to raise USD 60,000, which will contribute to distribute specialized nutritious food in 2020.

WFP positioned itself as an important government partner in the prevention of violence, irregular migration and peacebuilding efforts through the successful implementation of *Gastromotiva* and *ConectArte*. These programmes contributed to the food security and protection of vulnerable Salvadoran youth by promoting innovative and alternative livelihoods through professional development opportunities, vocational training and cash-based transfers.

WFP assisted 134 youth aged 18-30 years, increasing the total beneficiaries attended by 42 percent compared to the previous year. Of the total, 83 percent completed their formation and 24 percent of Gastromotiva graduates were hired for full-time jobs in local companies, ensuring a stable income and a decent life for themselves and their families. ConectArte students worked in the recovery of public spaces in coordination with municipalities. They were engaged in cultural activities, contributing to their social cohesion as part of the prevention of violence and peacebuilding efforts. It also facilitated the reintegration of voluntary returnees and provided alternatives to migration. Moreover, self-esteem and self-worth improved among young women and men, as they could provide for themselves and contribute to their households' expenses. This also contributed to an increase in their decision-making capabilities. Young women and men reported the cash-based transfers as empowering, providing them with choice and dignity [2].

The curricula of Gastromotiva and ConectArte was improved and systematized to support the scaling-up and replication of the model at national and international level. Gastromotiva increased and improved the network of restaurants, showing the commitment of the private sector by extending the programme to the eastern part of the country, broadening the horizons of internships for youth and the coverage of the programme. The ConectArte programme was strengthened by acquiring two new partners, the Art Museum of El Salvador and the Cultural Association El Azoro. These partners brought further opportunities for youth by performing theatre plays in various scenarios of the capital, connecting with other youth in the art sphere and learning from teachers with great experience and professionalism.

WFP jointly with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) conducted a case study in the country to better understand and strengthen WFP's contribution to improve the prospects for peace. According to the study findings, through their focus on urban youth at risk of stigma, violence and displacement, Gastromotiva and ConectArte contributed to improving the prospects for peace in El Salvador by enhancing everyday peacebuilding at the local level and enhancing resilience to gang-related dynamics through empowerment. These programmes create important peacebuilding spaces that allow youth to find collective meaning and organize against violence, marginalization and exclusion by fostering relationships, community cohesion and trust, and by breaking with the past. This study also served as evidence to document the UN Triple Nexus approach establishing El Salvador's model as a good practice with the potential to be replicated in other countries.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	N/A
Provide technical assistance to enhance the social protection system	3
Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	3

### **Strategic outcome 02**

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

<b>Needs-based plan</b>	<b>Implementation plan</b>	<b>Available resources</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
\$988,472	\$364,449	\$156,469	\$82,113

For the first time since the beginning of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), both activities under Strategic Outcome 2 received funds. This was the result of a strengthened partnership with the Government that translated in government investments in joint programmes, as well as WFP's persistent search of funds aligned with national and donor priorities.

In alignment with the Sustainable Development Agenda, WFP directed its efforts towards food insecure smallholder farmers to increase their productivity and income. Synergies between Strategic Outcome 2 (access to markets) and Strategic Outcome 3 (resilience building) allowed smallholder farmers to access comprehensive programming contributing to more sustainable results. Some of the smallholder farmers that participated in vegetable production as part of resilience-building programmes, established associations which contributed to create commitments and regulations regarding the production and sale of vegetables and financial management. The sale of vegetable production was linked to different marketing channels to access formal markets and traders who connected with a national supermarkets chain. These commercialization efforts amounted to a sale of over USD 85,000 in 2019. WFP also invested significant resources and efforts to generate technical capacities among smallholder farmers.

WFP carried out capacity strengthening activities through training on production costs and marketing. In total, 240 smallholder farmers living in the Dry Corridor and 237 women beneficiaries of the “Ciudad Mujer” government programme, received the training, providing the necessary tools in the analysis, search and use of the best opportunities in the markets. The “Ciudad Mujer” programme provides comprehensive care to women through specialized services to improve their quality of life.

With WFP technical support, eight farmers’ organizations managed to commercialize USD 0.5 million nationwide through the sale of 769 mt of staple grains in the formal market, generating income for their families and their associates. Almost 40 percent of the sale was commercialized to institutional markets through the Ministry of Education, contributing to supply staple grains for the School Feeding Programme. Moreover, farmers’ organizations sold their production to the private sector through a previously established agreement, as when private companies buy national production, the Government grants tax-free for the importation of a regulated volume of staple grains. A small fraction of the production is sold directly to community stores and local markets.

In coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, through the division of Agricultural Associations and the Salvadoran Institute for Agricultural Development, WFP provided support to the associative efforts of three cooperative associations formed in 2018. Of these, two cooperatives also received technical and financial support for the formulation of their business plans with regards to apiculture and poultry farming, as well as support in the design of two manuals on good practices for honey harvesting, recovery of beeswax and the beeswax stamping process. Additionally, three association groups were established to produce and commercialize vegetables, and to administer community mini stores, where a part of their production is sold, in addition to offering a channel to improve access to more products to families in their communities.

In order to support the infrastructure and the necessary commercialization of equipment required by farmers’ organizations, cooperatives and associations, a logistics supply and distribution centre was established in 2019 in coordination with a local association in the Usulután department. The centre will serve as a marketing channel to foster the development of local economies by selling products from smallholder farmers and artisans from the area. Likewise, WFP created a mini centre in the Morazán department to carry out activities of vegetable collection and post-harvest management produced by beneficiaries of resilience programmes to meet quality requirements of formal markets, including a guideline of good practices for handling products.

WFP in coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to assess the Agricultural Inputs Delivery Programme, which aims to support the production of staple grains of smallholder farmers nationwide. The objective of the study is to obtain an assessment of the performance and contribution of the government programme to food security, and the improvement of production and income of the beneficiaries. In 2019, the first phase of the study was completed, and it is expected to finalize in 2020. The results of the study will serve as evidence for political decision-making about food security and programme adjustments to improve the design, targeting, supply and delivery of the agricultural inputs, communication channels, monitoring and evaluation and engagement with communities.

As part of its capacity strengthening efforts, WFP organized a workshop for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock technicians under the approach “Training of Trainers.” Twenty-three participants engaged in a comprehensive, multi-day learning process that built the knowledge required to effectively train smallholder farmers on production costs.

WFP, in coordination with the National Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Technology (CENTA, by its Spanish acronym), completed the creation of the crop monitoring system initiated in 2018. This system facilitates on-site data collection by the National Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Technology technicians, as well as the data processing and generation of reports, which will speed up the targeting and creation of technical assistance plans to the populations affected by drought, floods and other natural shocks.

WFP along with the Ministry of Education through the Technology Park in Agribusiness, developed a joint proposal for capacity strengthening and technical assistance to scale up the production of the fortified beverage “Biofortik”, which is distributed as part of the National School Feeding Programme. The proposal also aims to expand the coverage of the programme from 300,000 to 600,000 children by 2021.

Later in 2019, WFP received funds to implement climate-resilient innovations to enhance the United Nations humanitarian-development-peace or “triple nexus” in the Dry Corridor in 2020. The programme will develop, from design to government approval, two tailored index-based microinsurance products for the most vulnerable smallholder farmers, one for individuals and one for groups (such as cooperatives or associations), providing them with additional protection for their families from future climate shocks.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code



Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations	3
Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the National Centre for Agriculture and Forestry Technology	3

### Strategic outcome 03

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,113,362	\$2,154,430	\$3,348,829	\$2,220,560

This Strategic Outcome focuses on resilience building with an emphasis on supporting the Government's capacity to help population adapt to the impacts of climate change and empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved sustainable agricultural practices.

WFP jointly with the General Directorate of the Environmental Observatory of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, designed and initiated the implementation of a climate information service. This initiative was designed to facilitate smallholder farmers' access to available information on climate variability to reduce the impact of climate shocks on crops by improving productivity and their quality of life. The complete climate information service will be finalized in two years. In 2019, WFP installed a radio cabin equipped with audio and video editing in the facilities of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to record radio spots of up-to-date climate information generated by the ministry and the feedback received from the Local Observers Network composed by community leaders and local government staff.

WFP jointly with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources facilitated a workshop aimed at raising awareness among journalists and local correspondents on the effects of climate shocks and how the availability of information can make a difference for smallholder farmers. Considering that communities also play a fundamental role in reducing the impact of climate shocks, WFP and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources strengthened the capacities of the Local Observers Network, who provided on-site live reports about weather and climate conditions.

Regarding environmental protection, WFP in partnership with the municipality of Ozatlán in the department of Morazán and the General Directorate of Ecosystems and Wildlife of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, continued the efforts to protect the natural reserve area "Las Nieves" which started in 2016. Initial efforts focused on reforestation, building firebreaks, water and soil conservation activities, and training on environmental preservation awareness for communities living around the area to increase water availability and reduce land erosion. In 2019, the Ozatlán municipality, the Water Management Committees and the communities participated in the training of the management plan for the natural reserve area and contributed to maintain the assets built.

With the aim that smallholder farmers enhance their adaptive capacity through the adoption of improved climate-resilient practices, WFP strengthened the capacities of 23 men and 9 women from 9 municipalities of the Dry Corridor. Government technicians and community leaders started a six-month course in October 2019 that will end in March 2020. The National Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Technology, the University of El Salvador and independent specialists, designed and taught the course.

Based on the National Contingency Plan for Drought, launched by WFP in 2018, 11 Drought Response Plans were designed in municipalities of the Dry Corridor. These plans operationalize local actors involved in disaster mitigation and emergency response, acquiring a role of surveillance, monitoring and activation of protocols in case of drought. This is the result of a synergy between Strategic Outcome 3 and Strategic Outcome 4, that work on resilience building and emergency preparedness, respectively.

WFP provided financial support to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources for officials to participate in the UN Climate Change Conference (COP 25) in Spain. The Government's presence was essential to ensure that the country could be part of the agreements taken by the international community that will guide the next steps in the multilateral climate process in 2020.

Smallholder farmers enhanced their adaptive capacity through knowledge sharing of sustainable agricultural practices on soil and water conservation and agroforestry systems. Through 73 Community Support Committees, WFP fostered knowledge and experience sharing, enabling beneficiaries to design, plan, build and maintain assets for themselves, accompanied with WFP's technical support. In 2019, WFP continued with the monitoring and assistance to manage 125

hectares of forest trees planted in 2017. Through soil water retention and protection, environmental services were generated to improve the conditions of the neighbouring areas. As a result, output targets related to the establishment of soil and water conservation and agroforestry assets were overachieved by 32 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

Adaptation to climate change and management to produce fresh food in the Dry Corridor is possible. With the support of WFP, participating households progressed towards climate resilience by increasing the production level, diversifying their livelihoods, thus contributing to increase family's sources of income and reducing their vulnerability to climate shocks. In 2019, the vegetable production resulted on average sales revenue of USD 35 per household and harvest cycle, and 98 percent reached an acceptable food consumption. Vegetable production, poultry farming, and water harvesting systems helped to increase the availability, variety and access to fresh and healthy food, contributing to achieve high diet diversity among 54 percent of households. All the assets built empowered women on self-employment livelihoods while opening decision-making spaces that were traditionally dominated by men. Of the 342 leaders appointed for the Community Support Committees, 37 percent were women.

With the support of the Government and WFP, 10,600 beneficiaries received conditional cash-based transfers with a value of USD 75 through the food assistance for assets approach. Distributions differed between locations and were established upon specific needs assessments developed at local level. Beneficiaries participated in the establishment of vegetable plots in which they produced for self-consumption and sale. In 2019, 20 different vegetables were produced on 56 hectares, achieving 84 percent of the target. Smallholder farmers produced 110 mt of organic fertilizer, mainly bokashi and compost, to green their vegetable production. Although the lack of water was one of the main challenges, this was addressed through the establishment of water harvesting systems and drip irrigation systems that contributed to a more efficient use of water for irrigation and increased the productive cycles from one to two or three per year. This generated labour and income at times when there is usually no work. In total, 55 water harvesting systems were installed, with the potential to capture and store 550,000 litres of rainwater. Gravity-activated drip irrigation systems were established for 12.4 hectares of vegetable plots.

As part of WFP's nutrition-sensitive approach, 18 workshops of good feeding practices, preparation and food handling, and nutrition and hygiene best practices were given to 565 beneficiaries. Involving both women and men in these workshops contributed to raise awareness in sharing care work and housekeeping.

Vegetable production in controlled environments, such as greenhouses and macro tunnels, opened a window of opportunity for youth and women to receive income equitably. This type of production system is particularly of high interest among youth as it involves modern agriculture practices breaking the paradigm of traditional agriculture. Youth were in charge to calculate and elaborate the formulas to fertilize hydroponic crops, program irrigation in electronic equipment and engaged in digital marketing to sell the production locally.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Enhance government capacity to assist the population in adapting to climate change	3
Empower food-insecure smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	3

#### Strategic outcome 04

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$6,789,199	\$2,258,225	\$3,823,391	\$2,915,603

Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on capacity strengthening for emergency preparedness and response for government institutions. Overall, WFP reached 36,330 people; 19,255 women and 17,075 men, through cash-based transfers, asset creation and capacity strengthening activities. Of the total, 93 percent of the beneficiaries were those affected by drought and floods effects, and 7 percent were beneficiaries with protection needs due to violence. The following paragraphs detail the food assistance received by the beneficiaries.

WFP, in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Plan International, attended 1,965 victims of violence, Internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees for six months. Due to the high risk of being killed, WFP established a network of retailers nationwide so beneficiaries could choose when and where to receive the cash-based transfers. Moreover, WFP worked with the National Directorate of Attention to Victims and





Forced Migration of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to assist 695 people for three months with cash-based transfers. For both interventions, WFP guaranteed secure assistance, registering only essential personal data, applying anonymity protocols and using WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform to ensure privacy and protection when managing personal data.

The comprehensive emergency response for family's victims of violence included food assistance through unconditional cash-based transfers with a monthly value of USD 75 and delivery of non-food items for three to six months. The cash-based transfers allowed meeting immediate basic needs and food access, avoiding nutritional deterioration. In addition, the beneficiaries received training on how to adequately use the cash-based transfers, family economy, and good feeding practices, which resulted in the proper use of the food assistance, improved prioritization of the household needs and healthier eating habits. Also, they received individual psychosocial and psychological assistance, legal support for high-risk families, training in entrepreneurship, especially to youth, along with the delivery of seed capital for the establishment of business ideas. All of the above is part the development of sustainable livelihoods, contributing to foster protection network models and long-lasting solutions to prevent violence.

Close collaboration with UN partners enabled the design and implementation of a comprehensive action plan to address the lingering effects of drought in the Dry Corridor. The emergency response brought together WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) who coordinated actions to implement an emergency response financed by the Central Emergency Response Fund. In total, 12,605 people from the departments of Usulután and San Miguel received integral response during three months that included unconditional food assistance through cash-based transfers, delivery of agricultural inputs and technical assistance to reactivate their livelihoods, safe drinking water systems, hospital care and specialized care for underweight children (aged 0-8 years).

In addition, WFP supported 5,640 people through food assistance for assets to recover from drought effects in the department of San Miguel. The beneficiaries received a USD 75 transfer for three months conditioned to asset building and capacity-strengthening activities. Through the delivery of agricultural inputs and technical assistance, 300 family and community gardens were established, equivalent to 4.5 hectares of cultivated land, contributing to the diversification of small-scale livelihoods, the improvement of diet by adding fresh vegetables and the generation of additional income. Additionally, WFP fostered soil conservation and reforestation activities to improve infiltration and water availability.

In partnership with international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as World Vision and EDUCO Foundation, WFP assisted 6,635 beneficiaries in the Usulután department with unconditional cash-based transfers, asset creation and capacity strengthening activities for three months. Partners complemented WFP's technical assistance capacity and supported with financial resources, allowing assets created as part of the drought emergency response to be sustainable over time. The participation of local governments, community leaders and associations, and health promoters was essential in the targeting, identification of activities and sustainability of the results.

In addition, WFP targeted 8,790 food insecure people affected by floods due to heavy rains in September and October 2019. The beneficiaries received unrestricted and unconditional cash with a value of USD 75 for two months to provide immediate relief and life-saving food assistance.

As part of WFP's effort on emergency preparedness, training was provided to 52 civil protection staff from four departments in forest fires, floods, landslides and first aid to strengthen the Government's emergency response capacity in the Dry Corridor. This was directly coordinated with the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC, for its Spanish acronym). Moreover, WFP provided technical and financial support for the development of a document that contains strategic procedures and guidelines for the implementation of Early Warning Systems to standardize procedures and avoid duplicated efforts.

As mentioned under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP along with municipal governments developed 11 Drought Response Plans in municipalities of the Dry Corridor. These plans constitute an effective, reliable and sustainable work platform for the Municipal Commissions of Civil Protection, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. These plans seek to reduce the drought effects on people, livelihoods and productive infrastructure, as well as manage access to basic services while promoting the conditions for their rehabilitation.

WFP jointly with the General Directorate of the Environmental Observatory (DGOA, for its Spanish acronym) trained 75 community leaders who are members of DGOA's network of Local Observers, in the early identification of threats such as tsunamis, river overflows, floods, and the damage that illegal fishing represents to marine fauna and small-scale fishermen.

To strengthen DGOA's capacity, WFP supported the development of ChatMás, a climate-forecasting platform based on artificial intelligence. This platform included technical support in the development of hydro-meteorological indicators for climate analysis, as well as the improvement of technological equipment such as servers, software licences, and weather sensors. This will improve the quality of information that will feed the predictive model of ChatMás. Thanks to



WFP's fundraising efforts, further development of ChatMás will continue in 2020, including testing and roll-out at a national scale.

As new government authorities assumed their position in June 2019, WFP immediately started coordinating actions focused on national priorities. Thanks to all the previous work accomplished with the main institutions responsible for risk management in the country, WFP was recognized as a reliable partner of choice. DGPC requested WFP's technical and financial support to build the emergency telecommunications, and supply chain and logistics system to respond quickly, efficiently and effectively to an emergency.

As a first action, a crisis room was equipped to collect, process and analyse information of adverse events for decision-making regarding risk management. The room can operate 24/7 and could be expanded to be used by the Emergency Operations Committee. WFP initiated the establishment of a High-Frequency and Very High-Frequency radio network, satellite communication and technical assistance to the telecommunications unit of the DGPC to increase its capacities for the coordination of regular, emergency and disaster field operations.

The Ministry of Interior and Territorial Development and WFP worked together to conduct the National Survey of Food and Nutrition Security which helps to determine food insecurity on an annual basis. Typically, only staple grains from smallholder farmers are surveyed. This year, the survey considered five livelihoods: staple grains, vegetable and sugarcane production, fishing, and livestock farming. The initial stage collected general information about families and their livelihoods at national level to use it as a database to conduct a remote food security survey in 2020. Surveys via telephone contributed to reduce costs in more than 80 percent, hence enabling periodic monitoring to have timely information on affected populations and a quick response.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	3
Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for security and nutrition	3

### Strategic outcome 05

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

<b>Needs-based plan</b>	<b>Implementation plan</b>	<b>Available resources</b>	<b>Expenditures</b>
\$87,144	\$115,894	\$77,623	\$52,788

In 2019, WFP focused on capacity strengthening for the recently appointed Government cabinet by providing evidence through studies and technical assistance on food security and nutrition policies. WFP also continued its work on South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) through the systematization of local development and social protection experiences.

WFP, jointly with the Government, the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, conducted the study "The Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition: Social and Economic Impact". The study was presented to several government ministers, politicians, international cooperation agencies, Academia, scientific organizations and the general public, to raise awareness and position the double burden of malnutrition at the centre of the fight against Zero Hunger. Thanks to this study, WFP also positioned itself as an active partner in terms of fighting overweight and obesity at national and global level, hence broadening WFP's operations scope in the future. This is a valuable study that generated evidence for decision making on food security and nutrition policies. It also provided key information for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international cooperation, civil society, Academia and other national or international actors involved in the prevention of malnutrition.

A second study conducted by WFP with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education aimed at generating national evidence on the value of fortified rice through a Fortified Rice Acceptance Test. The test was carried out in several public schools and universities across the country. This was an important step towards strengthening the alliance with the Government for the development of sanitary regulations for fortified rice with vitamins and minerals



as part of a public health strategy.

The systematization of the South-South Technical Cooperation (SSCT) experience in social protection between the governments of El Salvador and Peru in 2018 served as the basis for planning the second phase of SSTC in 2019. This second phase will support local development, social protection, gastronomy and cocoa production to strengthen the capacities of the recently created Ministry of Local Development. This was possible thanks to WFP's positioning and the approach of the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation, with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador.

Although funding constraints did not allow to implement this second phase, the knowledge sharing and exchange of public policy experiences between the Salvadoran and Peruvian governments facilitated the identification of concrete entry points for WFP's technical support to the recently created Ministry of Local Development. These high-level discussion spaces allowed to identify follow-up actions, which included a further analysis of the Peruvian coordination model between the central and local governments, and further exchange of experiences with local development programmes implemented in Peru to implement in El Salvador.

It was not possible to support the strengthening of the SUN Business Network, which is a private sector initiative to improve nutrition, due to the lack of funds and undefined national priorities. By the end of 2019, the newly appointed Government had still to define the strategic lines of action related to the private sector and nutrition.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation and the SUN Business Network	N/A
Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels	3

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

In the Salvadorian context, women and men are exposed to gang violence, sexual harassment, murder, social exclusion, irregular migration and limited employment opportunities, affecting mainly youth. To address these challenges, WFP strengthened young women and men capacities and promoted knowledge sharing through WFP's flagship programmes *Gastromotiva* and *ConectArte*. These programmes contributed to social cohesion, prevention of violence and food security through the establishment of livelihoods that enabled decent living conditions. *Gastromotiva* included professional culinary training and the opportunity for labour market reintegration. Thirty-two participants were hired for full-time jobs after completing the programme, 53 percent were women and 47 percent were men. In addition, youth received training on gender and new masculinities, citizenship, human rights and sexual and reproductive health, which raised awareness and triggered behavioural change towards gender equality.

Progress towards gender equality requires joint work of different stakeholders. For that reason, WFP and the Government worked together in the "Ciudad Mujer" programme where 237 women received training on marketing and production costs through "Training of Trainers." This allowed them to share their knowledge with other women in their communities. Capacity strengthening activities improved their livelihoods, contributing to their empowerment by gaining economic autonomy and independence.

To achieve sustainable livelihoods for smallholder farmers, WFP supported the implementation of "Women with Hope Association", conformed by 20 artisan women, and the establishment of a community store that gathered essential goods benefiting the entire community. The association diversified women's livelihoods and boosted their production of handcrafts, contributing to their economic and social empowerment.

Through resilience building and emergency response programmes, WFP promoted women as the main recipients in all its operations. Gender-monitoring results suggest that when women received the cash-based transfer, households increased their joint decision-making and more effective and sustainable food security results were achieved. In 2019, on average 42 percent of households reported making joint decisions on the use of the cash-based transfer. Likewise, the participation of women in productive assets contributed to women's economic autonomy, to break paradigms on gender traditional roles and to gain leadership spaces. Through WFP's Community Support Committees, female community leaders were empowered by gaining decision-making spaces within the community structures.

WFP jointly with the Government, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, developed the study "The Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition: Economic and Social Impact". The study considered gender disaggregation for the analysis of all variables ensuring gender-based evidence for nutrition policies and decision-making.

WFP female staff participated in the Security Awareness Training workshop, addressing issues related to women's safety in the field, gender-based violence, self-defence, physical and emotional health. During the 16-day campaign of activism against gender-based violence, all staff participated in the "New Masculinities" training, that aimed at raising awareness and providing concepts to apply at work and family level. Family members of WFP staff participated in the HIV Camp 2019 where pregnancy prevention and HIV-related topics were addressed.

## Protection

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

Since 2016, the downward trend in the homicide rate of El Salvador continues. In 2019, a homicide rate of 36 per 100,000 inhabitants was recorded 28 percent less compared to the previous year. However, these figures are still well above the global average, keeping El Salvador in the top 10 of the most violent countries in the world. Likewise, the femicide rate has shown a downward trend. Compared to the rate of 2018, 6.6 women killed per 100,000 women per year, the rate of 2019 was reduced by half, reaching 3.2 deaths per 100,000 women per year [1].

Given the complex and violent operational environment in which WFP works on a daily basis, the office invested significant energy and resources in capacity strengthening activities in 2019. This included the organization of a profiled protection workshop in frontline humanitarian access and negotiations. Additionally, with the collaboration of the Centre of Competence on Humanitarian Negotiation, three WFP staff members accomplished a profiled protection workshop for humanitarian facilitators.

WFP works to ensure protection in its operations, implementing programmes in a safe and dignified manner with respect for people's need, rights and capacities. In 2019, 86 percent of the beneficiaries accessed WFP programme sites without protection challenges. Also, sensitive data of participants was registered and managed using a beneficiary registration and transfer platform that ensures confidentiality through data encryption and has access only for authorized users. This year all WFP operations used this safety platform.



WFP carried out a mapping of relevant retailers for voucher redemption and financial services providers in the country. This effort allowed to select the retailers located as close as possible of the population assisted to minimize travel and waiting times. Activities were scheduled in consultation with participants to minimize protection challenges when WFP programme sites represented long distances, limited transportation options or were located in communities with high-risk of rivers overflow.

WFP incorporated activities that involved the participation of all beneficiary groups from the community including elderly, pregnant and lactating women and persons with disabilities. In agreement with the community, the distribution of activities and tasks was assigned considering individual capacities to create solidarity and social cohesion.

El Salvador was selected as a case study country by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and WFP Knowledge Partnership. A joint team of staff from SIPRI and WFP conducted an in-country research mission to identify the possible contributions for peace from WFP programming. The findings of the study helped with fundraising efforts by providing evidence-based, which result in the allocation of resources to continue peace-building efforts in 2020.

### **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

To integrate Accountability to Affected Populations across its operations, WFP carried out several initiatives to provide information and consult people regarding programmes. First, WFP organized programme socialization, where it was explained what WFP is, programme goals, scope and length, criteria for selecting the participants and partners involved in the implementation. After participants were informed about their righteous entitlements and the responsibilities attached to the programme (in the case of food for assets assistance), participants signed a voluntary agreement between them and WFP. For the planning phase, the third step was to consult with communities the food assistance modality and the assets to be established according to their specific needs. Finally, WFP ensured regular monitoring of programme activities to inform relevant issues that could undermine people's dignity and protection.

WFP El Salvador designed the communication strategy for the Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) system that will be launched in early 2020. The CFM placed WFP's zero-tolerance on sexual exploitation and abuse commitment in the forefront, designing procedures to adequately handle high priority cases and proper communication tools and channels to promote people's confidence on reporting sensitive information. This mechanism will allow beneficiaries to raise their complaints and provide feedback related to WFP's operations in a safe and dignified manner. The communication strategy considered a Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) approach to positively influence behaviours by designing an evidence-based strategy to help improve food security and nutrition. Complaints and feedback will be processed through Jira software, which is a ticketing system that helps to plan, track, release and report issues. The Jira license is free of charge and allows customization and control. Monthly fees are limited to web hosting in WFP's Azure Servers. This platform complies with CFM's standards for data collection, dashboard creation, data protection and privacy. Thanks to these efforts, El Salvador was selected for WFP's CFM standardization pilot roll-out process.

### **Environment**

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

El Salvador is part of the "Dry Corridor of Central America", one of the areas of the world most prone to the impacts of climate variability and change with an increased frequency and intensity of droughts and floods. It is a vulnerable country not only in terms of the occurrence of hurricanes and earthquakes, but also in terms of environmental degradation. Currently, the forest comprises 38 percent of the total area of the country. High levels of deforestation, soil and water contamination by solid waste and agrochemicals, air pollution and a high rate of soil erosion affect most of the territory. Seventy percent of staple grains, the main food of the Salvadoran population, is cultivated in hillside lands without applying soil and water conservation practices. This scenario affects the stability of the food systems in the country, increasing food insecurity in vulnerable populations. El Salvador needs to promptly adapt to the effects of climate change. It is crucial to reduce climate risks, strengthen food security and rural livelihoods, and foster the country's economic growth.

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

WFP assisted more than 30 small beekeepers in the Dry Corridor area, benefiting natural pollination mechanisms. On the other hand, the smallholder's farmers supported by WFP produced and used organic fertilizers such as bokashi,



compost, repellents and foliar, to reduce the use and effect of agrochemicals on the environment while reducing production costs. The operation of the composting plant in Joateca in the department of Morazán produced around 20 mt of composting, which also constituted a source of income for families.

In 2019, WFP El Salvador contributed to the conservation of 224 hectares through soil and water conservation activities, absorbing about 30,000 cubic meters of water through the soil for water recharge, and planting 19,000 local fruit trees as a part of the agroforestry systems approach. For soil retention, 68,000 linear meters of living fences and stone bunds were built. Likewise, WFP along with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the municipal authorities of Ozatlán, continued the efforts initiated in 2016 protecting the natural reserve area “Las Nieves”.

In 2019, as part of the efforts to reduce electricity consumption, the WFP El Salvador implemented initiatives such as the upgrade to energy-efficient air conditioners with thermostat control, the switch to motion sensor light bulbs to ensure that only the lights needed at any given time were in use and the migration to energy-saving laptops.

# Insights from the field

## *Building resilience through women empowerment and innovation*

"I had never imagined I could have gotten this far! I used to work exclusively inside the house, and I did not know that I could find opportunities outside in the community's gardens and sell that. Thanks to the project, I have been able to improve myself and I have learned a lot", stated Gladis, who participates in WFP's resilience programme that strengthens the capacities of people to cope with climate shocks. She cultivates peppers, tomatoes and cassava, showing that women can contribute to agriculture. Gladis has learned climate-smart agriculture techniques, which she applies in her field. Now she cultivates vegetables, participates in soil and water conservation activities, produces organic fertilizers, and makes more efficient use of irrigation water. All this has allowed her to change her occupation from selling tortillas to producing and selling vegetables, thus generating a better income. It is impossible not to notice her empowerment, her willingness to continue learning, and how proud she is to be able to bring food to her home. She was selected by her community to receive a greenhouse that innovates in the use of hydroponics and renewable energy, allowing her to cultivate throughout the year.

*Gladis Meléndez*

*Smallholder farmer*

*San Francisco Gotera, Morazán*

## *Achieving dreams by making hammocks*

Cacaopera is affected by recurrent droughts and unemployment caused by limited economic activities. Every morning a group of 20 women, who call themselves "Women of Hope", make and sell hammocks to achieve their dreams. This has allowed them to have a new source of income to provide food for their families. With WFP's technical support, they branded their products, promoted them in different events, exported a few units, and have the hammocks available in one prestigious handicraft store in the capital city. One of the most significant achievements is that their savings allowed them to open a store in their community where they sell basic needs products. "My mom motivated me to join the group. I wanted to learn how to make hammocks. Today I feel happy to work and financially contribute to my home." Elsa Luna, 19 years old, the youngest member of the group.

*Women of Hope*

*Association of Artisan Women*

*Cacaopera, Morazán*

## *Technology is saving lives in El Salvador*

El Salvador is in a geographical area of high vulnerability to various natural hazards such as landslides, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, also including climate shocks such as droughts, floods and tropical storms. WFP invested in updating the equipment of the Climate Threat Monitoring Centre of the Ministry of Natural Resources to strengthen the Government's capacities for processing and analysing climate information. This has allowed monitoring of all-natural hazards in a more accurate, efficient, and timely manner, reducing risks, and introducing strategic early warning systems that can save lives.

*Climate Threat Monitoring Centre*

*Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources*

## *ConectArte, promoting food security through urban art*

The Triple Nexus, the approach that combines humanitarian assistance, sustainable development and peace, is a reality in El Salvador through the implementation of ConectArte, a youth programme that targets stigmatized youth from high-risk communities impacted by gang violence. The programme has been a life-changing experience in which youth have developed skills to find employment, have become economically independent and have strengthened their cultural identity and envisaged a better future. The cash for training approach has allowed participants to improve their food security. According to Edith, "I received the cash-based transfer when I needed it the most, we did not have enough food."

*Edith Avalos, ConectArte Student*

*Las Brisas Community, San Salvador*



## Summary

[1] Human Rights Report. Institute of Human Rights of the Central American University "José Simeón Cañas" (IDHUCA, by its Spanish acronym) <http://www.uca.edu.sv/idhuca/wp-content/uploads/INFORME-DE-DERECOS-HUMANOS-2019-VF-Completo.pdf>. And, International Organization for Migration. El Salvador official returns figures. 2019.

## Context and operations

[1] Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Presidency and the Ministry of Economy, through the General Directorate of Statistics and Census. Multidimensional Measurement of Poverty in El Salvador 2015.

[2] The Dry Corridor of Central America is a geographical area made up of a tropical dry forest ecosystem that runs from Southern Mexico to Panama. The area is vulnerable to the El Niño phenomenon and erratic weather patterns, which delay rains and extend the dry spell. Families in the Dry Corridor grow and eat their own food. If crops fail, they will not have food to eat or even food reserves until the next crop cycle.

[3] OECD Development Centre. Social Institutions & Gender Index (SIGI) 2019.

[4] Government of El Salvador, WFP, INCAP and ECLAC. Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition: Social and Economic Impact. El Salvador 2019. The year of analysis corresponds to 2017. The effects and future costs, associated with the current levels of malnutrition, keeping constant the incidence of diseases, are estimated until 2081 and are reported at 2017 prices.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Government of El Salvador, WFP, INCAP and ECLAC. Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition: Social and Economic Impact. El Salvador 2019.

[2] WFP. The potential of cash-based interventions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. 2019.

Additional note: Outcome and output indicators linked to Activity 2 (prevention of stunting) were not measured as no funding was received to implement the activity.

## Strategic outcome 04

Notes to Tables

Food assistance was through cash-based transfers, therefore food related output indicators are zero.

## Progress towards gender equality

Notes to Tables

Cross-cutting indicators linked to Activity 2 (prevention of stunting) were not measured as no funding was received to implement the activity.

## Protection

[1] Institute of Human Rights of the Central American University "José Simeón Cañas" (IDHUCA, by its Spanish acronym). Human Rights Report. 2019,

<http://www.uca.edu.sv/idhuca/wp-content/uploads/INFORME-DE-DERECOS-HUMANOS-2019-VF-Completo.pdf>

Additional note: Cross-cutting indicators linked to Activity 2 (prevention of stunting) were not measured as no funding was received to implement the activity.

## Accountability to affected populations


Notes to Tables

Cross-cutting indicators linked to Activity 2 (prevention of stunting) were not measured as no funding was received to implement the activity.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	21.4	22.4	21.9	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	19,255	17,075	36,330	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	25,228	22,372	47,600	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	1,081	1,039	2,120	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			510	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	5,618	4,982	10,600	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
			Overall					Overall		
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$				Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$			1,429,732	

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	73,329	22,372	31%
	female	82,691	25,228	31%
	total	156,020	47,600	31%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	3,120	952	31%
	female	3,120	952	31%
	total	6,240	1,904	31%
24-59 months	male	4,681	1,428	31%
	female	4,681	1,428	31%
	total	9,362	2,856	31%
5-11 years	male	9,361	2,856	31%
	female	9,361	2,856	31%
	total	18,722	5,712	31%
12-17 years	male	9,361	2,856	31%
	female	9,361	2,856	31%
	total	18,722	5,712	31%
18-59 years	male	39,005	11,900	31%
	female	46,807	14,280	31%
	total	85,812	26,180	31%
60+ years	male	7,801	2,380	31%
	female	9,361	2,856	31%
	total	17,162	5,236	31%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	156,020	47,600	31%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	414	0	0%
Rice	414	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	124	0	0%
Iodised Salt	10	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	52	0	0%
Beans	124	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	62	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Commodity Voucher	0	6,891	-
Cash	0	14,775	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	0	446,175	-
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	0	7,378	-
Cash	0	1,775,698	-

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021						
		- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes						
Activity 01	Provide technical assistance to the social protection system	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, I, K, M	The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data							
Output C, I, K, M	The national social protection system is cost-effective, efficient and can be leveraged during major emergencies							
Output C, I, K, M	The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	450	23		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	10	10		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	6	10		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	30	5		
I.1*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Number</b>	1	0		
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>partner</b>	1	1		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>partner</b>	8	3		

			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>partner</b>	5	1		
M.1	<b>Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	1	1		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	1	1		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	2	1		
Activity 02	Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Pregnant and lactating women and children 6–23 months receive cash-based transfers for nutritious foods made available in stores nationwide							
Output A	Healthy dietary practices, nutrition and hygiene training are mainstreamed throughout all programmes							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,551 3,149 6,700			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,300 0 3,300			
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,102 6,298 13,400			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	6,600 0 6,600			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	62	0		
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		Prevention of stunting	<b>individual</b>	3,250	0		
	Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)		Prevention of stunting	<b>training session</b>	130	0		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							



	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	<b>health center</b>	130	0		
Activity 03	Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
Output A	Healthy dietary practices, nutrition and hygiene training are mainstreamed throughout all programmes							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,180 2,820 6,000	355 315 670		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>		21,665		
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	<b>individual</b>	1,200	131		
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		Food assistance for training	<b>individual</b>	1,200	131		
	Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)		Food assistance for training	<b>training session</b>	40	28		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							
	Number of institutional sites assisted		Food assistance for training	<b>site</b>	3	2		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Children 6-23 months; El Salvador; Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher								
<b>Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet</b>								
	Act 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	62.40 61.30 61.80	≥72 ≥72 ≥72	≥71 ≥71 ≥71		88 83 86
PLW and Children 6-23 months; El Salvador; Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher								
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)</b>								
	Act 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	63.80 64.20 64	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥60 ≥60 ≥60		62 62 62
<b>Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)</b>								
	Act 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Prevention of stunting	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	62.40 63.60 63	≥66 ≥66 ≥66	≥66 ≥66 ≥66		41 41 41

Strategic Outcome 02	Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 04	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, I, 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							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>individual</b>	60	23		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>training session</b>	2	1		
I.1*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Number</b>	1	1		
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>partner</b>	3	4		
Activity 05	Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output F, K, L	Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets							
F.1	<b>Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshops organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>training session</b>	30	18		

	Number of modules/guidelines produced		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Module</b>	1	3		
	Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>individual</b>	600	477		
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>							
	Number of partners supported		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>partner</b>	15	8		
L.1	<b>Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type</b>							
	Number of infrastructure works implemented		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>unit</b>	2	6		
L.2	<b>Amount of investments in equipment made, by type</b>							
	Amount of investments in equipment made		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>US\$</b>	100,000	105,468		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Staple grains smallholder farmers; El Salvador; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems</b>								
	Act 05: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Female</b>	5	≥8	≥7	10	2.80
			<b>Male</b>	20	≥37	≥28	27	12.50
			<b>Overall</b>	25	≥45	≥35	37	15.40
<b>Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems</b>								
Value (USD)	Act 05: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	1276217	≥9293892	≥1276217	590039	1311941
Volume (MT)	Act 05: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	1858	≥20000	≥1858	886	2554
<b>Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems</b>								

	Act 05: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	1858	≥20000	≥1858	886	2554
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<b>Strategic Outcome 03</b>	<b>Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021</b>	<b>- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building</b>						
Activity 06	Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, K	Climate information is disseminated and used for decision-making.							
Output C, 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							
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	<b>individual</b>	235	225		
			Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	<b>individual</b>	30	32		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	<b>training session</b>	13	9		
			Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	<b>training session</b>	2	2		
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>							
	Number of partners supported		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	<b>partner</b>	105	9		
			Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	<b>partner</b>	4	4		

Activity 07	Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Smallholder farmers enhance their adaptive capacity through knowledge sharing and the adoption of improved, climate-resilient practices							
Output A, D	Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,950 7,050 15,000	5,618 4,982 10,600		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>		446,175		
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							
	Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>training session</b>	150	224		
			Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>training session</b>	8	57		
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>individual</b>	1,500	1,960		
			Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>individual</b>	190	429		
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>							
	Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>m3</b>	25	8		
	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)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Ha</b>	225	550		

	Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Km</b>	2	5		
	Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>m3</b>	500	550		
	Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Ha</b>	80	58		
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Ha</b>	15	19		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Resilience - smallholder farmers; El Salvador; Cash, Value Voucher								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b>	57	≥90	≥85	100	99
			<b>Male</b>	54	≥90	≥85	96	98
			<b>Overall</b>	56	≥90	≥85	97	98
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b>	34	≤10	≤15	0	1
			<b>Male</b>	40	≤10	≤15	4	1
			<b>Overall</b>	37	≤10	≤15	3	1
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b>	9	=0	=0	0	0
			<b>Male</b>	6	=0	=0	0	1
			<b>Overall</b>	7	=0	=0	0	1
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b>	6.77	≤5	≤6	6.63	9.94
			<b>Male</b>	4.85	≤3	≤4	2.82	9.04
			<b>Overall</b>	5.53	≤4	≤5	3.61	9.25
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								



	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b>	4.74	≤4	≤5	5.32	5.52
			<b>Male</b>	4.28	≤4	≤5	4.94	5.26
			<b>Overall</b>	4.45	≤4	≤5	5.02	5.32
<b>Food expenditure share</b>								
	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b>	63	≤40	≤50	52	52
			<b>Male</b>	64	≤40	≤50	56	51
			<b>Overall</b>	63.50	≤40	≤50	55	52
<b>Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base</b>								
	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Overall</b>	82	≥95	≥85	96	90
<b>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks</b>								
	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Overall</b>	50	≥80	≥60	74	55
<b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b>	2	≥2	≥2	0	3
			<b>Male</b>	0	≥0	≥0	3	1
			<b>Overall</b>	1	≥1	≥1	3	2
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b>	41	≥41	≥41	100	98
			<b>Male</b>	40	≥40	≥40	99	98
			<b>Overall</b>	40.50	≥41	≥41	99	98
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b>	68	≥68	≥68	87	85
			<b>Male</b>	59	≥59	≥59	90	85
			<b>Overall</b>	63.50	≥64	≥64	90	85

Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	72 53 62.50	≤72 ≤53 ≤62.50	≤72 ≤53 ≤62.50	30 28 17 27 19 27
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	9 6 7.50	≤9 ≤6 ≤7.50	≤9 ≤6 ≤7.50	0 0 0 0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	1 2 1.50	≤1 ≤2 ≤1.50	≤1 ≤2 ≤1.50	0 2 2 0 1 1
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	26 47 36.50	≥26 ≥47 ≥37	≥26 ≥47 ≥37	70 69 80 72 78 71
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	50 54 52	≥50 ≥54 ≥52	≥50 ≥54 ≥52	0 2 1 2 1 2
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	31 39 35	≥31 ≥39 ≥35	≥31 ≥39 ≥35	13 13 8 15 9 15

Strategic Outcome 04	Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long	- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 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.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		

Output C, I, K, L, M	Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.						
Output C, I, K, L, M	National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened						
Output C, I, K, M	Protocols are designed to enable the monitoring and evaluation of emergency preparedness and response						
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>						
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	<b>individual</b>	400	90	
			Emergency preparedness activities	<b>individual</b>	1,501	95	
			Emergency preparedness activities	<b>individual</b>	150	30	
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>						
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Emergency preparedness activities	<b>training session</b>	45	35	
			Emergency preparedness activities	<b>training session</b>	35	12	
			Emergency preparedness activities	<b>training session</b>	5	2	
C.8*	<b>USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>						
	USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Emergency preparedness activities	<b>US\$</b>	2	15,000	
I.1*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support</b>						
	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Emergency preparedness activities	<b>Number</b>	4	0	
			Emergency preparedness activities	<b>Number</b>	3	3	
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>						
	Number of partners supported		Emergency preparedness activities	<b>partner</b>	3	2	

			Emergency preparedness activities	partner	4	2		
			Emergency preparedness activities	partner	1	0		
L.2	<b>Amount of investments in equipment made, by type</b>							
	Amount of investments in equipment made		Emergency preparedness activities	US\$	20,000	15,000		
			Emergency preparedness activities	US\$	50,000	72,905		
M.1	<b>Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>							
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	2	2		
			Emergency preparedness activities	unit	4	0		
Activity 09	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted beneficiaries affected by shocks receive food or cash-based transfers							
Output A, D	Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,602 4,081 8,683			
			General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,591 6,730 14,321			
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	18,408 16,325 34,733	2,990 2,650 5,640		
			General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	30,360 26,923 57,283	16,265 14,425 30,690		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			MT	1,138	0		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			US\$		1,783,076		
A.1	<b>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>							

	Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for asset	<b>training session</b>	1,840	150	
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for asset	<b>individual</b>	23,004	4,976	
A.5	<b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>						
	Number of IEC materials distributed		General Distribution	<b>non-food item</b>	23,004	0	
	Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed		Food assistance for asset	<b>non-food item</b>	648	250	
	Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Food assistance for asset	<b>non-food item</b>	3,240	300	
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>						
	Number of villages assisted		General Distribution	<b>village</b>	200	150	
	Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input		Food assistance for asset	<b>school</b>	5	0	
A.7	<b>Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</b>						
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	<b>retailer</b>	5	3	
A.8	<b>Number of rations provided</b>						
	Number of rations provided		General Distribution	<b>ration</b>	13,803	10,685	
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>						
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	10	6	
	Number of latrines constructed		Food assistance for asset	<b>Number</b>	10	0	
	Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	<b>garden</b>	100	70	
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	<b>meter</b>	10	0	
	Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	10	0	
	Kilometres (km) of live fencing created		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	10	0	
	Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established		Food assistance for asset	<b>m2</b>	10	0	

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Drought food insecure people; El Salvador; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	85	≥80	≥100	97.90	80
			<b>Male</b>	71	≥80	≥100	100	85
			<b>Overall</b>	76	≥80	≥100	99.30	83
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	11	≤20	≤0	2.10	8
			<b>Male</b>	18	≤20	≤0	0	4
			<b>Overall</b>	16	≤20	≤0	0.70	6
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	4	=0	≤0	0	12
			<b>Male</b>	11	=0	≤0	0	10
			<b>Overall</b>	8	=0	≤0	0	11
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	16.70	≤9	≤9	11	12.13
			<b>Male</b>	15.55	≤8	≤8	11	13.57
			<b>Overall</b>	15.79	≤8	≤8	11	12.92
<b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	6.50	≤5	≤5	10	3.01
			<b>Male</b>	7.65	≤6	≤6	5	4.03
			<b>Overall</b>	7.16	≤6	≤6	7	3.58
<b>Food Expenditure Share</b>								
	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	64	≤60	≤60	59	
			<b>Male</b>	61	≤60	≤60	61	
			<b>Overall</b>	61	≤60	≤60	60	
<b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	20	≥30	≥20	16.70	4
			<b>Male</b>	22	≥30	≥22	12.70	2
			<b>Overall</b>	22	≥30	≥22	14	3

Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	75	≥80	≥75	97.90	88
			<b>Male</b>	65	≥80	≥75	100	88
			<b>Overall</b>	69	≥80	≥75	99.30	88
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	64	≥70	≥60	100	67
			<b>Male</b>	45	≥70	≥60	98	70
			<b>Overall</b>	50	≥70	≥60	98.70	70
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	26	≤5	≤26	4.20	37
			<b>Male</b>	20	≤5	≤20	6.90	34
			<b>Overall</b>	22	≤5	≤22	6	36
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	6	≤5	≤5	0	2
			<b>Male</b>	5	≤5	≤5	0	5
			<b>Overall</b>	5	≤5	≤5	0	3
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	6	≤5	≤5	0	8
			<b>Male</b>	8	≤5	≤5	0	5
			<b>Overall</b>	7	≤5	≤5	0	7
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	54	≥54	≥54	79.20	59
			<b>Male</b>	58	≥58	≥58	80.40	64
			<b>Overall</b>	56	≥56	≥56	80	61
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	19	≥19	≥19	2.10	10
			<b>Male</b>	30	≥30	≥30	0	7
			<b>Overall</b>	26	≥26	≥26	0.70	9



Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	30	≥30	≥30	0	25
			<b>Male</b>	47	≥47	≥47	2	25
			<b>Overall</b>	43	≥43	≥43	1.30	23

Strategic Outcome 05	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021	- Root Causes						
Activity 10	Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, I, K	CONASAN has strengthened its coordination capacity for food security and nutrition.							
Output C, I, K	Food security and nutrition councils are established in municipalities most affected by malnutrition and food insecurity							
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	4	11		
I.1*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support</b>							
	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Number</b>	1	0		
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>partner</b>	1	1		
Activity 11	Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, J, K, M	A coordination platform for the public and private sectors is established under the umbrella of the SUN Business Network							
Output C, J, K, M	The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition							
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	4	7		

			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	4	9	
J.1*	<b>Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support</b>						
	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Number</b>	2	1	
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>						
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>partner</b>	3	3	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>partner</b>	2	2	
M.1	<b>Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>						
	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	1	1	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	1	1	

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Drought food insecure people; El Salvador; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	Female	89	=100	=100	96	98
			Male	94	=100	=100	100	99
			Overall	93	=100	=100	99	99
PLW and Children 6-23 months; El Salvador; Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Prevention of stunting	Female	89	=100	=100		98
			Male	94	=100	=100		99
			Overall	93	=100	=100		99
Resilience - smallholder farmers; El Salvador; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	89	=100	=100	97	98
			Male	94	=100	=100	100	99
			Overall	93	=100	=100	99	99
Youth; El Salvador; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	Food assistance for training	Female	89	=100	=100	89	98
			Male	94	=100	=100	89	99
			Overall	93	=100	=100	89	99
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Drought food insecure people; El Salvador; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	≥100	≥100	96	
			Male	99	≥99	≥99	100	
			Overall	99	≥99	≥99	99	

Resilience - smallholder farmers; El Salvador; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	<b>97</b>	=100	=100	97
			Male	<b>98</b>	=100	=100	98
			Overall	<b>98</b>	=100	=100	98

#### Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Drought food insecure people; El Salvador; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>96</b>	≥96	≥96	81	
			Male	<b>97</b>	≥97	≥97	70	
			Overall	<b>97</b>	≥97	≥97	73	
Resilience - smallholder farmers; El Salvador; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	<b>100</b>	≥90	≥90	100	
			Male	<b>97</b>	≥90	≥90	97	
			Overall	<b>98</b>	≥90	≥90	98	

#### Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Drought food insecure people; El Salvador; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>96</b>	≥96	≥96	81	
			Male	<b>97</b>	≥97	≥97	70	
			Overall	<b>97</b>	≥97	≥97	73	
Resilience - smallholder farmers; El Salvador; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	<b>97</b>	≥90	≥90	97	
			Male	<b>98</b>	≥90	≥90	98	
			Overall	<b>98</b>	≥90	≥90	98	

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

##### Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity - committees, boards, teams, etc. - members who are women

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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Drought food insecure people; El Salvador; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset		<b>Overall</b>	66	≥66	≥66	50.38	45
Resilience - smallholder farmers; El Salvador; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities		<b>Overall</b>	66	≥66	≥66	37	45

**Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Drought food insecure people; El Salvador; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	34	≤34	≤34	46	35
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	9	≤9	≤9	5	13
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	57	≥57	≥57	49	52
PLW and Children 6-23 months; El Salvador; Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Prevention of stunting	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	34	≤34	≤34		35
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	9	≤9	≤9		13
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	57	≥57	≥57		53
Resilience - smallholder farmers; El Salvador; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	34	≤20	≤20	21	35
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	9	≤20	≤20	13	13

		Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	57	≥60	≥60	66	52
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**Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

**Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)**

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Drought food insecure people; El Salvador; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	Food assistance for asset	Female	<b>85</b>	≥90	≥90	96	96
			Male	<b>74</b>	≥90	≥90	98	95
			Overall	<b>79</b>	≥90	≥90	99	96
PLW and Children 6-23 months; El Salvador; Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Prevention of stunting	Female	<b>85</b>	≥90	≥90		96
			Male	<b>74</b>	≥90	≥90		95
			Overall	<b>79</b>	≥90	≥90		96
Resilience - smallholder farmers; El Salvador; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	<b>85</b>	≥80	≥80	68	96
			Male	<b>74</b>	≥80	≥80	78	95
			Overall	<b>79</b>	≥80	≥80	76	96
Youth; El Salvador; Cash, Value Voucher	Act 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	Food assistance for training	Female	<b>85</b>	≥90	≥90	100	96
			Male	<b>74</b>	≥90	≥90	100	95
			Overall	<b>79</b>	≥90	≥90	100	96

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

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Zayra, a smallholder farmer, proudly displays the vegetables that she and other members of her community grow in the Dry Corridor

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

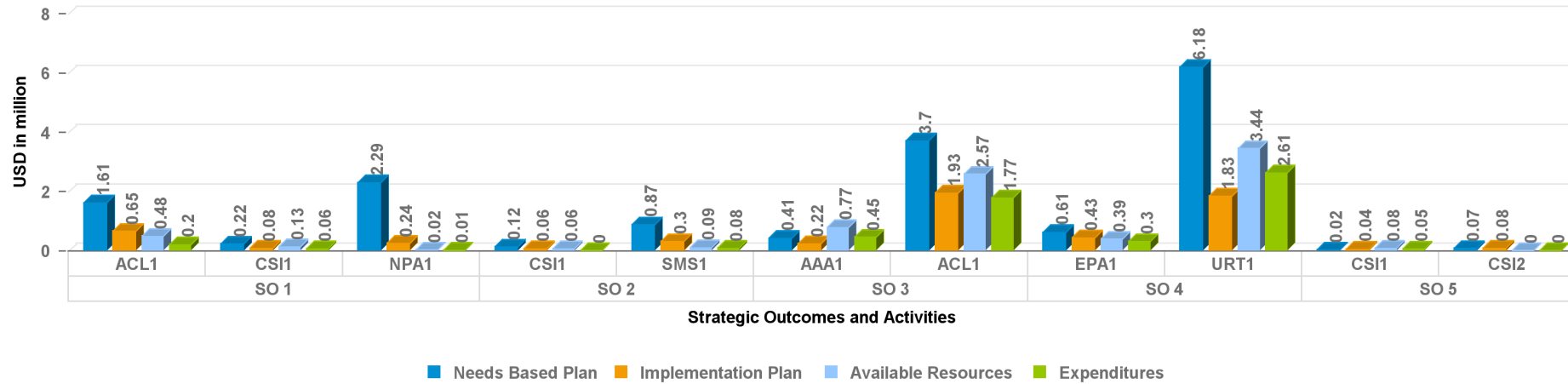


# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021
SO 2	Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021
SO 3	Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021
SO 4	Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long
SO 5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change
ACL1	Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices
ACL1	Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the social protection system
CSI1	Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels
CSI2	Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network
EPA1	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.
NPA1	Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2
SMS1	Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members
URT1	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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.	605,971	426,080	386,333	301,213
		Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	6,183,228	1,832,145	3,437,058	2,614,390
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>6,789,199</b>	<b>2,258,225</b>	<b>3,823,391</b>	<b>2,915,603</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	1,607,516	647,642	479,269	197,685
		Provide technical assistance to the social protection system	218,943	76,694	127,756	61,149
		Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	2,286,502	238,605	16,318	9,195
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	46,992	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>4,112,962</b>	<b>962,941</b>	<b>670,335</b>	<b>268,028</b>
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	120,543	61,356	63,607	1,131
		Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	867,930	303,094	92,862	80,982
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>988,472</b>	<b>364,449</b>	<b>156,469</b>	<b>82,113</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	412,750	222,456	774,413	447,078
		Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	3,700,612	1,931,974	2,574,416	1,773,482
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>4,113,362</b>	<b>2,154,430</b>	<b>3,348,829</b>	<b>2,220,560</b>
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	19,448	39,199	77,623	52,788
		Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network	67,696	76,694	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>87,144</b>	<b>115,894</b>	<b>77,623</b>	<b>52,788</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	822,533	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>822,533</b>	<b>0</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>		16,091,139	5,855,940	8,899,181	5,539,091
	<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>		596,525	596,525	753,405	495,303
	<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		16,687,664	6,452,465	9,652,586	6,034,394
	<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>		1,084,698	419,410	421,457	421,457
	<b>Grand Total</b>		17,772,362	6,871,875	10,074,043	6,455,851



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

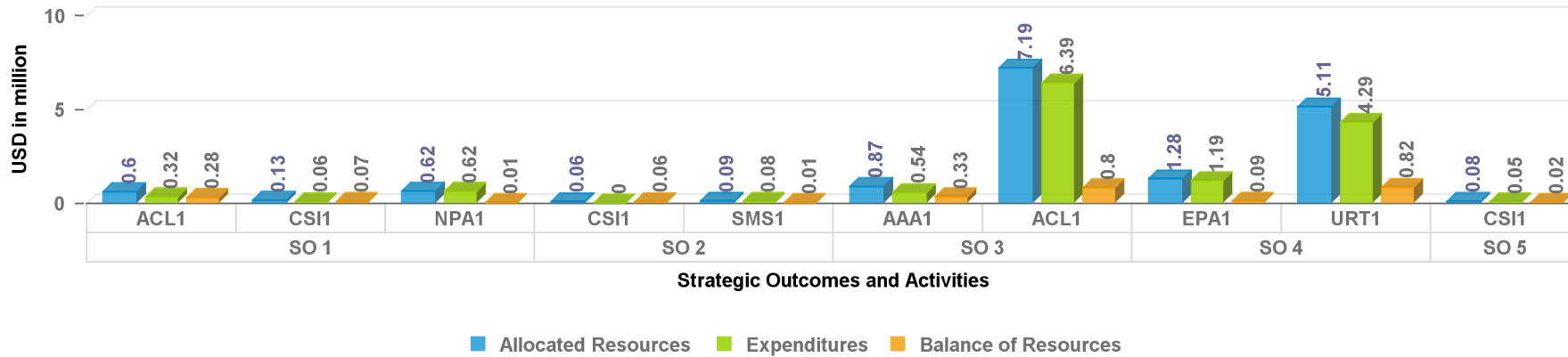
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## EI Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021
SO 2	Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021
SO 3	Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021
SO 4	Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long
SO 5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change
ACL1	Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices
ACL1	Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to the social protection system
CSI1	Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels
EPA1	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.
NPA1	Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2
SMS1	Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members
URT1	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery



# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	1,834,864	1,224,531	52,599	1,277,130	1,192,009	85,120
		Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	20,162,442	5,110,743	0	5,110,743	4,288,076	822,668
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>21,997,306</b>	<b>6,335,274</b>	<b>52,599</b>	<b>6,387,873</b>	<b>5,480,085</b>	<b>907,788</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	10,640,029	597,726	0	597,726	316,142	281,584
		Provide technical assistance to the social protection system	614,017	127,756	0	127,756	61,149	66,607
		Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	6,765,328	622,341	0	622,341	615,218	7,123
		Non Activity Specific	0	46,992	0	46,992	0	46,992
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>18,019,374</b>	<b>1,394,816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,394,816</b>	<b>992,509</b>	<b>402,307</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	383,637	63,607	0	63,607	1,131	62,476
		Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	2,363,721	92,862	0	92,862	80,982	11,881
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>2,747,359</b>	<b>156,469</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>156,469</b>	<b>82,113</b>	<b>74,357</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	1,462,373	870,114	0	870,114	542,780	327,335
		Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	11,531,739	7,186,872	0	7,186,872	6,385,938	800,935
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>12,994,112</b>	<b>8,056,987</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,056,987</b>	<b>6,928,717</b>	<b>1,128,269</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	85,668	77,623	0	77,623	52,788	24,835
		Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network	219,336	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>305,005</b>	<b>77,623</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,623</b>	<b>52,788</b>	<b>24,835</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	822,533	0	822,533	0	822,533
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>822,533</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>822,533</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>822,533</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>56,063,155</b>	<b>16,843,702</b>	<b>52,599</b>	<b>16,896,301</b>	<b>13,536,212</b>	<b>3,360,090</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,573,006</b>	<b>1,418,049</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,418,049</b>	<b>1,159,946</b>	<b>258,102</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>57,636,161</b>	<b>18,261,751</b>	<b>52,599</b>	<b>18,314,350</b>	<b>14,696,158</b>	<b>3,618,192</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>3,831,582</b>	<b>1,158,231</b>		<b>1,158,231</b>	<b>1,158,231</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>61,467,744</b>	<b>19,419,982</b>	<b>52,599</b>	<b>19,472,581</b>	<b>15,854,390</b>	<b>3,618,192</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

21/02/2020 12:35:45

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures