



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

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# El Salvador

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2027

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# Overview

In 2022, El Salvador faced the prolonged socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 climatic shocks linked to the La Niña phenomenon that affected the region with above average rainfall [1] along with the Tropical Storm Julia that hit the country in October. Moreover, the Ukraine crisis affected the global food system with repercussions on food, fuel and fertiliser prices, negatively impacting access to food for Salvadorans. Families experienced a reduction in basic grain stocks and an increase in the cost of the basic food basket in rural and urban areas (a 20 and 13 percent increase respectively over the previous year), exacerbating the situation of 907,000 acutely food insecure people (14 percent of the population) [2].

Against this backdrop, WFP started the implementation of its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2027 in July 2022 in a joint effort with the Government, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions [3]. This Annual Country Report covers the initial six months of that CSP. The new strategic outcomes focus on strengthening food systems, promoting employment opportunities, improving nutrition and providing timely humanitarian assistance. Altogether, these efforts align with Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), successfully contributing to changing lives and saving lives in El Salvador.

During the reporting period, WFP assisted food-insecure populations (61,839 people, 53 percent women and girls) through integrated emergency responses that address immediate humanitarian needs and incorporate early recovery actions [4] while contributing to raising awareness on nutrition and gender equality. Financial requirements for crisis response were covered at 96 percent, allowing WFP to reach 20 percent more beneficiaries than planned through emergency food assistance during the second half of 2022. This included 4,880 people affected by Tropical Storm Julia.

Under its youth vocational training programme, WFP reached 100 youth (53 percent women) from precarious urban settlements at high risk of becoming victims of violence. Overall, in 2022, WFP increased youth beneficiaries by 67 percent compared to 2021 through gastronomy and digital skills certifications. Young people received technical training and benefited from job placement in the private sector. WFP assisted the Government to launch two additional youth vocational trainings that will benefit young people in two new departments in the west and east of the country.

WFP also improved market access for producers by strengthening their organizations' capacities and ability to do business in staple grain trading, wild honey, and gastronomy. WFP assisted 153 subsistence smallholder farmers to boost their revenues by selling 120 mt of sorghum in formal markets, improving their livelihoods and food security.

Likewise, WFP supported 21 small businesses led by women, strengthening their capacities in marketing and associative mechanisms. This initiative increased their economic independence through more robust and sustainable business management and access to insurance and financial services, thereby contributing to empowerment.

WFP strengthened the capacities of the Government and the humanitarian community by providing evidence that contributed to informed decision-making through (i) analysis of the food security situation using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification; (ii) emergency food security assessment (72 hours) after the impact of tropical storm Julia; (iii) market assessment and price monitoring; (iv) publication of baseline results of the "Impact Evaluation of Cash-Based Transfers on Food Security and Gender Equality in El Salvador" [5]; (v) the National Food Security Assessment; (vi) study to assess students' perception on Biofortik [6].

Moreover, WFP supported the Ministry of Education in enhancing the School Feeding and Health Programme by conducting the baseline survey for the new results framework [7], improving its supply chain and launching the pilot of "Kitchen-in-a-Box", an innovative project that aims to equip schools with easy-to-establish kitchens.

Furthermore, WFP contributed to early child development, raising awareness through social media channels on the importance of breastfeeding. This initiative contributed to malnutrition prevention in alignment with the "Grow together" policy launched by the Government [8].

Overall, WFP increased its footprint by expanding activities, operations, and investments by injecting USD 4.7 million into the local economy through cash-based transfers.

# 61,839

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



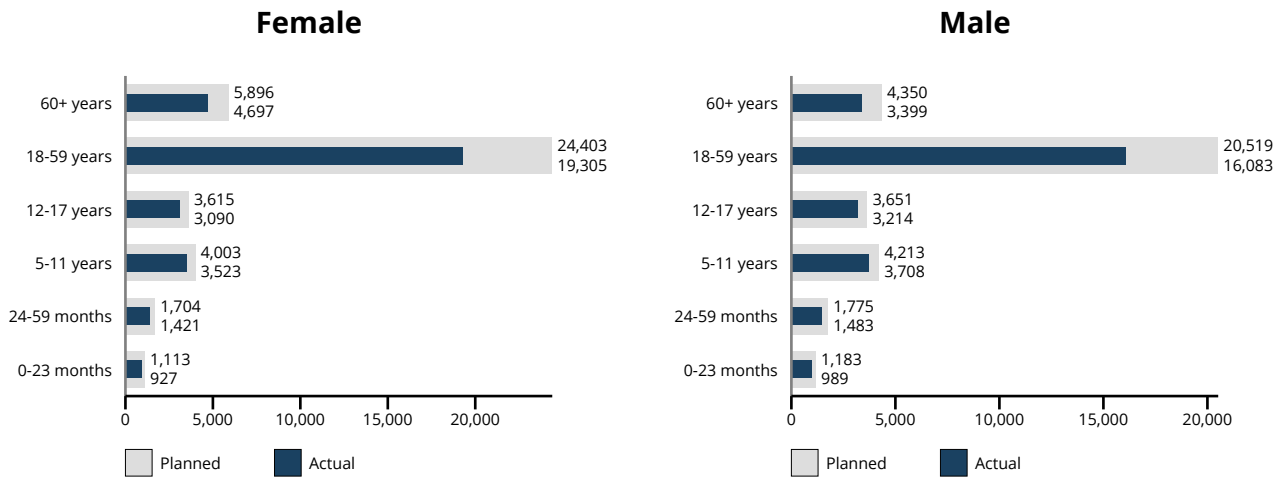
53% female



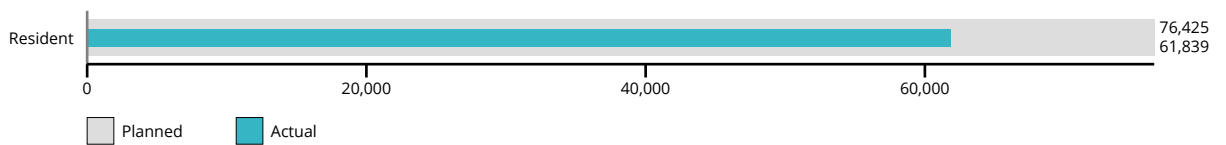
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 483 (49% Female, 51% Male)

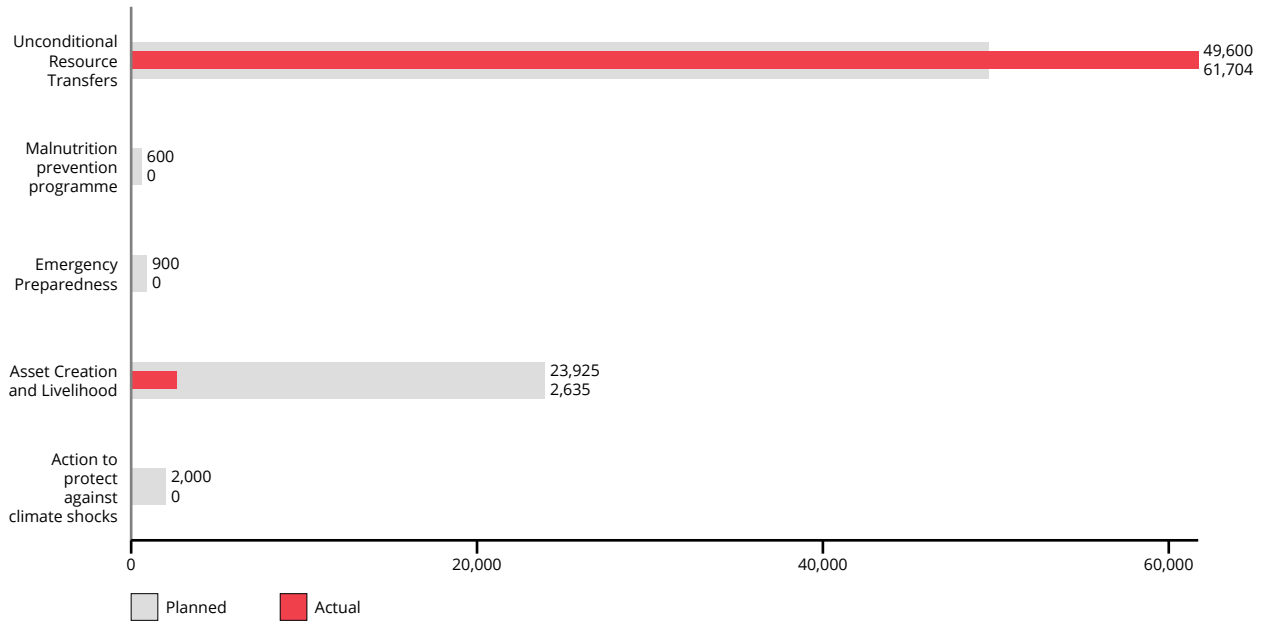
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



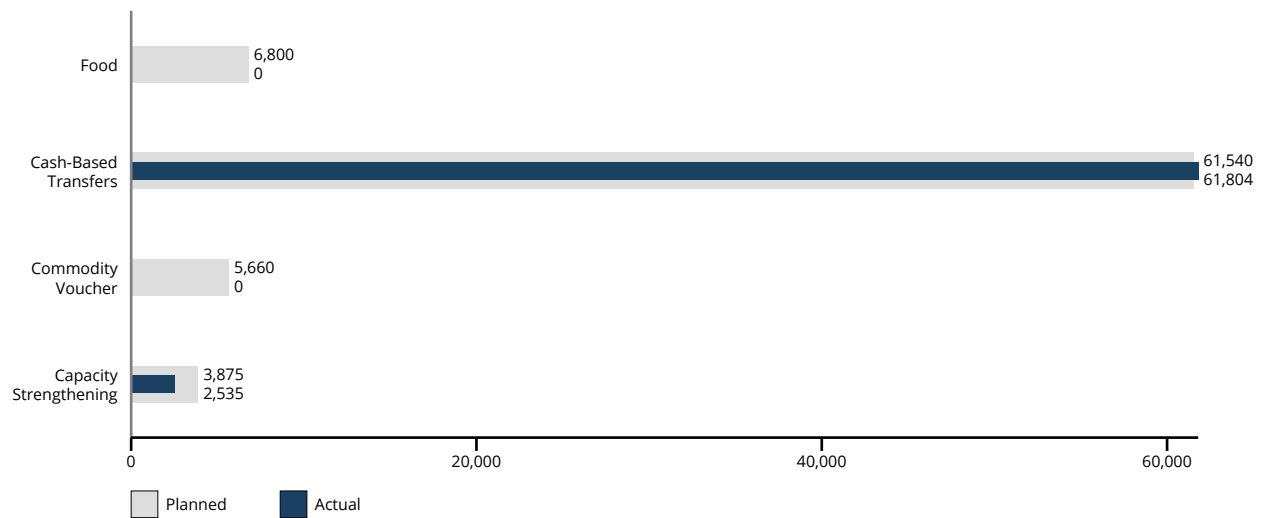
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



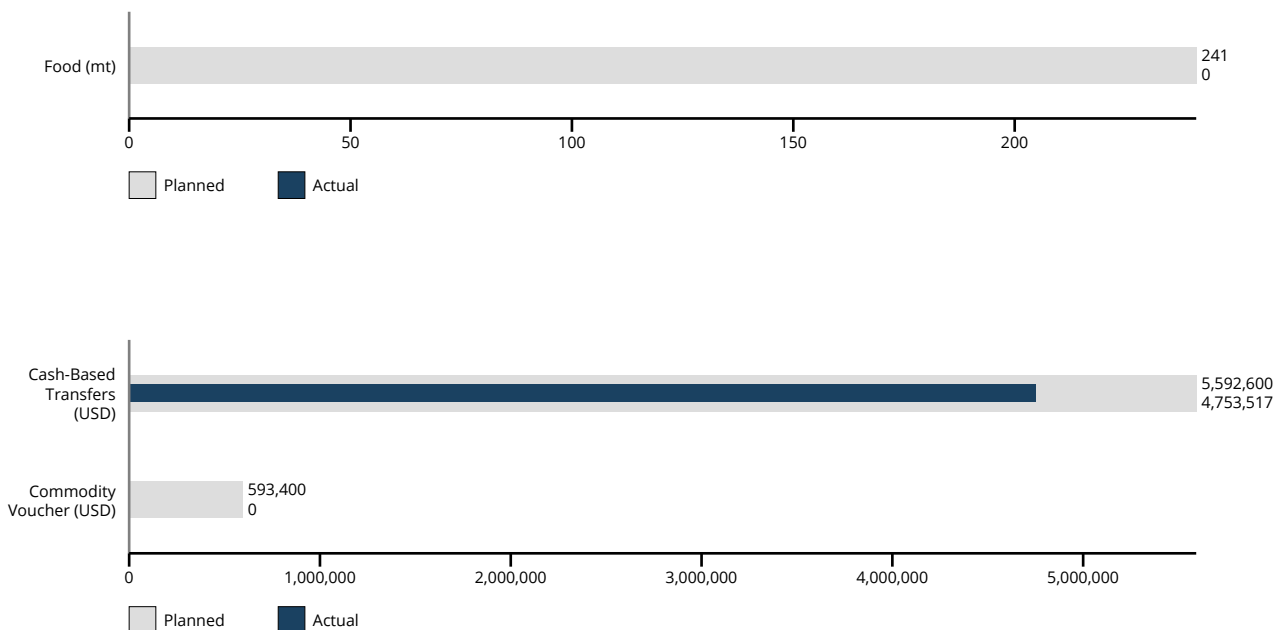
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



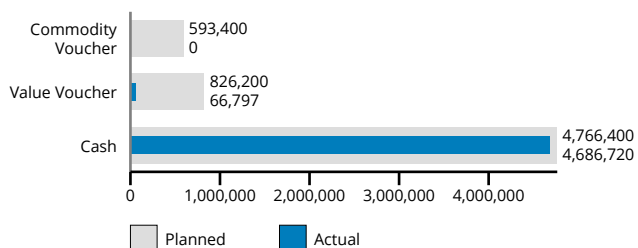
## Beneficiaries by Modality



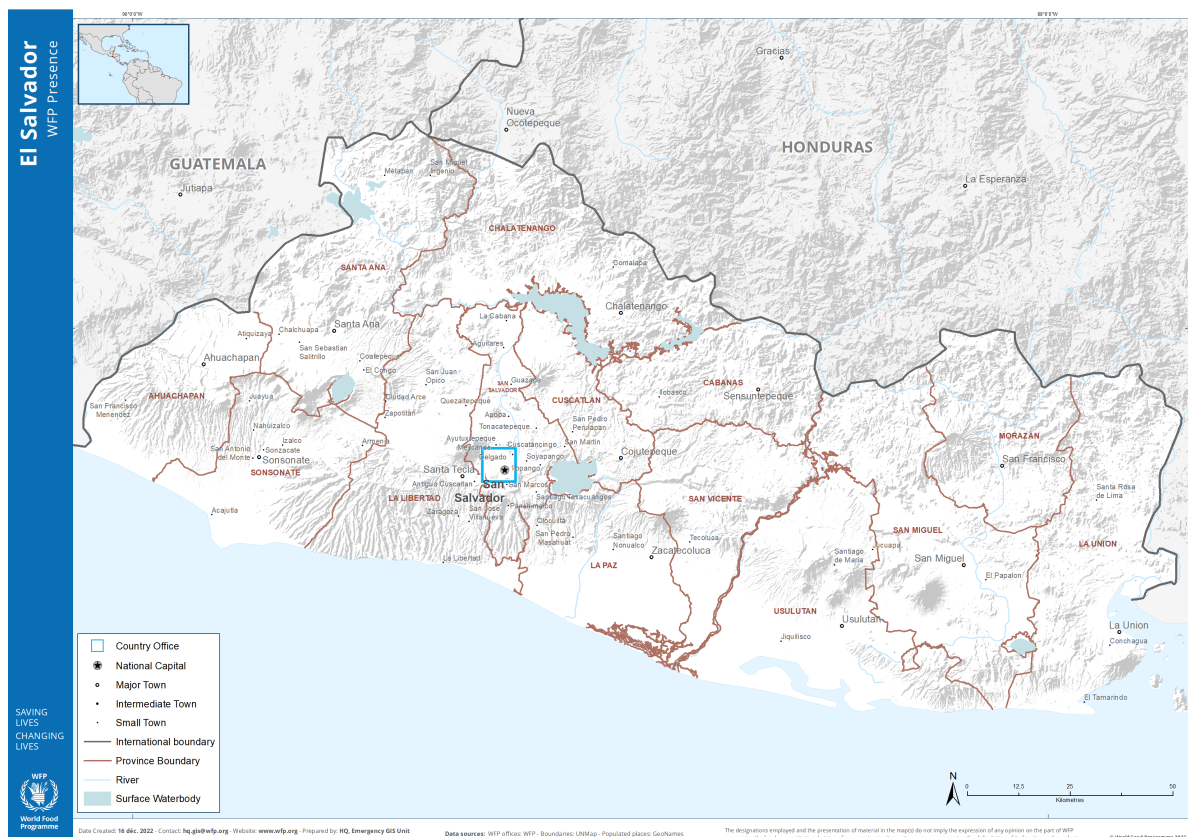
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



In El Salvador, WFP has been a key government ally and partner of choice since 1969. Through its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2027 that started in July 2022, WFP continued strengthening the Government's capacity for emergency response, building resilience, adapting to climate change, and improving social protection as means of paving the way towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

According to the latest Multipurpose Household Survey, 27 percent of Salvadorean families, mainly in rural areas, live in multidimensional poverty. Rurality is characterized by limited access to education, insecure land tenure, unemployment, child labour and limited access to essential resources and social protection [1].

Food production represents only 5 percent of GDP, and the country relies heavily on food imports. The Ukraine crisis impacted the prices of the basic food basket which increased by 13 percent over the course of the year., At the same time, fertilizers prices rose 11.5 percent from January to October 2022 and doubled compared to 2021, impacting producers' planting and threatening future harvests [2].

El Salvador ranks 30th on the Global Climate Risk Index [3]. Increased climate variability and more severe droughts have been observed in the last decade, with consequences for the production of basic grains and heavily impacting efforts to reduce poverty and food insecurity. Subsistence smallholder farmers in rural communities are the most affected, as they have limited resilience. Moreover, the reduction of agricultural output affected smallholder farmers' income, depletes food stocks at the household level and decreases dietary diversity.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, more than 10,000 mt of agricultural commodities (equivalent to 0.5 percent of the annual production) were lost due to La Niña phenomenon and the impact of tropical storms [4]. WFP supported the Government's response with food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT) addressed to the affected population.

Moreover, WFP helped smallholder farmers build resilience, adapt to climate change and improve productivity for income generation. Beneficiaries were trained in rainwater harvesting, water conservation systems and land rehabilitation. WFP also worked with smallholder farmer cooperatives to promote sorghum production and marketing.

In addition, high levels of malnutrition persist in the country. One in ten children aged 6-59 months are too short for their age (stunting) and 14 percent showed low birthweight [5]. Meanwhile, 30 percent of first graders and 25 percent of adults are overweight or obese while the prevalence of anaemia is 11 percent of women and girls aged 15-49 years [6].

Furthermore, low incomes exacerbated food insecurity by limiting food access, mainly among rural households. According to the Integrated Phase Classification on Food Security (IPC), acute food insecurity affects 14 percent (896,000 people) of the national population. Data showed that 0.5 million people experienced insufficient food consumption and 0.8 million people resorted to the use of crisis or above crisis-level food-based coping strategies [7].

During the second half of 2022, WFP provided CBT to households at risk of food insecurity especially during the lean season and in response to climate-related disasters, enabling them buy sufficient and diversified food,. CBT was complemented with nutrition-sensitive activities such as training sessions on good nutrition, hygiene and infant feeding practices [8] to mitigate the prevalence of malnutrition. Training also encouraged beneficiaries to make informed purchasing decisions to enhance the quality and variety of their food purchases to foster food security and nutrition improvements.

Regarding public policies on nutrition, WFP received USD 1.3 million from the Government to improve the School Feeding and Health Programme (PASE, for its Spanish acronym) processes benefitting 99 percent of public schools. During the reporting period, WFP supported the Government in formulating the action plan to address PASE's supply chain constraints. As part of this initiative, WFP and the Government developed a five-year roadmap, the commitments of which were presented at the Education Transformation Summit in September 2022.

WFP also contributed to the implementation of the "Grow Together" programme (an initiative promoted by the office of the First Lady) and strengthened the capacities of technical personnel in the national health system to ensure access to better integral healthcare.

Poverty and inequality continue to pose significant challenges to development, compounded by violence and insecurity. The state of emergency triggered by a peak of violence in March 2022 was extended throughout all the year [9]. The lack of dignified educational and working opportunities [10] combined with the threat of violence drove thousands of people, including unaccompanied minors, to leave the country. There are currently some 2.5 million Salvadorans living in the United States alone [11] which represents a significant volume of annual remittances [12].

Through its operations, WFP prioritized young people at risk of violence and supported employment and income generation opportunities through vocational training, job placement programmes, and asset creation.

WFP's new CSP advanced the humanitarian and development agenda with donors and the Government. WFP positioned itself as a partner of choice for humanitarian assistance, development and peacebuilding actions. Nevertheless, greater investment into social welfare, in partnership with international financial institutions, is essential to achieve the SDGs. This requires close partnerships with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Local Development and Office of the First Lady to identify needs, vulnerabilities and structural causes and to coherently implement more robust and sustainable food security policies in the long term.

## Risk Management

El Salvador is vulnerable to hurricanes, droughts, heavy rainfall, landslides, and earthquakes. According to the Emergency Food Security Assessment (72 hours), more than 430,000 food-insecure people were affected by the heavy rainfall caused by Tropical Storm Julia that hit the country in October 2022. In response, WFP met regularly with the Directorate General of Civil Protection (DGPC, for its Spanish acronym) and the Environmental Observatory and followed the Country Strategic Plan mechanism for emergency response. WFP supported DGPC in activating sectors and coordinating the Humanitarian Country Team.

In 2022 the price of fuels, food, and fertilizers increased as a ripple effect of the Ukraine crisis. This affected the cost of the basic food basket, which increased 13 percent from January to November 2022, potentially pushing up to 250,000 additional people into need of humanitarian assistance.

As price increases affected beneficiaries purchasing power, WFP revised its CBT transfer value from USD 100 to USD 120 per household per month. In addition, WFP continuously assessed financial service providers in the country to improve the assistance provided to the beneficiaries.

WFP also faced a high risk of inadequate availability of suppliers. To mitigate this, WFP expanded its roster of providers to promote competition and secure better prices. Likewise, WFP updated its operational budgets to accurately reflect the price increase.

WFP periodically monitored risks and performed situation analyses to ensure accountability in resource management, identifying mitigation actions such as strengthening controls and standard operating procedures to comply with WFP's internal controls and guidelines.



# Partnerships

Through its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2027 that started in July 2022, WFP continued to strengthen its engagement with a wide range of partners, including government organizations, non-government organizations and United Nations agencies. WFP also strengthened its relations with the private sector and academia and mobilised funds for innovative projects.

Recent shocks linked to climate change and variability and global economic instability have highlighted the need for more development-oriented measures that complement emergency response. In response, WFP intensified its efforts to attract funding to tackle the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and build resilience to support individuals, communities, and local and national governments to strengthen their capacity to better cope and recover from crises.

During the second half of 2022, WFP also intensified its strategic partner engagement to support the implementation of the new CSP. This enabled WFP to mobilize resources for both emergency development-oriented programmes from government and private partners like Switzerland, Canada, Germany and WFP USA. Funding allowed to timely provide food assistance to populations affected by Tropical Storm Julia while also supporting development initiatives such as Gastro-Lab and food production based on sorghum.

The vision of WFP in El Salvador is to forge strategic relationships beyond a single activity, invest in initiatives that can be strengthened over time and seek synergies to generate greater impact. In this sense, WFP actively included the private sector as a catalyst for its "saving lives and changing lives" agenda. This led to strategic partnerships with the faith-based groups to support the implementation of the youth vocational training programmes and the expansion of the Gastro-Lab model.

Alongside this, WFP started developing mechanisms to foster partnerships with private sector entities like companies and foundations. WFP approached companies with a strong presence in the country such as *Fundación Calleja*, Telus International, *Banco Agrícola*, *Banco Davivienda*, *Fundación para la Acción Social* and restaurants, to mention only a few. As a result, WFP started negotiating an agreement with *Fundación Calleja* to coordinate actions related to food assistance, early recovery, nutrition and promotion of professional development and labour insertion. Activities are expected to start in 2023.

WFP also approached the Viceministry of Foreign Affairs and *Banco Agrícola* to develop initiatives that mobilize and channel the support from the Salvadoran diaspora.

WFP actively engaged in the United Nations "Delivering as one" approach [1]. For instance, WFP led the Humanitarian Country Team that gathered all the United Nations agencies in the country to assist the United Nations Resident Coordinator in the emergency response to Tropical Storm Julia. WFP also led the United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETE) and the Inter-Agency Cash Working Groups (CWG). Through its work in the CWG, WFP facilitated the sharing of criteria and methodologies to establish the cash transfer value by sector as a planning tool for future interventions.

Moreover, WFP's partnership with the International Organization for Migration, UNHCR and UNICEF was crucial to implementing a joint programme for the reintegration of Salvadoran returnees. This initiative was funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. The programme contributed to the economic reactivation and the improvement of the economic situation of food-insecure populations through training, employability and entrepreneurship.

WFP facilitated the participation of the Ministry of Education in the development and presentation of the "Kitchen-in-a-Box" (KIAB) project in the Innovation Challenge sponsored by WFP's Innovation Accelerator in Munich. This initiative was presented as a sustainable infrastructure option for storing, preparing and distributing healthy food within the School Feeding and Health Programme framework. The project also gathered interest and support from government and private sector partners like the MSC Foundation.

In September, WFP received a technical mission from the Israeli International Development Cooperation Agency to address sustainability challenges related to water resources and agriculture. The United States Agency for International Development provided funding for WFP's staff, partners and beneficiaries to participate in an agriculture and water resources management training in Israel. This initiative included establishing a demonstrative vegetable garden to replicate knowledge with a Training of Trainers methodology.

In addition, WFP continued approaching International Financial Institutions in El Salvador to explore potential opportunities of collaboration. As part of its Memorandum of Understanding with the World Bank, WFP identified opportunities to generate evidence on the impact of its Food Assistance for Assets interventions on gender equality and women empowerment.

WFP also started exploring potential partnerships in school-based programmes and disaster risk microinsurance for smallholder farmers. The latter is an initiative developed in a consortium between WFP, the World Bank and the Partnership for Central America that aims to deliver disaster risk insurance to two million smallholder farmers in the region.

Recognizing WFP's leading role and expertise in youth vocational training and job placement programmes, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) invited WFP to share its experience as means of strengthening the implementation of an IDB-funded loan for the Ministry of Tourism. This initiative builds from WFP's Gastro-Lab experience and will promote the operational scale-up of the programme.

# CSP Financial Overview

WFP started implementing its new Country Strategy Plan (CSP) 2022-2027 in July 2022. The new CSP has an overall budget of USD 133 million, representing a 23 percent increase compared to the previous CSP 2017-2022. The CSP includes a new activity under strategic outcome 2 (sustainable food systems and resilience) that was included following the Government's request for support to the National School Feeding and Health Programme. Overall, the new CSP aims to reach 1,973,050 beneficiaries, doubling the number of beneficiaries planned under the CSP 2017-2022.

From July to December 2022, available resources amounted to USD 16.2 million thereby fully covering the requirements for the reporting period. The top funding sources were unspent balances migrated from the previous CSP, along with flexible contributions from private sector partners and individual giving campaigns. Funding from the Emerging Donor Matching Fund, complemented with a direct contribution from the Government of El Salvador and WFP's internal funding mechanisms, were critical for crisis response.

Strategic outcome 1 (emergency response activities) received 96 percent of the total requirements, accounting for 52 percent of the total available resources. This was possible thanks to internal funding mechanisms activated against high probability forecasts that allowed to respond promptly to needs. As Tropical Storm Julia hit the country in October, assistance to affected populations will finalize in early 2023.

Activities under strategic outcome 2 (sustainable food systems and resilience) were fully funded through the Government's contribution to foster the local production of Biofortik, a fortified beverage delivered by the Ministry of Education under the national School Feeding and Health Programme [1]. As this contribution was received by the end of the year, implementation will start in 2023 in direct coordination with government partners.

Likewise, strategic outcome 3 (shock-responsive social protection) was funded at 92 percent and accounted for 5 percent of the total available resources. Through this strategic outcome, WFP provided technical assistance to government partners to improve national social protection systems like the School Feeding and Health Programme.


Meanwhile, strategic outcome 4 (on-demand service provision) was dedicated exclusively to CBT services as no requests were received for food, logistics and non-food items procurement services.





In general, 75 percent of the received contributions were earmarked by focus area and activity level, with funding mainly directed to crisis response and support for the National School Feeding and Health Programme. In addition, the short validity of the contributions limited actions for long-term solutions. Overall, WFP aims to gradually diversify its funding base to achieve a greater balance between crisis response, resilience and root causes focus areas. This will enhance its effectiveness and better adapt to the needs of a low middle-income country.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	 8,823,621	 8,784,657	 8,505,864	 6,431,119
SO01: Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion	 8,823,621	 8,784,657	 8,505,864	 6,431,119
Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery	 8,449,848	 8,459,892	 8,302,750	 6,343,136
Activity 02: Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels	 373,772	 324,765	 203,114	 87,982
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	 1,327,938	 1,371,175	 3,369,099	 561,497
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	 0	 0	 13,004	 0
SO02: The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation	 1,327,938	 1,371,175	 3,356,095	 561,497

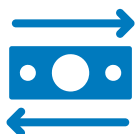
Activity 03: Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.	892,656	937,501	672,405	102,147
Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.	398,848	433,674	850,867	459,290
Activity 09: Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.	36,433	0	1,832,821	60
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	833,241	1,304,639	768,628	227,977
SO03: National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.	833,241	1,304,639	768,628	227,977
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability	833,241	1,304,639	768,628	227,977
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	1,162,344	113,036	101,478	100,014
SO04: Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance	1,162,344	113,036	101,478	100,014

Activity 06: Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	 512,866	 0	 101,478	 100,014
Activity 07: Provide food procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	 571,720	 113,036	 0	 0
Activity 08: Provide logistics and non-food item procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations for the delivery of social protection	 77,757	 0	 0	 0
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 1,299,659	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 12,147,146	 11,573,508	 12,745,071	 7,320,608
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 867,282	 1,086,974	 1,375,952	 543,158
Total Direct Costs	 13,014,428	 12,660,483	 14,121,024	 7,863,766
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 800,707	 814,894	 811,251	 811,251

Grand Total	 13,815,136	 13,475,377	 16,231,935	 8,675,018
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# Programme performance

**Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion**



**61,704** food-insecure people reached through cash-based transfers **covered their immediate food needs**



**700 community** and family gardens **were** established to restore livelihood **of** smallholder farmers



**250** smallholder farmers benefited from **solar photovoltaic** pumping systems



National capacity strengthened through **evidence generation** on the country's **food security situation** and the **food price analysis** in the main markets.

This strategic outcome corresponds to WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2022-2027 that started in July 2022. Overall, it complemented the Government's efforts to assist people affected by rapid and slow-onset emergencies using nutrition-sensitive food assistance and facilitate early recovery (Activity 1). WFP also provided technical support to government institutions to strengthen the emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels. This support focused on early warning systems and national food security and nutrition monitoring (Activity 2).

In the second half of 2022, the requirements of this strategic outcome were funded at 96 percent. However, available funding varied significantly across the two activities with emergency response funded at 98 percent and preparedness only at 54 percent.

## **Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery**

WFP exceeded the planned beneficiaries by 59 percent due to the increase in food-insecure population caused by the prolonged effects of COVID-19 and Tropical Storm Julia [1], which were assisted with over 50 percent of the resources mobilized for this activity. WFP also assisted people in vulnerable conditions due to HIV and youth who are at-risk of forced migration or violence.

WFP provided nutrition-sensitive food assistance through monthly CBT of USD 120 per household, corresponding to approximately 66 percent of the monthly cost of the basic rural basket (USD 180). Initially, the transfer amount was USD 100, but it was adjusted by 20 percent to account for the increase in the basic food basket. CBT was the preferred transfer modality considering functional markets, beneficiary preferences and safe market access.

Food assistance was complemented with food and nutrition education actions reaching 61,804 beneficiaries nationwide. Trainings on the use of cash, family economy and nutrition encouraged beneficiaries to prioritize CBT for the purchase of healthy food while incorporating healthy eating habits for children and breastfeeding into their daily practices. These topics were also included as part of the training provided to 1,220 participants affected by Tropical Storm Julia.

WFP coordinated activities with the Ministry of the Interior through the Directorate General of Civil Protection and the Humanitarian Country Team. WFP also collaborated and strengthened alliances with local governments and non-government partners (NGO) such as EDUCO and *Ayuda en Acción*.



Ninety-seven percent of beneficiaries, women and men alike, participated in an adequate number of distributions. Post-distribution monitoring showed that beneficiaries used the assistance mainly to buy food, followed by hygiene and health products. Assistance helped households reduce their use of coping strategies such as reducing portions, relying on less preferred or less expensive food, borrowing food or purchasing food on credit, and decreasing household expenses (health, education, others). As a result, the percentage of benefited households that reported having consumed vitamin A, iron-rich food and protein on a daily basis during the previous seven days increased by 22.1 percent, 6.3 percent, and 5.7 percent respectively.

In addition to general food assistance, WFP supported people affected by COVID-19 and Tropical Storm Julia with CBT for early recovery and livelihood diversification. This included family gardens, poultry breeding and solar photovoltaic pumping systems.

Through WFP's support, a total of 200 community and 500 family gardens were established with 9 different types of vegetables. Assisted households also improved their poultry breeding units as a new source of food and income. To complement the intervention, WFP trained beneficiaries on: organic fertilizer production; water harvesting; soil and water conservation; installation, use and care of irrigation systems; pest control and safe use of pesticides; and prophylaxis and maintenance of improved poultry. Moreover, 250 smallholder farmers benefited from solar photovoltaic pumping systems.

A key success of this intervention was the alignment of food assistance and early recovery activities to the seasonal hunger calendar, which proved crucial to achieving the objectives of the interventions, as well as building bridges to future resilience programmes.

In addition, WFP started a new partnership with CLUSA, an NGO with vast knowledge and experience in organic agriculture, which is focused on strengthening agri-food chains and improving the quality of life of producers in harmony with the environment. This partnership laid the groundwork for the second phase of assistance that aims to strengthen the resilience of subsistence smallholder farmers to droughts and excessive rainfall typical of the dry corridor area.

In the case of people living with HIV, WFP focused on children under five years of age and pregnant women. Households with the presence of children and pregnant women received CBT redeemable at supermarkets near their homes or at their full care clinics. WFP also trained health workers in healthy eating and nutritious food preparation to improve their nutritional counselling skills to better assist this group.

In addition, WFP worked with the Ministry of Health to reach the population with HIV. This alliance allowed WFP to target and select beneficiaries that received food assistance. Moreover, WFP and the National Food Security and Nutrition Council worked together in the country's acute food security analysis using the Integrated Phase Classification.

Also, WFP supported young people at risk of violence or returnees through its youth vocational training programme (Gastro-Lab and digital skills) and livelihood creation activities. This included four-month theoretical and practical classes to develop gastronomic or digital skills to prepare them for employability or entrepreneurship complemented with internships to obtain experience and generate income.

As a result, 33 young participants were placed in internships. Seventy-nine percent of them reported that their internship provided an adequate working environment. Moreover, 90 percent of the host companies considered that the knowledge acquired by the interns during the theoretical training was very useful and 83 percent of them expressed their interest in hiring the young participants permanently.

Overall, young people increased their resilience as measured by the youth resilience indicator [2]. This showed that through WFP's programmes they became more resilient and better equipped to overcome their adversities.

Also, WFP, the Ministry of Tourism and Francisco Gavidia University developed a vocational training programme for the Gastro-Lab initiative. These alliances were crucial for the programme's sustainability and scale-up in the country.

Finally, WFP carried out gender and nutrition-sensitive actions among the assisted population. This included awareness-raising sessions that helped increase the parity of participation of women and men in the decision making about the assistance received while also covering unpaid care work and their unequal gendered-division.

## **Activity 02: Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels**

In the case of technical support for emergency preparedness and response, resources were earmarked for research and evidence generation on the food security situation in the country, especially analysing the impact of the Ukraine crisis. Therefore, no capacity-strengthening activities were conducted directly for the government and partners' staff [3].

Research and evidence generation included national food security and price surveys in the country's main markets.

The national food security survey used a statistically representative sample of 3,200 households nationwide, covering all 14 departments of the country and 70 of 362 municipalities. The results showed that 21 percent of the surveyed households, who depend on agriculture for food, did not sow in 2022 due to the high cost of agricultural inputs. Also, 31 percent reported crop losses, mainly due to the impact of Tropical Storm Julia. Furthermore, 54 percent declared they had already exhausted their food stocks.

In the case of the food price survey in the country's main markets, the results revealed that staple grains and vegetable prices increased. Among basic grains, maize increased by 21 percent and beans by 16 percent. Regarding vegetables, tomatoes increased by 87 percent, green chilli by 70 percent, onions by 25 percent, and potatoes by 24 percent during the period from March to November 2022.

WFP's Gender and Age Marker score varies across the two activities embedded within this strategic outcome, ranging from 3 (for CSP activity 1) to 1 (for CSP activity 2). This indicates emergency preparedness activities partially integrated gender and age, while gender was fully integrated in immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations.

Moreover, it shows that the activities that supported government transfers to young people were better adjusted to respond to the specific gender needs of the beneficiaries. Overall, WFP developed workshops on sexual and reproductive health, gender, masculinities led by psychologists and sexual and reproductive health experts. Specific actions to prevent gender-based violence were also included in the operational plans signed with WFP's partner organizations.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery	3
Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels	1

## Strategic outcome 02: The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation



**120 mt** of Biofortik produced and **delivered** to students through the national **schools feeding** programme



**35 entrepreneurs** strengthened their capacities in **healthy and nutritious food** preparation and **business management**



**Biofortik acceptability study** strengthened the **Government's capacity** for informed **decision-making**



**USD 131,112** commercialized by smallholder farmers' organizations through the **sale of 120 mt of sorghum**

This strategic outcome corresponds to WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2027 that started in July 2022. Resources received in late 2022 fully covered the requirements for July through December 2022 and included the funds allocation to further develop the planned activities throughout 2023.

During the reporting period, activities under this strategic outcome focused on climate change adaptation and resilience building, strengthening smallholder farmers' associations capacities, and strengthening national capacities to manage social protection programmes, especially the National School Feeding and Health Programme (PASE, for its Spanish acronym).

### **Activity 03: Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors**

As part of this activity, WFP explored the entry points and feasibility of implementing anticipatory actions in the country. WFP developed a work plan, to be executed in 2023, that focuses on preventing adverse effects of climate variability on the food security and livelihoods of people who rely on farming yet have no land of their own. The purpose is to complement the Government's efforts to strengthen smallholder farmers' capacity to manage climate risks in the presence of floods or droughts.

Although no direct assistance was provided to beneficiaries during the reporting period, WFP's strengthened partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources resulted in the approval of an Adaptation Fund project. This is a regional integrated watershed management project for El Salvador and Honduras to strengthen the resilience of climate-vulnerable communities in the Goascorán river basin. This multiyear project will benefit 327,000 inhabitants of both countries. WFP will be launching the project preparation phase in early 2023 [1].

At the same time, WFP initiated a project with the United States Agency for International Development and Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation to safeguard water resources and agriculture sustainability. Through this project, six Salvadorian technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, National School of Agriculture and WFP were trained on innovative agricultural techniques to assist food-insecure communities in enhancing production and resilience against shocks and stressors.

### **Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments**

This activity focused on strengthening communities under a food systems approach through direct support of business skills for smallholder producers' associations, people at risk of irregular migration, and entrepreneurs in the gastronomic sector.

As part of building sustainable food systems, WFP supported small producers to improve their quality, foster associativity, and access local markets. WFP aims to connect local producers and associations with the restaurants involved in the Gastro-Lab model implemented under strategic outcome 1.

Moreover, El Salvador is one of the four countries in the regional pilot for WFP's Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy (LRP), focusing on smallholder farm purchases. Through the pilot, WFP supported 153 smallholder farmers to sell 120 mt of sorghum (USD 131,112 in sales) to PASE to produce Biofortik [2]. Furthermore, WFP analysed the Biofortik and red beans value chains to identify opportunities to access the market.

In terms of microinsurance, WFP presented a risk management solution to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The key pillars included: protecting smallholder farmers against crop losses due to natural hazards; accessing food while recovering from climate shocks; preventing the deterioration of food security; and building resilience among the population. Although the ministry showed strong interest in adopting and scaling up this initiative at a national level, this was not possible as available funding was earmarked for other interventions. Therefore, WFP will strengthen its funds mobilization efforts and follow up with this activity during next year.

Furthermore, WFP worked with 25 people at risk of irregular migration from the eastern part of the country to support them strengthen their small businesses through business plan diagnosis, business training, technical advice, seed capital, and a business strengthening plan.

Regarding WFP's support for entrepreneurs in the gastronomic sector, WFP strengthened the capacity of ten small food businesses operating in a local tourism area in the west of the country, primarily in national parks.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the local NGO FUSAI, WFP trained these enterprises on food safety, quality, and preparation and linked them with local producers allowing them to provide diversified, nutritious, and healthy meals while stimulating local markets. Small businesses were selected in coordination with the Ministry of Tourism, through the Salvadoran Institute of Tourism, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Moreover, WFP supported and guided the entrepreneurs to obtain their food handler's licence, helping to improve and certify their food-handling skills. Also, WFP prepared the Food Safety and Quality Manual for Food Businesses that was socialised with entrepreneurs for their implementation.

#### **Activity 09: Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance**

This activity was included following the Government's request to support PASE, which assists 500,000 children. As funding was received towards the end of the year, implemented activities mostly covered preparatory studies required to develop an evidence-based technical assistance roadmap to foster the local production of Biofortik. This included an acceptability study of Biofortik to identify the barriers and opportunities to improve its consumption among school children and to develop food education actions addressed to the educational community.

The acceptability study highlighted that 80 percent of kindergarten and primary school children and 89 percent of secondary school children liked the drink. In addition, 89 percent of parents surveyed agreed about its benefits. Sixty percent of teachers also expressed positive feedback about the drink.

In addition, WFP provided technical support to enhance PASE's supply chain process and linked smallholder farmers as sorghum suppliers for the production of Biofortik through its activity 3. Initial findings showed that the manufacturing process of Biofortik requires a diversified portfolio of raw material suppliers to ensure the quantities of fortified beverages demanded by PASE. To respond to this need, WFP mapped regional suppliers to source raw materials as part of the LRP policy.

In August, WFP El Salvador won the "Innovation Accelerator Challenge" organized by WFP's Innovation Accelerator based in Munich. This seed funding supported the implementation of the "Kitchen-in-a-Box" (KIAB) pilot which is an innovative solution that improves school meals by installing kitchens made from refurbished shipping containers. The concept integrates renewable energy, water harvesting systems, and vegetable gardens, which provide an important foundation for the programme's sustainability. The initiative was presented as a sustainable infrastructure option for storing, preparing and distributing healthy food within the School Feeding and Health Programme framework.

The project received full support from the Government of El Salvador evidenced in the direct coordination established with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology since its design phase. In 2022, three schools were selected to start the early implementation phase of the pilot which will benefit 3,131 schoolchildren.

Gender was fully integrated in the activities to enhance the production, management and marketing capacities of food-insecure smallholder farmers and their organizations, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 3. Meanwhile, the activities to strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes partially integrated gender and age with a GaM score of 1.

Overall, WFP actively worked to address gender inequalities by ensuring the equal participation of men and women, girls and boys in the design of projects and instruments, and by disaggregating data by sex and age. Nevertheless, WFP will continue working on enhancing its gender and age analysis to equally benefit women, men, boys, and girls in each intervention.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors	N/A
Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers, and their interaction with food environments	3
Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.	1

## Strategic outcome 03: National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.



**5,130** schools participated in the national baseline survey to strengthen the **School Feeding and Health Programmes results framework**



National Council for Persons with Disabilities **strengthened its capacity** through persons with disabilities **registers registers digitalized digitalized** and **159** staff trained



**USD 160,786** invested in equipment and inputs for **nutritional care** in maternal waiting houses and health centres.

This strategic outcome corresponds to WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2027 that started in July 2022. Overall, available resources covered 92 of the requirements for July through December 2022. These resources allowed WFP to strengthen the capacities of national institutions to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection approach that meets the differentiated food security and nutrition needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability.

In the case of the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (MINEDUCYT, for its Spanish acronym), WFP advanced with the implementation of the capacity-strengthening plan for the School Feeding and Health Programme (PASE, for its Spanish acronym). The plan focused on strengthening planning, procurement, storage, and distribution of fortified flour to contribute to schoolchildren's nutrition. This was complemented with technical assistance to conduct a nationwide baseline survey in 5,130 schools to strengthen PASE's recently updated programme's results framework. WFP also provided training on the digital solution Kobo to MINEDUCYT staff [1]. This allowed them to timely and appropriately complete the information required by the baseline survey.

Moreover, WFP supported MINEDUCYT through advocacy actions to position PASE in the Transforming Education Summit in September. The Summit elevated education to the top of the national priorities and mobilised efforts and solutions to recover pandemic-related learning losses and to be prepared for upcoming challenges.

WFP also provided technical assistance and training to the Ministry of Local Development (MINDEL, for its Spanish acronym) to enhance the identification and targeting of people in vulnerable conditions, to provide appropriate care. Likewise, WFP signed an agreement with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (CONAIPD, for its Spanish acronym) to digitalise the registers of persons with disabilities. This was complemented with technical assistance and training to 159 government and partner staff [2]. This technological improvement also allowed WFP to identify and include persons with disabilities in at-risk conditions into its food assistance interventions.

Furthermore, WFP supported the Ministry of Health (MINSAL, for its Spanish acronym) strengthen its "Grow Together" policy by delivering equipment and inputs for nutritional care. This included cooking utensils, scales and stadiometers. This initiative improved the integral nutritional care the Government provides to pregnant and lactating women, girls, and children in maternal waiting houses in health centres.

WFP also supported MINSAL in the design of the Community Nutritional Care Strategy and the Healthy Lifestyle Plan. WFP worked jointly with the General Directorate of Quality of Life and the Office of the First Lady through the Directorate of the Growing Healthy Together Programme.

Regarding South-South and Triangular Cooperation, WFP and the Government mapped eight areas of interest to exchange with Colombia and Peru. However, due to other priorities, these efforts will resume in 2023.

Overall, continued collaboration with the Government through MINDEL, MINSAL, MINEDUCYT and the Office of the First Lady were crucial to complement the national efforts to prevent food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms and to promote integral nutritional care. Joint work resulted in more robust policies, strategies and plans to enhance the assistance provided to Salvadorans.

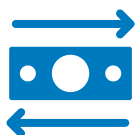
Gender was fully integrated as evidenced in WFP's Gender and Age Marker score of 3. This was related to the provision of technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food security and nutrition needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability. WFP collected information that evidenced gender inequities around the participants' roles in the school meals preparation to inform programming. Moreover, the baseline survey of the new PASE's results framework included gender-sensitive

indicators.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability	3

## Strategic outcome 04: Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance



**100% satisfaction rate** with the cash-based transfer platform services to meet **essential need** of targeted populations.



**USD 213,085** transferred to **834 beneficiaries** among population in vulnerable condition through CBT **service provision**.

This strategic outcome corresponds to WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2022-2027 that started in July 2022. Overall, it focused on providing on-demand services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations (NGO) to meet the essential needs of affected populations. Its three activities included cash-based transfers (CBT) platform services (activity 6), food procurement services (activity 7), and logistics and non-food item (NFI) procurement services (activity 8).

Between July and December 2022 only the CBT platform services were implemented [1]. In the case of other on-demand services, WFP signed a service-level agreement for the storage of non-food items (NFI) with the Food and Agriculture Organization in December 2022 [2]. Likewise, the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology expressed its interest in WFP's food procurement services. Negotiations will continue in 2023.

For the CBT platform services, WFP assisted the NGOs EDUCO and Cristosal between July and December. The agreements with these organisations included the transfer of USD 213,085 to assist 834 people in urgent need of food assistance through cash for livelihood creations (entrepreneurship) or multipurpose cash [3]. Beneficiaries included internally displaced persons (IDP) [4], returnees [5], and other vulnerable populations such as victims of violence and the LGBTQ+ community.

As part of the service provision, WFP shared its knowledge, expertise and technology with the partners. As a result, partners understood the service provision process, database filling and transfer mechanisms used by WFP along with the step-by-step for cash withdrawal or value voucher redemption. This allowed EDUCO and Cristosal to properly and timely inform and guide their beneficiaries. In addition, the user satisfaction survey revealed that the service was satisfactory and carried out according to the partner's expectations.

Moreover, WFP's good understanding of the financial service providers' capabilities was crucial to offer nationwide coverage with flexible options to provide demand-driven service in a user-friendly and inclusive manner. Partners included Punto Express, *Banco Agrícola*, *Super Selectos*, *Tienda Galo*, and *Super Tienda El Económico*.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	N/A
Provide food procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	N/A
Provide logistics and non-food item procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations for the delivery of social protection	N/A



# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

El Salvador ranked 59th in the Global Gender Gap, scoring 0.73 [1]. This reveals the persistent challenges women face, including increased levels of domestic and sexual violence, limited academic and work training opportunities and higher exposition to unpaid domestic and care work. This situation is even worse among women with disabilities. Moreover, as per the Organisation of Salvadoran Women for Peace, 51 femicides occurred from January to 20 November 2022, of which 17 were intimate partner femicides [2]. In this context, WFP's new Country Strategy Plan 2022-2027 was designed to fully integrate gender and age across its interventions.

Between July and December 2022, WFP actively engaged with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to support the update of its Institutional Gender Policy. This policy focuses on the provision of inclusive agricultural services.

Moreover, WFP supported the Ministry of Education in updating the School Feeding and Health Programme results framework. This included conducting a baseline survey that incorporated gender indicators, allowing a better analysis of the programme's results and the beneficiary's particular needs.

WFP's food assistance was delivered using SCOPE, the corporate beneficiary information and transfer management platform. This allowed to count on data disaggregated by gender and age. WFP conducted baseline, post-distribution monitoring and final evaluation reports to provide additional information on the impact of the assistance on each group. For instance, results show that joint-decision making increased from 22 percent to 38 percent during the reporting period. Likewise, the proportion of women in the asset creation tracking committees increased from 19.5 to 27.3.

Moreover, crisis-affected population assisted through the early recovery component participated in sessions on self-confidence, leadership and women's empowerment.

Regarding gender equality, beneficiaries received information sessions on family economy, use of the transfer and co-responsibility for unpaid domestic work, which disproportionately burdens women.

WFP also used nutritional communication products such as recipes and child's colouring books with a non-sexist and inclusive approach. Participants of the gastronomic, digital and entrepreneurship certifications received gender training on masculinities, women's empowerment and sexual and reproductive health, among others.

Moreover, WFP's staff and cooperating partners were sensitised and trained in gender equality and women's economic empowerment, assuring asset creation facilitators know and apply WFP's gender policy in capacity-strengthening activities.

Furthermore, WFP adapted and produced audio-visual and communication materials aligned with the institutional gender policy. This included using inclusive language in material such as factsheets, social media content, and institutional videos; and promoting inclusive images of men and women that do not encourage and perpetuate gender stereotypes.

WFP also shared field stories that promoted women's leadership, empowerment and gender equality with household chores. Likewise, WFP fostered programmes that included activities in which men and women participated, avoiding single-sex groups of participants. In addition, WFP maintained a target of at least 50 percent women for certification and entrepreneurship programmes and 60 percent for capacity-building for asset creation.

# 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 the second half of 2022, El Salvador ranked 114th on the Global Peace Index [1]. According to government statistics, homicide rates significantly decreased from 18 to 7.8 per 100,000 inhabitants between March and December 2022 [2]. Nevertheless, the rates are still high compared to the global average of 6.1 per 100,000 inhabitants [3]. As a result, the state of emergency declared in March to address the peak in violence continued throughout all the year.

In this context, WFP ensured programme participants safety. This included choosing safe locations following criteria, such as availability of transportation and proximity to the municipalities and free of gang conflict to reduce the risk of violence. As a result, most selected locations were universities or academies.

Young men in communities known for gang presence were most exposed to violence. Moreover, they suffered stigmatization because of where they lived, which even translates into being denied some job opportunities. To address this situation, WFP developed a vocational training and job placement programme for this at-risk youth population. It also included migrant returnees who also suffered from stigmatization in their communities.

As part of its youth programme, WFP handed over an identification card to the programme participants to identify them as WFP's programme participants during the state of emergency and security apparatus searches.

Limited access to education remains a challenge, especially for people in remote rural areas. El Salvador has 12 percent of the population who cannot read or write [4]. To address this gap, WFP designed the communication with communities using visual materials and videos to ensure effective and inclusive communication.

Other obstacles are related to people's mobility due to poor road infrastructure in remote areas, long distances, and inefficient public transport services. In line with WFP's corporate protection policy, WFP identified financial service providers close to communities to facilitate access for the beneficiaries. WFP also ensured that service providers do not discriminate against or stigmatise LGBTI+ beneficiaries when withdrawing their transfers and reinforced the message that the assistance is free and unconditional.

In addition, cash-based transfers (CBT) beneficiaries received text messages with information about the assistance, including the transfer amount, the period, location, the agency where they should withdraw and other relevant information to make the delivery of their assistance safe.

WFP used corporate encrypted mechanisms to protect participant data when dealing with confidential information with financial service providers. WFP's platforms fulfil all data security requirements. WFP staff have different levels of authorization in the system and segregated roles that determine their level of access to participants' information. These platforms are also used for the data register of youth programmes to ensure personal data are protected.

Furthermore, WFP required informed consent from beneficiaries for photos of participants for accountability purposes. The identity of the pictures, especially of children, was protected, adhering to WFP guidelines and the national Law on the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents.

Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) are available for reporting irregularities, including sexual exploitation and abuse, and for inquiries and feedback to improve programmes. WFP utilizes different means of communication (brochures, flyers, SMS, WhatsApp, hotline, email) to inform participants about its programmes. This includes information on the length of the assistance, protection, recommendations for using cash and CFM's services. Through the CFM, WFP received, classified, and responded to 2,581 queries from July to December. The vast majority of queries were received from women (72 percent) and were mainly related to cash distribution information such as location, date, and time for withdrawing the food assistance.

As a result of WFP's comprehensive approach to protection, beneficiaries reported having unhindered access to WFP programmes (99 percent); they did not face safety challenges accessing the assistance (99 percent); they considered programmes to respect their dignity (98 percent).

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2027 reaffirms WFP's commitment to facilitating vulnerable households' access to adequate, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection, and targeting populations and communities in the

most food-insecure conditions. The strategy also emphasizes WFP's commitment to prioritize the safety and security of women in all its activities according to its corporate gender strategy and WFP El Salvador's gender action plan.

# Environment

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

WFP's new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2027 that started in July 2022 prioritised mitigating the impacts of climate variability and change, building resilience and sustainability among the population in vulnerable areas in line with the commitment not to harm the environment.

The CSP considered corporate guidelines for environmental standards in operations to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts on people, communities and the natural environment. During the reporting period, WFP made progress on screening environmental and social risks. This contributes to empowering food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors. Overall, half the agreements underwent the screening process.

A key highlight includes the design and formulation of the Adaptation Fund Project that fosters a regional integrated watershed management in the Goascorán river basin that covers Honduras and El Salvador. WFP implemented the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, which categorized the project as medium risk (category B). This means that the project does not imply any risk of involuntary resettlement, pollution, or negative impact on public health or biological diversity [1].

In addition, the Environmental and Social Management Plan designed for this project identified risks to ensure they are monitored, evaluated and managed correctly. The proposed project will fully comply with national laws, the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and WFP's environmental and social standards.

Furthermore, the country office maintains an Environment Management System [2] and has engaged with the Environmental, Engineering and Energy Efficiency Programme for energy efficiency in its installations. This included energy-efficient air conditioners and the substitution of luminaires to LED systems, resulting in less energy and carbon emissions. WFP installed movement sensors to switch lights efficiently and aims to improve Technology Division's systems by substituting hardware and servers for ecological ones, reducing the carbon emissions footprint.

# Gastronomy changes lives



Miguel (24) lives with his mother and brother in Sonsonate. This area is known for its natural beauty and strategic location due to its proximity to Surf City in Puerto La Libertad, where tourism is increasing. However, according to the acute food insecurity analysis (IPC March-June 2023), 15 percent of people in the department of Sonsonate did not have economic access to enough quality food to meet the nutritional needs of their families. Vocational training and job opportunities are limited. With these challenges, many young Salvadorans decided to move to urban areas or migrate irregularly mostly to the United States.

At 18 years old, Miguel had no idea his culinary skills could change his life. He had to drop out of school and work. As he mentions "I started working in agriculture, growing watermelon, corn, and sorghum. I provided the supplies for the house, but the money was not enough".

At the beginning of 2022, through an open call to participate in the gastronomy certification programme, Miguel saw his opportunity to study. He expresses "I felt happy. At the same time, I was lucky too. Because when you study you must pay, and in this programme, you don't. So it benefited us a lot because they taught us everything. It was a life training, not just cooking", said Miguel.

Miguel participated in a four months culinary training for employability supported with the cash-for-training targeted at youth-at-risk. The programme did not only teach Miguel how to cook, but it also helped him increase his self-confidence. Indeed, he says "I see myself as a more prepared person, capable of everything".

The programme was carried out in partnership with government counterparts and the academia. It also aimed to strengthen food systems by linking local food producers with local restaurants and hotels, who employ the youth.

The Ministry of Tourism and WFP joined efforts to adopt this model and created technical training opportunities for young food-insecure people in tourism to stimulate local economy.

Miguel now works at Nawi Beach House, a high-end restaurant visited by national and international tourists. His participation in the programme allowed him to stand out. The programme also allowed him to improve his culinary skills and continue helping his family.

According to the Manager of Corporate Social Responsibility and Ambassador of Culture, Carlos Trigueros "the initiative has greatly benefited young people who want to become a better version of themselves. Now, with the programme, they can develop their skills. Educating them is invaluable, especially because the tourism sector needs them".

Moreover, Carlos Trigueros mentions that Miguel is an exceptional case. As he says, "Miguel arrived as a dishwasher and he is now the second in command in the kitchen. He has also represented us in national and international activities. The Nawi team is proud of Miguel' growth and is thankful for being a partner of WFP, creating success stories for El Salvador and the world".

The results of the monitoring and evaluation report (July 2022) showed that most young graduates increased their enthusiasm and showed more integration among the participants. Some young people who felt vulnerable because they belonged to discriminated groups built resilience and felt included in the society. After the training, 70 percent of the students were hired and 20 percent established or strengthened their small business. This initiative encouraged the economic empowerment of women, a critical factor in the area where 37 percent of households are headed by

women and only 43 percent of women are economically active.

WFP is committed to contributing to sustainable development through youth education and job placement. In the next five years, WFP plans to support 5,000 young people nationwide, training them in culinary arts and other technical areas per the market requirement to allow youth around the country to change their lives.

# Data Notes

## Overview

- [1] Rainfall reached 2,045 mm, that is, 20 percent over the annual average of 1780 mm of 2021. Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Annual Climate Summary 2021. <http://www.snet.gob.sv/ver/meteorologia/clima/resumen+climatologico+anual/> Between June and October, Tropical Storms Celia, Bonnie and Julia left many smallholder producers with crop losses and livelihood damage.
- [2] Acute Food Insecurity Analysis July 2021 to May 2022 under Integrated phase classification methodology, published in September 2021. Population Tracking Tool | IPC Global Platform ([ipcinfo.org](http://ipcinfo.org))
- [3] WFP's Country Strategic Plan 2022-2027 was approved by the Executive Board in June 2022 and its four strategic outcomes were designed following the recommendations of the evaluation of the previous CSP carried out in 2021. The CSP is aligned with national priorities and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026.
- [4] WFP implemented early recovery actions such as soil and water conservation, vegetable gardening, biofertilizers preparation, water harvesting and irrigation systems installation, and poultry farming.
- [5] WFP. El Salvador, Cash-Based Transfers and Gender: Impact Evaluation. August 2022. <https://newgo.wfp.org/documents/el-salvador-cash-based-transfers-and-gender-impact-evaluation>
- [6] Nutritional supplement (beverage) distributed to school children as part of the school feeding and health programme.
- [7] The designed results framework comprises twelve indicators to measure the programme results in food and nutrition education, local procurement, school feeding, healthy shops, school gardens, citizen participation and governance.
- [8] Policy document available at [https://crecerjuntos.gob.sv/dist/documents/POLITICA\\_CRECER\\_JUNTOS\\_2020-2030.pdf](https://crecerjuntos.gob.sv/dist/documents/POLITICA_CRECER_JUNTOS_2020-2030.pdf)
- [9] Data note on food modality. Food was not delivered as the country has a functioning market. Cash-based transfers were the best option to contribute to families' autonomy and the dynamization of local markets.

## Context and Operations

- [1] Multipurpose Household Survey. DIGESTYC, 2021.
- [2] WFP El Salvador, 2022. Indicators Monitoring January 2021 – October 2022
- [3] Climate Risk Index. Germanwatch, 2018. Available at <https://resourcewatch.org/>
- [4] Tropical Storm Julia hit El Salvador on October 2022, causing floods and landslides and affecting smallholder farmers' basic grain and crop production. The Government activated 90 shelters that reached 2,379 people. The most affected departments were the departments of Cabañas, La Unión, Morazán and San Miguel.
- [5] National Health Survey. Ministry of Health. 2021.
- [6] The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. FAO, IFSD, WHO, WFP, UNICEF 2022. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/es/c/cc0639es>
- [7] HungerMap: El Salvador insight and key trends. WFP. July 2022. <https://static.hungermapdata.org/insight-reports/2022-07-29/slv-summary.pdf>
- [8] As part of these activities, WFP included nutrition messages in its communication products benefitting 47,520 individuals with recipes book. The good food practices training sessions reached 2,500 participants.
- [9] Since 27 March 2022, El Salvador has been in a state of emergency following a peak of violence that left 87 dead in three days. As a response, the Government implemented the territorial control plan and closed 2022 with a homicide rate of 7.8 per 100,000 population.
- [10] Unemployment rate among young people came as high as 14 percent. Multipurpose Household Survey. DIGESTYC, 2021.
- [11] Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Opportunities and Challenges of International Migration: The Case of El Salvador.
- [12] Yearly remittances (USD 75 billion) contribute 26 percent of the country's GDP annually. Worldbank, 2021. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS?locations=SV>

## Partnerships

- [1] "Delivering as One" refers to a concept at the core of the United Nations reform process: coordinating different agencies to exploit their competitive advantages. The United Nations agencies have unique sets of capacities, expertise, and partner networks. Through SDG Fund joint programmes, United Nations agencies come together, with the critical support of the United Nations resident coordinator, in service of each country; in this case for emergencies response. <https://www.sdgfund.org/un-joint-efforts>
- [2] The Memorandum of Understanding with the World Bank is through WFP's Office of Evaluation.

## CSP Financial Overview

- [1] As this corresponded to the new activity under the CSP, the initial implementation plan did not account for this activity and was therefore exceeded by 20 percent.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP did not provide in-kind food assistance during the reporting period. The 59 percent increase in the planned vs. actuals figure corresponds to beneficiaries assisted through general food distribution with the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality. CBT was the preferred transfer modality based on beneficiaries' preference combined with markets functionality.

[2] The proportion of youth on the high and upper-middle scales of the youth resilience indicator increased from 19 to 51 percent for women and 46 to 76 percent for men. Youth resilience considers family, social environment and self-esteem. The scale measures resilience as High, Medium High, Medium and Low. Overall, young people demonstrated an improved ability to bounce back from adversity, adapt, and recover to a meaningful and productive life in society after participating in the WFP youth programme.

[3] Activity 2 output indicators have its value set at zero as no direct capacity-strengthening activities were implemented. Only outreach meetings were held with the Directorate General of Civil Protection and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to plan the strengthening of the National School of Civil Protection.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The project was officially approved in late October 2022. Therefore, no direct implementation was possible in 2022 which prevented WFP from providing technical assistance to 850 subsistence smallholder farmers to learn and apply climate resilience practices in their livelihoods.

[2] Biofortik is a food supplement created by technicians and scientists from the Vice-Ministry of Science and Technology and the National Centre for Agricultural and Forestry Technology (CENTA), intending to supply the main iron and zinc deficiencies in children aged 6 to 11 years. The product is manufactured in the form of flour based on maize and sorghum, fortified with vitamins, iron and zinc. It can be consumed as a powder or instantly prepared as a hot or cold drink. Its formulation makes its vitamins and minerals more available for absorption. Biofortik is produced in vanilla, coconut, dulce de leche, toffee and banana flavours for alternate consumption.

[3] Data notes on table indicators for activity 3. No direct assistance was provided to beneficiaries due to funding constraints at the start of the reporting period. Therefore, there is no data available to report.

[4] Data notes on table indicators for activity 9. Initiatives Biofortik and Kitchen-in-a-Box started at a later stage of the reporting period. Therefore, there is no data available to report.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Kobo is a digital platform for data collection, management, and visualization, used globally for research and social good.

[2] In consequence, WFP trained 159 individuals, overreaching the target of 30 government and partner staff receiving technical assistance and training. This result was possible thanks to the Government's commitment and the training of trainer's model that allowed to expand the coverage.

[3] Data notes on table indicators for activity 5. This activity is in the planning phase and will begin its implementation in the first quarter of 2023. Therefore, there is no data available to report.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] WFP also chairs the inter-agency Cash Working Group, which aims to enhance coordination, harmonize interventions and share good practices.

[2] Although the service agreement was signed in December 2022, no service was provided during the reporting period.

[3] Multipurpose cash transfers are unrestricted cash transfers (either periodic or one-off) corresponding to the amount of money required to cover, fully or partially, a household's essential and/or recovery needs. The term refers to cash transfers designed to address multiple needs, with the transfer value calculated accordingly.

[4] Internally displaced person: An internally displaced person (IDP) is a person who has been forced to flee their home for the same reason as a refugee but remains in their country of origin.

[5] Refugee: Refugees are people who have fled war, violence, conflict or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country. Refugees are defined and protected in international law. The 1951 Refugee Convention is a key legal document and defines a refugee as: "someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion."

[6] Data notes on table indicators for activity 7. This activity corresponds to the on-demand service provision of food procurement services. As this service was not requested during the reporting period, there is no data available to report.

[7] WFP's Gender and Age Marker does not apply to this strategic outcome.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] The Global Gender Gap Index is designed to measure gender equality through a score that ranges from 0 to 100. It benchmarks gender parity across four key dimensions or sub-indices — economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. World Economic Forum, 2022. Global Gender Gap Report 2022. [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2022.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2022.pdf)

[2] Data corresponds to the media monitoring of the Organisation of Salvadoran Women for Peace. No official data available.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] A composite index measuring the peacefulness of countries made up of 23 quantitative and qualitative indicators each weighted on a scale of 1-5. The lower the score the more peaceful the country. Global Peace Index. (2022) <https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/#/>

[2] United Nations Development Programme. Infosegura: Análisis sobre la situación de la violencia homicida Enero-marzo 2022. (March 2022) <https://infosegura.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/OnePager-T12022-SLV-ESP.pdf>

[3] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Global Study on Homicide. 2019. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/global-study-on-homicide.html>

[4] According to data from the Ministry of Education of El Salvador, in 2021, 537,518 persons aged 10 years or older are not able to read or write. Of these, 63 percent were women and 58 percent of these people lived in rural areas. Ministry of Economy, General Direction of Statistics and Census. Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples en Ministerio de Educación de El Salvador. (2020) <https://www.mined.gob.sv/estadisticas/2022/7/7.1%20Poblaci%C3%B3n%20alfabeta.pdf>



## Environment

[1] The screening tool classifies activities into risk categories (low, medium, high), which determine what further action is required. Potential risks, whether social or environmental, will be identified at community level.

[2] An Environmental Management System (EMS) is a management tool to identify, manage and reduce an organization's impact on the environment in a systematic and consistent way. WFP's EMS is consistent with the international ISO 14001 standard and focuses on energy management; waste management; water/wastewater management; sustainable procurement; staff awareness and training. WFP Sustainability Infobrief, September 2020.

<https://newgo.wfp.org/documents/environmental-management-system-ems-rbn-infobrief-2020>

[3] Data notes on indicators. Existing field level agreements were extended in time. This extension did not include the screening of environmental and social risks. New field level agreements under the new CSP 2022-2027 will introduce this screening.

# 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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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 undernourishment	%			7.7	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	32,942	28,862	61,804	
								Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	67,602	58,506
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	10	10	10	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	20	5	25	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	1,910	890	2,800	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			3.63	2021	Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			62.5	
								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	2,513	1,487

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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\$	160,785	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	35,691	28,876	81%
	female	40,734	32,963	81%
	total	76,425	61,839	81%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,183	989	84%
	female	1,113	927	83%
	total	2,296	1,916	83%
24-59 months	male	1,775	1,483	84%
	female	1,704	1,421	83%
	total	3,479	2,904	83%
5-11 years	male	4,213	3,708	88%
	female	4,003	3,523	88%
	total	8,216	7,231	88%
12-17 years	male	3,651	3,214	88%
	female	3,615	3,090	85%
	total	7,266	6,304	87%
18-59 years	male	20,519	16,083	78%
	female	24,403	19,305	79%
	total	44,922	35,388	79%
60+ years	male	4,350	3,399	78%
	female	5,896	4,697	80%
	total	10,246	8,096	79%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	76,425	61,839	81%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	2,000	0	0%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	23,925	2,635	11%
Emergency Preparedness	900	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	600	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	49,600	61,704	124%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	48	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	6	0	0%
Iodised Salt	2	0	0%
Maize	96	0	0%
Rice	72	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	17	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	0	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	4,550,400	4,686,720	103%
Value Voucher	826,200	66,797	8%
Commodity Voucher	593,400	0	0%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	216,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	1,625	
			Male	0	875	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,500</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	10,329	0	
			Male	9,051	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>19,380</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	533	53	
			Male	467	47	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>100</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	20,658	32,888	
			Male	18,102	28,816	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>38,760</b>	<b>61,704</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	545	0	
			Male	475	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	2,388	0	
			Male	1,652	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	150	0	
			Male	150	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	300	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	3,198	0	
			Male	2,802	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	213	0	
			Male	187	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female	213	0	
			Male	187	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	241	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,376,600	4,753,517	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	593,400	0	
Activity 02: Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female	225	0	
			Male	675	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0</b>	

### Output Results

**Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery**

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: People in vulnerable conditions affected by multiple shocks meet their specific food and nutrition needs through gender- and nutrition-sensitive programming, supporting early recovery and strengthening social cohesion				
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	2,500	2,500
Food assistance for training				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	48,000	6,000
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	Individual	50	25
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	100	20
General Distribution				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	Individual	16,787	16,500
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
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	2,000	2,100
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	80	118
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	4	4
D: People in vulnerable conditions affected by multiple shocks meet their specific food and nutrition needs through gender- and nutrition-sensitive programming, supporting early recovery and strengthening social cohesion				
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.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	113	113.63
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	2,000	2,000
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	62	62.5
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	20	20

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established	garden	200	200
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	500
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Number	250	250
G: People in vulnerable conditions affected by multiple shocks meet their specific food and nutrition needs through gender- and nutrition-sensitive programming, supporting early recovery and strengthening social cohesion				
Food assistance for asset				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	2,500	2,500
<b>Activity 02: Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels</b>				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: National and subnational institutions and communities benefit from enhanced knowledge, capacity strengthening and coordination relating to the design of anticipatory action strategies for risk reduction and management with a resilient approach				
Emergency preparedness activities				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	1	0
C: National and subnational institutions and communities benefit from enhanced knowledge, capacity strengthening and coordination relating to the design of anticipatory action strategies for risk reduction and management with a resilient approach.				
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	1	0

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: People in vulnerable conditions affected by multiple shocks - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: People in vulnerable conditions affected by multiple shocks - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16	≤15	≤16	6.88			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.1	≤15	≤16	5.25			
	Overall	16.1	≤15	≤16	6.29			



Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.3	>4.3	>5	10.7			WFP
	Male	4.3	>4.3	>5	10.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	4.3	>4.3	>5	10.6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	71.3	>71.3	>72	95.7			WFP
	Male	75.5	>75.5	>76	95.1			programme monitoring
	Overall	73.4	>73.4	>74	95.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	93.6	>93.6	>94	99.6			WFP
	Male	94.6	>94.6	>95	100			programme monitoring
	Overall	94.1	>94.1	>95	99.8			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.9	≤30.9	≤30	7.9			WFP
	Male	34.2	≤34.2	≤34	10.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	32.5	≤32.5	≤32	8.8			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
	Male	0.5	=0	=0	0			programme monitoring
	Overall	0.3	=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	3.2	≤3.2	≤3	0			WFP
	Male	2.2	≤2.2	≤2	0			programme monitoring
	Overall	2.7	≤2.7	≤2	0			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.9	>64.9	>65	81.4			WFP
	Male	61.4	>61.4	>62	79			programme monitoring
	Overall	63.2	>63.2	>64	80.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.4	>6.4	>7	0.4			WFP
	Male	4.9	>4.9	>5	0			programme monitoring
	Overall	5.6	>5.6	>6	0.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.5	>25.5	>26	4.3			WFP
	Male	22.3	>22.3	>23	4.9			programme monitoring
	Overall	23.9	>23.9	>24	4.5			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: People in vulnerable conditions affected by multiple shocks - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥70	≥66	97			WFP
	Male	0	≥70	≥66	97			programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥66	97			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	383	0
			Male	467	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	1,000	0
			Male	1,000	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	1,279	0
			Male	1,121	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>0</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	216,000	0
Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	75	21
			Male	50	14
			<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>35</b>

Output Results				
Activity 03: Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Communities and producers benefit from enhanced capacity to produce nutritious foods in a sustainable and climate-smart manner, diversifying livelihoods and incomes, strengthening social cohesion and fostering the inclusion of women, young people and people with disabilities in productive activities				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	Individual	1,000	0
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	Individual	1,500	0
D: Communities and producers benefit from enhanced capacity to produce nutritious foods in a sustainable and climate-smart manner, diversifying livelihoods and incomes, strengthening social cohesion and fostering the inclusion of women, young people and people with disabilities in productive activities				
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.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	113.63	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	62.5	0
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	180	0
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	20	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established	garden	700	0
Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Food systems actors, with emphasis on young people, women, people with disabilities, returnees and associative groups in rural, urban and peri-urban areas, benefit from capacity strengthening and training to improve their employment and income opportunities and their competitiveness in an inclusive, scalable and efficient associative mode				
Food assistance for training				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	42,000	42,000
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	35	219
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	2	2
A: National institutions, producers and associative groups benefit from capacity and knowledge strengthening that enhance their ability to protect their assets and improve food quality, safety, logistics processes, storage and food processing for food security and nutrition				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	2	2

C: Food systems actors, with emphasis on young people, women, people with disabilities, returnees and associative groups in rural, urban and peri-urban areas, benefit from capacity strengthening and training to improve their employment and income opportunities and their competitiveness in an inclusive, scalable and efficient associative mode

Food assistance for training				
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	19	19
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	36	55
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	2	2

C: National institutions, producers and associative groups benefit from capacity and knowledge strengthening that enhance their ability to protect their assets and improve food quality, safety, logistics processes, storage and food processing for food security and nutrition

Smallholder agricultural market support 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	1	36
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	2	2

F: Food systems actors, with emphasis on young people, women, people with disabilities, returnees and associative groups in rural, urban and peri-urban areas, benefit from capacity strengthening and training to improve their employment and income opportunities and their competitiveness in an inclusive, scalable and efficient associative mode

Food assistance for training				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	22	22

F: National institutions, producers and associative groups benefit from capacity and knowledge strengthening that enhance their ability to protect their assets and improve food quality, safety, logistics processes, storage and food processing for food security and nutrition

Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	0	153
F.2: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	F.2.4: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	MT	0	119.93

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: Communities and producers who improve their resilience CAR_FFA - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥50	=0	0			Secondary data

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	=0	0		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: Communities and producers who improve their resilience - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0			Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0			Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0			Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: People improve their production, management and marketing capacities - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Value voucher transfer for services - <b>Subactivity:</b> Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions								
USD value of funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (new)	Overall	0	≥10,000	=0	0			Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Producer diversifying livelihoods and incomes - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥0	=0	0			Secondary data
	Male	0	≥0	=0	0			Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥0	=0	0			Secondary data
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	=0	0			Secondary data
	Male	0	≤0	=0	0			Secondary data
	Overall	0	≤0	=0	0			Secondary data
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	=0	0			Secondary data
	Male	0	≤0	=0	0			Secondary data
	Overall	0	≤0	=0	0			Secondary data
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	=0	0			Secondary data
	Male	0	≤0	=0	0			Secondary data
	Overall	0	≤0	=0	0			Secondary data
<b>Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Producer diversifying livelihoods and incomes - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥10	=0	76.77			Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	≥1,000,000	=0	131,112.25			Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	≥5,000	=0	119.93			Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: National institutions benefit from improvements in their coverage and quality and integrated and sustainable strategies are more inclusive, equitable and sensitive to food security and nutrition before, during and after a shock or crisis					
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	30	159	
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\$	200,000	160,785.66	
C: National institutions implementing assistance programmes reach and serve the populations in the most vulnerable conditions, benefitting from the use of registration and monitoring tools for service delivery, evidence-generation and accountability.					
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*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	4	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	3	3	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	4	4	
I: National institutions benefit from improvements in their coverage and quality and integrated and sustainable strategies are more inclusive, equitable and sensitive to food security and nutrition before, during and after a shock or crisis					
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	2	2	

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Social protection - <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	=0	0		Secondary data
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	≥1	=0	0		Secondary data
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥1	=0	0		Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance</b>							<b>- Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>								
<b>Activity 06: Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations</b>								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: National institutions and humanitarian community partners benefit from WFP's CBT platform and are better able to reach and serve populations in conditions of vulnerability or crisis.								
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	0	2	
<b>Activity 08: Provide logistics and non-food item procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations for the delivery of social protection</b>								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: National institutions and humanitarian community partners benefit from WFP services, supply chain support and technical assistance and are better able to reach populations in conditions of vulnerability or crisis, increasing the quality of social protection and assistance programmes								
CBT platform								
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.105: Number of services provided			service	1	1	

<b>Outcome Results</b>								
<b>Activity 06: Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> On-demand services - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	=100	≥90	100			WFP survey

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> People in vulnerable conditions affected by multiple shocks - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	19.5	≥30	≥20	27.3			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 jointly made by women and men	Overall	22	≥50	≥23	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	12.1	≥25	≥13	7.3			-
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	65.9	≥25	≤66	54.8			-
<b>Target Group:</b> People un vulnerable conditions affected by multiple shocks - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	9.1		≥10	3.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81		≥82	81.7			-
	Overall	9.9		≥10	15			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 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: People in vulnerable conditions affected by multiple shocks - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	95.4	=100	≥96	98.9			-
	Male	97	=100	≥98	98.8			-
	Overall	96	=100	≥97	98.9			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> People in vulnerable conditions affected by multiple shocks - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	94.5	=100	≥95	98.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.8	=100	≥96	99.4			-
	Overall	94.8	=100	≥95	98.6			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	93.5	=100	≥94	98.6			-
	Male	95.2	=100	≥96	98.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93.8	=100	≥94	98.4			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 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: People in vulnerable condition affected by multiple shocks - <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	76	≥90	≥76	75			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.4	≥90	≥77	74.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76.8	≥90	≥77	74.9			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: People in vulnerable conditions affected by multiple shocks - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	≥80	100			WFP programme monitoring

## Environment indicators

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

#### Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: People in vulnerable conditions affected by multiple shocks - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥25	0			WFP programme monitoring

#### Activity 03: Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 2022: Resilience - <b>Location:</b> El Salvador - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥25	50			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Walter Hernández

In the municipality of Soyapango, Michelle and her children received WFP's food assistance while sheltered because of Tropical Storm Julia

**World Food Programme**

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# 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 2022 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion
SO 2	The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation
SO 3	National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.
SO 4	Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.
CAR1	Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.
CPA1	Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations
CPA2	Provide food procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations
CPA3	Provide logistics and non-food item procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations for the delivery of social protection
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability
EPA1	Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels
SMP1	Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.
URT1	Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery



# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion	Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels	373,773	324,765	203,114	87,983
		Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery	8,449,849	8,459,892	8,302,750	6,343,136
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>8,823,622</b>	<b>8,784,658</b>	<b>8,505,865</b>	<b>6,431,119</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation	Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.	398,849	433,674	850,867	459,290
		Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.	892,656	937,502	672,406	102,147
		Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.	36,434	0	1,832,822	60
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	13,005	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,327,939</b>	<b>1,371,176</b>	<b>3,369,100</b>	<b>561,497</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.	Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability	833,241	1,304,640	768,629	227,977
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>833,241</b>	<b>1,304,640</b>	<b>768,629</b>	<b>227,977</b>

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance	Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	512,867	0	101,478	100,015
		Provide food procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	571,721	113,036	0	0
		Provide logistics and non-food item procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations for the delivery of social protection	77,758	0	0	0
<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>1,162,345</b>	<b>113,036</b>	<b>101,478</b>	<b>100,015</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,299,659	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,299,659</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>12,147,147</b>	<b>11,573,509</b>	<b>14,044,731</b>	<b>7,320,609</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>867,282</b>	<b>1,086,975</b>	<b>1,375,953</b>	<b>543,158</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>13,014,429</b>	<b>12,660,484</b>	<b>15,420,684</b>	<b>7,863,767</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			800,708	814,894	811,252	811,252
			13,815,136	13,475,378	16,231,935	8,675,019



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

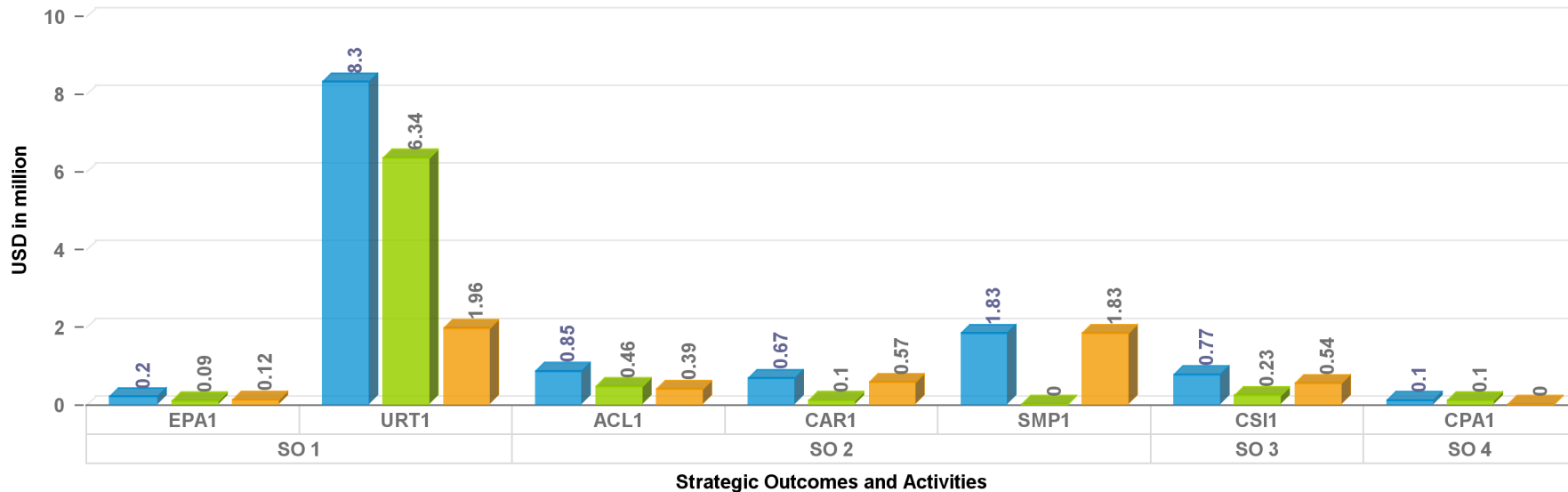
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## EI Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion
SO 2	The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation
SO 3	National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.
SO 4	Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.
CAR1	Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.
CPA1	Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations
CSI1	Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability
EPA1	Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels
SMP1	Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.
URT1	Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery

# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion	Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery	8,449,849	8,302,750	0	8,302,750	6,343,136	1,959,614
		Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels	373,773	203,114	0	203,114	87,983	115,131
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>8,823,622</b>	<b>8,505,865</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,505,865</b>	<b>6,431,119</b>	<b>2,074,745</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation	Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.	892,656	672,406	0	672,406	102,147	570,259
		Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.	36,434	1,832,822	0	1,832,822	60	1,832,762
		Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.	398,849	850,867	0	850,867	459,290	391,577
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	13,005	0	13,005	0	13,005

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,327,939</b>	<b>3,369,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,369,100</b>	<b>561,497</b>	<b>2,807,603</b>
5	National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.	Provide technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems, enhancing inclusivity to meet the differentiated food and nutrition security needs of people and communities in conditions of vulnerability	833,241	768,629	0	768,629	227,977	540,651
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>833,241</b>	<b>768,629</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>768,629</b>	<b>227,977</b>	<b>540,651</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance	Provide cash-based transfer platform services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	512,867	101,478	0	101,478	100,015	1,464
		Provide food procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	571,721	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide logistics and non-food item procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations for the delivery of social protection	77,758	0	0	0	0	0

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# Annual Country Report

## El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<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>			1,162,345	101,478	0	101,478	100,015	1,464
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,299,659	0	1,299,659	0	1,299,659
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			0	1,299,659	0	1,299,659	0	1,299,659
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			12,147,147	14,044,731	0	14,044,731	7,320,609	6,724,122
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			867,282	1,375,953	0	1,375,953	543,158	832,795
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			13,014,429	15,420,684	0	15,420,684	7,863,767	7,556,917
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			800,708	811,252		811,252	811,252	0
<b>Grand Total</b>			13,815,136	16,231,935	0	16,231,935	8,675,019	7,556,917

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