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El Salvador

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2027

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Overview

The World Food Programme (WFP) has been a steadfast partner in El Salvador since 1971, collaborating with the Government to enhance food security, nutrition, and resilience against climate shocks. Despite significant progress over the decades, some populations in El Salvador continue to face challenges such as limited access to food and nutrition, scarce job opportunities, and low incomes. Situated in the Dry Corridor, El Salvador is particularly vulnerable to climate variability impacts, including droughts and tropical storms, jeopardising crop yields and food sustainability. WFP's efforts in El Salvador aim to address these challenges by promoting women's and youth's economic empowerment, strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities, supporting the School Feeding and Health Programme, and enhancing food systems through improved food production, local consumption, and access to markets. WFP adheres to core humanitarian principles, significantly enhancing the effectiveness of development operations, emergency response activities and national working groups. These principles ensure that life-saving assistance reaches those in the most vulnerable conditions. WFP's work encompasses emergency response, resilience building, and support of sustainable food systems. By addressing the root causes of food insecurity and promoting self-reliance, WFP ensures that its interventions are sustainable and yield long-term results. El Salvador has faced ongoing challenges in reducing food insecurity and malnutrition over the last decade. The rate of stunting (low height for age) in children under five decreased from 19 percent to 14 percent between 2008 and 2014, and acute malnutrition levels remain low at 2 percent [1]. However, as of 2024, approximately 14 percent of children aged 6 to 59 months still suffer from stunting. Additionally, 10 percent of children aged 24 to 59 months exhibit small size for their age, and 5 percent have low weight for their age [2]. The country continues to face significant food insecurity, with 732,000 people, or 12 percent of the population, affected [3]. The primary drivers of hunger and malnutrition in El Salvador include limited access to nutritious food, scarcely diversified diets, and a lack of nutritional awareness. Through cash-based transfers, WFP assisted food-insecure populations affected by climate effects and complemented this support with early recovery initiatives. These efforts helped communities restore their livelihoods and build resilience to climate variability with a nutrition-sensitive approach. WFP worked closely with the Government and other partners to implement climate adaptation activities for smallholder farmers. In 2024, WFP reached around 730,000 direct beneficiaries (49 percent women). WFP delivered an integrated response to assist populations in vulnerable conditions, including persons with disabilities, by addressing immediate humanitarian needs with nutrition and activities addressing the different needs of vulnerable groups and contributing to early recovery. WFP prioritized beneficiaries based on comprehensive criteria to ensure thorough support for those most in need. These criteria included households with moderate and severe food insecurity, single-headed households, families with children under five years old, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, elderly, persons with disabilities, and families without a fixed monthly income.

WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) 2022-2027 covers four strategic outcomes: emergency preparedness and response, resilience building and adaptation to climate variability, strengthening social protection programmes, and service provision, to address the key drivers of food security and nutrition in El Salvador. These efforts contribute to achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by improving food practices and decisions that lead to better eating habits. It supports the Government and partners in achieving strategic outcomes, ensuring that people at risk and crisis-affected communities, especially vulnerable women and youth from urban settlements with lack of job opportunities, meet their food and nutrition needs while enhancing their well-being and social cohesion. In 2024, WFP delivered cash transfers to crisis-affected populations in conditions of vulnerability, covering 63 percent of the rural basic food basket value. Additionally, WFP promoted financial inclusion and economic empowerment of rural women through initiatives like Innova Bakery and Gastro-Lab. It also implemented climate-smart, resilient agricultural practices and technologies such as drip irrigation and solar energy to strengthen local food systems. WFP closely collaborated with various government ministries and entities, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Local Development, the Ministry of Health, the Directorate General of Civil Protection (DGPC for its Spanish acronym), the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Tourism, and El Salvador's Development Cooperation Agency. WFP complemented the Civil Protection's capacity to manage and coordinate emergencies through its logistical expertise, technological capabilities and food assistance. This collaboration was crucial to ensure that populations most affected by disasters received the necessary assistance to cover their immediate food needs. As part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), WFP provided humanitarian food assistance during the June emergency. The HCT and the Government optimized and coordinated efforts to reach more people than planned and a broader territory, ensuring no duplication of assistance from United Nations agencies. As leaders of the food security cluster, WFP and FAO identified people in need of humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of the emergency through household surveys nationwide.

WFP has become a strategic partner of the Government along with government institutions, country donors and the private sector to implement emergency preparedness and response, the School Feeding and Health Programme, youth empowerment, capacity strengthening and adaptation to climate-variability for smallholder farmers in conditions of

vulnerability. By aligning its efforts with the Government's priorities and working with various stakeholders, WFP El Salvador effectively supports the overall government priorities and contributes to the country's development and resilience.

729,746

Total beneficiaries in 2024



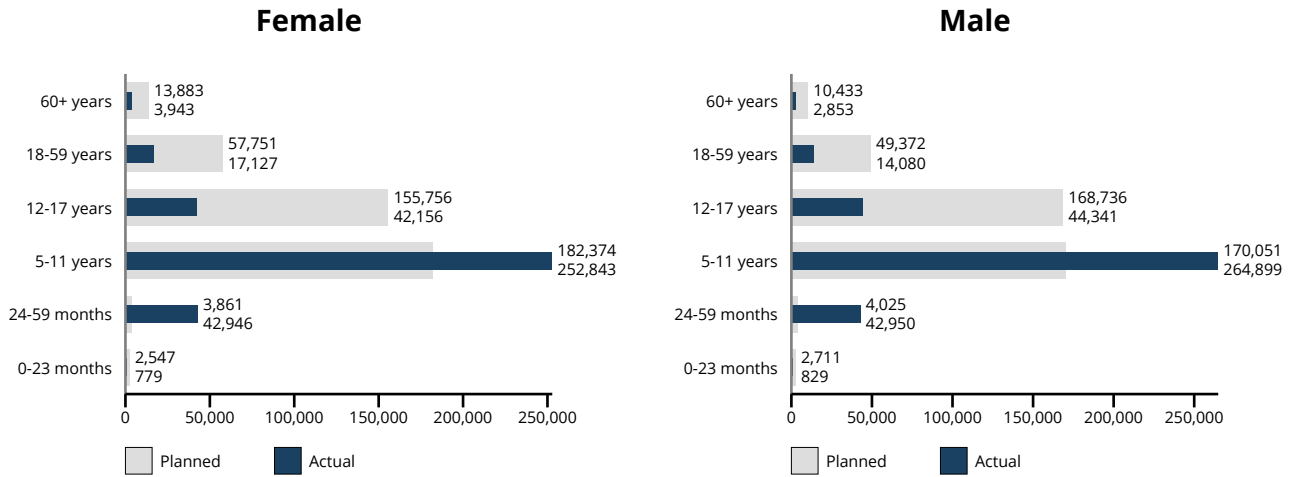
49% female



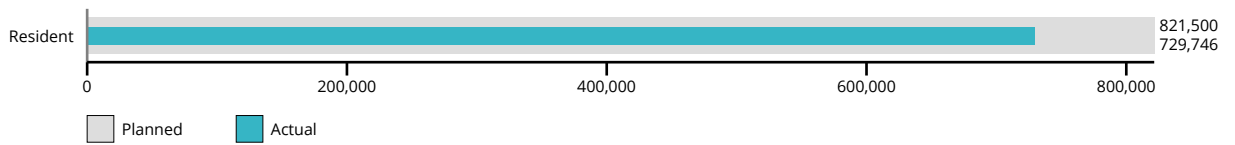
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 547 (53% Female, 47% Male)

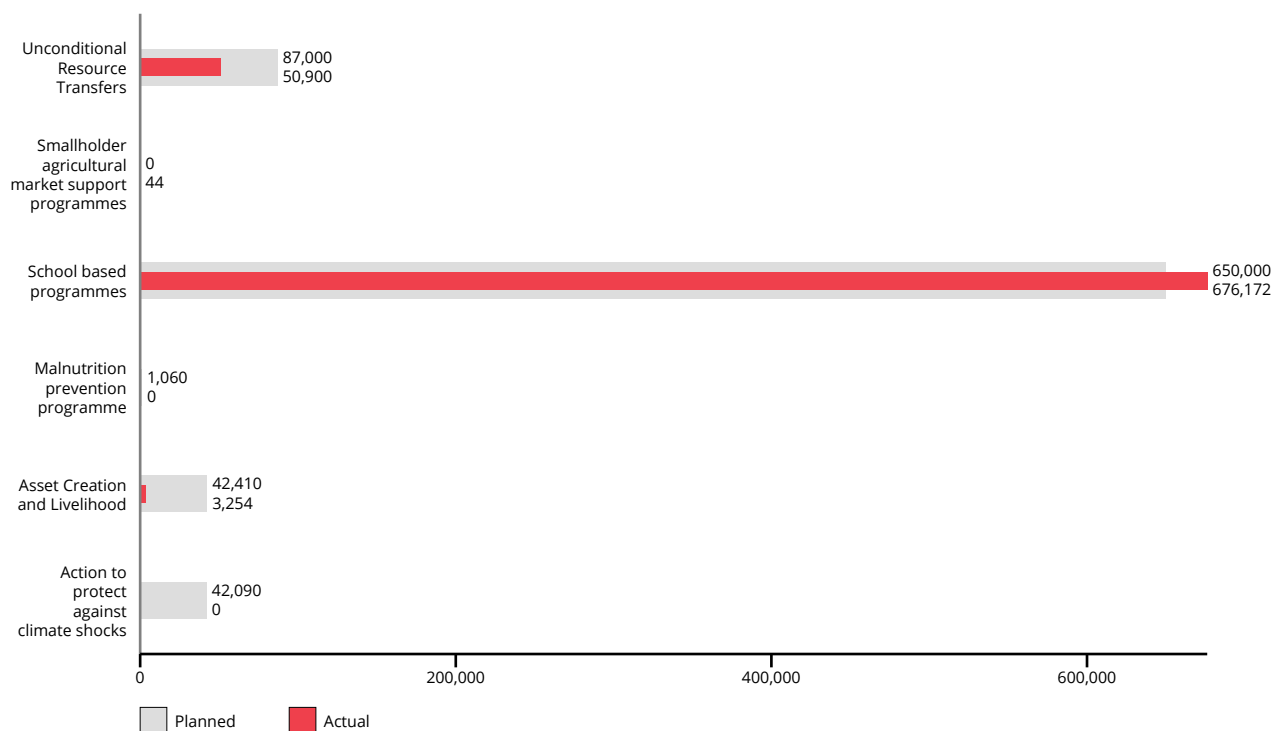
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



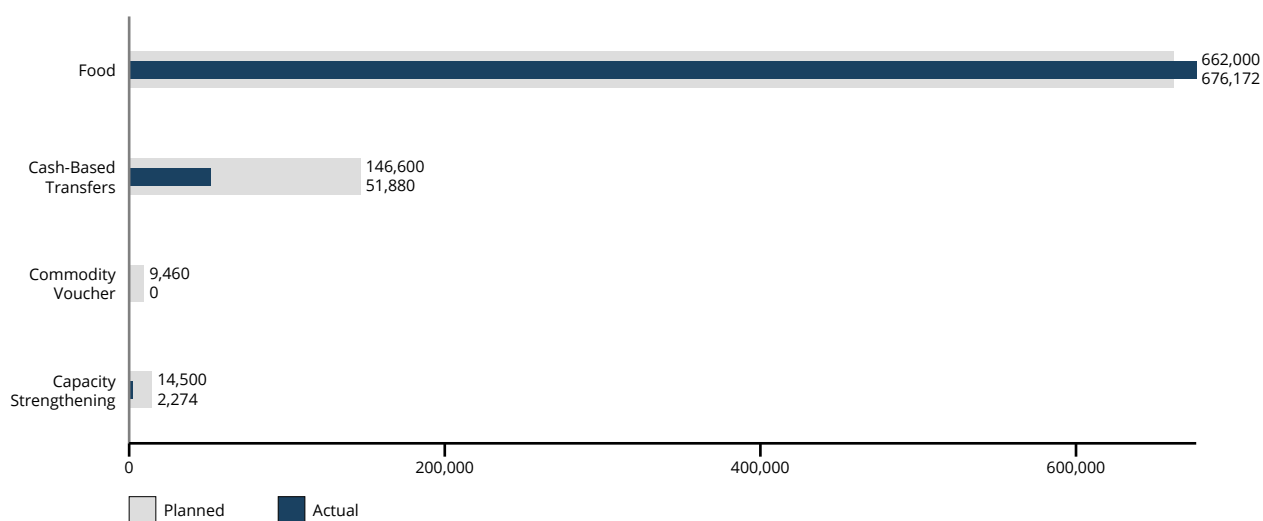
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



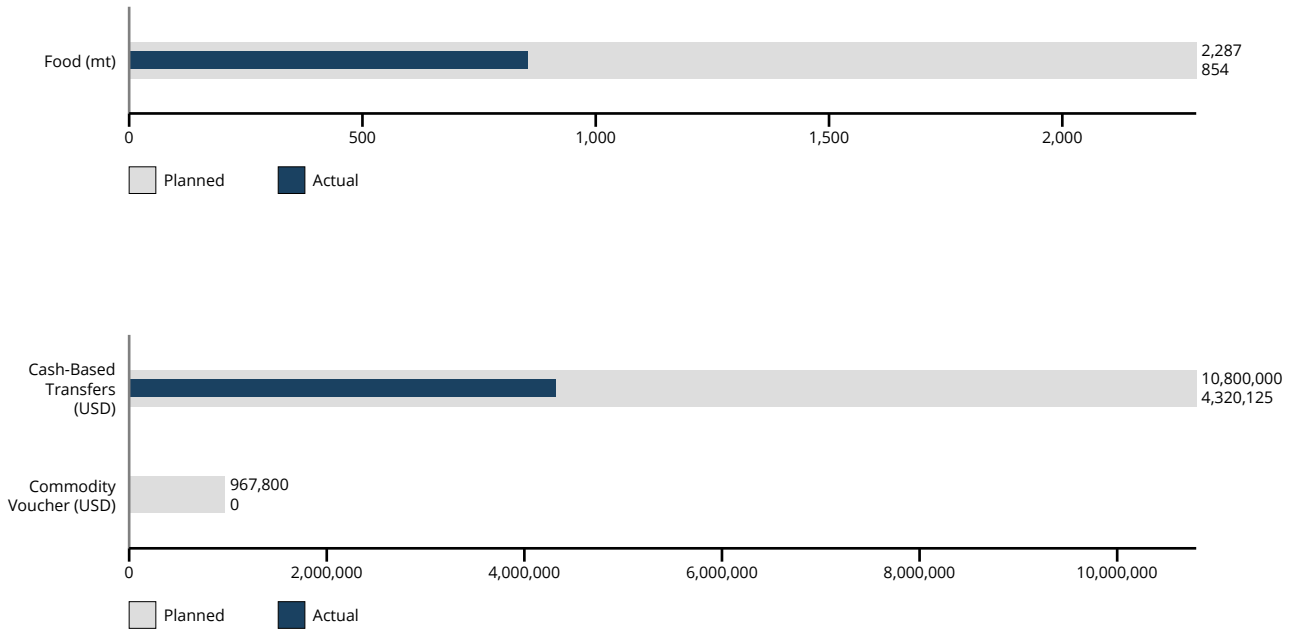
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



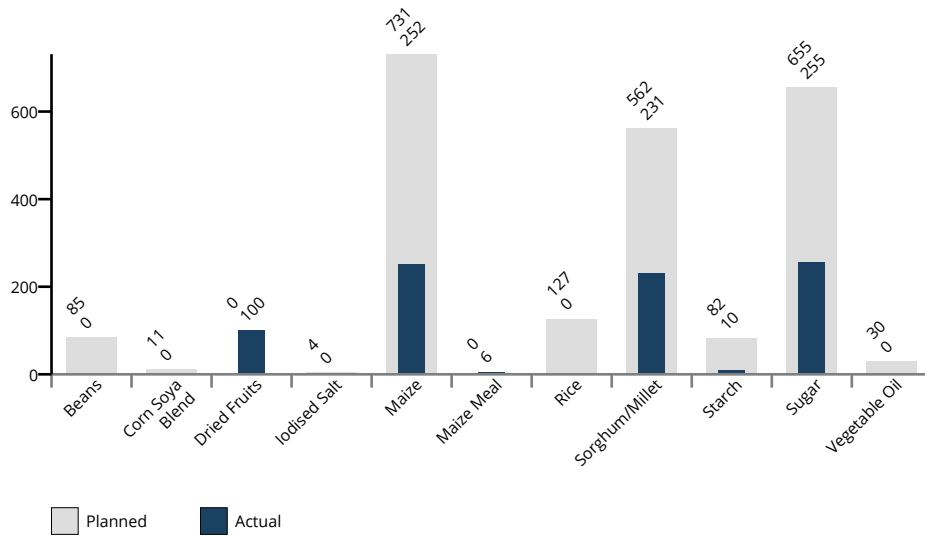
Beneficiaries by Modality



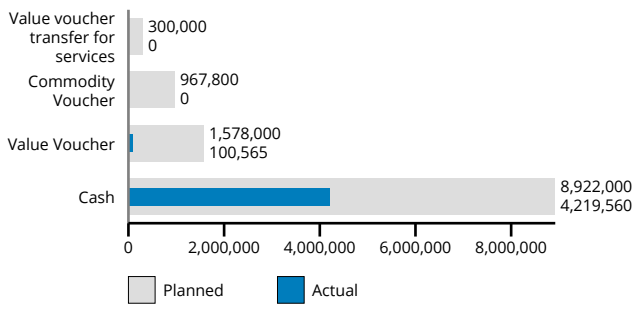
Total Transfers by Modality



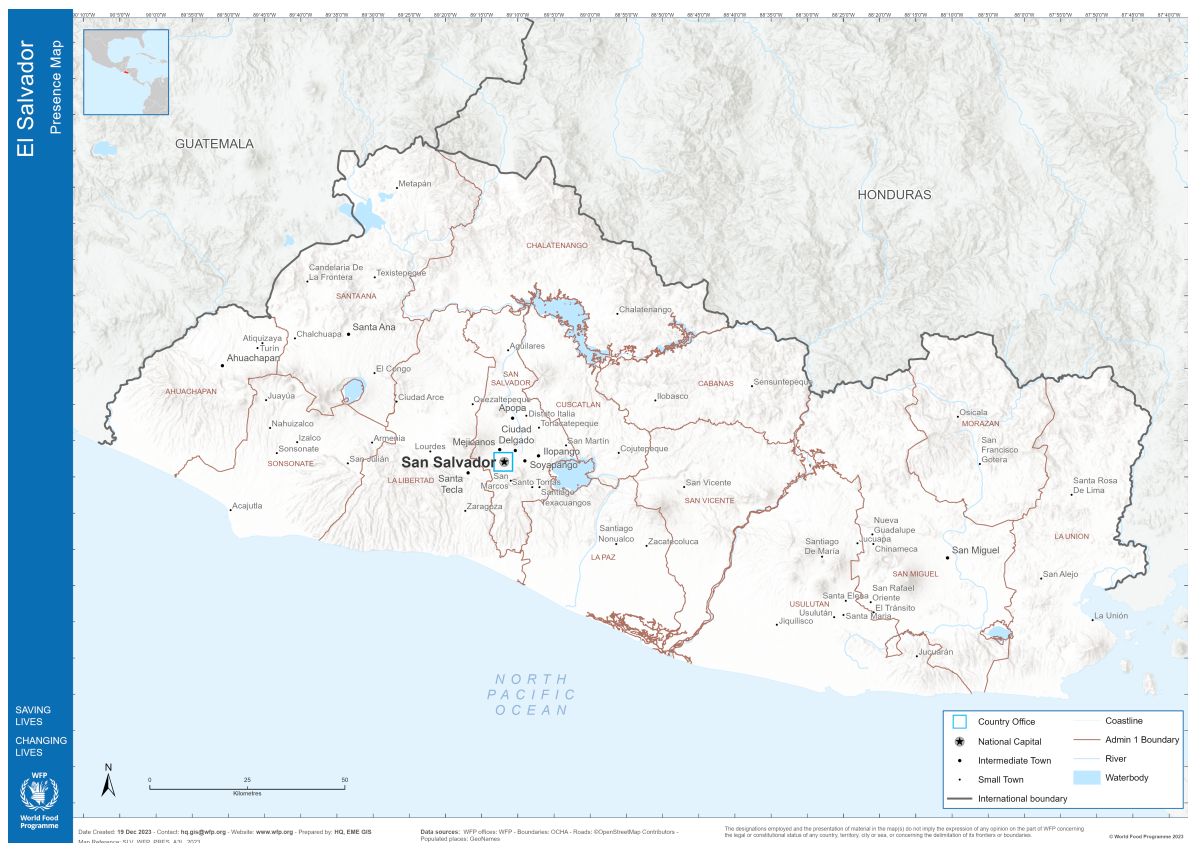
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



El Salvador, with a population of 6.1 million, experienced a 3.5 percent economic growth in 2023, alongside an inflation rate of 4 percent [1]. Salvadoran families faced significant challenges due to the sustained increase in food prices and the cost of the basic food basket. Between June 2019 and June 2024, the price of the basic food basket rose by 29 percent, from USD 202 to USD 262, forcing families to allocate most of their income to cover basic needs [2]. Factors exacerbating this situation included rising prices of essential foods such as beans, rice, and vegetables, as well as the increasing cost of propane gas, which is a crucial input for cooking. In 2024, inflation was moderate at 0.9 percent, indicating price stabilization [2]. These conditions affected lower-income families, especially in rural areas, where the basic food basket was more limited and access to resources was more restricted. The Government undertook initiatives to enhance its food system by tackling issues such as limited domestic agricultural production and implemented strategies to stabilize food prices. In 2024, the Government removed import tariffs on 36 essential products and maintained tax-free status for 84 basic food basket items. The Government organized 55 agro-markets and a supply centre [3] with reduced costs on essential products to deter market speculation and to stabilize the basic food basket. These actions had a positive impact on improving access to essential foodstuffs.

Climatic shocks exacerbated food insecurity, particularly in rural areas and among the most vulnerable households. The country relies on imports for 80 percent of its vegetable supply; agricultural production contributes only 5 percent to its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). According to WFP's National Food and Nutrition Security Survey (ENSAN for its Spanish acronym), on November 2023, 12 percent of the population faced moderate or severe food insecurity, which reflected the use of coping strategies such as resorting to less preferred foods (42 percent of the population) and reducing food portions among adults (22 percent of the population) [4]. Remittances accounted for 25 percent of the country's GDP [5], helping to reduce the economic impact of the adverse conditions that many households endure. However, this was insufficient to reverse food inflation's effects on the poorest sectors. Additionally, adverse weather conditions in 2024 continued to affect food production.

WFP identified the departments of Cuscatlán, La Libertad, La Unión, San Miguel, San Vicente, Sonsonate, Morazán, Ahuachapán and Usulután as the regions most affected by adverse climate and structural poverty. These areas rely heavily on subsistence agriculture, often insufficient to meet dietary needs, leading to unbalanced diets due to limited access to diverse and nutritious food options. In the Dry Corridor, El Niño and La Niña have exacerbated agricultural losses, increasing families' vulnerability to malnutrition and other related shocks. In 2024, 7 percent of farmers failed to plant in the first season due to erratic rainfall and high fertilizer costs, reducing agricultural yields by more than 50

percent in some rural regions [4].

Amid these challenges, WFP implemented strategies to mitigate the impacts of food insecurity. In 2024, WFP spent 65 percent of its resources on immediate needs, including providing cash transfers of USD 120 per month for three months to crisis-affected households in vulnerable conditions, covering 63 percent of the cost of the basic rural food basket. WFP invested 35 percent of its funding in strengthening local food systems through climate-resilient agricultural practices, market access and technologies such as drip irrigation and solar energy. These actions, aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 13 (Climate Action), yielded positive results. Despite these interventions, structural challenges remained. In El Salvador, 23 percent of the youth population is neither studying nor working [6]. This phenomenon disproportionately affects women (37 percent of this group), reflecting inequalities in access to educational and employment opportunities. The main reasons included care responsibilities, educational barriers and limited labour supply, highlighting the need for policies that empower women and strengthen their access to economic resources. WFP promotes equal opportunities in all its interventions and ensures its programmes equitably benefit everyone. Additionally, women held half of micro and small enterprises, highlighting the role of entrepreneurship in promoting women's autonomy and reducing poverty [7].

WFP and its partners intensified their efforts to address these challenges by promoting entrepreneurship and financial inclusion. For instance, Innova Bakery fostered women entrepreneurs; Gastro-Lab enhanced the employability of young women; and intersectional crisis response initiatives increased financial inclusion and economic empowerment of rural women. These actions aligned with SDGs 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 17 (Partnerships to Achieve the Goals), 15 (Life on Land) and 13 (Climate Action), ensuring a holistic approach to reducing food insecurity, building resilience, and empowering communities in conditions of vulnerability.

WFP designed an exit strategy that focuses on addressing intersectional, nutrition, and protection needs of people in vulnerable conditions, offering services to humanitarian and development partners. This strategy included a gradual transfer of responsibilities, based on regular monitoring exercises, to empower the Government as a leader and owner of new kitchens in schools through official transfer letters, enhanced equipment at the Biofortik [8] plant backed up by Multilateral Agreements with work plans reflecting clear sustainability measures, and supported new crisis rooms for early warning systems transferred to the Government through donation letters and continuous technical assistance. At the same time, this optimized resources and strengthened the leadership of national institutions, communities and individuals. WFP provided technical assistance to create an equitable and sustainable environment for social change. In addition, WFP contributed directly to national plans and programmes, especially the School Feeding and Health Programme, by coordinating with the Government to strengthen its capacity. WFP sought opportunities to link farmers and their communities with relevant institutions, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and will continue to provide services and technical assistance.

Risk management

In 2024, WFP navigated numerous strategic and operational risks, primarily stemming from the country's vulnerability to natural hazards such as tropical storms, earthquakes, and droughts. To mitigate these risks, WFP collaborated closely with the National Civil Protection System, the Early Warning and Anticipatory Action Technical Team, and the Humanitarian Country Team. These partnerships ensured WFP's capacity to deliver timely and well-coordinated emergency responses.

One significant operational risk identified was the potential scarcity of goods and inputs needed to support people affected by weather-related disasters, which could disrupt supply chains and impact suppliers. To address this challenge, WFP broadened its supplier base and strategically prioritized areas based on supplier capacity, ensuring a high level of preparedness for effective response efforts.

WFP also addressed protection risks associated with beneficiary data management. To safeguard sensitive information, WFP strengthened internal control mechanisms, particularly in securely sharing confidential data with financial service providers. The organization leveraged its corporate data analysis platform, SCOPE, to minimize the risks of fraud and corruption. Additionally, WFP adhered to the principles of segregation of duties, enhancing accountability and oversight throughout its operations.

Likewise, insufficient funding remained a significant risk, driven by a reorientation of financing towards populations affected by global conflicts and an increase in the number and scale of humanitarian emergencies. This situation was further exacerbated by high food, fuel, and fertilizer prices.

In addition, WFP El Salvador had an audit exercise in the last trench of 2024, which initiated a Fraud Risk Assessment exercise. This improved the country office's risk analysis and mitigation measures against fraud and operational risks, making the office's operations less vulnerable.

Lessons learned

Based on the lessons learned from previous activities, WFP adopted a triple nexus approach to implement holistic food security interventions. This included community-centred targeting, intersectional needs monitoring, strengthening the food system approach, and humanitarian and development nexus integration. These actions maximized efficiency with fewer resources through innovative ideas and new partnerships. Through projects like INNOVA, Gastro-Lab and Kitchen-in-a-Box and by investing in entrepreneurship, youth, and children, WFP achieved sustainable results [9]. In 2024, an oversight identified by WFP underscored the necessity to enhance our partner selection process. This improvement is essential for more effectively addressing intervention times, catering to the population's specific needs, and bolstering local humanitarian actors. In the last quarter of the year, WFP updated the entire partner management mechanism, aligned with corporate policies, and made the selection process more transparent.

Additionally, WFP expanded its roster of cooperating partners. Going forward, this will allow WFP to have a better reaction capacity in emergencies, covering a broader range of topics and various fields of expertise.

Driving innovation and growth!

Sorghum grain: opening doors for bakers and small producers



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Morena, an Innova participant, proudly sells her sorghum products in her community, providing her customers with gluten-free products

"Like a true Salvadoran, I am always looking for new sources of income. I began my bakery with just a small table at the entrance of my house, and gradually expanded it," shared Morena, a 53-year-old mother of three from San Salvador.

Morena Cervellón is one of the 100 Innova beneficiaries [1] whose lives have changed thanks to the programme. After her husband's passing, Morena found herself in a critical moment and decided to pursue the business vision she shared with him. Enrolling in Innova marked a turning point in her entrepreneurship and a step forward to achieving that vision.

WFP El Salvador implements Innova, an initiative that promotes using maize and sorghum as nutritious alternatives to traditional bakery products. By collaborating with producers, WFP supports them in selling their sorghum products to bakeries, making these nutritious items available to the Salvadoran population. Sorghum is naturally gluten-free, rich in fibre, nutrients, vitamins, and minerals, and resistant to droughts.

"We started the programme with some knowledge, but we left with an open mind to new products, different flours like sorghum, and innovative ways of selling. Our business evolves as we discover new products and recipes. Nowadays, most people seek healthier, gluten-free bread, and we are constantly adapting to meet our customers' preferences," reflected Morena. With the knowledge acquired during the programme, she expanded her product portfolio by introducing nutritious and delicious sorghum-based gluten-free bakery products at affordable prices.

Morena participated in theoretical and practical training in bakery techniques and business management in the bakery industry, cooking, professional barista services, nutrition and food safety. She created a business plan and received equipment to increase her production. During classes, she met a group of other participants and entrepreneurs eager to innovate by including sorghum in their products through a "By Salvadorans, for Salvadorans" approach. "We are a

very close-knit group, sharing knowledge and experiences," Morena added. Entrepreneurs like Morena and her group are essential for El Salvador's economy. A few of Innova's entrepreneurs who shared the same business joined their efforts and created associative businesses. According to the State of Small and Medium Enterprises, in 2024 small and medium-sized enterprises generated approximately 70 percent of formal employment, playing a crucial role in job creation and diversification of the national economy [2].

Since Innova adopts a food systems approach, it integrates all actors in the value chain—from food production to processing, distribution, and consumption. Smallholder farmers have learned to cultivate sorghum using climate-friendly techniques and understand the crop's nutritional benefits. They are connected with local bakery micro-entrepreneurs to position their crops within the institutional market, including Biofortik's production, a fortified drink served in the School Feeding and Health Programme.

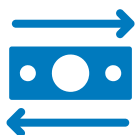
The agricultural sector is key to the country's economy and food security. According to the Household and Multipurpose Survey (2023), 30 percent of the economically active population works in agriculture-related activities [3]. However, according to the Global Climate Risk Index, El Salvador ranks 28th among the countries most affected by climate disasters [4], reflecting the erratic weather conditions, such as droughts or floods, which affect agricultural production. In this context, initiatives such as Innova promote sustainable agricultural practices, such as the production of sorghum, a drought-resistant grain, which is crucial to increasing communities' resilience and strengthening food security.

Hadid Sánchez, a smallholder farmer and participant in the programme, remembers drinking *ato* [5] as a little girl, a sweet breakfast beverage that her mother made with sorghum. Now, as an adult, she understands that the sorghum she grows in eastern El Salvador is much more versatile. "After attending a WFP cooking and nutrition workshop, we learned how to make sorghum pizza and sorghum biscuits, and the children love them," says Sánchez.

Through Innova, WFP El Salvador and individual donors are offering Salvadorans sustainable and scalable solutions that contribute to strengthening the country's nutrition and resilience.

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



50,000 food-insecure people reached through **cash-based transfers** to cover their immediate food needs



3,500 people in shelters (**52 percent women**), including **350 Indigenous individuals**, received emergency assistance



400 families benefited from **40 community gardens**, **15 water harvesting systems** and **20 irrigation systems**



3 Civil Protection **crisis centres** equipped to monitor and respond to emergencies

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supported the Government's and partners' efforts to address the immediate food and nutrition needs of populations in conditions of vulnerability and food-insecure populations affected by crisis, focusing on women and at-risk youth. Additionally, WFP closely collaborated with national and international emergency responders and anticipatory action stakeholders to provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance and facilitate relief and early recovery (activity 1). WFP also strengthened emergency preparedness and response capabilities at both community and institutional levels (activity 2), consolidating early warning systems and national food security and nutrition monitoring.

Activity 1: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery.

Under activity 1, WFP provided assistance to 50,900 beneficiaries, including 3,500 people affected by the June torrential rains emergency and 47,000 crisis-affected individuals. Among them, 400 households (1,600 people) in early recovery received cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance.

El Salvador experienced torrential rains in June, causing significant damage [1] in various regions. WFP activated its emergency protocol, co-led the Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) food security cluster, visited shelters to assess the population's needs, and supported and accompanied the Government's assistance during the emergency.

Simultaneously, WFP conducted an Emergency Food Security Assessment, revealing that 176,000 individuals were affected by rains and that the coastal area in the eastern part of the country, where WFP focused its interventions, experienced the most significant impact. WFP used drone photography to assess community damage (its type and extension), determine necessary actions, and prioritize assistance based on impact and crop losses.

During the emergency, WFP assisted 3,500 individuals (875 families, 52 percent women), including 1,600 children and 140 persons with disabilities, with unconditional value vouchers of USD 120 accompanied by nutritional recommendations and information on good dietary practices so that families could purchase nutritious food. In the two months following the value vouchers delivery, WFP provided these beneficiaries with an additional USD 240 cash-based transfer (CBT) (USD 120 monthly) assistance to cover their needs while they recovered part of their livelihoods [2].

WFP's early recovery component supports populations affected by crises and emergencies, helping them transition toward stability. Early recovery and resilience-building programmes developed by WFP in previous years have demonstrated that long-term interventions can significantly enhance people's lives and strengthen community efforts. These interventions have led to substantial changes in collective organization, achieving benefits on a larger scale and

reaching more beneficiaries. As a result of these successes, WFP obtained a multi-year fund for 2024 and 2025 [3], enabling sustained early recovery initiatives and reinforcing its "Changing Lives" commitment. This funding supported the design of interventions that transition families from early recovery to resilience-building phases, emphasizing sustainability, activity monitoring, and capacity strengthening. The initiative also allowed smallholder farmers to consolidate new agricultural knowledge and develop additional livelihoods.

In 2024, through this activity, WFP reached 11,750 families (47,000 individuals, 53 percent women) affected by the climatic and economic crisis. WFP selected these families, affected by crises in the departments of Usulután, La Libertad, Cuscatlán, San Vicente, San Miguel, La Unión, Sonsonate, and Ahuachapán, based on their level of severe and moderate food insecurity. The selection focused on urban and rural municipalities, as well as communities most affected by climatic and economic shocks.

The selection criteria included smallholder farmers, livestock rearers, traders, and artisans whose incomes were reduced or paralyzed by these shocks. Additionally, WFP prioritized single-headed households, families with children under five years old, pregnant and breastfeeding women, older adults, persons with disabilities, and families without a fixed monthly income to ensure comprehensive support for those most in need.

WFP provided each family with a USD 120 monthly transfer for three months, along with training in CBT use, family economy management, and good food practices. Post-distribution monitoring data indicated that CBT beneficiaries increased their iron consumption by 6 percent and vitamin A consumption by 3 percent. Additionally, harmful coping strategies, such as consuming less preferred foods, reducing portion sizes, and resorting to crisis measures like cutting healthcare expenses, withdrawing children from school, or selling assets, declined by 13 percent. Emergency coping strategies, including engaging in socially degrading, high-risk, exploitative, or life-threatening jobs, such as begging, scavenging, or selling their house or land, increased by 2 percent due to internal seasonal migration, as some people in El Salvador move temporarily, usually for economic reasons, such as seeking employment in different regions including coffee and sugar cane harvesting.

WFP informed beneficiaries about the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and its zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Beneficiaries were educated on reporting misconduct, and mandatory training sessions on CFM and protection from SEA were conducted.

Out of the assisted households, WFP selected 400 families (87 percent women) for early recovery interventions. These families were selected based on their reliance on agriculture as a primary livelihood, limited or no access to land or water for cultivation, economic challenges exacerbated by recent crises or if they were households headed by women experiencing severe to moderate food insecurity in rural areas.

WFP provided comprehensive training to the 400 families, covering key agricultural practices [4].

WFP established 40 community gardens spanning 2 hectares, each shared by ten families [5]. To ensure water access, WFP installed 20 irrigation systems, 15 water harvesting systems, and two photovoltaic pumping systems, rehabilitating 2 hectares of land and providing energy access to 60 individuals with systems generating 6.2 megawatts [6]. Additionally, WFP distributed 400 poultry modules, each containing ten chickens, and trained beneficiaries in poultry management, breeding, prophylactic planning, and cost management. An asset monitoring exercise revealed that beneficiaries perceived significant benefits from the intervention [7]. Community gardens improved food security and generated surplus produce for sale, while poultry modules provided a reliable source of protein in the diet that may contribute to improving access to a nutritious diet and income. The drip irrigation and water harvesting systems enhanced agricultural productivity by conserving water, saving time, and supporting sustainable practices. Overall, the assets promoted food production, economic stability, and resource efficiency, fostering resilience among participating families.

The intervention indirectly benefited 400 community members by providing access to local, fresh, and affordable vegetables. In 2025, WFP will continue working with these 400 families in a second phase to build resilience and ensure the sustainability of these investments.

Activity 2 Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels.

Building on remaining resources from 2023, WFP supported the Directorate General of Civil Protection (DGPC) in updating National Emergency Plans, identifying drought as a significant threat. This collaboration resulted in the development of a National Drought Plan as part of anticipatory action, prioritizing the projected drought for 2024. During this process, WFP worked closely with the national civil protection institutions, international cooperation agencies and other United Nations organizations, culminating in a comprehensive drought response procedure for El Salvador.

To enhance preparedness, WFP proposed drought-response triggers [8] and piloted them in a community in the department of San Vicente. While the absence of drought prevented testing the triggers, the exercise informed necessary adjustments. An anticipatory actions technical team was established, including agencies and institutions such

as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Salvadorean Red Cross, the General Directorate of Civil Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The team is refining this approach and integrating it into the National Civil Protection Plan.

Additionally, WFP strengthened DGPC at the departmental level by providing three emergency operation centres with equipment valued at USD 120,000. This further enhanced preparedness and response capacity and indirectly benefited 672,000 people (Tier 3 beneficiaries).

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 - Fully integrates gender
Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



USD 333,000 commercialized by **smallholder farmers'** organizations through the sale of **359 mt** of staple grains



4,902 schools nationwide received the **Biofortified beverage**

WFP supported government initiatives to improve resilience and market access for smallholder farmers and at-risk youth, provided nutritious meals to school children, and developed resilient, equitable food systems through a triple nexus approach.

Under this outcome, WFP allocated USD 8.0 million in multi-year funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Adaptation Fund.

Activity 3: 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.

While resources were available to support The Resilience Building and Adaptation to Climate Variability Programmes (Activity 3), these were allocated to the Adaptation Fund project. In 2024, there was a shortfall in funding for other resilience activities, which limited the ability to establish additional poultry farms, increase crop production and implement planned community-led innovations to enhance climate resilience.

Resilience building and adaptation to climate variability programmes

WFP continued to work with the early recovery activity beneficiaries through the implementation of a second phase, as part of the Resilience Building programme. This initiative focused on diversifying their community assets, adopting climate-smart practices, implementing innovative proposals and increasing their household income. In 2024, WFP reached more than 1,776 smallholder farmers (84 percent women) across the departments of San Vicente, San Miguel and La Unión departments. The beneficiaries engaged in reforestation efforts by planting various fruit and forest trees (eight fruit species and five forest species), contributing to environmental restoration while generating additional income through fruit sales.

WFP promoted sorghum, a nutritious gluten-free cereal that aids digestion, for human consumption, encouraging smallholder farmers to plant it. Forty-four farmers learned to transform sorghum into flour. In 2024, WFP provided 175 cultivation packages with 10 Kg of seeds, 400 Kg of fertilizers, and other inputs, benefiting 164 smallholder farmers and trained them in planting techniques, emphasizing the advantages of sorghum as a drought and pest-tolerant crop essential for enhancing communities' resilience and bolstering food security. This strategy has resulted in a significant increase in sorghum planting. Participants planted 122 ha of sorghum and sold 30 tons of sorghum to the Biofortik [1] plant, thus favouring the local economy.

Access to index-based microinsurance

WFP facilitated access to index-based microinsurance for subsistence smallholder farmers vulnerable to natural hazards such as excess rainfall, drought, and earthquakes. Due to limited funding, WFP could not continue facilitating access to index-based microinsurance for the planned 26,000 beneficiaries. Nevertheless, 440 individuals (52 percent women) out of the 6,500 farmers who purchased active policies in 2023 received payouts ranging from USD 65 to USD 150 after experiencing excessive rainfall that destroyed their crops.

As the index-based microinsurance initiative ended, WFP conducted an accountability process with the 6,500 insured farmers to notify them of the programme's end. WFP identified that the minimum indemnity payment of USD 15 was neither attractive nor cost-efficient for beneficiaries; consequently, adjusting the product to increase the indemnity amount will make it more appealing for future interventions. Additionally, although the impact of direct earthquake risk was considered, no such event was recorded in practice. Therefore, it would be beneficial to eliminate this type of risk in the context of agricultural activities.

Strengthening the Adaptive Capacities of Climate Vulnerable Communities in the Goascorán Basin of El Salvador and Honduras through integrated community adaptation practices and services.

The multi-year binational project in Honduras and El Salvador, funded by the Adaptation Fund, started in October. The project's objective is to assist climate-vulnerable communities in the departments of Morazan and La Unión in strengthening their adaptive capacities to climate variability. It also aims to bolster the resilience of smallholder farmers in the transboundary Goascorán watershed, an area severely affected by natural hazards. In 2024, WFP signed the project implementation agreement with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN, by its Spanish acronym).

WFP ratified Social and Environmental plans. These plans incorporate fundamental principles of human rights and environmental protection and are designed to ensure that all project activities promote the active participation of communities, especially Indigenous people. WFP consulted with Indigenous communities to develop a comprehensive roadmap for their effective integration and participation in the project. Project implementation in the field is set to begin in 2025, and the administrative preparation and planning phases are being finalized between the two countries and with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Activity 4: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.

WFP's initiatives related to food systems and at-risk youth (Activity 4) were 91 percent funded, facilitating the creation of the Bakery Project, where WFP trained 100 participants.

Gastronomy certification programme - Gastro-Lab Through the Ministry of Tourism (MITUR by its Spanish acronym), the Salvadoran Tourism Corporation, and the Salvadoran Tourism Institute, WFP continued developing the gastronomic laboratories, Gastro-Lab. This programme focused on educating and training young people in gastronomy to meet the labour demand in the tourism industry's food sector [2].

Gastro-Lab continued operating at its three established locations in the departments of La Libertad, Santa Ana, and La Unión. The participants, aged between 18 and 35, had at least a ninth-grade education and were from the laboratories' surrounding areas. WFP prioritized young unemployed people whose family income was at or below the minimum wage.

Gastro-Lab provided a monthly stipend of USD 120 during the four-month certification programme. Upon completion, WFP organized opportunities fairs in which tourism companies and restaurants participated, offering young individuals the chance to undertake mandatory internships requiring 150 hours of work. WFP also conducted monitoring exercises among formerly graduated youngsters every six months to evaluate their progress and the programme's impact. The last exercise revealed that 18 months after graduation, at least 86 percent of former graduates had a stable job or business and had increased their income by 87 percent on average.

Under its food systems approach, WFP connected young Gastro-Lab graduates with the resilience-building programme's smallholder farmers (activity 4). In La Union, four young individuals from Gastro-Lab trained 100 producers (78 women) in food processing techniques to produce chilli peppers, jellies, pickles, and dehydrated fruits. To facilitate replicating their newly acquired skills, WFP supplied producers with essential utensil kits, including pots, pans, glass jars, knives, and chopping boards.

Innova Bakery **Innova Bakery empowers micro-entrepreneurs (aged between 18 and 65) in the bakery industry, focusing on women and innovative recipes using local, nutritious ingredients like gluten-free flour. The programme also supports local economies by promoting the use of locally produced sorghum flour, enhancing the capacities of microentrepreneur bakers. As part of the food systems approach, Innova Bakery also promoted local product consumption and strengthened local economies with products such as sorghum. The leading sorghum flour suppliers are sorghum women producers from the Department of La Union, who participated in the 2023 resilience-building programme. They sold 300 Kg of sorghum flour at competitive prices to Innova in 2024.**

In July, WFP inaugurated the first bakery laboratory with *Fe y Alegría*, offering training in business skills, nutrition, safety and hygiene, and professional barista services. WFP graduated 100 individuals (76 women) and provided kitchen and baking equipment. Additionally, all participants received hygiene and food safety training from the Ministry of Health and obtained food handler's licenses.

WFP organized various market linkage fairs to showcase the entrepreneurship of Innova Bakery participants and their products, with a special emphasis on promoting sorghum consumption. Ten businesses participated in these fairs, generating sales of USD 900. Under the food system approach, WFP trained 20 smallholder farmers of La Union to manage and ensure the quality of their grain post-harvest. This contributes to reducing post-harvest losses, increasing food availability for consumption or sale, and enhancing resilience. Improved post-harvest management practices better prepare smallholder farmers to face climatic and economic

challenges and link them in 2025 with Innova Bakery and the Biofortik Plant so that they can sell their sorghum and maize.

Activity 9: Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.

Funding shortfalls for the School Feeding and Health Programme (Activity 9) hindered the full support required for Biofortik's production plant. The lack of funds delayed the building of new Kitchen-in-a-Box (KIAB) units in early 2024, as WFP received the funds late in the year, allowing the planning of more kitchens in 2025.

Production and Distribution of Biofortik in Schools

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (MINEDUCYT, for its Spanish acronym) to produce the fortified beverage Biofortik, which is distributed to children in schools nationwide. The drink aims to correct and improve nutritional deficiencies in school-aged children. WFP guaranteed and enhanced the quality analysis of food purchases and raw materials (corn, sorghum, corn starch, sugar, flavour, and premix) for the Biofortik plant. As a first step towards certification in Good Manufacturing Practices, WFP strengthened the capacities in Biofortik's production plant in Good Manufacturing Practices, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point System (HACCP), and teamwork. This capacity strengthening involved implementing a HACCP system tailored to the Biofortik plant's needs. Operators (ten men and one woman) received training to identify hazards, establish appropriate conditions and practices, and implement effective control measures. The Superintendence of Sanitary Regulation issued food handler's cards to all plant operators, certifying the plant's ability to ensure food safety. These efforts for Good Manufacturing Practices certification were included in a plan to adapt the plant's infrastructure, including necessary adjustments for accreditation. The planned adjustments for 2025 include the expansion of the sugar warehouse, modification of the plant floor, and enhancement of the changing rooms and hand-washing areas for operators.

In the first distribution, 448,000 students received Biofortik as a school snack. This number was 440,000 in the second distribution and 676,000 in the third, marking a 50 percent increase compared to 2023. The rise is attributed to lower raw material costs, higher government contributions, and steady plant production.

An assessment showed high satisfaction among teachers and school directors using Biofortik. Ninety-nine percent stressed its importance in student diets, and 95 percent wanted it continued for better nutrition and health. The provision of Biofortik guarantees that children receive one nutritious meal per day, as each portion of Biofortik contains 160 calories, iron, and B vitamins. Continuing and expanding Biofortik's distribution is essential to maintaining these benefits.

Kitchen-in-a-Box (KIAB)The KIAB project's objective was to build smart kitchens, equipping them with state-of-the-art technology, including solar panels, to provide renewable energy and reduce greenhouse gases and costs. The project also included installing a rainwater collection system and a school garden with a drip irrigation system, saving about 70 percent of water. WFP and the Government completed three KIAB pilot projects, gaining valuable insights into implementing cookstoves in schools. The performance of the three KIABs demonstrated an improvement in the efficiency of preparing specific school snack menus. Using a pressure cooker was crucial to cease using firewood, and the cooking time for beans was reduced from 4 hours and 30 minutes to 1 hour and 45 minutes. Monitoring revealed that the three KIAB units, in sum, saved 230 tons of CO2 emissions and 110 tons of biomass (from firewood) and produced 897 kWh of clean energy through their solar panels. WFP adapted the KIAB concept according to the needs of each school, which can incorporate gas, electric or hybrid modalities. Nevertheless, using solar panels, induction cooktops, and eco-friendly pressure cookers was an important component that complements new KIAB configurations. The KIAB initiative included an educational component with a school garden maintained by high-school students and overseen by a school feeding committee led by a teacher. The garden was used to teach students how to grow and harvest vegetables, enhancing the nutritional value of their meals. To engage the community, WFP presented the benefits of KIAB at parent meetings, explaining how they could participate in food preparation. Additionally, WFP conducted nutrition workshops for children and parents, covering topics such as healthy lunchbox preparation, food groups and their benefits, the advantages of the school garden and malnutrition. Diversifying school snack

WFP received a donation of 100 mt of dates from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia [3]. These dates were distributed to 1,100 schools in the western part of the country, enriching the school snacks of 250,000 children. WFP prepared a recipe book with tips for handling dates and trained 1,500 teachers from the School Feeding and Health Programme and those responsible for food preparation in schools on the handling, storage, and preparation of dates.

Dates are not commonly found in the local diet; therefore, WFP conducted acceptability tests prior to the delivery of the dates, and 95 percent of the children liked the taste. Also, 42 percent of consulted teachers and

directors expressed their desire to continue receiving them in their schools because of their nutritional value. This acceptance generated a growing interest in exploring different preparation methods and expanded their knowledge about their nutritional benefits.

WFP also designed a social behaviour change (SBC) strategy for the children. As part of this strategy, WFP created the Date Adventures book, which explained dates' origins and nutritional properties. The primary school curricula for Natural Science included content that favoured the use of the book, such as healthy eating habits, food preservation and energy content. WFP distributed 30,400 activity books accompanied by 3,800 teaching guides.

Regarding the lessons learned for the strategic outcome 02 activities, fairs organized in the communities provided a space for smallholder farmers to showcase and sell their products, thereby strengthening their local economy. As a result, WFP will organize more events to enhance local market linkages in 2025.

Regarding partnerships, support from private sector companies, such as MAERSK and the Mediterranean Shipping Company (MSC), for the donation of containers is a core component of the eco-friendly solution, which allows its installation in schools to be versatile. The collaboration between WFP and MINEDUCYT has greatly enhanced school nutrition by building local capacities and ensuring the sustainability of the School Feeding and Health Programme.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender
Strengthen the production, management and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers, and their interaction with food environments	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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.



16 staff members of the National Directorate of Prevention and Social Programmes trained in **strategies to promote active civic engagement**



1,260 schools enhanced their School Feeding and Health Programme monitoring

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP enhanced national institutional capacities and systems to promote food security and nutrition for Salvadorans (Activity 5). In 2024, WFP engaged with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MINEDUCYT, for its Spanish acronym) to ensure the sustainable operation of programmes supporting populations in conditions of vulnerability. The primary objective was to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement school-based programmes, improve food systems and promote nutritional care at the community level. Available resources covered 27 percent of the requirements for 2024. No additional funding was allocated for specific nutrition projects, and WFP has not identified any forecast for 2025. Despite limited funding, WFP used carry-over funds to assist the Government in enhancing the School Feeding and Health Programme, improving food systems, and promoting community nutrition. WFP facilitated two capacity-strengthening initiatives on the citizen participation strategy and school monitoring. With the first initiative, WFP provided technical assistance to MINEDUCYT in developing a citizen participation strategy to improve governance within the School Feeding and Health Programme. This included strengthening the educational community and coordinating with various actors. WFP also provided training to 16 staff members of the National Directorate of Prevention and Social Programmes, which executes the School Feeding and Health Programme. Although this number was below the initial target, these trained staff subsequently disseminated their acquired knowledge among their colleagues. The second initiative consisted of technical assistance for monitoring the School Feeding and Health Programme, which was extended to 1,260 schools, enabling more effective tracking and evidence generation on how schools implemented it. WFP offered recommendations to enhance food management documentation and improve school canteen infrastructure. This emphasis on monitoring and evidence generation has led to significantly more informed decision-making processes, benefiting the programme's overall effectiveness and sustainability. With the support of South-South and Triangular Cooperation, WFP strengthened MINEDUCYT's capacities through its participation in the X Regional School Feeding Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean. This forum provided a platform for sharing experiences of school feeding programmes across the region and discussing the transformation of food systems. The event highlighted the ongoing interest and commitment of governments, partners, experts, and key allies in contributing to the strengthening and sustainability of these programmes. Regarding **lessons learned**, maintaining robust communication and coordination with government partners, particularly at the highest levels, and joint work between technical teams were key to ensuring compliance with established agreements under operational plans. This collaboration was also key to implementing other initiatives. WFP will continue strengthening partnerships and addressing funding challenges to enhance programme implementation.

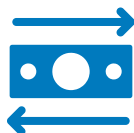
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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 - Fully integrates gender

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 percent satisfaction rate with **cash-based transfer platform** services to meet the essential needs of the target population



USD 80,000 transferred through **cash-based transfer services**



670 people affected by **forced displacement, migration** and other forms of violence reached by humanitarian actors through the **CBT service**

Strategic Outcome 4 enabled the provision of essential services to government partners, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These services facilitated the achievement of their goals efficiently and effectively through on-demand services, including cash-based transfer (CBT) platform services (Activity 6), food procurement services (Activity 7), and logistics and non-food item (NFI) procurement services (Activity 8).

Activity 6: 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.

In 2024, WFP implemented CBT platform services in collaboration with EDUCO, a local NGO that has relied on WFP's service provision processes, database management and transfer mechanisms since 2020. A new contract initiated in 2023 was extended into 2024, during which EDUCO transferred USD 80,100 through WFP services to 670 individuals (53 percent women) in situations of human mobility. The planned amount of USD 190,000 in the contract for 2024 was achieved. A user satisfaction survey indicated that EDUCO found the CBT service met expectations and was executed successfully.

Despite ongoing negotiations with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), WFP had not secured any agreements by 2024. While IOM expressed interest in non-food items (NFI) procurement services, the interest did not translate into a formal partnership.

Activity 7: 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

In 2024, WFP did not provide food procurement services. Despite concerted efforts and presentations to government institutions, including the Ministry of Education and other UN agencies, this service was not demanded.

Activity 8: Provide logistics and non-food item procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to deliver social protection. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) expressed interest in NFI storage services, and discussions to reach an agreement between UNICEF and WFP are underway.

WFP has consistently demonstrated high levels of safety and quality in providing services to third parties. However, the humanitarian sector in El Salvador predominantly prefers in-kind products to assist persons in emergency contexts. Consequently, there is a need to improve the appeal of food procurement, logistics, and NFI procurement services to attract the interest of other UN agencies.

To increase demand, WFP developed a detailed catalogue of services outlining each activity: CBT platform, food procurement, logistics and NFI procurement. This catalogue was presented to UNICEF and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to showcase warehouse storage services and the country office expects new partnership opportunities in 2025.

Regarding Lessons Learned, WFP's experience underscores the importance of a robust structure for delivering services to government partners, UN agencies and NGOs. The online invoicing system and swift resolution of supplier complaints enable agile responses. In addition, offering detailed tracking and purchase reports supports informed decision-making and adds value to WFP's services. All of the above positions WFP as a reliable provider for populations in conditions of vulnerability.

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

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In El Salvador, women are 31 percent less likely than men to access opportunities [1]. Despite some progress, persistent challenges, such as the wage gap, limited access to finance, domestic violence and femicides, continue to affect women in the country [2].

The Household and Multi-purpose Survey carried out in 2023 revealed that rural households primarily rely on agriculture for income; 16 percent of landowners are women, showing a significant disparity between men and women that impacts women's economic stability and decision-making power. Without secure land rights, women cannot provide collateral for loans and financial transactions [3], further limiting their economic opportunities.

WFP Country Strategic Plan 2022-2027 comprehensively promotes access and participation of women in decision-making and resource control through cash-based transfer interventions. This initiative empowers individuals by enhancing their leadership skills and economic opportunities through food security programmes.

WFP prioritized support for households headed by women, single-headed households, households with malnourished children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, elderly and persons with disabilities. This approach ensured that assistance reached those in the most vulnerable conditions. In the crisis response intervention that took place in the departments of Usulután, La Libertad, Cuscatlán, San Vicente, San Miguel, La Unión, Sonsonate, and Ahuachapán, 82 percent of the beneficiaries were households headed by women. Similarly, in the resilience-building intervention carried out in the departments of San Vicente, San Miguel and La Unión, 75 percent of beneficiaries were households headed by women. However, WFP identified that women's participation led to unexpected community challenges. Men often questioned women's decisions and involvement, undermining their capabilities despite their elected status as representatives in the early recovery and resilience-building interventions. As a result, many women felt insecure and abandoned their roles in community projects; of the 124 women who initially participated in the early recovery intervention, 53 completed the entire cycle with the resilience-building intervention. WFP conducted a study on women's experiences in these interventions; some reasons why participants discontinued their involvement were health issues, lack of childcare support, or the demands of other sporadic productive activities that precluded their ability to dedicate time to the project. Some women reported facing misogynistic comments from community members. Furthermore, some women preferred men to assume leadership roles in community activities, citing their own extensive responsibilities at home and in childcare as the primary reasons [4]. In response, WFP sensitized men, fostering more respectful interactions between men and women. WFP reached 84 men in the Department of La Unión and Morazán. During these sessions, men reflected on their daily experiences. They also became aware of the intolerance for misogynistic comments and harassment towards women, as well as the benefits of shared family responsibilities within their homes. These training sessions created safe environments, encouraging women's participation in economic empowerment initiatives such as women's saving groups or poultry farms. WFP ensured its monitoring tools effectively captured variables such as sex, age, ethnicity, and disability status when these data were relevant for analyzing the collected information. Monitoring exercises revealed that 60 percent of household budgeting is managed by women. Regarding food preparation, 70 percent was done by women, 20 percent by both parents and 10 percent by men. These data highlighted existing social norms that assign specific roles to men and women within the household. WFP trained the targeted population on good feeding practices and breastfeeding, addressing nutrition with an intersectional approach to address these disparities. This training promoted co-responsibility and challenged beliefs about food and dietary habits [4]. WFP implemented activities to encourage equal participation of women and men in household and community tasks, including co-responsibility training. These initiatives supported informed decision-making to promote equality in income-generating activities, strengthening women's self-esteem and economic autonomy. As a result, women's experiences were collected, showing that women gained respect and admiration for their dedication and effort. In addition, women strengthened their relationships with each other, creating an environment of mutual support and trust [5].

Indicators showed that joint decision-making on using cash-based transfers in households (10 percent women-led) increased from 25 percent to 38 percent, surpassing the target of 30 percent.

Strengthening women's leadership in productive initiatives and participating in strategic decision-making within their communities had notable positive impacts. WFP has enhanced women's leadership and decision-making within the resilience-building programme. This effort included providing access to agricultural skills training, from which women had previously been excluded due to social norms.

WFP conducted sensitization activities on violence against women, providing Gastro-Lab, Innova Bakery, early recovery and resilience-building beneficiaries with tools and information to identify violence and seek support. WFP established a care pathway for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and violence against women cases and guidance for receiving specialized protection services if needed.

In addition, WFP commemorated significant dates that represented women's rights, such as Rural Women's Day and the International Day of Non-Violence against Women. During these events, women participating in the resilience-building intervention in Morazán reflected on their rights and the importance of their roles in community food systems. Women also showcased their products in small markets, which positively impacted their self-confidence and self-esteem, aside from getting income. With the mayor's support, women successfully coordinated a space to sell their products once a month.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

El Salvador advanced in the Global Peace Index 2024, climbing 15 positions compared with 2023 to secure the 107th position out of 163 countries [1]. In this context, WFP emphasizes its unwavering commitment to prioritizing safety and dignity and ensuring people have adequate access to assistance. Indicators validated this, as 99 percent of those assisted reported no safety concerns, and 96 percent encountered no barriers to accessing help through WFP interventions. WFP maintained a high level of participants' satisfaction, with a 95 percent satisfaction rate reported by participants. This was achieved through factors such as the proximity of banking agencies to communities, the availability of transportation options and diverse withdrawal channels for cash transfers tailored to specific needs, ensuring service quality and programme safety.

Acknowledging the critical importance of data protection, WFP used corporate encrypted mechanisms to secure participants' data with financial service providers. WFP's platforms, SCOPE and NES, complied with all corporate standards and requirements for data security. Additionally, WFP obtained informed consent from beneficiaries to take photos for accountability, visibility, and other communications materials in compliance with WFP guidelines and the National Law on the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents. WFP communicated protection policies during introductory sessions with cooperating partners, suppliers, and participants to ensure adherence to policy. Also, WFP has undertaken significant measures to uphold dignity and ensure protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) through comprehensive training sessions. Additionally, the country office established a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for protection, which provides clear and consistent guidelines for prevention, care, and response. Furthermore, since 2024, WFP has incorporated a PSEA clause and a capacity assessment into the Field-Level Agreements (FLA) with cooperating partners.

WFP upheld accountability to affected populations through the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), facilitating direct communication with beneficiaries. The CFM enabled a direct communication gateway for beneficiaries to ask questions, clarify doubts, raise complaints, report, and was crucial for them to receive guidance on PSEA. WFP enhanced communication with beneficiaries by expanding channels to ensure everyone can access the CFM. For those in areas with poor phone signal or limited literacy skills, WFP continued to implement the itinerant suggestion box during community visits, supervised by WFP employees. In the Gastro-Lab, resilience building, and crisis response interventions, CFM received 165 inquiries through the suggestion box. In addition, WFP set up a dedicated telephone line for El Salvador operations. Four major telecom operators made it free for users to communicate from any cell phone company. Participants could also connect via text messages, email, and WhatsApp. WFP distributed flyers to 1,700 people and shared informative videos with Gastro-Lab, Innova Bakery, emergency response and early recovery beneficiaries to promote awareness and understanding of the CFM, along with contact information. In 2024, the CFM handled 3,400 inquiries from beneficiaries (75 percent women), representing an increase of 36 percent over 2023. CFM provided timely responses and resolutions for each case. The most common inquiries from beneficiaries revolved around project verification, cash distribution amounts, disbursement locations and dates.

As part of accountability, WFP organized three focus groups with beneficiaries of the resilience-building intervention to learn about women's experiences and identify benefits related to self-esteem, barriers to accessing the interventions, workload, community roles, and men's perception of women's participation. Results showed that one of the aspects that most impacted women's empowerment was having more economic independence because they managed their income from the sale of vegetables. Community consultations were essential for the programme. WFP engaged 33 direct beneficiaries, including 20 children (50 females) in schools with Kitchen-in-a-Box (KIAB), to gather insights on improving programme implementation. During these consultations [3], WFP explored the types of information beneficiaries wanted to receive and identified the most helpful for them. As a result, WFP identified the need for students to learn more about the project's benefits and the direct relationship between the school garden and the kitchen. To improve the KIAB school community's acceptability, with the consultation results, WFP implemented specific protection actions, such as signing informed consent by their parents, and designed a social behaviour change strategy with the participation of the educational community aimed at the acceptability of the diversification of school snacks and innovation in its preparation [4]. WFP sensitized women participants in the resilience-building intervention to prevent and respond to violence against women and PSEA with a community-based protection approach. WFP also emphasized the role and importance of women in the community in identifying cases and how to respond to them. In

addition, WFP strengthened the capacities of women leaders and provided them with tools to address violence against women. The country office distributed 75 survival kits for GBV, providing detailed explanations of their use and emphasizing their importance. These kits aim to empower women in the communities by enhancing their capacity to address and refer cases of violence against women and PSEA. On the other hand, WFP has made significant progress in integrating Indigenous peoples into the interventions. WFP conducted sensitization workshops for 23 technical and field staff (19 women) to learn about Indigenous peoples' history, worldview, and current context, promoting an intercultural approach to project implementation. Additionally, WFP held consultations with Indigenous communities in the context of the Adaptation Fund bi-national project to develop a roadmap for effective integration and participation in our operations. These consultations aimed to understand how Indigenous people wish to engage with WFP, as well as their interests and needs. WFP focused on including Indigenous people in resilience-building programmes, specifically designing activities where women producers could exchange experiences on agriculture, environmental care, and nutrition. This roadmap, designed to guide the office's work on integration and engagement with Indigenous people, will be operationalized in 2025. WFP aims to ensure that our interventions are culturally appropriate and effective, thereby strengthening partnerships in the field.

During the storm emergency, WFP conducted a needs assessment with Indigenous people and targeted 87 families in need, who were assisted with a cash-based transfer of USD 120.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

El Salvador is among the top 30 countries most severely affected by extreme weather events [1]. Over the past decade, La Niña and El Niño phenomena resulted in heavy rains and drought, adversely affecting staple grains and vegetable production. In 2024, precipitation exceeded the expected average of 17 percent, primarily due to intense rainfall events. Environmental degradation in the country was exacerbated by deforestation, soil degradation and unplanned territorial development, further compounded by high population density and water scarcity. In 2023, El Salvador lost 1,440 ha of natural forest, equivalent to 1 Mt of CO₂ emissions [2]. Climate variability further intensified this degradation, leading to economic losses, reduced soil and ecosystem productivity, and adverse impacts on food security. To address these challenges, WFP implemented crucial activities to safeguard and enhance natural resource use, such as water and soil conservation techniques, water harvest systems and reforestation through tree planting to ensure food security.

The resilience programmes improved soil and water conservation, harvesting 150 m³ of water, restoring 88 ha of land, and producing 400 m³ of organic fertilizer (*bokashi*). The programme implemented solar panels for water pumps, rehabilitated two wells, and promoted sustainable natural resources management. These efforts aimed to preserve the environment and empower communities to build a more resilient future, decreasing greenhouse emissions and using clean energy sources. As a result, WFP improved access to clean water and enhanced agricultural productivity. WFP empowered communities to adopt accessible climate risk management practices, such as climate-smart agriculture and microinsurance and encouraged the cultivation of climate-resilient crops such as maize and sorghum. Additionally, WFP continued executing and monitoring the Kitchen-in-a-Box project, which utilises eco-friendly school kitchens with clean and renewable energy technologies, including solar panels, energy-efficient cooking appliances (electric cookers), and water-harvesting systems. These innovations significantly reduced the reliance on firewood for institutional cooking in public schools and promoted sustainable practices that benefit the entire community. The resilience-building programme strengthened the capacity of 1,776 smallholder farmers to reduce post-harvest losses, thereby increasing food availability without exerting additional pressure on natural resources. Through these initiatives, WFP focused on mitigating the impacts of climate variability, building resilience and promoting sustainability while promoting a do-no-harm approach to the environment. In adherence to this principle, WFP designated waste disposal areas within the communities and promoted the rational use of plastics. Additionally, WFP distributed reusable water bottles to reduce the reliance on single-use plastics. Through sensitization sessions, WFP equipped beneficiaries with the knowledge and tools to responsibly use fertilizers to prevent environmental contamination, also reinforced skills for sustainable resource management, reduced ecological footprints, and enhanced livelihoods.

Within the Binational Adaptation Fund Project, WFP elaborated a plan for implementing Environmental Safeguards in 2025. During the reporting period, WFP maintained attention to environmental and social risks by appointing a person responsible for ensuring their follow-up across all interventions. Although WFP did not fully reach the screening target, it made progress with one field-level agreement. From 2025 onwards, WFP will add screening to the partners terms of reference.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Although WFP has not launched the Environmental Management System, El Salvador has reaffirmed its commitment to environmental sustainability by upholding the Environmental, Engineering, and Energy Efficiency Programme to enhance energy efficiency in its facilities. WFP uses LED lighting, which is known for its low energy consumption and long lifespan across all its premises. Energy-efficient devices, such as air conditioning units with inverter technology, optimize performance and minimize electricity use. The country office has also upgraded its systems, incorporating

hardware such as laptops with power-saving technology. It has also implemented paperless workflows, including online signature via DocuSign and tracking office to reduce carbon emissions. WFP utilizes cloud services to avoid the need for physical servers, further contributing to energy efficiency.

The office also has motion sensors that automatically turn lights on and off to reduce energy usage. WFP also has an on-site solar panel that activates an irrigation system in the garden, ensuring the efficient use of recycled water. These measures resulted in a 26 percent reduction in energy consumption and carbon emissions compared to 2023.

WFP has implemented a water recycling system that stores water in two tanks, each with a capacity of 5,500 litres. This recycled water is used for plants and vehicle washing. The office cisterns include sensors on taps that limit water use and shut-off valves that prevent water wastage when they are full. All these measures significantly reduce water consumption and costs. Additionally, WFP installed water refill stations in the office, reducing the purchase and consumption of 60,000 litres of plastic bottles, thereby minimizing plastic waste. Other environmentally friendly measures include recycling and segregating solid wastes.

These initiatives demonstrate WFP's proactive approach to sustainability and its efforts to minimize environmental impact.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

Nutrition integration contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and is a crucial cross-cutting theme in the Country Strategic Plan. By integrating nutrition into all activities of its strategic outcomes, except for on-demand services, WFP ensured that populations in conditions of vulnerability and those most at risk from crises and shocks had access to healthy and nutritious diets on a sustainable basis. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP effectively addressed the food and nutritional needs of crisis-affected populations through cash-based transfers (CBT). This approach has positively impacted food security among families during the programme, helping them restore their livelihoods, improve dietary diversity, enhance dignity, and support local economic development [1]. WFP reached 12,500 households (50,000 individuals) this year, and a monitoring exercise showed that 98 percent of these households had a healthy and balanced diet (acceptable Food Consumption Score [2]). The CBT, along with nutritional technical guidance and workshops on good food practices, encouraged families to select nutritious foods when purchasing groceries. This approach promoted better nutritional consumption by incorporating vegetables, fruits, and proteins, ensuring better nutrient use. Additionally, these initiatives supported the creation of nutritious recipes at home using local products, contributing to the development of a sustainable food system within communities.

WFP disseminated essential messages to promote hygiene, food safety, increased water consumption, and enhanced nutritious food production within communities. These initiatives highlighted the benefits of community gardens in addressing food access challenges. Community gardens provide a local and sustainable source of fresh and nutritious food, which is crucial in times of inflation when food prices can rise significantly. By growing their food, communities can reduce their dependence on external markets and, therefore, mitigate the impact of inflation on their food budgets.

WFP organized the Family Co-responsibility and Nutrition Festival in October as part of the early recovery and resilience activities. This event was held within the framework of a project focused on fruit and vegetable processing as a method of food preservation, reducing food waste from harvests. Producers showcased their innovative products, including jellies and pickled vegetables. WFP broadcasted information at the festival about the nutritional benefits of alternative food consumption methods, emphasizing their advantages in preserving nutrients.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP strengthened the national capacity to manage social protection programmes serving populations in conditions of vulnerability, including school-age children, through food assistance. The country office supported the Biofortik [3] production plant of the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (MINEDUCYT, for its Spanish acronym) to ensure quality and safety in beverage production. With Biofortik, WFP benefited 680,000 school-age children in 4,900 schools nationwide, enhancing their daily intake of calories and nutrients.

MINEDUCYT also benefited from date donations to 1,000 schools in the western area of the country. WFP developed a Social Behaviour Change Strategy to accompany this delivery, sensitizing school children about dates, which are not part of the local diet. The strategy included creating an activity book approved by MINEDUCYT, explaining the dates' origin and nutritional properties [4]. To introduce and promote date consumption, WFP organized ten tasting fairs where various date-based products were presented, including date rice pudding, date smoothies, date bars and muffins. This initiative showcased dates' versatility and nutritional benefits, generating increased interest among the educational community. WFP provided recipe books to 1,500 teachers from the School Feeding and Health Programme and those responsible for school food preparation. The books included tips on handling, storing and preparing dates.

The Gastro-Lab participants underwent comprehensive training in gastronomy, covering essential aspects such as food preparation, hygiene, food safety, nutrition, and healthy eating. They acquired valuable knowledge about the balance of macronutrients (carbohydrates, proteins, and fats), the significance of micronutrients like vitamins and minerals, and dietary recommendations based on food groups. This training not only enhanced their technical skills in food preparation but also fostered healthier eating habits both at work and at home. Consequently, participants are better equipped to contribute to food and nutrition security within their communities, promoting well-being and improving the quality of life for their families and work environments.

Additionally, through the Innova Bakery project, developed under a sustainable food systems approach, WFP enhanced the capacities of small-scale entrepreneurs in basic nutrition principles and healthy eating concepts. The project highlighted the advantages of gluten-free sorghum flour. One participant, whose daughter has celiac disease, leveraged

the initiative to diversify her daughter's diet and created a line of gluten-free products, improving nutrition for those with this intolerance and boosting her business growth.

Concerning cross-cutting achievements, sensitive nutrition programmes advocated for consuming healthy, locally produced foods, empowered families to make informed dietary decisions, and promoted food practices that enhance quality of life. Through nutrition-sensitive programmes integrated into all interventions, WFP promoted and encouraged protein consumption, which is essential for children's growth and development and helps prevent chronic malnutrition. Monitoring exercises have shown an increase in the consumption of protein, iron, and vitamin A, as well as a higher percentage of households consuming six or more food groups [5]; the improvements indicate that people have a more diverse diet.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP strengthened its collaboration with international and national partners, positioning itself as a key Government ally to achieve strategic outcomes and operational results due to its implementation experience, agile procurement processes, and efficient service delivery.

Consequently, expanding and diversifying the partnership's portfolio is essential for WFP. The international cooperation landscape and funding opportunities for United Nations agencies remained highly competitive and scarce. Many non-traditional partners to WFP focused on multi-year development and nexus projects; for this reason, WFP El Salvador strengthened its sustainable food systems approach by leveraging programmatic complementarity and using a market-driven strategy. This new focus allowed WFP to collaborate with development actors to maximize the results and sustainability of the interventions, positioning WFP's mandate within key coordination groups such as the Humanitarian Country Team.

WFP diversified its donor portfolio by securing support from a range of partners, including the Government through the Ministry of Education, private sector entities such as Food For The Poor (FFTP), The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS), and MAERSK for in-kind donations, as well as individual contributors. Government donors like the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the German Federal Foreign Office, and Canada also provided critical support for crisis response interventions. These contributions were drawn from WFP's approach to innovation, including initiatives like Kitchen-in-a-Box and INNOVA Bakery. With their support, WFP delivered life-saving assistance, bolstered its emergency preparedness and response capacity, and facilitated capacity-strengthening activities for people in vulnerable conditions. This funding enabled WFP to continue major social protection projects such as the School Feeding and Health Programme, smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs support, and youth employment. WFP, with the support of the European Union (ECHO) for anticipatory actions, strengthened national emergency response capabilities that directly supported the Directorate General of Civil Protection and improved community-level early warning systems. Through the collaborative efforts of its partners, WFP successfully mitigated the impact of multiple crises, including climate-related disasters and global food price spikes, safeguarding the food security of Salvadorans in the most vulnerable situations.

In 2024, WFP strengthened monitoring mechanisms, enabling better decision-making through data collection, enhancing the visibility of WFP's work and adding value to external actors. Among these activities, WFP conducted monitoring exercises for emergency response, gastronomic certifications that allow youth to access better jobs and wages, support to the School Feeding and Health Programme and resilience building. Additionally, WFP increased monitoring efforts during emergency food assistance and supplies delivery and strengthened beneficiaries' capacity in food production, rehabilitation and creation of productive assets and climate-smart agriculture, ensuring compliance with accountability, transparency, equality, and non-discrimination principles. Furthermore, WFP adopted a more collaborative approach with cooperating partners by enforcing a technical review layer to improve requests for proposals collaboratively and establishing a thorough interdisciplinary Cooperating Partner Committee to enhance the quality of the proposals presented as well as the expected deliverables.

WFP secured complementary funding from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID's BHA) to provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected individuals, support early recovery, and create livelihood opportunities through a resilience-building approach. This additional funding was incorporated into the multi-year project. Efforts made by WFP in previous years have demonstrated the positive impacts of long-term interventions on individuals and communities, resulting in significant changes in their lives through sustainable and integrated interventions linked to local value chains. Multi-year funding has allowed for more sustainable interventions and solidified the food systems approach in El Salvador. The strong partnership between WFP and the Government has bolstered relations with key donors, including BHA.

WFP continued to build strategic conversations with international financial institutions such as the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), focusing on areas like school feeding and infrastructure, youth employment through gastronomy and tourism, resilience building, market access interventions, and supporting the food supply chain. These are all areas where WFP add significant value to changing lives sustainably.

At a national level, WFP had technical discussions with CABEI on several strategic interests, including school kitchens within infrastructure programmes, local procurement for school snacks, improving local production supply chains, and supporting school diet supplements that require strategic grain reserves for economies of scale.

The Ministry of Tourism has leveraged WFP's expertise for a multi-annual IDB-funded project as part of a tourism reactivation loan. WFP has successfully linked gastronomy and nutrition, tourism, and youth employment to meet the growing demands of the private sector.

Focus on localization

WFP collaborated with nine national institutions [1], including Government entities, to address humanitarian needs exacerbated by climate variability and inflation and long-term development needs related to smallholder farmers' resilience through climate-smart agriculture and women and youth empowerment. As part of its localization efforts, WFP proactively launched a call for proposals to effectively map and select cooperating partners in advance of potential crisis responses or expertise-specific development projects. To enhance local partners' capacity for effective assistance delivery, WFP provided training around monitoring, data collection, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, reporting, communications and visibility.

Under its Changing Lives activities, WFP's partnerships with universities accelerated the development of youth empowerment initiatives, enhancing food security, nutrition, and income generation.

Overall, WFP has successfully channelled up to USD 1.1 million (8 percent) of its funding through agreements with local partners. These partnerships facilitate field immersion in various interventions where cooperating partners add significant value to humanitarian response and long-term development.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Joint programmes leveraging inter-agency expertise and coordination have been developed to address structural issues, such as poverty, youth skills development and malnutrition, and to create sustainable solutions with the Government. One notable example is the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) fund, which aims to improve nutrition and provide sustainable livelihoods for people in vulnerable conditions by engaging the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Pan American Health Organization and WFP. Additionally, WFP maintained its collaboration with the Country's Humanitarian Team, solidifying key inter-agency initiatives. These included strengthening the Anticipatory Action Task Force and further establishing Anticipatory Action with the Government and other United Nations agencies.

Financial Overview

By the end of 2024, WFP had mobilized USD 24.7 million, including balances carried over from 2023. In December, a third budget revision was conducted, resulting in changes to the 2024 requirements. The revised plan reflects USD 23.7 million, with available resources amounting to USD 24.7 million, representing 104 percent of the 2024 requirements. This revision also indicates a cumulative mobilization of 34 percent of the overall resources since the start of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

This budget restructuring process reduced resources for CSP strategic outcomes 2, 3, and 4 based on a comprehensive analysis of historical service data, agreements and projected beneficiary needs from 2024 to 2027. With these adjustments, WFP optimized resource allocation, aligned the budget with service demands, and ensured the long-term sustainability of these activities.

In 2024, the Country Office spent USD 11.9 million, representing 48 percent of the available funding for CSP requirements. This expenditure is mainly related to the cash-based transfer (CBT) implementation modality and the early recovery activities under activity 1. The comparison between the original implementation plan and the allocated resources expended indicates that WFP achieved 88 percent of the planning.

In strategic outcome 1, the required funding was met at 57 percent. WFP allocated earmarked funding for activity 1, achieving an implementation level of 74 percent relative to the available resources. Additionally, a multilateral contribution was received, which allowed us to provide crucial support to vulnerable populations who have been suffering losses due to weather conditions and who will face challenges obtaining food until their next harvest. Under this outcome, through activity 2, WFP collaborated and equipped three crisis rooms for the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC). The 2.2 million difference between the available funds and the expenditure is due to the aforementioned of multiyear funds designated for the 2025 implementation.

Resilience building and livelihood activities under strategic outcome 2 aimed to empower food-insecure communities by adopting improved climate risk management practices and strengthening national capacity to manage social protection programmes. The focus was on attending to the populations in conditions of vulnerability, particularly schoolchildren, by providing the Biofortik beverage and appropriate kitchen facilities.

Additionally, the Gastro-Lab project enhanced the gastronomy, management, and marketing skills of young people. Under this outcome, Strategic Outcome 2 was well-funded, with 242 percent above the requirements for the reporting period and an implementation level of 26 percent compared to the available resources. The implementation level is due to WFP receiving multi-year earmarked funds that represent 30 percent of the total available funds that are meant to be implemented beyond the reporting period.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP successfully utilized 100 percent of its available resources this year for technical assistance to strengthen institutional capacity and social protection systems.

Additionally, under strategic outcome 4, WFP received 33 percent of the required resources to cover service provision needs. The received resources were fully utilized for services such as offering CBT platforms to government partners, food procurement services, and logistics and non-food items (NFI) procurement services.

WFP will carry over unspent funds of USD 12.8 million to 2025 and continue to advocate for flexible and multi-year contributions, focusing on the Changing Lives agenda (resilience, root causes) while maintaining its operational capacity for humanitarian response.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 14,896,381	 4,735,154	 8,429,417	 6,231,800
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	 14,896,381	 4,735,154	 8,429,417	 6,231,800
Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery	 14,048,124	 4,652,196	 8,162,363	 6,073,963
Activity 02: Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels	 848,256	 82,958	 267,054	 157,837
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 5,047,548	 5,978,886	 12,218,403	 3,122,598
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	 0	 0	 8,505	 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	 5,047,548	 5,978,886	 12,209,899	 3,122,598

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.	1,762,436	1,368,365	5,899,957	567,342
Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.	1,700,062	1,917,773	3,957,974	1,081,383
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.	1,585,051	2,692,748	2,351,968	1,473,872
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	375,331	288,239	285,986	285,985
SO03: National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.	375,331	288,239	285,986	285,985
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	375,331	288,239	285,986	285,985
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	250,000	82,740	82,639	82,639
SO04: Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance	250,000	82,740	82,639	82,639

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	 200,000	 82,740	 82,639	 82,639
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	 50,000	 0	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 883,319	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 20,569,261	 11,085,019	 21,899,765	 9,723,021
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,673,456	 1,622,887	 1,944,669	 1,299,204
Total Direct Costs	 22,242,716	 12,707,906	 23,844,433	 11,022,225
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,428,204	 819,848	 854,188	 854,188
Grand Total	 23,670,921	 13,527,754	 24,698,621	 11,876,413

Data Notes

Overview

[1] El Salvador: A Tale of Violence & Hunger. WFP USA. <https://www.wfpusa.org/countries/el-salvador/>.

[2] National Health Survey (ENS for its Spanish acronym) Ministry of Health of El Salvador and General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses (DIGESTYC), 2021.

[3] National Food Security and Nutrition Survey (ENSAN, for its Spanish acronym), WFP El Salvador, 2023

Operational context

[1] Overview, World Bank, October 2024. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/elsalvador/overview>

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.DEFL.KD.ZG?locations=SV&view=chart>

[2] Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador. Consumer Price Index (CPI) Basic Food Basket https://onec.bcr.gob.sv/ipc_consulta/

[3] The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock established AgroMercados as strategic marketing points where families can purchase fresh produce at fair prices. These markets offer a diverse range of products, including tomatoes, beans, and rice, all at affordable prices. The primary objective of AgroMercados is to directly benefit Salvadoran families by providing essential food items at reduced costs, thereby enhancing their economic well-being.

<https://www.mag.gob.sv/2024/09/20/los-agromercados-ofrecen-productos-frescos-a-precios-aun-mas-bajos/>

[4] National Food Security and Nutrition Survey (ENSAN, for its Spanish acronym), WFP El Salvador, 2023

[5] Remittances represent 24.5 percent of GDP and are the primary income for 25 percent of Salvadoran households—family Remittances to Latin America and the Caribbean 2023. Inter-American Dialogue, 2023. <https://www.thedialogue.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Family-Remittances-2023-Dialogue-Format.pdf>

[6] Multipurpose Household Survey (EHPM), Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador, 2023.

[7] Workers in Informal Employment in El Salvador: A Statistical Profile, 2019-2021, WIEGO, August 2023 | [wiego-statistical-brief-no.36-el-salvador.pdf](#)

[8] Biofortik is a nutritional supplement made from high-quality protein corn and sorghum and is vitaminized, flavoured, and sweetened. No preservatives or colourants are added. It contains minerals and vitamins, which reduce the rate of adverse effects from iron deficiency anaemia. It is a 100 percent natural product, presented in powder form, and the serving is 30 grams per glass of milk or water, providing 8 percent of the caloric requirement of children.

[9] WFP implemented innovative initiatives such as INNOVA, Gastro-Lab, and Kitchen-in-a-Box to enhance food security and nutrition. INNOVA connects bakery entrepreneurs to smallholder farmers and commercial markets, promoting the use of sorghum and maize in bakery products. Gastro-Lab provides culinary skills training to youth, creating economic opportunities. Kitchen-in-a-Box equips schools with sustainable kitchens made from repurposed shipping containers, ensuring safe and efficient food preparation while promoting environmental sustainability.

Driving innovation and growth!

[1] Innova Bakery supports micro-entrepreneurs in the bakery industry between 18 and 65 years of age, who have been operating a bakery business for at least one year. Within five months, the participants learned innovative bakery techniques (with new raw materials such as sorghum) and received seed capital in supplies and kitchen equipment for their businesses. They all made a business plan as part of the training process before receiving the seed capital. Training includes business capacity building, interpersonal skills, nutrition, gender, safety and hygiene, and professional barista services. In 2024, 100 people benefited, 75 percent of them women. In addition, this project has a food systems approach and seeks to develop local product consumption and strengthen local economies with products such as sorghum. WFP linked 50 smallholder farmers to this project in 2024 so that they could sell sorghum flour.

[2] Micro and small enterprises in El Salvador contribute to more than 35 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are responsible for 70 percent of national employment. The State of Micro and Small Businesses 2024, Micro and Small Business Observatory of the Integral Support Foundation (FUSAI, for its Spanish acronym), 2024.

[3] Multipurpose Household Survey (EHPM), Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador, 2023

[4] Global Climate Risk Index, Germanwatch, 2021 https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202019_2.pdf.

[5] A hot drink made from corn flour dissolved in water or milk, to which sweetening flavours may be added.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Rains in June resulted in 12 fatalities, the evacuation of approximately 1,000 households, and extensive damage to private residences and public infrastructure, such as roads, bridges and schools across various regions.

[2] In collaboration with the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO), WFP also identified 87 families of Indigenous people (350 individuals) in the departments of Ahuachapán and Sonsonate affected by the storms and who had lost their crops to support with a single CBT disbursement of USD 120.

[3] USAID's BHA awarded WFP El Salvador with an 8.75M multi/year funding for crisis response and resilience building for 2024-2025.

[4] WFP trained these 400 families in:

- Plot design and preparations for community gardens
- Soil and Water conservation techniques
- Production of organic fertilizer
- Managing vegetable crops
- Pest control
- Safe use of pesticides

Installation, use, and maintenance of water-harvesting drip irrigation systems

The beneficiaries can use the production from the community gardens for sale, as a gift, or for their consumption. The entire production is divided among all those who worked in the garden. If the production is more than they need, WFP encourages local marketing, even micro-scale, as it allows for income generation and linkages to local markets.

WFP provides the necessary input for the production of organic fertilizers. In addition, WFP trains smallholder farmers to use alternative locally available inputs, such as bamboo sticks with molasses, to make liquid fertilizer and ensure sustainability.

WFP provides them with agrochemicals, including fungicides and insecticides, so that they can better care for the garden and avoid losses. WFP also provides the participants with protective equipment (goggles, gloves, and masks).

[5] In these gardens, the smallholder farmers planted eight different vegetables: coriander, radish, cucumber, tomato, bell pepper, watermelon, jalapeño and sweet corn.

[6] The total annual capacity installed, restored, or maintained for energy generation or storage was 6.24 megawatts, below the target of 34.89 megawatts. WFP estimated this target indicator based on a sample of 10 photovoltaic systems with the highest capacity, but this year, WFP only planned to deliver two.

[7] The monitoring exercise showed that food production is the most significant advantage beneficiaries see with community gardens (50 percent of beneficiaries). Beneficiaries allocated 13 percent of their garden produce for sale and 37 percent for capacity strengthening. Regarding poultry modules, 72 percent for purchase, and 28 percent for consumption. Additionally, 43 percent of beneficiaries identified the main advantage of the drip irrigation system as time savings other 43 percent water use efficiency and 14 percent who highlight the reduction of crop diseases. For the water harvesting system, the most significant perceived benefit was using water for domestic and family purposes (65 percent), followed by 35 percent appreciating water storage.

[8] Triggers are early warnings that help predict when and where extreme weather events such as droughts or floods might occur. These triggers are activated when specific climate indicators reach critical levels, signalling the need for timely measures and actions. For El Salvador, the Anticipatory Actions team considered the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) forecast, country climate outlook (where lower or higher precipitation values are observed), and the El Niño Oceanographic Index (which identifies changes in sea temperature).

[9] Output indicators A.1.2 (Children, Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls) and A.1.7 (Children, Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls) for Activity 1: Specific assistance was not provided to children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, but plans included provisions for emergencies.

[10] Output indicators A.8 (Food assistance for asset and Prevention of acute malnutrition), A.2.7, B.1.1, and B.2.1. for Activity 1: WFP did not provide in-kind food assistance during the reporting period. CBT was the preferred transfer modality based on beneficiaries' preferences and market functionality.

[11] Output indicators A.1.8 (Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions) for Activity 2: These populations did not receive assistance because the triggers were not activated.

[12] Output indicators A.10.1.1 for Activity 1: WFP received additional funds for capacity strengthening activities.

[13] Output indicators D.1.1.g.12 and D.1.1.g.3 for Activity 1: The scope of both indicators is related to what was approved for funding.

[14] Output indicators G.10.1.1 and C.4.g.2 for Activity 2: There was no individual capacity strengthening for this period.

[15] Output indicator G.10.1 for Activity 2: Figure corresponding to the delivery of humidity monitoring kits within the framework of the integration of Anticipatory Actions in Activity 2.

[16] Output indicators A.5.g.2 and C.8.1 for Activity 2: Additional funds were received for the provision of three crisis rooms for the districts of San Vicente, Nejapa, and Santa Ana.

[17] Output indicator G.9.1 for Activity 2: The triggers were not activated, so it was not possible to report beneficiaries.

[18] The proportion of the target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence): For this activity, no specific funds were received.

[19] Consumption-based coping strategy index and Food consumption score for Anticipatory Actions: The triggers were not activated, so it was not possible to obtain the follow-up value.

[20] The technical nomenclature of the activity in the CSP logical framework was changed. Therefore, there are no available values for 2023 follow-up.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Biofortik is a nutritional supplement made from high-quality protein corn and sorghum and is vitaminized, flavoured, and sweetened. No preservatives or colourants are added. It contains minerals and vitamins, which reduce the rate of adverse effects from iron deficiency anaemia. It is a 100 percent natural product, presented in powder form, and the serving is 30 grams per glass of milk or water, providing 8 percent of the caloric requirement of children.

[2] Gastro-Lab is certifying 245 young people (73 percent women) who have received cash-based transfers as stipends. Academia also plays an essential role in the certification process of young Gastro-Lab participants. Partnerships with Universities such as Universidad Gerardo Barrios and Universidad Francisco Gavidia accredit the training delivered to youth.

[3] Dates are rich in fibre, which helps to improve intestinal transit and to maintain the feeling of satiety for a longer period of time. On the other hand, dates are a good source of energy; this energy is necessary for the muscles and the brain as it allows to carry out different physical activities.

[4] Output indicator A.3.4 for Activity 3 CSP output 3: These populations did not receive cash-based transfers but were left open in the planning if any of these modalities were required.

[5] Output indicators A.1.8 and A.4.1 for Activity 3 CSP output 4: WFP did not receive funds to finance microinsurance activities for this period.

[6] The planned value of indicator F.1. equals zero because the needs-based plan did not consider attending this population.

[7] Output indicator A.4.1 for Activity 4: These populations did not receive specific assistance but were left open in the planning if any of these modalities were required.

[8] Output indicators D.1.1.g.13 and D.1.2.g.1 for Activity 3 CSP Output 03: For this period, WFP established the planned vegetable gardens and followed up on established vegetable gardens in previous periods.

[9] Output indicator D.1.2.g.10 for Activity 3 CSP Output 03: 57 community gardens will be established during 2025.

[10] Output indicators D.1.2.g.11, D.1.2.g.12, D.1.2.g.13 and D.1.2.g.3 for Activity 3 CSP Output 03: For this period, WFP provided support to assets from previous periods.

[11] Output indicator D.1.2.g.2 for Activity 3 CSP Output 03: WFP received funding to plant 4,250 fruit and timber trees.

[12] Output indicator D.2.10 for Activity 3 CSP Output 03: For this period, no kitchens were delivered.

[13] Output indicator C.16.g.6, G.1.10, G.2.2 and G.3.3 for Activity 3 CSP Output 04: The activity did not receive funding for this period.

[14] Output indicators G.11.2 and G.12.2 for Activity 3 CSP Output 04: The payouts received during this period from the population that obtained micro insurance through the WFP intervention during 2023 are reported.

[15] Output indicators G.10.1, G.7.g.1 and G.9.1 for Activity 3 CSP Output 04: The Anticipatory Action funds were allocated to Activity 2 of SO1.

[16] Output indicator A.10.1.1, C.16.g.6, C.5.g.3 and C.8.1 for Activity 4 CSP Output 05: For this period, additional funds were received for the Youth Certification and Innovation Project.

[17] Output indicator C.4.g.2 for Activity 4 CSP Output 05: Number of people prioritized by the Ministry of Tourism to be trained.

[18] Output indicator C.16.g.6 and C.4.g.2 for Activity 4 CSP Output 06: For this period, WFP received additional funds to provide follow-up to smallholder farmers through innovation funds.

[19] Output indicators F.3.1, F.2.2 and N.8.1 for Activity 4 CSP Output 06: The territory for this period changed to a new context in which it was possible to work with an aggregation system.

[20] Output indicator C.4.g.2, C.5.g.3 and N.6.1 for Activity 9: WFP received additional funds for this period corresponding to the KIAB and Dates interventions.

[21] Output indicators F.2.1 and F.3.1 for Activity 9: These indicators have been reported in Activity 4 Output 6.

[22] Climate resilience capacity score and Climate services score: These indicators correspond to anticipatory actions, which for this period are reported in Activity 2.

[23] Livelihood coping strategies for food security and Food consumption score – nutrition: The follow-up values will be collected in 2025.

[24] The technical nomenclature of the activity in the CSP logical framework was changed. Therefore, there are no available values for 2023 follow-up.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Output indicator C.21.1 for Activity 5: WFP lacked sufficient funding for social protection system building blocks, including Policy and Legislation.

[2] Output indicator C.8.1 for Activity 5: WFP signed an agreement with the government partner to invest the funds in technological equipment for the Ministry of Education Science and Technology.

[3] The technical nomenclature of the activity in the CSP logical framework was changed. Therefore, there are no available values for 2023 follow-up.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Output indicators H.1.1 and H.8.1 for Activity 6: An agreement was made with the local partner.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[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. Global Gender Gap Report 2024, World Economic Forum, 2024 https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2024.pdf

[2] In 2024, El Salvador recorded 36 femicides perpetrated mainly by partners or ex-partners of the victims. Although there has been a decrease in femicides since 2019, violence against women remains a serious issue, exacerbated by high levels of impunity.

Observatory on violence against women, Women's Organization for Peace. "Observatorio de violencia contra las mujeres, Organización de Mujeres por la Paz (ORMUSA)", 2024. <https://observatoriodeviolenciaormusa.org/violencia-feminicida/feminicidios-al-22-de-noviembre-2024/>

[3] Oficina Nacional de Estadística de Censos (DIGESTYC), Household and Multi-purpose Survey "Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EHPM)", 2023.

[4] The nutrition-sensitive and gender cross-cutting axis achieved effective coordination in its programme interventions. WFP developed methodologies and monitoring systems to conduct gender analyses of current social norms regarding nutrition. These analyses have allowed for adjustments in interventions based on the findings, deepening transformative actions that promote family co-responsibility and the involvement of men in care and household tasks to reduce women's workload and increase their active participation in food security initiatives without implying more hours of work. The nutrition strategy, with its strong gender focus, has established substantive indicators and outcomes that respond to the differentiated needs identified in promoting gender equality in household nutrition. In addition, a behavioural change approach is proposed to transform social norms that generate inequalities in access to food between women and men.

[5] WFP El Salvador, Systematization of Women's Experience in Early Recovery and Resilience Initiatives "Sistematización de experiencia de mujeres en las iniciativas de recuperación temprana y resiliencia", 2023.

[6] The gender indicators typically reported have been updated; however, as monitoring exercises had already begun, it was not possible to incorporate these changes or collect the updated values.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] A composite index measuring the peacefulness of countries comprised 23 quantitative and qualitative indicators, each weighted on a scale of 1-5. The lower the score, the more peaceful the country. El Salvador now has the highest incarceration rate of any country in the world, with over one percent of the total population being incarcerated as of early 2024.

Global Peace Index, 2024 <https://www.economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/GPI-2024-web.pdf>

[2] The survival kit is a set of tools and resources designed to help women protect themselves and manage risk situations. These kits include personal hygiene and menstrual health items, safety items such as a whistle, and information about specialized women's protection services from the Salvadoran Women's Institute (ISDEMU) that are available to deal with cases of PSEA and violence against women.

[3] WFP implemented community integration actions for the KIAB project in schools through parent-teacher assemblies organized to discuss various topics of interest to the educational community. During these assemblies, WFP technical staff provided information about the project, its components, and its benefits. This was done within the framework of accountability to the beneficiary populations and to encourage participation and acceptance of the project.

[4] The Social Behaviour Change Strategy includes protective actions but is not limited to them alone. It has other components, such as community participation, accountability, and consultation on differentiated needs with the community.

[5] Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes for Activity 4: The follow-up values will be collected in 2025.

[6] Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes for Activity 4: The follow-up values will be collected in 2025.

[7] Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance for Activity 4: The follow-up values will be collected in 2025.

[8] Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA for Activity 4: The follow-up values will be collected in 2025.

[9] The technical nomenclature of the activity in the CSP logical framework was changed. Therefore, there are no available values for 2023 follow-up.

[10] The values of the 2024 follow-up outcome indicators will be collected in 2025 since Activity 4 implementation is still ongoing.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Global Climate Risk Index, Germanwatch, 2021 https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202019_2.pdf.

[2] Forest Change Dashboard: El Salvador. Global Forest Watch, 2024 <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/SLV/?category=forest-change>

Nutrition integration

[1] WFP Evidence Summary. Cash-based transfers: lessons from evaluations. WFP, 2021.

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-evidence-summary-cash-based-transfers-lessons-evaluations>

Several international institutions, including WFP, FAO, the World Bank, WHO, and academic studies, widely support using cash-based transfers (CBTs) to address food insecurity. These transfers are considered more effective, flexible, and less costly than other traditional methods, making them a key tool in emergency response and the fight against malnutrition.

[2] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicator is a composite score based on households' dietary diversity, food consumption frequency, and relative nutritional value of different food groups. The FCS aggregates household-level food consumption data in frequency over the previous seven days and weighs the data according to the relative nutritional value of the consumed food groups. The FCS is a proxy indicator of households' access to food. It has been validated against the quantity of caloric intake.

[3] Biofortik is a nutritional supplement made from high-quality protein corn and sorghum and is vitaminized, flavoured, and sweetened. No preservatives or colourants are added. It contains minerals and vitamins, which reduce the rate of adverse effects from iron deficiency anaemia. It is a 100 percent natural product, presented in powder form, and the serving is 30 grams per glass of milk or water, providing 8 percent of the caloric requirement of children.

[4] WFP provided date books for 30,420 for educational use, including a teacher's guide.

[5] The percentage of households assisted with CBT for crisis response (activity 1) that always consume protein increased by 1 percent, iron by 11 percent, and vitamin A by 13 percent (Food Consumption Score Indicator), and the percentage of households consuming six or more food groups (DDS indicator) also increased by 20 percent.

[6] The technical nomenclature of the activity in the CSP logical framework was changed. Therefore, there are no available values for the 2023 follow-up.

Partnerships

[1] WFP signed four Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), one with Gerardo Barrios University and three with government institutions (Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; Ministry of Tourism; and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources). Additionally, WFP signed 10 Field Level Agreements with five NGOs.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	405,328	369,952	91%
	female	416,172	359,794	86%
	total	821,500	729,746	89%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,711	829	31%
	female	2,547	779	31%
	total	5,258	1,608	31%
24-59 months	male	4,025	42,950	1067%
	female	3,861	42,946	1112%
	total	7,886	85,896	1089%
5-11 years	male	170,051	264,899	156%
	female	182,374	252,843	139%
	total	352,425	517,742	147%
12-17 years	male	168,736	44,341	26%
	female	155,756	42,156	27%
	total	324,492	86,497	27%
18-59 years	male	49,372	14,080	29%
	female	57,751	17,127	30%
	total	107,123	31,207	29%
60+ years	male	10,433	2,853	27%
	female	13,883	3,943	28%
	total	24,316	6,796	28%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	821,500	729,746	89%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	42,090	0	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	42,410	3,254	7%
Malnutrition prevention programme	1,060	0	0%
School based programmes	650,000	676,172	104%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	44	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	87,000	50,900	58%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	85	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	11	0	0%
Iodised Salt	4	0	0%
Maize	169	0	0%
Rice	127	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	30	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Dried Fruits	0	100	-
Maize	562	252	45%
Maize Meal	0	6	-
Sorghum/Millet	562	231	41%
Starch	82	10	12%
Sugar	655	255	39%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	7,776,000	4,128,960	53%
Value Voucher	1,458,000	100,565	7%
Commodity Voucher	967,800	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,146,000	90,600	8%
Value Voucher	120,000	0	0%
Value voucher transfer for services	300,000	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					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: 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					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	266	
			Male	264	
			Total	530	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	530	
			Total	530	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	19,186	347
			Male	16,814	53
			Total	36,000	400
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	45,952	27,129
			Male	39,608	23,771
			Total	85,560	50,900
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Children	General Distribution	Female	384	
			Male	336	
			Total	720	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female	384	
			Male	336	
			Total	720	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	426	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	7,776,000	4,128,960

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,425,800	100,565
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	3,240,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	7,719,600	3,867,030
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	190,800	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	34	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	11	

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

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: 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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based	Female	523	
		Anticipatory	Male	1,567	
		Actions	Total	2,090	

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	General Distribution	US\$	372,240	384,271
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	General Distribution	Number	4	4
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	15	15
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	14,894	16.86

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	382	400
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	2	2
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	25	12
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	General Distribution	Number	40	40
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)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	50	60
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	500	500
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 (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	400	400

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	General Distribution	US\$	8,000	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	General Distribution	Number	144	129

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 (overall)	General Distribution	Individual	0	180
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	2,090	

CSP Output 02: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	184	0
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	US\$	75,861	120,000

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergency response - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14	<9	<14	14		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	<6	<14	11		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	<7	<14	13		WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	25	=0	≥50	18.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.8	=0	≥50	20.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28.7	=0	≥50	19.6		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	96.7	≥99	≥99	99.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.7	≥99	≥99	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.7	≥99	≥99	99.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	2.4	≤1	≤1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≤1	≤1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.2	≤1	≤1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.9	=0	=0	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.3	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.1	=0	=0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.7	≥8.5	≥8.5	12.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	≥8.5	≥8.5	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥8.5	≥8.5	14.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	65.1	≥72.5	≥72.5	77.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.9	≥72.5	≥72.5	73.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67.5	≥72.5	≥72.5	75.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.2	≤10	≤10	10.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.5	≤10	≤10	10.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.5	≤10	≤10	10.3	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	96.7	≥98	≥98	99.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.4	≥98	≥98	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	≥98	≥98	99.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.8	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.3	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.2	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.5	=0	=0	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.3	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.8	=0	=0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	87.3	≥95	≥95	97.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81.5	≥95	≥95	99.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.8	≥95	≥95	98.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.3	≥11	≥11	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.2	≥11	≥11	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.3	≥11	≥11	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.5	=0	=0	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.3	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.8	=0	=0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	36.8	≤46.7	≤46.7	53.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.4	≤46.7	≤46.7	41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.8	≤46.7	≤46.7	48.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6.1	≤8.2	≤8.2	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≤8.2	≤8.2	7.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.2	≤8.2	≤8.2	6.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	37.3	≤25	≤25	16.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.4	≤25	≤25	24.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37.7	≤25	≤25	19.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19.8	≥25	≥25	23.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.2	≥25	≥25	27.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.2	≥25	≥25	25.08	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥80	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Anticipatory Actions - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions

Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥175,000	≥144,000	144,000	WFP programme monitoring
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Anticipatory Actions - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17	≤10	≤15	0	WFP survey
	Male	13	≤10	≤10	0	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤10	≤12.5	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	99	=100	=100	0	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	0	WFP survey
	Overall	99.3	=100	=100	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	1	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0.7	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0	=100	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=100	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=100	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.7	≥90	≥20	0	WFP survey
	Male	16.1	≥90	≥20	0	WFP survey
	Overall	17.1	≥90	≥20	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76	≤10	≥80	0	WFP survey
	Male	78.6	≤10	≥80	0	WFP survey
	Overall	77	≤10	≥80	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.3	=0	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Male	5.4	=0	≤5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	5.9	=0	≤5	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	99	=100	=100	0	WFP survey
	Male	98.2	=100	=100	0	WFP survey
	Overall	98.7	=100	=100	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.8	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.3	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	87.5	=100	≥90	0	WFP survey
	Male	78.6	=100	≥85	0	WFP survey
	Overall	82.4	=100	≥87.5	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.5	=0	≥10	0	WFP survey
	Male	21.4	=0	≥15	0	WFP survey
	Overall	15.1	=0	≥12.5	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0.7	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	67.7	≤20	≤30	0	WFP survey
	Male	50	≤20	≤30	0	WFP survey
	Overall	61.2	≤20	≤30	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4.2	≤2	≤3	0	WFP survey
	Male	3.6	≤2	≤3	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3.9	≤2	≤3	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17.7	≤25	≤30	0	WFP survey
	Male	39.3	≤25	≤30	0	WFP survey
	Overall	25.7	≤25	≤30	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10.4	≥53	≥37	0	WFP survey
	Male	7.1	≥53	≥37	0	WFP survey
	Overall	9.2	≥53	≥37	0	WFP survey
Target Group: Emergency Preparedness - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions						
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=2	=1	2	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
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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.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 03: 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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	4,916	1,084
			Male	4,644	692
			Total	9,560	1,776
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	666,000	

Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 04: Communities and producers benefit from resources and capacities to implement integrated climate-risk management strategies that protect their livelihoods

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female	21,320	
			Male	18,680	
			Total	40,000	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	300,000	

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

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 05: 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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	2,282	596
			Male	1,968	482
			Total	4,250	1,078
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	480,000	90,600
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	120,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for training	Number	600,000	90,840

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 06: 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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		24
			Male		20
			Total		44

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.

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 13: Vulnerable populations and school children receive food assistance from national institutions in a timely and safe manner, supported by WFP, by improving the availability of nutritious food.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	325,000	331,095
			Male	325,000	345,077
			Total	650,000	676,172
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,861	854.03

Other Output

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.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 03: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	2	3
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	254	394
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	254	197
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	50	235
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	208	111.11

D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	254	397
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	6.85	8.9
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	7	15.3
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	41.7	72.5
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	5	0
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available but not used

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 04: Communities and producers benefit from resources and capacities to implement integrated climate-risk management strategies that protect their livelihoods

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Micro / Meso Insurance (CCS)	Number	2	0
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	26,000	0
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 (overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	2,000	0

G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	0	440
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	0	1,650
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	184,275	0
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	3,250,000	0
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	0
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	500	0

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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 05: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for training	US\$	14,400	843,496
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	4	8

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	10	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1	3
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	US\$	100,000	142,536
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for training	Number	1	0

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 06: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	160,000	123,900
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	0	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	10	20
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1	1
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	300	79
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	1
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	200	79

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.

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 13: Vulnerable populations and school children receive food assistance from national institutions in a timely and safe manner, supported by WFP, by improving the availability of nutritious food.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	4,902	4,902
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	50	1,563
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	0	1
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	0
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	1,500	3,102

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥85	≥85	41		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥85	≥85	59		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥85	≥85	94		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	0	≥96	≥80	40		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥94	≥80	60		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥95	≥80	89		WFP survey
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods. - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	4	≤3	≤5	0	0	Secondary data

Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	64	≥60	≥65	0	0	Secondary data
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	32	≥37	≥35	0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods. - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions							
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	73	≥75	≥73	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	76	≥78	≥76	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	74.5	≥77	≥74.5	0	0	Secondary data
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	73	≥75	≥73	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	76	≥78	≥76	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	74.5	≥77	≥74.5	0	0	Secondary data
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	52	≥60	≥52	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	46	≥50	≥46	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	49	≥55	≥49	0	0	Secondary data
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	55	≥60	≥55	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	66	≥70	≥66	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	60.5	≥75	≥60.5	0	0	Secondary data
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	55	≥60	≥55	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	66	≥70	≥66	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	60.5	≥75	≥60.5	0	0	Secondary data
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	61.6	≥60	≥61.6	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	66	≥70	≥66	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	63.8	≥75	≥63.8	0	0	Secondary data
Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - Location: El Salvador - Modality: - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	322	≥1,624.37	≥400	358.85	321.66	WFP programme monitoring

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	322	≥1,624.37	≥400	358.85	321.66	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	16	≥40	≥30	21	27	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	204,120	≥1,611,915	≥300,000	332,954.97	320,762.74	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	204,120	≥1,611,915	≥300,000	332,954.97	320,762.74	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	46	≤30	≤30	0	32	WFP survey
	Male	55	≤40	≤40	0	40	WFP survey
	Overall	51	≤35	≤35	0	36	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14	≤15	≤15	0	4	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤10	≤10	0	5	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤13	≤13	0	4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18	≥30	≥30	0	32	WFP survey
	Male	16	≥28	≥28	0	30	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≥29	≥29	0	31	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	22	≥25	≥25	0	32	WFP survey
	Male	18	≥22	≥22	0	25	WFP survey
	Overall	20	≥23	≥23	0	29	WFP survey
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods. - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≥11	≥15	0	12	WFP survey
	Male	6	≥19	≥20	0	20	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥17	≥17.5	0	16	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	81	≥82	≥85	0	88	WFP survey
	Male	82	≥72	≥75	0	80	WFP survey
	Overall	81	≥77	≥80.5	0	84	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	≤7	≤5	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	12	≤9	≤5	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤6	≤5	0	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	96	≥90	≥90	0	96	WFP survey
	Male	97	≥90	≥90	0	100	WFP survey
	Overall	97	≥90	≥90	0	98	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≥5	≥10	0	4	WFP survey
	Male	3	≥5	≥10	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥5	≥10	0	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤5	=0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤5	=0	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤5	=0	0	0	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	89	≥94	≥95	0	80	WFP survey
	Male	91	≥81	≥85	0	100	WFP survey
	Overall	89	≥91	≥92	0	89	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	≥6	≥5	0	20	WFP survey
	Male	7	≥19	≥19	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥9	≥10	0	11	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP survey

Target Group: Producer and associative groups - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	0.06	≤0.05	≤0.06	0		WFP survey
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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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School Feeding - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥1,000,000	≥871,467	871,467		Secondary data
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Target Group: School children and national institution - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data
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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	
Other Output						
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						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 09: 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.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	4	3	
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	20	16	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2	
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	US\$	100,000	187,330	

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National programmes & systems are strengthened - Location: El Salvador - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥1	=0	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥65,000	≥650,000	676,172	65,000	WFP programme monitoring

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥101,000	=0	0	51,000	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National programmes & systems are strengthened - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	=0	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=1	≥1	0		Secondary data
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
Target Group: sur - sur cooperation - Location: El Salvador - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	0		Secondary data

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				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
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					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 10: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Cash Transfer Services	Number	2	1
H.8: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	H.8.1: Total value of cash transferred to people by WFP as a service to partners	Cash Transfer Services	US\$	350,000	80,089.92
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					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 12: 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					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/NFI Procurement Services	Number	1	1

Outcome Results							
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							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian & development actors are more efficient & effective - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Cash Transfer Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Resiliencia - Location: El Salvador - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP survey
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	125	≥142	≥185	282	185	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	110	≥115	≥188	265	188	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	235	≥257	≥373	547	373	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergency response - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	29.5	≥97	≥97	65.62		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.7	≥96	≥96	304.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	≥97	≥97	96.68		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs - Location: El Salvador - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.5	≥99	≥100	66.32	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥99	≥99	323.26	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	≥99	≥99	99.7	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥99	≥98	65.97	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥99	≥99	320.93	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥99	≥97	99.09	100	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihood - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	96	≥100	≥97		100	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥99	≥97		96.15	WFP survey
	Overall	98	≥99	≥97		97.83	WFP survey

Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥97	≥98		96.15	WFP survey
	Male	98	≥99	≥98		100	WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥98	≥98		97.83	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	63	≥97	≥98		95	WFP survey
	Male	61	≥96	≥96		96.15	WFP survey
	Overall	62	≥97	≥97		95.65	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Missing	Missing	Missing	WFP survey
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	219,874	≥219,874	≥6,360	4,809	219,874	Secondary data
	Male	229,780	≥229,780	≥5,640	6,616	229,780	Secondary data
	Overall	449,654	≥449,654	≥12,000	11,425	449,654	Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergency response - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	65.2	≥79	≥79	65.62		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75.4	≥77	≥77	304.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69.7	≥78	≥78	96.68		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥85	≥33	33.33	33.33	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	Not collected	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not collected		-
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	100	≥38	=8			Secondary data
	Male	100	≥37	=7			Secondary data
	Overall	100	≥37	=7	Not applicable		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source

Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

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.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/ Versative

Kitchen-in-a-Box enables schools to prepare school meals in a safe infrastructure, including Biofortik

World Food Programme

Financial Section

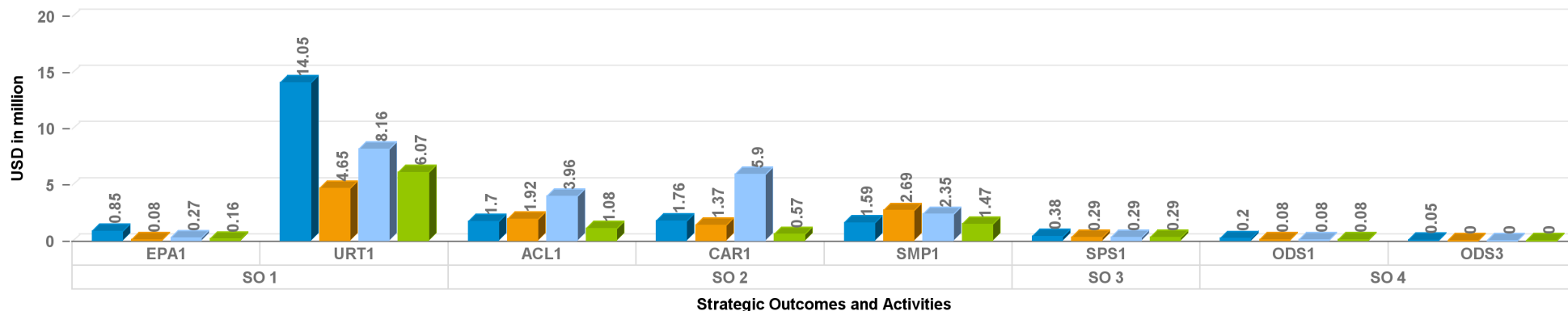
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

EI Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels
SO 1	URT1	Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery
SO 2	ACL1	Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.
SO 2	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.
SO 2	SMP1	Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.
SO 3	SPS1	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
SO 4	ODS1	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
SO 4	ODS3	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

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El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,505	0
2.4	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.	1,700,062	1,917,773	3,957,974	1,081,383
		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.	1,762,436	1,368,365	5,899,957	567,342
		Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.	1,585,051	2,692,748	2,351,968	1,473,872
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		5,047,548	5,978,886	12,218,403	3,122,598

Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	848,256	82,958	267,054	157,837
		Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery	14,048,124	4,652,196	8,162,363	6,073,963
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			14,896,381	4,735,154	8,429,417	6,231,800
17.16	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	200,000	82,740	82,639	82,639
		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	50,000	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			250,000	82,740	82,639	82,639

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El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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	375,331	288,239	285,986	285,985
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			375,331	288,239	285,986	285,985
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	883,319	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	883,319	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			20,569,261	11,085,019	21,899,765	9,723,021
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,673,456	1,622,887	1,944,669	1,299,204
Total Direct Costs			22,242,716	12,707,906	23,844,433	11,022,225
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,428,205	819,848	854,188	854,188
Grand Total			23,670,921	13,527,754	24,698,621	11,876,413


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

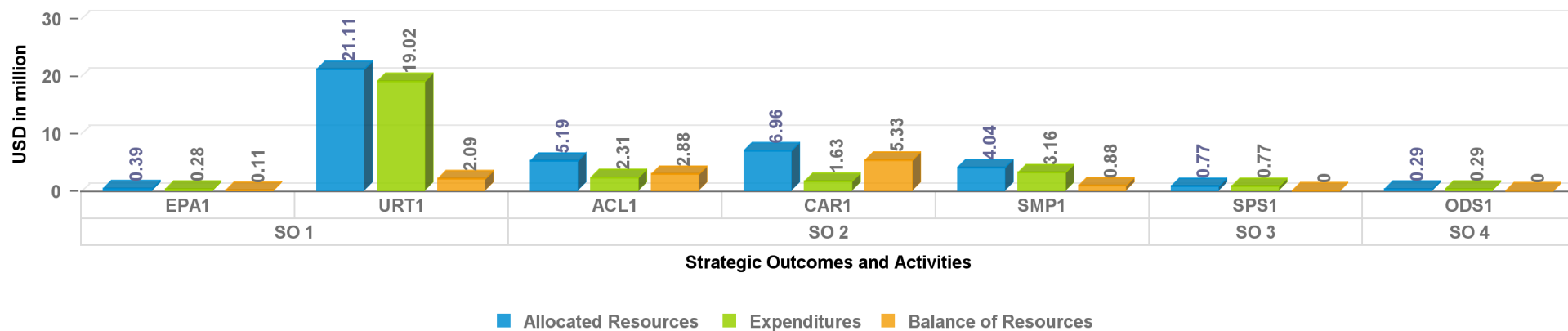
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

EI Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels
SO 1	URT1	Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery
SO 2	ACL1	Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.
SO 2	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.
SO 2	SMP1	Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.
SO 3	SPS1	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
SO 4	ODS1	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

Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	37,440,920	21,109,320	0	21,109,320	19,020,920	2,088,399
		Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels	2,304,453	387,310	0	387,310	278,093	109,217
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			39,745,373	21,496,630	0	21,496,630	19,299,013	2,197,617

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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.	5,015,656	6,960,834	0	6,960,834	1,628,219	5,332,615
		Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.	3,206,536	4,040,806	0	4,040,806	3,162,711	878,096
		Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.	4,309,283	5,186,789	0	5,186,789	2,310,198	2,876,591
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	8,505	0	8,505	0	8,505
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			12,531,475	16,196,934	0	16,196,934	7,101,128	9,095,806

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Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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	2,756,689	768,629	0	768,629	768,627	2
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,756,689	768,629	0	768,629	768,627	2

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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	1,644,662	290,870	0	290,870	290,870	0
		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	1,594,835	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	256,068	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,495,565	290,870	0	290,870	290,870	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	883,319	0	883,319	0	883,319
Subtotal SDG Target			0	883,319	0	883,319	0	883,319
Total Direct Operational Cost			58,529,101	39,636,381	0	39,636,381	27,459,637	12,176,744
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,125,791	3,861,885	0	3,861,885	3,216,421	645,464

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Costs	62,654,893	43,498,266	0	43,498,266	30,676,058	12,822,208
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	3,866,042	2,547,600		2,547,600	2,547,600	0
		Grand Total	66,520,934	46,045,865	0	46,045,865	33,223,658	12,822,208

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Henling
 Chief, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures