



WFP El Salvador Country Brief

WFP Country Strategy

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
El Salvador * Country Strategic Plan (2017–2021)	88.8 m	3.56 m (4%)	8.35 m (94%)
Strategic Outcome 1: Social Protection and Nutrition			
Strategic Result 2: SDG target 2.2 Focus area: Root causes	18.2 m	0.6 m (3%)	1.8 m
Strategic Outcome 2: Agriculture Market Development			
Strategic Result 3: SDG target 2.3 Focus area: Resilience Building	5.0 m	0.469 m (9%)	1.6 m
Strategic Outcome 3: Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation			
Strategic Result 4: SDG target 2.4 Focus area: Resilience Building	18.99 m	2.6 m (14%)	3.1 m
Strategic Outcome 4: Emergency Preparedness and Response			
Strategic Result 1: SDG target 2.1 Focus area: Crisis Response	37.58 m	0.54 m (1.4%)	2.8 m
Strategic Outcome 5: Institutional Strengthening			
Strategic Result 5: SDG target 17.9 Focus area: Root causes	0.47 m	0 m (0%)	0.7 m



* August 2017- January 2018

* Due to transition to the CSP, data is preliminary.

The **Country Strategic Plan (CSP)** has been designed in consultation with the Salvadorian Government. This plan integrates the Five-Year Development Plan (2014–2019), the Secure El Salvador Plan, the National Plan for Food Security and Nutrition, the National Plan for Development, Protection and Social Inclusion and the National Climate Change Plan. The CSP also aligns with the 2015–2020 United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Main Photo Credit: © WFP/ Haydee Paguaga
Caption: Beneficiaries of the participating communities in Usulután department.

Highlights

- The Ministry of Health and WFP continues to implement the Nutrition Strategy prioritizing 25 municipalities with the highest stunting prevalence in the country.
- 73,000 forest trees were planted by WFP’s beneficiary families in 240 hectares prioritized for reforestation–restoration as part of the National Program for the Restoration of Ecosystems and Landscapes.

The CSP articulates WFP’s proposed support to El Salvador to improve food security and nutrition between 2017 and 2021 to help achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 – End Hunger. It is designed to assist government partners in achieving the following outcomes:

Strategic Outcome 1: Most vulnerable households have access to effective, productive and nutrition-sensitive social protection.

Strategic Outcome 2: Food availability and access to markets for smallholder farmers.

Strategic Outcome 3: Most food insecure areas have increased resilience to climate change.

Strategic Outcome 4: Emergency Preparedness and response ensure access to food all year through adaptive social protection.

Strategic Outcome 5: Government institutions have strengthened capacities in Food and Nutritional Security.

WFP works in coordination with government institutions including the Technical and Planning Secretariat of the Presidency (STPP), the Secretariat of Social Inclusion (SIS), the National Council for Nutrition and Food Security (CONASAN), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (RREE), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), Ministry of Health (MINSAL), Governance and Territorial Development (MIGOBTD).

In Numbers

214,380 Beneficiaries estimated for 2017 (CSP)

2,589 Beneficiaries assisted in July 2017

12 Government partners

8 International and national cooperating partners

July 2017

Operational Updates

- In July, WFP El Salvador provided cash-based transfers to more than 2,500 of the most vulnerable families in the rural and urban areas of the country. This represents 12,945 beneficiaries across the five CSP Strategic Outcomes.
- *Nutrimos El Salvador* (SO1 – Activity 2): Ministry of Health and WFP continue implementing Nutrition Strategy in 25 municipalities with the highest stunting prevalence in the country.
- Relief response (SO4 – Activity 9): Joint WFP-OIM pilot activity, in collaboration with the Salvadoran Institute of Childhood and Adolescence (INSA), plan to assist 294 targeted families of migrant returnees and vulnerable individuals due to violence in the departments of Usulután and San Miguel.
- Innovative project *Monitoreo Activo de Programas Sociales* (MAPS, Active Monitoring of Social Programmes), funded by WFP's Innovation Accelerator Center (INCA), started initial testing. The platform aims to streamline real-time monitoring of the impact of nutrition programmes.
- WFP supported and participated in the forum "Challenges and Opportunities of Rural Development for Young Women in El Salvador" The main topic of the forum was development and empowerment of women in the rural areas.
- WFP, as the leading agency of the El Salvador UN emergency Team (UNETE) and the Ministry of Natural Resources strengthened their capacities in emergency preparedness and response by linking the technological platforms and information flow in their respective situation rooms. This interchange of information will improve the analysis of relevant information in response to natural disasters.

Challenges

Limited funding:

- Funding shortfalls may significantly affect WFP operation in the country. Interventions targeting smallholder farmers, pregnant and lactating women and their children may be the most affected.
- Funding shortfall for development activities is estimated at USD 720,000 over the next 6 months.

Country Background



El Salvador is the most densely populated country in Central America. 35 percent of households live in multidimensional poverty (STPP Multidimensional Measurement of Poverty) and the proportion of households living in income poverty increased from 29.6 percent in 2013 to 31.9 percent in 2014 (National Household Survey, 2014), which is reflected by a Gini coefficient of 0.48.

El Salvador is vulnerable to recurrent natural disasters that impede progress in addressing poverty and food insecurity. The country is ranked 10th on the 2015 World Risk Index and 14th in the Global Climate Risk Index (German watch, 2016). Food insecurity is closely related to poverty, recurrent natural disasters and effect of climate change.

Security remains a major concern for authorities. El Salvador is currently the most violent country in the western hemisphere, with 6,650 homicides in 2015, which places it in the homicide rate of 103 per 100,000 inhabitants (Insight Crime, 2016).

WFP El Salvador supports the development of sustainable government social protection programmes through three strategic areas i) improving the social protection of vulnerable population groups through food security and nutrition interventions; ii) risk mitigation disaster; and iii) strengthening small farmers and development of related markets.

WFP has been present in El Salvador since 1971.

Population: **6.4 million**

2015 Human Development Index:
116 out of 188

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **14% of children between 6-59 months**

SO1 Private sector donors, WFP USA, Astellas USA Foundation. **SANNHOS:** SDG Fund. **SO3** Italy, EuropeAid (EU), KOIKA **SO4** Germany, Netherlands, Canada, Sweden, and Denmark.