

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



El Salvador Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2021



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

2020 Overview	3
Context and operations & COVID-19 response	6
Risk Management	7
Partnerships	8
CSP Financial Overview	9
Programme Performance	11
Strategic outcome 01	11
Strategic outcome 02	14
Strategic outcome 03	17
Strategic outcome 04	20
Strategic outcome 05	23
Cross-cutting Results	25
Progress towards gender equality	25
Protection and accountability to affected populations	26
Environment	27
Data Notes	27
Figures and Indicators	29
WFP contribution to SDGs	29
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	30
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	30
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	30
Annual Food Transfer	31
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	31
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	32
Cross-cutting Indicators	51

2020 Overview

The COVID-19 pandemic was the biggest challenge WFP El Salvador faced in 2020. This led to rapidly adapting operations due to remote work and mandatory lockdown measures. WFP adapted food assistance modalities to reach the most needed, delivered cooked meals, food packages or cash transfers to boost the local economy, and ensured social distancing when implementing its interventions. Despite a year of immense change, the country office supported 147,089 of the most food-insecure people in a joint effort with the Government, United Nations' agencies, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Academic institutions.

There were an estimated 454,000 displaced people in El Salvador in 2019 [1], due to threats, extortion and assassinations perpetrated by criminal gangs. In 2020, this figure grew by another 13,000 as a result of natural hazards [2]. In addition, recurring climate shocks, such as severe droughts and floods, further deteriorated the food security situation in El Salvador. Thus, in response, WFP implemented relief assistance and resilience-building programmes to improve food availability and access through diversification of livelihoods [3]. WFP nutrition programmes contributed to stunting prevention in a population in the department of Usulután for 533 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children under five years, through the delivery of a monthly ration of specialized nutritious foods during a period of six months.

WFP also supported increased market access for smallholder farmers and organizations. This diversified their agricultural production, improving community food security and nutrition. Smallholder organizations managed to commercialize USD 1.8 million through the sale of 1,755 mt of staple grains in the formal markets. Additionally, WFP supported women led entrepreneurship by strengthening their capacities in areas such as administrative and business skills. In addition, biosecurity, mental health and wellness as well as management of virtual tools were included to adjust to the new COVID-19 context. This initiative fostered the empowerment of women and their economic independence through stronger, sustainable business management.

WFP also delivered food packages to over 2,400 people, 483 of them were persons with disabilities (PWD), aiming to further reduce the negative economic impacts of COVID-19 on these households. WFP employees were trained by *Asociación Caminamos*, a local non-profit organization committed to helping children with disabilities, to ensure inclusion within WFP operations. WFP received recognition from *Asociación Caminamos* for its dedication and commitment in supporting persons with disabilities.

WFP's youth-oriented programme, Gastronomy and Art Certification, targeted 148 vulnerable youth from precarious urban settlements in high-risk of becoming victims of violence. Youth received a monthly USD 100 cash-based transfer for a period of four months to cover essential needs. This assistance was conditioned to regular class attendance and participation in activities to enhance social cohesion and employment opportunities.

A gender thematic evaluation of the Country Strategy Plan (CSP 2017-2021) was carried out for both accountability and learning purposes. It focused on assessing the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of the adopted Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment approach. Gender transformative results were identified and will be incorporated in the next CSP.

Additionally, capacity strengthening for the Government was mainstreamed across WFP operations. Government institutions received technical assistance to strengthen social protection and nutrition, access to markets, productive agriculture, resilience building and emergency response in alignment with their policy aims and national Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets.

Strengthening partnerships with stakeholders improved and increased WFP's capacity to reach the most vulnerable food insecure people, as well as improve capacity strengthening activities. Close collaboration with the Government, United Nations agencies, NGOs, international cooperation bodies, communities, the private sector, Academia and civil society boosted WFP's ability to implement more sustainable programmes.

WFP was awarded the 2020 Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of the important link between conflict and hunger and the critical role that food assistance plays in supporting the first step towards peace and stability. This is an award that WFP shares with many others in our joint efforts with governments and partners. WFP El Salvador is proud of this recognition and reaffirms its commitment to contribute to peace building efforts in the fight towards Zero Hunger.



147,089



53%
female

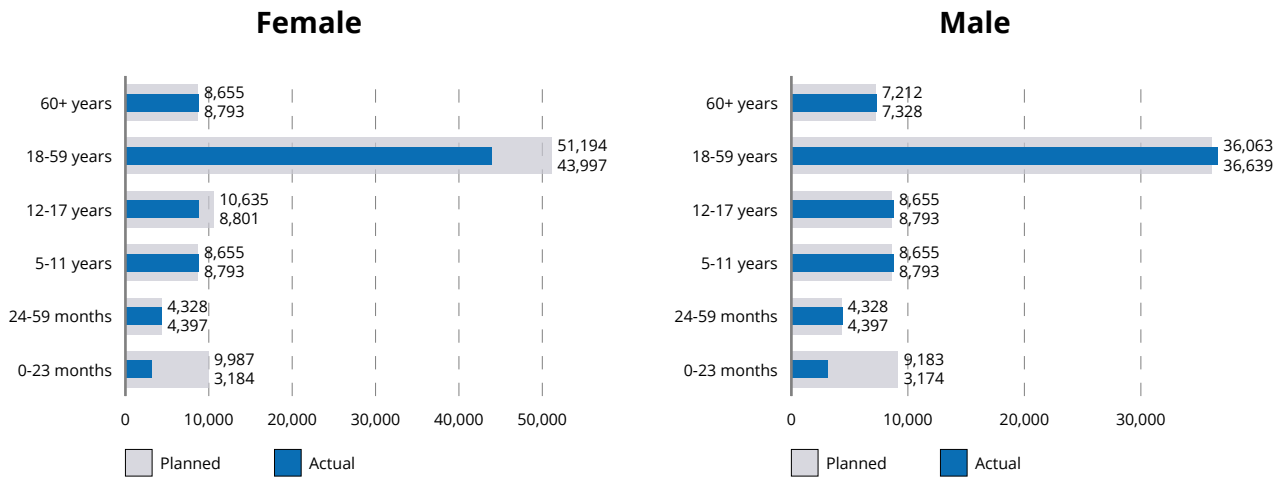


47%
male

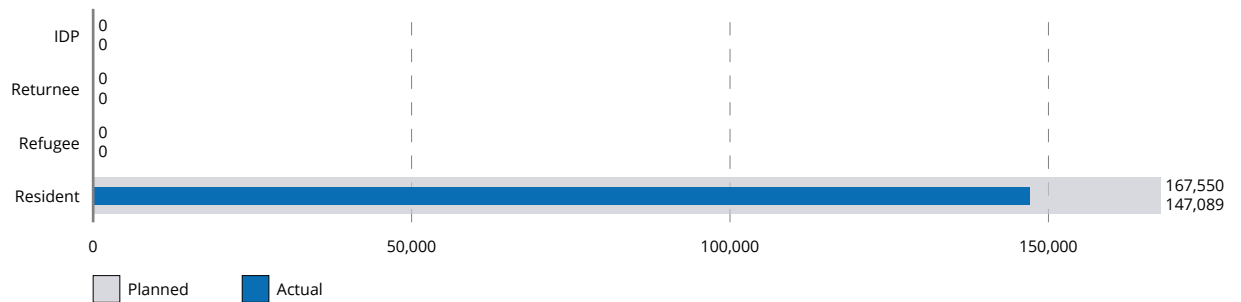
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 483 (72% Female, 28% Male)

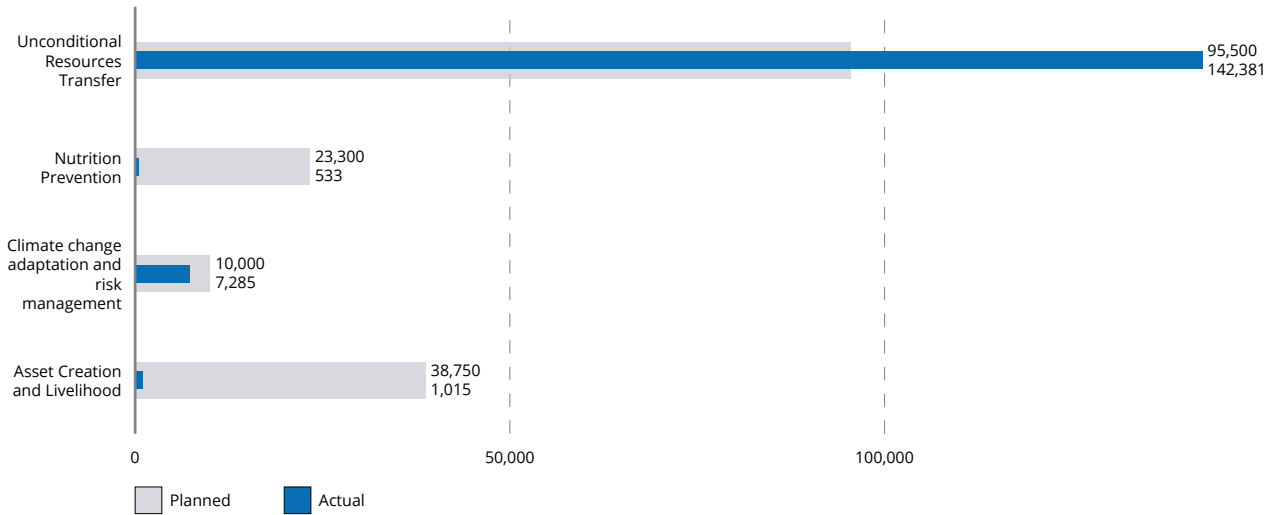
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



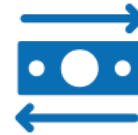
Total Food and CBT



0 mt

total actual food transferred in 2020

of 433 mt total planned

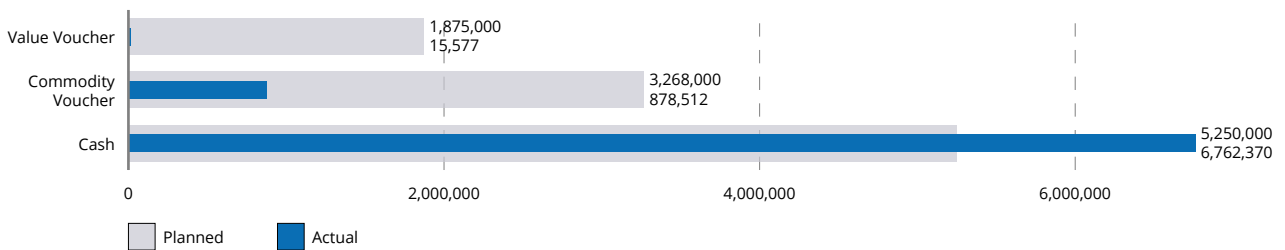


US\$ 7,656,459

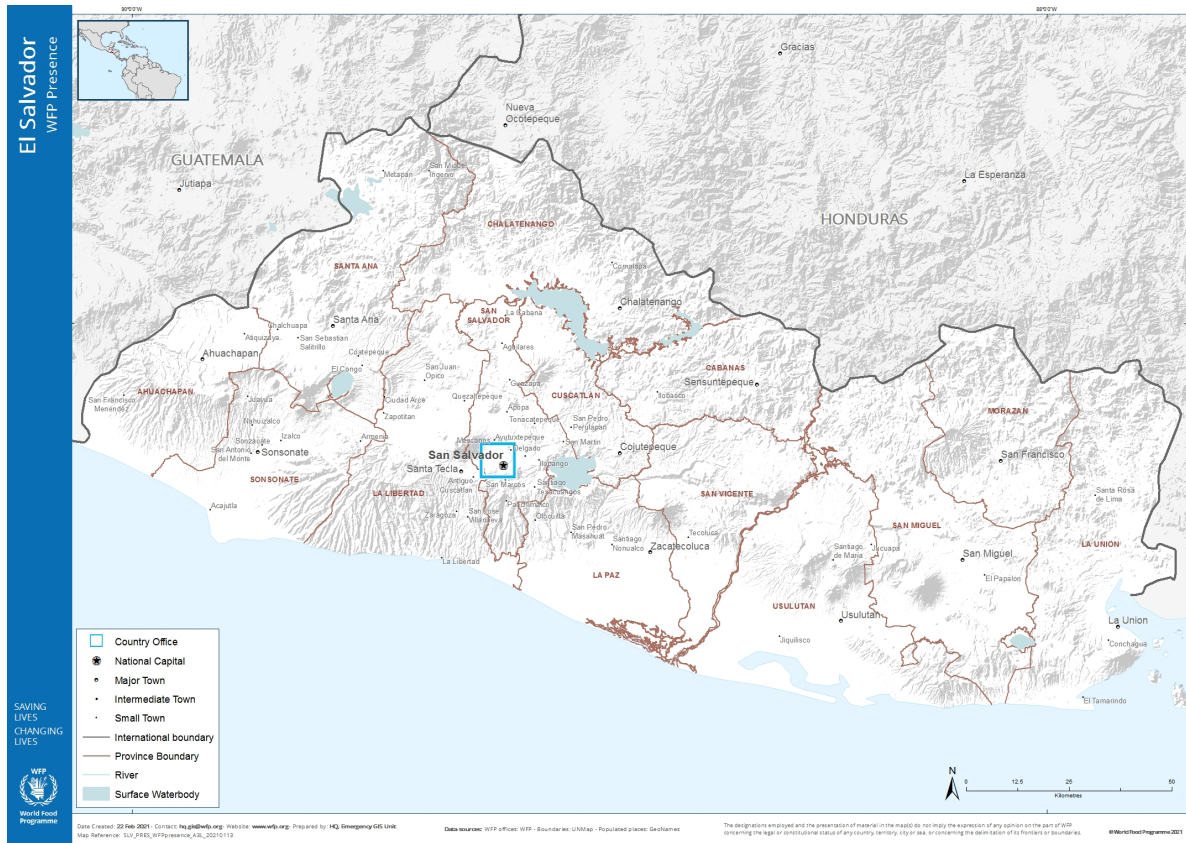
total actual cash transferred in 2020

of \$US 10,393,000 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



El Salvador is a lower-middle-income country with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached 2.3 percent in 2019 [1]. The primary economic sector is agriculture and livestock activities, corresponding to 5 percent of GDP and employing 16 percent of the total workforce (11 percent of women in this sector) [2]. The 2019 Multipurpose Household Survey reported that 29.9 percent of households were in multidimensional poverty, equivalent to 578,550 households. About 19 percent of these households live in the urban area and 46 percent in the rural areas [3].

El Salvador is part of the Dry Corridor of Central America, one of the areas most prone to the impacts of climate change and variability in the world. The country is also exposed to extreme gang dynamics and consequent high violence in the form of extortions and homicides. In 2020, according to the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic, the extortion cases decreased 42 percent and murders had a 57 percent drop. Even with the downward trend in these rates, crime and violence continue to be a challenge in the country and threaten social development and economic growth. Climate impacts, crime and violence are drivers of food insecurity, and they are among the principal causes of internal and external migration.

The Food Security and Nutrition Survey (ENSAN) baseline carried out by WFP in 2019 revealed 126,000 families are food insecure. In terms of nutrition, persistent micronutrient deficiencies and increasing overweight and obesity remain major concerns. Malnutrition costs the country 10.3 percent of its GDP, according to the study "The Cost of the Double Burden of Malnutrition" conducted by WFP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2019 [4]. Within this complex and challenging context, WFP El Salvador implemented all programmes and activities guided by its Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Operations fall under three thematic areas: crisis response, resilience-building and root causes.

Working towards SDG 2, Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on enhancing the social protection system, including to improve targeting and facilitate temporary expansions in response to shocks, such as augmenting assistance to current recipients (vertical expansion) and including new people who are highly vulnerable (horizontal expansion)[5]; and supporting the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, children under two years old, HIV-affected families and other vulnerable population in line with national protocols. In addition, this outcome aims to build social cohesion and peace among young women and men exposed to violence and criminality. Strategic Outcome 2 promotes market access and linkages for smallholder farmers. Strategic Outcome 3 provides capacity strengthening and productive assets to smallholder farmers in targeted and crisis prone areas to boost resilience and climate adaptation. Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on meeting the basic food requirements of those affected by shocks through unconditional cash and food transfers and linking immediate crisis response to early recovery efforts.

Working towards SDG 17, Strategic Outcome 5 focuses on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to better manage food insecurity, nutrition issues and climate shocks through the provision of evidence-based analysis, improving coordination among all stakeholders involved, fostering an integrated public-private approach and facilitating South-South Cooperation through sharing knowledge on social protection, food security and nutrition, and adaptation to climate change.

COVID-19 Response

In March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic forced the Government to impose a nationwide lockdown to contain the spread of the virus; this negatively impacted the socioeconomic scenario in the country. In addition, tropical storms Amanda and Cristobal and Hurricanes Eta and Iota worsened the situation, aggravating the Salvadoran people's access to sufficient and sustainable income to cover their basic needs. Compared to 2019, the number of contributors to the Salvadoran Social Security Institute (ISSS) decreased by more than 60,000. The monthly average nominal salary in May 2020 had a 12 percent (USD 67) reduction compared with May 2019, while the expanded basic food basket cost increased by USD 22. This situation brought contributors closer to the relative poverty line. Due to diminished economic activity, decreased aggregate demand in international markets and reduced remittances received from family members, mostly from the United States (the lowest reduction of 40 percent in April), El Salvador's GDP contracted 8.7 percent in 2020.[6]

In June 2020, amidst COVID-19 containment measures and Tropical Storm Amanda, the National Food Security Survey (ENSAN) carried out by WFP, revealed a trend toward food shortages in families that had been without or significantly reduced income. This identified 722,000 individual Salvadorians as severely food insecure (42 percent in rural areas, 58 percent in urban areas) and more than two million Salvadorians remained moderately food insecure. This meant they could cover only basic food needs but not able to cover other basic needs, such as education, health or housing expenses, and in continuous risk of being pushed to a more dire situation.

Thus, WFP scaled up its operation to support people affected by these emergencies, such as reaching people in quarantine and in shelters and increasing capacities and preparedness towards a crisis response. The Immediate Response Account allocation for Special Preparedness Activities and COVID-19 Special Account were instrumental for these readiness efforts. WFP adapted programming and utilization of funds to address new priority operational needs. A budget revision was done to adjust the number of planned beneficiaries in line with the increased needs identified by the ENSAN.

WFP developed a Concept of Operations (CONOPS) including criteria for beneficiary targeting and different transfer modalities such as food packages provision and cash-based transfer through nationwide Financial Services Providers, allowing WFP to support and complement the Government response. WFP also supported the Government and Humanitarian Community by providing technical assistance for shock responsive social protection and nutrition sensitive activities. Furthermore, WFP led the food security and nutrition, logistics, and telecommunications sector working groups.

Risk Management

During 2020, the country office faced anticipated risks that had materialized, such as the risk of disasters due to the active hurricane season and the potential risk of funding shortfalls. A risk not originally anticipated emerged with the COVID-19 outbreak, and subsequent lockdown measures imposed to contain the virus challenged the continuity of WFP's operations in El Salvador. Mitigation measures undertaken included redesigned protocols for communication with beneficiaries, partnering with local NGOs, remote monitoring, negotiation with financial service providers to bring services closer to beneficiaries, implementing biosecurity measures, prepositioning contingency food, widening its donor base and developing strategies for joint resource mobilization with the Government and other partners for the broader humanitarian response based on the results of the food security assessments.

Additionally, due to the increase in cash-based transfer services demand, the risk of fraud or diversion of funds increased. Thus, WFP strengthened controls and standard operating procedures for cooperating partners as a mitigation measure. WFP mitigated this risk in food and cash distributions in collaboration with local partners and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).

To coordinate risk management activities effectively, mitigation actions, such as consistent follow up with cooperating partners and suppliers and ensuring timely, quality deliveries were incorporated into the annual performance plan and the risk register. Progress was monitored in regular meetings of the Management Team, which is made up of representatives of the WFP country office programmatic and support units.



Partnerships

In a year marked by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, two tropical storms and two hurricanes, WFP adapted its operations to assist the national and municipal governments in reaching the people most in need. Partnerships have been crucial to accomplish this task. The support from traditional and new donors, joint efforts with other United Nations agencies to secure the required funding, and coordinating with cooperating partners and other actors proved to be more relevant than ever.

Strategic support was provided to the Ministry of Environment to upgrade equipment for climate information management. WFP supported the Ministry of Education to scale up their capacities in the production of biofortified beverages, strengthen monitoring and evaluation, and improve food consumption practices in the framework of the national school feeding programme. In addition, WFP led the Humanitarian Country Team, assisting the United Nations Resident Coordinator in the emergency response which involved all United Nations Agencies in the country. WFP also led the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETE), and the Food Security and Nutrition, Logistics, Telecommunications and Inter-Agency Cash Working Groups. As the Government prioritized food security and nutrition in its 2019-2024 Social Plan, WFP was positioned as a crucial partner to achieve relevant national goals. NGOs played a decisive role in delivering assistance in hard-to-reach regions and to people in need. Measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 have imposed significant constraints to WFP's regular operations, but cooperating partners were key for success as they were closely connected to local communities.

At the beginning of 2020, a consultation process with crucial cooperating partners formulated the new partnership action. However, as the COVID-19 crisis and climate shocks increased in the country, WFP activities and engagement with other actors, as well as resource mobilization, shifted to emergency response (Strategic Objective 4). Thus, fewer resources were received towards the CSP Strategic Objective 1, and improving this scenario will be a challenge for 2021.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP started 2020 with a needs-based plan of USD 14.9 million. However, with the emergencies caused by the outbreak of COVID-19 and the tropical storm Amanda that hit the country, WFP required a budget revision. The total country portfolio budget increased from USD 89 million to USD 99 million.
























WFP complemented the Government's food assistance for the most affected people who lost their livelihoods or sources of income due to health and climate emergencies. Additionally, the revision included adjustments to the budget to increase resilience to climate change.

Due to the multiple emergencies, resources required were much above the initial implementation plan for 2019. Resources received corresponded to 107 percent of the original needs-based plan and 80 percent of the adjusted needs-based plan after the budget revision.

In 2020, seven donors provided 78 percent of funding for the CSP; the top four were the United States of America, El Salvador, Canada and Germany. Funds carried over from 2019 contributed to WFP's activity implementation in 2020. At the Strategic Outcome level, funding levels ranged from 109 percent (Strategic Outcome 4) to 11 percent (Strategic Outcome 1).

The level of expenditures varied across Strategic Outcomes. WFP faced operational delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in lower expenditures. Conversely, Strategic Outcome 4 spent more than planned in 2020, as the response to sanitary and climates emergencies demanded more resources to provide immediate assistance and relief.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021	 3,551,036	 426,513	 398,031	 230,636
02: Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021	 928,117	 892,575	 2,511,205	 770,717
03: Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021	 2,688,343	 1,262,481	 2,478,257	 2,328,560
04: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long	 10,392,772	 2,644,386	 12,480,901	 8,763,929
05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021	 70,651	 0	 74,122	 20,853
Total:	 17,630,919	 5,225,955	 17,942,516	 12,114,695

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021



Strategic Outcome Statement

Strategic Outcome 1 seeks to contribute to access to an effective social protection programme for people at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition that allows them to meet their basic food needs. Efforts focused on providing technical assistance to the Government to strengthen the social protection system (Activity 1) and to complement the Government's actions to provide assistance to pregnant and lactating women and children under two years (Activity 2), as well as young women and men exposed to violence and crime (Activity 3) through food and cash transfers.

Overview of Activities

In 2020, the Social Protection System was strengthened through the enhancement of the unique participant registration platform (RUP) for beneficiary targeting and strengthening of the Shock Responsive Social Protection model with updates to RUP with new participant information. At the same time, support was given to the Ministry of Education for the design of the targeting mechanism of the School Feeding Programme, integrating food security and nutrition criteria, considering Emergency Food Security Assessment results and national information on poverty and malnutrition.

Nutrition programmes contributed to stunting prevention for children under five years, through the delivery of supplementary nutritious food and nutritional education to 533 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and their children in the department of Usulután. WFP assistance accompanied the actions of the Ministry of Health's strategy for the prevention of nutritional deficiencies. Through this assistance, coverage was extended to children with HIV and those exposed to HIV (16 percent of total beneficiaries). In addition, at the request of the Government, technical assistance was provided to the Office of the First Lady to review and adapt the food baskets delivered to different populations affected by emergencies, assuring nutritional requirements were met.

The youth projects were adapted to virtual modalities, which made it possible to expand geographic coverage to rural areas nationwide. In 2020, 148 young people (61 percent women) participated in these projects through the Gastronomy and Art Certification that supports the country's strategy in the prevention of violence and crime and reintegration of returnees. Youth received a monthly USD 100 cash-based transfer for essential needs conditional to regular class attendance and psycho-emotional support for stressors generated by the lockdown. This effort contributed to food and nutritional security, affirmed the identity, social cohesion and peacebuilding in the youth population.

Resources and Results

Only 11 percent of the funds required for this Strategic Outcome were available, mostly from the previous year, through the contribution received from the private sector in 2019 from the "Feed your Future" campaign. Funds for

implementing nutrition interventions were not prioritized by donors, which limited the scope of the goal of number of participants, a challenge that remains for 2021.

It was possible for WFP to continue the cash-based transfers to the population through the youth programmes. The positive results of this programme contributed to peacebuilding through food security and nutrition. These 148 youth obtained the skills and capacities to seek new livelihood opportunities and are less likely to enter gangs or criminal activity.

For the strengthening of social protection systems, Strategic Objective 1 no funding was received in 2020. However, thanks to the joint work with Strategic Objective 4, the global emergency funds were activated by the COVID-19 pandemic and it was possible to implement the shock responsive social protection response.

Key output indicator

In 2020, WFP formed a partnership with the Foundation for Salvadorian Health and Human Development (FUSAL), an NGO with experience in nutrition and early childhood care which implements the specific activities in nutrition. In addition, the inter-agency work with IOM, FAO, UNICEF, and UN Women was strengthened for the joint implementation of projects such as, multi-partner trust funds for COVID-19 emergencies and the Programme of Economic Reintegration for Migrants. In youth projects, the goal of number of participants was exceeded by 20 percent of the planned and exceeded the participants compared to 2019 by 10 percent. Classes held virtually generated savings that allowed for the implementation of two additional interventions during the year. Even though the lockdown closed restaurants, cafes and theaters, 31 youth obtained a formal job or opened their own business, of whom over half were women.

The Government's prioritization towards emergency response paused its workplan agenda in terms of social protection for persons with HIV, and the updated RUP records, delayed activities to be executed jointly with WFP; therefore, indicators were negatively impacted.

Key outcome indicator

Under Activity 2, an initial measurement was carried out to understand the nutritional situation of children under five years old. According to the results obtained from the WFP monitoring assessment baseline, 77 percent of children (80 percent girls) consumed different food groups such as dairy products or fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A to achieve a minimum acceptable diet, thus reducing the risk of falling into malnutrition. WFP assistance came in a timely manner, as five out of ten households had a reduction in income due to COVID-19 lockdowns and devastation from the tropical storms. Final outcome results are to be published in 2021.

The Latin American and Caribbean Food Security Scale, an indicator that identifies severe food insecurity, revealed of the 148 youth, 90 percent were food insecure (7 percent severe, 37 percent moderate, 47 percent mildly) as a baseline. The final evaluation showed 88 percent of the total beneficiaries in food insecurity (2 percent severe, 32 percent moderate, 54 percent mildly), a reduction of 4 percent. In addition, the participants' incomes increased on average 16 percent compared to baseline figures. Resilience capacities were strengthened adapting efficiently to adverse, traumatic or highly stressful situations which are associated with being exposed to environments with prevalence of violence and crime. On average, youth achieved a score of 3.88 out of 5 (3.82 for women and 3.68 for men) according to the youth resilience scale, which implied that they reached a medium-high resilience capacity from facing adverse situations.

Partnerships

The relationship with government partners such as the Office of the First Lady, the Ministry of Education, the Office of the President, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Local Development, the Ministry of Tourism, as well as local governments has been strengthened, allowing the design strategies, targeting and project implementation in a coordinated manner, as well as technical support from WFP in emergency matters.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

The new COVID-19 context constituted a challenge in terms of adapting operations. Successful innovative alternatives were implemented such as approaching the assisted population through text messaging to reinforce education on healthy diets and eating habits; classes held in virtual mode required new monitoring and self-learning methodologies to ensure adherence of the young people and the continuity of the project. The delivery of connectivity services to assure attendance of the beneficiaries to the virtual classes did not guarantee their participation in these activities due to limitations in their technological equipment.

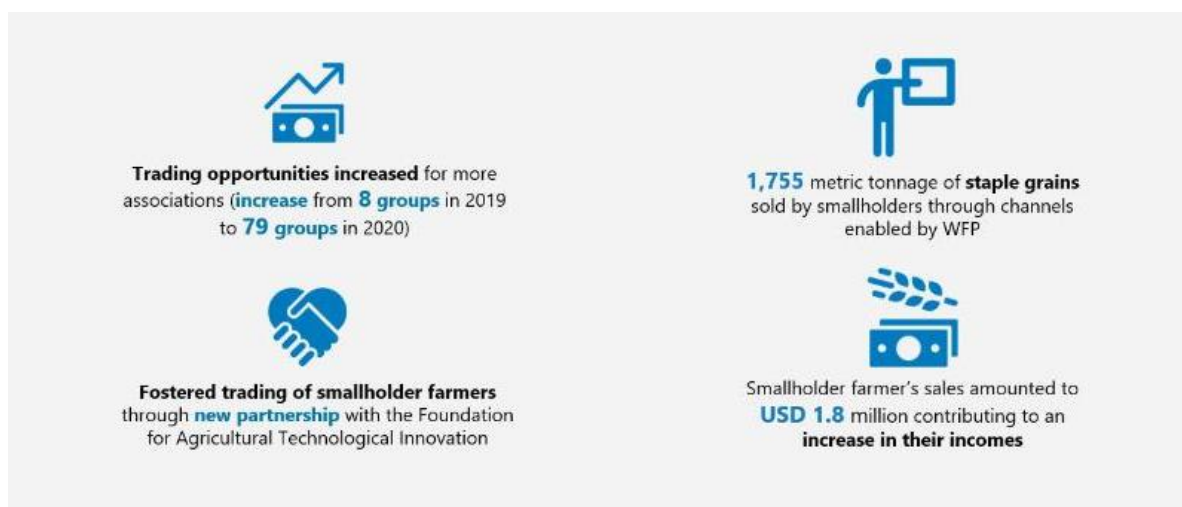
This activity emphasized that it is crucial to constantly seek out new partnerships with experienced institutions to achieve complementarity in the areas of intervention, employment opportunities for youth and strengthen the technical and strategic vision to generate a commitment to common results.



Gender and age markers (GAM) were partially integrated into the implementation of activities that contributes to the Strategic Outcome 1, as evidenced by a GAM score of 4 for supporting government transfers to adolescents and young women and men. Whereas activity 3 presents evidence of gender-transformative results, activities 1 and 2 need to be further prioritized in 2021.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	1
Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	4
Provide technical assistance to enhance the social protection system	1

Strategic outcome 02: Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021



Strategic Outcome Statement

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP sought to sustainably increase the productivity and incomes of food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations. WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the National Center for Agricultural and Forestry Technology (Activity 4) and strengthened the production, management and marketing capacities of food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations (Activity 5).

Overview of Activities

In activity 4, after seven years without a formal framework of continuous work with the Ministry of Education, an agreement was signed to expand the production capacity of the biofortified drink "Biofortik" for the School Feeding Programme. This doubled the number of girls and boys able to receive the fortified product on a daily basis. Actions were carried out to strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Education, as they produced the beverage in their own production plant, and WFP helped improved operational processes, quality control and supply methods.

In the context of COVID-19, WFP contributed to the reactivation of the agricultural markets initiatives, launched by the Ministry of Agriculture. WFP disseminated information that facilitated the commercialization of small producers from different areas of the country.

WFP worked with the Bank for Agricultural Promotion in coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to strengthen capacities of strategic reserves and general warehouses storage, with the aim to create more marketing spaces for small producers. In addition, this aimed to create a parametric climate micro-insurance product that facilitated financial inclusion and allowed access to working capital to improve profitability. Launched in 2020, the initiative is expected to finish in 2021.

Activity 5 supported increased market access for ten farmer associations and ten initiatives for small producers in the eastern part of the country, contributing to the recovery, maintenance or increase of income, essential for the food security of this population. This was achieved by expanding access to markets including the wholesale of staple grains, retail sales in community stores and diversified products such as handicrafts. WFP launched an online, digital 'convenience shop' created as a virtual marketplace and renewed purchases from smallholder farmers associations, especially for the procurement of the raw materials for the Government's School Feeding Programme. In addition, the smallholder farmers suppliers of the virtual marketplace were supported in new marketing strategies to improve their products presentation, advertising, trading and sales.

In coordination with the local Government, WFP provided assistance to 250 associated women in 52 entrepreneurs with cash-based transfers and strengthened capacities such as improved management of virtual tools and administrative skills for businesses. The productive reactivation of these ventures was supported through unrestricted cash transfers through Activity 7 of Strategic Objective 3. With this support, it is expected that every small enterprise will recover sales and volume affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP will monitor the monthly level of sales in 2021 to

provide evidence of this success. In coordination with the Salvadoran Red Cross, WFP supported 58 people with visual disabilities (45 percent women) associated with 12 owned businesses. This vulnerable group had not been reached previously by this Strategic Outcome. This assistance comprised of the delivery of supplies and equipment for production reactivation, helping to avoid the closure of their businesses and maintaining their income source to guarantee the food security of their families.

As part of the response to COVID-19 and in coordination with FAO, UNICEF and UN Women partners, an integral intervention was developed, where 1,000 smallholder farmers (50 percent women) of the western region of the country received assistance to improve their post-harvest handling for staple grains. The initiative delivered a post-harvest kit to expand the storage capacity of the area by 800 mt. This was done in close coordination with the National Center for Agricultural and Forestry Technology (CENTA).

Resources and Results

During 2020, a substantial increase in funds was achieved (USD 1.6 million or 10 times more than in 2019), mainly from a biannual contribution from the Government and the Emerging Donor Matching Fund, to support strengthening the school feeding activities of the Ministry of Education. The 17 percent of the 2020 funds were directed to promote new marketing channels and group entrepreneurship schemes, achieving a result of USD 730,000 (43 percent).

Key output indicator

The number of associations and groups served increased from eight to 79 in 2020, due to efforts in new marketing channels for farmers. Training for families of smallholder farmers in marketing and post-harvest handling achieved only 49 percent of the planned results for 2020, due to the lockdown restrictions on group meetings. However, audiovisual materials were prepared and delivered to 1,000 smallholder farmers to strengthen technical capacities in these areas to reduce post-harvest losses and allow the storage of their products while waiting for the best sale prices.

Capacities of the National Directorate of Ciudad Mujer were strengthened through a training programme for 17 municipal employees (all women) in biosafety, prevention of COVID-19, mental health and wellness, virtual tools, administrative and business skills, all in which improved the technical assistance and support that this institution gives to women's associations.

Key outcome indicator

The trading and income generation opportunities for smallholder producers supported 593 families from eight associations and 71 groups and entrepreneurs, selling 1,755 mt, exceeding USD 1.8 million in sales. This is three times more than in 2019 and reaching 89 percent of the planned goal. In addition, sales of raw materials to WFP reached a value of USD 100,000.

Partnerships

Thanks to the alliances with Ciudad Mujer and the Salvadoran Red Cross, the coverage of beneficiaries was extended to women's associations in the rural and peri-urban areas, as well as to people living with disabilities (PWD), in response to the needs of economic and productive reactivation of livelihoods affected by restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Assistance supported women's economic empowerment through entrepreneurship and access to financial services.

Likewise, an operational plan was signed with OXFAM America for the implementation of 13 community savings groups within the framework of the R4 Rural Resilience [1] initiative that is being implemented benefitting 187 women and their families. A Field Level Agreement and two operational plans were also signed with the Foundation for Agricultural Technological Innovation (FIAGRO) to foster trading of smallholder farmers in the eastern zone of the country. The relationships with the Ministry of Education and National Centre for Agriculture and Forestry Technology (CENTA) were strengthened through technical support and knowledge transfers between organizations.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

In the context of the pandemic, partnership with central and local government, organizations and civil society with a vast field experience facilitated the identification, prioritization and selection of beneficiaries, as well as the adequate follow-up and monitoring processes.

From the experience of the joint work with the Salvadoran Red Cross, it became evident that there is a need to train and sensitize WFP employees about the support and care for people with disabilities requiring programmatic adaptation. This will be a priority for 2021.

Given the restrictions faced in 2020, the potential of working and adapting training initiatives to a virtual modality as part of an educational platform was identified as a favorable alternative for strengthening the capacities of institutional partners and groups of beneficiaries.



Gender and Age Marker

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities that contributes to the Strategic Outcome 2 as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 3. Gender analysis was key for identifying and addressing gender inequalities. The partnerships with organizations that work for women's rights was decisive to integrate gender perspective.

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



Strategic Outcome Statement

Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on increasing the resilience and improving the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people through food assistance for asset creation, thus helping smallholders to adapt to climate change. Activities include enhancing the Government's capacity to help people to adapt to climate change (Activity 6) and empowering food-insecure smallholders to adopt improved and sustainable agricultural practices (Activity 7). Through these activities, WFP combined productive investments, knowledge management and community participation to generate a sustainable, equitable and long-term impact; collaborating on building resilience to promote food security and nutrition.

Overview of Activities

WFP assisted in capacity strengthening for the Hazard and Natural Resources Observatory's technicians to improve climate information sharing, using an accessible language and terminologies for smallholder farmers. A training course on climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition as well as disaster risk reduction was carried out with 37 participants (30 percent women), including smallholder producers and government technical staff.

As part of the COVID-19 context, face-to-face workshops and other materials were adapted to be delivered to beneficiaries through social media on their mobile phones.

At the local level, WFP trained smallholder producers to be self-sufficient during the lockdown period. Their acquired knowledge allowed these farmers to manage and monitor not only their own WFP projects without assistance, but also others in the community. This helped households maintain their livelihoods even during the lockdown. Despite the restrictions imposed, the production of vegetables and the other livelihoods implemented within the project made communities able to find alternatives for food provision and to better adapt to climate change, especially in the Dry Corridor. Within these initiatives, the participation and empowerment of women and youth was fostered. In addition, WFP provided inputs, assets, and cash transfers to beneficiaries. The adoption of innovative and environmentally friendly practices was achieved, as well as the diversification of livelihoods by successfully implementing poultry, fish and dairy-farming processing farms, all of which made it possible for beneficiaries to better cope with agricultural climate change challenges and to be able to have available food throughout the year, contributing to the food security of the population served.

Resources and Results

Activities were carried out with available resources, reaching 73 percent of the planned results. Over 7,200 beneficiaries were reached (53 percent women). To achieve this result, a timely reallocation of funds minimized delays to WFP field operations caused by the lockdown measures.

Key output indicator

In 2020, 73 percent of the planned smallholder farmers were assisted to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices due to limited funds and changes in priorities towards immediate emergency needs. An integrated intervention was carried out under Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4 complementing resources to reach more people affected by emergencies caused by storms Amanda and Cristóbal in the western part of the country.

Restrictions to mobility in the lockdown did not allow regular WFP field monitor visits for on-site support, thus delaying the planned outcomes relating to rehabilitation of land with soil and water conservation works. However, all indicators related to the adoption of new livelihoods showed performance above planned expectations through the set-up of new farming alternatives. This was provided to beneficiaries who did not own any land and integrated innovative livelihoods such as tilapia fish farming and dairy processing using sustainable energy.

Key outcome indicator

The monitoring results revealed that almost 90 percent of people supported had strengthened their capacities to manage climate shocks and risks (an increase of 78 percent from baseline figures). Supporting indicators to this advancement noted 96 percent of communities reporting improvements to their livelihoods. At the same time, it has contributed to the food and nutritional security of the assisted population: 99 percent of households reached an acceptable consumption of food (100 percent of the male and 99 percent of female-head of the household). A reduction in the economic vulnerability of families resulted, in which six out of ten families reported that less than 65 percent of their expenses were spent on food, implying that they have the possibility of meeting other basic needs.

Partnerships

At the national level, capacity building with Government institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources allowed the implementation of the climate information service called “Green Station” that provides key information to smallholder farmers to make better, more timely decisions that guarantee a successful harvest.

In addition, jointly with the National Centre for Agriculture and Forestry Technology, an initiative was developed to facilitate farmers to access a variety of vegetable seeds resistant to droughts and adapted to the climatic conditions of the region.

Alongside the municipalities and the General Directorate of Civil Protection, nine drought contingency plans were developed in nine municipalities along the country's dry corridor to strengthen risk management capabilities. These plans are now part of public policies aimed to risk manage drought.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Fostering creativity and innovation within the Natural Resources through the Hazard and Natural Resources Observatory (DGOA) and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) allowed the “Green Station” to be a success story and to have the community use it beyond a climate information service. The Green Station includes a two-way feedback mechanism such as an early warning system, social media coverage beyond its original design for radio and potential to inform not only farmers, but also people who fish for a living. By 2021, the Green Station is planned to increase its cover in rural areas and conduct an evaluation of the first phase to identify lessons learned and good practices.

Mobility restrictions due to lockdown measures restricted WFP field monitors to work in the territories, but enabled the opportunity for farmers, who successfully completed the project in which they were enrolled, to work alongside WFP as extension agents, providing technical assistance to other farmers from the same municipality, avoiding the risks of spreading COVID-19.

Transferring the project's vision and strengthening technical capacities to beneficiaries provided significant results for food security.

The use of social media contributed to easily widespread knowledge and guidelines to community support committees, easing coordination and logistic activities in the field, so that WFP operations would not cease. The adaptation from a face-to-face distribution or interactions to a new, virtual one, broadens the potential for the dissemination of topics such as: harvest management and the use of silos, organic fertilizers, access to markets and cash transfers and will be utilized in the future increasingly to reach larger population groups.

Working on the set-up of poultry farming modules was an appropriate strategy to not exclude families from the project who did not have access to land to grow vegetables. This type of livelihood allows families to have easy access to food.

After climate emergencies, both green houses and macro tunnels protected vegetable production from excess humidity, water drop damages, fungi and physical damages; however, green houses were more resistant than macro tunnels.

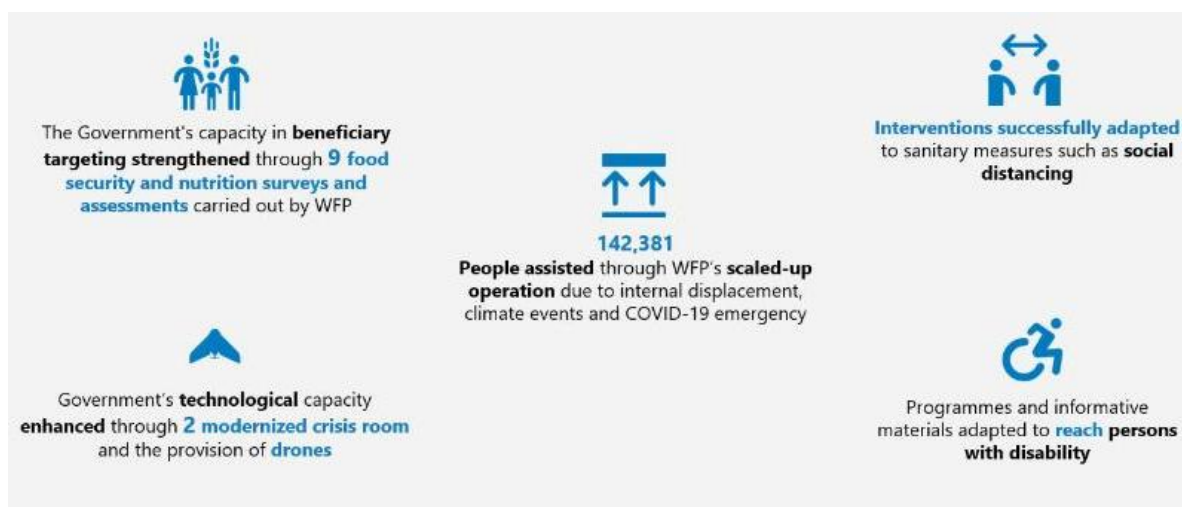
Gender and Age Marker



Gender and age were not integrated this year into the implementation of activities that contributes to the Strategic Outcome 3. By 2021, gender and age analysis will be a priority for designing and executing interventions that respond to the differentiated needs of assisted populations, generating evidence of the work undertaken to foster gender equality. The gender and age analysis are essential to integrate gender perspective in food assistance and achieve gender-transformative results.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Empower food-insecure smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	1
Enhance government capacity to assist the population in adapting to climate change	0

Strategic outcome 04: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long



Strategic Outcome Statement

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP targeted people affected by rapid and slow-onset disasters to have access to necessary food throughout the year. It provided technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning, monitoring, evaluation systems for food security and nutrition (Activity 8) and complements government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief efforts and early recovery (Activity 9).

Overview of Activities

In the emergency response, WFP assisted 142,381 vulnerable people to meet their food and nutritional needs during emergencies, including people affected by climate events, internally displaced people and returnees, and people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. With regards to the latter, about 9,090 people were assisted through cooked food in shelters. In addition, WFP prioritized care for 85 people living with HIV (98 percent women), persons with disabilities and the indigenous population, by providing cash transfers and commodity vouchers. Also, WFP assisted other non-traditional groups dependent on the heavily impacted informal economy, including sex workers. WFP's response showed the commitment to leaving no one behind in the mandate to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal Zero Hunger. In addition, WFP led the Humanitarian Country Team in these emergencies. Regarding capacity strengthening, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Development through the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC) and to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources through the Hazard and Natural Resources Observatory (DGOA) for strengthening their capacities in emergency response issues. WFP facilitated a space for discussion between both parties that assume and share a key role in the face of the different natural hazards that put the populations at risk. They identified synergies and standardized technical scientific data for the issuance of emergency alerts. As a result, complementary actions were identified and included in strengthening the joint work plan, formulated based on the Government's priority areas: Telecommunications, Logistics, Operations, Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA). The implementation of this plan that began in 2020, allowed to provide the following support:

(1) The VHF / HF communication system was improved, capable of supporting regular operations and emergencies through the establishment of the DGPC Telecommunications Unit key in emergency response and providing technological equipment and training.

(2) The crisis room of the DGPC emergency operations center was strengthened and modernized. This room was already used during the response to the climate emergencies and allowed to centralize official data for technical decision-making in order to declare emergency alerts in a timely manner. This is the first step to link the "crisis rooms" of DGPC, DGOA and WFP to articulate response coordination. WFP provided connectivity services in the quarantine centers established during the COVID-19 outbreak, allowing remote psychosocial assistance to sheltered people, and provided technical support and accompaniment for the start of operations of shelters during climate emergencies.

(3) Support was given to the shelter technical sectoral commission of the DGPC with mobile storage units and capacity strengthening for managing inventory and logistics.

(4) To close the gap of updated information, support with technological equipment such as drones was provided for sampling volcanic lagoons and monitoring volcanic activity.

With the onset of emergencies, this joint work plan was put on hold to focus efforts on response.

Resources and Results

In 2020, emergency response activities were fully funded receiving 109 percent of the needs-based plan, allowing WFP to respond to the COVID-19 emergency and climate emergencies caused by tropical storms Amanda, Cristóbal and Hurricanes Eta and Iota. However, activities to strengthen capacities for government institutions only received 41 percent of the needs-based plan, in part, funding received focused on emergency response rather than preparedness.

Key output indicator

Overall, WFP reached a total of 75,462 women and 66,919 men in its food and nutrition assistance activities in 2020, exceeding planned beneficiaries by 62 percent. Through extensive social media use, messaging and communications reached more people, exceeding the target of this indicator.

In terms of emergency response, the food assistance for asset activities for immediate recovery were postponed in order to respond to the multiple emergencies that occurred during the year.

Activity 8 indicators revealed that due to the sanitary and climate emergencies, the Government's priorities were oriented towards immediate response instead of emergency preparedness, which is why the indicators related to training and training sessions presents underachievement. Faced with this scenario, WFP contributed to the capacity strengthening and emergency response, with the equipment and modernization of crisis rooms and equipment to strengthen the early warning system, reflecting in the indicators on investments in equipment greater than planned by almost 50 percent.

Key outcome indicator

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, tropical storms Amanda and Cristóbal and Hurricanes Eta and Iota, as well as structural challenges such as internal displacement and forced migration, caused the highest percentage of households in food and nutrition insecurity of the recent years, reaching 47 percent. WFP's contribution of seven follow-ups of the Food Security and Nutritional Survey and two Emergency Food Security Assessments carried out after tropical storm Amanda and Hurricane Iota provided updated information that was useful to assess needs, targeting and prioritization, and assist the most affected populations and thus, support the Government's capacity on these matters. It also supported the diversification of food assistance through delivery of hot and ready-to-eat meals.

WFP directed 76 percent of total funds to assist food-insecure people affected by these crises, improving the food security of these populations. Positively, families reduced the use of coping strategies such as reducing number of meal or prioritizing feeding children. The economic vulnerability of these families was reduced, contributing not only to shorten the food gap they presented but also to support the coverage of other types of basic needs.

Partnerships

Activities were carried out with the coordination of the Ministry of the Interior through the DGPC, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources through the DGOA, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security through the attention to victims of forced migration. WFP collaborated and strengthened alliances with UN agencies like IOM, UNHCR, UN Women, FAO, UNICEF; partner NGOs such as Plan International, Save the Children, EduCo, World Vision, *Ayuda en Acción*, *Asociación Caminamos*, the ICRC and local governments.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

In emergency preparedness, involving the technical teams of the DGPC and DGOA in the preparation of joint work plans assured their continuity after the change of the Directors of both institutions.

The greatest challenge in emergency response was the rapid adaptation of interventions to the new COVID-19 pandemic context. This involved the design and implementation of new protocols to protect both WFP beneficiaries and employees. Assistance was flexible, adapting transfer modality to value voucher, commodity voucher or cash transfer according families' and communities' needs. The redemption periods were extended by scheduling fewer people per day to ensure social distancing. During the lockdown, the schedule for cash transfers was adjusted considering the dates authorized by the Government to go to the bank according to the identity document number. The operation was adapted to remote monitoring and follow up, making it possible to provide immediate and safe assistance to the populations most affected by the emergencies.



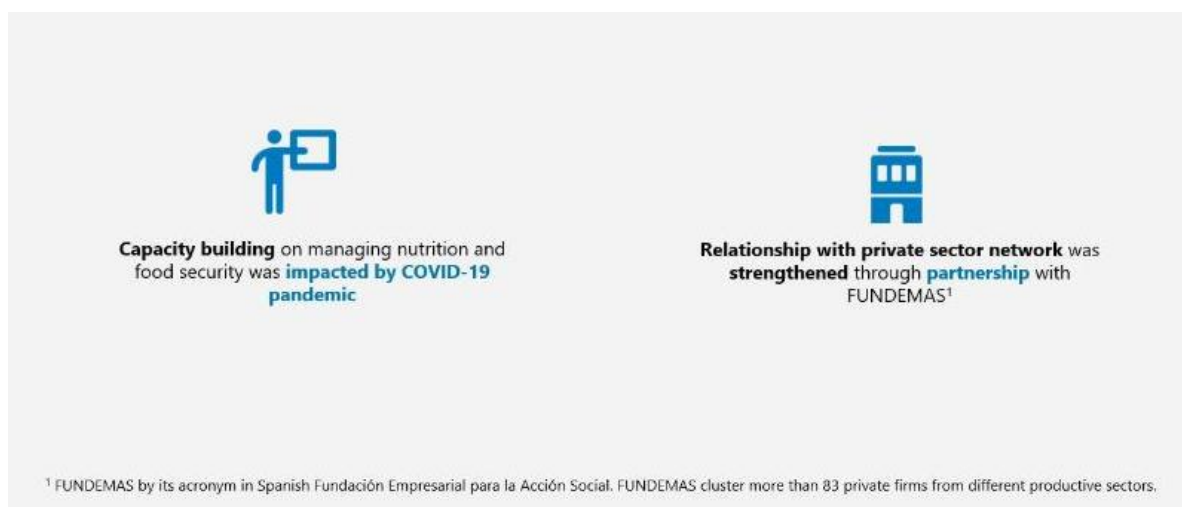
In terms of gender equality, key messages about sharing equally care responsibilities in families were conducted, however, effectiveness of this messages has not yet been validated.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities started that contributed to the Strategic Outcome 4. For 2021, the country office intends to do a systematic analysis that includes gender and age helping to ensure sustainable food assistance for the diverse beneficiaries supported.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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	N/A

Strategic outcome 05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021



Strategic Outcome Statement

Strategic Outcome 5 focused on creating and strengthening national and sub-national Institutions' capacities to manage nutrition and food security policies and programmes. To achieve this, efforts were made to foster capacities at the National Council on Food and Nutritional Security (CONASAN) (Activity 10), and to promote the exchange of best practices and knowledge, following a South-South and Triangular cooperation approach and through the Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) Movement business network (Activity 11).

Overview of Activities

Efforts to boost CONASAN capacities (Activity 10) had to be redesigned and adapted to the new COVID-19 context, provided that Government established a new way for dealing with endeavors related to addressing food security. This new approach allowed for the involvement of new institutions such as the Office of the First Lady and the Ministry of Health. Firstly, WFP shared expertise and knowledge to strengthen the intra-institutional coordination, led by the President's Bureau that addresses food security. Beneficiary targeting, food assistance capacities, and social welfare of the Office of the First Lady were fostered. The same was conducted for activities related to the assistance of children, elderly people and persons with disabilities (PWD) conducted by the Office of the Presidential Commissioner. WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to design a model to assist the beneficiaries. In addition, socialization with the private sector was conducted relative to the study about the double burden of malnutrition. However, the study was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Similarly, WFP began a pro-food security stream of work with the private sector under the SUN Business Network (Activity 11), through the planning and the drafting of a work strategy focused on national priorities which are currently under an inquiry process with the Government, Civil Society, and the United Nations System. In a joint process, WFP and ESCO (El Salvador's Cooperation Agency), identified priorities related to the work with access to employment for youth, to market access for new products, and to identify potential candidate countries to initiate South-South and Triangular cooperation projects. A work proposal formulation process was started between the Governments of El Salvador and Peru. However, these actions also were put on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Resources and Results

Implementation of Activity 10 was not well funded in 2020, thus work relative to this task used resources available from 2019. In contrast, Activity 11 received funds that exceeded its needs-based plan. Notwithstanding, this activity faced limitations in its execution.

Key output indicator

WFP successfully adapted the Government's new working approach relating to Food Security in the new COVID-19 pandemic context. The Government reassigned the Office of the Presidential Commissioner, the Office of the First Lady, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of the Interior, responsible for food security during the emergency response. WFP continued to be a relevant player and strengthened the Government's actions through support and technical

assistance. For example, WFP assisted with up-to-date food and nutrition insecurity data and supported the design of adequate nutritional food baskets required during emergency response. Related to South-South and Triangular cooperation affairs, lockdown measures hindered gatherings to exchange knowledge and experiences. Thus, the work plan of activities was delayed for seven months.

Key outcome indicator

There is no outcome indicator associated to this Strategic Outcome.

Partnerships

Relationships with the Fundación Empresarial para la Acción Social (FUNDEMAS) technical and managerial staff were strengthened to establish a pro-food security private sector network. FUNDEMAS acts as the liaison with the private sector regarding food security, clustering more than 83 private firms from different productive sectors.

WFP was regarded by the Government as a strategic ally relative to South-South and Triangular cooperation affairs, with experience both as the recipient and the offering country. This allowed WFP to have the room to affect positively over a greater number of partners.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

One of the lessons learned from Activity 10 was that any changes in government structure will require identification of new relevant partners. Activity 10 faces a clear funding challenge and requires reformulation in the approach to be able to resource its activities and be relevant.

The latest emergency processes that arose in the country made it clear that there is a big need to articulate activities with all the remaining SO, in order to have a more integrated approach to assistance activities.

The need to refocus and reengage with the national institutions on South-South cooperation was identified in order to better benefit from experience exchanges amidst the new COVID-19 normality and the need to find innovative alternatives to be adapted in Salvadorian context.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender and age were partially integrated this year into the implementation of activities started that contributes to the Strategic Outcome 5. By 2021, WFP will be working on generating evidence and conducting gender and age analysis, as well as advancing gender equality and women's empowerment as part of the capacity strengthening of institutions on food security and nutrition.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation and the SUN Business Network	1
Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

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

There is currently no systematized data disaggregated by sex on the differentiated impacts of gender on the COVID-19 pandemic. Organizations working in defending human rights have stated that quarantine and social distancing measures, as well as mobility restrictions, have generated greater risks of violence against women and girls (femicide rate 2 per 100,000 women). The pandemic has intensified their isolation and generated additional barriers in access to essential services. Also, with the pandemic, household and childcare work is being intensified and transferred to the domestic sphere where women are the ones who normally assume these functions, reducing the time available to carry out productive activities [1].

In this complex context, WFP continues to integrate gender as a priority in its operations and work and continuously strives to ensure that both men and women taking part in its programmes and projects have equitable access to support. An average of 53 percent of women have taken part in WFP interventions. Gender indicators measured through remote monitoring of beneficiaries, showed that at baseline the decisions related to the use of the assistance received by the household were made in 32 percent of cases by women, 12 percent by men and 56 percent jointly. The follow-up evaluation showed the households taking decision jointly increased by four percentage points compared to baseline.

WFP commissioned the decentralized evaluation "Gender thematic evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)" published in May 2020. The key evaluation findings suggested that through activity 3, Gastronomy and Art Certification programmes have gender transformative impacts, for their intentionality and by being concentrated in young and urban people. Activities 5 and 7 demonstrated achievements in economic empowerment, self-efficacy, women's networking, and leadership. It should also be noted that these actions have developed an improved gender perspective in men, allowing the inclusion of men in household feeding and women in agricultural activities. Women's participation safe spaces were also opened for community support committees, promoting empowerment, leadership, and involvement in decision-making.

Activity 9 sought to meet the needs and interests of at-risk populations such as people affected by violence, internally displaced persons and persons with disabilities, helping to reduce inequalities. The approach to community consultations to better understand the needs and interests of participants has been key throughout WFP's operations. Having a mechanism that allowed beneficiaries to express their queries, doubts, and feedback to the country office, as well as alerting on issues presented was of great importance to provide equal access to information as a channel of communication for both women and men. Additionally, WFP partnered with Ciudad Mujer working on Women's rights. WFP will continue to intensify its efforts to integrate gender and aim to produce evidence to inform future programming and contributes to global knowledge, WFP El Salvador is participating in the Cash-based Transfers and Gender Impact Evaluation to be conducted next year.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2020, WFP launched an information campaign for to adults, youth and the elderly to protect physical and mental health during COVID-19 lockdown. WFP also shared messages to encourage beneficiaries and employees on hand washing, wearing a face mask, avoiding crowded spaces, and using video calling to be in contact with families and friends. Involvement of WFP's partners and community leaders were crucial for information dissemination.

The country office implemented programmes in a safe manner with respect for different people's need, rights and capacities. Beneficiaries are constantly consulted to determine the most suitable activities and transfer modalities for WFP support. In 2020, 97 percent of the beneficiaries accessed WFP's programme sites without protection challenges. Also, data privacy of participants was managed using a beneficiary registration and transfer platform that ensures confidentiality through data encryption and has access only for authorized users.

WFP carried out a mapping of relevant retailers for commodity voucher redemption and financial services providers in the country. This effort allowed to select the retailers found as close as possible of the population assisted to minimize travel and waiting times.

Regarding the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) strategy, WFP has a commitment that all its programmes reflect the needs, views and preferences of population. Thus, El Salvador launched the Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM), guaranteeing the WFP Standard Operating Procedure. The CFM is providing to beneficiaries the voice for complaints and feedbacks on areas relevant to operations in a safe and dignified manner through an effective communication strategy, using different mediums that allow automated recordings, referrals, immediate responses to the complaint and taking follow up actions. As a commitment to zero-tolerance and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) incidents, the CFM includes feedbacks and complaints mechanisms, including procedures to adequately handle high priority cases. In addition, the CFM provides an interactive dashboard with disaggregate data by CSP activity, geographical area, cooperating partner, sex and age, allowing to identify the needs of different groups to better respond and adapt programmes with a gender perspective.

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

El Salvador, located in the "Dry Corridor of Central America", is highly vulnerable to environmental shocks due to the geographical area where it is located. These shocks can be caused by droughts, earthquakes, landslides, and floods caused by heavy rains that have increased in intensity and frequency due to the latent effect of "La Niña" phenomenon.

The effects of climate change are evident in this region since they are exacerbated by ecosystems deterioration as consequence of deforestation and water, soil and air pollution from solid waste and agrochemicals.

In 2020, the country was hit by tropical storms such as Amanda, Cristóbal, Hurricanes Eta and Iota that have affected second season staple grains crops and vegetable crops causing losses of more than 40,000 ha and impacting the livelihoods of the populations in the most affected areas.

In 2020, WFP in coordination with the Government of El Salvador, implemented initiatives that contributed to climate change adaptation and resilience building among subsistence farmers. Smallholder farmers and their families received training in production of organic fertilizers using accessible local inputs, installation and maintenance of irrigation systems, and good practices for vegetable production.

This allowed farmers to apply sustainable soil and water conservation practices; use of bio-fertilizers for vegetable production contributing the lower use of agrochemicals; and efficient use of renewable energy sources such as the installation of photovoltaic systems for pumping and optimal water use. More than 4,000 households have benefited from these initiatives. In addition, ensuring that its interventions do not cause harm, WFP has designed assets and soil and water conservation works of minimal impact that do not require machinery for their construction. Moreover, WFP's activities do not involve mobilizing or resettling communities.

These efforts have allowed the conservation of 32 ha through soil and water conservation activities under agroforestry systems approach, which included the planting of native fruit species that strengthen productive systems, planting 25,000 local fruit trees that contributed to reforestation.

For soil retention, 13,000 m of linear living fences and stone dikes were built. WFP together with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the municipal authorities of Ozatlán, continued with the efforts to protect the natural reserve area "Las Nieves" through preparation of firewall gaps.

In 2020, WFP El Salvador continued the efforts begun the previous year to reduce electricity consumption by completing the upgrading of air conditioners to more energy-efficient models. Additionally, as part of the office's adaptation to the new context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the on/off system of lighting by means of a manual switch was replaced with a motion sensor activated on/off system, minimizing the risk of contagion while ensuring that only the necessary lights are kept on.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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

[1] Survey, IUDOP is the Institute of Public Opinion at the Central American University.

[2] IDMC internal displacement monitoring centre.

[3] Livelihoods such as vegetable production, poultry, fish farming and small-scale entrepreneurship.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Sources: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/elsalvador/overview>

[2] World Bank, Doing Business in El Salvador 2020 by Deloitte.

[3] Source: The General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses DIGESTYC.

[4] <https://es.wfp.org/publicaciones/el-costo-de-la-doble-carga-de-la-malnutricion-el-salvador>

[5] Apart from expanding 'horizontal coverage' to reach more vulnerable people, there is also a need to expand the level of social protection offered ('vertical coverage'), by raising the payment amounts on social assistance and social insurance schemes. Very few cash transfer programmes are generous enough to reduce the poverty headcount – most deliver only enough support to alleviate the worst symptoms of hunger and deprivation but leave recipients chronically poor and food insecure. Page 15, Social Protection and the World Food Programme, 2018.

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000073283/download/>

[6] Sources: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/elsalvador/overview>

Strategic outcome 01

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

Values for outcome indicator "Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet" will be available up to the end of March.

Strategic outcome 02

Data Notes:

1. <https://www.wfp.org/r4-rural-resilience-initiative>

Strategic outcome 04

Food assistance under General Distribution was carried out through cash-based transfers, therefore food-related output indicators are zero.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Femicide rate estimated considering 130 feminicides in 2020, according to the Observatory of gender violence of the Organization of Salvadoran Women (ORMUSA) and 6,704,864 El Salvador total population according 2019 multi-purpose household survey. Context source: "Prevention of violence against women against COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean" 2020 Brief by UN WOMEN.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

The "proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet", data will be collected when it carries out final evaluation March 2021.


Environment

Environmental indicators that are blank are not applicable.



Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	80,104	71,027	151,131	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	75,462	66,919	142,381	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	291	242	533	
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	743	714	1,457	
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			930	
						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	3,861	3,424	7,285	



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



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
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%			Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	673,623	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	74,096	69,124	93%
	female	93,454	77,965	83%
	total	167,550	147,089	88%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,183	3,174	35%
	female	9,987	3,184	32%
	total	19,170	6,358	33%
24-59 months	male	4,328	4,397	102%
	female	4,328	4,397	102%
	total	8,656	8,794	102%
5-11 years	male	8,655	8,793	102%
	female	8,655	8,793	102%
	total	17,310	17,586	102%
12-17 years	male	8,655	8,793	102%
	female	10,635	8,801	83%
	total	19,290	17,594	91%
18-59 years	male	36,063	36,639	102%
	female	51,194	43,997	86%
	total	87,257	80,636	92%
60+ years	male	7,212	7,328	102%
	female	8,655	8,793	102%
	total	15,867	16,121	102%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	167,550	147,089	88%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	38,750	1,015	2%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	10,000	7,285	72%
Nutrition Prevention	23,300	533	2%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	95,500	142,381	149%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	135	0	0%
Rice	135	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	40	0	0%
Iodised Salt	3	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	17	0	0%
Beans	40	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			
Cash	0	56,550	-
Commodity Voucher	1,728,000	25,245	1%
Value Voucher	675,000	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	450,000	416,980	93%
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	4,800,000	6,288,840	131%
Commodity Voucher	1,540,000	853,266	55%
Value Voucher	1,200,000	15,577	1%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : The most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection by 2021						- Root Causes	
Output Results							
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to the social protection system							
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided							
Output Category K: Partnership supported							
Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
C: The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	10	2	
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
C: The national social protection system is cost-effective, efficient and can be leveraged during major emergencies	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	6	10	
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
C: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	600	0	
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
C: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	10	0	
	K.1*: Number of partners supported						

K: The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	1	3
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: The national social protection system is cost-effective, efficient and can be leveraged during major emergencies	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	8	3
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	5	1
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	0
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: The national social protection system is cost-effective, efficient and can be leveraged during major emergencies	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	0	1
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	0

Activity 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	7,102 6,298 13,400	253 243 496
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	6,600 6,600	37 37
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	3,551 3,149 6,700	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	3,300 3,300	

A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	62	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,728,000	25,245
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Healthy dietary practices, nutrition and hygiene training are mainstreamed throughout all programmes	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		Prevention of stunting	individual	3,250	400
A: Healthy dietary practices, nutrition and hygiene training are mainstreamed throughout all programmes	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)		Prevention of stunting	training session	130	20
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Pregnant and lactating women and children 6–23 months receive cash-based transfers for nutritious foods made available in stores nationwide	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	130	1
Activity 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	1,986 1,764 3,750	538 477 1,015
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	675,000	56,550
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
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	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		Food assistance for training	individual	750	148
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	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	individual	750	708
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
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	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Food assistance for training	site	3	0

	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers								
A: Healthy dietary practices, nutrition and hygiene training are mainstreamed throughout all programmes	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)		Food assistance for training	training session		25			25

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children 6-23 months; Carolina; Commodity Voucher									
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Female	80	>88	>88				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	75	>82.5	>82.5				
		Overall	77.4	>85.14	>85.14				

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and its agricultural extension body CENTA have trained personnel and improved policy and programme frameworks focused on increasing smallholder farmers' productivity and inclusive and equitable access to markets	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	27	27
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and its agricultural extension body CENTA have trained personnel and improved policy and programme frameworks focused on increasing smallholder farmers' productivity and inclusive and equitable access to markets	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	3	5
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
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	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	3	4
	L.2*: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type					
L: The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and its agricultural extension body CENTA have trained personnel and improved policy and programme frameworks focused on increasing smallholder farmers' productivity and inclusive and equitable access to markets	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$	9,000	10,867.04

Activity 05: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
F: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	600	292
F: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets	F.1.60: Number of modules/guidelines produced		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Module	0	3
F: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	20	50
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	partner	30	79
	L.1*: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type					
L: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	0	1
	L.2*: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type					
L: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	US\$	100,000	43,268.72

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Staple grains smallholder farmers; El Salvador 2020; Capacity Strengthening									
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	4,284	≥4,284	≥4,284	1,755			Secondary data
Staple grains smallholder farmers; El Salvador; Capacity Strengthening									



Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	5	≥8	≥7	15	10	2.8	Secondary data
		Male	20	≥37	≥33	10	27	12.5	
		Overall	25	≥45	≥40	25	37	15.4	
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	1,276,217	≥9,293,892	>1,983,573	1,763,398	590,039	1,311,941	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	1,858	≥20,000	>4,284	1,755	886	2,554	Secondary data

Output Results

Activity 06: Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Climate information is disseminated and used for decision-making.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	individual	150	24
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Climate information is disseminated and used for decision-making.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	training session	2	1
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: The links between climate change and food and nutrition insecurity are analysed to identify vulnerabilities and appropriate adaptation approaches at the national and local levels	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	individual	30	223
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: The links between climate change and food and nutrition insecurity are analysed to identify vulnerabilities and appropriate adaptation approaches at the national and local levels	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	training session	2	1
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					

K: Climate information is disseminated and used for decision-making.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	partner	105	4
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
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	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	partner	3	1
Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices						
Output Category A: Resources transferred Output Category D: Assets created						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	5,300 4,700 10,000	3,861 3,424 7,285
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	450,000	416,980
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	4	159
A: Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	2,164	4,940
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Smallholder farmers enhance their adaptive capacity through knowledge sharing and the adoption of improved, climate-resilient practices	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	2	36
A: Smallholder farmers enhance their adaptive capacity through knowledge sharing and the adoption of improved, climate-resilient practices	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	25	162

	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	m3	25	93.5
D: Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created	D.1.11: 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	Ha	180	64.72
D: Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	m3	750	2,610
D: Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Ha	80	99
D: Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created	D.1.35: Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Km	3	3
D: Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created	D.1.4: 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	Ha	15	9.45

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Resilience - smallholder farmers; El Salvador; Cash, Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	6.77	≤6.77	≤5	8.4	6.63	9.94	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.85	≤4.85	≤5	7	2.82	9.04	
		Overall	5.53	≤5.53	≤5	7.4	3.61	9.25	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	2	≥2	≥2	1.1	0	3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥0	≥2	0.9	3	1	
		Overall	1	≥1	≥2	1	3	2	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	68	≥68	≥70	94.6	87	85	WFP
		Male	59	≥59	≥70	93.5	90	85	programme
		Overall	63.5	≥64	≥70	93.8	90	85	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	41	≥41	≥50	98.9	100	98	WFP
		Male	40	≥40	≥50	100	99	98	programme
		Overall	40.5	≥41	≥50	99.7	99	98	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	72	≤72	≤50	8.6	30	28	WFP
		Male	53	≤53	≤50	13	17	27	programme
		Overall	62.5	≤62.5	≤50	11.7	19	27	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	9	≤9	≤6	0	0	0	WFP
		Male	6	≤6	≤6	0	0	0	programme
		Overall	7.5	≤7.5	≤6	0	0	0	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	1	≤1	≤1	0	0	2	WFP
		Male	2	≤2	≤1	0.5	2	0	programme
		Overall	1.5	≤1.5	≤1	0.3	1	1	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	26	≥26	≥50	90	70	69	WFP
		Male	47	≥47	≥50	86	80	72	programme
		Overall	36.5	≥37	≥50	87.3	78	71	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	50	≥50	≥60	1.1	0	2	WFP
		Male	54	≥54	≥60	0	1	2	programme
		Overall	52	≥52	≥60	0.3	1	2	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	31	≥31	≥40	5.4	13	13	WFP
		Male	39	≥39	≥40	6	8	15	programme
		Overall	35	≥35	≥40	5.8	9	15	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	57	≥57	≥60	98.9	100	99	WFP
		Male	54	≥54	≥60	99.5	96	98	programme
		Overall	56	≥56	≥60	99.4	97	98	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	34	≤34	≤30	1.1	0	1	WFP
		Male	40	≤40	≤30	0.5	4	1	programme
		Overall	37	≤37	≤30	0.6	3	1	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	9	≤9	=0	0	0	0	WFP
		Male	6	≤6	=0	0	0	1	programme
		Overall	7	≤7	=0	0	0	1	monitoring
Food expenditure share	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	63	≤63	≤60	33.3	52	52	WFP
		Male	64	≤64	≤60	35.8	56	51	programme
		Overall	63.5	≤63.5	≤60	35.1	55	52	monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	4.74	≤4.74	≤3	7.4	5.32	5.52	WFP
		Male	4.28	≤4.28	≤3	6.6	4.94	5.26	programme
		Overall	4.45	≤4.45	≤3	6.8	5.02	5.32	monitoring
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	50	≥50	≥90	88.9	74	55	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	82	≥82	=100	96	96	90	WFP programme monitoring
---	---	----------------	----	-----	------	----	----	----	--------------------------

Output Results

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.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	individual	300	20
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Emergency preparedness activities	training session	20	5
	C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Emergency preparedness activities	US\$	2	1
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	individual	250	0

	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Emergency preparedness activities	training session	15	0
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Protocols are designed to enable the monitoring and evaluation of emergency preparedness and response	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	individual	100	25
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Protocols are designed to enable the monitoring and evaluation of emergency preparedness and response	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Emergency preparedness activities	training session	5	2
	I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support					
I: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.	I.1*.1: 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	Number	3	1
	I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support					
I: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened	I.1*.1: 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	Number	1	0
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					

K: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Emergency preparedness activities	partner	3	0
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Emergency preparedness activities	partner	4	0
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Protocols are designed to enable the monitoring and evaluation of emergency preparedness and response	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Emergency preparedness activities	partner	1	0
	L.2*: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type					
L: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made		Emergency preparedness activities	US\$	20,000	58,237.63
	L.2*: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type					
L: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made		Emergency preparedness activities	US\$	50,000	91,783.82
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	4	1
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	18,550 16,450 35,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	46,640 41,360 88,000	75,462 66,919 142,381
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	3,975 3,525 7,500	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	371	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	7,540,000	7,157,684

	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for asset	training session	1,656	0
A: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for asset	individual	20,704	0
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Targeted beneficiaries affected by shocks receive food or cash-based transfers	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed		Food assistance for asset	non-food item	583	0
A: Targeted beneficiaries affected by shocks receive food or cash-based transfers	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Food assistance for asset	non-food item	2,916	0
A: Targeted beneficiaries affected by shocks receive food or cash-based transfers	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed		General Distribution	non-food item	20,704	29,322
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Targeted beneficiaries affected by shocks receive food or cash-based transfers	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted		General Distribution	village	290	337
A: Targeted beneficiaries affected by shocks receive food or cash-based transfers	A.6.32: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input		Food assistance for asset	school	5	0
	A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes					
A: Targeted beneficiaries affected by shocks receive food or cash-based transfers	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	20	7
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Targeted beneficiaries affected by shocks receive food or cash-based transfers	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	12,423	0
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation	D.1.33: Kilometres (km) of live fencing created		Food assistance for asset	Km	50	0
D: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation	D.1.35: Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	100	0
D: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	25	0

D: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	50	0
D: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	500	0
D: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	50	0
D: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation	D.1.85: Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established		Food assistance for asset	m2	25	0

Outcome Results

Activity 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
People in food insecurity affected by COVID-19 and Tropical Storm Amanda; El Salvador 2020; Cash									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	96.6	=100	=100	98.5			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	98	=100	=100	98.9			
		Overall	97.5	=100	=100	98.7			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.2	=0	=0	1.5			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1.6	=0	=0	1.1			
		Overall	2.2	=0	=0	1.3			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	0.2	=0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.3	=0	=0	0			
		Overall	0.3	=0	=0	0			
People in food insecurity affected by COVID-19 and Tropical Storm Amanda; El Salvador 2020; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	19.3	≤16	≤16	11			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17.5	≤16	≤16	9			
		Overall	18.1	≤16	≤16	10			
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	59.4	<61	≤55	50.4			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	62.7	<61	≤55	39.4			
		Overall	61.5	<61	≤55	43.9			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	9.8	≤9.7	≤8	7			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	9.6	≤9.7	≤8	7			
		Overall	9.7	≤9.7	≤8	7			

Strategic Outcome 05 : National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021						- Root Causes	
Output Results							
Activity 10: Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels							
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided							
Output Category I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented							
Output Category K: Partnership supported							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
C: CONASAN has strengthened its coordination capacity for food security and nutrition.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	3	
	I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support						
I: CONASAN has strengthened its coordination capacity for food security and nutrition.	I.1*.1: 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	Number	1	2	
	K.1*: Number of partners supported						
K: CONASAN has strengthened its coordination capacity for food security and nutrition.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	1	1	
Activity 11: Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network							
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided							
Output Category J: Policy reform identified/advocated							
Output Category K: Partnership supported							
Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
C: A coordination platform for the public and private sectors is established under the umbrella of the SUN Business Network	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	3	

	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	3
	J.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support					
J: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition	J.1*.1: 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	Number	2	0
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: A coordination platform for the public and private sectors is established under the umbrella of the SUN Business Network	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	3	3
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	2	4
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: A coordination platform for the public and private sectors is established under the umbrella of the SUN Business Network	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	0

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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		Overall	66	≥66	≥70	44.69	37
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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
People in food insecurity affected by COVID-19 and Tropical Storm Amanda; El Salvador 2020; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	32.03	≤32.03	≤34		37
			Decisions made by men	Overall	11.50	≤11.50	≤9		4.10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	56.40	≥56.40	≥57		58.90

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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		
			Male	94	=100	=100		
			Overall	93	=100	=100		
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
adolescents and young women and men; El Salvador 2020; Cash	Act 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	Food assistance for asset	Female	93.90	=100	=100	90.70	
			Male	100	=100	=100	93.10	
			Overall	92.20	=100	=100	91.60	
People in food insecurity affected by COVID-19 and Tropical Storm Amanda; El Salvador 2020; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	General Distribution	Female	98.60	=100	=100	96.10	
			Male	99.30	=100	=100	96.40	
			Overall	99	=100	=100	96.30	
PLW and Children 6-23 months; El Salvador 2020; Commodity Voucher	Act 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Prevention of stunting	Female	90.90	=100	=100		
			Male	98.60	=100	=100		
			Overall	95.20	=100	=100		
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	97	≥97	=100	100	97
			Male	98	≥98	=100	100	98
			Overall	98	≥98	=100	100	98
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up

adolescents and young women and men; El Salvador 2020; Cash	Act 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	76.90 100 85.71	≥90 ≥100 ≥95	=100 =100 =100	96.30 93.10 95.20	
People in food insecurity affected by COVID-19 and Tropical Storm Amanda; El Salvador 2020; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	96.40 96.90 96.70	≥96.40 ≥96.90 ≥97.70	=100 =100 =100	95.50 95.90 95.80	
PLW and Children 6-23 months; El Salvador 2020; Commodity Voucher	Act 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100		
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 Male Overall	100 97 98	≥100 ≥97 ≥98	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	100 97 98

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

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
adolescents and young women and men; El Salvador 2020; Cash	Act 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	84.62 75 80.95	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	70.40 79.30 73.50	
People in food insecurity affected by COVID-19 and Tropical Storm Amanda; El Salvador 2020; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	95.80 96.50 96.20	≥95.80 ≥96.50 ≥96.20	=100 =100 =100	89.90 89 89.30	

PLW and Children 6-23 months; El Salvador 2020; Commodity Voucher	Act 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Prevention of stunting	Female	100	=100	=100		
			Male	100	=100	=100		
			Overall	100	=100	=100		
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	97	≥97	=100	89	97
			Male	98	≥98	=100	96	98
			Overall	98	≥98	=100	95	98

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
adolescents and young women and men; El Salvador 2020; Cash	Act 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	Food assistance for training	Female	95.10	≥95.10	≥100	72.40	
			Male	81.60	≥81.60	≥100	90.70	
			Overall	90.10	≥90.10	≥100	84.30	
People in food insecurity affected by COVID-19 and Tropical Storm Amanda; El Salvador 2020; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher	Act 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	General Distribution	Female	75.80	≥75.80	≥80	78.80	
			Male	75.80	≥75.80	≥80	79.50	
			Overall	75.80	≥75.80	≥80	79.20	
PLW and Children 6-23 months; El Salvador 2020; Commodity Voucher	Act 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	Prevention of stunting	Female	83.60	≥83.60	≥90		
			Male	84.10	≥84.10	≥90		
			Overall	83.90	≥83.90	≥90		
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	85	≥85	≥90	73	68
			Male	74	≥74	≥90	89	78
			Overall	79	≥79	≥90	75	76

World Food Programme

Contact info

Jaakko Valli
jaakko.valli@wfp.org

Cover page photo © WFP/David Fernandez

WFP delivered food packages to families with a member with disability in San Salvador, La Paz and Chalatenango Departments, benefiting 2,000 people.

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

Financial Section

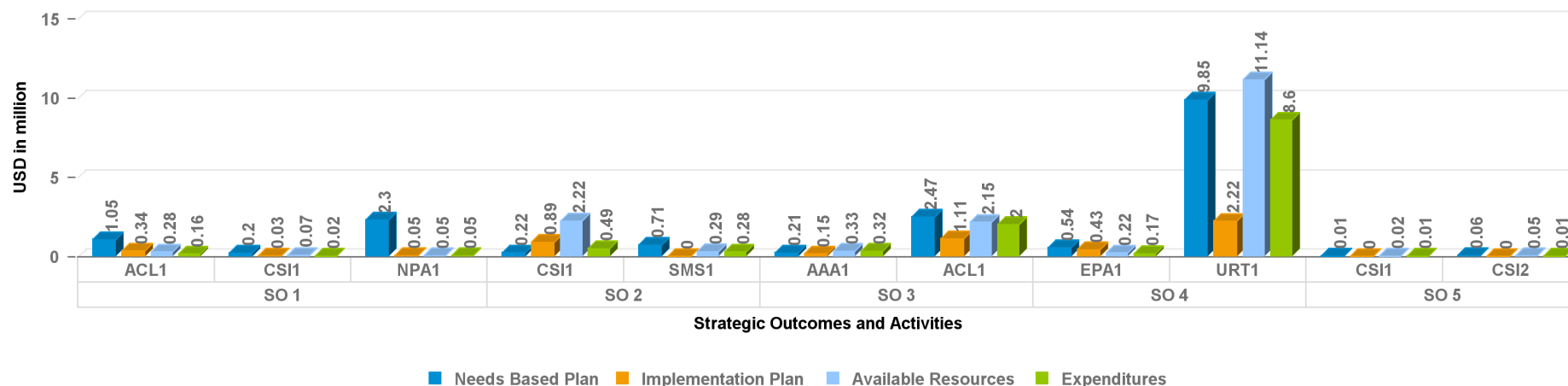
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	540,115	426,514	221,472	166,725
		Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	9,852,658	2,217,872	11,135,658	8,597,204
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,123,772	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			10,392,773	2,644,386	12,480,902	8,763,929

Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	1,054,941	341,211	281,584	158,190
		Provide technical assistance to the social protection system	200,824	34,121	66,607	24,480
		Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	2,295,272	51,182	49,839	47,967
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,551,037	426,514	398,031	230,637
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	217,024	892,576	2,221,713	486,710
		Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	711,094	0	289,493	284,007
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			928,118	892,576	2,511,206	770,717

Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	214,124	153,545	327,335	324,850
		Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	2,474,219	1,108,936	2,150,923	2,003,710
		Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			2,688,344	1,262,481	2,478,258	2,328,560
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	13,517	0	24,835	9,661
		Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network	57,135	0	49,287	11,193
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			70,652	0	74,123	20,854
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	800,778	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	800,778	0

Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Total Direct Operational Cost		17,630,922	5,225,957	18,743,297	12,114,698
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		1,031,369	526,496	1,443,520	878,000
	Total Direct Costs		18,662,291	5,752,453	20,186,817	12,992,697
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		1,213,049	373,909	818,440	818,440
	Grand Total		19,875,340	6,126,362	21,005,257	13,811,137



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

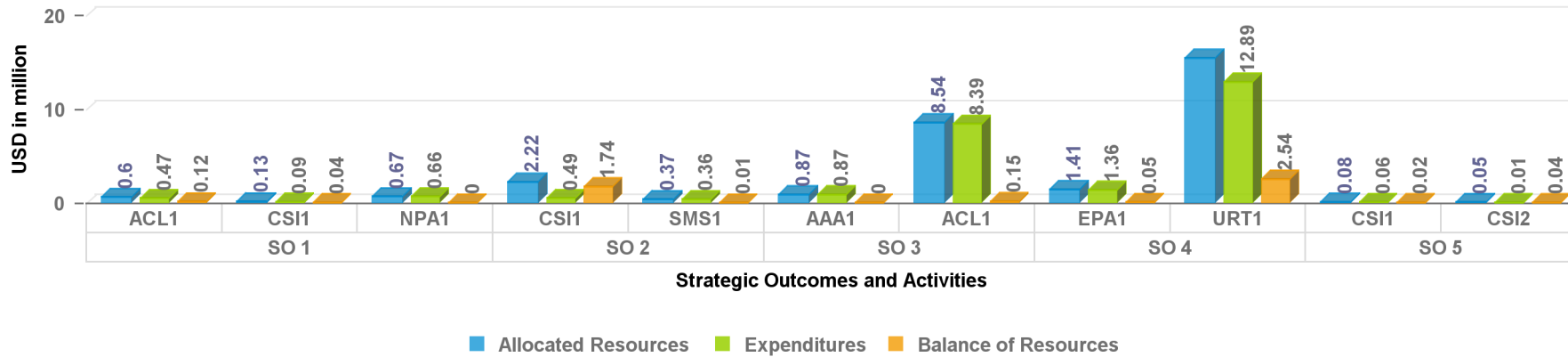
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

EI Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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
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 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	2,374,979	1,413,481	0	1,413,481	1,358,735	54,746
		Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	30,015,100	12,730,344	2,693,390	15,423,734	12,885,280	2,538,454
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,123,772	0	1,123,772	0	1,123,772
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			32,390,078	15,267,597	2,693,390	17,960,987	14,244,014	3,716,973

Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	11,694,969	597,726	0	597,726	474,332	123,395
		Provide technical assistance to the social protection system	814,841	127,756	0	127,756	85,629	42,127
		Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	9,060,600	665,058	0	665,058	663,186	1,872
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			21,570,410	1,390,540	0	1,390,540	1,223,146	167,394

Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	600,661	2,222,844	0	2,222,844	487,841	1,735,003
		Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	3,074,815	370,475	0	370,475	364,989	5,486
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,675,476	2,593,318	0	2,593,318	852,830	1,740,488

Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	1,676,498	870,114	0	870,114	867,630	2,484
		Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	14,005,958	8,536,861	0	8,536,861	8,389,648	147,213
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			15,682,456	9,406,975	0	9,406,975	9,257,278	149,697

Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	99,186	77,623	0	77,623	62,449	15,174
		Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network	276,471	49,287	0	49,287	11,193	38,095
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			375,657	126,910	0	126,910	73,642	53,269
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	800,778	0	800,778	0	800,778
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	800,778	0	800,778	0	800,778
Total Direct Operational Cost			73,694,077	29,586,119	2,693,390	32,279,509	25,650,910	6,628,600
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,604,375	2,497,885	105,581	2,603,466	2,037,946	565,520
Total Direct Costs			76,298,452	32,084,004	2,798,971	34,882,975	27,688,855	7,194,120
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,044,631	1,976,671		1,976,671	1,976,671	0
Grand Total			81,343,084	34,060,676	2,798,971	36,859,647	29,665,527	7,194,120



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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