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**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Integration of Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia**

**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Ecuador, Republic of (EC)



**World Food Programme**

# Table Of Contents

## **Country Context and WFP Objectives**

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

## **Country Resources and Results**

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

## **Capacity Strengthening**

## **Project Objectives and Results**

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

## **Figures and Indicators**

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Project Indicators

# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Ecuador has made considerable progress in economic, social and human development in the past decade, but challenges to achieving the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals persist, regarding goals 2 and 17, in particular. These challenges include a high prevalence of stunting, increasing overweight and obesity coupled with micronutrient deficiencies, limited access to food and employment for refugees, vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change, gender inequalities, and limited opportunities for smallholder farmers.

**Access to food:** The Global Hunger Index score for Ecuador is 13.9, a moderate level, with 24 percent of the population below the national poverty line, rising to 41 percent in rural areas. Poverty undermines access to food and reduces dietary diversity. The 2016 UNDP Human Development Report ranked Ecuador 88 out of 187 countries and the Gini coefficient of income inequality was at 46.5 percent. In 2015, Ecuador hosted more than 60,000 refugees, mostly from Colombia. About 64 percent of recent arrivals have poor or borderline food consumption and low dietary diversity.

**End malnutrition:** Despite significant public investments and notable improvements, progress on nutrition indicators remains below targets. Between 1986 and 2014, the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 decreased from 40.2 to 25.3 percent; underweight prevalence decreased from 12.8 to 4.8 percent. In spite of significant progress, anaemia remains a serious public health concern, affecting 62 percent of the children under 1 year of age (Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición-2012). Concurrently the country has seen rising levels of obesity and overweight resulting from the “nutrition transition”, with up to 62.8 percent of adults overweight or obese

(Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición-2012). The reasons for limited progress include lacking nutrition awareness, limited access to nutritious foods, low dietary diversity, limited access to water and basic sanitation, and children's high exposure to disease.

**Smallholder farmers' productivity and incomes:** Agriculture remains the main source of livelihood in Ecuador, employing 28.5 percent of the economically active population - 68.5 percent in rural areas. Women constitute approximately 43 percent of the employed in agriculture. Indigenous women face gender, occupational, and ethnic discrimination limiting their participation and productivity in the sector and resulting in heavy workloads, slight decision-making power, limited knowledge of their rights and restricted access to property titles. By 2014, about 2.53 million people in rural areas lived in adverse conditions, 1.6 times more than the total population in urban areas (INEC, 2015). According to Ecuadorian authorities, between 2014 and 2015 more than 26 percent of the population worked in agriculture, husbandry and fishery (INEC, 2015). Despite the fact that the agricultural sector generates more employment, people working in this sector earn 44.3 percent less than the national average income per capita. In 2016, the rural poverty rate was reported for 43.96 percent, extreme poverty rate for 19.53 percent of the population (INEC 2016).

**Sustainable food systems:** The sustainability of food systems is threatened by population growth, soil erosion, exposure to natural disasters, reduced land productivity, land and environmental degradation, and climate change. Ecuador is highly vulnerable to natural disasters that cause loss of life and damage to infrastructure. On 16 April 2016, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck the northern coast of Ecuador. Esmeraldas and Manabí provinces were hit the hardest. Government reports spoke of more than 660 people dead and 380,000 people affected. Two thirds of the affected population became food insecure (Emergency food security assessment-April 2016). El Niño Southern Oscillation events with their negative impact on biodiversity, agriculture and fisheries, threaten food production and exert an upward pressure on food prices. In the 1982-83 El Niño losses amounted to more than USD 1 billion and the 1997-98 El Niño losses were estimated to reach USD 3 billion. Poor and food-insecure populations in the areas most vulnerable to climate change (Esmeraldas, Manabí, Guayas, Los Rios, Santa Elena and El Oro) have limited capacity to cope with these threats.

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The third National Plan for Good Living (PNBV, 2013–2017) identifies four objectives related to food security and nutrition and Sustainable Development Goal 2: i) eliminate child malnutrition; ii) ensure access to food; iii) ensure the sustainability of food systems; and iv) improve the living conditions of smallholder farmers.

The United Nations and the Government, under the leadership of the Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation, developed the 2015–2018 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2015-2018) in line with national priorities. The UNDAF prioritizes five objectives related to the PNBV: i) rule of law and participation; ii) reduced inequality, social cohesion and inclusion and quality of life; iii) eradication of discrimination and gender-based violence, and gender equality; iv) environmental sustainability, resilience and risk management; and v) sustainable and equitable economic development.

WFP contributes to Ecuador's efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17 by (i) supporting equitable access to information and services, including safety nets, education, health services and training, for displaced people, and analysis of their vulnerability; (ii) supporting the incorporation of nutrition outcomes and nutrition-sensitive interventions into social protection and resilience programmes; (iii) promoting opportunities for smallholder farmers by linking them to national and local procurement platforms and social protection programmes; (iv) supporting the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities by increasing their awareness of climate change and implementing adaptation measures in priority sectors such as environment, water resources, climate monitoring, food sovereignty and security, with a view to achieving gender equality; and (v) providing technical assistance and strengthening national capacity in emergency preparedness and response, and undertaking food assistance and logistics emergency responses to complement government efforts.

In 2016, WFP maintained its active participation in the Humanitarian Country Team, with the participation of IOM, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO-PAHO, UNHCR, UNESCO, UN Women, Red Cross and NGO partners as well as ministries and state secretariats concerned in the emergency preparedness and response. WFP was recognized as a lead agency in emergency response and as a support agency to the Government for technical assistance and capacity strengthening. For the earthquake response, WFP worked in close coordination with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, the Ministry of Public Health and the Secretariat for Risk Management.

Moreover, WFP has special coordination arrangements with UN-Women on issues related to gender equality, and with UNICEF and UNHCR on protection issues. WFP has worked with FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture to enhance productive capacity and collaborates with UNICEF and WHO to enhance synergies in the efforts to reduce chronic malnutrition. Also, WFP has been working with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Government of Ecuador on developing a new study with a focus on the cost-effectiveness of nutrition programmes, entitled “Closing the Gap: The cost of eradicating chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.”

In 2016, WFP supported the international seminar on “Challenges to overcome malnutrition” with a view to foster South-South collaboration. This seminar brought together representatives of government institutions, academia, and the private sector of Ecuador and other countries in the region. The seminar was led by the Coordinating Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, and the Ministry of Public Health.

In addition, WFP works with the Government of Ecuador, particularly with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries and Local Governments to complement School Feeding Operations. This initiative provides daily rations of fresh products delivered by farmer associations to schools in the northern areas of Ecuador. By partnering with these associations, WFP can stimulate local economies and purchase locally grown, nutritious foods such as fruits and vegetables that improve children’s dietary diversity.

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In Ecuador, WFP works to improve the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations in rural areas, in the provinces affected by the conflict in Colombia or by natural disasters and deteriorating climatic conditions. In 2016, WFP provided food assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT) and strengthened government and partner capacity at local and national levels. WFP’s activities were implemented through a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), a corporate response emergency operation (CR EMOP), a special operation (SO) and a trust fund.

The **PRRO 200701** for a period of 3 years started in January 2015 with a planned cost of USD 19 million. It was designed to support national social protection policies and development plan, the Government of Ecuador’s refugee integration and migration policies, as well as food security and nutrition goals. The objective of the operation implemented in eight provinces that have a high concentration of refugees was to provide food assistance to newly arrived Colombian refugees and asylum seekers and ensure that their immediate food needs be met. WFP oriented its operational capacity to: a) implementing interventions that provide livelihood solutions for Colombians in Ecuador; b) empowering women and increase their participation in decision making; c) reducing tensions and integrating refugees in Ecuadorian communities; and d) leveraging purchasing power and connecting smallholder farmers to markets.

The **EMOP 200665** was formulated as part of the flash appeal by the Humanitarian Country Team to assist vulnerable people who had been affected by the 7.8 magnitude earthquake along the coast of Ecuador on 16 April. The operation supported adequate access to food and prevented a deterioration of the nutritional status of targeted populations. This eight-month project started in April 2016 with a planned cost of USD 16.7 million and was coordinated with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES). It provided assistance to people in shelters, hospitals and communities through commodity vouchers and cash-based transfers using the national social protection platform.

The three-month **Special Operation 200972** started April 2016, with a planned cost of USD 2 million. The main objective was to improve the coordination, predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the emergency logistics response under the sectorial approach led by the Government of Ecuador, and also support the delivery of humanitarian aid to affected populations by augmenting logistics capacity in the country. Temporary forwarding hubs and office space were established in Pedernales, Manta and Quito.

Through a **Trust Fund**, the Ministry of Environment (MAE) and WFP jointly developed a project in response to climate change-related threats in order to build local resilience and improve food security in rural communities through adaptation measures. The operation had a planned cost of USD 7.4 million. The overall goal of the project was to reduce food insecurity and vulnerability, related to the adverse effects of climate change, of communities and ecosystems, in the most vulnerable cantons.

In 2016, WFP continued its participation in **two inter-agency projects**. Firstly, the implementation of nutrition sensitive activities in a joint effort with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children’s

Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), with funds from the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security with the objective to strengthen local capacities for peace and development in the northern border zone of Ecuador through a human security approach. WFP's intervention aligned with Government priorities to defuse tensions between refugees and Ecuadorian communities and promoted integration by simultaneously improving food consumption and diversity and reducing tensions. Secondly, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF and World Health Organization (WHO), WFP worked to strengthen local food systems and capacity building aimed at improving the production and access to safe food for families with a contribution from the United Nations Sustainable Development Fund.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

The **funding of WFP operations** in a middle-income country like Ecuador remains a challenge. Nevertheless, the evolving situation in Colombia and the April 2016 earthquake aroused significant concerns and donor interest both in national capacity strengthening and emergency response. In 2016, operations received directed multilateral cash contributions from public (mainly USAID and ECHO) and private donors, yet this funding did not fully cover the requirements. Thus some activities had to be prioritized. Two significant multiyear contributions were received that allowed for a better programming of resources: Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) provided support for school meals and the Adaptation Fund supported climate change adaptation.

Due to the magnitude of the **April 2016 earthquake** and the scale of the emergency response needed, the Humanitarian Country Team immediately decided for an international appeal to mobilize resources for the humanitarian response. A Flash Appeal of USD 73 million was approved by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ecuador and formally launched on April 20, 2016, with the objective to provide a three-month humanitarian assistance in priority sectors. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) rapidly granted funds. WFP received for this emergency funds various donors, including CERF.

Ecuador used **cash-based transfers** in all its activities which allowed flexible shifting of resources between priorities. The complementarity between WFP's response and government resources (financial, human and logistic) in the earthquake response created synergies, enhanced effectiveness and led to an optimization of resources. In light of limited funding, general distributions were prioritized over other activities in order to ensure continuity of assistance to newly-arrived refugees and the earthquake affected population. At the same time, food assistance for asset creation had to be scaled down.

**Local governments** were actively involved in school-based activities and their linkage to small farmers' associations. They also provided, in addition to material contributions, a daily USD 0.10 per child to complement school meals. **Joint resource mobilization** efforts were made by the WFP offices in Colombia and Ecuador, given the linkages between the peace process in Colombia and its impact on Ecuador.

## Achievements at Country Level

On April 19, three days after the magnitude 7.8 earthquake, the Ecuadorian Government requested WFP to provide food assistance to people in the earthquake-affected provinces of Manabí and Esmeraldas. For the first time in Latin America, WFP responded to an emergency through the existing social safety net programme of a government. This made the response faster, more efficient and sustainable, strengthened partnership with the Government regarding improved preparedness and faster response to disasters. WFP collaborated with the Coordinating Ministry for Social Development to complement its housing incentive with a monthly cash transfer to cover the nutrition needs of families in the provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabí. For the delivery of cash, WFP used, in cooperation with its main government counterpart, the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES), the platform of the national social protection programme that provides conditional transfers. This platform allowed for a wide coverage of the population through seven banking networks and associated financial institutions. WFP could rapidly introduce cash transfers in an emergency. Prior to the earthquake, as part of its emergency preparedness and response procedures in preparation for El Niño related emergencies, WFP had already determined all processes for the provision of commodity vouchers.

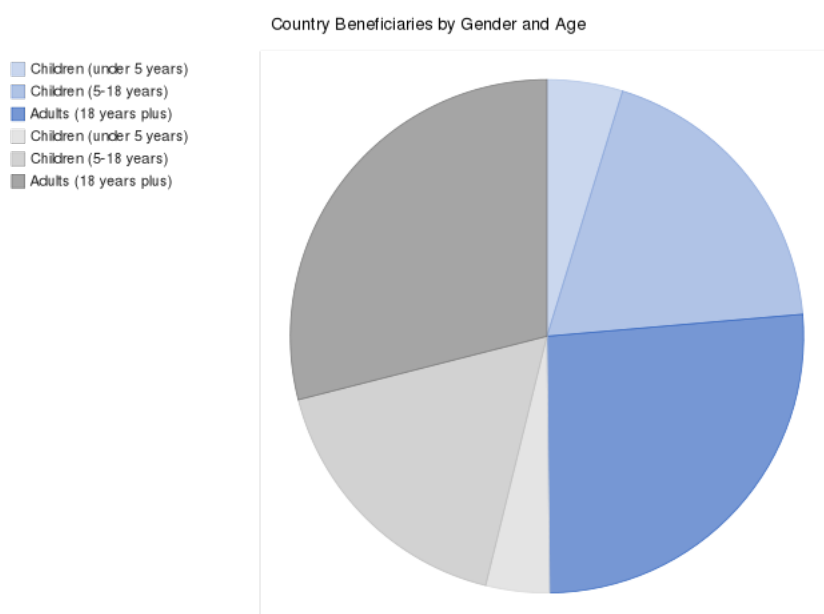
In 2016, WFP also strengthened its relationship with the Coordinating Ministry for Social Development for the coordination of nutrition activities, and for the preparation of case studies such as the "Cost of Malnutrition" in collaboration with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Following an official request from the Coordinating Ministry, WFP, along with UNICEF, WHO and World Bank, became a member of the Monitoring Committee for the Implementation of the Strategy to Accelerate the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition in Children.

WFP has collaborated with, and strengthened capacities of, national, regional and local governments to design and implement food security policies and programmes. WFP used an integrated approach in strengthening government capacity to improve access to nutritious foods, build resilience to climate change and provide income opportunities by linking smallholder farmer production with social protection programmes and local markets. This approach was introduced in the school meals programme: WFP and its partners work with smallholder farmer associations that

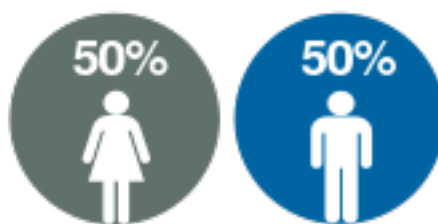
provide locally grown, healthy, fresh and nutritious food to school meals programmes. This model boosts the local economy, promotes local partnerships and creates a demand for fresh locally grown produce. WFP trained the technical staff at its partner institutions who would, in turn, transmit this knowledge to beneficiary families.

## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	13,315	11,210	24,525
Children (5-18 years)	52,760	48,027	100,787
Adults (18 years plus)	73,252	81,034	154,286
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>139,327</b>	<b>140,271</b>	<b>279,598</b>







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

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country EMOP	8,100,000	-	350,973
Single Country PRRO	375,468	1,678,980	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>8,475,468</b>	<b>1,678,980</b>	<b>350,973</b>

## Supply Chain

WFP relied on different transfer modalities: commodity vouchers and cash transfers were provided for the earthquake response; value vouchers to refugees and host communities in areas with access to integrated markets; and cash to local governments to link school meals to the produce of smallholder farmers.

As part of the supply chain assessment, service providers were appraised in each location. Market assessments were carried out to identify supermarkets. In the contracting process of supermarkets for the redemption of commodity vouchers, the linkage between food assistance and smallholder farmers was emphasized. WFP monitored prices and services throughout the year and conducted an end-year appraisal of services. CBT processes were prepared for El Niño related emergencies: a supermarket chain was selected for the provision of assistance and a Stand-by Agreement was concluded.

During the earthquake emergency, WFP established forward logistics hubs under a Special Operation in Pedernales, Manta and Quito. In these hubs, the WFP-led logistics sector facilitated the storage of humanitarian supplies of 13 organizations, including Red Cross, International Medical Corps, Action against Hunger, Save the Children, UN agencies and the Government of Ecuador. The WFP temporary emergency storage service, which included approximately 4,800 square meters of storage facilities and workspaces, was initially offered to humanitarian actors free of charge. Later, WFP shifted to a full-cost-recovery model. As part of WFP support to government emergency preparedness and response capacities, all logistics equipment used during the emergency was handed over to the government. International flights with humanitarian cargo for the earthquake response were coordinated in close liaison with the Ecuadorian Government.

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The design and implementation of activities in Ecuador benefited from past operations and studies. Programmes were based on consultations with and participation of refugees, host communities, cooperating partners and the Government. Suggestion boxes to receive feedback from beneficiaries and stakeholders were posted in WFP field offices and in partners' offices. **Lessons from consultations** with Government, United Nations agencies and partners highlighted the following:

1. Coordination is most effective when WFP work at the local level is aligned with national guidelines and priorities and involves the inter-sectoral participation of local governments, local chapters of national institutions, other United Nations agencies and partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
2. In the northern border provinces affected by insecurity, cash-based transfers (CBTs) were considered the appropriate modality for improving access to food, dietary diversity, ensuring the protection of beneficiaries and reducing gender-based violence.
3. WFP's work on resilience and adaptation to climate change, based on community-based participatory planning, has had a positive impact on the quality of people's lives, increasing their resilience to and awareness of the adverse effects of climate change. It has also strengthened the capacity of local governments that incorporate experiences into local land management plans.
4. WFP's comprehensive approach to food security is sensitive to local cultures and contexts. WFP has strengthened stakeholders in the grassroots economy through local purchases. Its response to the April 2016 earthquake was integrated with the Government's conditional cash distribution platform and revitalized the local economy.

Through the **earthquake response**, WFP strengthened its position as a key partner to the Government, and helped develop food and nutrition security capacities at national, local and community levels. The response also highlighted the need for increased synergies between the various social protection mechanisms as well as between, national responses and WFP assistance to refugees and vulnerable groups. Various initiatives were launched to strengthen national systems, increase their sustainability and improve their capacities.

WFP strengthened its **partnership with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES)** in the joint emergency response provided under the Government's "Rebuilding Ecuador" plan. This partnership included the training of MIES technical staff in the earthquake-affected areas (Manabí and Esmeraldas) how to sensitize families to healthy eating and hygiene practices and the best use of the cash transfer for the purchase of nutritious foods. The use of the existing MIES platform for conditional cash transfers for human development ensured coordination of assistance and avoiding duplication. The linkage between the beneficiary database and the cash transfer infrastructure allowed real time reporting on the assistance provided. The mechanisms developed during this emergency response strengthened efficient and effective shock response using large-scale government social protection programmes. Linkages between the MIES database and other government registries were also established. This will speed up beneficiary enrolment in future emergencies.

An **evaluation** of the previous Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200275 was carried out in 2014, findings informed programs in 2015 and 2016. One of the main recommendations was to standardize the content of the food security and nutrition training material and enhance skills of WFP and partner staff.

## Capacity Strengthening

To fulfil the food security and nutrition objectives of the National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017 (PNBV- Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir), the Government developed “Nutrition Action”, the National Strategy for the Accelerated Reduction of Child Malnutrition. During 2016, WFP participated in follow-up discussions about this strategy, and provided technical support to achieve the targets outlined in the roadmap.

As a strategic partner of the Government, WFP provided technical assistance in a series of workshops to government and NGO partners. Trainings of trainers were held to provide information to local communities and schools on nutrition for refugees and other vulnerable populations, on farm management, sustainable farming, smallholders' market access and the cultivation of nutritious foods. Participants also learnt about sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices. In 2016, over 1.500 small farmers from 65 smallholder farmers associations participated in workshops.

The prompt action by various stakeholders in the aftermath of the April 2016 earthquake showed appropriate preparation and response capacities of national and international organizations. WFP's Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) measures, carried out within the Government Sectoral Agenda, were regarded as a key contribution. WFP provided technical assistance to the staff of the National Secretariat for Risk Management (SGR), carried out training for trainers, monitored and accompanied trainings of local government staff. About 100 national and local institutions and NGOs participated at emergency response trainings.

Upon government request, WFP worked closely together with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES) and with the working groups established during the earthquake emergency operation. For the first time in Latin America, WFP responded to an emergency with cash transfers through a National Social Protection platform. This experience will be documented by WFP in collaboration with Oxford Policy Management as part of a broader study to inform regional and global learning on shock-responsive safety nets. [1] In addition to food assistance, communication materials were developed to promote healthy eating habits. MIES technicians were trained in food security and nutrition to sensitize families to the importance of purchasing nutritious and healthy food.

[1] Beazley, R. (2017) 'Shock-Responsive Social Protection in Latin America and the Caribbean: Ecuador Case Study'.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

The protracted relief and recovery operation PRRO 200701 supported national social protection policies and development plans, the Government of Ecuador's refugee integration and migration policies, as well as food security and nutrition goals.

The objective of the operation was to provide food assistance to newly arrived Colombian refugees and asylum seekers and ensure that their immediate food needs are met, and to support host Ecuadorian communities to avoid tension.

WFP oriented its operational capacity to: a) implementing interventions that provide livelihood solutions for Colombians in Ecuador; b) empowering women and increase their participation in decision making; c) reducing tensions and integrating refugees in Ecuadorian communities; and d) leveraging purchasing power and connecting smallholder farmers to markets.

WFP's strategy supports the government priority to develop assistance models that promote graduation from relief to recovery, integration, and local government implementation. The operation is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3 and contributed to achieving the Zero Hunger Challenge and Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 5.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	636,661
Direct Support Costs	3,170,992
Food and Related Costs	301,990
Indirect Support Costs	1,264,726
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	13,957,873
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,332,242</b>

## Project Activities

**Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.**

**Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.**

**Outcome 1.2: National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are enabled to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies**

**Outcome 1.3: Food assistance delivered without causing tensions between host communities and Colombian asylum seekers.**

**Activity: Relief food assistance in form of cash based transfers delivered to newly arrived refugees and to vulnerable host populations affected by the conflict in Colombia**

The operation provided assistance to asylum seekers and persons in need of international protection, including vulnerable asylum seekers unable to re-establish their livelihoods and Ecuadorian and indigenous communities affected by the conflict in Colombia. Relief food assistance provided by WFP was part of a comprehensive package that integrated protection activities with other kind of humanitarian assistance provided by various partner organizations, such as legal and psychosocial support, including victims of gender-based violence.

Over half of refugees in Ecuador live in urban areas in the provinces of Pichincha and Santo Domingo and a high percentage in four Northern provinces: Sucumbíos, Esmeraldas, Carchi and Imbabura. The beneficiary targeting process was coordinated with UNHCR and other cooperating partners and was based on pre-established criteria of vulnerability.

Since 2015, food assistance under this operation was provided uniquely in form of cash-based transfers (CBT). This modality has proved more effective in achieving dietary diversity and an adequate intake of micronutrients than other forms of food assistance. CBT were provided through electronic vouchers, which could be used in local shops to purchase nutritious foods only, such as cereals, fruits, vegetables, pulses, dairy products and meat. Newly-arrived Colombians, irrespective of their asylum status, received food assistance to give them sufficient time to access basic services and livelihood opportunities. The assistance of USD 25 per person per month is based on the average gap in individual incomes to ensure a healthy diet. Assistance was given for a period of six months to one year, depending on the level of vulnerability and food insecurity of each beneficiary family.

Relief assistance was also provided to vulnerable beneficiaries who could not establish livelihoods after the first year of assistance, and to extremely vulnerable Ecuadorians in host communities. Transfers for this group amounted at USD 15 per person per month with a maximum of USD 40 per family per month. Personal interviews were conducted as part of the beneficiary identification process and repeated after six months, to determine if an individual was still vulnerable and required further WFP assistance.

Awareness raising sessions on nutrition and food security were offered on a monthly basis to increase the effectiveness of food assistance through value vouchers.

## **Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies.**

Recovery activities involving both Colombian refugees and Ecuadorian host communities were implemented in areas where integration remained difficult. All activities paid special attention to the needs of women and girls, and promoted gender equality and women's empowerment. Actions were taken to reduce tension among vulnerable groups, and avoid discrimination.

The activities implemented under strategic objective 2 included school meals, food assistance for assets and food for training. Communities were selected by local governments, WFP and partners based on the populations' nutrition status, poverty levels, presence of Colombian refugees, and vulnerability of host community. Activities chosen were based on communities' needs and were in line with local development plans, which ensured their sustainability.

### **Outcome 2.1: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households.**

#### **Outcome 2.2: Improved dietary diversity for targeted school children.**

##### **Activity: School meals**

WFP agreed with the Ministry of Education to provide school meals to primary schools in vulnerable areas where Colombian refugees settled, in partnership with local governments and communities. Assistance was provided to all students, reaching a total of 17,840 children in targeted schools.

Based on the number of schools, school days and enrolled children, WFP transferred to local governments USD 0.35 per day/per child for the purchase of locally produced fresh food provided by small-scale farmers associations. Local governments contributed with a complementary USD 0.10 per day/per child to purchase meat and dairy products.

Trainings in food security and nutrition were provided to government staff, who in turn supported schools and trained parents and teachers.

### **Outcome 2.3: Improved access to assets and/or basic services including community and market infrastructure.**

##### **Activity: Food for assets**

The objective of food assistance for asset creation activities was to enhance community resilience to shocks. Assets created included the establishment of household and community gardens and reforestation.

Food for training activities included a wide range of topics such as food security and nutrition, recipes for the preparation of healthy food, human rights and legal procedures to request asylum seeker status, and prevention of gender based violence. Participants were both refugees and host populations.

**Outcome 2.4: Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs.**

**Activity: Capacity Strengthening**

WFP strengthened government capacities in emergency preparedness and response and provided technical assistance to the staff of the National Secretariat for Risk Management (SGR) to develop a tool to assess initial needs of people affected by an emergency. 100 SGR technical staff from the Northern provinces of Ecuador were trained on the use of the tool. Furthermore, communication material was distributed and the development of emergency plans at community level was supported.

**Outcome 2.6: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months.**

**Activity: Nutrition programme**

Conditional upon attendance of health check-ups and awareness-raising sessions, women received a value voucher of USD 40 per family per months in order to buy nutritious foods for their families.

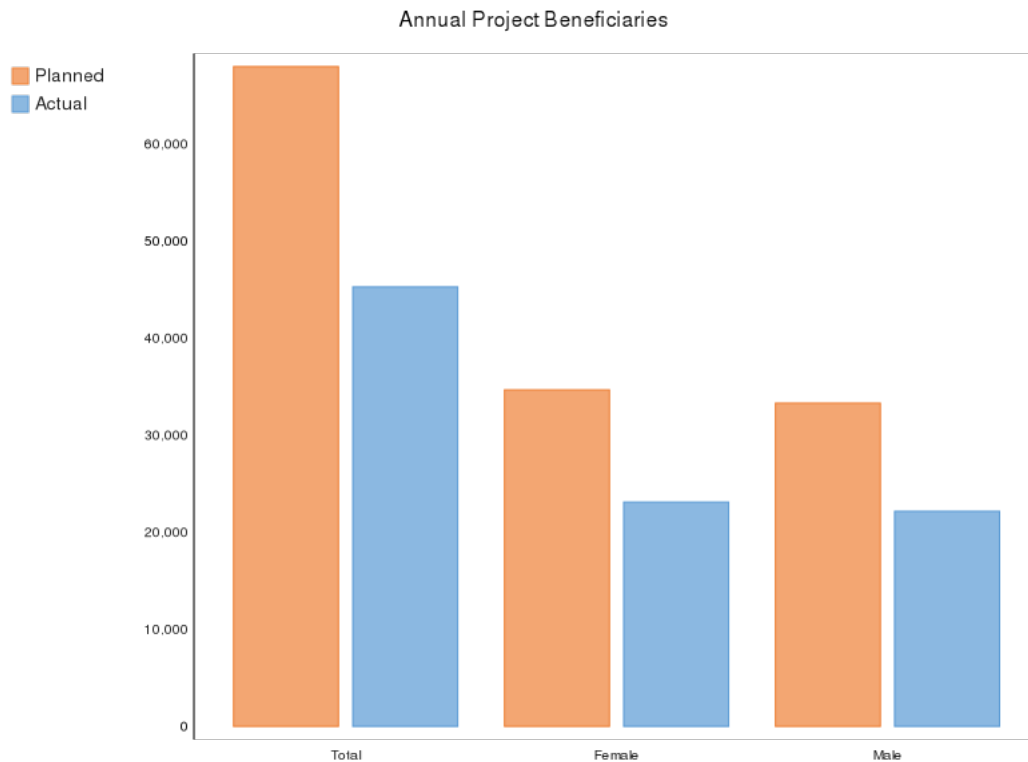
**Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.**

**Outcome 3.1: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels.**

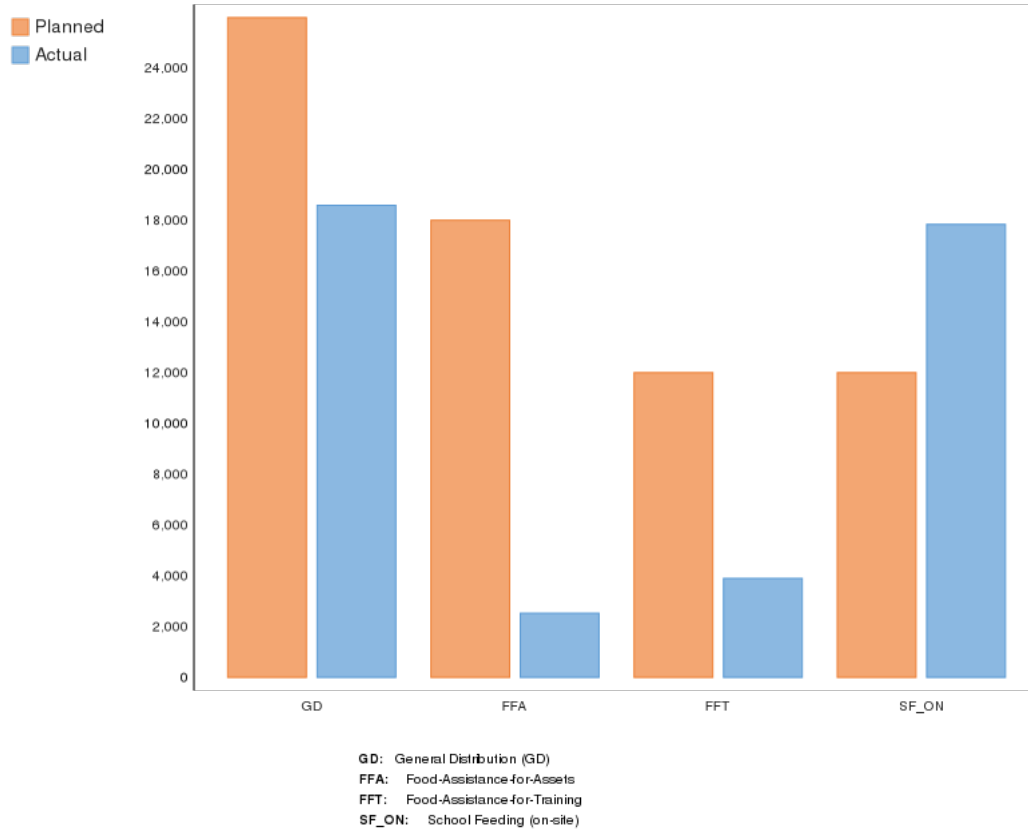
**Activity: Promotion of local production and enhanced market access.**

Local production was promoted by linking small-scale farmers' organizations to school meals activities and to supermarkets where beneficiaries could redeem their vouchers. WFP also strengthened capacities of farmers and local governments in supply chain management (including food quality control, production and marketing).

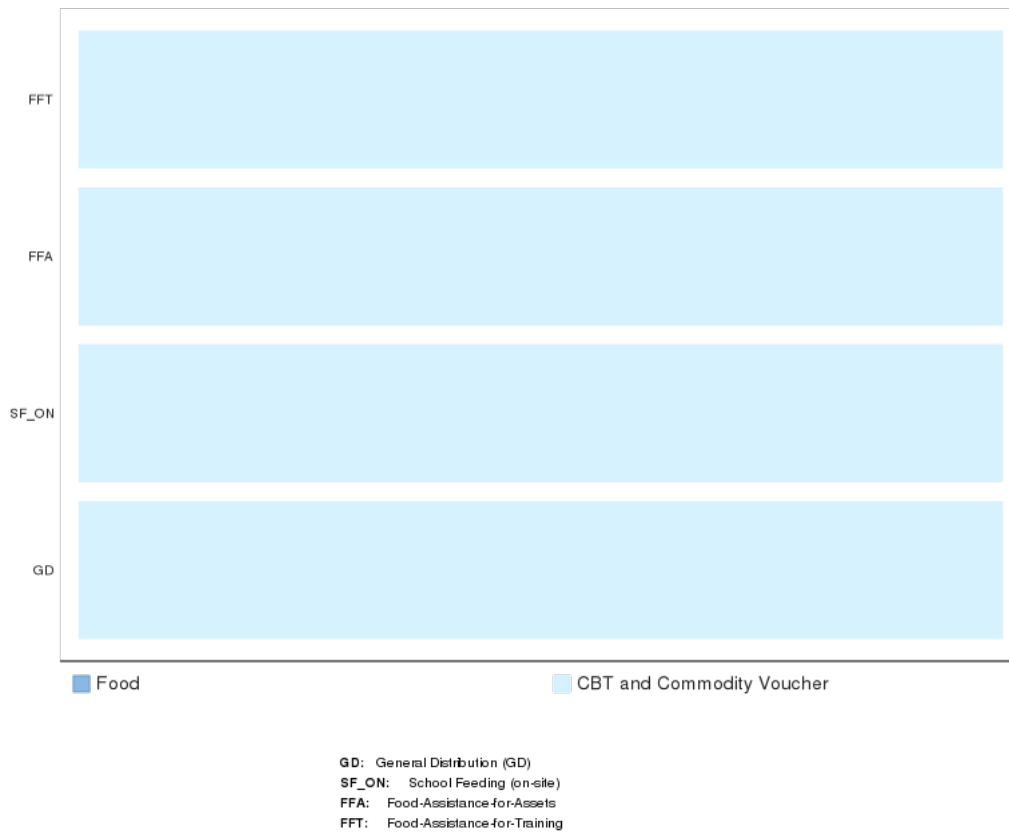
Participating local farmer associations were mainly formed by women, indigenous groups and Afro-Ecuadorians. WFP and its partners provided legal support, capacity strengthening and technical support in administrative and productive matters. Additionally, agricultural inputs were provided for the diversification of production with focus on improving incomes, food security and nutrition.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	694,800	375,468	54.0%
Value Voucher	3,155,200	1,678,980	53.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,850,000</b>	<b>2,054,448</b>	<b>53.4%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

WFP main partners for this operation were the **Vice Ministry of Human Mobility**, which is the government institution in charge of people in need of international protection, and **UNHCR**. WFP assistance is in line with UNHCR's graduation model of five components: targeting, consumption support, savings, training, and guidance. The main objective of this approach is to lift people out of extreme poverty and secure their livelihoods. Every three months, WFP and UNHCR held operational planning meetings with all involved stakeholders at both the central and local levels, to assess advances and coordinate future joint actions. As every year, a joint Annual Operational Plan was prepared, in which expected results and main responsibilities of each actor were outlined.

The main partner for the delivery of relief assistance is the **Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS)**. HIAS operates in seven of the eight provinces where WFP provides assistance, selecting beneficiaries and providing food security and nutrition trainings in five provinces. HIAS is also the main partner of UNHCR for the implementation of the graduation model, as it offers legal counselling, psychosocial assistance and livelihood support. Providing assistance through the same implementing partner ensured coordination of efforts between WFP and UNHCR.

WFP also worked with the Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and its local partner, the Escalabrinian Mission, for the targeting and training of participants in Esmeraldas, Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos and Pichincha provinces. Food assistance supports CRS livelihood methodology "The Road to Prosperity", which focusses both on nutrition, sustainable farming systems and market access. WFP strengthens capacities through trainings in food security and nutrition.

WFP also partnered with local governments to improve productivity levels of smallholder farmers associations through technical support. Small farmer associations that have the capacity to provide healthy, fresh and locally-grown food to school are identified, with priority given to associations with a female majority among its members or leaders. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries (MAGAP) strengthened capacities of associations by providing trainings in sustainable farming.

Two inter-agency programmes complemented the PRRO objectives. Nutrition sensitive activities were carried out with support of the UN Trust Fund for Human Security, in a joint effort with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Activities were aimed at strengthening local capacities linked to peace and development in Ecuador's northern border (Esmeraldas and Sucumbios provinces), promoting integration between refugees and host communities.

WFP also strengthened local food systems and capacities for improving production and access to safe food in Imbabura Province in collaboration with FAO, PAHO-WHO and UNICEF. The programme was coordinated and implemented jointly with the local government of the Imbabura province, supported by technical advice from MAGAP and funded by the United Nations Sustainable Development Fund.

## Performance Monitoring

The country office applied a monitoring and follow-up plan to identify implementation gaps and opportunities, and analyze the efficiency and effectiveness of WFP interventions.

The main tool used for data collection was WFP Ecuador's system of monitoring and reviewing transfers (SMART), which recorded assisted families according to economic, social, food security and vulnerability criteria. The system



was linked to sales points where vouchers were redeemed, allowing for real-time monitoring of the use of transfer. The information was available online for WFP staff to be used for monitoring and programming purposes. Additional data was collected through tablets and fed into GRASP, WFP's geo-referenced platform for real-time acquisition of statistics. This process helped reducing the time of data collection, cleaning and aggregation.

In 2016, a corporate platform for Managing Programme Performance – COMET (Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool) - was rolled out and used to capture all output information directly from the field. COMET is WFP's tool to design and implement programmes and to improve operational performance. The system enables programme staff to enter and manage programme data in one system from planned beneficiaries and rations to actual assistance days and distribution sites. Once all the information was gathered and analyzed, the data was shared internally and with implementing partners in order to provide valuable insights for decision making.

Outcome monitoring at local level was carried out by six field monitoring assistants. The information was processed and analyzed by the M&E team.

In order to assess the **effectiveness** of food assistance provided, baselines and follow-up surveys are carried out periodically for each activity (general food distribution, food for assets, food for training). These surveys relied on representative samples of the same cohorts of beneficiaries.

WFP assessed the nutrition status of children aged 6–59 months by interviewing mothers about what the child had eaten during a 24-hour recall period. Mothers attended training on food security and nutrition and after 10 months a new survey was applied to the same cohort as follow-up to gauge progress.

In the northern border WFP staff directly monitored food assistance and attendance to trainings. They carried out monitoring visits with the participation of local partners' technical staff, including social workers, community promoters, and community volunteers. Monitoring visits were conducted with different timeframes: a) monthly visits to households to assess the implementation of nutritional practices; b) weekly visits to smallholder farmers to assess the production levels, to verify organic production and to follow-up on payments and distribution channels; and c) weekly visits to schools to assess food reception and storage procedures, as well as the implementation of good practices for food preparation and consumption.

## Results/Outcomes

### **Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.**

**Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.**

**Outcome 1.2: National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are enabled to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies**

**Outcome 1.3: Food assistance delivered without causing tensions between host communities and Colombian asylum seekers.**

**Activity: Relief food assistance in form of cash based transfers delivered to newly arrived refugees and to vulnerable host populations affected by the conflict in Colombia**

Project activities proved effective in terms of improving the food consumption of beneficiary households. Post distribution monitoring indicated a rise in the share of households with acceptable food consumption levels, although the number of assistance days was lower than planned due to funding constraints. No significant difference was observed between households headed by men or women.

Food security and nutrition trainings increased beneficiary knowledge about nutritious food and dietary diversity. Latest monitoring results indicate that the great majority of families consumes foods from six different food groups. Each beneficiary attended at least six awareness raising sessions offered on various topics, including food security and nutrition, protection and gender.

The number of beneficiaries assisted with vouchers was lower than expected for two reasons, both external to WFP. The peace process in Colombia created expectations that reduced the influx of refugees entering Ecuador. According to UNHCR, the average monthly influx decreased from 600 to 420 new arrivals. Also, since 2016, the Government started offering a special Mercosur visa to people arriving from Colombia through a simplified procedure. As this procedure was faster and simpler than obtaining a temporary refugee status, many people chose this option, thus losing the entitlement to food assistance.

WFP developed and measured a "tension perception index" in both relief and recovery activities. This index was determined based on interviews of newly arrived refugees and the host populations. In 2016, about 66 percent of the population does not perceive tensions between the two groups. This indicator contributed to a new approach in

programming that takes into consideration measures to prevent conflicts among the two communities.

**Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies.**

**Outcome 2.1: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households.**

**Outcome 2.2: Improved dietary diversity for targeted school children.**

**Activity: School meals**

In 2016, WFP recorded an overachievement in the outputs of the school meals programme, due to an increased coverage including new schools in vulnerable areas of the Esmeraldas province. Schools received assistance during 200 days, which corresponds to the complete school year. WFP worked with the Ministry of Education to improve educational material on nutrition for local technicians, teachers, parents and children.

**Outcome 2.3: Improved access to assets and/or basic services including community and market infrastructure.**

**Activity: Food for assets**

Due to funding shortages, food for assets activities could not be carried out as expected, therefore the number of beneficiaries is lower than planned. Assets creation activities included restoration of watersheds, the protection of water sources, and the setting up of community gardens. Beneficiaries received trainings in teenage pregnancy prevention, emergency preparedness, gender based violence, and family gardens.

**Outcome 2.4: Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs.**

**Activity: Capacity Strengthening**

As a strategic partner of the Government, WFP provided technical assistance through a series of workshops to government and NGO partners. Trainings of trainers were held to provide information to local communities and schools on nutrition for refugees and other vulnerable populations, on farm management, sustainable farming, smallholders' market access and the cultivation of nutritious foods. Participants also learnt about sustainable and climate resilient agricultural practices. In 2016, over 1.500 small farmers from 65 smallholder farmers associations participated in workshops.

**Outcome 2.6: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including Micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months.**

**Activity: Nutrition programme**

Thanks to WFP assistance and training sessions provided to mothers, the proportion of children consuming an acceptable diet increased.

**Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.**

**Outcome 3.1: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels.**

**Activity: Promotion of local production through linkage with school meals and food assistance for assets**

Local purchases from small-holder farmers have slightly increased in 2016. Farmers provided fresh food to WFP assisted schools and to market points where beneficiaries redeemed their vouchers. WFP worked with 65 smallholder farmers associations in Carchi, Imbabura and Esmeraldas, for a total of 2,700 smallholder farmers. About 75 percent of association members were women.

In collaboration with national and local partners, WFP enhanced the capacity of smallholder farmers in management, sustainable farming, access to markets, and nutrition.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In Ecuador, 6 out of 10 women have suffered gender-based violence, one of every two women have suffered psychological violence, and legal complaints continue to increase. In this context, the Government approved and implemented the Comprehensive Criminal Organic Code (COIP), which now criminalizes this type of violence. The code also includes intra-family violence as a misdemeanor.

In line with WFP's Gender Policy (2015-2020) and WFP's Regional Gender Implementation Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean (2016-2020), the Ecuador country office developed its own gender strategy. Its focus is

on equal participation, decision-making at household level, and food assistance adapted to the different needs of men, women, boys and girls. Gender action plans were developed for each sub-office, with the aim of providing local staff with the necessary guidelines and tools to ensure that all activities effectively integrate a gender approach.

Food security and nutrition training materials and tools with a gender focus were developed by WFP together with UN Women, integrated into a shared operational plan. Trainings aimed to promote gender equality and equal participation of men and women, including decision-making over the use of cash based transfers, selection of healthy and nutritious foods, and prevention of gender based violence. Trainings were directed to the whole family and the participation of both men and women was strongly encouraged.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Activities were implemented taking into account beneficiaries' safety. Trainings and visits to supermarkets were carried out to ensure that beneficiaries were attended without discrimination. Beneficiaries were informed about the details of the programme and their entitlements. No safety problems related to WFP assistance have been reported.

Various beneficiary feedback mechanisms were introduced, such as focus group discussions with field monitors, suggestion boxes and hotlines for complaints. Focus group discussions were held every two months in each province for relief activities and once for every cycle of food assistance for assets. Beneficiaries provided their feedback through suggestion boxes on the services received at supermarkets, including prices and product quality. The information gathered informed action plans that were jointly designed with partners and correction measures were taken at the points of sale.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

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Daniela (protected name) purchase locally-grown product in the small market near her home with the WFP's e-voucher.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	33,310	34,670	67,980	22,167	23,113	45,280	66.5%	66.7%	66.6%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	1,299	1,299	2,598	1,599	1,838	3,437	123.1%	141.5%	132.3%
Children (5-18 years)	9,777	10,277	20,054	15,268	15,222	30,490	156.2%	148.1%	152.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	22,234	23,094	45,328	5,300	6,053	11,353	23.8%	26.2%	25.0%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	14,254	14,836	29,090	6,946	7,148	14,094	48.7%	48.2%	48.4%
Residents	19,056	19,834	38,890	15,735	15,451	31,186	82.6%	77.9%	80.2%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	-	25,980	25,980	-	18,590	18,590	-	71.6%	71.6%
School Feeding (on-site)	-	12,000	12,000	-	17,840	17,840	-	148.7%	148.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	18,000	18,000	-	2,528	2,528	-	14.0%	14.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	12,000	12,000	-	3,898	3,898	-	32.5%	32.5%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	-	6,495	6,495	-	4,647	4,647	-	71.5%	71.5%
School Feeding (on-site)	-	12,000	12,000	-	17,840	17,840	-	148.7%	148.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	4,500	4,500	-	820	820	-	18.2%	18.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	-	3,000	3,000	-	1,025	1,025	-	34.2%	34.2%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	3,183	3,312	6,495	2,231	2,416	4,647	70.1%	72.9%	71.5%
Total participants	3,183	3,312	6,495	2,231	2,416	4,647	70.1%	72.9%	71.5%
Total beneficiaries	12,730	13,250	25,980	9,110	9,480	18,590	71.6%	71.5%	71.6%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	5,880	6,120	12,000	8,742	9,098	17,840	148.7%	148.7%	148.7%
Total participants	5,880	6,120	12,000	8,742	9,098	17,840	148.7%	148.7%	148.7%
Total beneficiaries	5,880	6,120	12,000	8,742	9,098	17,840	148.7%	148.7%	148.7%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	2,205	2,295	4,500	402	418	820	18.2%	18.2%	18.2%
Total participants	2,205	2,295	4,500	402	418	820	18.2%	18.2%	18.2%
Total beneficiaries	8,820	9,180	18,000	1,238	1,290	2,528	14.0%	14.1%	14.0%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	1,470	1,530	3,000	472	553	1,025	32.1%	36.1%	34.2%
Total participants	1,470	1,530	3,000	472	553	1,025	32.1%	36.1%	34.2%
Total beneficiaries	5,880	6,120	12,000	1,898	2,000	3,898	32.3%	32.7%	32.5%

## Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<5.00	23.00	3.70	3.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<5.00	30.00	1.10	6.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>5.00	4.10	5.90	6.28
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>5.00	3.50	5.90	6.03
<b>National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies</b>				
<b>EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>2.50	2.16	2.50	2.58
<b>Project-specific</b>				
<b>Tension Perception Score</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<34.00	32.00	30.00	34.00
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<15.00	2.00	1.00	10.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<15.00	10.00	0.00	15.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.00	6.10	6.50	6.22
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.00	5.70	6.70	6.07
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: Community Asset Score (average)</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=14.00	0.00	14.00	14.00
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>70.00	59.00	71.00	51.40
<b>Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs</b>				
<b>NCI: Food security programmes National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>10.00	10.00	-	15.00
<b>Project-specific</b>				
<b>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	=20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
<b>Tension Perception Score</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.10, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<24.30	10.00	5.80	4.80
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
<i>FIVE PROVINCES: CARCHI, IMBABURA, ESMERALDAS, SUCUMBIOS AND PICHINCHA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.04, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>31.00	15.00	31.00	35.97

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	Ha	2	2	100.0%
<b>SO2: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	93	168	180.6%
<b>SO3: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations ' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets	individual	2,734	2,734	100.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ECUADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>38.00	38.00	-	41.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>ECUADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=52.00	52.00	-	51.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ECUADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	80.00	-	78.10
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>ECUADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=97.00	97.00	-	98.70
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>ECUADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	84.00	-	81.70



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>  <i>ECUADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=98.00	98.00	-	99.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>  <i>ECUADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=11.00	14.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>  <i>ECUADOR, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=77.00	80.00