

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Ecuador Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2021

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In Ecuador, WFP plays a significant role in complementing government efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), [1] particularly SDG 2, “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture,” and SDG 17, “Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.”

After over a decade of sustained social investment in Ecuador, 2018 marks a year of macroeconomic challenges that need to be addressed to sustain inclusive growth and achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. With the drop in oil prices and depleted fiscal savings, the country faces an economic slowdown that compromises the stability of the once buoyant social scheme.

In this sense, the year 2018 has further strengthened WFP’s strategic alliance with the Government. This fruitful collaboration was possible thanks to the valuable contribution of WFP’s donors. Without their support, it would not have been possible to implement the four strategic outcomes that comprise WFP’s Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in Ecuador.

The prevailing Venezuelan regional migration crisis along with the continuous arrival of Colombian refugees consumed most of WFP’s operational and fundraising efforts in 2018. *Strategic Outcome 1 focused on assisting* almost 108,000 vulnerable migrants, 87 percent of whom were Venezuelans.

As part of WFP’s intervention through *Strategic Outcome 2*, technical assistance was provided to further strengthen the capacity of selected smallholder farmer associations. Smallholder farmers’ supply to nutrition-sensitive school meals programmes was strengthened through an active collaboration with national and local government entities. This strategic alliance will sustain the market linkage and help potential future access to other institutional markets.

The year 2018 was a landmark year for *Strategic Outcome 3*. While the project on “*Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Food Security*”, commonly referred to as the FORECCSA project, reached its final stage, a new Colombian-Ecuadorian binational programme was launched. This initiative will allow WFP Colombia and WFP Ecuador to build capacities to adapt to climate change through food security and nutrition interventions within the most vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area.

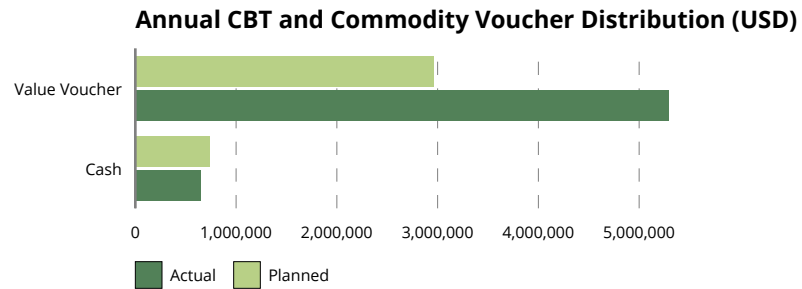
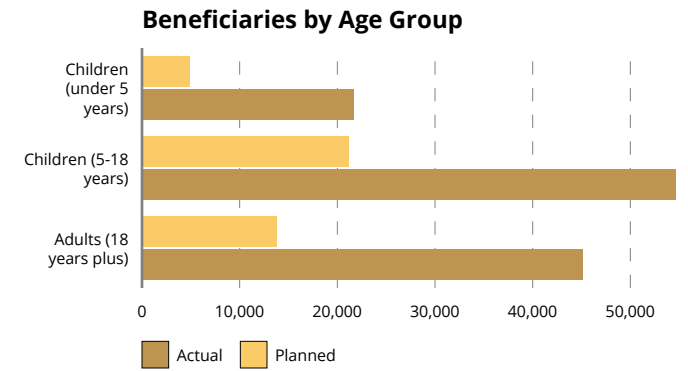
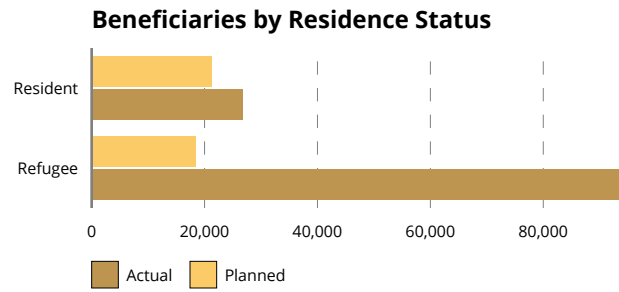
Capacity strengthening activities have been at the core of *Strategic Outcome 4*. From support provided for drafting a nutrition-sensitive policy to improved coordination for the formulation of a social protection system that is responsive to emergencies, as well as other research efforts, 2018 has positioned WFP as a strategic government ally in facilitating knowledge transfer and strengthening institutional capacities.

This report provides the overview of an intense year marked by economic and social crises, but mostly with the demonstrative success of effective intersectoral coordination. WFP is proud to present its successful achievements, which rightfully resulted from the dynamic and sustained coordination with both government partners, UN agencies, and implementation partners.

121,329
total beneficiaries
in 2018

51%
female

49%
male



Context and Operations



Ecuador is an upper middle-income country in the Andean region. Its democratic existence has been marked by political instability closely linked to economic crises. In 2000, this resulted in the dollarization of the economy. Economic recovery started in 2003, and by 2014 the country realized considerable social achievements, mostly driven by the global oil boom that favoured economic growth. Unfortunately, the country's incapacity to adjust to decreasing oil prices along with depleted fiscal savings has slowed down the economy, pushing the country into a debt spiral that limits public investment.

Despite its rank as one of the most efficient social assistance spenders in the region [1], structural social gaps persist in Ecuador. Income inequality is high as evidenced by a national Gini coefficient of 0.472. [2] The stunting rate is the second highest in LAC; 24 percent of children under the age of five have stunted growth due to undernutrition and over two thirds of the population are overweight or obese. [3]

Poverty disproportionately affects the rural population, most heavily those employed in agriculture. According to the National Institute of Statistics and Census, the rural poverty rate rose from 39.3 percent in 2017 to 40 percent in 2018. The overall poverty rate increased by almost 2 percent from 21.5 percent in 2017 to 23.2 percent 2018.

Ecuador hosts a large number of refugees in the region along with a significant number of Venezuelan migrants. According to official data, over 60,000 people have been recognized as refugees. Colombians account for the majority. [4] Moreover, 2018 registered over 954,000 Venezuelan arrivals who left their homes due to the political and economic unrest in Venezuela. [5] [6] Ecuador's approach to human mobility is reflected in an integral legal framework that openly recognizes and guarantees the same rights for all, regardless of nationality. Nevertheless, economic and political constraints have limited the scope of the Government's attention to vulnerable people on the move.

Ecuador's declaration of a state of emergency in human mobility was officially announced in August 2018. After this key political shift, the Government and international organisations alike strengthened their coordination efforts and assisted the growing influx of Venezuelans arriving to the country. In coordination with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, local governments, UN agencies and other partner organizations, WFP provided access to food through in-kind assistance and cash-based transfers for vulnerable people on the move. To understand the situation of Venezuelan families residing in Ecuador and to have a clearer idea of their potential needs, a *Socio-Economic Vulnerability Assessment of Newly Arrived Venezuelan Migrants* was conducted in the end of 2018.

Even though 2018 was marked by the Regional Migration Crisis, WFP's efforts in Ecuador were not limited to this response. In coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Education and local governments, smallholder farmers received support and technical assistance to develop sustainable livelihoods based on ecological agricultural practices.

WFP's model strengthens the link between smallholder farmers and local markets by promoting the consumption of locally produced foods, especially food produced by women farmers. The link to the local school meals programme is key, as it contributes to the food safety and security of school-aged children while guaranteeing a fair access to local markets for smallholder farmers.

In a country where the impact of climate change shows in threats related to the increase in average temperature, the alteration of rainfall patterns, loss of glaciers, land degradation and desertification, forest loss and an increase in the frequency of extreme events, it is crucial to partner with the Ministry of Environment and the National Risk Secretariat to strengthen adaptive capacities to climate change among vulnerable populations and in national and local institutions.

From the first regional experience to foster coordinated actions for the development of a shock-responsive social protection system to generating evidence for the promotion of nutrition sensitive social policies, in 2018, WFP effectively supported the transition towards national ownership of the system through dialogue and capacity strengthening.

This process relied on WFP's timely support for training activities and research initiatives, along with direct support by technical advisors in the government ministries. Through these efforts, WFP successfully contributed to knowledge transfer and the strengthening of the institutional capacities of key government partners.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

The successful implementation of the Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021 requires a systematic and strategic engagement with partners. This is especially sensitive in a country like Ecuador, the upper-middle income status of which limits the fundraising capacity required to fully fund operations.

In Ecuador, WFP has a significant role in complementing government support to refugees, asylum seekers and vulnerable people on the move; in supporting smallholder farmers; in developing resilience to climate change and natural hazards; and in enhancing institutional capacities at national and local level. Thanks to the support of long-standing partners and new partnerships, WFP Ecuador managed to mobilize most of the funding required for the successful implementation its operations in 2018.

Because of the crisis due to regional migration from Venezuela, WFP's greatest operational and funds mobilization efforts focused on the provision of assistance to this vulnerable group and on the promotion of their integration into local communities. This unprecedented influx of vulnerable migrants demanded ever greater efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and the country portfolio budget had to be revised accordingly.

The budget revision focused on increasing the 2018 and partially the 2019 budgets, merging activity 1 and 2, and increasing the number of beneficiaries under SO1 in 2018 to be able to cover the high influx of vulnerable Venezuelan migrants into Ecuador. As the budget revision considered the actual operational capacity and funding available at the time, it is not surprising that the implementation rate of SO1 is particularly high. Needs for 2019 might be further revised based on the ongoing food security assessment being undertaken.

In what concerns SO2, through an earmarked contribution from KOICA, WFP continued strengthening the capacities of smallholder farmers' associations linked to the local school meals program. WFP is working on the hand-over of this scheme to the Government and will continue providing technical assistance and support to smallholders' associations in close coordination with government partners. Nevertheless, additional resources will be required to fully cover the technical assistance requested by the Government.

SO3 was also funded through earmarked contributions that covered most of the planned activities. Funding was particularly successful in supporting the Government on the formulation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction/Management strategy. WFP supported this process through proven technical tools, such as the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA).

As for SO4, limited funding sources curbed WFP's ability to widen the range of technical assistance required to positively impact public policies. Activities under this strategic outcome directly tackle the root causes of food insecurity and

malnutrition by providing an evidence based for the design and effective implementation of social policies.

An important achievement in 2018 was the expansion of the donor base, incorporating new partners, such as the Denmark Fund, which provided its first contribution of USD 361,915.97 for an inter-agency project with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) designed to promote sexual and reproductive rights among adolescents and women from the northern border area of Ecuador, with particular emphasis on safeguarding the food safety and nutrition, dignity and integrity of pregnant adolescents and victims of violence against women and girls. Furthermore, WFP Ecuador received a donation of one million euros from the Federal Government of Germany to finance activities related to human mobility under strategic outcome 1.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

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

In countries like Ecuador where geographic location and environmental conditions favour the development of agricultural and livestock activities, food access is not limited by availability but by economic constraints that hinder access to food for the most vulnerable groups. In this sense, WFP's assistance under this Strategic Outcome plays a key role in addressing the most urgent food needs of vulnerable people on the move.

As the migration of Venezuelans across the region continued its upward trend, WFP's assistance almost doubled the original estimates. [1] WFP conducted a socioeconomic vulnerability assessment that revealed that 92 percent of the surveyed Venezuelans in Ecuador left their country due to difficulties in accessing food and 57 percent of the newly arrived households were in extreme poverty, were poor, or could not afford the basic food basket.

In 2018, over 94,000 Venezuelans were assisted by WFP. Though the mass exodus of Venezuelans was the most critical humanitarian situation experienced in the region during this year, violence and crime prevails in Colombia and forces thousands to flee their homeland seeking refuge. Over 10,400 Colombians were assisted by WFP Ecuador in 2018. Increased assistance to migrants in 2018 was made possible by efforts coordinated with government partners, local institutions, implementing partners and other UN agencies present in 8 out of 24 provinces where WFP operates. Restricted medium-term funding limited the expansion of the operation into other areas in need. Moreover, WFP actively participated in the formulation of the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan launched in Geneva on 16 December, 2018. WFP Ecuador's budget for the implementation of this plan corresponds to USD 34,3 million to assist around 705,000 people, including 30,000 members of host communities.

Cash-based transfers to people on the move

WFP provided assistance through *monthly food vouchers to newly arrived migrants who stayed in the country*. [2] This food assistance was handed to vulnerable migrants in the form of monthly vouchers worth USD 25 per person over the course of six months (covering more than 40 percent of the food component of the basic market basket according to the National Institute of Statistics and Census). The beneficiary selection criteria included pregnant women, households with children, households composed of unaccompanied minors under 18, seniors, persons with disabilities, people with severe illnesses or HIV, single-headed households, and households headed by individuals with low levels of education in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Santo Domingo, Guayas and Azuay. The Hebrew Immigrant Aid

Society (HIAS) with its proven operational capacity was WFP's implementing main partner in Ecuador.

Close coordination was also established with UNHCR, whereby newly arrived vulnerable migrants, targeted by WFP, transitioned to UNHCR's Graduation Model upon selection by UNHCR. UNHCR's Graduation Model provides beneficiaries with seed capital to generate self-sustaining conditions for livelihood and food security (e.g. purchase inputs and equipment required to start a productive activity). This transition can take place at any time during or after the assistance period and provides selected beneficiaries an additional six-month assistance.

This intervention was successful in complementing people's income and allowing them to consume 2,100 calories per day. Overall, women scored better than men in food security indicators. As women are the principal recipients of WFP's assistance, [3] they benefit the most from the nutritional counselling provided through the training workshops.

Hot meals for vulnerable people in shelters and canteens

WFP also provided *food assistance for vulnerable people in shelters and canteens*. Thus people temporarily accommodated in shelters and other food insecure persons could access hot meals. These initiatives also assisted the most vulnerable from the host communities in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Carchi, Sucumbíos, Imbabura, Pichincha and Guayas.

Originally, shelters were established as part of the protection measures for victims of gender-based violence, victims of human trafficking and newly arrived Colombian refugees. But with the increased Venezuelan migration influx in 2018, WFP partnered with new implementing partners to address the needs of vulnerable newly arrived Venezuelans.

Overall, WFP entered agreements with eleven local implementation partners, all of them experienced local public and private institutions such as the Jesuit Refugee Service, the Women's Federation of Sucumbíos, the social departments of local governments.

Food assistance at migration checkpoints

As Venezuelan migrants continue to cross the border and are often in precarious condition, [4] WFP offered *one-time food assistance at migration checkpoints*. This assistance was provided directly at the migration checkpoints in Carchi and Sucumbíos. It consisted of a commodity voucher that provided beneficiaries with access to an individual food kit containing cereals, meat products, fruits and water.

Initially, assistance was coordinated with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion and UNICEF. But, as the emergency [5] continued, agreements were entered with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) to enhance operations and guarantee successful implementation. Assistance gave priority to pregnant and lactating women, children and adolescents.

Overall, WFP's intervention throughout 2018 effectively allowed the most food insecure people on the move to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements. Though the needs of thousands remain to be addressed, WFP was successful in reaching the most vulnerable population with the available resources.

Strategic Outcome 02

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

In line with government priorities, WFP supports smallholder farmer associations by linking them to markets to sell locally grown, nutritious products. While improving the food security and nutrition of smallholder farmers, WFP also strengthened institutional capacity to support and respond to farmers' needs. The success of this intervention derives from the close and coordinated work established with key stakeholders. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) participates in the selection of smallholder farmers' associations, prioritising those with female members, [1] and facilitates capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers and extension workers of the ministry. Assistance aims at increasing and diversifying smallholder farmers' crops, improving food quality, implementing better management and administration practices, using environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, and promoting gender equality. To this end, WFP Ecuador has developed educational communication materials and training modules on gender and its impact on food security, women's and girls' rights, gender and family agriculture, female leadership, new masculinities, child development and family life.

As part of WFP's efforts to promote national ownership, WFP promoted MAG'S Family and Peasant Agriculture Certification. This initiative aims at positioning and recognizing the vital contribution of this agricultural segment for national food safety and security. During 2018, 686 smallholder farmers were trained through coordination between the Productive Promotion Unit of MAG and local governments with WFP's technical assistance. 100 workshops were organized on food safety and nutrition, good agricultural practices, gender and food security. 59 percent of the participants were women. Overall, women's participation improved. Monitoring data shows that women actively participate in the associations and some of them have already assumed high level positions in decision making. Women's participation varies per province, with the best results

reached in Carchi and Imbabura.

Smallholder farmers were supported to participate at local fairs to commercialize their products and gain experience on how to better interact with the market. One key market linkage that was promoted and strengthened during 2018 is the supply of nutritious and healthy products to complement the local school meals programme at selected schools of the provinces of Esmeraldas, Carchi, Imbabura and Sucumbíos. This move not only guaranteed fair access to local markets for smallholder farmers but also contributed to the food safety and security of schoolchildren. The Ministry of Education actively participated in the selection of beneficiary schools. They also facilitated the implementation of capacity strengthening activities for school teachers, parents and school children from more than 170 schools. More than 13,500 children benefited from the programme (50.37 percent boys and 47.63 percent girls). The provision of fresh food produce contributed to their daily intake of carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals, essential fats and vegetable protein. In addition to the provision of fresh produce from smallholder farmers, WFP also promoted the establishment of school orchards, the implementation of which will take place in 2019.

At all schools supported by WFP, food is procured from smallholder farmers. [2] During the 2017-2018 school year, approximately 469.53 mt of fresh products were delivered. Supplied products mainly included fruit (34 percent), cereal (30 percent), vegetables (18 percent), legumes (14 percent), meat and fish (3 percent), and dairy products and eggs (1 percent).

The intervention increases the incomes of 279 smallholder farmer households in Carchi and Imbabura. Moreover, more than 1,000 smallholder parents with family orchards in Sucumbíos and 63 smallholder farmers in Esmeraldas were linked to WFP's local purchasing model and supplied products for school meals. On average, smallholder farmers increased their monthly income by USD 149.83 (results vary per province and per association), representing almost 40 percent of the minimum legal wage in Ecuador.

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

Ecuador is well-known for its unique biodiversity and varying climatic zones. It is also a country highly vulnerable to natural hazards and climate variability and climate change that increase the risk of food and nutrition insecurity among vulnerable populations. In this regard, adaptation to climate change is at the core of the Government's priorities and, with WFP's support, the Government has strengthened the national public policy on climate change.

Coordination with key government ministries was enhanced with the project *"Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Food Security"* (FORECCSA). In 2018, WFP actively engaged in high level coordination with both the Ministry of Environment (MAE) and the National Risk Management Secretariat (SNGR). After 7 years of implementation, the FORECCSA project (2011-2018) reached its final stage. The Minister of Environment and other high level national and local authorities publicly acknowledged the success of all the work implemented in coordination with WFP that benefited more than thirteen thousand families in the provinces of Pichincha, Azuay, Loja and El Oro.

The FORECCSA Project was a successful example of an intervention that linked climate change and gender in the most vulnerable local contexts. The two main approaches of the project were based on community and ecosystems adaptation. Moreover, through its implementation, it was possible to mainstream climate change, food security and gender into local policies, planning and budgets, and influence Territorial Development Plans. As 2018 was the project's closure year, implementation mostly focused on financial closure and final systematization to gather the lessons learned and the key results achieved in previous years. Overall, FORECCSA succeeded in implementing climate adaptation measures and positively impacted the diet diversity of participating families, as vegetables and legumes were produced in home gardens. Moreover, results show that the programme contributed to reducing women's work burden and to a better gender-balance in food production for family consumption. [ZK1]

As one programme comes to an end, another begins. WFP's country offices in Ecuador and Colombia have joined forces together with the ministries of Environment in both countries to develop the programme *"Building adaptive capacities to Climate Change through food security and nutritional actions in Afro and indigenous communities in the border area of Colombia and Ecuador"*. This five-year binational programme, funded by the Adaptation Fund, will help develop climate change adaptation capacities in close collaboration with local communities and governments. In addition to adopting climate change adaptation measures to strengthen food and nutrition security, further objectives include peace and resilience building with a gender focus. Overall, the programme targets 19,000 people in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Carchi and Sucumbíos in Ecuador, and the departments of Nariño and Putumayo in Colombia. During 2018, regular national and binational meetings of government partners and representatives of the civil society took place. Awá and Afro Ecuadorian communities were informed and consulted and agreements were concluded to effectively implement the programme. In addition, WFP collaborated with UN Women to ensure that a gender focus is included throughout in the baseline survey and programme implementation in 2019.

Emergency preparedness was also a highlight of 2018. In line with the government priority of knowledge promotion, two workshops on Emergency Food Security Assessments were organized for technicians from several government institutions, such as the ministries of Education, Agriculture, Economic and Social Inclusion and Health among others. The initiative was led by the National Risk Management Secretariat (SNGR). Additional workshops were held to provide selected government instructors with additional skills that allow for a proper future knowledge transfer. SNGR received additional training in ArcGIS and ESRI softwares, as part of WFP's efforts to strengthen geographic information systems and improve the interoperability of databases.

Another major milestone was the update of the Initial Needs Assessment methodology (EVIN, in Spanish). [1] In situations of crisis, government officers can use this methodology to collect the information to measure the severity of an event and design appropriate humanitarian assistance. The timely collection of information allows policy makers to make swift and efficient decisions. WFP's technical assistance created awareness among government partners of the importance of assessing food safety, too. The updated EVIN builds on the lessons learned from the 2016 earthquake to fill in identified gaps and respond to valuable feedback from government ministries.

Finally, WFP further contributed to policy making through an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) conducted in collaboration with SNGR. The ICA is an innovative multi-level programming tool developed by WFP that provides relevant information to identify patterns in specific geographical areas in order to inform resilience building, disaster risk reduction, social protection and emergency preparedness activities.

Strategic Outcome 04

National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021

WFP Ecuador strengthened national capacities to end hunger and improve food security. In 2018, WFP confirmed its role as a strategic partner of the Government by promoting advocacy for the inclusion of nutrition-sensitive activities in social protection programmes.

A major milestone in 2018 was the "Fill the Nutrient Gap" study conducted by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion with WFP's support. This technical study provided valuable insights and informed policy-making in nutrition. Several social protection schemes were modelled to assess the opportunities and challenges for meeting nutrient requirements of key target groups, while considering the average Ecuadorian diet and its cost.

High-level authorities welcomed the results that will define improved ways of providing social protection services to address the nutritional needs of the most vulnerable groups.

Another major achievement in 2018 directly addressed the Government's urge for a strengthened shock-responsive social protection system. WFP, along with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion and the National Risk Management Secretariat, brought together several government institutions to agree on a common roadmap to generate a social protection system ready to respond to emergencies. After an initial workshop held in February, WFP continued to provide support to both government agencies, establishing stronger coordination mechanisms as well as improved emergency response proposals to effectively link social protection and disaster risk management.

WFP continued its efforts to generate evidence on the impact of smallholder farmer interventions. This initiative is part of a regional effort to share knowledge and experiences and develop the lessons learned in Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador. The Ecuador case study results were shared at local level with relevant stakeholders. A special session was organised to share the experience with high level government authorities in charge of policymaking. Overall, the research demonstrated the improvements in income, quality of life, organizational strengthening, and diet diversity, particularly in the case of women.

WFP promoted national ownership by supporting high-level government officers to participate at international events to strategically position national policies and strategies. These events also offer an opportunity to foster the exchange of experiences and good practices and to continuously adapt and improve national policies. Key events included a Regional Learning Workshop on Food for Assets in El Salvador, the Humanitarian Networks and Partnership Week in Switzerland and the Latin-American Nutrition Congress in Mexico.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

According to the National Statistics Institute, 6 out of 10 women have suffered physical, psychological, sexual and patrimonial violence and 1 out of 4 women have been sexually assaulted. Even in the professional sphere, inequalities persist with a large salary gap between men and women. Women earn 13 to 26 percent less than men for the same work. In rural areas, and work on average 23 hours more per week than men.

Given that women smallholder farmers, especially indigenous women, face more obstacles than men in selling their products, WFP prioritises smallholder farmer associations that are either led by women or in which women make up the majority of members. Overall, women represent 69.6 percent of the smallholder farmers supported by WFP in Carchi, Imbabura and Esmeraldas. In Sucumbíos, fresh food is provided by parents and the purchasing process is directly managed by the provincial government of Sucumbíos. 79 percent of these parents are women.

WFP entered a cooperation agreement with UN Women to develop a food security strategy for the reinforcement of the gender approach within the school meals programme. Throughout 2018, WFP Ecuador used readily available education and communication material and training modules designed to address gender issues and their impact on food security, women's and girls' rights, family agriculture, female leadership and new masculinities, child development and family life.

Since 70 percent of the households that benefited from food assistance through cash-based transfers were headed by women, decisions on the use of the assistance were mostly made by women. WFP constantly provided trainings on food security and nutrition and created gender awareness leading to a more equal treatment of men and women.

For the initiation of the binational programme, WFP partnered with UN Women to guarantee that gender considerations were included as part of the programme's baseline to be collected in 2019. It will also allow to mainstream gender into the overall implementation.

WFP participated in the International Cooperation Roundtable for Gender (MEGECI). A major achievement of this working group was the support provided to strengthen the enforcement of the newly approved Organic Law to Prevent and Eradicate Violence Against Women. Pivotal material was produced and distributed among key stakeholders in law enforcement.

In addition, a joint communication strategy was developed and through this coordinated work it was possible to position the UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign promoted worldwide by the UN System. Several activities such as open houses, cinema forums and open debates were organized to raise awareness about this critical issue.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Despite the peace agreement in Colombia, the long-lasting conflict causing violence and displacement is ongoing. Although crime rates in Ecuador are lower than those of its northern neighbour, the northern border region experienced an unprecedented rise in attacks and threats in 2018. This has led to social and economic stagnation which makes this region highly vulnerable to a wide variety of rights violations. According to the UN Department of Safety and Security, security is particularly troublesome at the northern border in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Carchi, Imbabura and Sucumbíos. Following UN rules and procedures, WFP has taken up the corresponding preventive measures to guarantee both the safety and security of its staff and beneficiaries.

Overall, the protection indicator, which measures the targeted population's ability to access assistance without protection challenges, showed that there are no critical issues that directly undermine or threaten the cash-based transfer food assistance.

Accountability to affected populations

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

Beneficiary feedback is at the core of WFP's operations. WFP Ecuador is the first office in the Latin American and Caribbean region to join the pilot for the Complaints and Feedback (CFM) Standardization Project. This initiative consists on an IT solution specifically designed to manage beneficiaries' feedback in an easier, faster and more efficient way with guarantees that no voices are left unheard.

During the introductory talk, beneficiaries received a full explanation about the assistance mechanism and useful information on food security and nutrition to encourage them to purchase healthy and nutritious foods at local sale points. Each participant received a reusable shopping bag with nutritional information on how CFM works. WFP also placed CFM posters at visible spots within implementation partners' facilities.

The CFM pilot started in October and results show that most beneficiaries prefer to be reached by telephone. 94 percent of the requests received through CFM in 2018 were solved in a timely manner and the remaining 6 percent were being processed at the time of this report. Requests were mainly related to programmatic information and they were made mostly by women. [1]

CFM has been successful in providing WFP with useful information regarding the operation. The collected data shows that over 95 percent of the beneficiaries understood the programme. A significant proportion of the assisted population are concentrated in Pichincha and Guayas, which poses greater challenges for implementation. [2] Therefore, additional staff was assigned to these two provinces to reinforce the team. Other operational improvements discussed with the implementation partner included moving the operation to a more spacious facility and to improve and increase communication channels and material.

Overall, CFM has strengthened the direct lines of communication between beneficiaries and WFP staff and has allowed WFP to better document the beneficiaries concerns and provide follow up.

Another major effort towards accountability to the affected population includes a new *Socio-Economic Vulnerability Assessment of Newly Arrived Venezuelan Migrants*. This assessment started in December 2018 as part of WFP's commitment to provide the most suitable assistance. As migration waves are influenced both by pull and push factors, this assessment will allow WFP to better understand the situation and needs of Venezuelan households residing in Ecuador and to inform programme implementation in 2019.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Anne-Karine Brodeur
Children eating locally procured food at school, Ecuador

[1] As per the Official Decree 371 of 19 April 2018, the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is now part of the public policy.

Context and operations

[1] World Bank, Systematic Country Diagnostic, June 2018.

[2] National Institute of Statistic and Census, June 2018.

[3] ECLAC, WFP, The cost of the double burden of malnutrition, April 2017.

[4] National Human Mobility Plan, May 2018.

[5] Ministry of the Interior, January 2019.

[6] Factsheet 2019, Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, December 2018.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Upon the formulation of the CSP in 2016, Venezuelan migration had not yet evolved into the present regional migration crisis that has thus far expelled over three million people.

[2] Tables reflect results only for monthly food vouchers to newly arrived migrants that stay in the country.

[3] One person per family group is registered as “principal” under WFP’s system. This person can redeem the monthly food vouchers for the family group. Around 70 percent of “principals” are women.

[4] People travelled by foot for days and arrived in a state of anxiety caused by the hardships experienced back-home and during their journey. This included limited access to food and safe water.

[5] State of Emergency in Human Mobility officially declared on 9 August 2018. Initial one-month declaration was extended until December 2018 due to the persisting political, social and economic crisis that affects Venezuela. Extension into 2019 is expected.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Given that women smallholder farmers, especially indigenous women, face more obstacles in selling their products than men, WFP prioritizes associations that are led by women or associations in which women make up the majority of the members.

[2] WFP procures food under SO1 and SO3. The food procurement mechanism for SO1 does not directly involve smallholder farmers. While the absolute value of food procured from smallholder farmers remained stable throughout 2018, the relative value of the total food procured is deeply affected by the increased operation triggered by the Venezuelan Regional Migration Crisis.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The update process was completed in the last quarter of 2018. Therefore, the planned technical assistance activities (four workshops using the updated methodology) did not take place.

Accountability to affected populations

[2] Long queues to apply for assistance contrasted with limited operational capacity of the implementation partner.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	19,207	59,660	310.6%
	female	20,464	61,669	301.4%
	total	39,671	121,329	305.8%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	6,297	20,423	324.3%
	female	7,430	24,628	331.5%
	total	13,727	45,051	328.2%
Children (5-18 years)	male	10,350	27,965	270.2%
	female	10,762	26,639	247.5%
	total	21,112	54,604	258.6%
Children (under 5 years)	male	2,560	11,272	440.3%
	female	2,272	10,402	457.8%
	total	4,832	21,674	448.6%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	18,409	94,477	513.2%
Resident	21,261	26,853	126.3%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long			
Value Voucher	2,966,916	5,292,981	178.4%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021			
Cash	735,000	645,808	87.9%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
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				
Output E: Nutrition education provided to targeted populations				
Act 01. Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management				
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	1102.0	3888.0	352.8
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	1058.0	1666.0	157.5
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.				
Output A: Targeted schools and children receive diversified food and nutritionally balanced meals				
Act 03. Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	161.0	176.0	109.3
Number of school gardens established	garden	-	-	0.0
Output C: Training and technical support provided to targeted farmers to complement support provided by others				
Act 04. Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3.0	3.0	100.0
Output F: Targeted farmers receive WFP assistance in participating in national and commercial mechanisms and markets				
Act 04. Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations				
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	430.0	279.0	64.9
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				
Output C: National and local emergency preparedness and response mechanisms provided with technical support to enhance their effectiveness				
Act 05. Strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response and early warning systems (SDG 1)				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of people trained	individual	70.0	65.0	92.9
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4.0	-	0.0
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				
Output C: National food security and nutrition authorities and programmes receive technical assistance in the design, implementation and management of national and local food security and nutrition programmes				
Act 07. Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition				
Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	-	-	0.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
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								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Value Voucher	male	28.94	12.31	<20.00	<20.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	34.83	16.00	<20.00	<20.00	
			overall	32.52	14.71	<20.00	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Value Voucher	male	7.90	22.70	≥35.00	≥35.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	6.80	33.20	≥35.00	≥35.00	
			overall	7.30	29.50	≥35.00	≥35.00	
Outcome Indicator: 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	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Value Voucher	male	55.40	89.90	≥60.00	≥60.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	60.50	98.70	≥60.00	≥60.00	
			overall	58.30	95.60	≥60.00	≥60.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Value Voucher	male	41.70	86.60	≥40.00	≥40.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	38.00	99.10	≥40.00	≥40.00	
			overall	39.50	94.70	≥40.00	≥40.00	
Outcome Indicator: 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	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Value Voucher	male	56.30	7.60	<20.00	<20.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	57.50	5.40	<20.00	<20.00	
			overall	57.00	6.10	<20.00	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Value Voucher	male	27.70	0	<10.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	20.40	0	<10.00	≤10.00	
			overall	23.50	0	<10.00	≤10.00	
Outcome Indicator: 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	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Value Voucher	male	35.70	0.80	<20.00	<20.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	31.20	0	<20.00	<20.00	
			overall	33.00	0.30	<20.00	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Value Voucher	male	35.80	69.70	≥45.00	≥45.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	35.70	61.40	≥45.00	≥45.00	
			overall	35.70	64.30	≥45.00	≥45.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Value Voucher	male	16.90	10.10	≥20.00	≥20.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	19.10	1.30	≥20.00	≥20.00	
			overall	18.20	4.40	≥20.00	≥20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Value Voucher	male	22.60	12.60	≥40.00	≥40.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	30.80	0.90	≥40.00	≥40.00	
			overall	27.40	5	≥40.00	≥40.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Value Voucher	male	50.40	84.10	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	47.20	95.60	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	48.40	91.50	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Value Voucher	male	24.80	13.40	=10.00	=10.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	30.70	4	=10.00	=10.00	
			overall	28.40	7.30	=10.00	=10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	Value Voucher	male	24.80	2.50	≤10.00	≤10.00	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	22.10	0.40	≤10.00	≤10.00	
			overall	23.20	1.20	≤10.00	≤10.00	
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.								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Carchi and Imbabura	SMS: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Cash	male	1.50	11.10	>1.50	>1.50	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	7.80	16.20	>7.70	>7.70	
			overall	6	14.70	>5.90	>5.90	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Carchi and Imbabura	SMS: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Cash	male	89.70	92.60	>89.70	>89.70	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	91.70	85.30	>91.70	>91.70	
			overall	91.10	87.40	>91.10	>91.10	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Carchi and Imbabura	SMS: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Cash	male	92.60	96.30	=92.60	=92.60	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	94.60	85.30	=94.60	=94.60	
			overall	94.10	88.40	=94.10	=94.10	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Carchi and Imbabura	SMS: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Cash	male	0	3.70	<0	<0	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	10.70	8.80	<10.70	<10.70	
			overall	7.60	7.40	<7.60	<7.60	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Carchi and Imbabura	SMS: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Cash	male	0	0	<0	<0	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	0.60	0	<0.60	<0.60	
			overall	0.40	0	<0.40	<0.40	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Carchi and Imbabura	SMS: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Cash	male	0	0	=0	=0	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	0	1.50	=0	=0	
			overall	0	1.10	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Carchi and Imbabura	SMS: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Cash	male	98.50	85.20	=98.50	=98.50	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	81.50	75.00	=81.50	=81.50	
			overall	86.40	77.90	=86.40	=86.40	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Carchi and Imbabura	SMS: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Cash	male	10.30	7.40	=10.30	=10.30	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	7.70	14.70	=7.70	=7.70	
			overall	8.50	12.60	=8.50	=8.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Carchi and Imbabura	SMS: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Cash	male	7.40	3.70	=7.40	=7.40	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	5.40	13.20	=5.40	=5.40	
			overall	5.90	10.50	=6	=6	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								
Carchi and Imbabura	SMS: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Cash	male	14.00	8	=10.00	=14.00	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	25.00	31.00	=30.00	=25.00	
			overall	39.00	39.00	=40.00	=39.00	
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Carchi and Imbabura	SMS: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.04, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	30.00	10.00	=30.00	=30.00	
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								
Outcome Indicator: 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	CAR: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	-	male	27.30	-	-	≥20.00	Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey
			female	13.70	-	-	≥20.00	
			overall	16.40	-	-	≥20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha	CAR: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	-	male	94.80	-	-	≥75.00	Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey
			female	88.40	-	-	≥75.00	
			overall	89.50	-	-	≥75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha	CAR: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	-	male	79.20	-	-	≥75.00	Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey
			female	76.90	-	-	≥75.00	
			overall	77.20	-	-	≥75.00	
Outcome Indicator: 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	CAR: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	-	male	5.20	-	-	≤5	Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey
			female	9.50	-	-	≤5	
			overall	8.70	-	-	≤5	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha	CAR: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	-	male	0	-	-	≤10.00	Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey
			female	0.50	-	-	≤10.00	
			overall	0.50	-	-	≤10.00	
Outcome Indicator: 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	CAR: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	-	male	0	-	-	≤5	Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey
			female	0.50	-	-	≤5	
			overall	0.50	-	-	≤5	
Outcome Indicator: 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	CAR: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	-	male	67.50	-	-	=75.00	Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey
			female	76.80	-	-	=75.00	
			overall	74.90	-	-	=75.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha	CAR: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	-	male	5.20	-	-	=15.00	Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey
			female	11.10	-	-	=15.00	
			overall	10.00	-	-	=15.00	
Outcome Indicator: 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	CAR: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	-	male	20.80	-	-	=20.00	Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey
			female	22.60	-	-	=20.00	
			overall	22.30	-	-	=20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha	CAR: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	-	male	76.60	-	-	≥75.00	Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey
			female	73.90	-	-	≥75.00	
			overall	74.40	-	-	≥75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha	CAR: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	-	male	22.10	-	-	=20.00	Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey
			female	21.00	-	-	=20.00	
			overall	21.20	-	-	=20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha	CAR: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	-	male	1.30	-	-	≤5	Base Value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Baseline Survey
			female	5.10	-	-	≤5	
			overall	4.40	-	-	≤5	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base								
Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha	CAR: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	-	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits								
Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha	CAR: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.01, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	-	≥70.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	49.30	39.30	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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 men								
Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	7.70	4.90	<7	<7	
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.05 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	43.00	55.80	≤43.00	≤43.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Northern border: Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos, Pichincha, Esmeraldas	Value Voucher	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	male	98.30	100.00	=98.00	=98.00	Base Value: 2017.04 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	99.50	98.30	=98.00	=98.00	
			overall	99.00	98.80	=98.00	=98.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: 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	URT: Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	male	67.50	84.50	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2017.04 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2021.12
			female	76.40	75.60	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	72.80	78.30	>80.00	>80.00	

World Food Programme

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Children eating locally procured food at school, Ecuador

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/ecuador>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	Strengthen strategies to link sustainable livelihoods to food security and nutrition activities	359,330	0	0	0	0	0
		Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	11,164,300	12,960,355	0	12,960,355	7,509,639	5,450,716
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,214	0	1,214	0	1,214
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			11,523,630	12,961,569	0	12,961,569	7,509,639	5,451,930

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Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.	Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	2,011,442	1,914,811	0	1,914,811	1,462,140	452,671
		Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations	268,144	343,738	0	343,738	51,242	292,496
		Non Activity Specific	0	221,578	0	221,578	0	221,578
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,279,586	2,480,127	0	2,480,127	1,513,382	966,745

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Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	Strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response and early warning systems (SDG 1)	366,992	430,863	0	430,863	278,526	152,337
		Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	2,545,681	2,686,622	0	2,686,622	1,946,232	740,390
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			2,912,673	3,117,484	0	3,117,484	2,224,758	892,726
5	National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021	Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition	626,760	388,166	0	388,166	170,937	217,229
		Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation	589,100	104,284	0	104,284	7,231	97,054
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,215,860	492,450	0	492,450	178,168	314,282

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Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Non Activity Specific	0	743,959	0	743,959	0	743,959
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	743,959	0	743,959	0	743,959
Total Direct Operational Cost			17,931,749	19,795,589	0	19,795,589	11,425,947	8,369,643
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,459,086	2,040,752	0	2,040,752	747,814	1,292,938
Total Direct Costs			19,390,835	21,836,342	0	21,836,342	12,173,761	9,662,581
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,302,176	1,255,376		1,255,376	1,255,376	0
Grand Total			20,693,011	23,091,717	0	23,091,717	13,429,137	9,662,581

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
1	Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	6,952,720	1,508,211	5,995,864
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,952,720	1,508,211	5,995,864
3	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.	Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	932,559	1,072,480	809,546
		Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations	139,096	159,960	46,396
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,071,655	1,232,441	855,941

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
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	Strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response and early warning systems (SDG 1)	231,946	85,820	243,089
		Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	1,215,477	559,120	1,692,991
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			1,447,424	644,940	1,936,081

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Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2017-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
5	National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021	Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition	404,175	141,461	148,616
		Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation	249,475	87,316	2,705
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			653,650	228,778	151,321
Total Direct Operational Cost			10,125,448	3,614,369	8,939,207
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			911,084	330,000	559,877
Total Direct Costs			11,036,532	3,944,369	9,499,084
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			717,375	256,384	709,342
Grand Total			11,753,907	4,200,753	10,208,426

*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Annual Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Implementation Plan

Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018.

Expenditures

Monetary value of goods and services received during the reporting period.