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# Ecuador

## Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2017 - 2021



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), 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”.

As the Venezuelan regional migration crisis intensified and the peace deal in Colombia suffered a deep setback, vulnerable people on the move continued arriving in the country. According to Ecuadorian migration authorities, over 500,000 Venezuelans entered the country between January and September. Overall, according to UNHCR, the migratory balance from 2015 to 2018 is 242,344 Venezuelans in Ecuador.

As a result, WFP’s operation through Strategic Outcome 1 linked specifically to Refugees, and Displaced Persons, expanded into 6 additional provinces (totalling 14 provinces), reaching over 147,000 people with monthly food assistance. Almost 90 percent were Venezuelans, followed by around 10 percent Colombians and a few beneficiaries of other nationalities.

Other interventions included one-time food assistance at immigration checkpoints for almost 165,000 Venezuelans and support for shelters and canteens that facilitated food access for almost 34,500 food-insecure migrants and the most vulnerable members of the host community.

A major pilot initiative to contribute to adequate access to food among vulnerable pregnant adolescents was also successfully implemented in the northern border provinces. The intervention was complemented with activities for the promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights and specific counselling to work on life plans.

Direct cash-based transfers for the support of the school feeding programme embedded within Strategic Outcome 2 came to an end in July 2019. This model was successful in linking smallholder farmers to local school feeding programmes. WFP’s efforts now mainly focus on knowledge transfer and strengthening of institutional capacities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Education and local governments. This active collaboration will sustain the linkage of smallholder farmers to school feeding programmes while opening up possibilities of additional institutional markets.

In addition, WFP has invested greater efforts in the provision of specialized technical support aimed at scaling-up an innovative decentralized school feeding programme. This includes advocacy for the inclusion of fresh and nutritious products. Altogether, this will benefit both local rural economies while ensuring a diet diversification at participating schools. Special attention has also been guided towards positioning the vital contribution of Family and Peasant Agriculture to the national food safety and security.

Strategic Outcome 3 has advanced with the implementation of the Project “Building adaptive capacity to climate change through food security and nutrition actions in vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area”. This initiative will allow the two country offices to improve food security and nutrition through climate adaptation measures. This intervention aims to benefit the most vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area.

In the field of emergencies, WFP continued providing technical assistance to government institutions that are part of the National Risk Management System to strengthen the national emergency response capacities. Around 160 men and women from national and local institutions participated in training workshops on Initial Needs Assessments and Emergency Food Security Assessment.

Capacity strengthening is at the core of Strategic Outcome 4. During 2019, South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) took off and brought along specialized Chinese technical expertise on rice production. This enriching experience provided valuable feedback to optimize rice production and look deeper into SSTC initiatives. These efforts further strengthened and complemented WFP’s previous coordinated work with key government partners.

WFP is proud to present the overview of 2019, marked by effective intersectoral coordination that directly contributed to saving lives and changing lives in Ecuador.

# 313,183

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

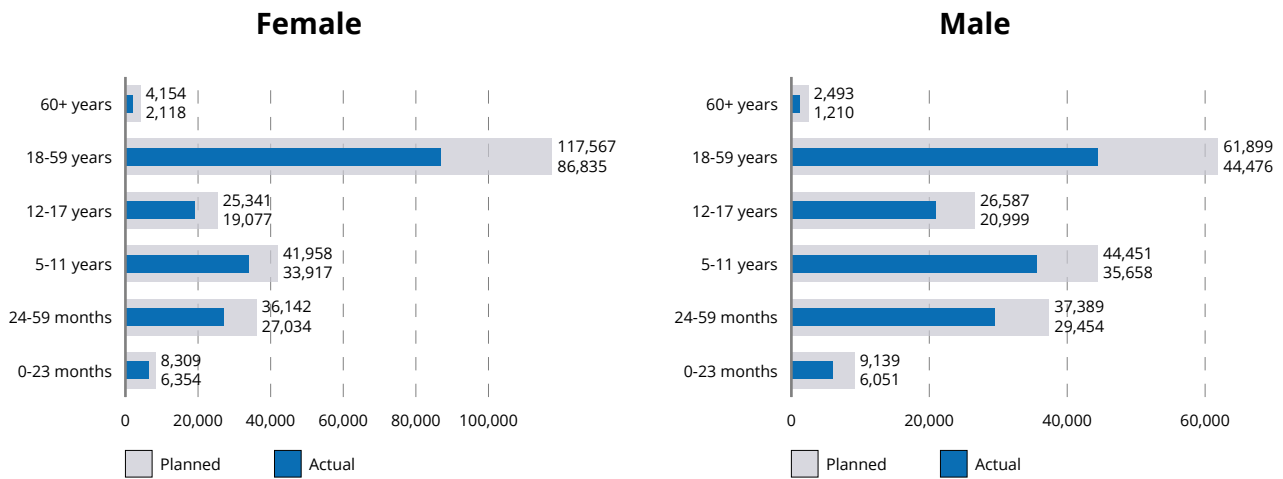


56% female

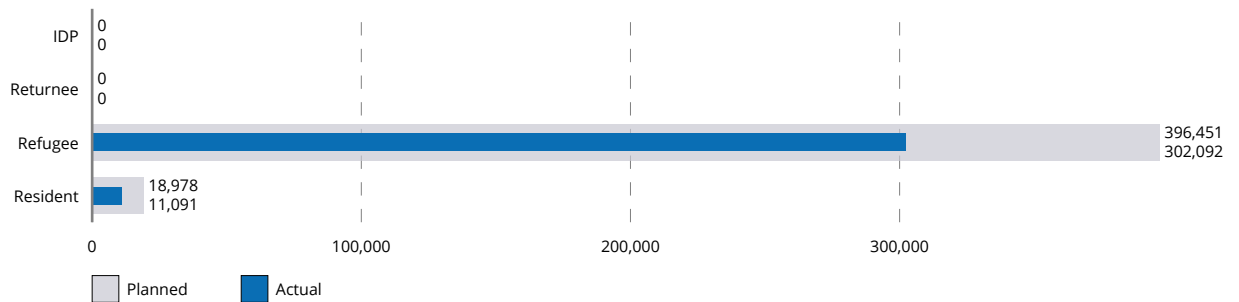


44% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

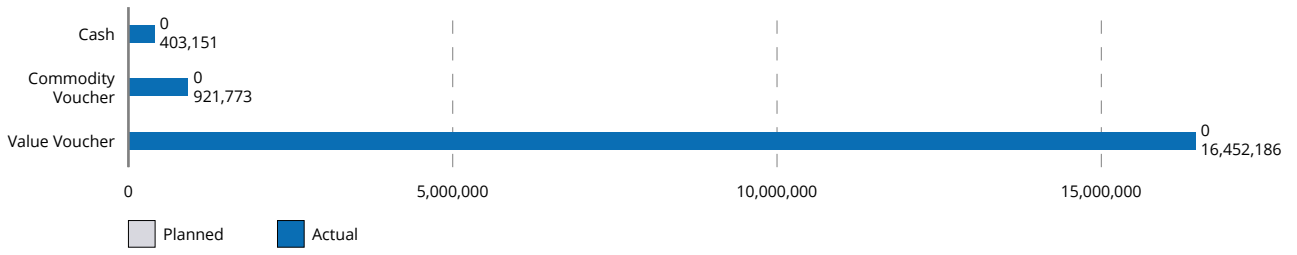


### Total Food and CBT

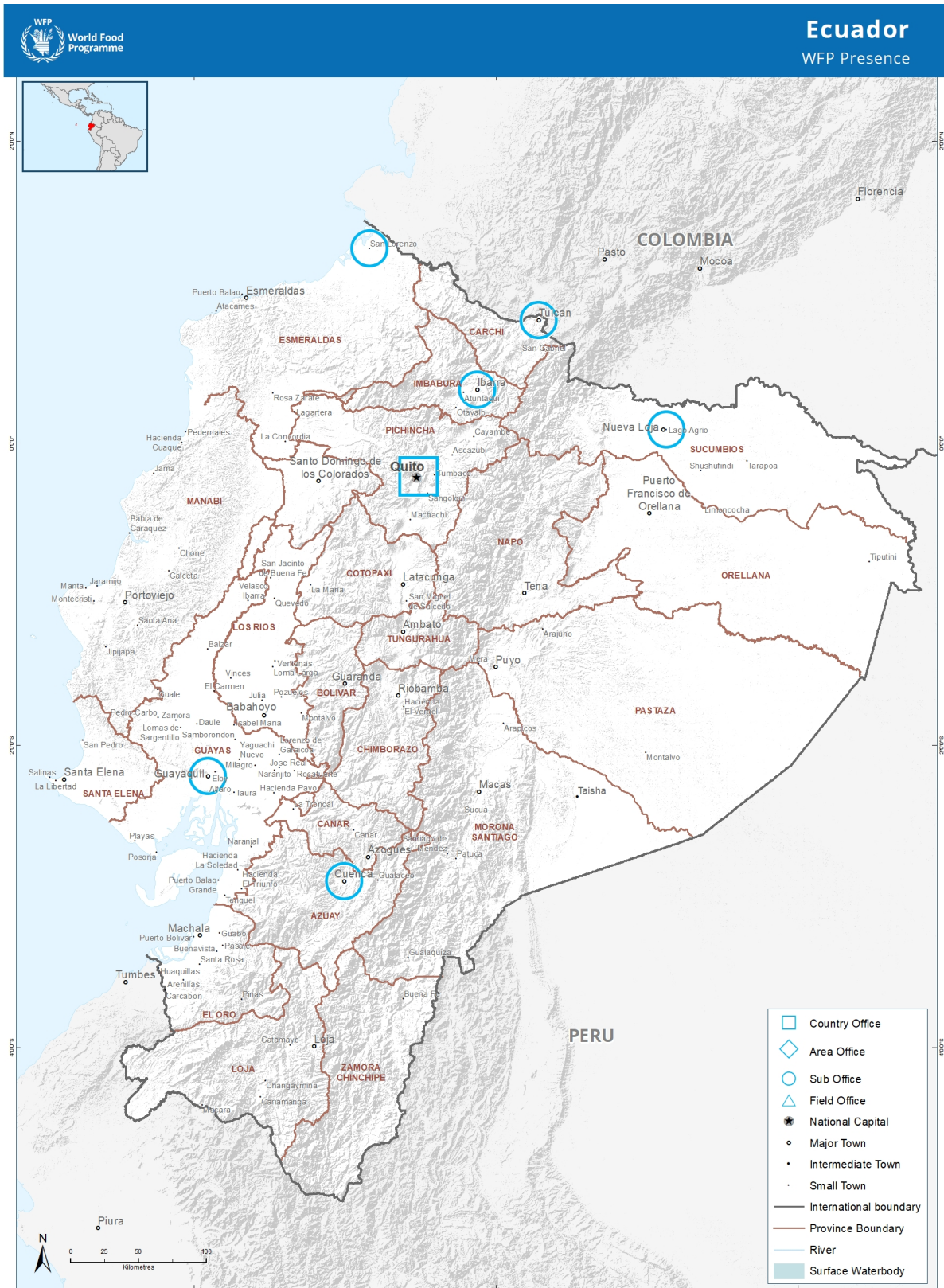


US\$ 17,777,110  
total actual cash transferred in 2019  
of \$US 0 total planned

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and Operations



Date Created: 10 Feb 2020 - Contact: hq.gis@wfp.org  
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 Data sources: WFP offices: WFP - Boundaries: UNMap - Populated places: GeoNames  
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Ecuador is a small upper middle-income country in the Andean region. After an unprecedented period of prosperity experienced between 2004 and 2014 [1], 2019 was marked by a deepened socioeconomic and political crisis that resulted in an outburst of violent protests and riots nationwide.

The serious fiscal deficit put on hold the once buoyant investment on the social sector and forced the country to enter into negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. This contributed to bringing along the fear of the political instability that has characterized the country's democratic existence [2]. As 2019's international environment was marked by the appreciation of the US dollar and low oil prices, the country was forced to adjust its public investment to rationalize and optimize the available resources finding new ways to promote growth without hindering the social gains



achieved.

The constrained economic situation and fractured social structures pose a challenge to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly for SDGs 2 and 17. Inequality intensified between 2018 and 2019 going from a national Gini coefficient of 0.472 to 0.478 [3], respectively. Poverty rates were also on the rise and mostly affected the rural population, particularly those employed in agriculture. According to the National Institute of Statistics and Census, the rural poverty rate rose from 40.8 percent in 2018 to 41.8 percent in 2019. The overall poverty rate increased almost 2 percent from 2018 to 2019, raising from 23.2 to 25.0.

Moreover, undernutrition and obesity coexist affecting the most vulnerable families. 24 percent of children under the age of 5 have chronic undernutrition, and over two thirds of the population is overweight or obese. This double burden of malnutrition costs the country 4.3 percent of its GDP, which represents US\$4.3 billion [4].

Ecuador ranks second in the region for its teenage pregnancy rate. Almost 55,000 adolescents gave birth in 2017. More than 2,000 of them were girls between the ages of 10 and 14 years who come from the most vulnerable contexts.

As structural social gaps persist in Ecuador, ever more efficient social policies need to be put in place to offset the collateral damages of the economic slowdown.

Meanwhile, the region continues witnessing one of the world's major migration crisis and the climate of violence and crime persists in the northern border with Colombia. WFP's operation to support access to food to vulnerable people on the move expanded accordingly and now covers 14 out of 24 provinces. This operational expansion has brought along new cooperating partners to cover the additional geographic areas.

Although the country's current Human Mobility Law recognizes human mobility as an undeniable right, stricter migratory regulations specifically addressed to Venezuelan nationals were enforced throughout 2019. While these measures had an impact on the number of regular entries, the migration flow does not seem to cease. According to Ecuadorian migration authorities, between January and September 2019, over 500,000 Venezuelan entries were registered.

Even if the ongoing Regional Migration Crisis covers the national headlines, WFP's efforts in Ecuador go beyond the crisis response. In this regard, during 2019 WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to define mechanisms aimed at mainstreaming WFP's school-feeding model into the local government's policies. As WFP's direct contribution to this program finalized in July 2019, greater efforts have been guided towards the creation of the legal framework that provides long-term sustainability to this initiative.

Ecuador is well-known for its unique biological diversity and different climatic zones. The country is also known to be highly vulnerable to natural hazards and climate change-led weather variability that increases the risk of food and nutrition insecurity among vulnerable populations. To address this situation, WFP joined efforts with the National Service for Risk Management and Emergencies (SNDGRE - acronym in Spanish) to identify and discuss the most appropriate programmatic strategies in specific geographical areas - including building resilience, disaster risk reduction, social protection, and emergency preparedness. Moreover, the further strengthened strategic alliance with the Ministry of Environment has helped advance the Climate Change Binational Project and has allowed to explore new funding opportunities for joint interventions.

National and local stakeholders and programmes attained notable achievements as a result of WFP's capacity strengthening support. Major initiatives such as the regional and national dialogues for the participative construction of public policies for rural women directly contributed to the generation of evidence for policymaking and effectively supported the transition towards national ownership.

Overall, during 2019 WFP played a significant role in complementing the government's social protection system to assist vulnerable people in human mobility supporting smallholder farmers, developing resilience to climate change and natural hazards as well as enhancing institutional capacities at national and local level.

# CSP financial overview

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

In the country, WFP has a significant role in complementing government support as well as assistance from other humanitarian actors to refugees, asylum seekers and vulnerable people on the move; supporting smallholder farmers; developing resilience to climate change and natural hazards; and enhancing institutional capacities at national and local level. Thanks to the support of long-standing partners and new partnerships, in 2019, WFP managed to mobilize most of the funding required for the successful implementation of its operation.

The Venezuelan regional migration crisis continued steering WFP's greatest operational and funds mobilization efforts. As the unprecedented influx of vulnerable migrants continued its upward trend, the country portfolio budget had to be revised accordingly.

The budget revision focused on increasing the number of beneficiaries under Strategic Outcome 1 to be able to cover the high influx of vulnerable Venezuelan migrants. As the budget revision considered the actual operational capacity and funding available at the time, it was not surprising that the implementation rate considering the needs-based plan was particularly high.

In what concerns Strategic Outcome 2, through an earmarked contribution from KOICA, WFP continued strengthening the capacities of smallholder farmers' associations that are linked to the local school feeding program. As the project finalized in 2019, additional resources will be required to continue providing technical assistance in close coordination with government partners in the following years.

Strategic Outcome 3 was also funded through earmarked contributions. It is particularly important to highlight that full funding for a multiyear Adaptation Fund funded project was received in 2019. Therefore, available resources for 2019 were overestimated and will be fully utilized by the project's end date in 2023.

As for Strategic Outcome 4, most funding relies on locally generated funds. Additional efforts are required to broaden the donor base to support the wide 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 through the provision of evidence-based information to design and implement effective social policies.



# 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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$22,229,153	\$9,791,663	\$30,651,413	\$19,901,576

As Venezuelans' migration into the region continued its upward trend, WFP's greatest operational and funds mobilization efforts focused on the response to this vulnerable population. Data from WFP's 2019 Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) of Venezuelans living in Ecuador shows that 37 percent of Venezuelan households are in extreme poverty and poverty and 57 percent are in severe or moderate food insecurity. The profile of new Venezuelans entering the country also reflects that 56 percent of the population has only secondary education, 4 percent of households confirm the presence of a pregnant or lactating woman, and, one out of 2 households reports people with catastrophic illnesses.

Moreover, the migratory pattern further changed in 2019. The first wave of migration consisted mainly of Venezuelans of working age – with an overall better socioeconomic profile– coming alone to Ecuador with the intention of sending remittances to their families. Currently, vulnerable family groups migrate together, and the overall situation of Venezuelans in Ecuador has worsened. This continuous influx of vulnerable migrants requiring humanitarian assistance led to a budget revision to increase this Strategic Objective. In 2019, almost USD 17.8 million were distributed through cash-based transfers. Food assistance reached over 300,000 vulnerable people. As the upward trend continues, a new budget revision will be required in 2020.

Furthermore, as two former commanders of the demobilised Colombian rebel group the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC, for its Spanish acronym) announced the return to the rebel fight, the naturalized environment of violence and crime in Colombia does not seem to find a way out. In practical terms, vulnerable people continue fleeing the country making them the largest group, after Venezuelans, that require humanitarian assistance in Ecuador (around 10 percent of the overall assistance under this Strategic Outcome).

Increased assistance to migrants during 2019 was possible through the timely and committed support of long-term partners such as the United States Agency for International Development Office for Food for Peace. 2019 also incorporated new partners like Canada, Germany and Japan whose valuable support made it possible to fully fund 2019's operation while guaranteeing the continuity of the assistance into early 2020.

### Cash-based transfers to people on the move

WFP's major assistance was provided through monthly unconditional cash-based transfers to migrants that stay in the country [1]. This food assistance was handed to vulnerable Venezuelans, Colombians and other 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).

In 2019, WFP implemented a pilot for rechargeable vouchers. After a successful start in the province of Pichincha, this operational improvement was expanded nationwide [2]. This automatic recharge reduced the operational burden for WFP and its cooperating partners, while eliminating waiting times for beneficiaries that prior to this pilot had to make long queues every month to recharge their vouchers. Moreover, beneficiaries received an introductory talk that fully explained the unconditional assistance mechanism and provided useful information on food security and nutrition to encourage the purchase of healthy and nutritious foods.

The beneficiary selection criteria included pregnant women, households with children, households composed of unaccompanied minors under 18, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, people with severe illnesses or HIV, single-headed households, and households headed by individuals with low levels of education.

This unconditional food assistance was complemented with cooking demonstrations and training in food and nutritional security, which are open to all the participants. Special emphasis was made on providing specific key nutritional messages for the first 1,000 days window.

The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) with its proven operational capacity was WFP's main cooperating partner in Ecuador. As the operation expanded to six additional provinces in 2019, World Vision Ecuador and Plan International joined as additional cooperating partners.

Coordination was also established with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Newly arrived vulnerable participants targeted by WFP transitioned to UNHCR's Graduation Model upon selection by UNHCR. This

model provided seed capital to participants, to generate self-sustaining conditions for livelihoods and food security (e.g. purchase inputs and equipment required to start a productive activity). Transition took place at any time during or after the assistance period and provided selected participants with an additional six-month assistance.

According to WFP's monitoring data, almost 86 percent of participating households revealed an Acceptable Food Consumption Score and less than 3 percent showed a poor consumption score. These improvements as per the baseline (54 percent and 18.30 percent, respectively) show that WFP's intervention was successful in improving their food security and nutrition status. Overall, women scored better than men in food security indicators. As women are the principal recipients of WFP's assistance [3], they actively participated in cooking demonstrations and received key messages regarding fundamentals of nutrition, gender and food security, among others. Field offices kept a record of their participation.

#### Hot meals for vulnerable people in shelters and canteens

WFP also provided food assistance for vulnerable people at shelters and canteens. This facilitated access to hot meals to vulnerable migrants temporarily accommodated in shelters and other food-insecure persons from the host community.

Until 2018, assistance covered the provinces of Esmeraldas, Carchi, Sucumbíos, Imbabura, Pichincha and Guayas. Azuay was included in 2019. Partner organizations received value vouchers that could be redeemed at the largest national supermarket chain for nutritious and healthy food products that they use to prepare hot meals for the people they assist. Food assistance is complemented with training on food safety and nutrition.

Originally, shelters were established as part of the protection measures for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), survivors of human trafficking and newly arrived Colombian refugees. But with the increased Venezuelan migration influx, these spaces opened up to address the needs of vulnerable Venezuelan migrants.

#### Food assistance at immigration checkpoints

WFP provided one-time food assistance in the form of commodity vouchers to vulnerable Venezuelans in transit. Considering the high influx of Venezuelan migrants daily crossing the immigration checkpoints, this option was deemed as the best alternative to provide ready to eat food products on the spot. Through this assistance, beneficiaries accessed a pre-established food kit that fully covered the daily Kcal requirement (2,100 Kcal) for one day. This nutritionally balanced kit included cereals, dairy products, canned fish, fruits and water. Priority was given to pregnant and lactating women and children between 2 and 18 years of age.

This assistance was provided at the northern immigration checkpoints of Rumichaca (Carchi) and San Miguel (Sucumbíos) and at the southern immigration checkpoint of Huaquillas (El Oro). The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) was WFP's main cooperating partner in Ecuador.

#### Food assistance to vulnerable pregnant adolescents from the northern border

In 2019 WFP implemented a pilot intervention to assist vulnerable pregnant adolescents in the provinces of Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos and Esmeraldas. It aimed at contributing to the promotion of their sexual and reproductive rights with emphasis on guaranteeing their food safety and nutrition, dignity and integrity, and preventing them from a subsequent pregnancy.

Directly financed by Danish funds, this intervention was closely coordinated with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion and the Ministry of Health, along with the support of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and Plan International.

More than 650 vulnerable pregnant adolescents benefited from food assistance in the form of a monthly voucher worth USD 50 to facilitate access to nutritious food and allow them to adequately fulfil their prenatal controls. WFP's monitoring data shows that by the end of the intervention, beneficiaries had improved their minimum dietary diversity score. This was complemented with 10 training sessions on sexual and reproductive health and nutrition and specific workshops to work together on the construction of life plans to help them prepare for the future.

### WFP Gender and Age Marker

CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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Complement Government social protection strategy by providing CBT to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	4
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## Strategic outcome 02

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$951,655	\$930,352	\$952,442	\$952,442

Between 2016 and 2019, through an earmarked contribution from KOICA, WFP implemented a project in the northern provinces of Carchi, Imbabura, Sucumbíos and Esmeraldas. This intervention was successful in linking smallholder farmers to the government's school feeding programme. The project contributed to the food safety and security of school-aged children while guaranteeing smallholder farmers a fair access to local markets.

During the school year 2018-2019, 389 smallholder farmers from 16 organizations from Carchi, Imbabura and Esmeraldas were linked to the local school feeding programme. 1,027 parents from Sucumbíos also provided fresh and nutritious foods to schools. 64.3 percent of smallholder farmers were women. This is directly correlated with WFP's selection criteria that prioritizes women-led associations or associations in which women make up most of the members.

A case study conducted in Imbabura showed that the provision of fresh products to schools created a stable market for the participating associations. This provided its members with a permanent source of income valued at USD 340 per month (over 85 percent of the minimum wage).

Overall, the linkage of smallholder farmers to schools allowed that 10,625 children benefited from the inclusion of fresh and nutritious products into the local school feeding programme. The success of this intervention relied on a close and coordinated work established with key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Education and local governments that co-financed this intervention.

Overall, the main operational findings for the school cycle 2018-2019 [1] show that participating schools had good practices regarding food preparation. 100 percent of the visited schools prepared weekly menus and 97 percent had clean and hygienic areas appropriate for meal preparation.

Twenty capacity strengthening workshops on subjects related to food security, good agricultural practices, post-harvesting, food handling and management and organizational strengthening were implemented for smallholder farmers. This allowed them to reinforce their abilities and capabilities to fulfil the requirements of local markets. In fact, as per WFP's monitoring data, 100 percent of the visited schools were satisfied with the product packaging received from smallholder farmers' associations.

WFP's assistance also focused on promoting learning communities. Two learning communities were activated to provide technical assistance to 60 smallholder farmers from 3 associations in Esmeraldas. In addition, 950 smallholder farmers from Imbabura participated in 38 learning communities.

These spaces aimed at strengthening local capabilities through learning programmes for men and women tailored to their specific contexts. Their design bridges the gap between formal and non-formal learning and promotes learning and behavioural change among producers, technical staff and communities. Through these collective learning processes, participants were able to generate and manage their knowledge from their own cultural perspective.

To optimize resources, producers from different associations were brought together. They received technical assistance that allowed them to innovate. For example, through improved irrigation systems, they optimized the use of water. This is particularly relevant for women, as these time-saving enhancements allow them to improve their use of time while also improving land productivity.

Moreover, these spaces fostered closer coordination among smallholder farmers. They organized their sowing calendar to guarantee a continuous supply of diversified products to the local markets. They also committed to greener agricultural practices and implemented trading mechanisms among them that will facilitate their diet diversification. All this was complemented with tools to address marketing, associativity and food security and sovereignty topics.

WFP mostly played a coordination and advisory role in the organization of these activities that are now directly managed by the local governments and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

From the beginning of the project, an exit strategy was put in place. It consisted of a gradual decrease of WFP's contribution along with the corresponding increase of the local governments' contribution. This gradual shift was possible thanks to the longstanding and successful coordination established with local government partners who prioritized food security and nutrition as one of their key interventions [2].

A main driver for this committed support is the local governments' understanding of the local dynamics regarding rurality. Unlike urban areas where children count on public transportation to reach their schools, in rural areas, children need to walk for as long as an hour to attend school. This demands a higher energy expenditure that without the corresponding nutritional intake would make them more vulnerable to nutrition-related diseases that have been proved to be correlated to overall school performance.

As WFP's direct operational support for the local school feeding programme finalized with the end of the school year in July 2019, WFP moved towards an ever more strategic and advisory role for policymaking. This entailed the provision of specialized technical support for the Ministry of Education. It included a legal analysis of the local governments' accountability in relation to the school feeding programme. This process aimed at analysing possible ways of further strengthening their role in compliance with the national policies set forth by the Ministry.

In what concerns the Peasant Family Agriculture Seal, WFP supported the implementation of the pilot project. This work allowed participating smallholder farmers to comply with the required conditions to register as members of the Peasant Family Agriculture.

WFP also worked on specific knowledge generation products to strengthen public policies for smallholder farmers. These products included a Catalogue of the Alternative Commercialization Markets for customers. 6,577 producers from 712 nationwide associations participated in the process. Other products included a study of smallholder farmers livelihood's conditions in Ecuador and a toolbox for associativity with a gender and food safety and nutrition approach. All these materials were developed under the coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and became part of its institutional training and policy package.

For the next years, WFP activities will only focus on capacity strengthening for smallholder farmers, especially women, linking them to institutional markets. This process will be achieved with the support of Ministries, local governments and the community.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations	3
Support and increase participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	3

### 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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$977,203	\$1,657,114	\$6,871,942	\$192,220

Ecuador is well-known for its unique biological diversity and varying climatic zones. Located in the middle of the world, Ecuador is highly vulnerable to natural hazards that lead to loss of life, negatively affect biodiversity and agriculture, and threaten food production. Climatic vulnerability and change increase the risk of food and nutrition insecurity among vulnerable populations. In this regard, WFP Ecuador works to strengthen climate change response and adaptation capacities among vulnerable populations and national and local institutions.

With direct funding from the Adaptation Fund and through direct coordination with the Ministry of Environment, WFP Ecuador has advanced on the implementation of the five-year Binational Project "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 initiative aims at strengthening the sustainability of food systems through the implementation of climate change adaptation measures and risk management initiatives in the Ecuador-Colombia



border area. Its ambitious objectives and innovative proposal were show-cased at the COP25 in Madrid as a good practice of binational cooperation.

Overall, the project aims at benefiting 19,000 people in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Carchi, Imbabura and Sucumbíos in Ecuador, and the departments of Nariño and Putumayo in Colombia. Direct community involvement is guaranteed through regular meetings with the Awá and Afro Ecuadorian communities.

Based on the prior successful experience with the implementation of the project “Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Food Security” (FORECCSA)[1], the Binational project is taking a decided stance towards linking climate change and gender in the most vulnerable local contexts.

As part of the gender mainstreaming strategy closely coordinated with UN Women, the project’s baseline survey was designed with a gender approach. [2] Data was collected through 927 household surveys applied in 28 Awá and 38 Afro Ecuadorian communities. Preliminary results showed interesting findings. For instance, the percentage of female-headed households is higher among Afro Ecuadorian communities (34.64 percent) compared with Awá (24 percent) communities. In reference to food security, a high percentage of the population registered a poor and borderline food consumption score (around 48.20 percent).

This process was complemented with the implementation of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) surveys among Awá and Afro Ecuadorian population. Findings show that 73.8 percent of women and 51.4 percent of men did not know what the gender approach is, and 52.4 percent of women and 40 percent of men are unaware of what gender-based violence is. Moreover, 59 percent of women dedicate more time to home care activities and food preparation, while only 26 percent of men are responsible for water supply.

Even though the project was already presented to Afro and Awá Ecuadorian communities in 2018, as new community leaders were elected, new meetings were arranged to discuss the project. As a result, the formal agreements achieved with the participating communities were reconfirmed.

Overall, 2019 was mostly a preparatory year that paved the way towards the upcoming implementation of adaptation measures to respond and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, leading to enhanced resilience to climate-related shocks among individuals and communities. Even though all the coordination efforts are not necessarily reflected in the project’s financial implementation, they are crucial steps to guarantee an organized, timely and proper technical implementation for the years to come. For example, through coordination with local universities, a specialization course on climate change, resilience, risk management, food security and gender started being developed for Awá and Afro communities. Discussions for the development of hydrometeorological and ethnobotanical studies.

In 2019, WFP also sought to strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response and early warning systems through close coordination with the National Service for Risk Management and Emergencies (SNDGRE, acronym in Spanish). The joint work between the two entities is reflected in using technical and proven tools that provide valuable risk geographic information linked to food security.

In January 2019, WFP officially shared the updated Initial Needs Assessment (EVIN, for its Spanish acronym) with the SNDGRE. The EVIN is an official government methodology applied for planning emergency response. This document, built on the lessons learned from the 2016 earthquake, became a valuable input for the formulation of the National Disaster and Risk Management Strategy.

Additional work implemented in coordination with the SNDGRE included WFP’s participation as an observer in the first National Tsunami Drill and WFP’s support with two workshops on Initial Needs Assessments and three workshops on Emergency Food Security Assessment for technical staff from several government entities. Over 160 participants from the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Economic and Social Inclusion, Health, among others, received specific technical training. Almost 40 percent were women. These efforts to strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures are part of WFP’s commitment to the construction of an Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index.

Another major highlight of this coordination includes the official presentation of the results of the national Integrated Context Analysis (ICA). Following its success, WFP and the SNDGRE implemented a Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) in selected areas of the Manabí Province. [3] These consultations actively engaged relevant government partners like the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The results will inform policymaking to enhance food security and nutrition response in case of emergencies.

Several meetings were held with government partners to discuss the transfer of this methodology. Coordination will continue in 2020. During these spaces, the Ministry of Environment showed its interest in integrating the 3PA approach into the programmatic activities agreed for the implementation of the Binational Project. The Ministry’s National Adaptation Plan Unit (PLANACC, for its Spanish acronym) will oversee the process.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	3
Strengthen or develop Emergency Preparedness and Response and Early Warning Systems	3

#### Strategic outcome 04

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$751,770	\$387,100	\$506,051	\$148,405

During 2019, WFP's efforts were mainly guided towards promoting advocacy for the inclusion of nutrition-sensitive activities in social protection programmes, further strengthening the policy framework to support smallholder farmers, particularly rural women and advancing and consolidating South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) efforts.

Advocacy was fostered through knowledge-sharing and exchange of experiences in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental institutions. Several events were organized to showcase studies and successful experiences that have contributed to the reduction of malnutrition in line with the government priorities set forth within the framework of national strategies like Misión Ternura and the Intersectoral Food and Nutrition Plan (PIANE). This contributed to the generation of useful inputs for decision makers to include nutrition sensitive programmes in public policy.

For instance, WFP presented the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study to over 400 participants that attended the International Scientific Convention of the Technical University of Manabí. This study assesses the opportunities and challenges for meeting the nutritional requirements of key target groups and models the average Ecuadorian diet and its cost. Other efforts included the organization of workshops to discuss the Challenges to Overcome Malnutrition and the presentation of the Cost of Malnutrition.

In coordination with the FNG technical working group, WFP organized a Social & Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy workshop. This activity advocated for the application of SBCC within social protection programmes as means of increasing their nutrition sensitiveness. Delegates from the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, the Ministry of Health and other government institutions received direct hands-on experience on how to apply a SBCC strategy.

As there was political interest [1] in learning more about WFP's school feeding programme and its good practices, another major initiative included WFP's specialized technical support to the Ministry of Education. It focused on analysing the legal framework required for the decentralization of the school-feeding policy and the definition of alternative assistance modalities that include fresh and healthy products as part of the national school feeding program. As the new School Feeding Law was being discussed at the National Assembly, WFP's technical support played a decisive role in providing technical inputs to foster high-level discussions around the importance of linking school feeding efforts with nutritional goals.

Raised awareness regarding the importance of food security and nutrition among local and national policy makers led to the subscription of a Letter of Understanding between the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, WHO, WFP and FAO. This reinforced the cooperation for the strengthening of the school feeding public policy. This work was complemented with an active support to the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger. The political discussions promoted through this space included advocacy for the involvement of smallholder farmers into decentralized school feeding models and exchange of experiences with the Ministry of Education.

In line with these discussions, WFP continued with its efforts to generate evidence on smallholder farmers related interventions. A post evaluation of a project implemented between 2013-2014 was carried out to determine a) the current vulnerability of the households that participated in the project; and b) the determinants of the linkage processes between different stakeholders with emphasis on smallholder producers and their associations.

The study confirmed that smallholder farmers face risks related to agricultural production. Price instability forces them to recur to coping food strategies such as work for food, rely on family or friends for nutritional intake, acquire debts, among others. Despite this situation, their food security is not fully compromised as they have established self-consumption patterns that allow them to diversity their consumption. Overall, 8 percent of the households have a non-diversified diet and only 2 percent have a poor food consumption score.

As this type of evidence allows to position the positive outcomes that result from linking smallholder farmers to local school feeding programmes, these findings were also included in the political dialogue held with high-level government authorities regarding the school feeding programme.

As part of the overall support provided to the strengthening of smallholder farmers, special attention was given to rural women. Support for rural women policymaking was part of the activities included within the SSTC with China. This first pilot SSTC project provided a platform for intra-regional peer learning and networking of rural women leaders in Ecuador, Peru, Honduras and Guatemala who shared their experiences on how to strengthen the role of rural women for the formulation of rural development policies.

Following the National Rural Women’s Encounter organized in May 2019, a series of 12 regional dialogues followed between June and October 2019. The objective was to create a space for dialogue with rural leaders for the construction of a public policy that makes visible and recognizes the role of women in the Peasant Family Agriculture. Participants included 744 regional leaders from all over the country. A final policy proposal was presented to government authorities for their analysis and discussion.

In September 2019, the Undersecretary of the Peasant Family Farming from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, participated as a key speaker in the event hosted by WFP in Rome to celebrate the UN Day for South-South Cooperation. The government’s representative provided a concrete example of how FAO-WFP facilitated SSTC, with the support of China and how this initiative has helped strengthen the role of rural women in shaping rural development policies in Ecuador, making a concrete contribution to the design of gender-responsive public policies.

Another component of the SSTC initiative involved specialized technical assistance for rice production. For a week, a group of technical staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and selected local rice producers visited rice production farms in China. This experience was complemented with on-site training on new production techniques to increase productivity and diversify production. This space generated an exchange of experiences and new knowledge, represented an enriching experience and a key element for the next phase of the project.

Given the high interest generated by the study visit, in December 2019, three workshops were organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and FAO to share the lessons learned in China with a view at promoting the application of these techniques by smallholder farmers during the next rice planting season. During the workshop, other topics such as agroforestry with an agroecological approach and the linkages between climate change and food security were covered with the support of FAO. The Ecuadorean National Institute of Agricultural Research (INIAP) and local universities showed interest in collaborating in the SSTC pilot follow-up phase, which represents a key success of the project mobilization and awareness raising efforts.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition	4
Knowledge management and sharing of best practices/studies, including South-South cooperation	3

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Overall, WFP was successful in fully integrating gender as part of its operation in Ecuador. As evidenced by a GaM code 4 for two out of seven activities and a GaM code 3 for five activities, gender was successfully mainstreamed throughout the entire project cycle.

This success is particularly relevant in a country that still struggles with gender equity. According to UN Women, the salary gap between men and women persists. Women receive between 13 to 26 percent less remuneration than men for equal duties. In the rural area, women work on average 23 more hours per week than men.

Despite the approval in 2018 of a new law to eradicate violence against women, gender-based violence (GBV) is still widespread. According to the latest data from the National Institute of Statistics and Census around 65 percent of women have experienced GBV during their life and almost 33 percent of them are survivors of sexual violence. According to the General Attorney's Office, since the enforcement of the updated Organic Penal Code on 2014, around 36 percent of women's violent deaths correspond to femicide. To prevent and address GBV, WFP actively participated in relevant coordination groups such as the International Cooperation Gender Working Group (MEGECI).

Furthermore, in its aim to mainstream gender in all its activities, WFP established partnerships with other entities that work on the promotion of gender rights and women equality. Through an agreement with UN Women, a specific gender analysis was carried out for the Binational Climate Change Project. In addition, a pilot intervention addressed to vulnerable pregnant adolescents from areas with the higher levels of GBV in the country was implemented in coordination with UNFPA. While providing food assistance to contribute to their access to healthy diets, training activities directly emphasized the promotion of sexual and reproductive health and rights.

The current monitoring system carefully disaggregates beneficiaries' data by sex, age and nationality to analyse possible gaps and define response plans. Food assistance targeting criteria includes the most vulnerable population like pregnant and lactating women and children. To promote gender equity among beneficiaries, training include gender topics. During 2019, WFP kept supporting safe shelters for survivors of human trafficking and GBV.

During the school year 2018-2019, women represented 64.3 percent of the total smallholder farmers WFP worked with, in Carchi, Imbabura and Esmeraldas. The highest representation was in Imbabura (80 percent), followed by Carchi (64 percent) and Esmeraldas (27 percent). This directly responds to WFP's selection criteria that prioritizes associations that are led by women or associations in which women make up most of the members. In addition, in cooperation with UN Women, a manual to mainstream gender in the implementation of the school-feeding model was designed.

WFP Ecuador actively participated in the campaign for the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence. As the focus for this year was prevention and eradication of rape and sexual harassment, WFP developed specific training materials for the activities that were carried out nationwide.

## Protection

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

2019's protection indicator shows that overall, there are no critical issues that directly undermine or threaten the cash-based transfer food assistance. Nevertheless, the achievement has diminished as per the results obtained in 2018. This could be explained by the continuous increase in the number of monthly assisted beneficiaries, due to the Venezuelan crisis, that puts additional pressure on the cooperating partners response capacity. Furthermore, considering that the situation in Colombia is still volatile, refugees and asylum seekers keep arriving in Ecuador, representing the second main group who is receiving food assistance.

WFP, jointly with local partners, established measures to protect beneficiaries of its food assistance modalities. These measures included securing beneficiaries' access to the cooperating partners premises, protection and confidentiality of information and the strengthening of the complaints and feedback mechanism to report beneficiaries' complaints or requests of information.

Main concerns about beneficiaries' access focused on diminishing the long waiting times to get an appointment. This mainly occurred in the main cities where most of the beneficiaries live. To guarantee adequate access to assistance, additional staff was recruited.

During 2019 xenophobia against Venezuelans increased in the country, especially after the October turmoil. Xenophobia makes Venezuelans even more vulnerable to labour and sexual exploitation and decreases their coping capacity and the ability to establish sustainable livelihoods, directly impacting their food security. Despite this increase, only isolated incidents related to WFP's food assistance were reported. A meeting with senior executives of WFP's major retailer was organized to discuss joint mechanisms to raise concern about this sensitive issue among its employees. Coordination will continue in 2020.





Based on information collected through focus groups and other UN agencies assessments, survival sex still represents one of the main negative coping mechanisms for people in human mobility, for both Colombian and Venezuelans. Beneficiaries all agree that food assistance is a crucial prevention tool, especially for single women that are head of households that include children.

During the pilot intervention with pregnant adolescents, special measures were put in place to guarantee their access to training with dignity and safety. For example, content was flexible and adapted to their specific context, spaces for accompanying people like mothers or partners were provided. There were also functioning toilets at the training premises and a private space for breastfeeding and diaper changing was available.

To better understand how food assistance might impact beneficiaries' protection, WFP started a gender and protection analysis in the last quarter of 2019. Results are expected for 2020.

### **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

Beneficiaries feedback is at the core of WFP's operations. As means of gathering relevant data, WFP's Monitoring and Evaluation Unit continuously monitors the project's adequate implementation to inform programming, both with qualitative (focal groups, depth interviews) and quantitative (household visits) tools. This information allows WFP to keep adapting its implementation activities to different identified needs.

During an introductory talk, food assistance beneficiaries receive 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. As part of the training, they also receive information on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) main principles and procedures. WFP actively participated in relevant working groups with other humanitarian actors, to develop a common mechanism and information material (leaflets, roll ups and a video) for PSEA. Information and communication materials on these issues were designed and placed at visible spots within the cooperating partners' facilities.

In addition, a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) is in place. It allows beneficiaries to directly place their queries in an easier and faster way. 87 percent of the people who reached WFP through the CFM were women, while 13 percent were men. As per the data recorded, the most common query corresponds to the rechargeable vouchers activation schedule. Only two protection related cases were received through the phone line. They were immediately referred to specialized actors for follow up and assistance.

As part of WFP's continuous efforts to improve its assistance mechanisms, it developed the standard operation procedures and protocols for inquiries and complaints registration, and the information given about the program. A monitoring matrix was designed and is being implemented.

Another major effort towards accountability to the affected population included the Socio-Economic Vulnerability Assessment of Newly Arrived Venezuelan Migrants. This assessment finalized in 2019 and allowed WFP to better understand the situation of Venezuelan households residing in Ecuador to design an adequate intervention.

### **Environment**

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

According to the Ministry of the Environment (MAE), Ecuador has experienced sustained increases in temperature, changes in frequency and intensity of extreme events (droughts, floods), changes in the hydrological regime and the retreat of glaciers. Moreover, the increasing loss of forests and land degradation as well as declining quality and quantity of freshwater undermine the food security and livelihoods of women and men, limiting family food consumption and people's ability to access alternative livelihood resources and essential services. Thus, communities require sound planning and timely and accurate information to adapt to short and longer-term climate threats.

As the border area with Colombia is one of the most climate-sensitive and food-insecure region in Latin America, a joint adaptation to climate change initiative between both countries is being implemented. It aims to strengthen the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable Awá and Afro populations through the implementation of innovative climate change adaptation measures near hydrographic basins in the border area between Colombia and Ecuador.

The region's climate is heavily influenced by effects from the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) and by other meteorological and geographic conditions related to solar radiation and wind and precipitation systems as well as recurrent climate change effects from La Niña and El Niño. Changing composition in these ecosystems has already limited dietary diversity in Awá communities, whereas harvest yields in Afro-descendant communities have been reduced by increased climate variability and unpredictability and variability in precipitation and seasonality.

This vulnerability is exacerbated by the historical marginalization of these populations. Both Afro-descendants and Awá populations suffer from high levels of food insecurity, micronutrient deficiencies, chronic malnutrition and unsatisfied basic needs.

In this context, the joint Binational initiative presents an important opportunity to integrate climate change adaptation in Afro and indigenous development plans (Life Plans and Local Governance Plans) and binational watershed management plans, contributing to local economic development in historically marginalized areas.

# Storytellers in Ecuador

WFP Ecuador is part of an innovative pilot project that allows our direct beneficiaries to play the role of “citizen journalists” and tell their own stories.

After a four-week training in August 2019, the first cohort of 23 story tellers was ready to become a direct voice from the field. These 23 young people from Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador actively engaged in workshops on video, photography, and social media to provide them with the tools to successfully become part of WFP's Storyteller's experimental project.

Participants are very enthusiastic and eager to share their stories through multimedia. Getting to know people from diverse national backgrounds also allowed them to become ambassadors of integration, diversity and social cohesion.

The initiative also involved 12 young leaders from Ecuadorian Awá and Afro communities that are part of the Binational Project. This training will allow them to develop and share stories of how their communities adapt to climate change.

## Summary

[1] Total Beneficiaries in 2019 represent the total number of unique beneficiaries assisted in the year. Differentiation made in the narrative per type of food assistance under Strategic Outcome 1 is solely made for reference purposes. As an individual that received one-time food assistance at an immigration checkpoint might also be part of the monthly cash-based transfer scheme, adding up figures will result in beneficiary double counting.

## Context and operations

[1] Starting on 2015, lower oil prices along with depleted fiscal savings slowed down the economy pushing the country into a spiral of indebtedness that limits public investment.

[2] In the last 27 years, only two governments have managed to finalize their four-years presidential terms.

[3] National Institute of Statistic and Census, June 2019.

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

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Tables reflect results only for monthly unconditional cash-based transfers to newly arrived migrants that stay in the country.

[2] This operational improvement was possible through the agreement established with La Favorita, the largest national retailer. Currently, this covers most of WFP's operations, except for San Lorenzo and Shushufindi where La Favorita is not present.

[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.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] In the case of Esmeraldas, the school year 2018-2019 finalized in February 2019. The sample analyzed includes 110 schools.

[2] GADs have established specific units to directly manage food security and nutrition topics. For example, a Unit of Food Security was created under the Unit of Social Development in Carchi.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Through the implementation of FORECCSA, it was possible to mainstream climate change, food security and gender into local policies, planning and budgets, and influence Territorial Development Plans.

[2] Data collection for the baseline survey finalized in 2019. Target values will be set during 2020.

[3] The 3PA is an innovative multi-level programming tool that was developed to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness. The ICA is the first of its three processes. The other two processes include the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).


## Strategic outcome 04

[1] Delegates from the Vice-minister of Education and the Ecuadorian Association of Municipalities (AME) visited schools in Carchi to learn more about the complement to government School Feeding model, and the model was presented at the Local Governments National Encounter.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall	Female	Male		Overall
Prevalence of undernourishment	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	170,505	132,053	302,558	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	193	107	300	10,743

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Overall				Overall				
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$				Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)		US\$		51,436	

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	181,958	137,848	76%
	female	233,471	175,335	75%
	total	415,429	313,183	75%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,139	6,051	66%
	female	8,309	6,354	76%
	total	17,448	12,405	71%
24-59 months	male	37,389	29,454	79%
	female	36,142	27,034	75%
	total	73,531	56,488	77%
5-11 years	male	44,451	35,658	80%
	female	41,958	33,917	81%
	total	86,409	69,575	81%
12-17 years	male	26,587	20,999	79%
	female	25,341	19,077	75%
	total	51,928	40,076	77%
18-59 years	male	61,899	44,476	72%
	female	117,567	86,835	74%
	total	179,466	131,311	73%
60+ years	male	2,493	1,210	49%
	female	4,154	2,118	51%
	total	6,647	3,328	50%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	18,978	11,091	58%
Refugee	396,451	302,092	76%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	0	16,452,186	-
Commodity Voucher	0	921,773	-
Cash	0	153,800	-
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	0	249,351	-

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long						
		- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 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	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, C	CBTs and information on access to social protection programmes provided to targeted populations (SDG1)							
Output E, E*	Nutrition education provided to targeted populations							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	228,662 176,767 405,429	170,341 132,217 302,558		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>		17,527,760		
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>training session</b>	50	50		
E*.4	<b>Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		General Distribution	<b>Number</b>	1,114	654		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Adolescentes Embarazadas - 2019; Ecuador; Cash								
<b>Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women</b>								
	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	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	3.89		≥3.89	5.02	
Población en Movilidad Humana - 2019; Ecuador; Value Voucher								
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	28.57 31.98 31.31		≤29 ≤20 ≤20	18.43 14.60 17.80	
Población en Movilidad Humana - 2019; Ecuador; Value Voucher								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								



Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	47.30 55.70 54		≥70 ≥70 ≥70	86.50 79.50 85.50	95.60 84.10 91.50
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	29.50 27.30 27.70		=20 =20 =20	10.80 17.90 11.80	4 13.40 7.30
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	23.30 17 18.30		≤10 ≤10 ≤10	2.80 2.70 2.80	0.40 2.50 1.20
<b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	10.10 8 8.40		≥10.10 ≥8 ≥8.40	23.90 24.30 23.90	33.20 22.70 29.50
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	72.10 75 74.40		≥72.10 ≥75 ≥74.40	94.50 92 94.10	98.70 89.90 95.60
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	42.90 55.80 53.30		≥42.90 ≥55.80 ≥53.30	84.20 83.80 84.10	99.10 86.60 94.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	27 30.40 29.70		≤27 ≤30.40 ≤29.70	10 7.80 9.70	5.40 7.60 6.10

Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	7 6.20 6.30		≤7 ≤6.20 ≤6.30	0.70 0 0.60	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	16.90 9.10 10.70		≤16.90 ≤9.10 ≤10.70	0.90 0 0.80	0 0.80 0.30
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	62.90 61.60 61.80		=62.90 =61.60 =61.80	66.10 68 66.40	61.40 69.70 64.30
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	21 18.80 19.30		=21 =18.80 =19.30	4.80 8 5.30	1.30 10.10 4.40
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	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	General Distribution	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	40.20 35.10 19.30		=40.20 =35.10 =19.30	15 16.20 15.10	0.90 12.60 5

<b>Strategic Outcome 02</b>		<b>Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.</b>		<b>- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes</b>				
Activity 03	Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted schools and children receive diversified food and nutritionally balanced meals							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,700 5,300 10,000	4,994 5,631 10,625		
A.3	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>			<b>US\$</b>		249,351		
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>							

	Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	<b>school</b>	145	92		
	Number of school gardens established		School feeding (on-site)	<b>garden</b>	15	15		
Activity 04	Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Training and technical support provided to targeted farmers to complement support provided by others							
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>unit</b>	3	1		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Asociaciones de Productores - 2017; Ecuador; Capacity Strengthening								
<b>Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems</b>								
	Act 03: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Female</b>	25		≥31	31	31
			<b>Male</b>	14		≥8	8	8
			<b>Overall</b>	39		≥39	39	39
<b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Female</b>	7.80		>7.80	14.20	16.20
			<b>Male</b>	1.50		>1.50	16.70	11.10
			<b>Overall</b>	6		>6	14.90	14.70
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Female</b>	91.70		>91.70	87.60	85.30
			<b>Male</b>	89.70		>89.70	85.40	92.60
			<b>Overall</b>	91.10		>91.60	87	87.40
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Female</b>	94.60		=94.60	85.80	85.30
			<b>Male</b>	92.60		=92.60	95.80	96.30
			<b>Overall</b>	94.10		=94.10	88.80	88.40

Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	10.70 0 7.60		≤10.70 ≤0 ≤7.60	11.50 8.30 10.60	8.80 3.70 7.40
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0.60 0 0.40		<0.60 <0 <0.40	0.90 0 0.60	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0 0 0		=0 =0 =0	0.90 0 0.60	1.50 0 1.10
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	81.50 98.50 86.40		=81.50 =98.50 =86.40	74.30 75 74.50	75 85.20 77.90
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	7.70 10.30 8.50		=7.70 =10.30 =8.50	11.50 14.60 12.40	14.70 7.40 12.60
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 03: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	5.40 7.40 5.90		=5.40 =7.40 =6	13.30 4.20 10.60	13.20 3.70 10.50
<b>Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems</b>								
	Act 03: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	Individual capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0		≥10	1.40	10

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		- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building				
Activity 05	Strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response and early warning systems (SDG 1)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	National and local emergency preparedness and response mechanisms provided with technical support to enhance their effectiveness							
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Individual capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Comunidades 2014 - 2017; Ecuador								
<b>Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index</b>								
	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Overall</b>	2.90		≥6	3	
Proyecto Binacional 2019; Ecuador								
<b>Food Consumption Score</b>								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	60.10 42.50 51.30				
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	23.70 29.50 26.60				
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	16.20 28 22.10				
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								

	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	31.75 26.70 29.23				
<b>Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base</b>								
	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Overall</b>	0				
<b>Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits</b>								
	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Overall</b>	0				
<b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	17.20 11.10 14.30				
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	76.70 59.40 67.80				
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	59.10 42.40 50.60				
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	25.30 38.40 32.10				

Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	1.10 3.30 2.60				
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	4.80 14.50 10.40				
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	57.50 50.50 53.60				
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	22.20 37.30 29.70				
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	36 43.10 39				

<b>Strategic Outcome 04</b>	<b>National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021</b>	<b>- Root Causes</b>						
Activity 07	Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
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							
C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							

	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>unit</b>	1	1		
Activity 08	Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output K	Policy frameworks and the design and implementation of food security and nutrition programmes reflect global best practices and experiences, including South-South cooperation							
K.1	<b>Number of partners supported</b>							
	Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>partner</b>	1	1		



## Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity									
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Población en Movilidad Humana - 2019; Ecuador	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	General Distribution	Female	99.99		≥99.99	98		
			Male	99.81		≥99.81	100		
			Overall	99.99		≥99.99	98		

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Población en Movilidad Humana - 2019; Ecuador; Value Voucher	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	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	48.80		=48.80	46.70	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	4.60		≤4.60	1.70	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	46.70		≥46.70	51.60	

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences									
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Población en Movilidad Humana - 2019; Ecuador; Value Voucher	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	General Distribution	Female	63.50		>63.50	65.30		
			Male	44.40		>44.40	66.70		
			Overall	60.80		>60.80	65.40		

**World Food Programme**

**Contact info**

Mario Touchette

[quito.communication@wfp.org](mailto:quito.communication@wfp.org)

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WFP provides value vouchers that can be redeemed for food in local markets in Ecuador.

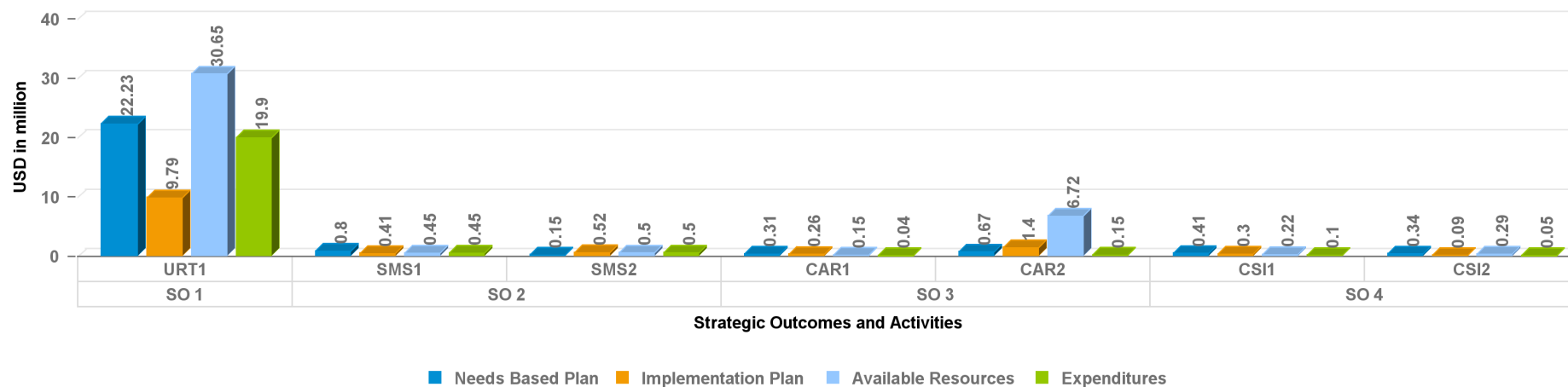
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/ecuador>

# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long
SO 2	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.
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
SO 4	National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	Strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response and early warning systems (SDG 1)
CAR2	Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures
CSI1	Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition
CSI2	Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation
SMS1	Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets
SMS2	Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations
URT1	Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management

# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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	22,229,153	9,791,663	30,650,199	19,901,576
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,214	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>22,229,153</b>	<b>9,791,663</b>	<b>30,651,413</b>	<b>19,901,576</b>
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	797,559	407,352	452,671	452,671
		Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations	154,096	523,000	499,771	499,771
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>951,655</b>	<b>930,352</b>	<b>952,442</b>	<b>952,442</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	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)	305,966	257,114	152,337	43,892
		Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	671,237	1,400,000	6,719,605	148,328
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>977,204</b>	<b>1,657,114</b>	<b>6,871,942</b>	<b>192,220</b>
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	413,295	298,100	217,229	96,088
		Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation	338,475	89,000	288,822	52,317
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>751,770</b>	<b>387,100</b>	<b>506,050</b>	<b>148,406</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	766,278	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>766,278</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>24,909,781</b>	<b>12,766,229</b>	<b>39,748,126</b>	<b>21,194,643</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,332,242</b>	<b>881,400</b>	<b>2,477,921</b>	<b>1,239,220</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			26,242,023	13,647,629	42,226,047	22,433,864
			1,705,732	887,096	1,861,894	1,861,894
			27,947,755	14,534,725	44,087,940	24,295,757



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

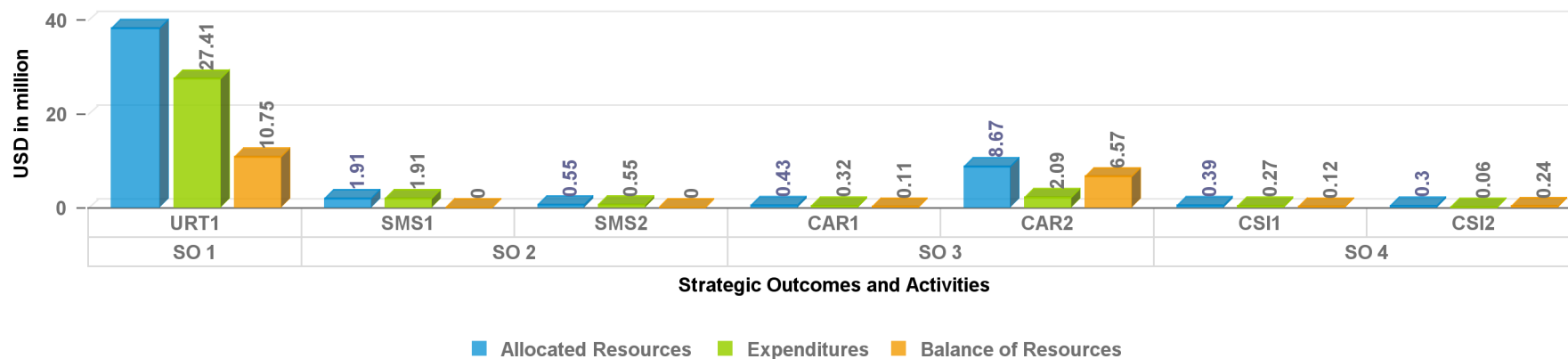
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long
SO 2	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.
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
SO 4	National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CAR1	Strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response and early warning systems (SDG 1)
CAR2	Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures
CSI1	Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition
CSI2	Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation
SMS1	Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets
SMS2	Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations
URT1	Complement the Government's social protection strategy by providing CBTs to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management



# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	33,393,452	38,159,838	0	38,159,838	27,411,214	10,748,624
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,214	0	1,214	0	1,214
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>33,752,782</b>	<b>38,161,052</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,161,052</b>	<b>27,411,214</b>	<b>10,749,837</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	2,809,001	1,914,811	0	1,914,811	1,914,811	0
		Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations	422,240	551,013	0	551,013	551,013	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>3,231,241</b>	<b>2,465,824</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,465,824</b>	<b>2,465,824</b>	<b>0</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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)	672,959	430,863	0	430,863	322,419	108,444
		Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	3,216,919	8,665,837	0	8,665,837	2,094,560	6,571,278
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>3,889,877</b>	<b>9,096,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,096,700</b>	<b>2,416,978</b>	<b>6,679,722</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2017-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	1,040,055	388,166	0	388,166	267,025	121,140
		Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation	927,575	296,052	0	296,052	59,548	236,504
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,967,630</b>	<b>684,218</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>684,218</b>	<b>326,573</b>	<b>357,645</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	766,278	0	766,278	0	766,278
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>766,278</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>766,278</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>766,278</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>42,841,530</b>	<b>51,174,072</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51,174,072</b>	<b>32,620,590</b>	<b>18,553,482</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,791,328</b>	<b>3,225,735</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,225,735</b>	<b>1,987,035</b>	<b>1,238,701</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>45,632,858</b>	<b>54,399,808</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54,399,808</b>	<b>34,607,625</b>	<b>19,792,183</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>3,007,907</b>	<b>3,182,690</b>		<b>3,182,690</b>	<b>3,182,690</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>48,640,765</b>	<b>57,582,497</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,582,497</b>	<b>37,790,314</b>	<b>19,792,183</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures