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# **El Salvador**

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2022

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# Overview

In El Salvador, 900,000 people (13 percent of the population) are food insecure [1] due to the progressive increase in food prices [2], socioeconomic effects of the pandemic, and climate change, which are further exacerbated with the magnitude of hazards like storms, floods, and droughts.

Within this scenario, WFP, in a joint effort with the Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, and academic institutions scaled up its operations in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), reaching 139,169 people (53 percent women). WFP offered an integrated response to assist vulnerable populations and address immediate humanitarian needs incorporating nutrition-sensitive activities reaching 3,000 people (78 percent women) while contributing to early recovery reaching 23,000 (45 percent women). Funds for crisis response enabled WFP to reach 12 percent more beneficiaries than planned. However, WFP fell short of its target due to insufficient funds directed towards root causes. Specifically, through nutrition programmes, WFP reached 4 percent of its target.

Under its Peace Building Toward Migrant Youth Project, WFP reached 150 vulnerable youth (53 percent women) from precarious urban settlements at high risk of becoming victims of violence. Young beneficiaries increased fourfold compared to 2020, with youth participating in certifications of gastronomy and digital skills. Youth received cash-based transfers valued at USD 100 per month over four months, covering essential food needs alongside technical training, and benefited from job placement in the private sector.

WFP improved market access for smallholder farmers by strengthening their organizations' capacities and ability to do business, helping increase their incomes, and improving their livelihoods to advance food security. In 2021, farmers boosted their revenues by USD 600,000 by selling 180 mt of staple grains in formal markets [3]. WFP supported entrepreneurs led by people with disabilities and women, strengthening their capacities in marketing and associativity. Beyond empowering them, this initiative increased their economic independence through more robust and sustainable business management, access to insurance and financial services, and a sales revenue of USD 200,000.

WFP also supported smallholder farmers with a micro-insurance pilot that reached 900 beneficiaries (46 percent women). This pilot helped farmers invest in disaster risk reduction to protect their livelihoods and production.

WFP strengthened the capacities of the Government and relevant stakeholders through (i) analysis of the food security situation using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification; (ii) assessment of the impact of cash-based transfers in women's empowerment; (iii) Migration from Central America study; (iv) assessment of social and environmental risk and gender inequalities in the Goascorán River basin; (v) and contributed to data collection for the diagnosis of the Rural Health and Nutrition Centres to understand their impact on the communities and the need to strengthen their care model. These products contributed to evidence and informed decision-making.

WFP supported Civil Protection in strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacity, especially early warning systems. WFP strengthened the national Single Registry of Participants, improving the targeting of beneficiaries for shock-responsive social protection programmes. WFP worked with the Ministry of Education to improve the national school feeding programme and the Ministry of Tourism to promote food security and nutrition through a Vocational Training Programme for Youth.

WFP strengthened its advocacy by influencing strategic decision making and policies and programmes through its involvement in the inter-ministerial roundtable, comprising seven ministries; the monthly working group of food security and nutrition, led by the Office of the First Lady to contribute to the national policy Grow together for children aged 0-7 years; and the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network for nutrition to raise awareness and invest in malnutrition prevention.

WFP increased its footprint by expanding activities and operations, and investments with an injection of USD 7.7 million into the local economy through cash-based transfers.

The new country strategic plan (CSP) 2022-2027 to be approved by the Executive Board in 2022 fully aligns with the country's needs and government priorities, the WFP global plan, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework [4]. It incorporates recommendations from the evaluation of the CSP 2017-2022, including its theory of change with a gender perspective. The CSP positions WFP as a key humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding partner of choice to address challenges against hunger.

# 139,169

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



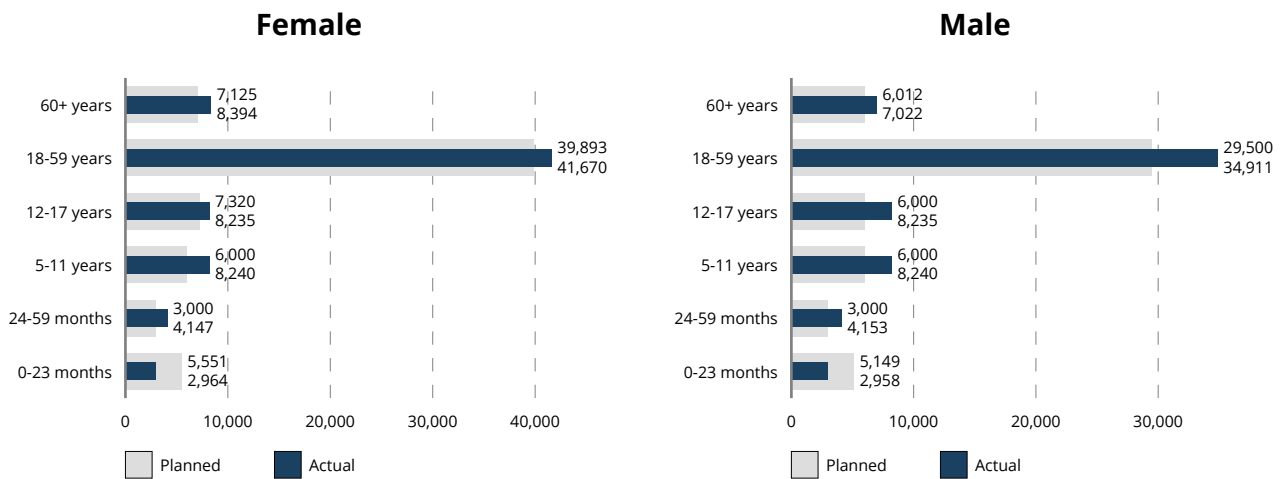
53% female



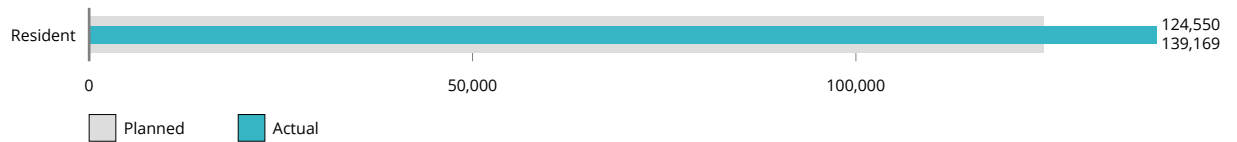
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,750 (75% Female, 25% Male)

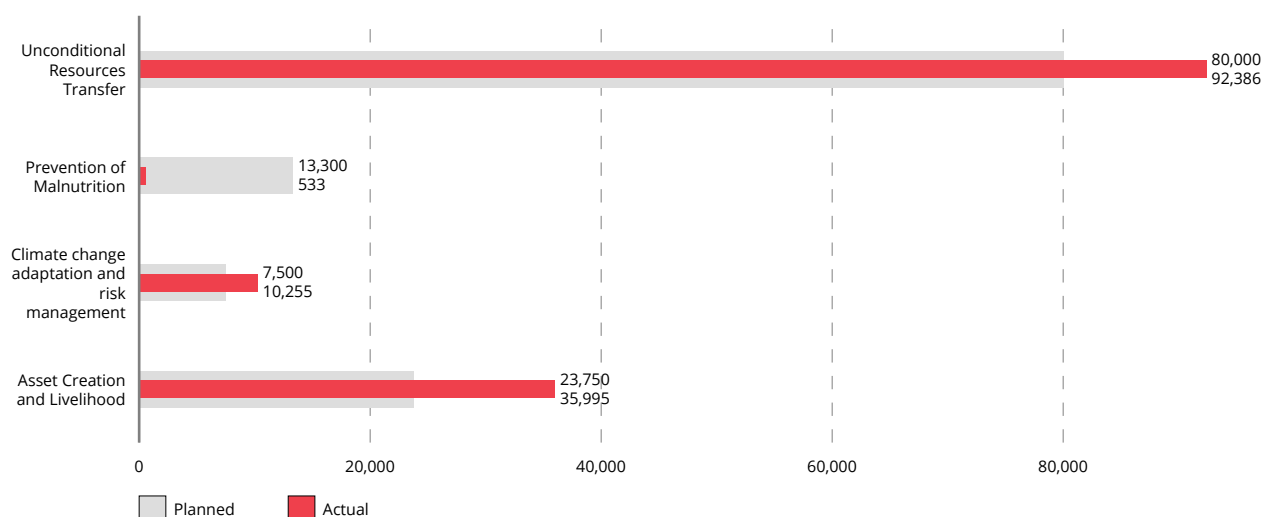
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



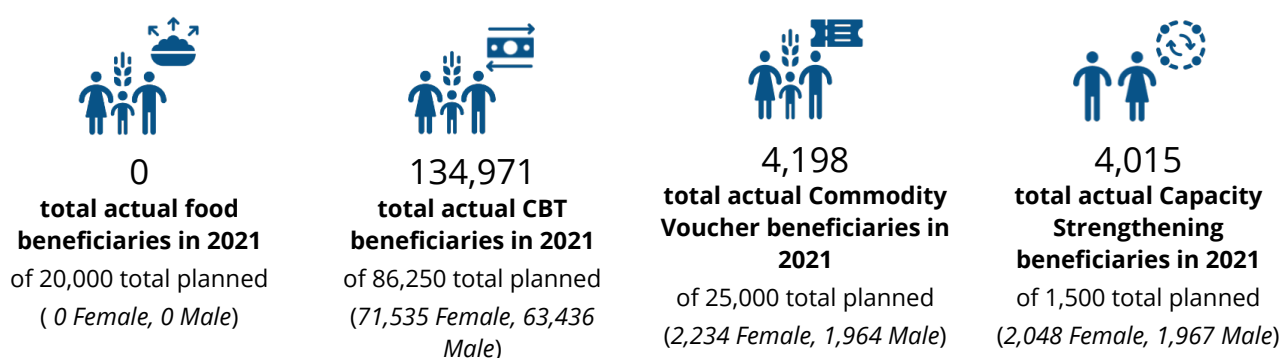
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



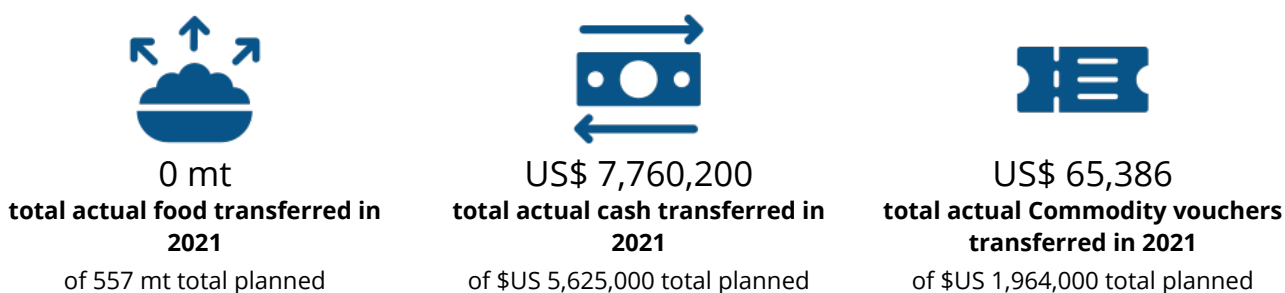
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



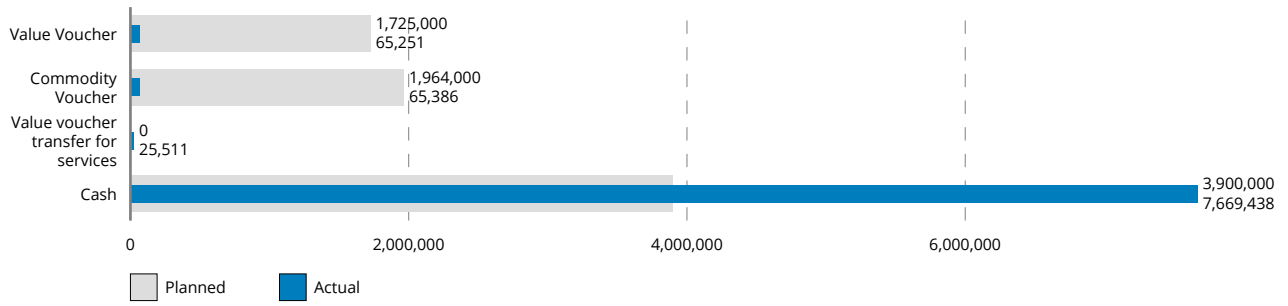
## Beneficiaries by Modality



## Total Food and CBT

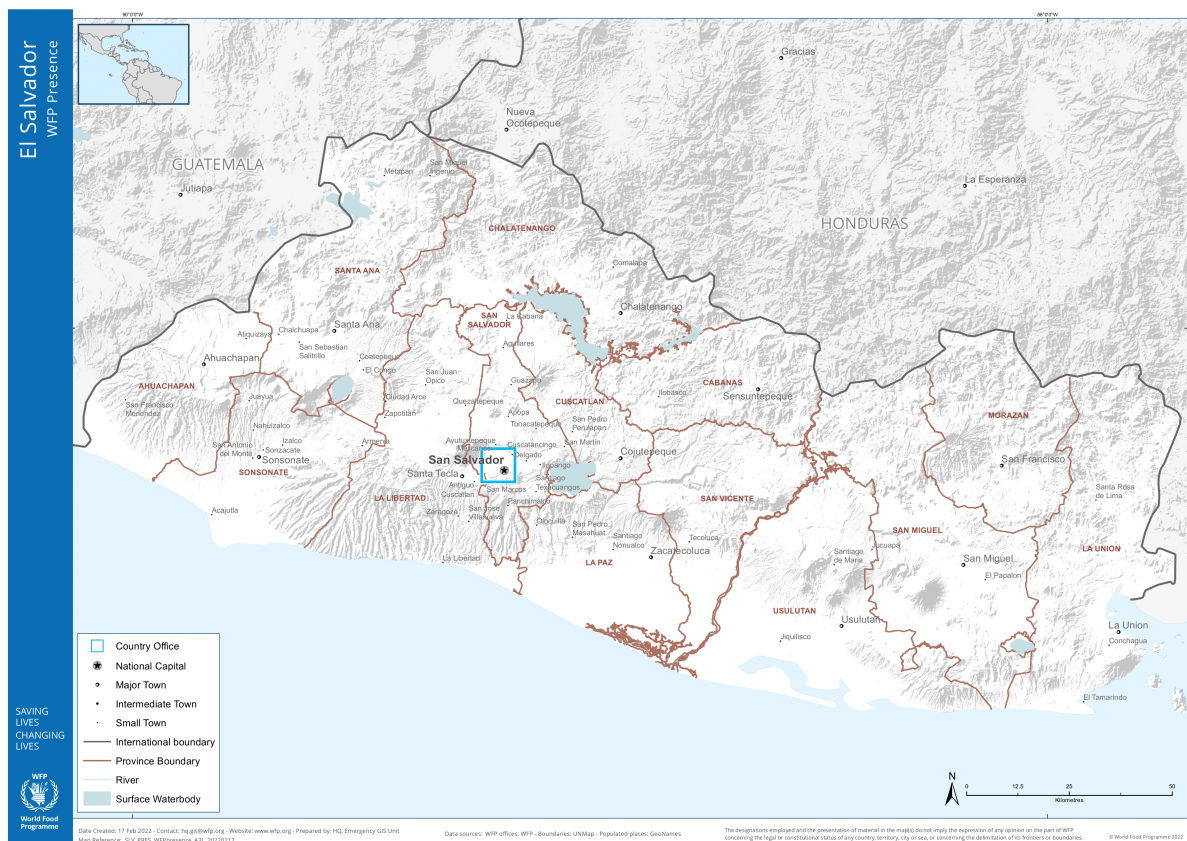


## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher





# Context and operations



El Salvador is the smallest and most densely populated Central American country, with 6.4 million people (53 percent women). It is in the Dry Corridor, an area highly vulnerable to extreme climatic events, where prolonged periods of drought are followed by heavy rains that affect local populations' livelihoods and food security [1].

After the initial negative impact of COVID-19, in 2021 the economy was showing signs of recovery through remittances (accounting for 20 percent of the GDP) and increased exports. By the end of the year, El Salvador's economy was expected to have grown by 8 percent. Given that domestic food production has represented only 5 percent of the GDP, the country has primarily relied on food imports from neighbouring countries.

According to the latest Multipurpose Household Survey, 27 percent of families in El Salvador lived in multidimensional poverty, more prominently in rural areas characterized by lower levels of education, insecure land tenure, unemployment, child labour, lack of access to essential resources, and social security [2].

Recurrent and adverse weather conditions limited the efforts to reduce poverty and food insecurity. This phenomenon has increased over time and has had disastrous consequences on basic grains production and its impacts on subsistence smallholder farmers living in rural communities [3]. Reduced agricultural production resulted in food stock depletion at the family level, affecting smallholder farmers' income and decreasing dietary diversity. These factors contributed to increased malnutrition rates among children aged 6-23 and 24-59 months (14 percent stunted) [4] and further affected first graders as 30 percent in 2021 were overweight or obese.

According to the acute food insecurity analysis, the number of food-insecure people in crisis or emergencies due to seasonal hunger varied from 700,000 between March and May 2021 to 900,000 between July and August 2021 (IPC 3+). Between January and September, high food prices increased for essential grains, vegetables, and eggs by 14 percent, 46 percent, and 31 percent, respectively. These prices, alongside the impact of COVID-19 and low family incomes, were drivers of food insecurity, limiting the most vulnerable in the country from accessing food. Rural families had a prevalence of insufficient food consumption and the use of severe food-based coping strategies. This situation was exacerbated in households headed by women (31 percent of which used severe food-based coping strategies) [5].

A study on the Complex Motivation and Costs of Central American Migration showed that 43 percent of the survey respondents indicated a desire to migrate permanently to another country within a year. The main drivers for migration in the region were low wages, unemployment, and insufficient income to cover necessities. At the same time, these were the most common reasons preventing respondents from starting the journey [6].

Violence, crime, and corruption were also key drivers of migration and challenges for WFP's operations. El Salvador remains among the countries globally with the highest homicide rates even though the number of homicides has fallen [7]. One in ten Salvadorans reported experiencing extortion annually, paying gangs and local criminal groups so they can live in their homes or run small businesses [8]. WFP set up a system for reporting security incidents on the ground to evaluate the risk, and WFP monitored the security situation in the country with the support of the United Nations Department of Safety and Security. WFP also partnered with non-governmental organizations with experience working in municipalities with elevated levels of insecurity and involved community leaders that visited high-crime areas. Finally, WFP trained staff on security awareness.

Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP assisted food insecure populations who continued to be affected by the combined effects of the COVID-19 and the tropical storms that affected the country in 2020. The food assistance provided by WFP complemented the Government's efforts to support vulnerable families. WFP prioritized vulnerable populations, including women heads of household, people with disabilities, youth, LGBTIQ+ communities, and internally displaced people. In addition, humanitarian response operations were designed with a holistic approach to respond to other needs and food assistance, such as early recovery, nutrition-sensitive actions, gender advocacy, and Government capacity strengthening.

WFP started implementing its capacity strengthening workplan, including initiatives with seven key ministries. Among the main achievements of this effort were the improvement of the efficiency of the school feeding programme; the expansion of the coverage for the poverty eradication strategy of the National Social Protection System and strengthening the Single Registry of Participants; the development of joint proposals for adaptation to climate change; the development of a vocational training programme for youth including placement in job markets in private sector; the strengthening of capacities for monitoring and evidence generation on the food and nutritional security in the country; the development of the ruralization component of the Rescue Plan to enhance living and working conditions in rural areas; and the strengthening on early warning systems to boost the emergency preparedness and response capacity of government institutions.

## Risk Management

Ranking 28th in the Global Climate Risk Index, extreme weather events have been a major risk for El Salvador. *El Niño-La Niña* phenomena, have impacted agricultural production and livelihoods within the Dry Corridor. Heavy rainfall caused floods, landslides, and overflowing rivers, resulting in human life loss and material damage during the hurricane season. As a preparedness measure, the country office regularly reviewed and updated the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for natural hazards and other threats. A second risk was COVID-19. Despite prevention measures implemented by national authorities such as swift vaccine roll-out, free access to COVID-19 test, and expansion of health response capacity, El Salvador experienced COVID-19 contagion peaks during the second quarter of 2021, similar in magnitude to the highest peaks of 2020. WFP adhered to sanitary protocols to prevent the spread of COVID-19 among the beneficiary population, staff, and partners. In addition to climate and COVID-19, risks related to insecurity due to physical and sexual violence remained, forcing people to move in and outside of the country, including participants of WFP's programmes. To continue operations amidst this context, WFP imposed security measures for WFP's personnel movement in territories. WFP maintained surveillance and strengthened security measures to protect beneficiaries and personnel. WFP periodically monitored these risks and conducted situation analyses, identifying mitigation actions such as strengthening controls and standard operating procedures to avoid fraud or diversion of funds. These efforts guaranteed the continuity and safety of its operations while achieving the objectives and the impact projected on the lives of vulnerable people.



# Partnerships

In 2021, partnerships were crucial in mobilizing resources and responding effectively to COVID-19 and the effects of the previous year's storms on food insecurity.

WFP strengthened joint work with the Government and became a preferred partner to support national priorities in the Plan Cuscatlán 2019-2024 framework, working closely with seven line ministries to identify gaps and areas of collaboration, such as (i) the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, focusing on risk transfer and access to land; (ii) the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, focusing on emergency and climate change preparedness; (iii) the Ministry of Health, focusing on nutrition and early childhood initiatives, as well as in coordination with the National Council on Food and Nutritional Security and the Food Systems Summit led by Secretary General of United Nations; (iv) the Directorate General of Civil Protection, strengthening logistical capacities and early warning for emergency response; (v) the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology focusing on school feeding programmes with locally produced food and within the school feeding and health programme, WFP successfully mobilized national government resources to provide technical support to enhance school meals and supply chain; (vi) the Ministry of Tourism, promoting job creation and placement for young people at risk of irregularly migrating; (vii) the Office of the First Lady, focusing on social protection, and (viii) El Salvador's Development Cooperation Agency, managing international cooperation activities.

WFP had the comparative advantage and capacity to directly assist crisis-affected populations by enabling access to food, contributing to saving lives and changing lives through supporting early recovery, nutrition, and gender activities. WFP had the innovative capability to develop an inclusive and holistic food systems model and support rural transformation. WFP had the know-how to provide technical support to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, especially early warning systems and the shock-responsive social protection model.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation represented an opportunity to contribute to national goals and address challenges related to supply chain, emergency preparedness and response, social protection, school feeding, nutrition, and e-commerce for smallholder farmers. In coordination with national institutions, three projects were identified and were undergoing negotiations for implementation: the improvement of the national social protection system by leveraging good practices from Colombia, Peru and the Dominican Republic; the implementation of e-commerce platforms for smallholder farmer's improved access to markets with China and the Ministry of Agriculture; and the strengthening of El Salvador's Cooperation Agency's capacities with an exchange with Colombia's Presidential Cooperation Agency.

Among non-government partners, USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs, provided funds for humanitarian assistance activities with components of livelihoods, early recovery, and government capacities strengthening while the Governments of Canada and Germany provided funds for rapid response to emergencies and reactivation of livelihoods.

Joint efforts with United Nations agencies were fundamental. With the International Organization for Migration and United Nations Population Fund, funds from the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund were approved [1] to strengthen the Government's capacities to protect and reintegrate migrants. Additionally, national academic partners enabled the creation of livelihoods for migrant returnees through job training and placement in the private sector. This contributed to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, promoting sustainable incomes, community cohesion, and solidarity through soft skills training and the creation of viable economic opportunities.

Due to the private sector's key role in improving nutritional outcomes, establishing the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN) was a national priority. This was evidenced by the incorporation of the private sector in national processes as an important actor. For instance, a partnership between WFP and the Business Foundation for Social Action allowed all the Foundation's member companies to coordinate joint and individual companies' nutrition activities.

WFP signed field-level agreements with national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP also led the cash-based transfer multisectoral working group.

To ensure WFP's contribution to the country priorities for the upcoming country strategic plan 2022-2027 and strengthen alliances, a consultative process took place with crucial partners such as the Government, donors, the private sector, NGOs, and academia.

# CSP Financial Overview

In 2021 a budget revision was processed to extend the CSP until mid-2022 and to include an on-demand service provision cash-transfer activity.

Whilst funding exceeded 6 percent of the overall needs-based plan, most funds were for strategic outcome 4 (crisis) with only 17 percent allocated to strategic outcomes 1 and 3 that remained underfunded. Out of the total funding, the top three donors for the CSP were Canada, El Salvador, and the United States of America. Funding received through joint financing mechanisms with the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and the Emerging Donor Matching Fund accounted for 5 percent of the total. In addition, WFP engaged private donors who contributed 2 percent.

To achieve its funding targets in 2021, WFP continuously demonstrated accountability to donors with transparent and up-to-date information related to achievements and challenges in the field. WFP welcomed feedback received from donors and developed an action-oriented plan to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations.

In 2021, 27 percent of contributions were received at the strategic outcome and country levels; 10 percent of these funds were mainly allocated to social protection programmes. Donors' funding priorities were the emergency response and early recovery activities to face COVID-19 and climate shocks. Most of the available resources (79 percent) were reserved for crisis response. The less-resourced focus area was root causes, particularly nutrition programmes. Key donors continue to see WFP as a strategic partner for humanitarian interventions; however, this is not the case for development interventions that require multi-year resourcing in 2021.

Strategic outcome 1 under root causes mainly received funds for strengthening the national social protection system, while activities for the prevention of malnutrition faced significant funding gaps. Under resilience, farmers' organizations and market access in strategic outcome 2 were well funded to support the Government, but resilience building and climate action under strategic outcome 3 faced significant funding gaps. WFP covered urgent needs through synergies with strategic outcome 4 by focusing on early recovery actions.

As mentioned above, emergency response under strategic outcome 4 received the most financial resources.













Strategic outcome 5, also under root causes, focused on strengthening food security and nutrition, including South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and was funded only to cover minimum needs. The resources were prioritized to reactivate and enhance the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network platform.

Cash-based transfer on-demand services under strategic outcome 6 were funded through the service agreement signed with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, covering its needs-based plan.

Overall, in 2021, expenditures corresponded to 78 percent of the WFP's needs-based plan and 124 percent of the implementation plan. This high execution level was mainly in strategic outcome 4 under crisis due to the excellent funding support WFP El Salvador received from its partners.

## 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	2,620,368.0	518,704.0	1,331,505.0	141,011.0
02: Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021	828,657.0	1,206,876.0	2,233,413.0	977,163.0
03: Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021	1,604,331.0	1,380,450.0	929,427.0	765,784.0
04: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long	9,955,088.0	6,453,618.0	13,582,372.0	10,127,747.0
05: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021	46,094.0	10,000.0	87,229.0	78,726.0
06: Government Partners, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs are supported cash transfer services and technical assistance to meet the essential needs of vulnerable populations.	324,000.0	0.0	288,708.0	203,842.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	874,468.0	0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	15,378,538.0	9,569,648.0	19,327,122.0	12,294,273.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,801,522.0	1,200,000.0	2,402,367.0	1,277,016.0

<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 17,180,060.0	 10,769,648.0	 21,729,489.0	 13,571,289.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 1,093,177.0	 700,027.0	 660,812.0	 660,812.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 18,273,237.0	 11,469,676.0	 22,390,300.0	 14,232,101.0

# Programme performance

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



**57 percent more beneficiaries** reached in 2021 compared to 2020 via **nutrition-sensitive** activities



**750 beneficiaries reached**, and **150 youth** at risk of violence and migration **qualified for employability and entrepreneurship** through young programmes



**10,000 families registered** and **enabled** to be enrolled in the national **social protection programmes**

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP aims to provide people at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition access to an effective social protection programme. In 2021, WFP delivered technical assistance to the Government to strengthen the social protection system (activity 1); complemented the Government's actions to help pregnant, lactating women and girls and children under two, through food and cash transfers (activity 2); and assisted young women and men at risk of violence and irregular migration through cash transfers and skill development to increase their employability (activity 3).

In activity 1, WFP assisted the Government in strengthening the national single registry of participants by enabling the enrollment of 10,000 families in national social protection programmes. WFP developed a capacity strengthening plan for the Ministry of Local Development focused on social development, women's empowerment, gender equality, supply chain, and infrastructure. In addition, WFP supported the Ministry of Education to enhance the school feeding and health programme management, including monitoring and evaluation processes. WFP improved school menus by including diverse ingredients that fulfill children's nutritional requirements. Further, WFP supported the Ministry of Education to join the Coalition for School Feeding. The access to this regional community of knowledge allowed WFP to exchange best practices and join efforts to face the challenges of the school feeding and health programme under the COVID-19 context. In November 2021, WFP carried out a gap assessment to help the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Local Development identify challenges in their supply chains to improve the efficiency of their operations.

In activity 2, WFP assisted pregnant and lactating women and girls and children living with HIV with specialized nutritious food through commodity vouchers, contributing to their access to treatment and improving their nutritional status. Integrating nutrition and gender-sensitive actions in emergency response improved the diet of 1,500 families and promoted co-responsibility in household chores, reducing gender stereotypes. WFP supported the Ministry of Health by assessing rural nutrition centres, to improve their community nutrition services in the Government's Growing Together Policy framework.

In activity 3, in partnership with Francisco Gavidia University, WFP launched the digital skills diploma, and continued offering the gastronomy diploma. These diplomas were a component of WFP's youth-oriented vocational programme for returnees at risk of violence, and young people living with HIV. The diplomas also integrated healthy eating, sexual and reproductive health, gender equality, and women's empowerment to aid social integration. This year, through this programme, WFP assisted 150 young people, supported 11 gastronomy ventures (45 percent women) in synergy with strategic outcomes 2 and 5, and advocated with restaurants and hotels to create 90 employment opportunities (64 percent assigned to women). These efforts led to job placement, income generation, economic autonomy, and reduced irregular migration.

With the available resources (51 percent) for strategic outcome 1, WFP focused on strengthening the capacities of the school feeding and health programme as a nutrition-sensitive social protection platform. Capacity-strengthening activities for the social protection systems of the Government were underfunded; nevertheless, thanks to synergies with strategic outcomes 3 and 4, it was possible to increase the coverage of the national single registry of participants by 10,000. Nevertheless, WFP received limited funds (0.8 percent of the total needs), to meet the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-23 and 24-59 months. Therefore, WFP prioritized people living with HIV. Likewise, WFP youth vocational training programme was underfunded. Thus, new financing sources



were needed to support the expansion of the food for training model and create opportunities for the youth to reduce irregular migration. With resources received, WFP carried out nutritional awareness-raising activities targeting vulnerable populations affected by multiple emergencies.

In terms of achievements, WFP increased the technical assistance activities to enhance the Government's capacities to update the national single registry of participants. These activities exceeded the 2021 target and the 2020 execution fivefold. A single updated registry of participants contributed to strengthening the targeting of beneficiaries by using criteria that integrated poverty and malnutrition data.

WFP strengthened the capacities of the Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) partners to register families in the beneficiary registration platform, identifying the level of multidimensional poverty of these populations and contributing to government targeting processes, and the incorporation of people in need into national social protection programmes.

WFP met the 2021 target to contribute to the national social protection system through the support provided to five government institutions, six NGO partners, and two national coordination mechanisms. Contrary to 2020, when technical activities were suspended due to COVID-19, this year, WFP trained 85 percent of the targeted Government and partner staff.

To potentiate funds received, nutrition and gender-sensitive actions were incorporated into all beneficiary assistance programmes implemented. This effort allowed WFP to exceed the 2021 target for the number of people reached with health and nutritional training sessions by 30 percent and the number of 2020 beneficiaries by 57 percent. However, this year's indicator values were below target because the nutrition programme was affected by low funding levels. Due to the restructuring of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - a key partner in selecting participants targeted by activity 3- the diploma for young people started late. Therefore, there were fewer cash transfers and training sessions than planned.

From a partnership perspective under strategic outcome 1, WFP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Education, which allowed access to Emerging Donor Matching Funds. These resources were used to strengthen the school feeding and health programme (PASE, for its Spanish acronym), focusing on monitoring and evaluation, supply chain, nutrition, and knowledge management. WFP strengthened its relationship with the Office of the First Lady, the Office of the President, and the Ministry of Local Development. These partnerships allowed for advocacy and capacity building on social protection systems and the prevention of malnutrition. Partnerships with organizations with technical expertise contributed to enhancing the assistance of WFP. The Salvadorian Foundation for Health and Human Development contributed to implementing nutrition-sensitive actions. Partnerships with the Salvadoran Tourism Corporation and the private sector allowed WFP to raise awareness regarding the need for jobs for young returnees and youth exposed to violence. This advocacy generated opportunities for employability in restaurants and cafes located in the coastal area of the country and the urban area of the departments of San Salvador and La Libertad. WFP consolidated vital relationships with the Government, allowing it to position itself as a preferred partner on nutrition, coordinating with the Office of the First Lady and the school feeding coalition. This positioning boosted and supported the Government's engagement in the joint work plan with WFP. The food assistance model that integrated nutrition-sensitive actions allowed a greater beneficiary reach than nutrition-specific programmes. Alliances with NGO partners reduced the family registration time and contributed to strengthening the single registry of participants and accelerating WFP's work.

In the coming year, WFP and the Government will (i) design and implement improvements to the PASE monitoring and evaluation system; (ii) support the design of the community nutrition strategy of the Grow Together policy; (iii) work on new diplomas for job training for disadvantaged youth (barista, customer service); (iv) raise awareness of gender issues and the zero-tolerance policy of sexual exploitation and abuse among employers; and finally (v) continue with the technical assistance to manage the cooking laboratory inaugurated in the tourist complex of the Port of La Libertad.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the design and implementation of nutrition activities for supporting government transfers to pregnant and lactating women and girls and children, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 4. Activities for supporting government transfers to adolescents and young women and men fully integrated gender, as reflected by the GaM score of 3. Technical support to improve the social protection system partially integrated gender and age, as noted by a GaM score of 1. WFP will prioritize raising awareness on gender equality in national institutions involved in the social protection system.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to enhance the social protection system	1
Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	4
Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	3

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



**964 smallholder farmers'** harvests covered by the first **inclusive weather microinsurance** product piloted in the country



**USD 800,000** commercialized by smallholder farmers organizations through the sale of **1,000 mt of staple grains**



**275 women empowered** and **economically autonomous** through the initiatives implemented

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP sought to increase the productivity and incomes of food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations by providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the National Center for Agricultural and Forestry Technology (activity 4) and strengthening the production, management and marketing capacities of food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations (activity 5).

Under activity 4, in the framework of the agreement with the Ministry of Education, WFP accessed USD 952,000 (62 percent from the Government, 38 percent from WFP) in matching funds to improve and increase the capacity of the production processes of the biofortified drink "Biofortik, ensuring its quality. In synergy with strategic outcome 1, the Biofortik drink was reformulated to guarantee its nutritional contribution. It was integrated into the school snack menu, diversifying the diet of kindergarten children enrolled in the public education system.

In 2021, research started on how the social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy enhanced good practices and ensured safe management of Biofortik from production to consumption. The capacities of government staff operating the school feeding production plant were strengthened by training them in good manufacturing practices, hazard analysis and critical control points, post-harvest grain handling (specifically grain storage and pest management), gender (focusing on more equitable relations among personnel and the prevention of situations of abuse or violence) and nutrition.

In synergy with strategic outcome 5, South-South and Triangular Cooperation funds were obtained through the WFP COVID-19 South-South Opportunity Fund, which allowed WFP to work in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to develop an innovative marketing proposal with emphasis on e-commerce of vegetables and fruits produced by smallholder farmers, contributing to the Government's objectives within the framework of the agricultural reactivation plan, which sought to achieve food sovereignty.

WFP supported the Government in a feasibility study [1] to implement a local participatory organic certification and take advantage of the marketing opportunities at the national level.

In activity 5, WFP contributed to developing the first inclusive climate microinsurance product in the country; the pilot reached 4,820 people (47 percent women), corresponding to 77 percent of the target. Through this microinsurance pilot, WFP offered financial services to small agricultural producers, women entrepreneurs, women in savings groups, and visually impaired entrepreneurs. The pilot protected them from the impact of droughts, and excess rainfall. This initiative reached 58 percent of the target of women participating in financial inclusion initiatives promoted and exceeded the target set by WFP. In synergy with strategic outcomes 3 and 4, WFP trained 3,000 smallholder farmers, including community leaders, in post-harvest management by using audiovisual resources and applying the trainer's methodology.

WFP completed the first cycle of technical assistance to 64 women entrepreneurs that had gastronomy, clothing, and cosmetics ventures. As part of the assistance provided, 14 small businesses received rebranding support to enhance their presence in social networks and sales points.

In benefit of people with disabilities, WFP adapted educational materials and trained visually impaired entrepreneurs in San Salvador in marketing and production costs. Besides training, WFP provided marketing and business management support and created sales opportunities for 12 food, health, and wellness services ventures (11 Red Cross and 1 *Ciudad Mujer*).

In addition, as part of the R4 Rural Resilience initiative [2], WFP in partnership with OXFAM America enabled the implementation of 12 community savings groups, benefitting 187 women and their families. Through this initiative, WFP promoted savings to cope with risks, contributing to their resilience while building trust at the community level and

contributing to social cohesion. Further, the gender component incorporated into this initiative allowed more involvement of women in leadership and decision-making, strengthening self-esteem and promoting empowerment.

In 2021, WFP received USD 2.8 million in funds, 75 percent more than in 2020, mainly from a biannual contribution from the Government and the Emerging Donor Matching Fund to strengthen the Ministry of Education's school feeding activities. Of the funds received, 17 percent were directed to promote new marketing channels and group entrepreneurship schemes.

Through activity 4, WFP exceeded by 33 percent the planned target of partners to be supported with technical assistance. WFP doubled the target of government and cooperating partners' staff, whose capacities were strengthened to assist smallholder farmers in improving their productivity and market access. Compared to 2020, the number of government staff trained tripled.

Training for smallholder farmers in marketing and post-harvest handling reached ten times more beneficiaries than planned, due to the virtual dissemination of audiovisual training materials, and the methodology trainer of trainers.

With trading and income generation opportunities WFP supported five smallholder farmers' associations and 144 groups of entrepreneurs and promoted the sale of 1,043 mt of food (USD 800,000). The 2021 food sales were below target due to low production of beans because of tropical storms. The alliances with the *Asociación Caminamos*, Salvadoran Red Cross, and the National Council for the Inclusion of People with Disabilities facilitated the appropriate support for entrepreneurs with disabilities. Similarly, the alliance with *Ciudad Mujer* allowed for continued support to women's associations in rural and peri-urban areas, incorporating gender and human rights awareness training. The support allowed the reactivation of their livelihoods affected by the impact of COVID-19 and to sustain generated income.

In synergy with strategic outcome 1 and as a result of joint work with the International Organization for Migration, WFP was able to support beneficiaries in sales and trading and boosted returnees' small businesses contributing to income generation and sustainability.

WFP will continue to strengthen smallholder farmers' associations with the potential to become suppliers of staple grains such as biofortified maize and sorghum to the Government.

WFP, through its SBCC strategy, promoted the consumption of the Biofortik drink in the areas of childcare and the *Ciudad Mujer* centres. WFP also identified how these enterprises contributed to gender equity and people empowerment. In addition, it will continue to strengthen the entrepreneurship support programme by determining the most appropriate conditions and environments to help small businesses achieve sustainability and maturity.

WFP will incorporate the lessons learned during the pilot implemented this year, raising awareness among government institutions and smallholder farmers, identifying scale-up opportunities, and seeking to exchange experiences with other countries in the region to determine best practices. WFP was in contact with the Agricultural Development Bank and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to seek additional partners in implementing the microinsurance project, such as the Association of Microfinance Organizations of El Salvador and OXFAM.

WFP implemented the local and regional food procurement policy to favour small producers and link them to local market demand.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to the strategic outcome 2, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 3. By assessing the training needs of government staff was vital for identifying and including gender equality in the training plan. The partnerships with the Ministry of Local Development through *Ciudad Mujer* that improved women's living conditions were decisive to integrate a gender perspective.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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



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



**90 smallholder farmers** benefited from **improved seeds**, and **45** leading producers **trained in biofortified seed production**



**225 community gardens** and **1,000 poultry modules** were established to restore **livelihood** in the **dry corridor** zone

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 included enhancing the Government's capacity to help people 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.

In activity 6, WFP strengthened the Ministry of Local Development's capacity, specifically *Ciudad Mujer*, by designing a 500 m<sup>2</sup> greenhouse in the department of Morazán. The greenhouse will be used as a training centre where 210 women can learn how to grow tomatoes, peppers, and aubergines for their consumption and sale, contributing to their economic empowerment.

WFP strengthened the research capacity of the National Centre for Agricultural Technology (CENTA, for its Spanish acronym) in the production of biofortified seeds [1] adapted for cultivation in the Dry Corridor (department of Morazán), contributing to the resilience of smallholder farmers. WFP trained 45 leading producers in biofortified seed production and supported CENTA to disseminate the improved seeds, benefiting 90 small producers.

Further, WFP strengthened the Government's capacity in evidence generation by carrying out three studies for the feasibility of a binational project for the Goascorán River basin and technical assistance to formulate the project proposals. These studies assessed social and environmental risks alongside gender and indigenous assessments.

Under activity 7, and in synergy with strategic outcome 4, WFP supported the recovery of the productive fabric and livelihoods of 1,500 families affected by the pandemic and tropical storms. The beneficiaries included Indigenous populations. These actions enabled the establishment of 225 community gardens and 1,000 poultry modules. This assistance also had two days of gender sensitization with the support of *Ciudad Mujer* [2] and the participation of municipalities and non-governmental organizational (NGO) partners.

WFP provided technical assistance to 500 smallholder farmers to maintain and sustain their livelihoods, including drip irrigation systems, dairy production modules, fish farming modules, backyard poultry modules, seed banks, and water harvesting systems. This assistance enabled smallholder farmers to work autonomously and sustainably. In 2021, WFP graduated 55 smallholder farmers from the resilience programme who benefited from technical assistance to establish dairy and fish modules.

In synergy with strategic outcome 2, WFP enabled the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to provide participatory organic certification that will allow small producers to sell their products at a better price, improving their income. This support included a consultancy for determining the feasibility of implementing this initiative and technical advice on the process.

Strategic outcome 3 was funded at 56 percent. WFP executed these funds, providing technical assistance to smallholder farmers to ensure the sustainability of productive assets created under resilient projects in the last three years. However, WFP did not obtain multi-year funding to develop climate change adaptation and resilience-building initiatives. Likewise, in 2021, WFP did not receive funds to finance government capacity building as national, and donor priorities focused on the early recovery of populations affected by health and climate emergencies. WFP carried out the activities planned under the resilience project funded by the Republic of Korea [2], which ended in 2021. This impacted the outputs and targets on strengthening government capacity to assist vulnerable populations in adapting to climate change.

WFP trained 19 percent of the targeted government staff on climate information generation and dissemination despite funding constraints. WFP distributed 50 water harvesting systems to store 500 m<sup>3</sup> to complement food assistance. This

activity contributed to meeting 75 percent of the planned water harvesting systems. As a result, 250 smallholder farmers in the Dry Corridor improved water harvesting, vegetable production, and daily household use.

Under activity 7 and in synergy between strategic outcomes 3 and 4, WFP prioritized creating and reactivating the livelihoods of smallholder farmers affected by multiple crises instead of carrying out resilience-building activities. As a result, WFP strengthened the capacity of 11 percent more beneficiaries.

The final evaluation revealed that people’s use of coping strategies such as reducing meal portion sizes or limiting adult consumption to allow children to eat was decreased by 23 percent compared to the baseline value, and the proportion of households with an acceptable consumption rate increased from 97 to 99 percent. Consumption of essential nutrients such as vitamin A, protein, and heme iron increased five, six, and three percentage points respectively among the people assisted.

WFP continued making investments in a binational climate change adaptation project with Honduras, bringing together national institutions such as the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Technology, seven municipalities, and the NGO Association of Watersheds of the Gulf of Fonseca with presence in the territory. The binational proposal aims to build the adaptive capacities of up to 186,000 people within communities settled in the Goascorán River basin area against climate shocks and stressors. The joint work with municipalities was crucial to target communities, and beneficiaries enrolled in climate change adaptation and resilience programmes.

WFP, jointly with the National Centre for Agriculture and Forestry Technology, developed an initiative to grow seeds resistant to droughts to facilitate farmers’ access to various vegetables adapted to the region’s climatic conditions.

In 2021, WFP worked with cooperating partners to expand the coverage on the ground in the short timeframes for fund execution. Under this model, it is essential to assess partners’ capacities to implement resilience-building actions according to their mandates. This will allow for the identification of training and standardization needs for fieldwork. It is also crucial to monitor and evaluate the work carried out to ensure the quality of the assets created or restored and to have the expected results in the communities.

WFP will elaborate on new proposals to manage funds oriented to adaptation to climate change and resilience as the next steps. WFP will continue with efforts for small subsistence producers to develop systems based on renewable energy, efficient water use, soil conservation, water harvesting, resilient livelihoods, crop diversification, support for associativity and markets, among others.

Strategic outcome 3 fully integrated gender, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 3. By 2022, WFP will prioritize women’s participation in the early recovery component, considering the specific needs, especially time. In support of gender equity, WFP will study time spent among beneficiaries assisted through early recovery activities. This study aims to visualize how women spend paid and unpaid work to inform programme design, so WFP initiatives do not burden women. WFP will also implement actions to transform gender inequalities and non-discrimination, including gender-based violence. Further, WFP will implement the Social and Environmental Risk Assessment recommendations and gender inequalities in the Goascorán River Basin.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Enhance government capacity to assist the population in adapting to climate change	3
Empower food-insecure smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	3

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



**Governments** emergency response capacities strengthened on early warning systems and crisis response at the frontline



**23,000 people** affected by multiple crises reached through early recovery actions



**127,631 people** affected by climate shocks and the COVID-19 outbreak reached through food assistance

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP targets people affected by rapid and slow-onset emergencies to access food throughout the year. It provided technical support to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response through early warning systems and monitoring food security and nutrition (activity 8). WFP complemented government emergency food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT) to the most vulnerable families affected by disasters to facilitate relief efforts and early livelihood recovery (activity 9).

In 2021, WFP reached 127,631 people in need of humanitarian assistance due to the pandemic and the cumulative effects of tropical storms and economic shocks. Among beneficiaries reached, 7 percent were people with disabilities, 1 percent were internally displaced, and 53 percent were women. Through CBT and commodity vouchers, WFP complemented the efforts of the Government to reduce the food assistance gap among the country's food-insecure population [1]. The CBT modality allowed flexibility to meet immediate needs while letting beneficiaries select their preferred commodities and boosted local markets via increased demand for food products and other basic needs. Commodity vouchers were provided to people with disabilities and helped them gain a diversified diet, thus improving their nutritional status.

As a result of synergies with strategic outcome 3, WFP incorporated early recovery actions to restore the productive livelihoods of targeted families and food production at the community level. By establishing community gardens and poultry modules [2], WFP benefited 23,000 people with meat, eggs, and at least eight varieties of vegetables improving the diet of beneficiaries and contributing to the sale of fresh products in local markets.

Further, WFP introduced gender and nutrition-sensitive actions [3] as components of the emergency response, taking advantage of synergies between strategic outcomes 1 and 4. In addition, thanks to this complementarity, WFP gathered information on the most vulnerable families in 30 municipalities, contributing to their incorporation into the national social protection programmes and helping to strengthen the beneficiary targeting process to assist people affected by emergencies.

WFP continued implementing the capacity strengthening plan that started in 2020, considering the Government's priority areas: logistics, operations, damage assessment, and needs analysis. In 2021, WFP provided the following 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):

- facilitated the design of protocols that enhance early warning systems as it allowed decision-making based on warning declarations for the most recurrent hazards such as droughts, floods, and tropical storms;
- trained frontline crisis response teams on damage assessment, emergency supply management, shelter management, and earthquake emergency management by sharing technical experience during the national drill both at the departmental and municipal levels;
- trained on the use of drones for data collection, analysis, and information generation; and
- strengthened the risk reduction unit of the DGPC, DGOA, and the Ministry of Agriculture, the main partners in emergency preparedness and response.

In addition, WFP supported the preparation of the Humanitarian Needs Overview, including the overall humanitarian needs of the country. Further, WFP led the food security and nutrition working group to formulate the food and nutrition security needs to articulate the humanitarian response.

In 2021, strategic outcome 4 funds exceeded 36 percent of the needs-based plan. However, funds were primarily destined towards emergency response instead of preparedness. With the available resources, WFP responded to

multiple crises providing cash assistance for immediate needs and technical support for early recovery of livelihoods.

During the year, 86 percent more beneficiaries were assisted than planned, exceeding the target as WFP directed 81 percent of total funds to assist food-insecure people affected by crises and shocks, improving the food security of vulnerable populations. In mid-2021, the recovery from COVID-19 and tropical storms decreased the number of people in need; however, towards the end of 2021, an increase in food prices put the most vulnerable populations at risk of food insecurity. The families reduced by three percentage points the use of coping strategies such as interrupting or limiting children's access to education, begging, irregular migration of family members, or the sale of family property and productive assets. The proportion of households with an acceptable consumption rate increased by 14 percent. The consumption of essential nutrients such as vitamin A and protein has increased 57 and 14 percent respectively among the people assisted. Even though the results revealed that heme iron consumption was below the target, it rose 17 percentage points. The economic vulnerability of these families was curbed, reducing the existing food gap they presented while supporting them to acquire other types of basic needs.

WFP prioritized food assistance and unconditional early recovery to assist people affected by multiple crises; therefore, food for asset activities were not implemented, and these indicators were not measured.

WFP strengthened the emergency capacity and response of the Government by providing equipment, strengthening early warning systems, and training on monitoring and damage assessment. This year, the investment in equipment increased 13 percent compared to 2020.

WFP contributed with 12 rounds of computer-assisted telephone interviews to monitor the food security and nutritional situation. It provided updated information that was useful to assess needs, target, and prioritize. This initiative helped channel assistance to the most affected populations, supporting the Government's capacities and efforts.

Activities were carried out in coordination with the Ministry of the Interior through DGPC and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources through DGOA. WFP collaborated and strengthened alliances with non-governmental organizations (NGO) partners such as Plan International, Save the Children, EDUCO, FUSAL, World Vision, *Ayuda en Acción*, *Asociación Caminamos*, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and local governments. Expanded partnerships with NGOs increased WFP's capacity to assist more people in need during emergencies promptly. Partnerships allowed WFP to strengthen its knowledge and skills to assist women, children, and people with disabilities. As the following steps, WFP will partner with organizations that specialize in assisting people with diverse needs, such as victims of forced displacement, people with disabilities, and the LGBTIQ+ community.

The controls put in place to ensure the quality of beneficiary data were effective, ensuring that beneficiaries received their cash transfers smoothly and on a timely basis. The statistics of the Community Feedback Mechanisms reported zero complaints regarding the withdrawal of cash transfers.

WFP is looking for funding to strengthen emergency preparedness to have appropriate resourcing and timeframes for implementation.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of emergency response activities. Gender and age scored 1 as they were partially integrated under emergency preparedness activities that contributed to this strategic outcome. In 2021, WFP ensured the participation of women in technical workshops, and their perspectives and contributions would be included in the capacity strengthening work. In 2022, the country office will prioritize the implementation of a gender approach under the Governments capacity strengthening initiatives in emergency preparedness.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to government institutions to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, including early warning and monitoring and evaluation systems for security and nutrition	1
Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	3

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



Led the creation and formalization of the **Business Network for Nutrition**



**25 national dialogues designed** and carried out to determine the roadmap presented in the **Food System Summit**



**14 organizations trained** and involved in the **analysis** for the Integrated Classification of **Food Security in the Acute Phase** at the national level

Strategic outcome 5 focused on creating and strengthening capacities of national and sub-national institutions to manage nutrition and food security policies and programmes. To achieve this, WFP supported the National Council on Food and Nutritional Security (CONASAN, for its Spanish acronym) (activity 10) and promoted the exchange of best practices and knowledge through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) and the Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) movement (activity 11).

In activity 10, WFP supported CONASAN as SUN's focal point to design its first governance strategy, strengthening its role in improving nutrition. WFP and CONASAN carried out the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis at the national level [1]. This exercise involved government institutions, non-government organizations (NGOs), and international organizations. The severity of food insecurity and its causes were identified by technical consensus. The results of the IPC have been used to improve advocacy and decision making, and the participatory process contributed to strengthening the technical capacity of the Government and partners in food security analysis.

WFP accompanied CONASAN in conducting 25 national dialogues to design the roadmap for sustainable food systems. This included consultations with Indigenous and rural women, people with disabilities, boys and girls, and adolescents to identify their needs. The roadmap was presented at the Food System Summit held in New York in September 2021 as a high-level country commitment.

Under activity 11, in partnership with the Business Foundation for Social Action (Fundemas, for its Spanish acronym), WFP launched the SUN Business Network. This network contributed to raising awareness in the business community and the general population of the importance of investing in preventing and reducing malnutrition, highlighting the benefits of nutrition in human development and improved productivity. Through this platform, WFP carried out actions to link the private sector to the issues of food security and nutrition with a gender perspective.

WFP led two exchanges of experiences and knowledge in coordination with the SUN Business Network coordinators from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras with the purpose of creating and formalizing the Business Network for Nutrition, positioning WFP as a strategic partner.

Under this initiative, opportunities were identified in the supply chain, emergency response, climate change adaptation, school feeding, nutrition, e-commerce, and capacity strengthening. As a result, WFP submitted a funding proposal for USD 25,000 to the WFP South-South COVID-19 Opportunity Fund supported by the Government of China to implement an e-commerce project. The proposal that was approved will be implemented next year.

Strategic outcome 5 received funds that exceeded its needs-based plan by 80 percent. With the available resources, WFP provided technical assistance to CONASAN to define the national commitments towards sustainable food systems and prepared the roadmap presented in the Food System Summit. Also, it strengthened the capacities of the Government and development partners to understand and apply the IPC acute food insecurity analysis, contributing to generating essential information for decision-making. Further, WFP launched a communication campaign to raise awareness of the importance of investing in nutrition as a key factor for the integral development of children.

This strategic outcome was impacted by COVID-19 lockdowns and the restructuring of CONASAN. WFP strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of Health and CONASAN, supporting the latter to formulate its strategy. WFP and CONASAN prepared a joint work plan to improve nutrition in the country, including awareness-raising actions and the analysis of food security and nutrition to achieve the goals set for 2022.

In terms of SSTC, leading the inter-ministerial agenda with El Salvador's cooperation agency and seven ministries was crucial to identify cooperation opportunities. WFP, in coordination with other countries of the region, will explore more opportunities in areas such as school-based programmes, nutritional surveillance systems, and shock-responsive social



protection initiatives as part of broader emergency preparedness efforts.

WFP's participation in the United Nations inter-agency group was crucial for preparing the roadmap presented at the Food System Summit.

The partnership with Fundemas was essential to ensure a national outreach in raising awareness and promoting actions in favour of nutrition with an impact on the development of Salvadorans, contributing to future productivity and the reduction of costs due to malnutrition in the country. This partnership also strengthened the approach with other networks such as the SUN NutrES civil society network.

The SSTC can go beyond food security and nutrition matters, and WFP will continue to explore this type of opportunity and resources. The inter-ministerial work plan prepared with WFP leadership involving seven ministries contributed to identifying SSTC opportunities and facilitated the identification of national counterparts to be involved in each initiative.

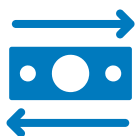
WFP influenced CONASAN to incorporate into its work plan actions to strengthen joint work with the private sector and other civil society actors in favor of nutrition within the framework of the multi-stakeholder platform promoted by the SUN movement.

Gender and age were integrated into activity 11 with a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. The communication campaign conducted by WFP contributed to this score since it considered the diverse needs and encouraged mothers, fathers, and caregivers to improve their own and their children's nutrition. Images of women and men were included to break gender stereotypes in the occupations included in the campaign. Gender was fully integrated into activity 10 with a Gender and Age Marker score of 3. WFP continues working in reinforcing the roadmap to include the specific needs of women in food systems.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels	3
Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation and the SUN Business Network	4

## Strategic outcome 06: Government Partners, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs are supported cash transfer services and technical assistance to meet the essential needs of vulnerable populations.



**USD 540,000 transferred to people in need** through the on-demand service and injected into the local market



**1,000 beneficiaries assisted** throughout the country by the cash-based transfer **on-demand service**

Under strategic outcome 6, WFP provided food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT) and on-demand services, as well as technical assistance to government partners, United Nations agencies, and national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to meet the essential needs of the vulnerable population (activity 12). Since 2017, WFP strengthened its capacities in cash transfers as an assistance modality to reach crisis-affected populations. Since 2019, WFP started providing this service to other humanitarian agencies, and in 2021 WFP signed two agreements for providing cash transfer services with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for USD 539,965 and NGO EDUCO for USD 165,322 and which allowed these organizations to reach 1,000 beneficiaries countrywide.

The cash-based transfer service offered cash withdrawals at bank counters and automated teller machines, which are modalities that can be used promptly according to the needs of the population.

WFP created and updated a roster of CBT providers with national coverage that can meet the standards required to guarantee secure cash disbursements. The roster comprises financial service providers and supermarkets. In addition, WFP validated the most appropriate providers to assist diverse populations such as victims of violence, young parents, and the LGBTIQ+ community.

WFP developed and implemented standard operating procedures to provide this service and conducted a risk analysis to identify potential risks in operation, including fraud. It also determined mitigation actions like performance bonds, assigning roles in service provision, and strengthening communication mechanisms to and from beneficiaries.

Strategic outcome 6 was funded at 89 percent. WFP executed these funds covering the operational cost of the on-demand service offered to UNHCR and EDUCO according to the agreement. WFP's recognized expertise in cash-based transfers, the robust platform to deliver the service, and the roster of providers with national coverage enabled the signing of two service agreements, meeting the planned target for 2021.

The service evaluation revealed that the transfers were carried out according to the signed agreements and followed the required specifications. The user organizations expressed that all challenges encountered were solved thanks to direct and efficient communication. The user satisfaction survey confirmed users' interest (100 percent) in using the WFP platform.

Alliances with financial service providers and supermarkets allowed WFP to offer user organizations different transfer modalities and mechanisms according to their needs and coverage at the national level.

Sharing this service with the humanitarian sector was essential to generate interest from other organizations such as EDUCO.

Some accomplishments in this outcome were:

- WFP elaborated reports on each supplier to enhance tracking of service agreements;
- WFP promoted the CBT on-demand service in the cash transfer working group, composed of United Nations agencies and national and international NGOs; and
- WFP has started plans to liaise with financial service providers to incorporate the zero-tolerance policy for sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in their operations.

In 2021, gender and age were not integrated into the implementation of activity 12. As this is a service provision activity for other humanitarian organizations, the gender results were not included in the agreements. In 2022, WFP will review the service agreements and evaluate the feasibility of having a gender perspective in the selection and distribution criteria for cash-based transfer projects.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Cash transfers services	0

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

El Salvador ranked 85<sup>th</sup> in the Gender Inequality Index, exposing barriers for women in social, economic, and political realms. Women were involved in 80 percent of unpaid domestic work [1]. Weekly, women spend more than double the time compared to men in unpaid care work (37 and 16 hours, respectively). The average participation of working-age women in the labour force was 47 percent, while for men, 81 percent. Moreover, working-aged women continued to be paid 17 percent less for comparable work than men, limiting their access to health, income protection, and social protection through employment [2].

Gender equality and women's empowerment are key elements of WFP's mandate to save and change lives, which requires integrating a gender perspective transversally into all its policies and initiatives. In line with this, WFP with OXFAM promoted community-saving groups amongst women beneficiaries; and included a social and behavioural change communication strategy leading to greater awareness of women's human rights, gender-based violence, and protection laws. Alongside the Ministry of Local Development, WFP provided sensitization sessions to government staff, community leaders, and cooperating partners. As a result of WFP mainstreaming gender across activities, the proportion of households where women make decisions increased by 17 percent [3].

Moreover, the country office established the Gender Results Network and conducted, in 2021, an impact evaluation on cash-based transfers and gender to evidence the importance of developing gender-transformative programmes to reduce inequality gaps [4]. Further, WFP conducted a diagnostic assessment to analyse (i) the legal framework from a gender perspective; (ii) gender social norms; (iii) gender-differentiated impacts of climate change; (iv) the effects of Food Assistance for Assets programmes on women's empowerment; and (v) the long-term implications of the food assistance provided in gender equality, family's decision-making, and women's social and economic empowerment. The analysis results will be used to formulate a gender-transformative project proposal.

# 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 2021, gang violence remained a threat to Salvadorans, as homicides escalated from 3.1 to 14.7 per day. Amid this context, WFP ensured programme locations were safe places for beneficiaries to receive humanitarian assistance, thus reducing the risk of exposure to violence. Another challenge was COVID-19. To reduce crowding and ensure social distancing, WFP increased the time window for people to withdraw their transfers. As a result, 92 percent of beneficiaries accessed WFP's programme sites without protection issues.

WFP food assistance was accompanied by accurate and timely information disseminated via text messages. This was reflected by reports where 84 percent of beneficiaries reported they were informed about the programme entitlements, selection criteria, and duration. Additionally, WFP made available its Community Feedback Mechanism, free of charge, which allowed beneficiaries to report concerns regarding the assistance, provide feedback to improve the intervention, and receive guidance on risk behaviours and information on protection from exploitation and abuse, including sexual abuse. In 2021, WFP solved 3,500 tickets received; women submitted 65 percent, and 93 percent were regarding cash distributions. This mechanism enhanced the direct communication between WFP and communities.

WFP safely implemented programmes considering different people's needs, rights and capacities. Beneficiaries were constantly consulted to determine the most appropriate activities and transfer modalities. For instance, locations to withdraw cash transfers were selected in close coordination with beneficiaries, based on proximity to their residence and their perception of safe access.

Moreover, data privacy was securely managed using a beneficiary registration and transfer platform that ensures confidentiality through data encryption. Only authorized users in WFP had access to this data for specific purposes such as reviewing and approving assistance lists.

In 2021, WFP initiated training of field staff that undertakes data collection, including both WFP and cooperating partners. Staff received training on gender-based violence prevention, referral mechanisms, protection guidelines, and standards of conduct. In addition, these trainings emphasized the zero-tolerance policy for sexual exploitation and abuse in food assistance projects. Dignity and integrity were central to WFP's assistance, reflected in 90 percent of beneficiaries reporting programmes as dignified.

# Environment

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

El Salvador, located in the Central American Dry Corridor, is exposed to extreme weather events. Due to the *La Niña* phenomenon, rains have increased in intensity and frequency, causing landslides and floods that affect the national production of staple grains, sugarcane, and coffee, which constitute smallholder farmers' main livelihoods.

El Salvador's environment is degrading due to deforestation, soil deterioration, disorderly territorial development compounded with high population density, and water insecurity. This degradation is aggravated by climate change, which generates economic losses, decreases soil and ecosystems productivity, and impacts the food security of vulnerable Salvadoran populations.

In 2021, WFP, in coordination with the Government, implemented initiatives that contributed to climate change adaptation and resilience building among the populations most affected by multiple crises. Programme participants and their families received training in soil conservation, production of organic fertilizers using accessible local inputs, installation and maintenance of irrigation systems, and good practices for vegetable production. Best water management practices were also promoted - catchment, storage, and irrigation benefitting 4,000 households. WFP also encouraged reducing food waste and consumption of local food among its beneficiaries.

In addition, to ensure its interventions do not harm the environment, WFP designed water conservation assets and works of minimal impact that do not require machinery for their construction, such as water infiltration ditches, terracing, and live and dead fences.

In the eastern part of the country, WFP contributed to preserving 156 hectares of land through soil and water conservation and agroforestry activities. For soil retention, 15,600 linear meters of live fence and 18,700 linear meters of stone dikes were constructed to enhance water penetration and reduce soil degradation.

# Going towards integrated plans

The country strategic plan (CSP) 2017 2022 is part of WFP El Salvador's long-term vision toward the 2030 horizon. The CSP envisaged a shift from the emergency response towards addressing recovery processes and root causes for vulnerability through national and local capacity strengthening. It focused on social protection, income generation, resilience to climate change, and disaster risk reduction. Amidst the context of ongoing crises, WFP has been an indispensable interlocutor for the Government and positioned itself at the core of the humanitarian, peace, and development nexus.

The WFP country strategic plan 2022 2027 will support the long-term vision in the country toward the 2030 Agenda. Thus, it has a broader scope entirely in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and national priorities.

To enhance the WFP's contribution to improving the prospects for peace, the CSP 2022 2027 was designed around the humanitarian-peacebuilding-development nexus. It emphasizes working with women, youth, returnees and establishes linkages to the private sector and cooperation in common interest areas. This new CSP also considers urban programming a key area of focus to implement actions, especially concerning urban youth initiatives. Social cohesion is at the heart of the priorities as a fundamental factor contributing to the achievement of peace.

The CSP 2022 2027 includes several cross-cutting activities, which are fundamental to the increased impact of WFP's work and a window of opportunity to new funding opportunities. These cross-cutting activities encompass climate change and climate-smart agriculture, support to school feeding initiatives, nutrition, supply chain, and social and behaviour change communication to promote positive change and innovation.

Other relevant changes and upgrades in the new strategic plan are that institutional strengthening is focused more at the local and national levels, targeting inclusive, equitable, and shock responsive social protection systems; a food systems approach aimed at scaling up production and reducing dependency on imports with the implementation of the cash for asset concept; a gender transformative approach, empowering women over the use of time and resources, and access to employment.

WFP's comparative advantages with its cash-based transfer platforms and procedures, food procurement, logistics, and communications are reflected in the new CSP as possible service provision areas, which can benefit the Government and other counterparts, strengthening their capacities and consolidating new areas of collaboration and support.

The CSP 2022 2027 emphasizes anticipatory action to reduce the need for a response. It outlines more structural and holistic approaches, which favour the sustainability of actions in the country. This structural and holistic approach contributes to developing a longer-term vision of WFP's involvement and support in El Salvador and allows the negotiation of multi-year funding or flexible resources with a longer execution timeframe with donors and partners.



# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Acute Food Insecurity Analysis of the IPC (September 2021), June to August 2021.

[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/IPC\\_ElSalvador\\_Acute\\_Food\\_Insec\\_2021July2022May\\_Report\\_Spanish.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/IPC_ElSalvador_Acute_Food_Insec_2021July2022May_Report_Spanish.pdf)

[2] The Consumer Price Index (CPI) has increased since the beginning of 2021, with a variation of 6 percent in November this year compared to the last.

[3] Staple grains commercialized were sorghum (49 percent), corn (49 percent), and beans (2 percent).

[4] The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

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

Public information is not available for reporting SDGs indicators.

## Context and Operations

[1] FAO, 2021. <https://www.fao.org/americas/priorities/dry-corridor/en/>

[2] DIGESTYC, Multipurpose Household Survey (2020)

[3] Germanwatch, 2021

[4] Panorama Regional de la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional, FAO, 2021

[5] Acute Food Insecurity Analysis of the IPC (September 2021),

[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/IPC\\_ElSalvador\\_Acute\\_Food\\_Insec\\_2021July2022May\\_Report\\_Spanish.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/IPC_ElSalvador_Acute_Food_Insec_2021July2022May_Report_Spanish.pdf)

[6] Ruiz Soto, Ariel G., Rossella Bottone, Jaret Waters, Sarah Williams, Ashley Louie, and Yuehan Wang. 2021. Charting a New Regional Course of Action: The Complex Motivations and Costs of Central American Migration.

[7] Andrew Selee and Ariel G. Ruiz Soto, Building a New Regional Migration System: Redefining U.S. Cooperation with Mexico and Central America (Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute, 2020).

[8] Selee and Ruiz Soto, "The Real Migration Crisis is in Central America."

## Partnerships

[1] The application was approved, but no financial resources were assigned due to insufficient funds in the Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

## CSP Financial Overview

Referring to the table, the difference between available resources (22.4 million), needs-based plan (18.3 million), and implementation plan (17 million after budget revision), as shown in the table, is due to more funding received compared to the 2021 contribution projection.

## Strategic outcome 01

For activity 2, food assistance was provided through cash-based transfers; therefore, food-related output indicators are zero, and commodity voucher beneficiaries received a three-month ration in December 2020; therefore, the transfer amount was reported in ACR 2020.

2021 follow-up values for activity 2 indicators will be available at the end of the first quarter.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The study recommended supporting small businesses to become organic producers to improve their added value and increase incomes, following procedures established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

[2] <https://www.wfp.org/r4-rural-resilience-initiative>

The indicators with zero planned values correspond to outputs that were not planned to be implemented due to funding constraints. However, given the good management of funds, it was possible to implement them.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Beans, cassava, sweet potato, and radish.

[2] Ciudad Mujer: It is a programme led by the Government of El Salvador that aims to improve the living conditions of Salvadoran women through the provision of essential services offered by comprehensive care centres. Its model seeks to advance gender equality and represents a highly innovative approach to providing public services to women, addressing the gender gap in economic participation, violence against women, and maternal health.

In 2021, activity 6 did not obtain funding to develop capacity strengthening activities with government institutions; therefore, it did not measure output indicators.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] 1.7 million according to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), August 2021

[2] The numbers of community gardens and poultry modules are reported under strategic outcome 3.

[3] Gender and nutrition-sensitive actions include but are not limited to training sessions on healthy food practices and the distribution of text messages about gender equality.

For activity 9, food assistance under General Distribution was carried out through cash-based transfers; therefore, food-related output indicators are zero.

Food was not delivered as the country has a functioning market. Cash-based transfers were the best option to contribute to families' autonomy and dynamization of local markets.

## Strategic outcome 05

[1] From September 2021 to February 2022, around 600,000 people (10 percent of El Salvador's population) experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).

From March to May 2022, around 907,000 people are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season (IPC Phase 3 or worst).

M.1.1 planned values is 0 since funding was not expected from the private sector in the context of COVID-19.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] Time Use Survey, DIGESTYC 2018. [http://aplicaciones.digestyc.gob.sv/observatorio.genero/uso\\_tiempo/index.aspx](http://aplicaciones.digestyc.gob.sv/observatorio.genero/uso_tiempo/index.aspx)

[2] "Social and Environmental Risk Assessment, Gender Analysis and Free, Prior and Informed Consent in the Goascorán River Basin."

[3] Decision related to the use of food assistance. Observatorio de Estadísticas de Género.

[4] The Gender Transformative Programme is the mechanism through which WFP will deliver on its commitment to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into all its policies and initiatives to ensure the different food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls, and boys are addressed.

Activity 7 did not implement resilience projects in 2021; therefore, no values were obtained for the indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams – members who are women.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

Due to activity 2's focus on nutrition-sensitive activities in the emergency response instead of nutrition-specialized activities, it was not feasible to obtain values for the cross-cutting indicators.

## Environment

The pilot plan to incorporate the form screened for environmental and social risks is in the CSP's activities planned to be launched in 2022.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	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	71,228	63,126	134,354	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	67,659	59,977	127,636	
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	573	514	1,087	
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	2,881	2,554	5,435	



**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	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	189,771	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	55,661	65,519	118%
	female	68,889	73,650	107%
	total	124,550	139,169	112%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	5,149	2,958	57%
	female	5,551	2,964	53%
	total	10,700	5,922	55%
24-59 months	male	3,000	4,153	138%
	female	3,000	4,147	138%
	total	6,000	8,300	138%
5-11 years	male	6,000	8,240	137%
	female	6,000	8,240	137%
	total	12,000	16,480	137%
12-17 years	male	6,000	8,235	137%
	female	7,320	8,235	112%
	total	13,320	16,470	124%
18-59 years	male	29,500	34,911	118%
	female	39,893	41,670	104%
	total	69,393	76,581	110%
60+ years	male	6,012	7,022	117%
	female	7,125	8,394	118%
	total	13,137	15,416	117%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	124,550	139,169	112%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	23,750	35,995	151%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	7,500	10,255	136%
Prevention of Malnutrition	13,300	533	4%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	80,000	92,386	115%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	54	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	54	0	0%
Iodised Salt	4	0	0%
Maize	180	0	0%
Rice	180	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	22	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	62	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	0	29,900	-
Commodity Voucher	864,000	0	0%
Value Voucher	675,000	0	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Value voucher transfer for services	0	25,511	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	300,000	15,000	5%
Value Voucher	150,000	0	0%
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	3,600,000	7,624,538	212%
Commodity Voucher	1,100,000	65,386	6%
Value Voucher	900,000	65,251	7%

## 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 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	254
			Male	0	242
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>496</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	37
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	62	0
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	864,000	0
Activity 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	0	396
			Male	0	354
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>750</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	675,000	29,900

Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to the social protection system					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	10	11	
C: The national social protection system is cost-effective, efficient and can be leveraged during major emergencies					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	6	5	
C: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	750	637	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	10	11	
K: The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					



K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	2
K: The national social protection system is cost-effective, efficient and can be leveraged during major emergencies				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	8	6
K: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	5	5
M: The national social protection system has a unique registry of beneficiaries and uses targeting criteria that integrate poverty and malnutrition data				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1	1
M: The national social protection system is nutrition sensitive and all programmes include income-generating activities.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2	2
<b>Activity 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Healthy dietary practices, nutrition and hygiene training are mainstreamed throughout all programmes				
Prevention of stunting				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	individual	1,625	2,119
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	65	182
A: Pregnant and lactating women and children 6–23 months receive cash-based transfers for nutritious foods made available in stores nationwide				
Prevention of stunting				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	65	16
<b>Activity 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	individual	750	150
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	750	150
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	3	3
A: Healthy dietary practices, nutrition and hygiene training are mainstreamed throughout all programmes				
Food assistance for training				

A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.17: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	25	19
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Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide technical assistance to the social protection system								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥1	=1	1			Secondary data
Activity 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW and Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	63.8	≥70	≥60				WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64.2	≥70	≥60				
	Overall	64	≥70	≥60				
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	62.4	≥66	≥66				WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63.6	≥66	≥66				
	Overall	63	≥66	≥66				

Strategic Outcome 02: Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso	Female	0	2,555	
		Insurance	Male	0	2,265	
		Climate Actions	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,820</b>	

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	36	73
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	10
I: The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and its agricultural extension body CENTA have trained personnel and improved policy and programme frameworks focused on increasing smallholder farmers' productivity and inclusive and equitable access to markets				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
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.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	Number	1	1
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	3	4
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	12,000	143,746.93
Activity 05: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	330	3,777
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.60: Number of modules/guidelines produced	Module	1	7
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	11	93
G: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets				

Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	25	25
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	155	155
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	6,250	4,820
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	35,000	25,511.08
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	750,000	501,200
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	individual	131	207
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	individual	56	62
G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	0	2,680
G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	0	8,276
K: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	40	90
L: Farmer organizations improve their support to smallholder farmers and increasingly sell to formal markets				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	2	1
L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	50,000	52,711.2

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Staple grains smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	5	≥8	≥8	15	15	10	Secondary data
	Male	20	≥37	≥37	11	10	27	Secondary data
	Overall	25	≥45	≥45	26	25	37	Secondary data

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems	Overall	1,858	≥20,000	≥5,061	978.5	1,755	886	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	1,276,217	≥9,293,892	≥2,343,042	781,344	1,763,398	590,039	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	1,858	≥20,000	≥5,061	978.5	1,755	886	Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	0	2,048
			Male	0	1,967
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,015</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	0	2,880
			Male	0	2,555
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,435</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	450,000	15,000

Output Results				
Activity 06: Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Climate information is disseminated and used for decision-making.				
Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	0
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	0
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				
Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	30	0
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	0
K: Climate information is disseminated and used for decision-making.				
Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	105	0
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				
Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	4	0
Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	25	639
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	3,600	4,015
A: Smallholder farmers enhance their adaptive capacity through knowledge sharing and the adoption of improved, climate-resilient practices				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	5	0

A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	200	2,809
D: Climate-resilient and livelihood assets are restored or created				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	25	40
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	750	500
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	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)	Ha	525	156
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	80	10
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.35: Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained	Km	3	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	15	6.25

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2021: populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash -								
<b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.29	≤10	≤10	9.5			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.25	≤10	≤10	6.42			
	Overall	10.27	≤10	≤10	7.87			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.1	≥2.1	≥2.1	8.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.3	≥1.3	≥1.3	6.9			
	Overall	1.6	≥1.6	≥1.6	7.5			



Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	88.7	≥88.7	≥88.7	90.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86	≥86	≥86	93.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87	≥87	≥87	91.7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	97.9	≥97.9	≥97.9	98.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.7	≥95.7	≥95.7	99.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.5	≥96.5	≥96.5	99			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.8	≤34.8	≤34.8	13.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39.1	≤39.1	≤39.1	15.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37.5	≤37.5	≤37.5	14.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤0	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.7	≤0.7	≤0.7	0.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.3	≤0.3	≤0.3	0.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.1	≥63.1	≥63.1	78.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59.6	≥59.6	≥59.6	77.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60.9	≥60.9	≥60.9	78			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.1	≥2.1	≥2.1	1.6			WFP
	Male	4.3	≥4.3	≥4.3	0.5			programme
	Overall	3.5	≥3.5	≥3.5	1			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.6	≥10.6	≥10	9.3			WFP
	Male	14	≥14	≥14	6.4			programme
	Overall	12.8	≥12.8	≥12.8	7.8			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	98.6	≥98.6	≥98.6	99.5			WFP
	Male	96.2	≥96.2	≥96.2	99.5			programme
	Overall	97.1	≥97.1	≥97.1	99.5			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0.7	≥0.7	≥0.7	0.5			WFP
	Male	3	≥3	≥3	0.5			programme
	Overall	2.1	≥2.1	≥2.1	0.5			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.7	≤0.7	≤0.7	0			WFP
	Male	0.9	≤0.9	≤0.9	0			programme
	Overall	0.8	≤0.8	≤0.8	0			monitoring
Food expenditure share	Female	43.3	≤43.3	≤43.3	11			WFP
	Male	41.7	≤41.7	≤41.7	18.1			programme
	Overall	42.3	≤42.3	≤42.3	14.8			monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	5.3	≤5.3	≤5.3	4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.8	≤4.8	≤4.8	3.5	
	Overall	5.02	≤5.02	≤5.02	3.7	

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Targeted people affected by rapid- and slow-onset disasters have access to food all year long</b>					<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>						
<b>Activity 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery</b>						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	18,680	
			Male	0	16,565	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,245</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	47,023	
			Male	0	41,698	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88,721</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	1,943	
			Male	0	1,722	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,665</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	495	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,500,000	7,689,789	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	1,100,000	65,386	

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	200	450
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	20	7
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	22,500	19,700
C: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Emergency preparedness activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	250	450
C: Protocols are designed to enable the monitoring and evaluation of emergency preparedness and response				
Emergency preparedness activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	450
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	1
I: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
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.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	Number	3	1
I: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Emergency preparedness activities				
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.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	Number	1	1
K: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	3	3
K: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Emergency preparedness activities				

K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	4	4
K: Protocols are designed to enable the monitoring and evaluation of emergency preparedness and response				
Emergency preparedness activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	1
L: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	20,000	120,000
L: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Emergency preparedness activities				
L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	50,000	50,071
M: Government institutions are strengthened and supported to provide effective emergency response.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	4	7
M: National contingency plans and early-warning systems are strengthened				
Emergency preparedness activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	4	1
<b>Activity 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	1,491	0
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	18,633	0
A: Targeted beneficiaries affected by shocks receive food or cash-based transfers				
Food assistance for asset				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	525	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	2,624	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.32: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input	school	5	0
General Distribution				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	18,633	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	270	0
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	20	0
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	11,181	0
D: Assets are created or restored to support immediate recovery and rehabilitation				
Food assistance for asset				

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.33: Kilometres (km) of live fencing created	Km	50	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.35: Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained	Km	100	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	25	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	50	30
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	500	21
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed	Number	50	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.85: Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established	m2	25	0

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2021: People in food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	18	≤18	≤18	8			WFP
	Male	15	≤15	≤15	6			programme monitoring
	Overall	17	≤16	≤16	7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≥90	≥90	16			WFP
	Male	2	≥90	≥90	22			programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≥90	≥90	19			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	65	≥85	≥85	97			WFP
	Male	56	≥85	≥85	94			programme monitoring
	Overall	61	≥85	≥85	96			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	87	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89	≥90	≥90	100		
	Overall	88	≥90	≥90	100		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37	≤10	≤10	6.5		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39	≤10	≤10	5		
	Overall	38	≤10	≤10	6		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	=0	=0	0		
	Overall	3	=0	=0	0		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61	≥61	≥61	77		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59	≥61	≥61	73		
	Overall	60	≥61	≥61	75		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13	≥10	≥10	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	≥10	≥10	0		
	Overall	12	≥10	≥3	0		



Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32	≥10	≥10	3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≥10	≥10	6		
	Overall	36	≥10	≥10	4		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	87.3	≥90	≥90	98		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87.7	≥90	≥90	99.4		
	Overall	87.5	≥90	≥90	99.7		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	11	≤9	≤9	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.3	≤9	≤9	0.6		
	Overall	10.7	≤9	≤10	0.03		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.7	=0	≤1	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.1	=0	≤1	0		
	Overall	1.9	=0	≤1	0		
Food Expenditure Share	Female	26	≤26	≤26	21		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≤26	≤26	15		
	Overall	26	≤26	≤26	18		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.7	≤5	≤5	3.5		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.6	≤5	≤5	2.8		
	Overall	6.7	≤5	≤5	3.3		

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: CONASAN has strengthened its coordination capacity for food security and nutrition.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	3	
I: CONASAN has strengthened its coordination capacity for food security and nutrition.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
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.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	Number	1	1	
K: CONASAN has strengthened its coordination capacity for food security and nutrition.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	1	
Activity 11: Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: A coordination platform for the public and private sectors is established under the umbrella of the SUN Business Network					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	6	
C: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	3	
J: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
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.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	Number	2	2	
K: A coordination platform for the public and private sectors is established under the umbrella of the SUN Business Network					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	3	3	
K: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	2	1	
M: A coordination platform for the public and private sectors is established under the umbrella of the SUN Business Network					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					

M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	0	1
M: The Government is engaged in South-South cooperation to improve food security and nutrition				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1	3

<b>Strategic Outcome 06: Government Partners, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs are supported cash transfer services and technical assistance to meet the essential needs of vulnerable populations.</b>				<b>- Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 12: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs to meet essential needs of vulnerable population.</b>					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Government partners, UN Agencies and international and national NGOs have access to CBT services provided by WFP contributing to meet the essential needs of vulnerable population.					
CBT platform					
H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	H.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms	agency/organization	1	2	

<b>Outcome Results</b>								
<b>Activity 12: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs to meet essential needs of vulnerable population.</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CBT platform users - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	≥90	≥70	100			Secondary data

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience - smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	66	≥66	≥66	0	44.69	37	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2021: People in food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	45	=45	=45	38			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	9	≥9	≥9	8			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	46	≥46	≥46	54			WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW and Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador 2020 - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	90.9	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.6	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.2	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW and Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Female	89	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Youth - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								

Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	89	=100	=100	84		89	WFP
	Male	94	=100	=100	97		89	programme
	Overall	93	=100	=100	92		89	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
<b>Target Group:</b> adolescents and young women and men - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador 2020 - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	93.9	=100	=100	89.5	90.7		WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	87.8	93.1		programme
	Overall	92.2	=100	=100	90	91.6		monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	76.9	=100	≥90	84.2	96.3		WFP
	Male	100	=100	≥100	97.6	93.1		programme
	Overall	85.71	=100	≥95	92.2	95.2		monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	84.62	≥90	≥90	86.8	70.4		WFP
	Male	75	≥90	≥90	95.1	79.3		programme
	Overall	80.95	≥90	≥90	90	73.5		monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
<b>Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience - smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	89	=100	=100	97	100	97	WFP
	Male	94	=100	=100	99	100	100	programme
	Overall	93	=100	=100	98	100	99	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	97	≥97	≥97	98.4	100	97	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	99	100	98	
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	98.7	100	98	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥97	≥100	97.3	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	≥97	≥97	99	100	97	
	Overall	98	≥97	≥98	98.2	100	98	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	97	≥97	≥97	99.5	89	97	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98	≥98	≥98	99.5	96	98	
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	99.5	95	98	

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** 2021: People in food insecurity - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Female	93	≥93	≥93	97			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	≥93	≥93	98			
	Overall	93	≥93	≥93	97			
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93	≥93	≥93	97			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	≥93	≥93	98			
	Overall	93	≥93	≥93	97			

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female	97	≥97	≥97	99			WFP
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	98			programme
	Overall	98	≥98	≥98	99			monitoring
--								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring



## 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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW and Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador 2020 - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	83.6	≥83.6	≥83.6	0			WFP
	Male	84.1	≥84.1	≥84.1	0			programme monitoring
	Overall	83.9	≥83.9	≥83.9	0			WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** PLW and Children 6-23 months - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	85	≥97	≥90	0			WFP
	Male	74	≥97	≥90	0			programme monitoring
	Overall	79	≥97	≥90	0			WFP programme monitoring

### Activity 03: Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Youth - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	85	=100	=100	100		100	WFP
	Male	74	=100	=100	100		100	programme monitoring
	Overall	79	=100	=100	100		100	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience - smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	85	≥85	≥85	81.3	73	68	WFP
	Male	74	≥74	≥74	80.4	89	78	programme monitoring
	Overall	79	≥79	≥79	80.8	75	76	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2021: People in food insecurity - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	68	≥71	≥71	84			WFP
	Male	74	≥71	≥71	84			programme monitoring
	Overall	71	≥71	≥71	84			WFP programme monitoring -

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 02: Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW and Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0			Secondary data
Activity 05: Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0			Secondary data
Activity 07: Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience - Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0			-
Activity 09: Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2021: Vulnerable people - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0			-

Cover page photo © WFP/Gabriela Cladellas

In Ahuachapán, mother and son show their community garden production thanks to the assistance of WFP to the people affected by multiple shocks.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

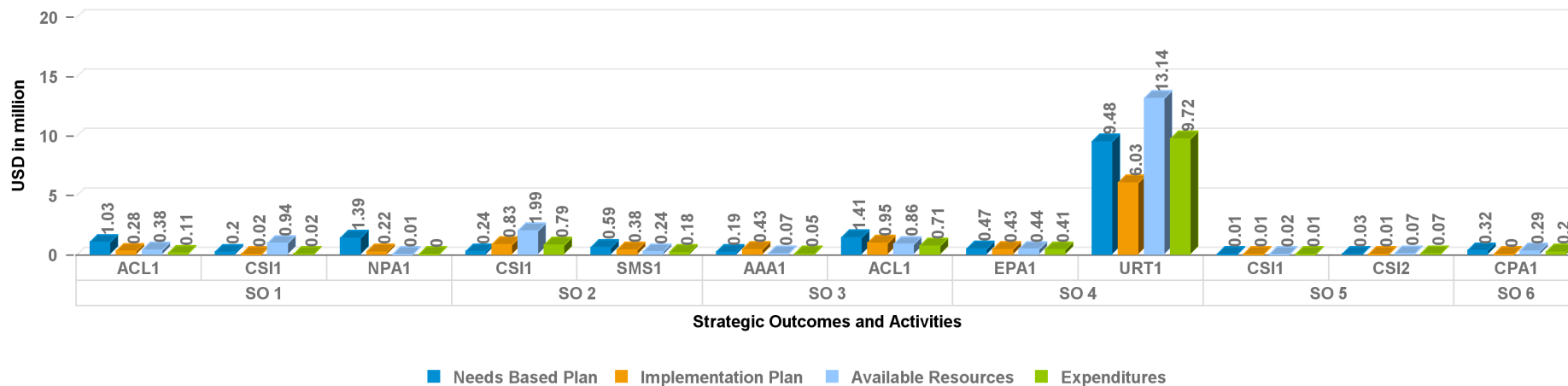
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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
SO 6	Government Partners, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs are supported cash transfer services and technical assistance to meet the essential needs of vulnerable populations.
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
CPA1	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs to meet essential needs of vulnerable population.
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 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	473,150	427,358	441,907	405,181
		Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	9,481,938	6,026,260	13,140,464	9,722,566
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>9,955,088</b>	<b>6,453,618</b>	<b>13,582,372</b>	<b>10,127,747</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	1,030,654	275,025	378,609	112,971
		Provide technical assistance to the social protection system	202,529	20,000	942,127	23,861
		Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	1,387,185	223,679	10,769	4,179
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,620,368</b>	<b>518,704</b>	<b>1,331,505</b>	<b>141,011</b>
3	Food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations in El Salvador sustainably increase their productivity and income by 2021	Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and its agricultural extension body CENTA	236,065	826,934	1,994,336	794,267
		Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	592,593	379,942	239,077	182,897
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>828,657</b>	<b>1,206,876</b>	<b>2,233,413</b>	<b>977,163</b>



# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	190,936	427,358	71,355	54,572
		Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	1,413,394	953,093	858,071	711,212
		Non Activity Specific			0	
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,604,331</b>	<b>1,380,450</b>	<b>929,427</b>	<b>765,784</b>
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2021	Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels	13,665	5,000	15,174	6,671
		Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network	32,430	5,000	72,055	72,055
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>46,094</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>87,229</b>	<b>78,726</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Government Partners, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs are supported cash transfer services and technical assistance to meet the essential needs of vulnerable populations.	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs to meet essential needs of vulnerable population.	324,000	0	288,708	203,842
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>324,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>288,708</b>	<b>203,842</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	874,468	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>874,468</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>15,378,538</b>	<b>9,569,649</b>	<b>19,327,120</b>	<b>12,294,273</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,801,522</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>2,402,367</b>	<b>1,277,016</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>17,180,060</b>	<b>10,769,649</b>	<b>21,729,487</b>	<b>13,571,289</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,093,177</b>	<b>700,027</b>	<b>660,812</b>	<b>660,812</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>18,273,237</b>	<b>11,469,676</b>	<b>22,390,300</b>	<b>14,232,101</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

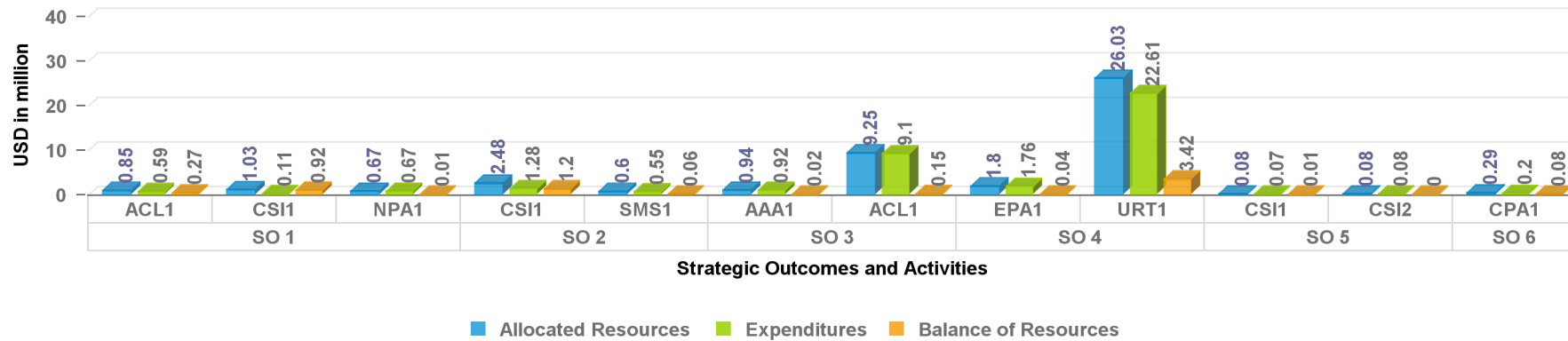
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## EI Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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
SO 6	Government Partners, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs are supported cash transfer services and technical assistance to meet the essential needs of vulnerable populations.
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
CPA1	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs to meet essential needs of vulnerable population.
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 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	Complement government transfers to the most vulnerable households affected by disasters to facilitate relief and early recovery	39,497,038	24,487,088	1,538,656	26,025,744	22,607,846	3,417,898
		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.	2,848,129	1,800,642	0	1,800,642	1,763,915	36,726
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>42,345,166</b>	<b>26,287,730</b>	<b>1,538,656</b>	<b>27,826,386</b>	<b>24,371,761</b>	<b>3,454,625</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	Complement government transfers to pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2	10,447,785	673,954	0	673,954	667,365	6,590
		Provide technical assistance to the social protection system	1,017,370	1,027,756	0	1,027,756	109,490	918,266
		Support government transfers to adolescents and young women and men	12,725,623	852,940	0	852,940	587,302	265,638
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>24,190,779</b>	<b>2,554,651</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,554,651</b>	<b>1,364,157</b>	<b>1,190,494</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	836,726	2,482,178	0	2,482,178	1,282,108	1,200,070
		Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of smallholder organizations and their members	3,667,408	604,066	0	604,066	547,886	56,181
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>4,504,133</b>	<b>3,086,244</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,086,244</b>	<b>1,829,993</b>	<b>1,256,250</b>
4	Targeted populations and communities in the most food-insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change by 2021	Empower smallholder farmers to adopt improved, sustainable agricultural practices	15,419,352	9,247,719	0	9,247,719	9,100,860	146,859
		Support government capacity to help the population to adapt to climate change	1,867,434	938,985	0	938,985	922,202	16,783
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>17,286,786</b>	<b>10,186,704</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,186,704</b>	<b>10,023,062</b>	<b>163,642</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	Share best practices and knowledge through South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the SUN Business Network	308,901	83,247	0	83,247	83,247	0
		Strengthen the capacity of CONASAN at the national and subnational levels	112,850	77,623	0	77,623	69,120	8,503
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>421,751</b>	<b>160,870</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160,870</b>	<b>152,368</b>	<b>8,503</b>
8	Government Partners, UN Agencies, international and national NGOs are supported cash transfer services and technical assistance to meet the essential needs of vulnerable populations.	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs to meet essential needs of vulnerable population.	324,000	288,708	0	288,708	203,842	84,866
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>324,000</b>	<b>288,708</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>288,708</b>	<b>203,842</b>	<b>84,866</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	874,468	0	874,468	0	874,468
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>874,468</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>874,468</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>874,468</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>89,072,615</b>	<b>43,439,374</b>	<b>1,538,656</b>	<b>44,978,030</b>	<b>37,945,182</b>	<b>7,032,847</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	4,405,897	4,379,998	60,315	4,440,313	3,314,961	1,125,352
		Total Direct Costs	93,478,512	47,819,372	1,598,971	49,418,343	41,260,144	8,158,199
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	6,137,808	2,637,483		2,637,483	2,637,483	0
		Grand Total	99,616,320	50,456,855	1,598,971	52,055,826	43,897,627	8,158,199

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures