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El Salvador

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- In 2025, WFP stabilized food consumption among vulnerable households through cash-based transfers (CBT), reduced the use of negative coping strategies and strengthened emergency preparedness.
- WFP integrated nutrition across the entire portfolio: financial education and healthy diets within CBT; Biofortik and KIAB in schools; household gardens and inclusive markets; and the Gastro-Lab/Innova Bakery initiatives to support income generation and shared responsibility among communities, government, partners and beneficiaries.
- Together with the Government and partners, WFP strengthened national systems (emergency preparedness, school feeding, smallholder producers), protection safeguards and environmental sustainability.

Growing needs, sharper targeting

In 2025, El Salvador faced droughts and floods, high food prices and heavy dependence on imports and remittances impacting livelihoods, resulting in increased humanitarian needs. A total of 818,000 people required assistance, including 731,500 experiencing food insecurity [1], while reduced funding constrained the reach of households in vulnerable conditions needing assistance. WFP coordinated immediate and medium-term actions with the Government and partners to provide assistance and strengthen resilience.

WFP combined **lifesaving assistance** (cash-based transfers (CBT) and emergency preparedness and response) with **lifechanging solutions** that promoted weather-shock resilience, inclusive markets and youth employability. Through CBT and logistics services WFP enabled humanitarian partners to reach populations in vulnerable conditions more effectively and efficiently.

The drought of 2023 and the heavy rains of 2024 severely affected subsistence agriculture, reducing yields and slowing the recovery of rural households [2]. Limited purchasing power and food prices that remained above the five-year average further constrained production and food availability. As a result, many families have been forced to adopt negative coping strategies such as reducing portion sizes or limiting the number of meals per day.

High import dependence, with an estimated 69 percent of the food consumed in El Salvador coming from external sources, combined with longstanding structural inequalities, increased the number of households at risk of food insecurity. In response, WFP prioritized families facing acute food insecurity, women headed households, persons with disabilities, returning migrants and people on the move, as well as smallholder farmers whose livelihoods were significantly affected by these shocks.

Through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2027, WFP advanced four strategic outcomes: emergency preparedness and response; resilience building and climate change adaptation; strengthened social protection systems and service provision. These efforts contributed to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The CSP remains highly relevant in El Salvador's context as it directly addresses weather shocks, market volatility, the affordability crisis, while highlighting the need to strengthen national systems for scalable social protection and food security.

WFP reinforced national emergency preparedness, institutional capacities and community resilience; integrating vulnerable population sensitive approaches and increased nutritional resilience across interventions. WFP expanded links between smallholder farmers and formal markets and promoted sustainable agriculture, contributing to more inclusive and efficient food systems.

WFP improved supply chain efficiency and transfer platforms, enabling faster and broader responses to weather and economic shocks through flexible CBT and logistics on-demand services. The systematic integration of equality protection and nutrition strengthened programme quality across activities.

In 2025, strong interinstitutional coordination and solid Government commitment to social protection supported progress, while budget limitations required strict prioritization. Demand for technical assistance continued to increase,

and WFP's expertise in vulnerability analysis, logistics and transfer systems helped maintain quality and continuity of operations.

Collaboration with national authorities advanced key priorities. WFP supported the General Directorate of Civil Protection in anticipatory actions and community level disaster preparedness. In coordination with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MINEDUCYT for its Spanish acronym), WFP enabled the use of Biofortik and supported the installation of Kitchen-in-a-Box (KIAB) in four schools, reinforcing food safety standards in school feeding. Partnerships with Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG for its Spanish acronym) and Ministry of Tourism (MITUR for its Spanish acronym) strengthened productive value chains through small holder farmers and youth employability, linking vulnerable populations to a rapidly expanding tourism industry. WFP collaborated with a wide range of national and international institutions including Canada, the Adaptation Fund, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, ECHO, Food for the Poor and other private-sector actors, providing essential support to key interventions. Collaboration with *Ayuda en Acción*, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), EDUCO, *Fé y alegría*, FUNSALPRODECE, academic institutions and other local organizations strengthened operational delivery and community engagement, helping create the conditions to explore scaling with international financial institutions.

WFP supported national efforts to advance SDG 2 by working alongside the Government to expand access to nutritious food through CBT and enhance smallholder productivity within priority value chains, particularly in rural areas in most vulnerable conditions in eight departments, and strengthen healthy eating habits through nutrition education and fortified foods distributed via the national school feeding programme. These actions contributed to the Government's agenda to modernize social protection, promote territorial development and strengthen food production systems.

WFP advanced SDG 17 by supporting multisectoral government partnerships, leveraging service platforms to increase humanitarian system efficiency and collaborating with financial institutions to design sustainable and scalable solutions. *Further information on WFP's contribution to SDG 2 and SDG 17 is available on the SDG Data Portal.*

In 2025, WFP drove institutional strengthening initiatives pertaining to food security, nutrition and social protection systems. Technical support improved early warning systems, emergency response capacities and food security and nutrition analysis with Civil Protection (DGPC) and government ministries including the Ministry of Education (MINEDUCYT in Spanish) Ministry of Health (MINSAL for its Spanish acronym) and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN for its Spanish acronym). WFP enhanced school feeding and health programme by strengthening distribution monitoring systems, which helped ensure proper storage and better delivery of the fortified beverage, alongside improved nutritional quality and linkages with local small-holder farmers.

WFP equipped staff and institutions to apply integrated approaches in programme design, implementation and monitoring. WFP fostered joint decision making with the Government, aiming to reduce unpaid care burdens and improve the wellbeing of women and girls. Women increased their economic autonomy, while women and men, including youth, accessed employability and resilient livelihood opportunities.

Children benefited from school feeding and nutrition actions linked to *Crecer Juntos [3]* policy Led by the Office of the First Lady. People with disabilities participated in training, accessed livelihoods, and benefited from inclusive design and accessibility measures. WFP reached 682,800 people in 2025 (49 percent women), including 249 persons with disabilities.

In 2025, WFP adjusted the duration of assistance across programme areas in response to operational and funding constraints, prioritizing the most urgent needs. For CBT, beneficiaries received an average of 74 days of assistance out of 89 planned, reflecting a slight reduction from the previous cycle due to funding shortfalls and access limitations. School-based programmes were comparatively less affected, with an average of 48 assistance days delivered out of the 85 planned, mainly because of delayed deliveries and late school openings. Malnutrition prevention and weather shock protection activities could not be implemented, resulting in zero assistance days, owing to operational constraints and funding gaps. Asset creation and livelihood activities maintained high delivery levels, providing 111 days out of 114 planned, representing the strongest performance among programme areas.

WFP worked with a broad range of operational, institutional and financial partners essential to sustaining humanitarian and development activities. Support from Canada, Food for the Poor, Germany, MAERSK, MSC Foundation and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints enabled the continuation of flagship programmes such as Biofortik, Gastro-Lab and sustainable school kitchens.

Through these collective efforts, WFP consolidated its role as a strategic partner for national systems, supporting El Salvador's progress toward more resilient, inclusive food security and social protection structures. WFP's added value lies in combining targeted safety nets and shock responsive systems, scalable service platforms and strong analytics to protect lives today and build resilience for tomorrow.

682,849

Total beneficiaries in 2025



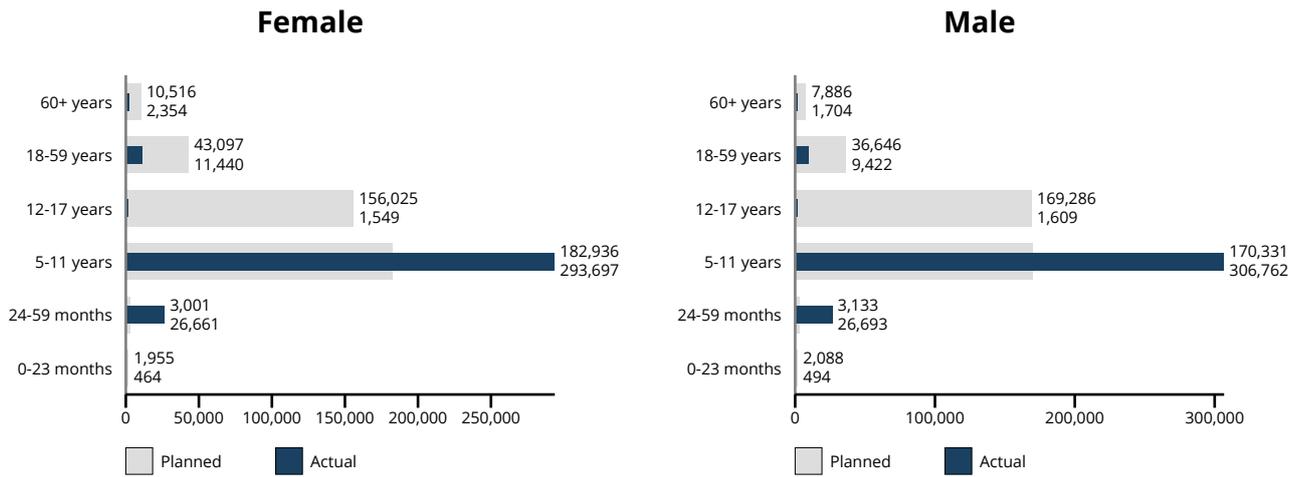
49% female



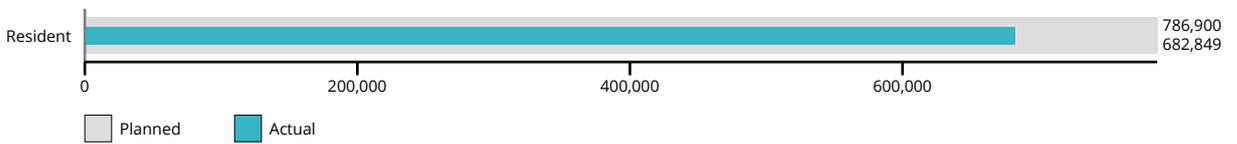
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 249 (52% Female, 48% Male)

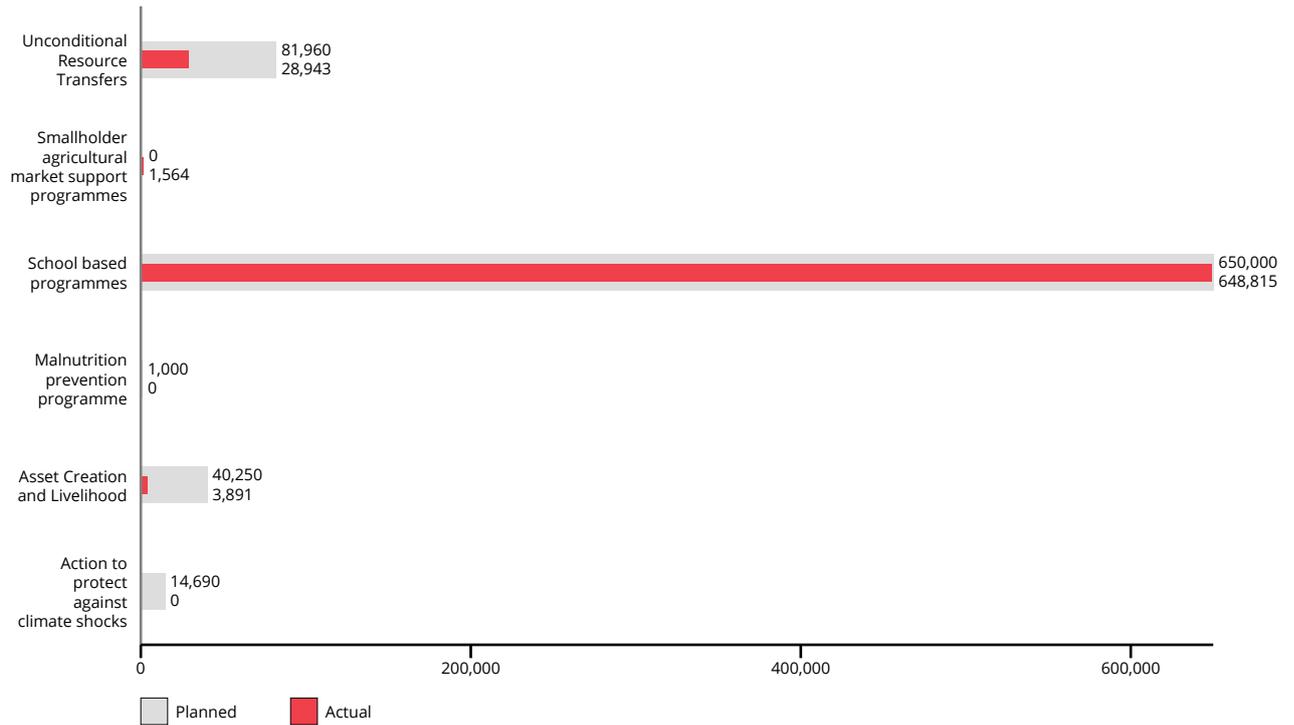
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



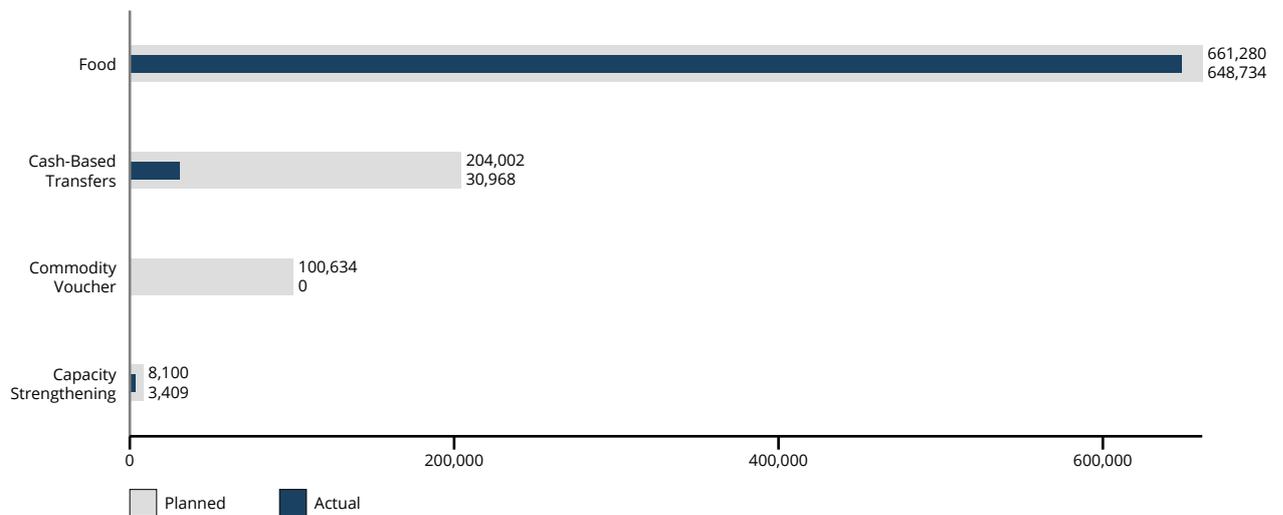
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



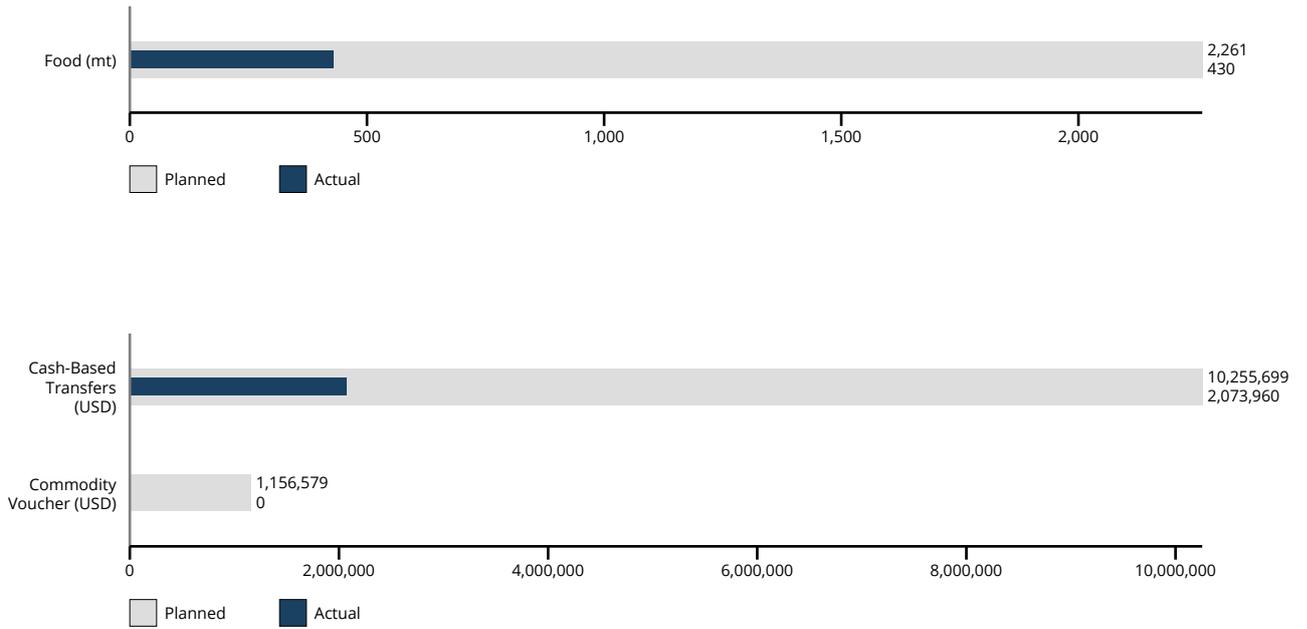
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



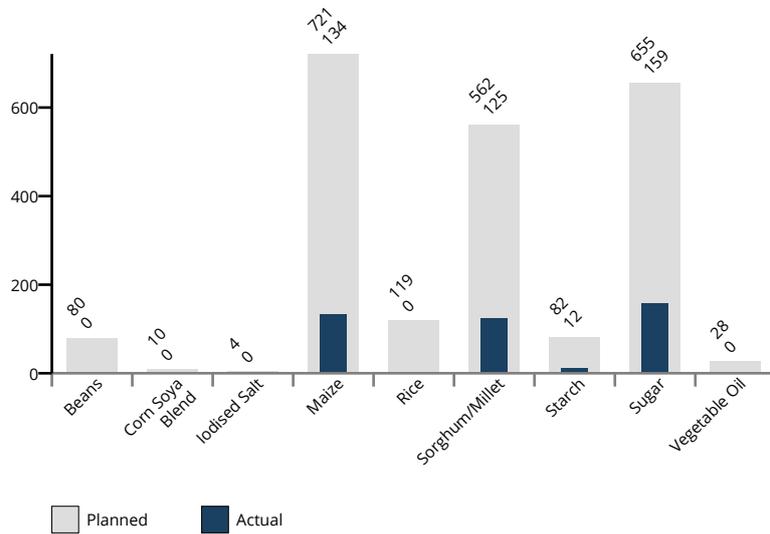
Beneficiaries by Modality



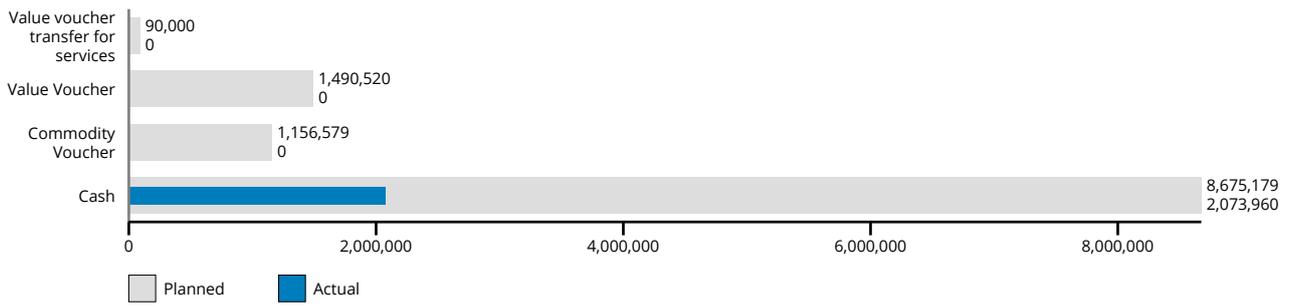
Total Transfers by Modality



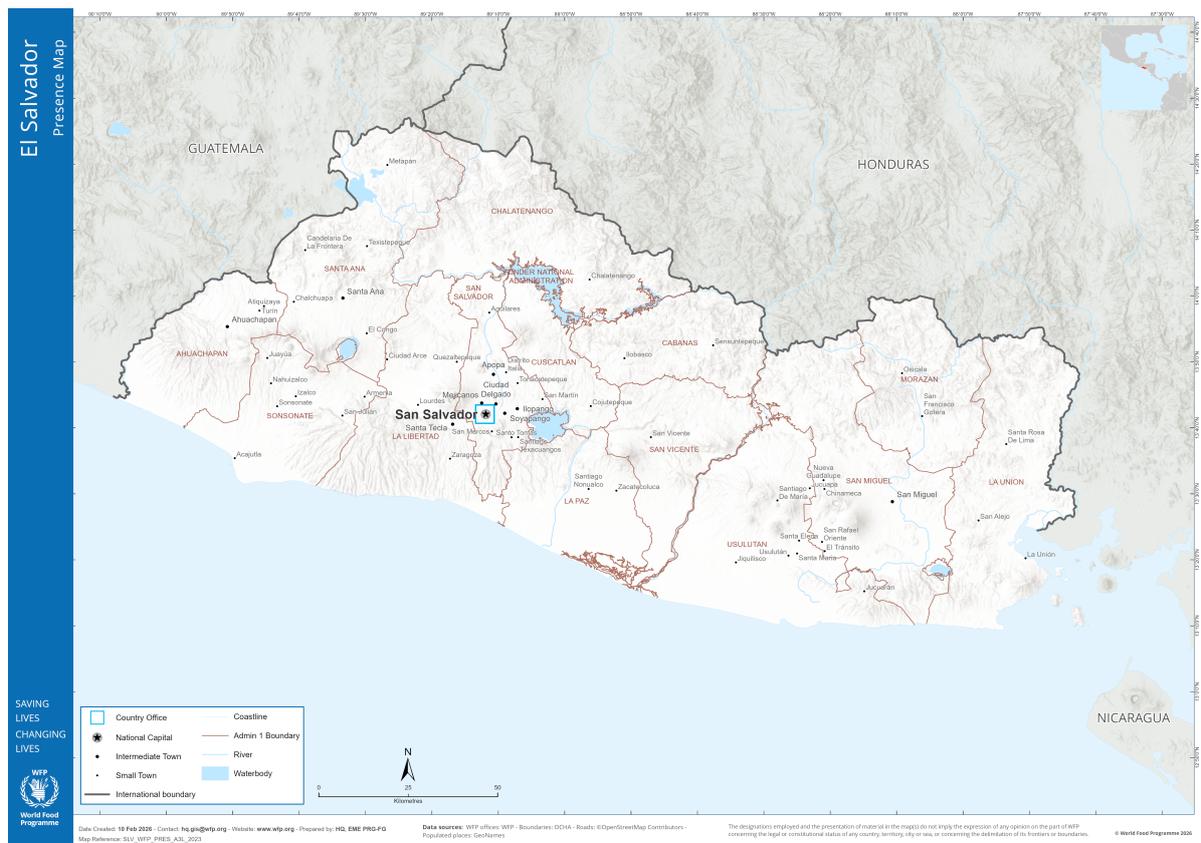
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



El Salvador remains highly vulnerable to sudden crises due to its location in the Dry Corridor and its frequent exposure to droughts, hurricanes and floods, as well as high seismic activity linked to fault systems and volcanoes, including at least four active ones that pose risks of eruptions and ashfall. These threats, combined with multidimensional poverty (25 percent of households [1]), high dependence on food imports (65 percent [2]) and remittances (26.8 percent of GDP [3]), increase the risk of food insecurity [4]. Strengthening national food production remains essential to enhance resilience to severe weather events and economic shocks, improve dietary diversity and support smallholder farmers' incomes. Addressing persistent inequality (Gini index 39.8 in 2023 [5]) and the double burden of malnutrition (9 percent of children under five stunted [6]) is also key to advancing inclusive and sustainable food systems.

In 2025, access to healthy food remained limited due to low purchasing power and the sustained increase in prices [7], forcing families to allocate most of their resources to meeting basic needs. Many households resorted to negative coping strategies, including reduced portion sizes, fewer meals per day and consumption of less preferred foods. The effect on wellbeing depends on changes in portion size, overall quantity, nutritional quality and frequency of consumption. Rural areas were hit hardest, as production losses were aggravated by the late and atypical start of the rainy season and the influence of the La Niña phenomenon [8].

The Government implemented measures to stabilize prices and improve access to food through direct assistance (agricultural packages), the creation of agromarkets [9] and the removal of tariffs on basic products [10]. These actions partially mitigated the effects of low national food production and vulnerability to severe weather events.

More than 818,000 people require humanitarian assistance, among which 731,500 are facing food insecurity [11]. WFP supported national response effort by providing technical and operational capacity, combining immediate assistance with sustainable solutions to strengthen community resilience, promote inclusive policies and reduce the impact of extreme climatic and social events on the most vulnerable populations.

In 2025, WFP's operations in El Salvador were affected by various factors. Weather variability marked the year with irregular rainfall, two episodes of moderate drought and the influence of the La Niña phenomenon, resulting in heavy rains and reduced crop yield. At the same time, shrinking global funding for humanitarian assistance directly affected El Salvador, leaving 5,898 families (23,000 individuals) without food assistance and limiting resilience-building interventions. Despite this, WFP continued engaging partners to mobilize resources and respond effectively.

In 2025, human mobility in El Salvador was shaped by climatic variability and socioeconomic pressures. Prolonged droughts and sudden floods severely disrupted the livelihoods of subsistence farmers, particularly maize and bean producers, diminishing household incomes and food access. These conditions prompted rural families to resettle to nearby urban centers in search of employment, creating a mobility cycle that underscores the close connection between climate change and food security.

These trends, together with persistently high food prices and limited national production [2][7], intersect with inequality and livelihoods vulnerable to weather shocks, highlighting the importance of mobility-sensitive approaches in food security, resilience and social protection to ensure that displaced and returnee populations are not left behind.

WFP's actions are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), as well as with national policies on food security, social protection and adaptation to weather variability. WFP strengthens institutional capacities and promotes evidence-based solutions to address structural gaps.

Risk management

The Country Office operated in a complex environment marked by persistent and emerging risks that could affect the achievement of Country Strategic Plan objectives. Key risks included economic volatility and rising food prices impacting food security, natural hazards linked to the transition from El Niño to La Niña and operational risks affecting supply chains and WFP's response capacity. Due to its geographic location and hydrometeorological conditions, El Salvador remains exposed to natural hazards such as storms, droughts and earthquakes, requiring proactive and coordinated emergency management.

Some risks partially materialized, including severe weather events and food price inflation, prompting adaptive measures to safeguard programme delivery. Concrete actions implemented during 2025 included supplier diversification and using the United Nations Partners Platform for partners selection process. In addition, WFP conducted spot checks to identify improvement opportunities and implement concrete actions with partners to strengthen reporting quality and enhance process efficiency. WFP, also, strengthened early warning systems and the enhancing of communication channels with Government for weather outlook, enabling activation of contingency plans for drought and heavy rains. Frequent emergency drills and joint meetings with Civil Protection have enhanced preparedness and improved the ability to respond effectively in areas with elevated risk.

The office addressed findings from an oversight through action plans that strengthened financial and operational controls. Measures included introducing additional verification mechanisms for cash-based transfers, optimizing procurement processes, reinforcing internal controls and updating internal guidelines for monitoring administrative procedures (travel, procurement, fleet, etc.). These actions reduced compliance risks and increased transparency.

These efforts demonstrated the office's commitment to proactive risk management, accountability and continuous improvement, ensuring the protection of programme results and strengthened resilience.

Lessons learned

The country office conducted key reviews, including the Country Strategic Plan Midterm Review and several After Action Reviews, which provided evidence-based insights into good practices and areas for improvement. The most significant lessons learned highlighted the need to adapt assistance mechanisms and strategies to the evolving national context, strengthen community resilience and expand multisectoral partnerships to ensure sustainability. These exercises also emphasized the importance of enhancing monitoring and feedback systems and actively promoting community participation throughout the programme cycle. WFP conducted over 15 training and technical sessions for the national anticipatory action committee, strengthening emergency preparedness across government and local organizations.

These lessons and good practices informed strategic decision making and budget revisions, ensuring greater effectiveness and sustainability of WFP interventions in El Salvador and reinforcing the integration of resilience building and capacity development into programmes planning in alignment with the Country Strategic Plan objectives and national priorities.

Rising Above Fear

Jocelyn's Mission to Protect Her Community and Save Lives



© WFP/Giulio d'Adamo
Jocelyn

Jocelyn, a 32-year-old pregnant mother of two from El Salvador, has lived by the Lempa River in the Department of San Vicente for three years. For her, the river is both a blessing and a challenge. It provides food, income and joy — "the river gives us our daily bread; it gives us food" — yet it also threatens homes and livelihoods with sudden floods that strike without warning. She emphasizes that the river must be respected: "the river has life we must give it space, because it is nature and we cannot do anything against it".

"The flooding of the river has always been our fear. There was a huge flood, and the water reached up to our waists. So we had to evacuate, even the animals were wading around in the water. You don't even think about material things anymore, you just think about saving yourself" Jocelyn added.

In March 2025, everything changed. Jocelyn became one of the first women in her community to be trained as a drone pilot to monitor flood risks and strengthen early warning systems. The training formed part of a joint initiative led by WFP and the Government of El Salvador, with support from Canada — a project focused on using drone technology to enhance community resilience and early warning. Through this effort, women like Jocelyn are now equipped with drones to track rising water levels and issue early alerts, giving families precious time to respond before floods strike. In the past, measuring water levels during the rainy season meant venturing dangerously close to the river. Today, they can do so from above — with precision, safety and confidence.

"Before we had the drone, we measured with a little tree trunk and saw how high the water was. Now, with the drone, we use it to equip ourselves and see the river's height accurately[...]...with the tree trunk we [could] only see the water level; with the drone we can see the current, the water flow", mentioned Jocelyn.

For Jocelyn, learning to fly drones was daunting at first, but she overcame her fears. "In life one always has to learn everything," she says. Jocelyn now shares her newly acquired skills with other women in her community through an

association. The river provides for families by supporting clam and crab fishing, yet every rainy season it threatens homes and livelihoods with unpredictable conditions. Floods arrive quickly, leaving little time for people to prepare or protect their belongings. Before the drones, the community had to wade through water and rely on tree trunks as a marker for flooding. Now, they can track water levels safely.

"In my life, I never imagined it, I hadn't thought about it, but it's very beautiful. For me, learning to fly drones was very nice because it's an experience you might not imagine, but in the end, the fears stay behind. With the drone, we can now monitor and see how the river is, its rise. It's fundamental for us. We are also grateful as a community to have the drone to track the river's height," commented Jocelyn.

Jocelyn is rewriting the story of her community — transforming it from one in vulnerable conditions to one of empowerment. Women are now drone pilots protecting their community giving their families something the river never could: time to prepare, time to act, and save lives.

The *"Drones for Community Resilience and Early Warning"* project is being first implemented in the Lower Lempa River region, in the Department of San Vicente, El Salvador. Its main objective is to strengthen local and institutional capacities for disaster risk management in communities in vulnerable conditions of the country. During the first phase, the project provided technical drone pilot training to 20 women from six communities in the Department of San Vicente, as well as staff from the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC) and the Municipal Civil Protection Commission. The training focuses on the strategic use of drones for: territorial surveillance, post-disaster damage assessment, identification of areas vulnerable to climate threats and crop monitoring to support food security strategies.

In the second phase, the project will expand to train women in the western departments of Ahuachapán and Sonsonate, further strengthening local response capacity and climate resilience. These activities aim to consolidate local skills and generate valuable inputs for territorial and agricultural planning.

In addition to capacity building, the project provides drones that are being integrated into the General Directorate of Civil Protection's (DGPC by its Spanish acronym) Crisis Rooms. This initiative reinforces early warning systems and improves emergency response capabilities by providing access to real-time information, which is particularly vital during El Salvador's hurricane season which runs from June through November.

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



28,943 people **received CBT**, improving food security and immediate well-being.



Adult **food restriction dropped** from **35%** to **10%**



81% transfers spent in local markets, **boosting local economy**



3 crisis room installed, indirectly benefitting **1.48 million people** nation wide

Strategic Outcome 1 (CSP 2023-2027) seeks to ensure that crisis affected communities and people in vulnerable situations, particularly women, at risk youth and returning migrants and their families, can meet their food and nutrition needs. The outcome focuses on providing timely, appropriate support that strengthens wellbeing, protects dignity and fosters social cohesion.

In 2025, WFP received USD 5.5 million to support crisis response and early recovery activities (Activity 1). As part of the global reconfiguration of humanitarian assistance, WFP was informed that a previously planned USD 4.5 million project, designed to provide support to affected people through cash-based transfers (CBT) and early recovery activities, would not move forward. This change required a rapid programmatic adjustment and a recalibration of targets, resulting in a reduction of the planned number of beneficiaries by 23,592 people (From 24,576 planned to 984 attended). WFP continues to work closely with partners to maximize the impact of available resources and ensure that assistance remains timely, effective and aligned with national priorities.

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

The budget shortfall required WFP to suspend the early recovery programme. As a result, 1,120 participants across 20 vulnerable communities were unable to establish planned productive assets, such as poultry modules, water-harvesting systems, community gardens and grain silos; designed to strengthen household resilience and reduce exposure to future weather shocks.

In June, WFP allocated USD 1.5 million from multilateral funds, enabling the programme to continue operations in the prioritized territories of the departments of La Libertad, San Vicente, Usulután, San Miguel and La Unión. With these resources, WFP assisted 28,943 people affected by weather and economic shocks, providing a monthly CBT transfer of USD 120 for three months. Also, WFP partnered with UNHCR assisting 49 beneficiaries (59 percent women) who were returning migrants experiencing food insecurity or at risk of falling into insecurity.

Within the Joint Programme, UN agencies worked in a complementary manner to strengthen food and nutrition security in El Salvador, combining operational interventions, capacity strengthening, and advocacy-oriented actions. These efforts aimed to promote healthier diets, improve access to nutritious food among populations in vulnerable conditions and support the transformation of food systems through coordinated technical, programmatic and communication initiatives. WFP led community engagement and behaviour-change activities promoting breastfeeding,

home food production and food-safety practices (safe preparation, storage and handling). Under the joint SDG Fund programme, WFP provided cash-based transfers of USD 120 monthly for three months to 612 food-insecure people in La Unión, paired with budgeting and healthy-eating training.

CBT assistance delivered significant results, WFP's monitoring exercises showed dietary diversity increased (from 52 percent to 81 percent) and weekly vitamin A intake improved, rising from 81 percent to 93 percent and reduced nutrition risks such as anaemia. These gains were accompanied by a sharp decline in harmful coping strategies: adult food rationing (where adults reduced portion sizes or skipped meals so children could eat) dropped from 35 percent to 10 percent and days without eating fell from 14 percent to 4 percent. Household resilience strengthened, with families avoiding negative strategies (up from 19 percent to 43 percent).

CBT also stabilized household budgets and promoted positive spending patterns: 70 percent invested in health, 67 percent in hygiene and 56 percent managed to save, creating a financial buffer against shocks. Also, because 81 percent of the transfers were spent in local markets, households injected resources directly into community businesses, increasing demand for goods and services and helping stimulate local economic activity. Protection and accountability outcomes remained strong: almost all participants (99 percent) reported respectful treatment and safe access to withdrawal points as well as access to timely and clear information (94 percent understood key messages). Community perceptions of targeting were positive (95 percent), though challenges remain in coverage and communication of eligibility criteria. These challenges revealed opportunities to strengthen community communication and improve outreach to dispersed populations. Building on these insights, WFP proposed new community-based targeting approaches and more user-friendly communication mechanisms to enhance dialogue and engagement.

WFP carried out a pilot project of nutrition-sensitive activities, which included workshops on good food practices, meal preparation and household co-responsibility. WFP conducted baseline and endline monitoring exercises; the comparative analysis showed significant improvements in dietary practices, hygiene and family co-responsibility. Hygiene practices such as separating raw and cooked foods, thorough cooking and using safe water, considerably improved, ultimately reflecting the effectiveness of the training sessions.

In terms of co-responsibility, while women continue to serve as primary caregivers, participation of men and youth showed an increase, particularly in tasks such as purchasing food and supporting household activities. This shared involvement reflects positive shifts within families and communities. Moreover, 87 percent of households incorporated the nutritious recipes taught through the intervention and more than 80 percent reported that the knowledge gained is easy to replicate, demonstrating strong community ownership and adoption of new practices. Although structural challenges linked to food insecurity and traditional roles persist during periods of stress, the overall progress shows that the intervention remains relevant and has contributed to meaningful and sustainable improvements in a relatively short period, in line with national efforts to strengthen family wellbeing and local development.

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

Regarding emergency preparedness and response (Activity 2), WFP facilitated interagency coordination with FAO and the Salvadoran Red Cross and presented the anticipatory action plan for 2026 to the Directorate General of Civil Protection (DGPC).

WFP participated in the regional anticipatory actions project alongside Honduras and Guatemala named "Strengthening Anticipatory Action and Shock-responsive Social Protection in Central America: coordination, strategies, and tools to protect food and nutritional security from drought and flood impacts", in collaboration with the Coordination Center for Disaster Prevention in Central America and the Dominican Republic. The initiative aims to strengthen preparedness for inclement weather shocks by integrating anticipatory actions into national risk management systems. The project included the implementation of WFP's Shock Responsive methodology, enhancing Government response capacity and training processes with local observers (community residents) in the Department of San Vicente.

WFP supported the Government by installing three new crisis rooms in strategically important locations across the departments of Santa Ana, San Vicente and San Salvador, enabling a rapid and timely response. These facilities expanded the coverage of the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC for its Spanish acronym) and indirectly benefit more than 1,480,674 people (indirect beneficiaries) by enhancing preparedness and response capacity at the territorial level.

WFP also piloted innovative approaches to develop skills for emergency preparedness and response in six vulnerable communities. Through direct training and with the support of DGPC, WFP strengthened the capacities of 171 community leaders (62 percent women) in shelter management, evacuation procedures, community organization, basic drone operation, weather monitoring and assessment of community response capacity. These competencies strengthen local preparedness and help protect lives and livelihoods by enabling communities to monitor sudden onset weather-related risks, organize effectively and respond more rapidly and safely during emergencies.

Training in innovative technologies transformed the way communities manage risks. Previously, communities relied on rudimentary methods to monitor environmental changes, limiting their ability to plan activities and secure livelihoods.

Through specialized training, participants gained new skills that allowed accurate monitoring and informed decision-making, improving opportunities for income generation and food security. At the community level, these capacities strengthened collaboration with local institutions through increased data sharing, risk management and preparedness. These cooperative efforts not only improved safety and resilience but also fostered autonomy, confidence and access to knowledge that drives long-term sustainability.

WFP worked in close partnership with key national and local actors, including the Directorate General of Civil Protection (DGPC), local governments and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Through these collaborations, WFP leveraged institutional expertise, territorial presence, and technical capacity to strengthen national preparedness systems and deliver targeted interventions. This joint work enabled the integration of anticipatory actions into Government frameworks and the expansion of monitoring for rapid onset risks through the Threat Observatory. Community engagement was reinforced by certifying local observers, particularly women, within national networks. In addition, coordination with municipal authorities and nongovernmental organizations, such as the local NGO Education and Cooperation Foundation (EDUCO), supported the efficient delivery of cash-based transfers and localized implementation, ensuring assistance reached the most vulnerable populations quickly and effectively. This strategic approach enhanced operational efficiency and fostered ownership, resilience, and sustainability across all levels.

Key activities under this outcome included the delivery of information sessions on the use of transfers and on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and the implementation of community feedback mechanisms (CFM) to ensure people-centered response. Considerations were integrated throughout targeting and implementation, prioritizing vulnerable profiles such as women-headed households and pregnant and lactating women and girls. Training sessions on household co-responsibility promoted greater involvement of men and youth in domestic tasks and decision-making, reducing traditional gaps. Women were also certified as local observers within national networks, strengthening leadership and participation in climate risk management. Technology and skills development empowered women, enhanced resilience and fostered autonomy at the community level.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels	4 - Fully 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



13,500 smallholder farmers were targeted to strengthen their resilience through **participatory diagnostics** and locally led weather **adaptation plans**



1,564 smallholder farmers adopted sustainable agricultural practices **enhanced production** and improved household income through different programmes



512 youth trained in gastronomy **increased their income** and accessed new **job opportunities** connected to local food systems

Strategic Outcome 02 aimed to support vulnerable communities in El Salvador in strengthening their resilience to weather-related risks by fostering the development of inclusive and sustainable food systems. The focus is on enabling producers and farmers to cultivate nutritious foods using weather-shock smart practices, diversify their incomes and strengthen local markets, while actively promoting the participation of women, youth and smallholder farmers.

Expenditures under this strategic outcome remain aligned with a planned multiyear implementation strategy. Although activities show considerable resources available, a large share corresponds to multi-year donor contributions that are contractually allocated for future years. For Activity 3, USD 4 million from the Adaptation Fund is preprogrammed over the next four years. For Activity 4, the available balances reflect the nature of multiannual contributions as well as temporary pauses in implementation. These pauses were mainly due to the need to relocate the Gastro-Lab in the department of Santa Ana. In addition, part of the MPTF project funds remained unspent because implementation started later than planned, as additional time was required to complete the identification of beneficiaries eligible for training and CBT processes. These resources remain available within the framework of the project's multiannual funding structure.

Activity 9 remains on track, with expenditures progressing as scheduled for national capacity strengthening. The remaining funds under this activity correspond to planned contributions for the construction of silos for the Biofortik plant and for the implementation of KIAB; however, WFP did not execute these components were due to changes in the Government strategic direction. The country office will continue to align the use of these funds with government priorities and will consult with donors regarding any required adjustments.

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.

Under Strategic Outcome 02, and through Activity 3, WFP implemented a binational initiative financed by Adaptation Fund to strengthen weather resilience in the transboundary Goascorán River Basin (El Salvador and Honduras), targeting 13,500 smallholder farmers (41 percent women) across seven districts in the Department of La Unión. In its first year, WFP conducted participatory diagnostics, using WFP's Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) methodology, to establish a strong foundation for the project for 2026, producing risk maps and vulnerability analyses validated by community leaders to ensure ownership and relevance.

Key achievements included the development of seven District Development Plans through inclusive consultations, mapping vulnerabilities and defining adaptation strategies. WFP complemented these efforts with a Municipal Adaptation Manual, a simplified Community Guide and eleven Community Adaptation Plans for micro-watersheds to strengthen localized responses. An Early Warning Systems (EWS) diagnostic identified critical gaps in local monitoring and communication capacities, including the lack of community-level monitoring tools, weak coordination among existing stations and limited public understanding of early warning systems (reflected in the fact that 71 percent of the population was unfamiliar with the concept). At the same time, the diagnostic revealed strong engagement potential, with 75 percent of respondents expressing willingness to participate. These findings provide a clear basis for WFP to strengthen local early warning mechanisms by improving monitoring infrastructure, reinforcing communication and coordination at community level and supporting inclusive early warning practices through training and local engagement.

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

To strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers, WFP implemented under Activity 4, the project "Strengthening small producers through marketing and market linkage". This project benefited 1,100 smallholder farmers (44 percent women) from the departments of Santa Ana, La Libertad, Sonsonate and Ahuachapán. Smallholder farmers built 12,000 linear meters of soil and water conservation measures and received productive assets such as irrigation systems, mesh houses [1], macro-tunnels and hydroponics modules powered by solar energy. The project has transformed the lives of smallholder farmers, generating clear impacts on food security, resilience and empowerment of local communities. Smallholder farmers adopted innovative and resilient agricultural practices, such as the maize-sorghum combination, whose use increased from 20 percent to 47 percent. This shift reduced losses and improved yields, particularly for sorghum, which recorded a 26 percent increase in production. Also, grain self-consumption rose from 18 percent to 32 percent and vegetable production tripled, moving from 14 percent to 48 percent, strengthening both diets and household income.

In parallel, WFP worked with government entities such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock's (MAG for its Spanish acronym) personnel, where training was provided on drone use and early warning systems, enhancing resilience in synergy with Emergency Preparedness and Response (Strategic outcome 01, Activity 2) efforts.

WFP also continued building resilience for smallholder farmers with the market linkage initiative, promoting sustainability and inclusive practices for 100 smallholder farmers from Morazán, Santa Ana, La Libertad, San Miguel and La Unión.

This integrated approach combined resilience to shocks, food security and income generation, establishing a foundation for long-term economic self-reliance. Additionally, 364 smallholder farmers who benefited from this project were former participants of the resilience building project (Activity 3, phase 2) and successfully transitioned from subsistence farming to organized commercialization, gaining access to local markets.

Monitoring showed 90 percent of beneficiaries improved governance and organization, adopting sustainable practices and forming 38 community committees. Over 80 percent of beneficiaries increased production between 20-50 percent, diversifying income sources and establishing commercial linkages to markets. Strengthened technical capacities enabled producers, who previously lacked record-keeping, to track production, sales and earnings, laying the foundation for informed business decisions and sustainable growth.

Additionally, WFP piloted digital platforms [2] with 35 enterprises to expand marketing opportunities, including for the tourism sector. The platform now connects 200 producers from the market linkage intervention through 14 virtual community stores. Some of the enterprises that are clients of these smallholder farmers are also hosting Gastro-Lab students for internships, building efforts to strengthen market linkages and food systems.

The Gastro-Lab programme is a flagship initiative WFP launched in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and leading universities (ITCA-Megatec, Universidad Francisco Gavidia and Universidad Gerardo Barrios), to promote youth employability and skills development, while connecting smallholder farmers to emerging markets across the country. This programme offered comprehensive training in gastronomy, customer service, entrepreneurship and soft skills. Beneficiaries receive a monthly stipend of USD 120 for the duration of the programme (four months). In 2025, a new Gastro-Lab was established in the department of San Miguel, bringing the total in El Salvador, to four centers (La Libertad, Santa Ana, San Miguel and La Unión), certifying 512 youth (75 percent women) in gastronomy. At the end of the programme, 45 percent of the youth who completed an internship received a job offer from the host company. Six months after graduation, monitoring showed that 55 percent of participants had increased their income. After 12 months of employment, youth increased their average income from USD 110.65 before training to USD 362.65. Youth with a business increased their average personal income from USD 183.14 to monthly business incomes of USD 534.05.

A similar initiative, Innova Bakery [3], graduated 67 bakers (88 percent women) who received in-kind seed capital equivalent to USD 1,500 based on their business plans [4]. Monitoring shows 70 percent of participants increased income by 24 percent. To further strengthen market integration, the initiative facilitated the opening of ten commercialization spaces for entrepreneurs within the MAG's institutional agromarket. These spaces operate on a rotating basis, allowing broad participation among entrepreneurs. This exposure has enhanced participants' market linkages, enabling them to access additional sales opportunities at local fairs and increase their visibility among consumers.

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.

Within WFP's school feeding programme, the link to sustainable food systems is operational and market-based: contracted suppliers for the Biofortik [5] production plant are required to source part of their supplies (maize and sorghum) from smallholder farmers supported through WFP projects, creating a direct connection between local production and school feeding programme. WFP linked producers meeting quality standards to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MINEDUCYT for its Spanish acronym) as suppliers for the Ministry of Education School Meal Production Plant, where Biofortik is produced, reinforcing resilience and food security while improving

child nutrition.

Building on integrated approach to food security and nutrition, WFP supported the Government in complementing school meals with the fortified beverage. Through efficient provision of supplies, services and the optimization of conditions at the Biofortik production plant, WFP ensured the production of 430 MT of Biofortik flour, enabling distribution to more than 648,000 students in over 4,700 schools throughout the country. WFP demonstrated accountability and product management, as 98 percent of schools recorded stock entries and exits.

At the Ministry of Education School Meal Production Plant; WFP supported institutional capacity strengthening by upgrading infrastructure and operational conditions in line with food safety and quality standards. These measures contributed to improved compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), which enabled the plant to obtain GMP certification.

As part of WFP's integrated strategy to enhance school feeding, the Kitchen-in-a-Box (KIAB) initiative combined Biofortik with smart kitchens to ensure nutritious, safe and sustainable school snacks. WFP installed four fully equipped KIABs (two container-based units and two upgraded facilities [6]) in the departments of Santa Ana, Sonsonate, La Libertad and La Unión, benefiting 4,500 students who previously did not have access to adequately equipped kitchens in their schools. These kitchens incorporated solar panels, rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation systems for school gardens, reducing emissions and promoting resource efficiency in the Dry Corridor.

The initiative contributed to reducing 600 tons of CO₂ emissions, saving 280 tons of biomass and preventing 2,800 trees from being cut down. These environmental gains were accompanied by practical improvements, as cooking times for traditional recipes decreased by up to two hours, increasing overall operational efficiency. School gardens reinforced these efforts by supplying vegetables for snacks and serving as green classrooms where students learned about sustainability and nutrition. To support long-term results, WFP trained 217 community members, including teachers, parents and students, in garden maintenance, food safety and the proper use of equipment. Interviews confirmed improvements in meal quality, greater menu diversity and faster preparation, with participants noting that the combination of upgraded kitchens and training enabled healthier menus while optimizing time and resources.

Partnerships

Regarding Partnerships, WFP strengthened alliances with key government institutions such as Ministry of Tourism (MITUR for its Spanish acronym), MINEDUCYT, MARN, MAG, traditional donors such as the Government of Canada, private sector actors (Food For The Poor, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) and local NGOs (*Fé y Alegría (Faith and Happiness)*, *Ayuda en Acción (Help in Action)*, CRS, FUNSALPRODESE) and other United Nations agencies such as IOM, UNFPA.

These partnerships enabled outreach to remote areas, prioritized vulnerable populations and strengthened sustainable food systems by linking smallholder farmers to local markets. They also created economic opportunities for returning youth migrants and enhanced technical capacities in nutrition, food safety and sustainable production through collaboration with academic institutions such as Universidad Francisco Gavidia, Universidad Gerardo Barrios and ITCA-Megatec.

As part of WFP's exit strategy, WFP supports national plans and programmes by combining short-term direct assistance with the progressive strengthening of government and community capacities to ensure long-term sustainability. This approach prioritizes the gradual transfer of capacities, assets and processes to key national counterparts, including MAG, MINEDUCYT and MITUR, as well as local communities and cooperatives. Through formalized partnerships, WFP is embedding weather shock resilient agricultural practices, early warning tools and adaptation measures into national systems and rural markets.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
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.



WFP deepened **engagement with government institutions**, laying the groundwork for future joint actions in nutrition and food security.



WFP maintained **coordination with health and education authorities**, advancing national nutrition priorities.

This strategic outcome aims to strengthen national institutions' capacities to tackle the structural drivers of hunger by building integrated, inclusive and shock responsive social protection systems. Through this strategic outcome, WFP aims to improve national institutions' coverage and quality while promoting integrated, sustainable strategies that are inclusive, equitable and attentive to food security and nutrition before, during and after crises.

During the reporting year, budget allocations were not available to initiate activities under this strategic outcome, affecting progress toward achieving the planned outputs and outcomes. WFP actively advanced efforts to strengthen public policies and programmes within key institutions, including the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and the Ministry of Health and the Office of the First Lady, critical actors in promoting food security and nutrition.

However, without adequate funding, initiatives such as the Community Nutrition Care Strategy, the Sustainable Food Systems Roadmap and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement could not be effectively supported. The funding shortfall placed constraints on planned service improvements; however, WFP maintained a strong delivery programme supporting the national School Feeding and Health Programme.

WFP participated in key dialogue roundtables led by the Head of Nutrition at the Ministry of Health and the First Lady's Office to identify opportunities for collaboration. This engagement is aimed to foster alignment and leverage synergies to amplify impact across shared priorities. This experience created an opportunity for WFP to further refine its engagement approach and explore new channels to strengthen partnerships with government institutions leading the nutrition and food systems agenda.

Throughout the year, the Country Office actively explored multiple partnerships and funding avenues, demonstrating strong commitment to these strategic outcome objectives despite the challenging environment. This transition creates space to align WFP priorities with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology's vision, fostering synergies that support shared objectives and ensure continuity of programmes for the benefit of national education.

These efforts, while not yielding immediate resources, helped build visibility and partnerships that can be leveraged in the future. Looking ahead, the Country Office will strengthen its funding strategy, continue targeted engagement with donors and assess opportunities to integrate this strategic objective's priorities into other active outcomes as a crosscutting element to maximize impact and maintain programmatic relevance.

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



1,710 people on the move indirectly supported through WFP's **CBT service platform** with EDUCO.



WFP secured on-demand **logistics agreements** with **FAO** and **UNICEF**, ensuring flexible **storage solutions** ready to support essential supplies.

WFP's strategic outcome 04 provides technical, logistical and financial services to national institutions, United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations. This strengthens partner capacity to assist populations facing vulnerability or crisis. During 2025, service provision activities included the provision of cash-based transfer (CBT) services as a shared platform; procurement of food in the national and international markets; storage, transportation and distribution of supplies.

The planned funding projection for 2025 was USD 560,870. However, the available resources during the year amounted to USD 104,912 and expenditure totaled USD 85,818. The main gap between execution and the funding projection is primarily explained by the on-demand nature of these services and the late signing of contracts during the year.

A key milestone during the reporting period was the signing of a USD 200,000 agreement with the local non-governmental organization EDUCO to deliver CBT services, thereby meeting the annual target of one partnership agreement signed.

Activity 6: Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) Services

WFP achieved notable advances in delivering CBT services to its partners, highlighted by the contract with EDUCO. This collaboration indirectly supported 1,710 individuals facing heightened vulnerability, including women, men, children, minorities and people with disabilities. In 2025, the agreement with EDUCO remained in effect for the fourth year in a row, demonstrating WFP's effective management, which fostered trust and sustained partnership.

The CBT services offered by WFP provided several operational advantages, particularly due to an established network of contracted service providers with national coverage. This setup allowed WFP to deploy cash-based assistance through different delivery modalities and adapt interventions to diverse operational contexts, including hard-to-reach areas and populations with limited access to formal documentation. Building on this operational flexibility, accumulated experience and high user satisfaction have led other United Nations agencies to explore potential agreements with WFP to leverage these services and expand the reach of their interventions. In 2025, discussions with other agencies were initiated; however, broader global funding constraints prevented these negotiations from resulting in formal agreements during the reporting period.

In terms of financial execution, there has been positive progress since 2023. Although the amount transferred in that year was below projections, 2024 saw more precise alignment between planned and executed amounts. In 2025 the value initially estimated for contracts was even surpassed, reflecting more efficient coordination and sustained quality in the services provided.

Activity 7: Food Procurement Services

WFP did not execute anything on this component, as it is an on-demand service in which implementation depends on external requests. This situation highlights the importance of WFP to maintain a flexible response capacity that is aligned with national priorities and strategies, thereby ensuring the relevance and timeliness of its interventions.

Activity 8: Logistics Services and Non-Food Item (NFI) Procurement

WFP signed one on-demand logistics service contract for the storage of non-food items with UNICEF. The fee structure based on cubic meters and the flexible terms allowed WFP to meet the partners' specific needs, although actual implementation was low since it depended on real demand.

Regarding the Strategic Outcome 04 results, reinforcing CBT and logistics services enabled WFP and its partners to improve crisis response capacity and reinforce institutional readiness. All users reported complete satisfaction with the services, confirming their quality and relevance. However, the lack of activity in food procurement limited the scope of

this component. Prioritization and operational flexibility helped manage key risks, including delays in launching assistance, challenges in activating financial services on time and interruptions caused by pending administrative processes or the absence of an active partner. By keeping a pre-arranged network of financial service providers and using streamlined contracting and purchasing arrangements, WFP can activate services only when needed and process transfers without having to restart administrative steps for each cycle, supporting timely action and immediate response capacity.

With respect to strategic partnerships, WFP has enhanced its position as a continuous service provider through offering tailored solutions in CBT, logistics services and non-food procurement. Thanks to a client-centered approach, services were tailored to the specific needs of each intervention, optimizing coverage and operational efficiency.

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

El Salvador closed 70.9 percent of the gender gap in 2025, with significant progress made in education and female leadership [1]. However, inequalities remain affecting women's economic autonomy and food security. Women's economic participation reaches only 50.5 percent compared to 81.5 percent for men. These gaps limit community resilience and the capacity to respond to crises, highlighting the need for comprehensive interventions that promote equality and equitable access to resources.

WFP and its partners integrated sex and age analysis into all phases of planning and implementation, applying differentiated criteria in targeting and monitoring mechanisms disaggregated by sex and age. This approach enabled prioritization of households headed by women, single-parent families, households with girls and boys at risk of malnutrition, pregnant or breastfeeding women and girls, elderly and people with disabilities. In addition, WFP promoted equitable participation in emergencies by integrating women into community brigades and risk management committees. Moreover, WFP promoted the economic empowerment and transformation role through innovative programmes such as Gastro-Lab and Innova Bakery, complemented by nutrition training and activities promoting new masculinities.

WFP's interventions sought to address gender gaps by prioritizing women's access to assistance and participation in programme activities. Monitoring data show that 55.8 percent of supported households across the five departments of the Dry Corridor (San Miguel, La Unión, San Vicente, Usulután and La Libertad) were headed by women, indicating that a significant share of programme support reached female-headed households, a group that often faces heightened food security and economic vulnerabilities.

However, the Department of San Vicente has a low women participation rate, being 34.8 percent of the participants in community brigades and leadership committees women, which suggests cultural and structural barriers. To address this gap, WFP implemented a nutrition sensitive pilot that promoted women's participation in decision-making and raised awareness about gender and new masculinities, involving 55 men. As a result, shared responsibility in the community increased by the joint participation in meal organization and food planning.

Gastro-Lab initiative became consolidated platforms for the economic empowerment of women in vulnerable communities. Through technical training, business mentoring and access to local markets, participants diversified their sources of income, strengthened their resilience to economic and social crises and increased their self-esteem and community leadership. These actions generated personal income, fostered support networks and mutual trust, enhancing women's capacity to make decisions and exercise autonomy. At the same time, WFP trained smallholder farmers in nutrition and dietary practices with an intersectional approach, promoting shared responsibility in domestic and community tasks. In addition, WFP sensitized men about dietary habits and new masculinities [3], which according to FUNSALPRODESE reports, helped challenge traditional beliefs and redistribute household responsibilities. These actions facilitated informed decision-making and strengthened women's economic autonomy, laying the groundwork for more equitable household dynamics, according to qualitative partner reports.

WFP ensured the participation of women in community brigades and supported their capacity strengthening in crisis preparedness. As part of this effort, a small group of 20 women received basic training in the use of drones for monitoring purposes, contributing to the development of technical skills and leadership at the community level. Life stories, such as Jocelyn's [4], demonstrate how these women overcame fears and acquired innovative tools to support community resilience. This technological component increased female participation in traditionally male-dominated spaces and improved community perceptions of women's roles in risk management.

The actions implemented by WFP and its partners demonstrated the need for structural changes in roles, access to resources and leadership to advance equality. Endline monitoring showed clear progress in gender equality, particularly in participation, access to resources and the gradual transformation of traditional roles. Female participation is present and increasingly visible in community civil protection brigades and committees but remains

limited.

With 55.8 percent of households headed by women, targeted strategies have contributed to stronger economic inclusion. Positive shifts such as more shared domestic responsibilities and increased male engagement are helping reinforce sustainability. While programme integration and economic support have improved access to resources and contributed to gradual shifts in participation and decision-making, sociocultural barriers to women's leadership at community level persist in some contexts. This underscores the need to sustain and deepen ongoing interventions, particularly through strong local partnerships that can address entrenched norms and ensure longer-term change.

Key impacts included the increase in women's economic autonomy through training and access to markets, enhanced community resilience driven by female participation in risk management and technology, shifts in sociocultural norms that promote shared responsibility and challenge stereotypes and improved food security resulting from informed decision-making and tailored nutrition education.

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

In El Salvador, ongoing improvements in security and stability have significantly strengthened the national enabling environment. Perceived safety has strengthened, with a growing sense of security reported by the population in daily mobility [1]. At the same time, some communities continued to face challenges linked to socioeconomic conditions and exposure to recurrent shocks, which might increase protection needs. In rural areas, limited transportation options, gaps in basic services and constraints affecting people with disabilities can make it harder for some individuals to access available programmes. Continued efforts to expand coverage, strengthen service delivery and promote inclusion are helping ensure that all communities benefit from the country's progress.

Aware of the fundamental importance of safeguarding personal data, WFP used corporate systems with encryption to protect the information of those participating in its programmes, especially when working with financial entities. Likewise, WFP requested prior and explicit consent from beneficiaries before taking photographs for purposes of transparency, promotion and informational materials, ensuring compliance with both its own regulations and national legislation on the comprehensive protection of children and adolescents.

The Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) operated through telephone lines, WhatsApp, e-mail and virtual suggestion boxes [2] to facilitate communication across diverse contexts. Through these channels, 9,813 people accessed and used the CFM, managing 1,950 cases (1,556 submitted by women). The reported issues mainly related to inquiries about beneficiary selection criteria and the protection of personal data, along with ten sensitive cases involving irregularities. WFP addressed all cases with documented traceability and resolution, applying established protocols to safeguard sensitive information throughout the process. With these measures, WFP ensured accessibility for groups in vulnerable conditions and secure channels for reporting incidents.

The Country Office followed its standard operating procedure (SOP) for the CFM to ensure accountability, which provides clear and consistent guidelines for prevention, care and response.

WFP communicated protection policies during introductory sessions with cooperating partners, suppliers and participants to ensure adherence to policy. Also, WFP undertook significant measures to uphold dignity and ensure protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) through comprehensive training sessions aimed at cooperating partners, WFP staff and individuals involved in data collection activities for targeting, registration and monitoring. WFP provided training and disseminated codes of conduct to partners and their staff. Also, in line with WFP corporate requirements, all field-level agreements (FLAs) signed since 2024 include a PSEA clause and a partner capacity assessment. In addition, spot-checks were conducted for partners with active FLAs. These reviews aimed to assess performance and identify areas for improvement. If gaps are found within the spot checks, a capacity-strengthening plan is developed to support partners in meeting required standards.

WFP communicated its protection policies during introductory sessions with cooperating partners, also suppliers and participants, thereby ensuring compliance with regulations. In addition, WFP has taken important steps to uphold dignity and guarantee PSEA by conducting comprehensive training sessions, including practical scenario exercises. During training with partners, WFP distributed educational materials and actively promoted adherence to WFP's established protection standards through the "Together We Say No to exploitation and sexual abuse" [3] campaign. These measures aimed to mitigate risks of exploitation, exclusion and data breaches, thereby strengthening community trust.

WFP made progress in protection and accountability toward affected populations. WFP provided assistance to 249 people with disabilities and the CFM remained operational, handling 1,950 cases with complete traceability. Through CFM-related outreach, 9,813 people received information on the safe channel for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse. However, gaps persist in implementing the community participation plan and consulting organizations of people with disabilities, as well as in ensuring accessible information for women (80 percent women). These results reflect important progress in inclusion and protection; however, gaps remain in systematic engagement with organizations of persons with disabilities, the availability of accessible information and the consistent monitoring of participation outcomes. In 2026, WFP will prioritize strengthening outreach, accessibility measures and follow-up mechanisms to address these gaps and consolidate inclusive programming.

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)

In El Salvador, food security is under severe pressure due to weather fluctuations and structural challenges that destabilize food systems. In 2025, the transition from El Niño to La Niña phenomena produced extreme conditions: temperatures reaching 43 C caused water stress, pest outbreaks and reduced yields. The delayed rainy season and subsequent heavy rainfall led to waterlogged soils, slowing maize planting, while a July dry spell in eastern and central regions further disrupted production. These oscillations between excess and scarcity of water heightened vulnerability, drove up food prices and forced families into negative coping strategies. Rainfall in April reached 63.4 mm, surpassing historical averages, alongside significant temperature fluctuations [1].

Additional stressors—soil degradation, unsustainable farming practices, weak agricultural management and limited adaptive capacity—further undermined ecosystems' ability to regulate water and maintain soil fertility. To address these challenges, WFP implemented resilience-building measures. In the dry corridor, drip irrigation systems covering 15.6 hectares optimize water use and reduce pressure on sources. Conservation practices restored 51.9 hectares of soil, cutting erosion and enhancing aquifer recharge, with up to 42.5 m³ of water retained even on uneven terrain. Organic fertilizer improved soil fertility and reduced dependence on chemicals, fostering healthier ecosystems. WFP also strengthened the capacities of 580 smallholder farmers to minimize post-harvest losses through resilient seeds, early harvesting and proper storage, ensuring longer-lasting reserves and greater food availability.

The Adaptation Fund project "Strengthening the Adaptive Capacities of Vulnerable Populations in the Goascorán Basin" was classified as Category B (medium risk) [2], reflecting potential impacts on natural habitats and soil and water conservation. In response, WFP collaborated with eleven communities to develop adaptation plans and seven district-level plans incorporating ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR). These initiatives include land restoration, reforestation and water source protection, aligning with environmental and social safeguards.

In line with the Do-No-Harm principle, WFP integrated environmental safeguards across all activities. Efforts to promote proper waste management and the responsible use of agricultural inputs helped to prevent pollution and soil degradation. These measures complemented the Government of El Salvador's commitment to regenerative agriculture, which prioritized soil health and favors practices that restore ecosystems and strengthen long-term productivity. WFP's operational approach also minimized environmental impact during trainings and procurement processes, including the phase-out of single-use plastics and the promotion of sustainable alternatives.

For the safeguards indicator, the Adaptation Fund project Field-Level Agreement (FLA) underwent an environmental and social screening. Activities presenting potential risks were adjusted in their design, and measures were incorporated to ensure sustainable implementation and mitigate any anticipated impacts.

These actions underscore WFP's support to national efforts to protect the environment and build social resilience. By integrating safeguards into every intervention, WFP contributes to stronger, more sustainable food systems and advances inclusive development in alignment with national priorities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2025, WFP El Salvador introduced its Environmental Management System (EMS), a major step forward in its commitment to sustainability. The organization developed and implemented a comprehensive action plan that aligns with WFP's global environmental standards, driving greater operational efficiency through targeted initiatives in energy, water and waste management.

WFP continues to uphold energy-efficient practices across all facilities. LED lighting remains standard, reducing replacement frequency and operational costs. The office has strategically redistributed four air conditioning units based on staff density, enabling the deactivation of unused zones to minimize energy consumption. Document digitization and electronic signature systems have been further consolidated, significantly reducing paper use and associated carbon emissions. Motion sensor activation times have been optimized to prevent unnecessary energy use. The solar panel system continues to power the garden's recycled water irrigation system, and five additional panels now support the Kitchen in a Box (KIAB) system, which functions within the office facilities, reinforcing the office's use of renewable energy.

The water recycling system remains operational, with two 5,500 liter tanks used for vehicle washing and garden irrigation. In 2025, the water meter and check valve were replaced to ensure accurate consumption tracking, this was reflected in a decrease of water consumption by 18 percent.

All washbasins are equipped with automatic shut-off valves and sensors, and a new foot-operated tap was installed. The pedal mechanism allows users to control water flow hands-free, improving hygiene while reducing unnecessary water use. The remaining valves will be gradually replaced in 2026, further reducing water waste and decreasing dependence on alkaline batteries across the system.

In addition, the purchase of plastic water bottles has been fully phased out and replaced by refilling practices using existing water filling with reusable gallon containers. This shift has already prevented the consumption of approximately 60,000 litres of bottled water, significantly reducing plastic waste and supporting more sustainable resource use.

WFP is committed to corporate sustainability principles and minimizing its 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

WFP El Salvador is committed to ending malnutrition in all its forms by enabling people in vulnerable conditions and those most at risk to be affected from shocks and crises, to sustainably access healthy and nutritious diets. By improving diets, particularly among women and young children, WFP built human capital and resilient populations, reducing humanitarian need and accelerating progress across multiple sustainable development goals (SDGs), including SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Health), SDG 4 (Education) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

In El Salvador, food insecurity and malnutrition remained particularly acute among vulnerable populations such as rural women. Despite being key actors in food production, women face structural barriers as 11 percent women own agricultural land and 12 percent participate as producers [1]. Limited access to credit, technical assistance and technology, combined with dependency on imports and remittances, exacerbates economic vulnerability. These factors, along with traditional roles, restrict women's autonomy in making decisions about food and health.

To address these challenges, WFP across strategic outcome 1 (crisis response) and 2 (resilience building and school feeding) activities embedded nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive measures that reinforce each other. Through the crisis response programme (Activity 1), every beneficiary attended a mandatory educational capsule on healthy eating and the use of cash to prioritize nutritious food purchases before receiving their cash-based transfers. This integrated package supported diet diversification and improved acceptable food consumption, as reflected in clear improvements in the consumption of iron-, vitamin A- and protein-rich foods among participating households. Daily intake of heme iron increased from 9.3 percent to 17 percent, while the share of households that never consumed these foods declined from 27.1 percent to 10 percent. Protein consumption became universal, rising from 97.7 percent to 100 percent daily, and vitamin A intake improved, with daily consumption increasing from 81 percent to 93 percent.

Regarding resilience and livelihoods activities (Activities 3 and 4), vegetable gardens and other community assets supporting regular access to diverse foods and surplus commercialization, strengthening both household incomes and nutritional resilience.

Also, WFP contributed to education and school feeding (Activity 9) supporting the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MINEDUCYT for its Spanish acronym) by complementing school snacks with Biofortik, a beverage designed for school aged children, aimed to strengthen their nutritional status. The beverage does not replace the full daily caloric intake; it is intended to supplement existing diets, supporting the optimal growth and development of children in the public education system.

The Gastro-Lab and Innova Bakery certification programme (Activity 4) included a nutrition module that encouraged the use of sorghum flour (gluten-free, high in fibre) to diversify diets and support healthier menus, while also strengthening household income opportunities through skills development and entrepreneurship.

Kitchen-in-a-Box (KIAB) provided safe spaces for food preparation and built capacity in nutrition, food safety and balanced diets for students and school community. School gardens serve as "green classrooms" where sustainable production and fresh-food nutrition are taught, complementing school meals and resilience-building efforts at the household level.

These interventions were further reinforced through financial education linked to cash-based transfers, guiding households towards healthier food purchasing decisions and improved dietary practices.

WFP collaborated closely with Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MINEDUCYT for its Spanish acronym), local producers, schools and community stakeholders. At the national level, WFP played a key role in the Joint Programme for Sustainable Food Systems alongside UNICEF, FAO, PAHO, IFAD, the Office of the First Lady and the Ministry of Health. By engaging children, adolescents, caregivers and health professionals, the programme promoted inclusive and sustainable food systems. The nationwide "Healthier Families" campaign reinforces these efforts by encouraging nutrition education and healthier eating habits using local resources.

WFP ensured access to nutritious food for individuals reached through its assistance modalities, in line with the definition of the indicator, which measures the proportion of people who effectively accessed the food or ration provided by WFP. Across relevant activities, this access was translated into concrete nutrition-sensitive actions that

supported the achievement of nutritional requirements.

Under Activity 3 (Resilience), participants accessed nutritious food through the consumption of products from household and community gardens established with WFP support, contributing to improved availability of diverse and fresh foods. Under Activity 9, children accessed fortified beverages provided through institutional feeding arrangements, ensuring regular intake of micronutrient-enriched products. Under Activity 4 (Gastro-Lab), young participants did not receive food rations but were sensitized and trained on nutrition, including healthy diets and food diversification, as part of their employability and life-skills curriculum.

Taken together, these interventions ensured that 100 percent of individuals supported under the indicator accessed the food or nutrition-related inputs foreseen by WFP. Complementary nutrition education and tailored messaging reinforced beneficiaries' understanding of adequate nutrition and informed dietary choices, thereby strengthening the overall contribution of WFP assistance to nutrition outcomes.

Moreover, the interventions strengthen households' capacity to sustain healthy and resilient diets, as reflected in the fact that WFP reached 100 percent of beneficiaries through the nutrition sensitive component [2].

According to the Nutrition Sensitive Score, the Country Office is fairly nutrition sensitive (score 6). To improve the quality of nutrition-sensitive programming, in 2026 the Country Office will continue strengthening partners' capacities in nutrition-sensitive design and explore opportunities to enhance cross-programme coherence, including through the gradual development of standard operating procedures (SOPs). By embedding nutrition across all interventions, WFP El Salvador addressed immediate food and nutrition needs and laid the foundation for sustainable, resilient food systems. Through a combination of direct and indirect actions, WFP ensures that nutrition remains at the heart of its mission to achieve Zero Hunger and improve the well-being of vulnerable communities.

WFP maintains its commitment to an integrated and cross-cutting approach, combining direct actions (CBT with education, Biofortik) and nutrition-sensitive interventions (Gastro-Lab, Innova Bakery, KIAB, FFA), with a strong sex and age perspective, education and interagency coordination.

Partnerships

In the context of an overall reduction in funding, particularly for crisis response, WFP El Salvador prioritized protecting, growing and diversifying its partnership portfolio. The Country Office leveraged shared interests with partners in youth employment, increased agricultural production, digital inclusion for small producers, reintegration of returnees, shock responsive social protection, anticipatory action and technology driven weather forecasting. To strengthen engagement, WFP presented multiple concept notes and proposals to potential donors and organized substantive field visits to showcase programmes results and collaboration opportunities. Notable engagements included the Embassy of Canada, Food for the Poor and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. These efforts helped position key topics on political and public agendas, supporting advocacy for stronger coordination among humanitarian and development actors and greater investment from non-traditional donors, the host Government and international financial institutions (IFIs).

Throughout 2025, WFP advanced collaboration with a diverse set of partners. With European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), WFP expanded anticipatory action to protect vulnerable households ahead of weather-related shocks. With the Government of Canada and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, WFP strengthened resilience and improved market access for smallholder farmers. WFP sustained the National School Feeding Health and Programme with contributions from The Church, Food for the Poor and Friends of Japan, proving the importance of private sector and philanthropic engagement for portfolio diversification. The variety of earmarked contributions across different activities enabled the optimization and strategic allocation of flexible funds to underfunded interventions, preserving operational agility and programme continuity.

Collaboration with the Government of El Salvador remained the foundation of WFP's approach. Working closely with national institutions, WFP advanced the country's Emergency Preparedness and Response architecture for weather shocks while contributing to broader development priorities. In partnership with the National General Directorate for Civil Protection (DGPC for its Spanish acronym), WFP strengthened national capacities for anticipatory action, improved timely decision making through technology driven weather forecasts and expanded community level preparedness. Synergies with government entities, including the Ministry of Tourism (MITUR for its Spanish acronym) and the Ministry of Agriculture, were essential in consolidating local, sustainable food systems and accessing to a growing tourism driven economy.

WFP also provided specialized technical assistance to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. Investments in school feeding infrastructure improved hygienic conditions in targeted schools and WFP complemented it with capacity strengthening for school cooks in nutrition, improving cooking practices, integrating environmentally friendly energy solutions and the distribution of Biofortik.

To ensure strategic alignment and continuous improvement, WFP El Salvador undertook a midterm review in 2025 to further strengthen and broaden partnerships targeting food insecurity and resilience challenges linked to climate shocks and human mobility. Collaborating with government bodies, IFIs and private sector actors, WFP delivered timely, lifesaving food assistance to vulnerable families across the dry corridor. These efforts were paired with market driven, sustainable food systems initiatives that facilitated market access for smallholder farmers and created employment pathways for at risk youth, advancing humanitarian outcomes and long-term resilience.

WFP effectively used flexible funding to partially offset generalized funding decreases, particularly for crisis response, while sustaining relevance with key government institutions through ongoing technical support. This positioning enabled the Country Office to initiate constructive dialogues with IFIs, and non-traditional donors interested in supporting projects aligned with national development priorities.

WFP deepened its engagement with IFIs. Supporting MITUR, WFP contributed to the IDB financed GastroLab Surf City initiative. The project established a fully equipped gastronomic laboratory in the Department of San Miguel, certified 442 vulnerable youth in gastronomy and facilitated their integration into the labour market. It also strengthened the capacities of 100 smallholder farmers and piloted a digital platform for local product commercialization, linking inclusive skills development with food systems strengthening. WFP regional office signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), positioning the El Salvador Country Office as a strategic partner in entrepreneurship programmes. This collaboration opened discussions on a potential regional intervention and innovative financial instruments to enhance national food security efforts, reinforcing WFP's role as a convenor and technical partner across the region.

Aligned with WFP El Salvador's 2025 private sector strategy, the Country Office strengthened engagement with international private sector actors, promoting sustainable interventions through WFP Japan and United States and cultivating relationships with key partners. These efforts maintained and expanded collaboration with major donors based in the United States of America such as The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Food for the Poor,

supporting initiative to strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, access to market and support the School Feeding Programme. Individual donors from WFP Friends of Japan also sustained critical interventions. These alliances drove innovation across WFP's portfolio, advanced the Changing Lives agenda and enabled integrated, sustainable solutions through a comprehensive food systems approach.

Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP advanced its localization agenda by placing national and local actors at the centre of programme design and delivery, in line with the WFP Localization Policy. The country office prioritized partnerships that strengthened local ownership, leadership and decision-making, anchoring interventions in local knowledge, systems and capacities.

WFP channelled resources and technical support through national NGOs, community-based organizations and public institutions, contributing to locally led action in emergency preparedness, food systems and resilience-building. Collaboration with national actors enabled WFP to expand its operational reach while ensuring context-specific and community-responsive interventions.

As part of this approach, WFP strengthened national emergency preparedness capacities through close collaboration with the General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC). In parallel, WFP leveraged its operational footprint, particularly cash-based transfers, local procurement and engagement with community organizations, to support local value chains and economies, keeping resources and decision-making closer to affected populations.

Enabling actors, including international NGOs, academic institutions, United Nations entities and the private sector, provided complementary technical and institutional support. For example, partnerships with national universities supported youth certification through the GastroLab programme, strengthening local capacities and access to formal employment.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

At the National Committee between the Government of El Salvador and the United Nations System, joint priorities for the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) were established. These include addressing food insecurity, high malnutrition, declining self-sufficiency and territorial disparities; strengthening participation, pluralism, justice and comprehensive support for women affected by violence; expanding universal basic coverage, digital inclusion for women and youth and interoperable services; and tackling health sector gaps, rural access issues, mental health challenges and limited resources. WFP actively contributed to the UNSDCF development, supporting priority-setting and collaborative interventions focused on food security, nutrition and integrated assistance for vulnerable groups.

WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster and the development of the Humanitarian Response Plan 2025, which defines the humanitarian response in El Salvador across food security, nutrition, health and protection. This plan outlines priority sectors and populations, objectives and activities, roles and responsibilities, and the estimated budget for implementation.

WFP strengthened UN-to-UN partnerships [1] through joint interventions with IOM and UNFPA to assist returning migrants, their families and people at risk of migrating, providing sustainable reintegration options via gastronomy and barista training.

Additionally, WFP participated in the Joint Programme for Sustainable Food Systems, alongside FAO, UNICEF, IFAD, OPS/OMS, government entities, NGOs, private sector and local communities. WFP delivered conditional cash-based transfers, trained families in healthy food practices and promoted innovative models such as school gardens. The programme advances El Salvador's national food systems agenda, reduces malnutrition and chronic disease and ensures the right to adequate food for vulnerable populations.

Financial Overview

In 2025, the Country Office faced significant financial challenges that required strategic adjustments. A sharp decline in anticipated contributions, including the unexpected departure of BHA as a partner, resulted in a USD 3.1 million decrease in the forecasted budget. This change prompted a revision of the Implementation Plan and a refocusing on essential activities.

The lack of available resources required a reduction in planned activities and affected operational continuity. As a result, 23,592 people could not be reached by WFP, including households facing the lean season, a critical period between May and August marked by food shortages.

Despite these constraints, WFP continued to mobilize resources and implemented key interventions to support vulnerable populations.

By the end of the reporting period, WFP El Salvador mobilized USD 21.49 million in available resources, covering approximately 76 percent of the Country Portfolio Needs (CPN), estimated at USD 28.36 million. The implementation plan for 2025 amounted to USD 12.53 million, representing 44 percent of total needs. Overall, available resources exceeded the planned implementation level, generating a positive variation of approximately 72 percent between available resources and the implementation plan. Despite this, total expenditure reached USD 9.48 million, reflecting a phased implementation across Strategic Outcomes, with higher execution under Sustainable Food Systems and Access to Food.

The funding shortfall required significant operational adjustments. Activities under Strategic Outcome 01 were prioritized to sustain emergency assistance, while technical assistance under Strategic Outcome 03 was deferred due to lack of funding. Resilience-building initiatives under Strategic Outcome 02 continued but at a reduced scale, focusing on climate risk management and school feeding support.

Most contributions were earmarked for Strategic Outcome 01 and Strategic Outcome 02, limiting flexibility to address emerging needs. Strategic Outcome 01 benefited from multilateral contributions targeting food insecure regions with high migration flows, while Strategic Outcome 02, accounted for 66 percent of activities, was supported by multi-year commitments from the Adaptation Fund Board and the Ministry of Tourism (for its Spanish acronym MITUR) through the financing of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Additional funding came from the Government of El Salvador and private sector partners, but no resources were allocated to Strategic Outcome 03 and less than one percent supported Strategic Outcome 04 related to on-demand services.

The 2024 contributions helped sustain cash-based transfers. Joint efforts with the Government of El Salvador and MITUR under Strategic Outcome 02 strengthened national capacity for social protection and school feeding programmes, creating synergies that enhanced CSP implementation.

Additional humanitarian pressures, together with weather-related disasters required the reallocation of resources to Strategic Outcome 01 emergency response, further constraining funding for capacity-strengthening activities.

Despite strong advocacy and engagement with donors, including new contributions from Luxembourg for crisis response, the Country Office ended the year with a significant funding gap. To sustain progress and protect vulnerable populations in 2026, additional donor investments, flexible funding and multi-year commitments will be critical. WFP will continue to diversify its donor base, strengthen partnerships and advocate for predictable resources to ensure operational continuity and impact.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	14,208,161	1,510,450	3,326,110	2,882,325
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	14,208,161	1,510,450	3,326,110	2,882,325
Activity 01: Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery	13,189,320	1,259,035	2,938,740	2,773,282
Activity 02: Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels	1,018,841	251,415	387,370	109,043
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	9,181,979	8,857,804	13,829,151	4,567,275
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	9,181,979	8,857,804	13,829,151	4,567,275
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.	2,092,734	1,380,040	5,333,114	556,678

Activity 04: Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.	2,354,635	3,160,502	4,767,994	1,925,417
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.	4,734,610	4,317,263	3,728,043	2,085,181
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,000,066	0	2	0
SO03: National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.	1,000,066	0	2	0
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	1,000,066	0	2	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	560,870	0	104,912	85,818
SO04: Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance	560,870	0	104,912	85,818
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	250,000	0	104,912	85,818

Activity 07: Provide food procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations to meet the essential needs of targeted populations	 149,994	 0	 0	 0
Activity 08: Provide logistics and non-food item procurement services to government partners, United Nations agencies and national and international non-governmental organizations for the delivery of social protection	 160,876	 0	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 1,604,014	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 24,951,076	 10,368,254	 18,864,190	 7,535,419
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,718,520	 1,394,703	 1,962,345	 1,278,700
Total Direct Costs	 26,669,595	 11,762,958	 20,826,535	 8,814,119
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,694,556	 764,592	 662,988	 662,988
Grand Total	 28,364,152	 12,527,550	 21,489,523	 9,477,107

Data Notes

Overview

[1] OCHA, Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan HNRP, 2025. <https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1268>

[2] WFP, Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC), 2025 <https://www.fightfoodcrises.net/sites/default/files/resources/files/GRFC2025-country-SV.pdf>

[3] The Crecer juntos (Growing Together) Law for the Comprehensive Protection of Early Childhood, Children, and Adolescents (in force since January 1, 2023, in El Salvador) is a regulation that guarantees the comprehensive development and full enjoyment of rights for minors under the age of 18. It focuses on care from pregnancy and early childhood with the support of the family, society, and the State. <https://www.conapina.gob.sv/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/DECRETO-LEY-CRECER-JUNTOS.pdf>

Operational context

[1] In 2024, despite an overall reduction in poverty, 5.93 percent lower than in 2023, the population living in extreme poverty increased for the third consecutive year, rising by 3.6 percent between 2023 and 2024. This group living in extreme poverty cannot afford the cost of the basic food basket, while those living in relative poverty are households unable to cover the cost of the expanded basic basket. Additionally, these households are located in rural areas and are engaged in agriculture.

Household and Multiple Purpose Survey (EHPM for its Spanish acronym), 2024 <https://onec.bcr.gob.sv/encuesta-de-hogares-de-propositos-multiples-ehpm/>

[2] Food import dependency reaches 65 percent (Estimates from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, 2024). El Salvador imports 19 percent of the maize it consumes, 26 percent of red beans, 83 percent of rice and 80 percent of its vegetables. In addition, 42 percent of rural households report difficulties accessing staple foods such as beans, maize and rice.

Corn price registered a 57 percent year on year increase, while beans price rose by 8 percent. After lower prices in 2024, the 2025 increase reflects a rise in the cost of living, mainly for food availability. This is estimated to have a potential impact on households in vulnerable conditions.

[3] Remittances account for 26.8 percent of El Salvador's GDP helping to mitigate the economic impact; however, they are insufficient to offset the effects of food inflation among the poorest sectors.

FUSADES, 2025.

[4] The population experiencing food insecurity is 10 percent

WFP's National Food Security and Nutrition Survey (ENSAN for its Spanish acronym), 2023.

[5] <https://datos.bancomundial.org/indicador/SI.POV.GINI?locations=SV>

[6] Global Hunger Index, 2025. <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/el-salvador.html>

[7] From December 2024 to December 2025, the basic urban food basket increased by 2 percent and the rural basket by 3 percent, reaching values of USD 252 and USD 184 respectively Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador, https://onec.bcr.gob.sv/ipc_consulta/ipc_dat.asp

The cost of the urban basic food basket represents 63 percent of the minimum wage in the industrial sector (USD 408), while the cost of the rural basic food basket represents 70 percent of the minimum wage in the agricultural sector (USD 272).

Ministry of Labor, 2025

[8] WFP estimates, by comparing rain precipitation data, slope map, classes, types and land use and population data that at least 21,500 households affected by extreme weather events.

[9] Agromarkets are commercial spaces that allow small and medium-sized farmers to sell their products directly to consumers, eliminating intermediaries. The main objective is to offer fresh, high-quality products at fairer and more affordable prices for the population, as well as to support the local economy and food security. In El Salvador, the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has implemented numerous farmers' markets as part of a strategy to stabilize food prices and benefit the family economy, with more than 50 points of sale nationwide.

[10] Ministry of Economy, 2024 <https://www.economia.gob.sv/2024/07/fase-1-del-plan-economico-eliminara-los-aranceles-a-la-importacion-de-productos-de-la-canasta-basica-asi-como-a-otros-70-productos-alimenticios/>

[11] El Salvador Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, 2025

<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/el-salvador/el-salvador-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-2025-summary>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Output indicators A.8 (Food assistance for assets and Prevention of acute malnutrition), A.4.1, 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.

[2] 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.

[3] Output indicator D.2. for activity 1: WFP did not deliver energy products or services.

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

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

[6] Output indicator C.4.g.2 for activity 1: WFP organized two training workshops on basic drone operation, targeting individuals from vulnerable communities. Although not initially planned, staff from the General Directorate of Civil Protection also participated in the same workshop: one person from the department of San Vicente and two people from the department of San Miguel. Furthermore, WFP provided training to four individuals from the Department of San Vicente, through a specialized workshop on community monitoring with drones. This initiative was aimed at strengthening local capacities for territorial observation and preventive risk management.

[7] Output indicators C8.1. for activity 2: This amount corresponds to the value of three crisis rooms, specifically in the departments of Santa Ana, San Vicente and San Salvador. The installation of these rooms began in 2024; however, WFP completed their installation in 2025.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Mesh houses are agricultural structures that protect crops from pests, excessive sunlight and moderate climate stress while allowing adequate airflow. By reducing losses and stabilizing production under climate variability, they strengthen smallholder resilience and contribute to improved local food availability and quality.

[2] WFP piloted digital commercial platforms designed to enhance the visibility, connection and linkage of local smallholder farmers, promoting their integration into tourism sector value chains. The app aims to generate sustainable marketing opportunities by strengthening the local economy through direct supply to hotels, restaurants and other foodservice businesses.

[3] Bakery is a food systems initiative that strengthens links between smallholder maize and sorghum producers and micro-bakery enterprises to promote healthier, locally sourced foods. Through innovation, capacity development, seed capital and market linkages, the initiative supports inclusive value chains that strengthen and diversify livelihoods and encourage nutritious food consumption.

[4] Equipment and supplies provided included ovens, mixers, worktables, dehydrators, rolling pins, mills, freezers, racks, scales, blenders, measuring cups, American pans, plates, pots and basic bakery equipment.

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

[6] The Kitchen-In-A-Box (KIAB) model provides tailored school kitchen solutions adapted to the specific needs of each educational center. It considers existing infrastructure, local construction conditions, operational demand and available resources to ensure flexibility and cost-effectiveness. The model includes standardized typologies such as container based kitchens for temporary or low infrastructure settings and infrastructure upgrade kitchens that modernize existing school facilities, improving the quality and sustainability of school feeding services.

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

[8] 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.

[9] Output indicator C.5.g.3 for Activity 4 CSP Output 05: WFP's engagement did not include direct technical assistance to national stakeholders; rather, it focused on labour and market linkage initiatives connecting youth and producers with the private sector.

[10] Output indicator N.8 for Activity 4 CSP Output 06: the schools did not need to procure supplies and therefore did not make purchases from the assisted smallholder farmers.

[11] Output indicators A.3.2 and A.4.2 for Activity 9: WFP did not provide cash-based transfer or value voucher assistance.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Output indicator C.17.g.2 and Outcome results for Activity 5: WFP lacked sufficient funding for social protection system building blocks, including Policy and Legislation.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Economic Forum. Global Gender Gap Report, 2025. <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2025>

[2] Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators CC.3.5 for Activity 01: The results are below both the annual targets and the End-CSP targets. In 2025, the proportion of people reporting economic empowerment is low and has declined compared to the baseline across all groups, with a larger gap among men relative to the annual target.

[3] New masculinities focus on moving away from rigid, restrictive behaviors toward healthier, more empathetic and flexible ways of relating to oneself and others. This approach promotes emotional expression, shared responsibilities, nonviolence and greater authenticity, encouraging people to interact with more respect, openness and balance.

[4] See Section 3: Rising Above Fear.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Gallup. Global Safety Report, 2024.

<https://www.gallup.com/analytics/356996/gallup-global-safety-research-center.aspx>

[2] The virtual suggestion box is a digital tool designed to receive suggestions, complaints, opinions or recommendations from beneficiaries as part of the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). Its objective is to diversify communication channels and facilitate safe and accessible community participation.

[3] This campaign was an interagency effort to prevent and report sexual exploitation and abuse. Its main objective was to reaffirm the commitment to protecting against sexual abuse and exploitation (PEAS), by encouraging reporting and raising awareness of the public's role in eliminating such behavior.

[4] Accountability indicators CC.2.1 for Activity 1 showed that accessibility of information (including PSEA) does not reach the minimum threshold in 2025 and has declined compared to 2024 in the overall results. Although women improved compared to 2024, they are still about 1.6 points short of meeting the minimum threshold and about 9.6 points below the 2025 target.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), 2025. End of the midsummer drought in 2025 and gradual return of rains over the country.

<https://www.ambiente.gob.sv/fin-de-canicula-2025-y-retorno-gradual-de-las-lluvias-sobre-el-pais/>

[2] Adaptation Fund Category B (Medium Risk) projects involve climate adaptation activities with potential, limited adverse environmental or social impacts that are site-specific, largely reversible and readily mitigated. Examples include small-scale infrastructure (flood defenses), localized water management plans, or capacity-building for emergency response.

[3] Data notes on indicators. Environmental and social risks were not screened.

Nutrition integration

[1] Multipurpose Household Survey (EHPM for its Spanish acronym), Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador, 2021

[2] Nutrition sensitive programming is delivered through sectors such as agriculture and education and targets the underlying causes of malnutrition— including poverty, food insecurity and limited access to essential services. These interventions include explicit nutrition goals and actions and are reported at the activity level.

Partnerships

[1] UN-to-UN partnerships are vital collaborations within the United Nations system and with external partners (governments, civil society, private sector), to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focusing on resource mobilization, shared expertise and coordinated action, often leveraging platforms like the UN Partner Portal to connect agencies with external groups like CSOs for projects in areas like health, education and climate action.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	389,370	346,684	89%
	female	397,530	336,165	85%
	total	786,900	682,849	87%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,088	494	24%
	female	1,955	464	24%
	total	4,043	958	24%
24-59 months	male	3,133	26,693	852%
	female	3,001	26,661	888%
	total	6,134	53,354	870%
5-11 years	male	170,331	306,762	180%
	female	182,936	293,697	161%
	total	353,267	600,459	170%
12-17 years	male	169,286	1,609	1%
	female	156,025	1,549	1%
	total	325,311	3,158	1%
18-59 years	male	36,646	9,422	26%
	female	43,097	11,440	27%
	total	79,743	20,862	26%
60+ years	male	7,886	1,704	22%
	female	10,516	2,354	22%
	total	18,402	4,058	22%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	786,900	682,849	87%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	14,690	0	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	40,250	3,891	9%
Malnutrition prevention programme	1,000	0	0%
School based programmes	650,000	648,815	99%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	1,564	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	81,960	28,943	35%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	80	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	10	0	0%
Iodised Salt	4	0	0%
Maize	159	0	0%
Rice	119	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	28	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	562	134	24%
Sorghum/Millet	562	125	22%
Starch	82	12	14%
Sugar	655	159	24%

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	7,309,440	1,840,080	25%
Commodity Voucher	936,840	0	0%
Value Voucher	1,370,520	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,365,739	233,880	17%
Commodity Voucher	219,739	0	0%
Value Voucher	120,000	0	0%
Value voucher transfer for services	90,000	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	250	
			Male	250	
			Total	500	
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	500	
			Total	500	
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	18,038	
			Male	15,802	
			Total	33,840	
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	43,306	15,437
			Male	37,294	13,506
			Total	80,600	28,943
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	363	
			Male	317	
			Total	680	
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	363	
			Male	317	
			Total	680	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	400	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	7,309,440	1,840,080

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,307,360	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	3,045,600	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	7,258,800	1,840,440
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	180,000	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	32	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	10	

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	673	
		Anticipatory	Male	2,017	
		Actions	Total	2,690	

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
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	60	0

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\$	28,500	21,800

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	36	36
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	3,342	
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	0	7
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\$	0	128,375.37

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergency response - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	90.5	≥99	≥91	98	99.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85.6	≥99	≥86	98	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.4	≥99	≥90	98	99.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8.5	≤1	≥9	1.6	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.5	≤1	≥14	1.7	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.5	≤1	≥10	1.6	0	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.9	=0	=0	0.8	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.9	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.2	=0	=0	0.2	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.7	≥8.5	≥9	16	12.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.9	≥8.5	≥10	18	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.3	≥8.5	≥9	17	14.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62.7	≥72.5	≥63	73	77.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64.9	≥72.5	≥65	73	73.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	63.7	≥72.5	≥64	73	75.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.6	≤10	≤25	11	10.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.1	≤10	≤24	10	10.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.1	≤10	≤25	10	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	97.5	≥98	≥98	100	99.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.9	≥98	≥98	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.7	≥98	≥98	100	99.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.1	=0	≥2	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.1	=0	≥2	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.1	=0	≥2	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	83	≥95	≥84	91	97.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78.5	≥95	≥79	95	99.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81	≥95	≥81	93	98.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.4	≥11	≥16	9	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.9	≥11	≥20	4	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.4	≥11	≥17	7	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.7	=0	=0	0	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.6	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.6	=0	=0	0	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.4	<9	≤10	4.28	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.4	<6	≤10	2.88	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.52	<7	≤10	3.66	13	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15.4	≤8.2	≤14	10	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.4	≤8.2	≤7	8	7.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.3	≤8.2	≤11	9	6.9	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	35.3	≤46.7	≤30	23	53.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≤46.7	≤30	18	41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.7	≤46.7	≤30	20	48.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	≤25	≤28	26	16.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39.3	≤25	≤35	29	24.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≤25	≤33	27	19.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19.5	≥25	≥25	42	23.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.3	≥25	≥25	45	27.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≥25	≥25	43	25.08	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	35.9	=0	≥36	40	18.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.9	=0	≥32	32	20.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67.8	=0	≥34	36	19.6	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

1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥80	≥1	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥1	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥1	0	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Anticipatory Actions - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions

1.1.70: 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	≥128,000	128,375	144,000	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.79: 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	≥2	2	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.81: 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	1	WFP programme monitoring
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							
1.1.37: 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	=2	2	2	Secondary data

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	6,396	
			Male	5,604	
			Total	12,000	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	90,000	

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	1,144
			Male	1,968	971
			Total	4,250	2,115
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	480,000	233,880
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	226,680

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		720
			Male		844
			Total		1,564

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	324,998	317,948
			Male	325,002	330,867
			Total	650,000	648,815
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,861	429.59
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	219,739	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	219,739	

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	0	142
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 and 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
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	%	0	16.67

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	677,355.03
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	6
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	3
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.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	8	11
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	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\$	100,000	119,869.97
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	1,200

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
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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\$	60,000	187,000
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	4
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	32
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	0	2
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	196
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	3
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	0

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	4,724	4,724
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	16	8
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	1	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	2	2

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	217	205
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	283	295
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	3
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	970	973

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Binational Goascorán Watershed Project - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥50	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	0		Secondary data
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	51	≥40	≤51	0		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	44	≥55	≥44	0		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	5	≤5	≥5	0		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	42	≤35	≤40	0		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	54	≥25	≤50	0		WFP programme monitoring
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	3	≥25	≥10	0		WFP programme monitoring

4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	6	≥80	≥6	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	≥80	≥14	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≥80	≥10	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	71	≥80	≥71	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥80	≥50	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≥80	≥57	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	79	≥80	≥79	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54	≥80	≥54	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	62	≥80	≥62	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	43	≥80	≥43	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43	≥80	≥43	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43	≥80	≥43	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	24	≥80	≥24	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≥80	≥25	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≥80	≥24	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.34: Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	1	≥80	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≥80	≥3	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≥80	≥2	0	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2	≤0	≤2	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≤0	≤2	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≤0	≤2	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	37	≤36	≤36	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	≤36	≤36	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≤36	≤36	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	33	≤30	≤33	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31	≤30	≤33	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33	≤30	≤33	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	29	≥30	≥30	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≥30	≥30	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≥30	≥30	0	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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Community and household asset creation (CCS)

4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	16	≥40	≥30	0	21	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	204,120	≥1,611,915	≥300,000	0	332,954.97	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	204,120	≥1,611,915	≥300,000	0	332,954.97	WFP programme monitoring

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

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10	≤15	≤10	3.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	9	≤10	≤9	9	0	WFP survey
	Overall	9.5	≤13	≤9.5	5.8	0	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	59	≤30	≤59	50.6	0	WFP survey
	Male	57.1	≤40	≤58	25.8	0	WFP survey
	Overall	57.4	≤35	≤57	44.2	0	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	10.8	≥30	≤11	14.6	0	WFP survey
	Male	7.7	≥28	≤8	19.4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	9.1	≥29	≤9.5	15.8	0	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	21	≥25	≥22	30.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	27	≥22	≥28	45.2	0	WFP survey
	Overall	24	≥23	≥25	34.2	0	WFP survey

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

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	18.1	≥11	≥26	13.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	25.3	≥19	≥26	19.4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	21.6	≥17	≥26	15	0	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	78.3	≥82	≥74	77.5	0	WFP survey
	Male	71.4	≥72	≥74	77.4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	73.9	≥77	≥74	77.5	0	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.6	≤7	=0	9	0	WFP survey
	Male	3.3	≤9	=0	3.2	0	WFP survey
	Overall	4.5	≤6	=0	7.5	0	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	99	≥90	≥99	99	0	WFP survey
	Male	99	≥90	≥99	97	0	WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥90	≥99	98	0	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≥5	≤1	1	0	WFP survey
	Male	1	≥5	≤1	1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≥5	≤1	1	0	WFP survey
4.3.2: 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	3.2	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤5	=0	0.8	0	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.2	≥94	≥95	96.6	0	WFP survey
	Male	98.9	≥81	≥98	90.3	0	WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥91	≥96	95	0	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.8	≥6	≥5	3.4	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.1	≥19	≥2	6.5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	2.8	≥9	≥4	4.2	0	WFP survey
4.3.2: 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	3.2	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0.8	0	WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School Feeding - **Location:** El Salvador - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

4.3.82: 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	≥797,000	797,797	871,467	Secondary data
Target Group: School children and national institution - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
4.3.41: 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	1	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.					Root Causes	
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.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	C.17.g.2: Number of national southern programmes (or programme components) contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	0	

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National programmes & systems are strengthened - Location: El Salvador - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.39: 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	0	WFP programme monitoring

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	1	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\$	200,000	78,249
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian & development actors are more efficient & effective - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Cash Transfer Services							
8.5.46: 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 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Respuesta a emergencia - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	6.4	≥10	≥6	4.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≥10	≥10	4.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.6	≥10	≥8	4.5		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	125	≥142	≥100	129	282	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	110	≥115	≥100	120	265	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	235	≥257	≥200	249	547	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergency response - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.6	≥97	=100	99.28	65.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.8	≥96	=100	100	304.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.3	≥97	=100	99.6	96.68	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							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥99	=100	100	65.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥99	=100	100	320.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥99	=100	100	99.09	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥99	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥99	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥99	=100	100		WFP survey
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihood - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	96	≥100	≥98	99.15	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥99	≥98	100	WFP survey
	Overall	98	≥99	≥98	99.35	WFP survey
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥97	≥98	99.14	WFP survey
	Male	98	≥99	≥98	100	WFP survey
	Overall	99	≥98	≥98	99.35	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	63	≥97	≥90	99.14	WFP survey
	Male	61	≥96	≥90	100	WFP survey
	Overall	62	≥97	≥90	100	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Secondary data
CC.2.5: 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	≥18,086	16,921	4,809	Secondary data
	Male	229,780	≥229,780	≥15,939	15,247	6,616	Secondary data
	Overall	449,654	≥449,654	≥34,025	32,168	11,425	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergency response - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	86.8	≥79	≥87	77.42	65.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85.7	≥77	≥86	75	304.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86.4	≥78	≥86	76.21	96.68	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	79	≥79	≥78	91.53		WFP survey
	Male	77	≥77	≥78	92.31		WFP survey
	Overall	78	≥78	≥78	91.72		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Respuesta a emergencia - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Empower food-insecure communities to adopt improved and inclusive climate risk management and adaptation practices, as well as services to enhance production and resilience against shocks and stressors.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: 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
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Empleabilidad - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0		Secondary data
Target Group: Pequeños productores - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0		≥1	0		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	≥99	99.82		Secondary data
	Male	100	≥37	≥99	99.88		Secondary data
	Overall	100	≥37	≥99	99.85	Not applicable	Secondary data
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	Not collected	≥9	≥6	6	Not collected	WFP survey

Nutrition integration 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: 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

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
CC.5.2: 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People have improved & sustainable livelihoods - Location: El Salvador - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							

CC.5.2: 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

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Elementary school students enjoying Biofortik in front of KIAB

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

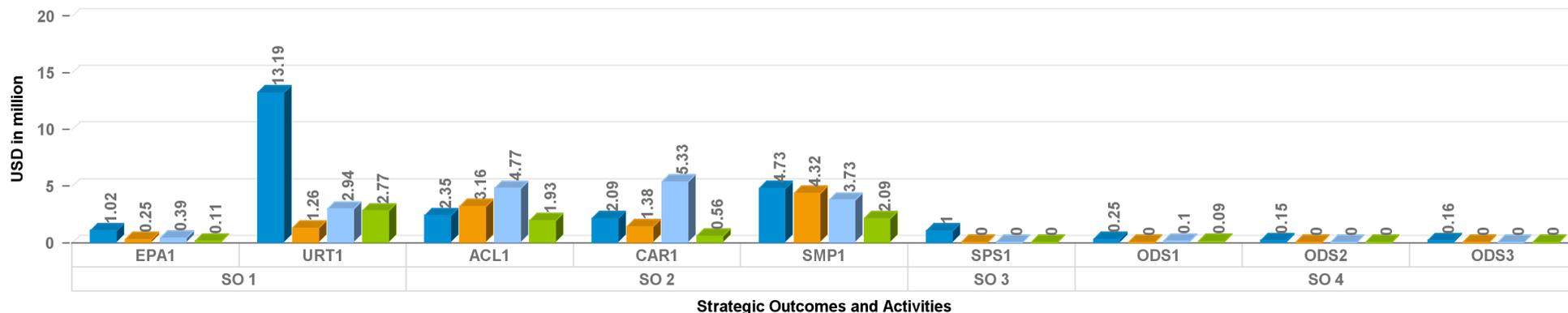
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

EI Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ 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	ODS2	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
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

Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	2,354,635	3,160,502	4,767,994	1,925,417
		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.	2,092,734	1,380,040	5,333,114	556,678
		Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.	4,734,610	4,317,263	3,728,043	2,085,181
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		9,181,979	8,857,804	13,829,151	4,567,275

Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	1,018,841	251,415	387,370	109,043
		Provide immediate nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their essential needs and facilitate relief and early recovery	13,189,320	1,259,035	2,938,740	2,773,282
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			14,208,161	1,510,450	3,326,110	2,882,325

Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	250,000	0	104,912	85,819
		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	149,994	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	160,876	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			560,870	0	104,912	85,819
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	1,000,066	0	2	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,000,066	0	2	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,604,014	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	1,604,014	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			24,951,076	10,368,254	18,864,190	7,535,419

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Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			1,718,520	1,394,703	1,962,345	1,278,700
			26,669,595	11,762,958	20,826,535	8,814,119
			1,694,556	764,592	662,988	662,988
			28,364,152	12,527,550	21,489,523	9,477,107



Michael Henning

Michael Henning, CFORC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

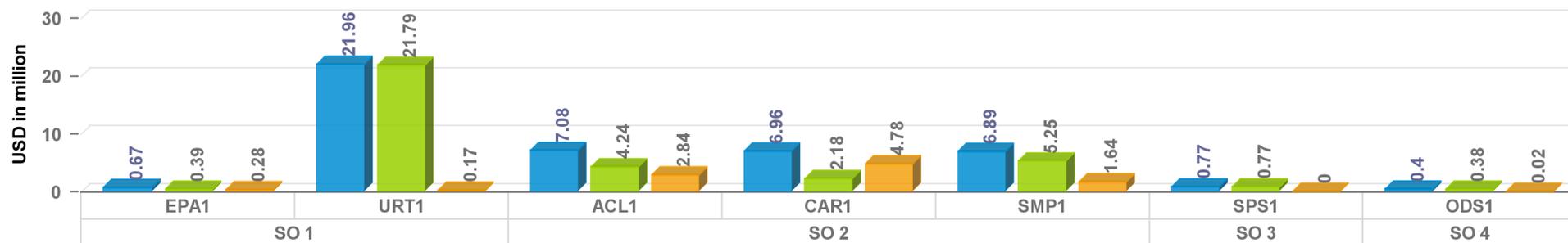
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

EI Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected communities and people in conditions of vulnerability, with an emphasis on women, at-risk young people and returnees, meet their food and nutrition needs at all times, enhancing their well-being and social cohesion
SO 2	The Salvadoran population can rely on resilient, efficient, equitable and inclusive food systems and capacities that favour decent work, production, functioning markets, local consumption and climate change adaptation
SO 3	National institutions have strengthened capacities to address the root causes of hunger through an integrated, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system.
SO 4	Government partners, United Nations agencies and international and national NGOs are supported with supply chain and cash transfer services and technical assistance

Code	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 2025 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	50,630,240	21,959,661	0	21,959,661	21,794,202	165,458
		Strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity at the community and institutional levels	3,323,294	665,463	0	665,463	387,136	278,327
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			53,953,534	22,625,124	0	22,625,124	22,181,338	443,785

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El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	7,108,390	6,961,333	0	6,961,333	2,184,896	4,776,436
		Strengthen the national capacity to manage social protection programmes, to attend the most vulnerable population including school children through provision of food assistance.	7,941,146	6,890,754	0	6,890,754	5,247,892	1,642,862
		Strengthen the production, management, and marketing capacities of urban and rural communities, including consumers and their interaction with food environments.	6,663,918	7,078,193	0	7,078,193	4,235,615	2,842,578
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			21,713,453	20,930,279	0	20,930,279	11,668,403	9,261,876

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Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	3,756,755	768,629	0	768,629	768,627	2
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,756,755	768,629	0	768,629	768,627	2

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Annual Country Report

El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	1,894,662	395,782	0	395,782	376,688	19,094
		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	1,744,829	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	416,944	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			4,056,435	395,782	0	395,782	376,688	19,094
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,604,014	0	1,604,014	0	1,604,014
Subtotal SDG Target			0	1,604,014	0	1,604,014	0	1,604,014
Total Direct Operational Cost			83,480,177	46,323,827	0	46,323,827	34,995,056	11,328,771
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,844,311	5,178,765	0	5,178,765	4,495,121	683,645

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El Salvador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			89,324,488	51,502,593	0	51,502,593	39,490,177	12,012,416
			5,560,598	3,210,588		3,210,588	3,210,588	0
			94,885,086	54,713,181	0	54,713,181	42,700,765	12,012,416

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Henning^{ORC}
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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