In 2016, El Salvador completed its budget estimate for public investment in food and nutritional security, identifying resource needs to be negotiated with the Government and international cooperation. The country has made progress on aligning national objectives and those of United Nations agencies. International cooperation contributes nearly 30% of financing towards achieving food and nutrition security goals.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
El Salvador has made progress on strengthening the legal framework of the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy, in coordination with the different sectors. The country currently has an updated food and nutrition security assessment and has started the process of updating the National Policy. In June 2017, regulations came into force on the selling of food in school canteens to improve the quality of food, and at local level, municipalities have been encouraged to make orders for this purpose. CONASAN has, together with civil society organisations, advocated for the adoption of the Law of Food and Nutritional Security.

Aligning actions around a common results framework
El Salvador has worked in coordination with various national and international agencies and with civil society on initiatives included in the National Food and Nutritional Security Plan. In 2017, the actor mapping was updated and the National Food and Nutritional Security Observatory was launched. As President pro tempore of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) in the period from 2017 to 2018, El Salvador has promoted food and nutrition security as one of the four main items on the regional agenda.

Financing tracking and resource mobilisation
In 2016, El Salvador completed its budget estimate for public investment in food and nutritional security, identifying resource needs to be negotiated with the Government and international cooperation. The country has made progress on aligning national objectives and those of United Nations agencies. International cooperation contributes nearly 30% of financing towards achieving food and nutrition security goals.

2017–2018 PRIORITIES

- Finish the update of the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy;
- Broaden the coverage of the territorialisation model for implementation of the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy, continuing to form departmental and municipal committees;
- Continue implementation of the Education and Social Communication Strategy;
- Continue advocacy for approval of the Law of Food and Nutritional Security;
- Strengthen private sector engagement in improving nutrition.