

SAVING
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Ecuador

Annual Country Report 2017

Country Strategic Plan

April 2017-December 2021

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200701

January 2015-March 2017

Adaptation Fund for Climate Change 200357

August 2012-March 2017



World Food
Programme

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Foreword by the Country Director

The year 2017 is a landmark year for World Food Programme (WFP) Ecuador, as the country office transitioned together with 11 others around the world from a project-based implementation structure into a comprehensive Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which will be carried out over the course of five years from 2017 through 2021. This new structure is one of the four pillars of WFP's Integrated Road Map (IRM), a new corporate architecture that seeks to make WFP more efficient and transparent and to operationalize WFP's commitment under the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The CSP structure is especially meaningful in a country like Ecuador, where its middle-income status means that WFP's role is to strategically assist the Government on food security and nutrition and to promote national ownership and sustainability. The Government of Ecuador and WFP have a strong working relationship, always aiming to improve the cost-effectiveness of operations. After national elections were held in April 2017, WFP was immediately recognized by newly elected government officials as one of the key partners in fighting hunger and developing sustainable food systems in Ecuador.

Throughout 2017, WFP has supported the Government of Ecuador to make measurable progress towards its national Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, especially towards SDG 2, "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture," and SDG 17, "Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development," by assisting migrant and refugee populations and smallholder farmers, contributing to the national school feeding programme, implementing climate change adaptation measures and carrying out capacity strengthening activities in coordination with the Government.

WFP Ecuador would like to thank its donors: the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the United Nations Adaptation Fund, the McKnight Foundation, the private sector and all the donors who have provided multilateral funding. WFP's long-term partners have enabled strategic multi-year planning, while new partners have brought innovative ideas to the table regarding the most effective ways to achieve Zero Hunger. Without their support and collaboration, WFP's operations would not be possible.

WFP is proud to present its contributions to Ecuador's progress towards SDGs 2 and 17, achieved in collaboration with the Government and partner organizations. This report seeks to highlight the importance of continuing the fight towards Zero Hunger in the coming years in order to guarantee that WFP's initiatives have a long-lasting, sustainable impact on food security and nutrition in Ecuador.

Kyung-nan Park

WFP Ecuador
Country Director

Executive summary

WFP Ecuador was one of the twelve pilot country offices that transitioned into the Integrated Road Map (IRM) framework in 2017. As part of this process, WFP Ecuador developed a Country Strategic Plan (CSP), which defines a series of priority actions to be implemented between 2017 and 2021.

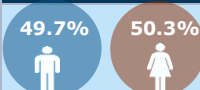
This major strategic move would not have been possible without WFP's donors, partners, and the Government of Ecuador. With their support and trust, the country office continued to operate as a transparent, results-oriented and cost-efficient partner throughout the transition process. The Government of Ecuador shares WFP's vision of a world with Zero Hunger and has incorporated SDG targets into its National Development Plan, which guides WFP's interventions in the country. The Government has reiterated its support for WFP's actions and has acknowledged WFP's role as a strategic ally in facilitating knowledge transfer and strengthening institutional capacities, in addition to complementing its food security and nutrition programmes as needed. Together, WFP Ecuador and the Government have implemented activities designed to positively impact the lives of thousands of beneficiaries by ensuring they are able to meet their food and nutrition needs and by supporting them in building sustainable livelihoods.

WFP's interventions in Ecuador are centred on four strategic outcomes that were designed in accordance with the Government's food security and nutrition priorities. **Strategic Outcome 1** focuses on supporting access to food for vulnerable migrant populations and on individual capacity strengthening activities. **Strategic Outcome 2** includes activities that seek to increase smallholder farmers' productivity and link them to markets, such as local school meals programmes. Interventions implemented under **Strategic Outcome 3** promote climate change adaptation and risk management with the aim of developing more sustainable food systems. **Strategic Outcome 4** includes institutional capacity strengthening activities that facilitate the development and transfer of knowledge.

In 2017, WFP's actions directly reached over 30,000 people, including children aged 5-18 who benefited from food assistance provided through cash-based transfers for their families. This modality has allowed WFP to complement the Government's social safety net, which does not fully cover the needs of migrant populations. WFP Ecuador also implements nutrition-sensitive activities, including workshops, focus groups, and food fairs, that complement cash-based transfers and encourage beneficiaries to buy healthy and nutritious foods at local sale points to improve their nutritional status. Moreover, WFP worked with the Ministry of Agriculture and local governments to strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers' associations by providing technical support and training and complemented the daily food intake of school-aged children.

In addition, given Ecuador's vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change due to its geographical location and rugged topography, WFP continued to implement climate change measures in four provinces throughout the year. WFP's partnership with the Ministry of Environment for this intervention ensures its sustainability, as it is part of the Government's environmental policy.

The transition to the CSP ensures that WFP meets its mandate in the most effective and efficient way possible. Despite the challenges that arose during the transition process into a new way of working, the commitment of the country office’s management, technical and operational teams allowed WFP Ecuador to carry out its mandate and support the Government of Ecuador in making progress towards national SDG targets. This report outlines WFP’s main achievements in Ecuador, as well as opportunities to improve operations in the future.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total	Gender ratio
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	17,969	18,186	36,155	

Introduction

Country context and response of the Government

Between 2006 and 2014, Ecuador made considerable progress in economic, social and human development, which positioned it as an upper middle-income country. According to the World Bank, during this period, gross domestic product (GDP) growth averaged 4.3 percent, and poverty declined from 37.6 to 22.5 percent. Income inequality measured by the Gini coefficient decreased from 54 to 47 percent. In addition, according to the Living Conditions Survey 2013-2014 conducted by the *Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos* (INEC, National Institute of Statistics and Census) in Ecuador, the stunting rate among children aged 6-59 months decreased from 29.0 to 23.9 percent between 2004 and 2014.

In spite of this progress, the economic slowdown that began in 2014 as a result of declining oil prices and a strong US dollar, along with the devastating effects of the 2016 earthquake, has had an impact on the overall welfare of Ecuadorians, disproportionately affecting the rural population. According to INEC, the rural poverty rate rose from 35.3 percent in 2014 to 39.3 percent in 2017. By December 2017, 21.5 percent of Ecuador’s total population was living below the poverty line, rising to 39.3 percent in rural areas.

Challenges to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals persist, particularly for SDGs 2 and 17. In Ecuador, anaemia remains a serious public health concern, affecting 62 percent of children aged 0-11 months (National Health and Nutrition Survey, 2012). Other challenges include a high prevalence of stunting, increasing rates of overweight and obesity coupled with micronutrient deficiencies, limited access to food and employment for migrant populations, vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change, gender inequalities, and limited opportunities for smallholder farmers.

Although the existing national policy framework creates an enabling environment for SDG achievement, tackling these challenges demands the continuous and committed implementation of national public policies that have been developed to directly address these issues.

Ecuador’s National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017 defines the Government’s development agenda, which has become the basis for the formulation of specific strategies that guide the

government's programmes and interventions, such as the National Strategy for Equality and the Eradication of Poverty and the National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation. Moreover, Ecuador has also been a pioneer in promoting a Human Mobility Law that recognizes universal citizenship as one of its main principles, along with equal treatment before the law, not returning people to countries where their life or basic rights could be at risk and the non-criminalization of irregular migration.

WFP's objectives and strategic coordination

In Ecuador, WFP plays a strategic role in complementing the Government's efforts with regards to food security and nutrition and facilitates the development and transfer of knowledge in order to continuously strengthen the capacities of government institutions. To this end, WFP works in coordination with the Government to implement activities that correspond to both government priorities and to WFP's experience and expertise in areas such as access to food, smallholder productivity, sustainable food systems, and capacity strengthening.

In November 2016, WFP's Executive Board approved the transition from project-based operations towards Country Strategic Plans (CSP), which are strategic and programmatic instruments that define WFP's entire portfolio of assistance within a country and specify the strategic outcomes that WFP will help achieve. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets forth an ambitious country-led framework of collective action for achieving sustainable development, including ending poverty and hunger.

On 1 April 2017, Ecuador began to implement its CSP. WFP Ecuador's Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021 is a strategic tool that guides the country office's actions towards contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals within a cooperative framework with the Government. The CSP was designed in coordination with national ministries and institutions through a multi-sector workshop held in July 2016. This event provided the appropriate space to discuss government partners' priorities and identify opportunities for WFP support. The product of this workshop was a Country Strategic Plan that emphasises WFP Ecuador's added value in assisting the Government in its efforts to achieve Zero Hunger, focusing on the transition towards national ownership through dialogue and capacity strengthening.

Ecuador held presidential elections in 2017, and President Lenin Moreno took office on 24 May 2017 after a run-off election. Once high-level government ministry officials were appointed, WFP immediately began to disseminate information about the CSP with government partners. Newly elected government officials were approached, and they soon acknowledged and recognized WFP as a strategic partner that is able to provide continuous support to strengthen national, local and community capacities related to food security and nutrition. Special emphasis was placed on reaching out to the newly elected officials of WFP Ecuador's main national counterparts: the Vice-ministry of Human Mobility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, and the Secretariat for Risk Management.

In addition, through strategic alliances with key stakeholders, as well as other United Nations agencies such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), WFP continued to play a significant role in complementing the Government's support to migrants by facilitating their integration into host communities. WFP worked to achieve synergies in nutrition strategies to support the Ecuadorian

Government's nutrition activities with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) and the World Bank. The country office also complemented the Government's efforts in supporting smallholder farmers and promoting resilience to climate change and natural hazards while enhancing capacities at the national and local levels. WFP Ecuador partnered with the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to implement activities related to food assistance for vulnerable migrant populations. WFP also set up a special coordination arrangement with UN Women on issues related to gender equality and with UNICEF and UNHCR on protection issues.

With regards to local government partners, WFP's strategic alliances with the municipality of Montúfar and the provincial governments of Carchi, Imbabura and Sucumbíos had a positive impact on the overall performance of activities designed to assist smallholder farmers. In the province of Esmeraldas, WFP Ecuador formed a partnership with a local association of smallholder farmers.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



WFP STRATEGIC GOALS	1. SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER (SDG 2)			2. PARTNER TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS (SDG 17)	
WFP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	1. END HUNGER	3. ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY		5. PARTNER FOR SDG RESULTS	
WFP STRATEGIC RESULTS (SDG Target)	1. Access to food (SDG 2.2)	3. Smallholder productivity and incomes (SDG 2.3)	4. Sustainable food systems (SDG 2.4)	5. Capacity strengthening (SDG 17.9)	
WFP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long.	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.	Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change, and government institutions have strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change	National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021.	
WFP ACTIVITIES	Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response and early warning systems	Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to food security and nutrition	
				Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation	

WFP's response

In response to Ecuador's development and humanitarian needs, WFP implements its activities in accordance with national priorities in the areas where it is best placed to complement the Government's existing operations. The country office also carries out capacity strengthening activities. In the framework of the Country Strategic Plan, WFP defined the following Strategic Outcomes, which guide WFP's operation in Ecuador:

- **Strategic Outcome 1:** Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long.
- **Strategic Outcome 2:** Smallholder farmers, especially women in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.
- **Strategic Outcome 3:** Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change, and government institutions have strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change by 2021.

- **Strategic Outcome 4:** National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021.

Area of Intervention by Strategic Outcome

WFP Ecuador focuses its interventions on 10 provinces (Azuay, Carchi, El Oro, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Pichincha, Santo Domingo and Sucumbíos) out of the 24 provinces in the country.

Strategic Outcome 1: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long.

WFP Ecuador has prioritized the northern border provinces of Esmeraldas, Carchi, Imbabura, and Sucumbíos for food assistance activities that promote access to food for the most vulnerable migrant populations. Due to their proximity to the Colombian border, these four provinces host 48 percent of refugees living in Ecuador. Other prioritized provinces for this intervention were Pichincha, Santo Domingo, Guayas and Azuay, whose relative economic prosperity attracts newly arrived immigrants, including Colombians.

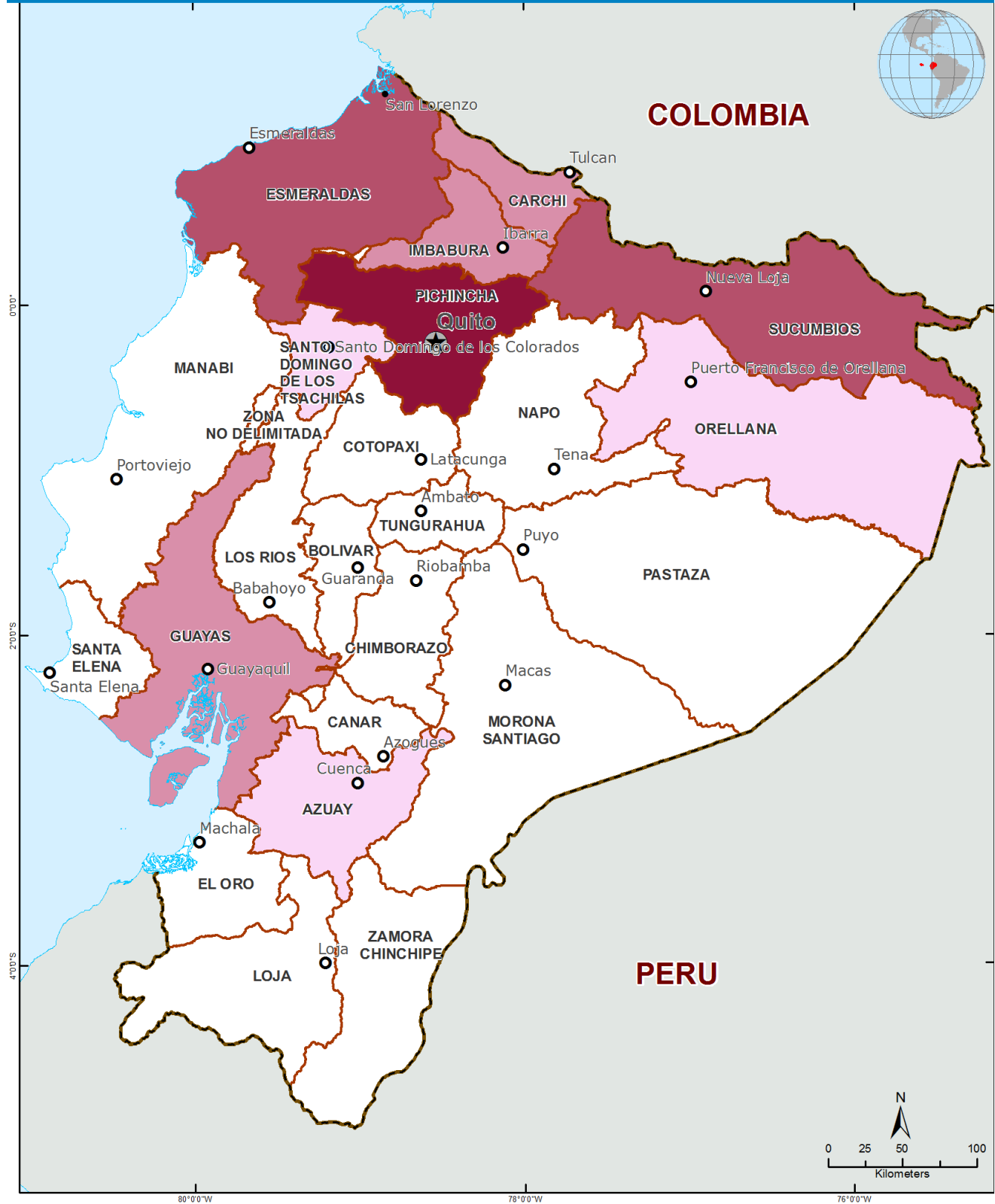


The majority of newly arrived Colombian refugees receiving WFP's assistance report that it is their main source of food. Without WFP's assistance, 60 percent of these households resort to negative coping strategies to meet their food needs, such as relying on friends or family for food or reducing the portion size and/or number of daily meals. Moreover, according to the CSP's baseline data collected between February and May 2017 from WFP's beneficiaries, 23.1 percent of the migrant population residing in Ecuador had poor food consumption scores, while 28.4 percent reported consuming a limited number of food groups. Moreover, they reported having low levels of dietary diversity, consuming an average of only 4.1 food groups (cereals, fats, oils and legumes).

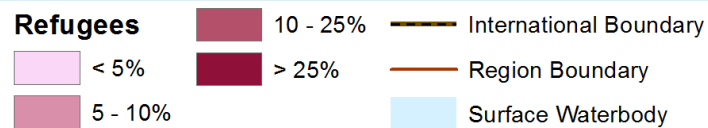
Alignment with government priorities

Strategic Outcome 1 complements government social protection programmes for people on the move, as well as the interventions of other actors, particularly UN agencies such as UNHCR and IOM. WFP Ecuador aims to ensure the food security and nutrition of vulnerable migrant populations through cashed-based transfers, prioritizing new arrivals who require protection and assistance as they work to establish stable and resilient livelihoods, as well as the most vulnerable individuals and families who have settled in the country less than a year ago.

Activities implemented under Strategic Outcome 1 are aligned with Objective 2 of the National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017, "Foster social and territorial equity, cohesion, inclusion and equality in diversity," and specifically with Goal 7, "Guarantee protection and encourage the economic and social inclusion of people on the move, as well as their different types of families." Activities target Colombian refugees, vulnerable Venezuelan migrants and other food-insecure people on the move.



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Data sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL, UNHCR
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or
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Note: Colombian refugees are the largest refugee population in Latin America and make up 87.5 percent of the 60,000 recognized refugees living in Ecuador.

Strategic Outcome 2: Smallholder farmers, especially women in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.

Another component of WFP's assistance in Ecuador focuses on support for smallholder farmers from the provinces of Carchi, Imbabura, Esmeraldas and Sucumbíos. In coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education, WFP supports smallholder farmers from these provinces and works to strengthen linkages between them and local markets by promoting the consumption of locally produced foods, especially food produced by women farmers.

Alignment with government priorities

Activities implemented under Strategic Outcome 2 aim to improve the food security and nutrition of smallholder farmers while strengthening institutional capacity to support and respond to the needs of this target group.

Strategic Outcome 2 is aligned with Objective 10 of the National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017, "Promote the transformation of the production matrix," in line with the National Strategy to Strengthen Rural Production and Smallholder Farming, Goal 4, "Promote production and productivity sustainably, encouraging inclusion and redistributing production factors and resources in the agriculture, aquaculture and fishing sectors."

In accordance with the Government's priorities, WFP supports smallholder farmers' associations by linking them to markets where they can sell their locally grown and nutritious products. Instead of purchasing food from major wholesalers or receiving food donations from other countries, WFP's local purchase model seeks to strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers' associations in increasing and diversifying their crops, improving food quality, implementing better management and administration practices, and using environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, with a focus on gender equality. At the same time, smallholder farmers' production and sales boost the local economy, promote local partnerships and create demand for fresh, locally grown products.

Smallholder farmers' production complements the Government's School Feeding Programme in rural areas of the northern border region. Moreover, the local purchase model allows WFP to expand its work at the community level with teachers, parents and community leaders who participate in the creation of daily menus for school-age children, to promote healthy eating not only at school but also at home. In addition, WFP strengthens the knowledge of government technical staff, parents, teachers, students and smallholder farmers regarding food security and nutrition by holding participatory and dynamic workshops on these issues.

Strategic Outcome 3: Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change, and government institutions have strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change by 2021.

WFP Ecuador also works to strengthen climate change response and adaptation capacities among vulnerable populations and national and local institutions. Ecuador is highly vulnerable to natural

disasters that lead to loss of life, negatively affect biodiversity and agriculture, and threaten food production. Climatic vulnerability increases the risk of food and nutrition insecurity among vulnerable populations. In 2017, WFP coordinated with the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Local Autonomous Decentralized Government of Pichincha to implement the joint project *Fortalecimiento de la resiliencia de las comunidades ante los efectos adversos del cambio climático con énfasis en seguridad alimentaria en la cuenca del Río Jubones y Provincia de Pichincha* (FORECCSA, Enhancing communities' resilience to the adverse effects of climate change with an emphasis on food security in Pichincha Province and the Jubones River Basin). The FORECCSA Project seeks to strengthen the sustainability of food systems and to enhance risk management and resilience to climate change in the provinces of Pichincha, Azuay, Loja and El Oro.

Alignment with government priorities

Activities implemented under Strategic Outcome 3 aim to strengthen the capacities of vulnerable people and national and local institutions to respond and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, leading to enhanced resilience to climate-related shocks among individuals and communities.

Strategic Outcome 3 is aligned with Objective 7 of the National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017, "Guarantee the rights of nature and promote environmental sustainability globally," Goal 10, "Implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures to reduce economic and environmental vulnerability, with an emphasis on priority groups." WFP and the Ministry of the Environment, WFP's main partner for this outcome, also seek to strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response capacities and early warning systems, in addition to implementing adaptation to climate change and resilience measures.

Strategic Outcome 4: National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021.

In addition, to fulfil its commitment to contribute to ending global hunger, WFP Ecuador strengthens national capacity to end hunger and improve food security by supporting national hunger governance capacity. WFP supports stakeholder capacities by adopting a multi-stakeholder, holistic, systems-strengthening approach. This supports change in the individual, organisational and enabling environment domains and enables WFP to engage, if and as needed, along one or more of the five critical pathways of its framework for country capacity strengthening. These entail supporting stakeholder capacities in: 1) Policies and legislation; 2) Institutional effectiveness and accountability; 3) Strategic planning and financing; 4) Programme design, delivery and monitoring and evaluation; and 5) Engagement and participation of communities, civil society and private sector and fostering a national research agenda.

In line with this approach, WFP Ecuador implements capacity strengthening in all three domains:

- **Individual domain:** Key stakeholders include individual refugees and vulnerable migrants who receive nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers and attend nutrition trainings; smallholder farmers who receive support and training to improve productivity, market

access and food handling; teachers, parents and schoolchildren who are supported to improve food consumption and nutrition; and community members who work in collaboration with WFP and its partners to adapt to climate change and build resilience.

- **Organisational domain:** WFP supports organisational or institutional systems and processes.
- **Enabling environment domain:** WFP provides support for policies and regulatory instruments, thus aiming to serve the entire population in coordination with government ministries that oversee national development policies.

Alignment with government priorities

Strategic Outcome 4 is aligned with Objective 3 of the National Plan for Good Living 2013-2017, "Improve people's quality of life," particularly Goal 6 "Promote healthy and nutritious eating habits among the general public and society that allow people to enjoy physical, emotional and intellectual development in accordance with their age and physical condition." In Ecuador, WFP has become a strategic partner of the National Government by promoting advocacy processes for the inclusion of nutrition-sensitive activities in social protection programmes and linking smallholder farmers' associations to social protection programmes such as school meals programmes. WFP also participates in the Government's monitoring processes in order to achieve SDG 2 and national nutrition targets. WFP's capacity strengthening activities seek to link together various actors in order to promote South-South cooperation.

Resources for results

The successful implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2021 requires a systematic and strategic engagement with partners. Therefore, WFP Ecuador developed a Partnership Action Plan aimed at strengthening existing donor partnerships while also diversifying its donor base through enhanced knowledge of thematic funding windows on issues such as nutrition, refugees, smallholder farmers' associations, school feeding, emergency warning systems and South-South Cooperation.

The plan includes an initial mapping of donors' strategic priorities and interests in Ecuador and has helped WFP to identify new opportunities for partnerships and resource support for each of the eight CSP activities integrated into four strategic outcomes. These efforts were particularly important in a middle-income country such as Ecuador, where fundraising remains a challenge.

Over the last few years, the majority of contributions for WFP Ecuador have come from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), whose contributions were directed towards food assistance for vulnerable refugees fleeing the Colombian conflict. WFP has sought to diversify its donor base and recently received a multi-year contribution from Korea that targets Strategic Outcome 2, aimed at improving smallholder farmers' productivity and linking their production to Ecuador's local school meals programmes. In addition, a funding proposal for a binational climate change project focused on promoting climate change adaptation measures in the Ecuador-Colombia

border area was approved by the Adaptation Fund in July 2017. These activities will be jointly implemented by WFP Ecuador and Colombia between 2018 and 2022.

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200701) “Integration of Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia” and the Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (200357), which funded the FORECCSA Project, were operative from 1 January 2017 until 31 March 2017. WFP Ecuador’s CSP integrates all projects and covers the period of 1 April 2017 to 31 December 2017. Expenditures made under PRRO 200701 totaled USD 1,600,659.63, while expenditures under the Adaptation Fund totaled USD 755,043.13. All balances from these operations were transferred to corresponding CSP activities.

Ecuador’s CSP received 56 percent of its funding expectations for 2017. The CSP also received additional funding earmarked for 2018 and 2019 in multi-year contributions. With regards to Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2, the implementation process of these outcomes was facilitated by the long-standing partnerships with local governments, who are the primary stakeholders for these outcomes.

Strategic Outcome 1, which seeks to address the food security and nutrition needs of vulnerable migrant populations, is the strategic outcome with the greatest funding gap. Whilst the contributions received so far from WFP Ecuador’s long-term partners, including USAID and ECHO, allowed operations to continue in 2017, adjustments to cut ration value had to be made as a result of funding gaps. As Colombian refugees and vulnerable Venezuelan migrants continue to arrive in Ecuador, receiving enough funding to provide humanitarian assistance to these vulnerable groups will remain a challenge in 2018.

WFP Ecuador faced some challenges in implementing activities under Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4. Given that staff had to quickly adapt to the new framework and structures established by the new corporate guidelines, 2017 was a particularly challenging year for WFP Ecuador. Moreover, 2017 was the year of the presidential transition after a long period of political stability during the past ten years. It was therefore necessary to reposition ongoing activities with major government partners, and therefore activities were implemented over a longer period than originally planned.

With regards to Strategic Outcome 3, which focuses on climate change adaptation, WFP Ecuador has received funding from the Adaptation Fund to fully fund all activities throughout 2017. Moreover, starting in 2018, a new binational project will continue strengthening the sustainability of food systems through the implementation of climate change adaptation measures and risk management initiatives in the Ecuador-Colombia border area.

Funding for Strategic Outcome 4 in 2017 was provided primarily by private sector donors and locally generated funds. In order to continue the transition from direct implementation to capacity strengthening throughout CSP implementation, WFP will require additional funds.

Ecuador Financial Overview 2017

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Approved Plan	Allocated Contribution	Expenditures	Balance of Contribution
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,276,796	0	1,276,796
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,276,796	0	1,276,796
1	Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	1. Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management 2. Strengthen strategies to link sustainable livelihoods to food security and nutrition activities	4,211,582 359,330	2,401,937 0	1,513,775 0	888,162 0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,570,912	2,401,937	1,513,775	888,162
3	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.	Non Activity Specific 4. Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations 3. Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	0 129,048 1,078,884	934,579 343,738 1,274,831	0 4,846 652,595	934,579 338,892 622,236
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,207,932	2,553,149	657,441	1,895,708
4	Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change, and government institutions have strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change by 2021	Non Activity Specific 5. Strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response and early warning systems (SDG 1) 6. Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	0 135,046 1,330,204	283,047 434,711 1,685,488	0 35,437 253,241	283,047 399,274 1,432,247
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			1,465,250	2,403,246	288,677	2,114,569
5	National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021	8. Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation 7. Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition	339,625 222,585	104,284 324,360	4,526 22,321	99,758 302,039
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			562,210	428,645	26,847	401,798
Subtotal Direct Activity Costs			7,806,303	9,063,773	2,486,740	6,577,033
Adjusted DSC			548,002	664,366	187,937	476,429
Total Direct Operational Cost			8,354,305	9,728,139	2,674,677	7,053,462
ISC			584,801	538,033	538,033	0
Grand Total			8,939,107	10,266,172	3,212,709	7,053,462

Note: Whilst this report covers 2017, the allocated contribution of USD 10,266,172 includes multi-year contributions that will be spent in 2018 and 2019. In addition, figures presented in this table only include resources for the Country Strategic Plan and not financial information on the project(s) implemented.

Programme performance

Strategic Outcome 1 – Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long.

Strategic Result 1 – Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)

Despite the signing of the Colombian peace accords in 2016, the number of newly arrived Colombians in Ecuador has not decreased. In 2016, WFP assisted an average of 2,800 Colombian beneficiaries every month. Towards the end of 2016, this number started to increase, reaching 3,700 Colombians in August 2017, which was the highest number recorded since September 2015.

In addition to Colombians, 380,643 Venezuelans arrived in Ecuador between 2016 and 2017, fleeing the economic and political crisis in their homeland (Ministry of the Interior, 2017). An estimated 81,904 Venezuelans have remained in Ecuador. Given that many of these Venezuelan migrants are highly vulnerable, WFP Ecuador began to target them for food assistance activities starting in April 2017. By December 2017, Venezuelans accounted for almost 30 percent of WFP Ecuador's beneficiaries.

Cash-based transfers are at the core of WFP Ecuador's operations under Strategic Outcome 1. During the transition from project-based operations to the CSP, food assistance to beneficiaries remained stable and continued to follow the established standard procedures. The electronic vouchers provided to the beneficiaries are activated upon their participation in monthly workshops and/or nutrition-sensitive activities designed to provide them with the tools and knowledge needed to strengthen their capacities in food security and nutrition. For example, beneficiaries are provided with nutritious recipes that use local products. Priority is given to newly arrived migrants who have been in Ecuador for less than a year and to vulnerable women, particularly those that are heads of households. Moreover, activities implemented under Strategic Outcome are closely coordinated with UNHCR. UNHCR uses the Graduation Model, which aims to strengthen beneficiaries' capacities in order to improve their socioeconomic status and help them build sustainable livelihoods.

Given that food insecurity causes significant stress and reduces vulnerable people's ability to take advantage of opportunities and plan for the future, food assistance is an important component of the Graduation Model. This support helps participants and their families to stabilize their food consumption levels until they start earning income through the productive assets they receive as part of UNHCR's programme.

WFP's provision of cash-based transfers is calculated to cover the average gap in individual incomes needed to consume 2,100 calories per day. Through this food assistance package, beneficiaries are able to obtain at least 42 percent of the required daily energy intake of 2,100

calories. The allocation of resources follows two separate schemes in accordance with the targeted population:

- **Newly arrived immigrants (less than one year in Ecuador):** These beneficiaries received a monthly electronic voucher of USD 25.00 per person for a period of 6 months, which covers about 42 percent of the monthly basic food basket. After the first six months of assistance, a vulnerability assessment is carried out to determine whether assistance should be extended based on household needs for up to six months.
- **Vulnerable migrant populations and populations participating in UNHCR's Graduation Model:** These beneficiaries received a monthly electronic voucher. The value of the voucher varied depending on the number of family members within the household. From January to March 2017, the value of vouchers ranged from USD 20.00 to USD 60.00 per household. Between April and December 2017, the assistance ranged from USD 15.00 to USD 50.00 per household. This adjustment was made due to a lack of resources in 2017.

WFP's monitoring data show that cash-based transfers improve women's decision-making capacity over food consumption and nutrition in their households. WFP beneficiary households reported that they significantly increased their daily consumption of products rich in vitamin A (from 50 percent to 80 percent), in protein (from 60 percent to over 80 percent) and in iron (overall improvement of 15%). This data shows that WFP's food assistance had a positive effect on beneficiaries' dietary diversity, especially with regards to the consumption of vitamin A, protein and iron.

In addition, households were not only able to consume a wider variety of nutritious products, but were also able to do so more frequently. Beneficiaries reported increasing the frequency of their consumption of products rich in carbohydrates, such as cereals and legumes, by an average of one day per week. They also increased the frequency of their consumption of protein-rich products such as meats, fish and eggs and vitamin- and mineral-rich products such as dairy products, vegetables and fruits by more than one day per week on average.

In addition to food assistance operations, WFP conducted a socioeconomic vulnerability assessment for newly arrived Venezuelan migrants to gain a deeper understanding of their needs in order to inform and adjust future assistance schemes. The results of the assessment are expected to be ready in the first quarter of 2018.

Strategic Outcome 2 – Smallholder farmers, especially women in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.

Strategic Result 3 – Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)

Smallholder farmers from the provinces of Carchi, Imbabura, Esmeraldas and Sucumbíos are at the centre of WFP's school meal local purchase model in Ecuador and supply fresh, locally grown products to school meal programmes in these four provinces. In 2017, WFP's local purchase model was adapted and adjusted to the social contexts in the areas of intervention. A total of 20 smallholder farmers' associations comprised of 480 producers, 58.1 percent of whom were women, were linked to WFP's local purchase model. In addition, 45.2 percent of these smallholder farmers sold their products through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems. In Carchi, smallholder farmers' associations have been included in the province's decentralized autonomous government's programmes to provide and deliver products for the prefecture's programmes.

Over the course of the year, more than 90 workshops were conducted to improve smallholder farmers' knowledge on the following subjects: Food Security, Food Groups and Clean Food Production; Family Food and Nutrition, Food Hygiene, Safe Water; Administration and Finance; Organization and Institutional Planning; Legalization, Taxation, Accounting, Customer Service, Associativity; and Agricultural Chains and Small-Animal Livestock. These workshops follow the "Training of Trainers" methodology, where WFP takes charge of training provincial technical staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and local government staff, who in turn are responsible for training the smallholder farmers. Through this mechanism, WFP ensures the sustainability of its actions by transferring knowledge to relevant government institutions.

In 2017, food produced by these associations complemented the school meals of 17,750 children at 177 schools. Smallholder farmers have increased and diversified their crops and improved their quality in order to satisfy school requirements. They have also learned to use food commodity information sheets to ensure the quality of various products, as well as post-harvest processes to improve product handling, packaging, delivery and distribution. School lunches were provided for an average of 20 days per month, and school menus were created by local government nutritionists in coordination with WFP. Of the participating schools, 72 percent followed WFP's nutritional guidelines for menu preparation. The menus included fresh, locally produced foods, including pulses, fruits, vegetables and cereals. School gardens have been incorporated into the model to grow more food for consumption at schools, thus lowering costs and exposing children to sustainable agricultural practices. These gardens have been implemented through a coordinated effort between local governments and schools.

Strengthening communities' capacities in food security and nutrition through support to the Government's school meals programmes was a key component in WFP's intervention strategy and local purchase model. WFP has strengthened the capacities of government technical staff, parents, and teachers through participatory and dynamic workshops on food security and nutrition and feeding fairs developed with local governments. In addition, parents played an important role in the school meals programme, and in 83 percent of participating schools, parents are in charge of preparing school meals. Moreover, more than 900 smallholder farmers who are parents of schoolchildren from schools located in Sucumbíos were linked to WFP's local purchasing model and supplied products for school meals; 55.3 percent of them were women. Parents contribute to these programmes both financially and with in-kind contributions.

Local governments also actively participated by making financial contributions to school meal activities, thus increasing the intervention's sustainability. WFP has worked to increase

contributions from decentralized autonomous governments and parents with the aim of gradually reducing WFP's contributions to cover the cost of school meals. As part of WFP's efforts to promote national ownership, local governments have increased their technical and budgetary allocation for school meals programmes, which in turn strengthens local structures. For example, local governments have their own nutritionist who, with WFP's technical assistance, regularly monitors the schools to ensure that the school menus meet children's nutritional needs.

Strategic Outcome 3 – Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change, and government institutions have strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change by 2021.

Strategic Result 4 – Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)

In 2017, the FORECCSA Project was merged into Activities 5 and 6 of the Country Strategic Plan. The overall goal of the project, which officially started in 2012, is to reduce vulnerable communities' food insecurity and vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change in the most vulnerable cantons of Pichincha Province and the Jubones River Basin. The project's main partners are the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the local governments of the Jubones River Basin and the Provincial Government of Pichincha.

The project's approach recognizes the importance of critical ecosystems and agricultural production systems in the food security of the most vulnerable segments of the population, targeting the cantons and parishes with high levels of chronic malnutrition, large precipitation fluctuations and water scarcity due to climate variability and change. It also targets communities that will be the most severely affected by climate-related events and that are least able to cope with increased climate variability.

In 2017, the FORECCSA Project has continued to implement innovative activities that take into account the impact of climate change on food security and gender equity. The main achievements from 2017 include reinforcing capacity strengthening efforts among national and local stakeholders and raising awareness on the impact of climate change and the importance of appropriate responses to threats among the targeted populations (e.g. economic losses due to crop losses and lack of water). The project's Capacity Strengthening Plan is a formal document that sets the guidelines for the implementation of adaptation measures in the Jubones River Basin. The document is part of a governmental policy regarding climate change adaptation and guarantees the sustainability and continuity of the adaptation measures that have already been implemented. It also ensures that new measures will follow the same scheme that has already proven successful. In addition, local governments have fully integrated adaptation to climate change into their local policies. In 2017, 31 ordinances officially declared that climate change is a major concern and priority for local governments.

With regards to population-level activities, over 21,000 people participated in awareness events on climate change and food security in 2017. This represents more than 4,300 households who were involved in different events such as: workshops (95) on subjects such as climate change, food

security and gender; rural and cantonal fairs (8); and exchange of experiences among the prioritized parishes of different provinces (6).

In addition, based on the experience gained in previous years, a training plan was developed. The plan clearly connects food security and nutrition with climate change. It contains three different components: i) three modules that analyse climate change, food security and nutrition and gender; ii) the typology of nine adaptation measures; and iii) a list of best practices that address subjects such as nutrition, hygiene, food preparation and consumption. This plan is complemented with a training module for trainers that strengthens the knowledge and skills of technical staff from the Ministry of Environment and local governments to carry out effective training processes.

Another important achievement made in 2017 was the strengthening of adaptation measure monitoring. Since every measure is adapted to a specific local context, effectively monitoring the progress of several different types of measures has been a challenge.

The FORECCSA Project is a successful example of an intervention that links climate change and gender in the most vulnerable local contexts. At the strategic level, it has promoted an alliance with UN Women, whose staff helped to mainstream the gender approach into all the climate change adaptation measures implemented by the project. At the theoretical level, the project includes the development of studies, research, diagnoses and work proposals. The project has also developed tools, methodologies and indicators adapted to the project's logical framework. Through this pioneering process, the project is working to create its own methodology that links gender and climate change, which is expected to contribute to strengthening the achievement of the expected results. This methodology could be shared in the future with similar initiatives through systematization processes, trainings and exchanges of experiences. The FORECCSA Project has received international recognition and was praised with an outstanding presentation at the 2017 United Nations Climate Change Conference that took place in Bonn, Germany in November 2017.

Strategic Outcome 4 – National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021.

Strategic Result 5 – Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)

In 2017, WFP fostered knowledge-sharing and exchange of experiences through collaboration with governmental and non-governmental institutions, raising awareness regarding the importance of food security and nutrition among local and national policy makers. These efforts were achieved through the joint organization of major public events such as the World Refugee Day, International Rural Women's Day and World Food Day.

The organization of these events brought together UN agencies such as FAO, IOM, UNHCR and UN Women, along with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Municipality of Quito, a new local partner

that has recognized WFP as a key technical advisor for mainstreaming food and nutrition matters into its local public policy. These events also involved long-term partners such as the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society and other local non-governmental organizations. The events included public activities such as food fairs, movie screenings and discussions, national meetings and the Zero Hunger Run, which is a worldwide race sponsored by FAO that was organized for the first time in Ecuador as a result of this inter-institutional coordination. Overall, an audience of over 5,000 people was reached.

One major achievement of these efforts was the successful coordination of the first “National Meeting of Rural Women” in Ecuador, which provided rural women with a formal discussion platform where they could discuss their major concerns from a rural perspective directly with representatives from government institutions. After this exercise, a working document was developed, and it became the basis for ongoing actions that aim to improve these women’s livelihoods. WFP is proud to be part of this process, which will continue throughout 2018.

With regards to technical assistance and South-South cooperation, WFP Ecuador successfully facilitated the participation of high-level Ecuadorian officers from the Risk Management Secretariat and the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion at the “Regional Seminar on Shock-responsive Social Protection in Latin America and the Caribbean” that took place in Peru in October 2017. Over 100 participants from the region, including experts and researchers, attended this event, which promoted regional dialogue and exchange of experiences on the role of national social protection systems in emergency response.

Ecuador shared its experience on the 2016 earthquake, after which around 42,600 families received cash-based transfers through the social protection platform managed by the Government. This experience was documented as part of the “Study on Shock-Responsive Social Protection in Latin America and the Caribbean” commissioned in 2017 by WFP and carried out by Oxford Policy Management (OPM). The study sought to analyse the factors that enable social protection systems to be more responsive to shocks. Its findings provided valuable insights for policy adjustments and lessons learned to share with the region.

Building on these activities, WFP co-organized a workshop entitled “Shock-Responsive Social Protection” with the Ministry for Economic and Social Inclusion and the Risk Management Secretariat in November 2017. This event directly targeted technical staff with the aim of standardising their knowledge related to shock-responsive social protection. The workshop served as a starting point for collaboration to adjust Ecuador’s social protection system and policies.

WFP’s partnership with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion went beyond Shock-Responsive Social Protection. WFP continued to provide technical assistance for the ongoing development of nutrition-sensitive social protection methodologies. One important example is WFP’s contribution to the design of new learning materials that include topics such as nutrition and hygiene. Local childcare providers who work for programmes run by the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion throughout the country will use these materials in their work.

In addition, WFP's efforts to strengthen the capacities of government technical staff in risk management are being successfully introduced into formal training programmes in institutions such as the Risk Management Secretariat. In 2017, the Risk Management Secretariat continued to provide training to its staff using the training materials previously developed by WFP. These materials have been shared extensively amongst relevant government institutions.

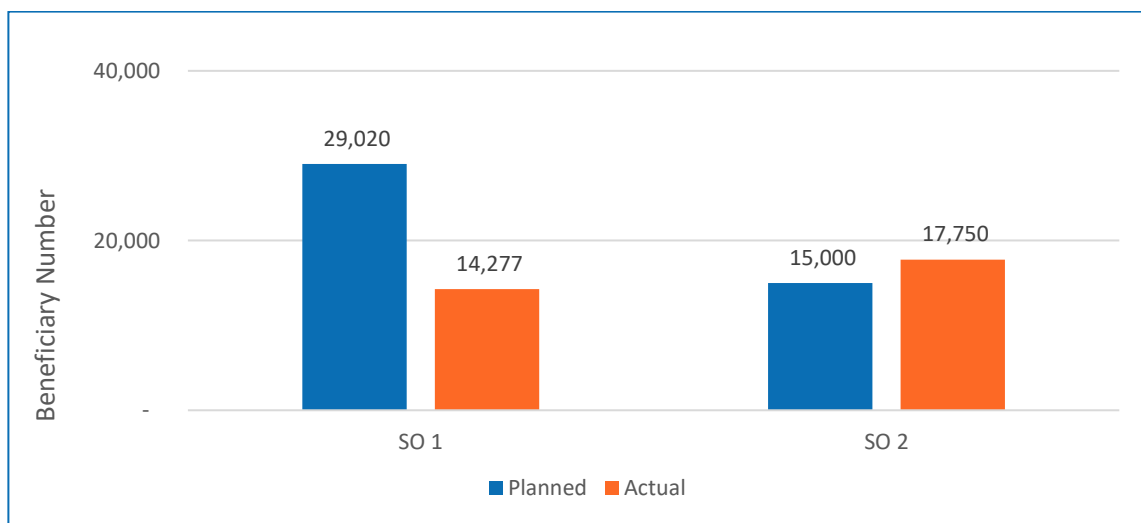
2017 CSP Country Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total	Gender ratio
Children (under 5 years)	647	724	1,371	
Children (5-18 years)	12,700	12,281	24,981	
Adults (18 years plus)	2,578	3,097	5,675	
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	15,925	16,102	32,027	

2017 CSP Country Beneficiaries by Category

Beneficiaries	Total
Refugees	10,501
Local population	21,526
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	32,027

2017 Food Assistance Beneficiaries by Strategic Outcome



Cross-cutting commitments

Progress towards gender equality

In addition to supporting governments to achieve SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), WFP also seeks to contribute to SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and is committed to eliminating gender inequalities and empowering women and girls in all aspects of their lives. WFP Ecuador utilizes a gender-transformative approach aligned with WFP's policies and plans, including the WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020, the Gender Action Plan and the Latin American and the Caribbean Regional Gender Strategy 2016-2020, which are all WFP corporate documents. WFP Ecuador has incorporated gender into all its interventions, given that zero hunger can only be achieved when men, women, girls and boys have the same opportunities, the same rights, and the same voice in decision-making.

To address gender inequality, WFP has developed educational and communication materials, as well as training modules, on gender and its impact on food security, women's and girls' rights, gender and family agriculture, female leadership and new masculinities, child development and family life. As part of WFP Ecuador's food assistance package to vulnerable migrant populations, beneficiaries participate in monthly trainings that use these modules. Moreover, research has shown that participation in food assistance programmes reduces different types of domestic violence and intra-family conflict. WFP Ecuador also provides food assistance to shelters that receive women and their dependents who have been victims of gender-based violence, thus giving them an opportunity to rebuild their livelihoods.

In addition, WFP's local purchase model targets smallholder farmers' associations that are led by women or associations in which women make up the majority of the members. WFP's technical assistance focuses on logistics for the supply of fresh and nutritious foods, and includes nutrition education and marketing training. Given that women smallholder farmers, especially indigenous women, face more obstacles in selling their products than men, WFP provides skills training to promote women farmers' leadership and economic empowerment. The knowledge they gain allows them to become more autonomous and has a positive effect on household incomes. WFP will continue to build on its support for smallholder farmers on a larger scale in 2018, with a focus on increasing farmers' participation in local markets, encouraging the use of climate-resilient practices and promoting gender equality.

The FORECCSA Project also incorporates gender equality into its activities. The project aims to publicly recognize the impact of women in climate change adaptation and food security. The adaptation measures implemented thus far have reduced women's workloads and take into account the different needs of women and men.

WFP also partners with other organizations to promote gender equality. Currently, WFP Ecuador is part of the *Mesa de Género de la Cooperación Internacional* (MEGECI, Committee for International Cooperation on Gender), which is a coordination and advocacy platform that supports the advancement of gender equality and women's rights in Ecuador. MEGECI is comprised of United

Nations agencies and bilateral cooperation agencies. At the local level, WFP participates in inter-sectoral gender committees. These committees coordinate activities designed to contribute to the Government of Ecuador's Plan for the Eradication of Violence against Women, Children and Adolescents, which seeks to ensure that all Ecuadorians are able to live a life free of violence.

Protection

Food and nutrition assistance from WFP Ecuador promotes the safety, dignity and integrity of women, men, girls and boys who receive WFP assistance. In 2017, within the framework of WFP's corporate protection policy, WFP Ecuador strengthened its protection communication strategies aimed at beneficiaries and participants. For example, WFP Ecuador ensured the protection of beneficiaries who choose to share their stories by obtaining their written consent to publish their stories and photos. In the case of vulnerable people who require international protection, names of the beneficiaries and their family members are always protected.

WFP also obtains direct feedback from beneficiaries and participants through focus groups, surveys and home visits to ensure that they feel safe when they receive assistance and participate in WFP activities. The feedback is analysed to determine programmes' strengths and weaknesses, and the results are incorporated into the design of an improvement action plan in collaboration with WFP partners. Through surveys administered in 2017, beneficiaries confirmed that sales points, supermarkets and partner offices are located in safe areas for them. In fact, 99.9 percent of beneficiary households reported experiencing no safety issues whatsoever with regards to receiving WFP's food assistance in 2017.

In the northern border provinces affected by insecurity, cash-based transfers were determined to be the most appropriate modality for improving beneficiaries' access to food and dietary diversity, ensuring the protection of beneficiaries and reducing gender-based violence. If beneficiaries experience a difficult situation that requires external support, WFP guarantees that beneficiary information remains confidential. Questions and inquiries related to security and safety, legal issues, social protection, and psychological and psychosocial support are addressed to specialized personnel, with prior authorization from beneficiaries.

Accountability to affected populations

To obtain information from beneficiaries, WFP has implemented feedback mechanisms to establish direct lines of communication between beneficiaries and WFP staff. In the educational and communication materials that WFP distributes to Strategic Outcome 1 beneficiaries, contact information such as emails and telephone numbers are included so that WFP staff can be contacted directly with questions and complaints. The materials were developed in Spanish as well as in English so that non-Spanish speakers from other regions of the world can understand and use them. The materials include details on WFP's assistance, targeting criteria, and key messages on local purchases and nutrition. In addition, key messages were disseminated in many different locations and emphasized the fact that WFP's assistance is free and that the staff involved in food assistance operations must treat all beneficiaries with dignity and respect. WFP's zero tolerance policy for all forms of violence was also emphasized.



¡Welcome to Ecuador!

We welcome you to the food assistance programme of the World Food Programme

HOW DOES THE FOOD ASSISTANCE WORK?



- Families in human mobility, newly arrived in Ecuador and in a situation of vulnerability will receive food assistance vouchers.
- The approval of monthly amounts is conditional on participation in nutritional training, which will provide useful information on how to better use your voucher, thus improving the dietary diversity at home in order to maintain good health.
- Vouchers are exchanged for healthy and nutritious foods of the points of sale linked to WFP.
- Food is for family consumption, so it can not be sold.
- The maximum period of food assistance is 12 months.

X In order to receive the vouchers, under no circumstances, the personnel involved can request money, services, goods, sexual or other type of favors. You should not receive humiliating, degrading or exploitative treatment.

Where does the assistance come from?

The food assistance you receive monthly comes from the World Food Programme, a UN agency; it is a donation from other countries, so it should not be used commercially.

REMEMBER

- The exchange of voucher to food must be made before the end of the month.
- Save the purchase receipts to make any claim.
- In order to redeem the food at the points of sale selected by the WFP you should bring the WFP voucher and your identification document with you.
- Only one assistance voucher per family can be received.
- Be respectful at the points of sale.
- There are many families that are coming to the country and are in very precarious situations, in need of food. If you feel that your economic situation has improved, please be honest and inform WFP or our partner as soon as possible so that other families can benefit from the food assistance programme.

IMPORTANT:
If you lose your voucher you should immediately contact WFP or our partners, as there is a chance that you will lose the amount allocated for that month.

If you have questions or would like to report a problem, please contact WFP:

📞 Carchi: 0993770541 ✉ Email: CO_ECU_Tulcan_User_List@wfp.org

You can also leave your comment into one of you suggestion boxes

Additionally, suggestion boxes have been placed in strategic locations, such as in offices that target new beneficiaries, partner offices and local sales points. WFP also uses the monthly nutrition trainings as a space to share key programme information. Beneficiaries are able to use the space to express their concerns to WFP and partner staff and to form relationships with other beneficiaries from similar cultural backgrounds.

In 2017, beneficiaries reported their dissatisfaction with the products available at a sales point in the northern border city of Tulcán. As a result, WFP approached the store and kindly requested that they improve their service. When the situation failed to improve, formal steps to breach the contract were taken, and a new retailer that met WFP's requirements was selected.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, adaptation measures are developed and implemented through a participatory process in which the communities define their needs and select the appropriate adaptation measures for the local context.

Monitoring and evaluation home visits are also a face-to-face feedback mechanism used by WFP. Beneficiaries are consulted directly and have the opportunity to ask staff for additional information, clarify any misunderstandings, and report incidents.

Difference we make – story of María Mercedes

“The climate is changing, and so are we.”



María Mercedes is a farmer who lives in the parish of Otón in the mountainous province of Pichincha. She shares the home she inherited from her mother with her brother and sister. Along with 80 other families from her community, she participates in the FORECCSA Project, which helps communities like hers deal with the effects of climate change, focusing specifically on food security and nutrition through a gender-sensitive approach.

With the support of the Adaptation Fund, this project promotes the development of climate change adaptation measures, which are determined through a vulnerability assessment carried out by the Ministry of Environment in coordination with the local governments of Pichincha Province. María Mercedes’ community has been affected by a lack of fertile land caused by long periods of drought. This led to economic hardships for community residents and also negatively impacted their food security, given that food production and access to safe water were limited by the droughts.

As part of the project, María Mercedes, along with other community members, participated in mingas (community work) to construct two water reservoirs, which store 9,000 cubic metres of water for irrigation and serve as a permanent water supply for the Otón community.

María Mercedes explains, “Before being part of the project, I had to walk several hours a day to collect the water I used for cultivation and preparation of my family’s food.” Now, thanks to the project, she and her family have access to a water supply for irrigation, which has allowed them to sow seeds, knowing that their harvest will not be lost to droughts. Moreover, irrigation mechanisms have also allowed community members like María Mercedes to diversify their production. “The daily water supply that I receive has allowed me to incorporate new products into my harvest, such as legumes and vegetables,” she says.

In addition, this adaptation measure also contributes to the improvement of livelihoods in the Otón community by providing residents with a sustainable means to generate income, while also supplying healthy products for household consumption. As María Mercedes says with a smile, “It’s the first year I’ve sown potatoes with my brother. He used to work in the construction area far away from home. Thanks to the fact that we currently have a permanent irrigation system, we have decided to invest our time and resources into agriculture. Now, my brother can finally spend more time with his family.”

Management performance and value for money

For WFP Ecuador, 'value' is about making the best choices in converting resources into inputs and ensuring that those inputs are transformed into the best possible outputs in order to achieve the intended results. Value for money is a concept that we intuitively contemplate in our everyday work and WFP Ecuador always operates with due attention to considerations of effectiveness, economy, efficiency and equity. This is reflected in WFP's corporate policies and guidelines, and WFP Ecuador's risk management and management performance, all of which are predicated on the principles of value for money, and ensures accuracy and reliability of the financial and operating data. Our Country Strategic Plan reinforces results-based management in order to achieve our focus on the effectiveness of the programmes and in achieving results.

In 2017, a major shift in operations for cash-based transfers provided under Strategic Outcome 1 increased operational efficiency and cut costs. WFP started directly managing the transaction process with its largest retailer, which covers 50% of intervention areas, cutting the payment processing time in half. This reduction in processing time was made possible by technological improvements and the use of institutional platforms to facilitate the payment process. As a result of these changes, paper consumption also decreased. Previously, this process was handled by the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), WFP Ecuador's implementing partner. HIAS continues to coordinate on-site delivery, but it no longer interacts directly with the retailer. Standard Operating Procedures were updated accordingly.

Moreover, direct interaction with this retailer made it possible to design electronic vouchers with a higher transfer value that better addressed beneficiaries' needs, while also reducing the operational burden for HIAS and WFP. Previously, electronic vouchers had a transfer value of USD 5.00, which meant that a newly arrived beneficiary would receive five vouchers per month. If the household had three, five or more members, then the number of vouchers would multiply accordingly. This situation was not only an administrative burden, given that every voucher needs to be registered, but it also meant that it took beneficiaries a longer amount of time to make purchases and made it difficult for them to handle the small balances left on every voucher. Once WFP formed a direct relationship with the retailer, providing beneficiaries with higher-value transfer vouchers was made possible, which has greatly improved the overall delivery operation.

WFP Ecuador also ensured that resources were used effectively and efficiently by selecting five key local partners, mainly decentralized autonomous governments, to facilitate fund transfers to smallholder farmers' associations. These associations provide nutritious and healthy products for school meals programmes under Strategic Outcome 2. WFP has reached agreements with four decentralized autonomous governments. The agreements outline the local governments' commitment to partially fund the programmes, leading to increased national ownership and programme sustainability. WFP has also taken measures to ensure that resources are procured in an efficient manner. For example, whenever possible, purchases of materials and equipment needed for the implementation of climate change adaptation measures are bundled together in one single purchase, which promotes cost efficiency in terms of receiving better prices per volume

and also reduces the procurement area's workload. Additionally, WFP Ecuador's cohesive country team understands that effective coordination among units is a key factor in the success of the Country Strategic Plan. Therefore, the services unit, particularly the procurement area, plays a significant role in providing high-quality services in a timely manner to respond to the needs of the programme units. The service unit's efficiency translates into improved assistance for the most vulnerable and food-insecure populations who receive WFP assistance.

In addition to WFP's technical coordination with implementing and local government partners, WFP also benefits from shared offices at the local level. All of WFP Ecuador's five field offices are shared with partners, including local governments or other UN agencies working in the same areas. These arrangements allow WFP to save money on rental fees and also facilitate closer working relationships with partners.

2017 Project Implementation

This Annual Country Report reflects all of WFP Ecuador's performance in 2017, both from January to March under the project modality with PRRO 200701 and the Adaptation Fund for Climate Change 200357, and from April to December under the CSP. All activities were implemented with the same partners. The change from project structure to the CSP structure did not affect the beneficiaries, and the remaining donor contributions from the project structure were shifted smoothly into corresponding CSP activities of the CSP.

Strategic Result (SR) / SDG Target	CSP Strategic Outcome	CSP Activity Name	Corresponding Project (January – March 2017)
SR 1 Everyone has access to food <i>SDG Target 2.1</i>	SO 1: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	Activity 1: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management.	PRRO 200701: Integration of Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia
		Activity 2: Strengthen strategies to link sustainable livelihoods to food security and nutrition activities.	
SR 3 Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition <i>SDG Target 2.3</i>	SO 2: Smallholder farmers, especially women in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021	Activity 3: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets.	
		Activity 4: Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations.	
SR 4 Food systems are sustainable <i>SDG Target 2.4</i>	SO 3: Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change, and government institutions have strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change by 2021	Activity 5: Strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response and early warning systems.	Adaptation Fund for Climate Change 200357
		Activity 6: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures.	
SR 5 Countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs <i>SDG Target 17.9</i>	SO 4: National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021	Activity 7: Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to food security and nutrition.	PRRO 200701: Integration of Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia
		Activity 8: Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation.	

Country Strategic Plan data

1. Beneficiary data

Ecuador Annual Country Beneficiaries									
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	20,941	23,079	44,020	15,925	16,102	32,027	76.0%	69.8%	72.9%
By Age Group:	Planned Male	Planned Female	Planned Total	Actual Male	Actual Female	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned Male	% Actual v. Planned Female	% Actual v. Planned Total
Children (under 5 years)	2,757	2,496	5,253	648	724	1,371	23.5%	29.0%	26.1%
Children (5-18 years)	12,322	12,893	25,215	12,700	12,282	24,981	103.1%	95.3%	99.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	5,862	7,690	13,552	2,578	3,097	5,675	44.0%	40.3%	41.9%
Total Beneficiaries	20,941	23,079	44,020	15,925	16,102	32,027	76.0%	69.8%	72.8%

By Residence Status	Planned Total	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned Total
Refugees	22,057	10,501	47.6%
Residents	21,963	21,526	98.0%
Total Beneficiaries	44,020	32,027	72.8%

Ecuador Beneficiaries by Strategic Outcome, Activity and Modality						
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food						
Strategic Outcome 1: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long						
Activity	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Act 1. Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	29,020	29,020	14,277	14,277	49.2%	49.2%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition						
Strategic Outcome 2: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021						
Activity	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Act 3. Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	15,000	15,000	17,750	17,750	118.3%	118.3%

Ecuador Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)						
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food						
Strategic Outcome 1: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long						
Act 1. Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People receiving resource transfers	7,255	7,255	4,672	4,672	64.4%	64.4%
Total Participants	7,255	7,255	4,672	4,672	64.4%	64.4%
Total Beneficiaries	29,020	29,020	14,277	14,277	49.2%	49.2%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition						
Strategic Outcome 2: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021						
Act 3. Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Planned (CBT)	Planned (Total)	Actual (CBT)	Actual Total	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
People participating in smallholder agricultural market support activities	15,000	15,000	17,750	17,750	118.3%	118.3%
Total Participants	15,000	15,000	17,750	17,750	118.3%	118.3%
Total Beneficiaries	15,000	15,000	17,750	17,750	118.3%	118.3%

2. Annual distributions – cash-based transfers

Ecuador Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)			
Commodities	Planned distribution (USD)	Actual distribution (USD)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long			
Value Voucher	3,206,913.97	1,313,531.22	40.96%
Total	3,206,913.97	1,313,531.22	40.96%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021			
Cash	900,000.00	647,915.68	71.99%
Total	900,000.00	647,915.68	71.99%
Total Country	4,106,913.97	1,961,446.90	47.76%

3. Output indicators

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long				
Activity 1. Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	1,377	2,838	206.1%
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	1,323	1,834	138.6%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.				
Activity 3: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	178	177	99.4%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.				
Activity 4: Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2	2	100.0%
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	480	543	113.1%
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable				
Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change, and government institutions have strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change by 2021				
Activity 5: Strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response and early warning systems				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	3	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	1	1	100.0%
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021				
Activity 7: Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition				
Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	2	200.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	6	4	66.7%

4. Outcome indicators

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long

Activity 1: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	28.94	34.83	32.52	25.85	28.74	27.61	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	50.4	47.2	48.4	67.8	78.4	74.2	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80	≥80
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	24.8	30.7	23.2	24.1	17.7	20.3	=10	=10	=10	=10	=10	=10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	24.8	22.1	28.4	8.1	3.9	5.5	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos,	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	7.9	6.8	7.3	11.4	23.8	19	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35	≥35

rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Pichincha, Esmeraldas														
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	55.4	60.5	58.3	81.2	89.6	86.3	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60	≥60
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	41.7	38	39.5	75.2	79.3	77.6	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥40
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	56.3	57.5	57	16.1	13.9	14.7	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	27.7	20.4	23.5	2	1.3	1.6	≤10	≤10	≤20	≤10	≤10	≤10
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	35.7	31.2	33	2.7	3	2.9	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20	<20

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbios, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	35.8	35.7	35.7	72.5	62.3	66.3	≥45	≥45	≥45	≥45	≥45	≥45
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbios, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	16.9	19.1	18.2	16.8	9.1	12.1	≥20	≥20	≥20	≥20	≥20	≥20
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbios, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	22.6	30.8	27.4	22.1	17.7	19.5	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥40	≥40

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic Outcome 02: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.

Activity 3: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Carchi and Imbabura	Cash	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	14	25	39	13.7	31.6	45.2	=14	=25	=39	=14	=25	=39
Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Carchi and Imbabura	Cash	Base Value: 2017.04, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Records Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	0	30	0	0	34	0	0	=30	0	0	=30

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic Outcome 02: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.

Activity 4: Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Carchi and Imbabura	Cash	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	1.5	7.8	6	4.4	12.1	9.8	>1.5	>7.7	>5.9	>1.5	>7.7	>5.9
Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Carchi and Imbabura	Cash	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	89.7	91.7	91.1	95.6	83.4	95.6	>89.7	>91.7	>91.1	>89.7	>91.7	>91.1
Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Carchi and Imbabura	Cash	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	92.6	94.6	94.1	94	98	96.8	=92.6	=94.6	=94.1	=92.6	=94.6	=94.1
Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Carchi and Imbabura	Cash	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	10.7	7.6	0	4.5	4.5	<0	<10.7	<7.6	<0	<10.7	<7.6
Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Carchi and Imbabura	Cash	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	0.6	0.4	0	0	0	<0	<0.6	<0.4	<0	<0.6	<0.4

Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Carchi and Imbabura	Cash	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	=0	=0	=0	=0	=0	=0
Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Carchi and Imbabura	Cash	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	98.5	81.5	86.4	95.6	83.4	85.7	=98.5	=81.5	=86.4	=98.5	=81.5	=86.4
Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Carchi and Imbabura	Cash	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	10.3	7.7	8.5	4.4	16.6	4.4	=10.3	=7.7	=8.5	=10.3	=7.7	=8.5
Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Carchi and Imbabura	Cash	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	7.4	5.4	5.9	6	2	3.2	=7.4	=5.4	=6	=7.4	=5.4	=6

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic Outcome 3: Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change, and government institutions have strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change by 2021

Activity 5: Strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response and early warning systems (SDG 1)

Outcome Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean Of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow Up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha		Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, PDM Year end Target: 2017.05 CSP end Target: 2021.12	76.6	73.9	74.4	75.3	76.4	75.8	≥75	≥75	≥75	≥75	≥75	≥75
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha		Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, PDM Year end Target: 2017.05 CSP end Target: 2021.12	22.1	21	21.2	19.4	17.7	18.6	=20	=20	=20	=20	=20	=20
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha		Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, PDM Year end Target: 2017.05 CSP end Target: 2021.12	1.3	5.1	4.4	5.3	5.9	5.6	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha		Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, PDM Year end Target: 2017.05 CSP end Target: 2021.12	27.3	13.7	16.4	13.8	16	14.8	≥20	≥20	≥20	≥20	≥20	≥20
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha		Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, PDM Year end Target: 2017.05 CSP end Target: 2021.12	94.8	88.4	89.5	89.8	87.9	88.9	≥75	≥75	≥75	≥75	≥75	≥75
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich	Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha		Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, PDM Year end Target: 2017.05 CSP end Target: 2021.12	79.2	76.9	77.2	86.5	85.1	85.8	≥75	≥75	≥75	≥75	≥75	≥75

food daily (in the last 7 days)															
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha		Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, PDM Year end Target: 2017.05 CSP end Target: 2021.12	5.2	9.5	8.7	15.5	12.7	14.2	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha		Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, PDM Year end Target: 2017.05 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha		Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, PDM Year end Target: 2017.05 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha		Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, PDM Year end Target: 2017.05 CSP end Target: 2021.12	67.5	76.8	74.9	70.7	71.3	71	=75	=75	=75	=75	=75	=75
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha		Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, PDM Year end Target: 2017.05 CSP end Target: 2021.12	5.2	11.1	10	10.2	12.1	11.1	=15	=15	=15	=15	=15	=15

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha	Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, PDM Year end Target: 2017.05 CSP end Target: 2021.12	20.8	22.6	22.3	13.5	14.9	14.2	=20	=20	=20	=20	=20	=20
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha	Base Value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	0	0	0	0	80.43	0	0	>70	0	0	>70
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha	Base Value: 2014.01, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2017.05, Secondary data, PDM Year end Target: 2017.05 CSP end Target: 2021.12	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	≥70	0	0	≥70

5. Cross-cutting indicators

Protection															
Cross Cutting Result: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity															
Activity 1: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management															
Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	98.3	99.5	99	100	99.5	99.7	=98	=98	=98	=98	=98	=98

Accountability to Affected Populations

Cross Cutting Result: Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Activity 1: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management

Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.04 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	67.5	76.4	72.8	83.6	83.6	83.6	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80	>80

Gender

Cross Cutting Result: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Activity 1: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management

Cross Cutting Indicator	Target / Location	Modalities	Date/Source/Mean of Collection	Base Value			Latest Follow-up			Year End Target			CSP End Target		
				Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	-	-	49.3	-	-	47	-	-	≥50	-	-	≥50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos,	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12	-	-	7.7	-	-	5.1	-	-	<7	-	-	<7

decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men	Pichincha, Esmeraldas		CSP end Target: 2021.12														
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women	Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12	-	-	43	-	-	47.9	-	-	≤43	-	-	≤43		

Protracted relief and recovery operation 200701 data

1. Beneficiary data

PRRO 200701 Beneficiaries (January - March 2017)				
Activity	Planned (CBT)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (Total)	% Actual v. Planned (Total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	18,000	0	0	0.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	12,000	685	685	5.7%
General Distribution (GD)	24,020	12,859	12,859	53.5%
School Feeding (on-site)	9,600	17,750	17,750	184.9%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (January-March 2017)

Activity: Food-Assistance-for-Assets

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
People participating in asset-creation activities	2,205	2,295	4,500	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Participants	2,205	2,295	4,500	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Beneficiaries	8,820	9,180	18,000	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Activity: Food-Assistance-for-Training

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
People participating in trainings	1,470	1,530	3,000	98	102	200	6.67%	6.67%	6.67%
Total Participants	1,470	1,530	3,000	98	102	200	6.67%	6.67%	6.67%
Total Beneficiaries	5,880	6,120	12,000	336	349	685	5.71%	5.71%	5.71%

Activity: General Distribution

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
People participating in general distributions	2,942	3,063	6,005	1,919	2,115	4,034	65.21%	69.06%	67.18%
Total Participants	2,942	3,063	6,005	1,919	2,115	4,034	65.21%	69.06%	67.18%
Total Beneficiaries	11,770	12,250	24,020	6,148	6,711	12,859	52.23%	54.78%	53.53%

Activity: School Feeding (on-site)

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
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	4,704	4,896	9,600	8,959	8,791	17,750	190.45%	179.55%	184.90%
Total Participants	4,704	4,896	9,600	8,959	8,791	17,750	190.45%	179.55%	184.90%
Total Beneficiaries	4,704	4,896	9,600	8,959	8,791	17,750	190.45%	179.55%	184.90%

2. Transfers

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)			
Commodities	Planned distribution (USD)	Actual distribution (USD)	% Actual vs. Planned
Cash-based transfer	807,723.330	777,989.330	96.32%
Total Country	807,723.330	777,989.33	96.32%



Cover page caption: Feeding dreams of children in
Imbabura through the school meals programme
Cover page photo: WFP\Alejandra León

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