

SAVING
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Ecuador Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

As an innovative partner, WFP Ecuador seeks to provide technical knowledge transfer and innovative synergies with the Ecuadorian Government. Under the national resolutions and public policies, WFP supports the Government progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 “End hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture” and SDG 17 “Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.” WFP preserved the food security of vulnerable populations, particularly during the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and strengthened the capacity of the Government and smallholder farmers in the agriculture sector.

Despite a challenging year due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, WFP adjusted its operations to respond to the rising needs within the country. For the ongoing regional migration crisis, WFP provided three types of food assistance through two types of transfer modalities (value-vouchers and commodity vouchers) to support refugees, migrants and displaced persons. Based on the country office's internal food security assessment in early 2020, WFP decided to expand its monthly value voucher intervention to Loja and Orellana, covering 16 out of the 24 provinces in order to respond to the rising needs.

Upon the COVID-19 outbreak in March, WFP carried out two Rapid Joint Needs Assessments with the Refugee and Migrant Working Group to assess the food security situation. WFP temporarily extended the intervention period by three more months for the most affected migrant households as per the results of the assessment. Overall, WFP reached a total of 267,407 beneficiaries, including (a) food insecure 189,017 migrants, refugees and people from host communities and (b) 78,390 Ecuadorians assisted through WFP's COVID-19 crisis response, complementing the Government social protection programmes.

Of the total, WFP reached around 163,000 people through monthly value voucher assistance, and in December 2020, WFP initiated a pilot to strengthen food assistance for the most vulnerable migrant households, according to the “first 1,000 days” window of opportunity. [1] WFP also provided one-time food assistance in border areas through value vouchers for migrants on the move. WFP provided commodity vouchers in shelters and canteens, where people in need from host communities and migrants received hot and nutritious meals. Due to mandatory COVID-19 containment measures imposed by the Government, WFP operations were negatively affected. For example, some shelters and canteens had to suspend their operations and the one-time assistance was suspended for eight months upon the border closures. Thus, the number of beneficiaries reached in 2020 for both operations was significantly lower than planned.

Moreover, WFP supported almost 900 people through capacity strengthening sessions for smallholder farmers, government technical employees, and indigenous communities to enhance agri-food systems, trading mechanisms and improve communities' food security. Simultaneously, WFP provided capacity strengthening sessions on climate change and gender equality to around 4,300 community members. Furthermore, WFP worked to improve Afro-Ecuadorians and Awá communities' food security on the Colombia - Ecuador border areas. WFP initiated the Seasonal Livelihood Programming tool to identify climate change adaptation measures, expected to be implemented in 2021.

To strengthen smallholder farmers' resilience and agri-food systems and to support the Government to improve the rural development policy, WFP continued to collaborate with China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) which included two components: (1) formulation of the National Agricultural Strategy for Rural Women (ENAMR) on regional peer learning, and (2) knowledge transfer on rice-duck and rice-fish integrated management systems, optimizing rice production for farmers and local government technicians.

Lastly, WFP launched a survey from October to November 2020 on how COVID-19 affected food purchasing and consumption. The evidence collected from over 208,000 surveys will help decision making and convey evidence for forming new public policies and government strategies on reducing malnutrition in 2021. Additionally, WFP developed a digital nutrition platform, called “NutriEc” [2] for WFP and the Government's use on calculating food rations, food intake and menu preparation in emergency and social protection programmes. Regarding logistics services, WFP provided transport supplies on behalf of the humanitarian actors in Ecuador for COVID-19 prevention and biosecurity measures.

267,407

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

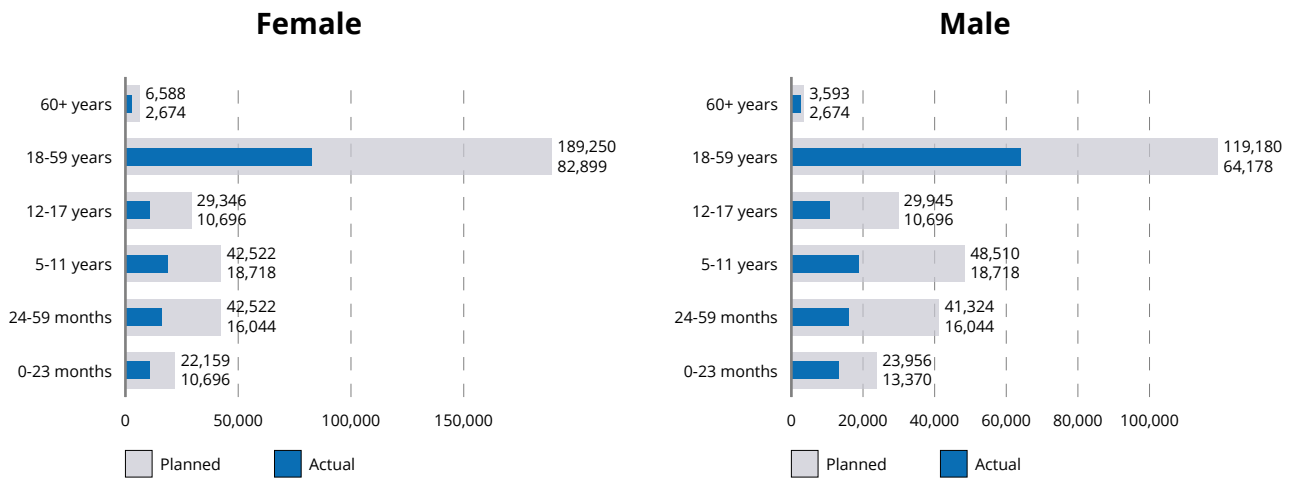


53% female

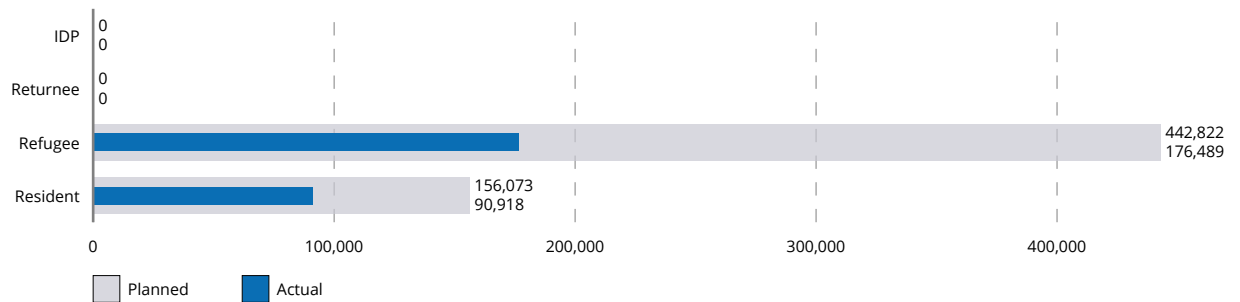


47% male

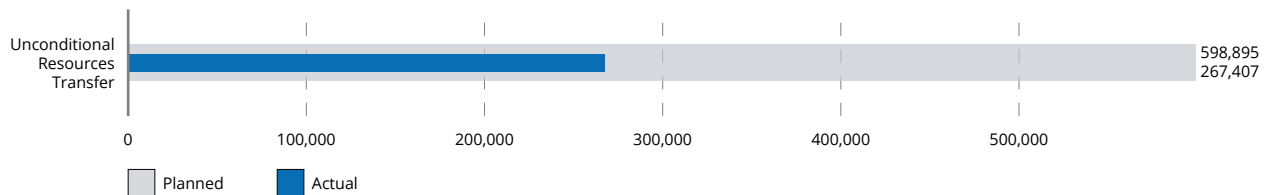
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



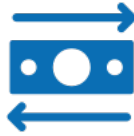
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area

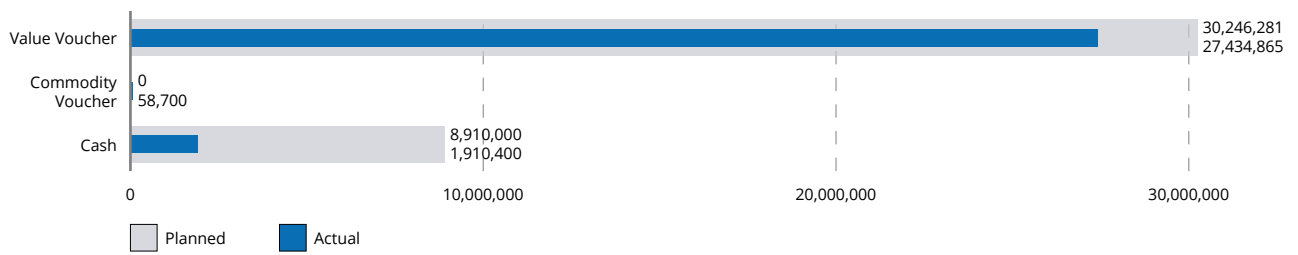


Total Food and CBT

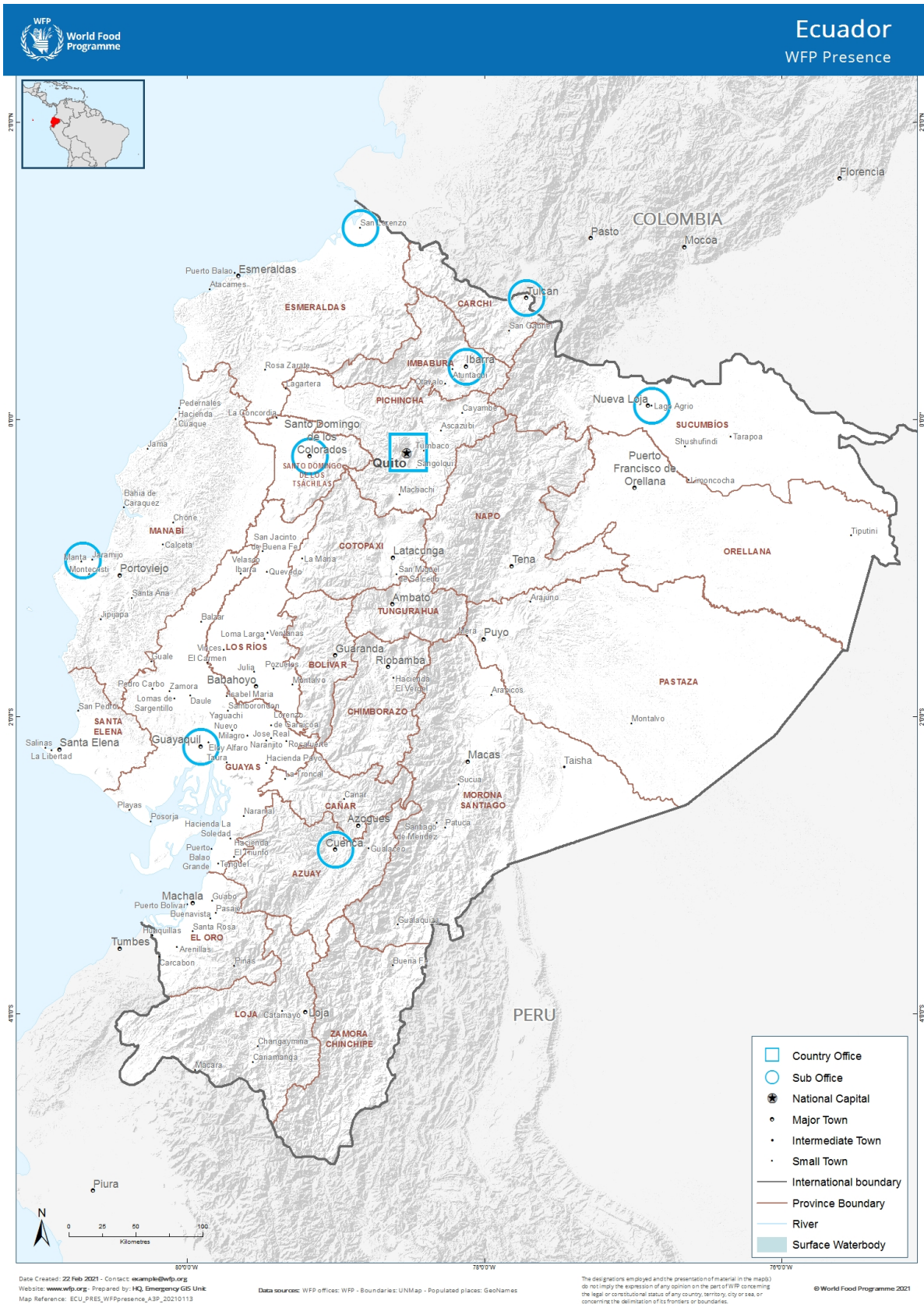


US\$ 29,403,965
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 39,156,281 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Context and Operations

Located in the Andean region, Ecuador is a small upper middle-income country, dependent mainly on its main economic sector, petroleum oil and gas. For the past few years, the country has been facing significant economic challenges. With its already fragile economic context, after three consecutive quarters of decline in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)[1], the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasted that Ecuador's economy may contract by as much



as 11 percent by the end of 2020 as a consequence of COVID-19 implications and the sharp fall in oil prices, which has perpetuated economic downturn. [2]

The COVID-19 crisis in 2020 has further brought the country into a deep employment crisis and witnessed many business closures. The national unemployment rates reached up to 13.3 percent (12 percent for men and 16 percent for women) and underemployment has doubled to 34.5 percent between December 2019 to June 2020. Although these indicators tended to recover as the economy reopened, the recuperation of employment lingered throughout 2020, with the latest unemployment rate at 6.6 percent [3]. United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL) forecasted a rise in overall economic vulnerability on the Ecuadorian population and increases in extreme poverty levels. [4] Accordingly, WFP and other United Nations agencies based in Ecuador subsequently supported the Government in carrying out a socioeconomic assessment, using the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment methodology [5], that analysed the population's food security.

The influx of Venezuelan migrants continued until the border closures in March 2020, upon the outbreak of the COVID-19. According to the Ministry of Government, at the end of 2020, the official net migration figure of Venezuelans in Ecuador stood at 361,596, although estimates including unauthorized migrants are as high as 417,000 people. Venezuelan migrants continue to face challenges in continuing their journey to other countries and also settling in Ecuador. Migrant women and minority groups such as the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) population are exposed to greater risks of discrimination, exploitation and violence.[6]

COVID Response

The economic downturn that followed the COVID-19 lockdown has also deteriorated food security in Ecuador. In response, WFP complemented the Government's social protection programme through two types of cash-based transfers (CBT) as a Nutritional Support Bonus [7] to ensure that basic food needs of vulnerable households were met. [8]

WFP supported Ecuadorian families severely affected by the pandemic, prioritizing households with pregnant and lactating women and girls and children under five years old. WFP cooperated with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion for the first CBT transfer in delivering a one-time cash transfer of USD 240 per household [9] to 7,960 households in the 13 most economically affected provinces. WFP signed an agreement with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) to reach 16,584 Ecuadorian households in five provinces [10] by February 2021. CBT was delivered to eligible targeted beneficiaries, and by the end of December 2020, over 8,800 household were reached.

Furthermore, WFP created a technical inter-institutional working group with the participation of the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, National Service for Risk Management and Emergencies, the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses and the Social Registry Unit to exchange experiences and challenges related to the national evaluation and monitoring tools available. WFP provided technical assistance to the Government to implement the Essential Needs Assessment (ENA) and Market Functionality Index (MFI) [11]. In this regard, WFP held technical meetings with the Government to incorporate a holistic analysis of the population's needs and capacity-strengthening workshops on bolstering the Government's methodologies.

In 2020, WFP led the food security and logistics working groups within Ecuador's Humanitarian Country Team. As an immediate response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the group identified the need to coordinate the logistics of the humanitarian assistance. Thanks to the contribution from the USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), WFP launched logistics coordination and information management to increase the humanitarian response effectiveness and to provide transport services to other United Nations agencies, humanitarian actors and public entities. Eight Service Level Agreements were signed with different humanitarian actors, the United Nations System, CARE and the Ecuadorian Red Cross, among others, to transport COVID-19 prevention kits and supplies [12] in 23 provinces.

Risk Management

Due to its geographical location and rugged topography, Ecuador is highly vulnerable to the impact of climate-related risks. At the same time, the country has been facing the regional migration crisis, the most significant risk WFP continued to face in 2020. The country office sought to mitigate these risks by maintaining its capacity, flexibility and by working with government partners to respond to any sudden increase in human mobility.

During the pandemic, WFP reviewed its programmes and intervention modalities to ensure that vulnerable populations received assistance while safeguarding beneficiaries from exposure to COVID-19. WFP disseminated SMS text messages related to food security and nutrition, COVID-19 preventive measures and provided remote CBT assistance. Moreover, WFP and its cooperating partners performed most of the activities remotely and targeted new beneficiaries by phone, avoiding their exposure to COVID-19. In addition, WFP adapted remote monitoring and reporting systems to minimize the risk of infection for beneficiaries, WFP employees and cooperating partners. WFP also ensured that all beneficiaries



were adequately informed on the complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) for intervention follow-up and addressing any risks.

WFP's mitigating measures included the assessment of the capacity of cooperating partners and retailers on decision making for targeting beneficiaries. The country office also held strong protocol and procedures to avoid fraudulent activity. Zero tolerance messages are iterated to cooperating partners, and the country office has strong Standard Operating Procedures in place as well as controls for each intervention.

All identified risks have been closely monitored by each programme area and risk mitigation actions have been implemented. Also, these identified risks are incorporated in a detailed risk matrix, which was referred to during the annual performance plan, monitored and revised regularly.

Partnerships

The Government, multilateral donors, private donors and the United Nations funds were WFP's main partners for implementing the Country Strategic Plan in 2020. The funds received were mainly allocated to respond to the humanitarian crisis and to support the Government in achieving its priorities on food security, nutrition, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030 Agenda.

In 2020, WFP maintained partnerships with traditional major donors the USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) and the Government of Canada to fund humanitarian activities on the migration crisis. Thanks to additional funds from BHA, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), among others, WFP promptly complemented the Government's action towards the abrupt surge in food insecurity induced by the COVID-19 economic downturn. WFP partnered with 28 cooperating partners and the national and local government entities and played a pivotal role in the effective response to these concurrent crises to preserve food security.

WFP worked very closely with the Vice Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility in line with the Human Mobility Plan for the migration crisis. With contributions from the private sector, WFP sought to increase the number of canteens managed by community organizations to uphold the Vice Presidency's national initiative, "Ecuador Growing up without Malnutrition." WFP and the Government signed a letter of commitment for inter-institutional cooperation to mitigate damages caused by the COVID-19 on the population with high chronic child malnutrition and raised awareness on healthy eating habits.

WFP actively collaborated with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion and the National Service for Risk Management and Emergencies on implementing cash transfer assistance through the Government's social protection platform for households most affected by the COVID-19 crisis. Moreover, WFP cooperated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to strengthen smallholder farmers' empowerment and production during the pandemic. WFP also supported the Government of Brazil with the purchase and delivery of medical supplies and COVID-19 sanitary items for the Temporary Care Centre of the Municipality of Quito and supplied educational devices for children without access to education.

The earmarked funding contributions by activity represented a challenge for the country office. This has negatively impacted the financing of other activities related to root causes of food insecurity and poverty. Nevertheless, it is important to highlight the achievements made with multi-year funds from Adaptation Fund and BHA for climate change and emergency preparedness activities, respectively.

WFP also received a contribution from United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to support migrant households during the pandemic. Several interagency proposals were also prepared with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNICEF to respond to chronic child malnutrition and improve the food security of rural women in agriculture in joint implementation activities. Furthermore, WFP worked with the different Ministries (Economic and Social Inclusion, Public Health and the Technical Secretariat for a Lifetime Plan) to analyse social protection measures related to health, food security and HIV, and to understand how COVID-19 affected the population's food purchasing and consumption.

WFP's coordination with the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and FAO decisively strengthened the knowledge exchange of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation project with the Ecuadorian Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock technical teams and smallholder farmers. WFP also involved the National Agricultural Research Institute to study rice-duck farming demonstration plots and adapt the technique.

For the climate change initiatives, WFP signed five agreements in 2020 to enhance governance of community-based organizations and design climate adaptation measures, with the Federation of Awá Centres of Ecuador (FCAE) and the Confederation of the Afro-Ecuadorian District of Northern Esmeraldas (CANE) as partner entities. WFP additionally cooperated with two Universities, the Catholic University of Ecuador Esmeraldas Campus (PUCESE) and Carchi State Polytechnic University (UPEC), and the National Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI).

CSP Financial Overview

As the Government declared a national health emergency due to the COVID-19 in early 2020, the WFP Ecuador country portfolio budget was revised accordingly. Thanks to the support of traditional donors and new partnerships, WFP mobilized most of the funding required for the successful implementation of its planned activities in the country throughout the year. WFP received single-year and multi-year earmarked funding to support the Venezuelan Regional Crisis, the response to the pandemic, disaster risk reduction and nutrition-sensitive activities.

























In line with the Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) and the National COVID-19 Response Plan, a budget revision was prepared to assist more Venezuelan migrants and vulnerable Ecuadorians affected by the pandemic under the Strategic Outcome 1. In addition, and aligned with WFP Strategic Result 8, Strategic Outcome 5 was introduced to provide logistics coordination and support the emergency response. This Strategic Outcome was adequately funded by an earmarked contribution from the USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) for service delivery. However, WFP was not able to fully execute due to the low-budget availability of the national and local governments, as well as delays in procurement of COVID-19 supplies, thus the level of implementation in Strategic Objective 5 remained relatively low in 2020.

Regarding Strategic Outcome 2, through an earmarked contribution from the Government of Canada [1], WFP supported the participation of the Union of Indigenous Communities of San Pablo del Lago in local trading mechanisms to improve their agricultural-food systems. This short-term project will be finalized in March 2021.

Strategic Outcome 3 was funded through earmarked multi-year contributions and provided the technical assistance on disaster risk management and capacity strengthening for the climate adaptation and resilience measures for food security and nutrition from the Adaptation Fund. [2]

As for Strategic Outcome 4, a new allocation was received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China for the implementation of the second phase of the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) pilot project. 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 by providing evidence-based information to design and implement effective social policies and SSTC.

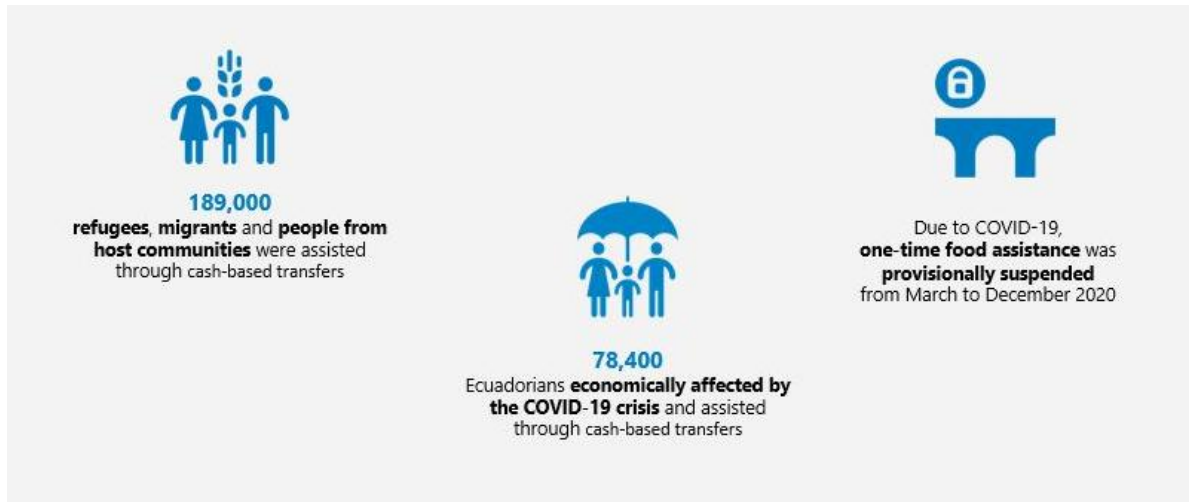
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	 43,529,530	 30,434,970	 54,915,173	 32,021,279
02: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.	 125,740	 95,450	 33,622	 259
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	 1,409,804	 1,225,338	 8,453,774	 263,097
04: National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021	 451,700	 328,299	 706,749	 164,973
05: Humanitarian and development partners in Ecuador have access to reliable services throughout the crisis	 1,546,748	 0	 956,461	 51,454
Total:	 47,063,522	 32,084,057	 65,065,779	 32,501,062

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

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



Strategic Outcome 1 seeks to improve economic access to food for refugees, displaced persons and people most in need in Ecuador. In recent years, Ecuador received massive migratory flows. Most migrants and refugees are displaced Colombians and Venezuelans as a consequence of ongoing internal conflict and deepening economic crisis in both countries. These migrant groups travel to Ecuador in search of a better quality of life and economic opportunities. However, despite the large migrant influx in the country, only 69,897 individuals have been recognized as refugees according to UNHCR (more than 95 percent Colombians, as of September 2020). To respond to the highly food insecure migrant population, the WFP country office provides assistance to address the needs of the most vulnerable.

1. WFP provided monthly unconditional value vouchers for people most in need seeking long-term residency: WFP assisted 163,679 beneficiaries [1] through monthly value vouchers for those seeking long-term residency in 16 provinces in Ecuador. Beneficiaries were 91.8 percent Venezuelan, 7.8 percent Colombians and 0.4 percent other. As the COVID-19 crisis reduced the livelihoods of migrants, WFP provided additional three months of food assistance to the most vulnerable households whose assistance had come to an end. Despite this extension, many households continued to need further food assistance due to the protracted pandemic. For this reason, in December, WFP started to strengthen its food assistance with a specific approach on the “First 1,000 days window” for maternal and children under two years [2] and will continue to provide this assistance throughout 2021.
2. One-time food assistance was provided to Venezuelans on the move through value vouchers: WFP assisted 6,412 people in transit in three border provinces. This assistance was suspended on 16 March due to the Government restrictions to contain the COVID-19 virus. WFP resumed its operations in December 2020.
3. WFP provided fresh and nutritious meals for migrants and host communities in shelters and canteens: 18,926 people received assistance [3]. In addition, WFP nutritionists provided capacity strengthening sessions and followed up with the cooperating partners to ensure healthy and nutritious food management practices.

Strategic Outcome 1 was well funded as the donors swiftly responded to the Venezuelan regional migrant crisis. A portion of the contributions will be executed in 2021. Overall, WFP reached a total of 267,407 beneficiaries, including (a) food insecure 189,017 migrants, refugees and people from host communities and (b) 78,390 Ecuadorians assisted through WFP's COVID-19 crisis response, complementing the Government social protection programmes.

Compared to 2019, the total number of monthly beneficiaries increased by over 11 percent; meanwhile, the total number of beneficiaries of one-time assistance in shelters and canteens decreased by 96 percent and 43 percent respectively, partially due to the eight months suspension of one-time assistance in compliance with the Government's COVID-19 containment measures.

There was a significant improvement of beneficiaries' food consumption score in 2020. Around 88 percent of surveyed households [4] showed an acceptable food consumption score, while 12 percent showed a poor and limited consumption score. By comparing with the baseline, which is 76 percent and 24 percent respectively in July 2020, results showed that WFP's interventions during COVID-19 resulted in successful improvement of food security and nutritional status. In reference to food access, negative coping strategies, such as borrowing food, reducing the number or size of the meals, or purchasing the least preferred, low-quality food products, indicators decreased from 23 percent to 17 percent. The findings indicate that the participating households have taken on the nutritional advice and diets provided through the food security and nutrition training sessions. The results indicated that throughout the week, 78 percent of households consumed foods rich in vitamin A, iron and protein in a week, vital for growing children in preventing anaemia and strengthening immune systems. The other 22 percent of households consumed these three nutrients for less than seven days a week.

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP signed Field Level Agreements (FLAs) with 28 cooperating partners including international NGOs (HIAS, ADRA and Plan International), local NGOs, Faith-Based Organizations and local governments. WFP participated in the Refugees and Migrants Working Group and co-led the food security working group. WFP also participated in the Inter-Agency Cash Working Group, Protection Group and Social and Economic Inclusion Group. The country office worked with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) for United Nations Common Cash Statement (UNCCS).

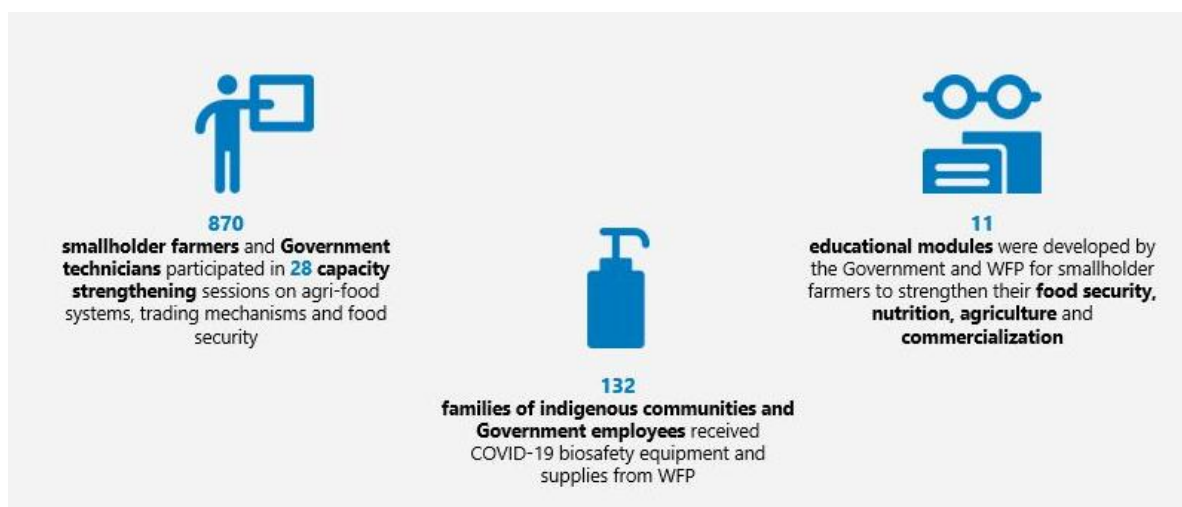
Regarding the UNCCS, Ecuador is one of the global pilot countries for the implementation of the UNCCS. In January 2020, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between OCHA, UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF for the operationalization of the UNCCS. WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF launched a joint procurement process to identify a financial service provider to deliver cash assistance to migrants and refugees. The procurement process is at its final steps with two possible payment solutions identified. The contract is expected to be signed by mid-2021. By the end of 2020 the three agencies had also designed a process model for system interoperability which will be implemented in 2021.

Upon the outbreak of COVID-19, WFP started to select beneficiaries and provide personal codes for value vouchers by phone. Beneficiaries were able to get interviewed and received remotely support.

As evidence by Gender and Age Marker monitoring code 4, WFP conducted a protection analysis with a gender and diversity lens to comprehend the situation and potential risks of the food assistance, which informed the systematic integration of gender and age in the implementation and monitoring of their food assistance programmed, which considered and responded the specific needs of the women, elderly and LGBTQI+ population.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen strategies to link sustainable livelihoods with Food Security and Nutrition	N/A
Complement Government social protection strategy by providing CBT to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management	4

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



Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on supporting smallholder farmers, particularly women, and strengthening food consumption and local production. In Ecuador, food production and consumption are important aspects that need further improvement in rural districts. Peasant Family Agriculture (AFC) guarantees more than 60 percent of food production through productive diversification and crop rotation [1]. According to the latest population census of Ecuador, out of 49.6 percent of rural women, 13.3 percent [2] of women work in the agricultural sector, of which only 4.2 percent are salaried women. To increase women's employment opportunities in the agricultural sector requires a shift in agricultural policy, focusing action on improving the living conditions of women in AFC.[3]

In 2020, actions towards these policy issues were coordinated by WFP with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in partnership with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). WFP provided technical assistance to raise income and enhance smallholder farmers' productivity, promoted healthy eating habits, increased the commercialization and strengthened the capacity of farmers' organizations.

A specific project was initiated by WFP in August 2020 to improve the Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) of rural households, agriculture and commercialization for the Union of Indigenous Communities of San Pablo del Lago (UNCISPAL) in the province of Imbabura. WFP established learning communities among smallholder farmers of 12 communities through theory and practices. The project was developed in a participative manner through visits to the communities, led by WFP, with the technical teams of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Provincial Government of Imbabura and UNCISPAL. The training was done by using 11 educational modules — nine developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and two by WFP — with the following contents:

1. - Bases of Sustainable Production and Agroforestry,
2. - Soil Management and Conservation,
3. - Biofertilizers,
4. - Crop Management,
5. - Animal Management and Breeding,
6. - Participatory Guarantee Systems (quality assurance system, certified producers)
7. - Production Costs,
8. - Marketing and Commercialization Strategies,
9. - Irrigation,
10. - Association Strengthening and;
11. - Food Security and Nutrition with a gender focus for farmers

Moreover, in order to bolster the agricultural food production system of smallholder farmers and increase their resilience against the drawbacks of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP supported farmers by encouraging their participation in local trade mechanisms — Peasant Family Agriculture Seal [4] — and incorporating new vegetables and fruits to their production system. To do so in an efficient and effective manner, WFP fully engaged with the Provincial Government of Imbabura, the Parish Government of San Pablo del Lago, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and UNCISPAL to obtain authorization from the Government to implement local-level trade fairs that allows smallholder farmers to exhibit and market their fresh products. This has not only diversified their production and improved commercialization of their fresh products within their region but also helped to preserve FSN.

The focus was then extended to the strengthening of cooperation, care and protection with biosafety protocols and supplies due to the pandemic, including the respect and consideration of men and women in every action. WFP was able to incorporate a gender focus and raised awareness on nutrition and human rights that focused on rural women and people with disabilities. This action, still in the implementation process, allowed the dissemination of different mechanisms and approaches to addressing forms of gender-based violence.

Implementing such crucial activities for rural communities in the country, which normally requires WFP employees' physical presence due to weak connectivity in rural communities, was a great challenge for the country office due to COVID-19 restrictions. Subsequently, there were relatively fewer rural individuals that benefited from WFP's support this year. Also, the farmers continued to have difficulties in marketing and selling their products in 2020 due to stringent COVID-19 restrictions. Thanks to a solid interaction among several local actors amid the pandemic, WFP's cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the UNCISPAL has been key to reinforcing the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. Farmers will replicate what they learned to their communities and apply them in their daily work in the future, thus strengthening the agricultural food production and commercialization through diversification of production.

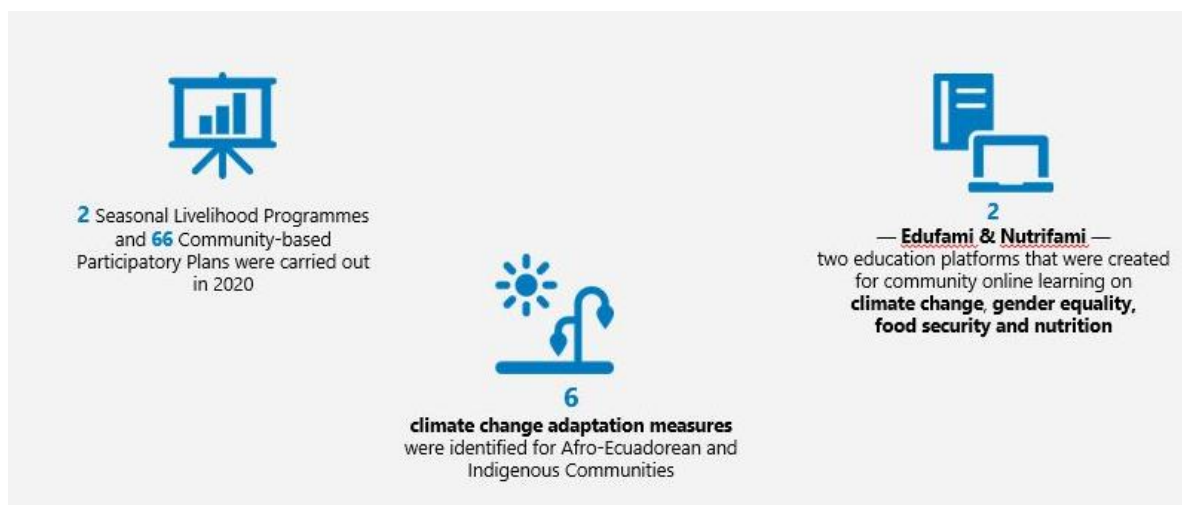
Within this framework, WFP also engaged the farmers involved in the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) financed by the Chinese government. A total of seven rice-duck demonstration plots were implemented in the provinces of Loja, El Oro, Guayas, Manabí y Los Ríos, and for each demonstration plot, a learning community was established with 180 farmers. Additionally, 100 promoters of the rice-duck demonstration plot were trained on production, associativity, FSN and gender.

WFP developed a survey that can continue to collect valuable information on monitoring and evaluation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and other local governments in terms of production, business, FSN and gender gathered from smallholder farmers. Ten educational modules on non-violent conflict management and gender were included in the survey. For the COVID-19 response, WFP provided biosafety equipment and supplies to 132 families that are part of UNCISPAL and to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock delegates. Given the limited connectivity in rural regions and children without electronic devices for home-schooling, WFP modified the modality of providing the virtual courses on non-violent conflict management with radio broadcasting by using ten radio microprogrammes in Kichwa [5] and Spanish.

WFP fully integrated gender into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 2 and accordingly, a GAM code 3 was assigned. WFP carried out specific activities to advance gender equality, ensuring that the participation of women smallholder farmers in the “learning communities” increased their access to markets.

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



Within Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supports the Government to implement the National Strategy on Climate Change and the Risk Management Agenda., Ecuador is highly vulnerable to natural hazards, which leads to loss of life and harms biodiversity. Thus, these natural and climate vulnerabilities are likely to increase the risk of food insecurity and nutrition among vulnerable populations by threatening agriculture and food production.

WFP's actions focused within priority 4 of the Sendai Framework for Action [1] to preserve food security and nutrition (FSN) and WFP increased resilience from climate-related shocks among the vulnerable population and public institutions by facilitating adequate responses and adaptation to eventual unfavourable effects of climate change. Within this context, WFP's activities extend to (1) design vulnerability mapping studies in line with the Government's priorities, (2) incorporate WFP's Three-pronged approach (3PA) [2], particularly by using Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) to enhance Government's risk management and preparedness, (3) build adaptive capacities to climate change in Afro and indigenous communities and identify adaptation measures by using both SLP and CBPP, (4) develop self-learning tools, and (5) use a Forecast-based Financing (FbF) approach.

WFP received a fund from the Climate Resilience Seed Funds for FbF to undertake early humanitarian actions. WFP also received a contribution from the USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), for capacity strengthening and carrying out SLPs in disaster risk reduction and preparedness in densely populated urban centres in the provinces of Guayas, Pichincha and Manabí. WFP worked with the Government to integrate the FbF approach for developing a self-learning course and a system called "Single Register of Directly Affected People," which registers the data of people who have lost their livelihood due to climate shocks to disburse the funds to these communities.

Climate change activities focused on three key areas. First, the fundamental mechanism for the resource transfer from WFP to Afro-Ecuadorian and indigenous community organizations for their direct involvement in project implementation. Second, the prioritization of six adaptation measures based on ecosystems as a result of the SLP carried out by these communities. Third, two agreements were signed with educational institutions, the Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador – Esmeraldas Campus (PUCESE) and Carchi State Polytechnic University (UPEC), for the development of an ethnobotanical study as well as a specialized course on climate change and risk management.

Regarding the two SLPs carried out, the following ecosystem-based adaptation measures were identified according to community needs:

1. - For Afro-Ecuadorian communities included: (1) conservation, protection and spreading of ancestral knowledge, (2) conservation and protection of water sources and access, and (3) conservation and sustainable management of mangroves and forests.
2. - For Awá Community included: (1) knowledge dialogue and seed exchange, (2) conservation and protection of nature, and (3) conservation of agro-food biodiversity.

SLPs have allowed enhanced coordination among communities and partners. Accordingly, WFP identified climate change pre-design adaptation measures for each priority in coordination with community leaders. WFP also drafted forms to register inventories of “Seed and vegetable species” and “Practices and ancestral knowledge,” with support of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, local governments and the academic institutions. Also, the analysed data gathered by communities will be integrated with technical and scientific knowledge as part of the design and implementation of climate change adaptation measures starting in 2021. Subsequently, the communities participated in WFP’s 66 sessions of Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) [3]. Within these findings, WFP will implement the activities in 2021 based on the priorities and needs of each community. As this project was still in the designing phase, no climate change adaptation measures were implemented in 2020.

Moreover, WFP offered educational training sessions in 2020. First, within the agreements with two universities to carry out ethnobotanical studies, WFP emphasized recovering the ancestral knowledge, discovering preserved native species and facilitating market analysis on native species for commercialization. Secondly, WFP created knowledge management to calculate climate risk based on local ecosystems, an operational management model for "Climate Resilience Network for Zero Hunger" and a specialized course on climate change, risk management, FSN and gender equality for 40 Afro-Ecuadorian leaders. Lastly, WFP gave virtual educational training sessions to 430 Awá and Afro descendants, of which 170 participants completed the course through two platforms: (1) Eudufami (www.edufami.org) platform, which offers two courses on climate change and gender equality, and (2) Nutrifami (www.nutrifami.org) that offers a course on FSN.

A conceptual framework for the analysis of climate risk in ecosystems was developed, with an intercultural and gender approach, mainstreaming gender in each activity. A gender specialist of UN Women was involved in this project, and five gender educational modules were designed by the specialist to mainstream gender equality in the binational project. Furthermore, the specialist gave training sessions oriented to Awá and Afro community facilitators, delegations of provincial governments and the project team.

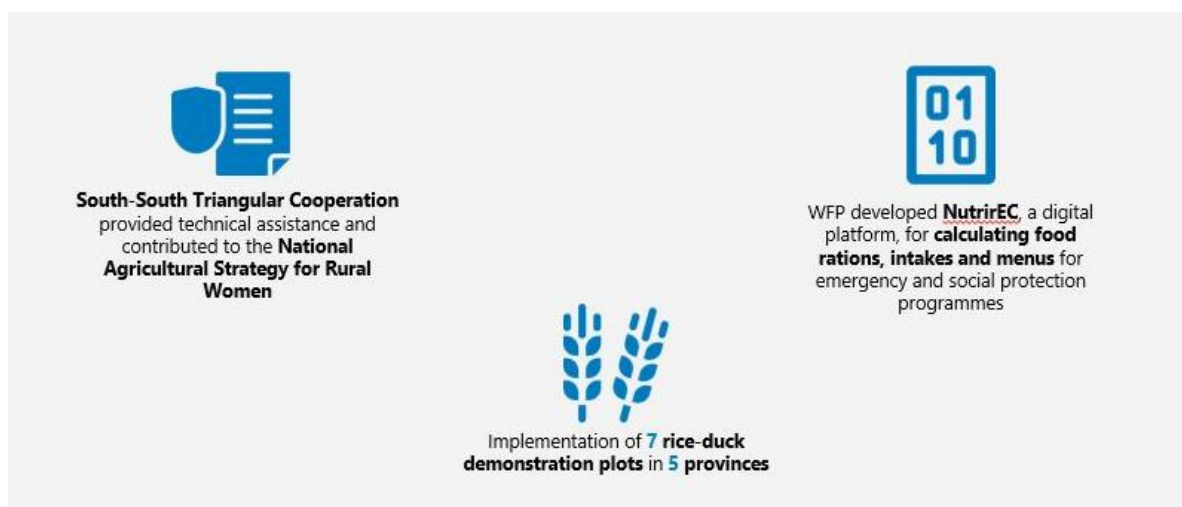
Overall, during COVID-19, carrying out the climate change project activities was challenging due to the stringent containment measures. Therefore, innovative programmatic implementation procedures in a virtual manner played a pivotal role to effectively disseminate the knowledge to the rest of the population through the community leaders.

Throughout the year, WFP collaborated with National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology to design a binational early warning system, which is expected to benefit about 20,000 people in the northern border area. Also, to strengthen the knowledge of climate change and emergency preparedness and response, WFP worked with a number of Ecuadorian government institutions [4] in order to implement the activities related to Strategic Outcome 3. For the binational project, WFP coordinated with the Ministry of Environment and Water, Afro-Ecuadorians and Awa indigenous communities and other partners to consolidate a network for the project intervention and to lay the foundations for the design, implementation, and sustainability of climate change adaptation measures in binational basins.

Working in partnership with UN Women, WFP has fully integrated and mainstreamed gender in these activities as evidence by the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code 3. Based on the gender analysis and baseline, capacity strengthening sessions were organized and gender-specific tools developed.

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

Strategic outcome 04: National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021



WFP supports the Government to implement nutrition-sensitive activities, malnutrition reduction strategies and social protection programmes in line with its priorities, transferring knowledge and generating evidence for government public policies.

With the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund, WFP, together with United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) initiated comprehensive support on reducing chronic child malnutrition in Ecuador.

In 2020, WFP started to analyse the impact of the pandemic to develop nutritional solutions. WFP mapped the impact of COVID-19 on household nutrition through three different interventions. WFP focused specifically on children under five years old attending nursery school, kindergarten and enrolled in the "Growing up with our Children" nutritional and child development advisory programme provided by the Government of Ecuador in 18 prioritized cities. WFP analysed how COVID-19 has impacted these programmes that were focused on changing habits and reducing malnutrition. Based on the results, WFP will provide further direction to the Government's social protection strategy and capacity building on how to enhance the food security of food-insecure households in 2021.

At the end of the year, WFP, in close coordination with the Government carried, out a virtual survey as part of the study: "COVID-19 effects on food consumption and food purchases in Ecuador." Information was collected through social networks and instant messages and over 208,000 surveys were distributed to the Ecuadorian population. This survey will take place three times a year, and the collected results will be used to strengthen public policies on food and diet quality.

Moreover, WFP held virtual workshops with officials of the Government, United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and UNICEF to develop NutrirEC, a digital platform to calculate food rations, intakes and menu preparation in emergency response and social protection programmes.

WFP conducted an analysis on social protection programmes, including the Government's social protection measures related to health, food safety and nutrition. The study sought to generate the necessary evidence to facilitate the creation and strengthening of HIV and social protection public policies. The research process carried out allowed identifying key elements and the needs of the population to guide actions and advocacy plans.

The Ministry of Education collaborated with UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), FAO and WFP to reinforce cooperation on strengthening the school feeding public policy. WFP and FAO prepared the first version of the Regulations of the Organic Law on School Feeding for its approval to the inter-institutional committee at the end of 2020.

Within the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) pilot project, WFP's activities focused on strengthening the country's capacity at the individual and institutional level, enriching food production and enhancing the role and sources of income of rural women. WFP implemented the rice-duck farming project and supports the Government in strengthening smallholder farmers' capacity. This focuses on how to provide better, more inclusive rural services such

as farming technical assistance on production, commercialization of their fresh products and strengthening the agrifood system – particularly to female smallholder farmers.

The technical staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Institute of Agricultural Research, and the local governments of Daule, Macará, Guayas and Los Ríos participated in training sessions in January 2020 to learn Chinese techniques on the entire rice-duck farming model, which uses ducks in rice farming in order to eliminate the usage of pesticides as the ducks naturally eat the insects and protect the rice. Training sessions also included commercialization of the products and tools through the knowledge transfer to smallholder farmers and the technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, National Institute for Agricultural Research, local governments, and academic institutions. WFP also took into account more gender-sensitive rural services for smallholder farmers with a special focus on gender issues through the expertise of international women leaders from Guatemala, Honduras and Peru through the SSTC in late 2019.

Furthermore, demonstration plots were implemented in Macará (Loja), Yaguachi, Balzar and Daule (Guayas), Crucita (Manabí), Arenillas (El Oro), and Babahoyo (Los Ríos). WFP produced two videos – one in English and one in Spanish - of each main finding of the SSTC project. The videos focused on the perspectives of government officials and smallholder farmers concerning positive benefits in Ecuador from having these exchanges with other countries on farming techniques and management to enhance the livelihood of smallholder farmers and policies influencing rural women.

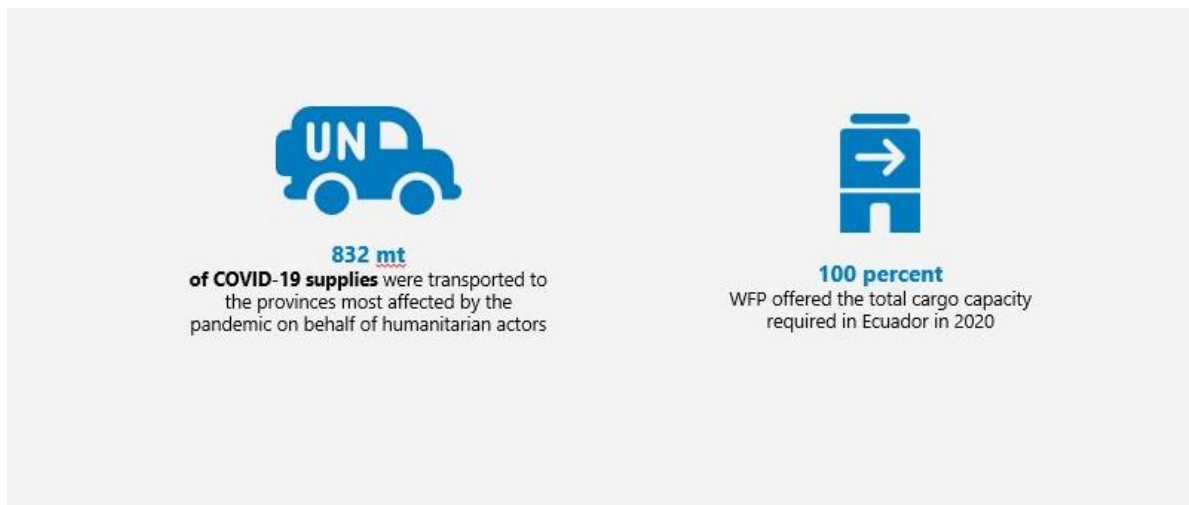
As a result of an articulated work between the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, National Institute for Agricultural Research and local governments [1], the Government of China, academic institutions and other UN agencies (FAO and UN Women), a total of 51 participants attended the practical workshop on Rice Marketing Strategies, climate change and risk management for agriculture, food security and nutrition with a gender perspective, comprehensive pest management, and the rice-duck farming model. Simultaneously, each actor played a pivotal role in training 32 technicians of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in the rice-duck model, who then replicated the training to 561 smallholder farmers and rice producers. Chinese experts' technical assistance on production, commercialization, public policies and gender contributed to diversifying crops and income sources of smallholder farmers as well as formalizing the National Agricultural Strategy for Rural Women (ENAMR), the Ministerial Agreement 106-2020 [2] and the Technical Table for Rural Women, which is expected to generate positive contributions in public policies.

The joint work with Rome-based Agencies [3] enriched the development of the ENAMR strategy. Hence, WFP planned the next steps in 2021 of the SSTC to reinforce the knowledge through a webinar concerning rural women's rights and technical family agriculture accompanied by a Chinese gender expert, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, FAO, UN Women and National Institute of High Studies.

Lastly, WFP integrated gender into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 4. Within Activity 8, reaching a GAM code 3, and activity 7 reaching a GAM code 4, WFP supported the Government to develop a participatory process for the development of the National Strategy for Rural Women. During the participatory consultation process, main gender gaps and barriers that affect rural women were identified. This analysis has been the basis for a new resilience programme with a gender transformative approach in partnership with FAO and IFAD that will be implemented in 2021.

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

Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners in Ecuador have access to reliable services throughout the crisis



On 11 March 2020, the Government declared a national health emergency upon the country's COVID-19 outbreak. The borders closed subsequently, and the Government imposed stringent confinement measures. In this emergency context, WFP supported the Government and humanitarian actors in Ecuador with logistics services, such as transportation, distribution and storage.

In line with the national COVID-19 response plan, WFP's assistance was channelled through the introduction of Strategic Outcome 5, aligned with WFP Strategic Result 8. A service delivery modality was implemented by providing technical assistance in transport, storage, and distribution of the COVID-19 related items nationwide. WFP led the logistics working group and coordinated responses to the COVID-19 crisis with the humanitarian actors.

In addition to logistics assistance, WFP carried out a gap and needs assessment to determine the required services to be provided. Agreements were signed with the different humanitarian actors as well as contracts for the different types of WFP's services such as transport and warehouse storage.

Thanks to an earmarked contribution of USD 1 million from the USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), and USD 50,000 from UPS Foundation, WFP was able to provide transport services to humanitarian actors in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The pandemic negatively impacted the country's economy and there were cuts in the budgets allocated to the public sector. Thus, municipalities did not have full funds to purchase kits to be transported in response to the pandemic. This also caused delays for WFP to reach agreements with the municipalities for the use of WFP logistics services.

By the end of 2020, WFP transported over 800 mt of COVID-19 supplies to the most vulnerable populations affected by the pandemic. Moreover, in compliance with WFP's rules and regulations, various Service Level Agreements were signed with different United Nations agencies, international non-governmental organizations, and local governments for the provision of COVID-19 supplies.

WFP will continue to support the municipalities to enhance their logistics coordination for effective emergency response. With this regard, WFP has worked towards implementing a logistics platform called *Service Marketplace*, which facilitates an effective logistics coordination for WFP. This allows WFP to receive service requests from other humanitarian actors in an easier way and provides a clear overview of all requests.

Cross-cutting Results

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

According to the National Institute of Statistics and Census of Ecuador, 65 out of 100 women in Ecuador suffer at least one incident of Gender-based Violence (GBV) during their life. Unfortunately, incidents related to GBV and domestic violence have considerably increased during the pandemic.

Thus, WFP integrated gender in each activity. The country office started the Gender Transformation Programme in 2020, giving a pathway for self-assessment, development and implementation of an improvement plan on a better integration of gender into both programme and organizational level to support the country office's gender equality outcomes in food security and nutrition (FSN).

With the surge in unemployment as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, women employed in informal sectors were severely affected. Moreover, women were found to be relatively more at risk of exploitation and abuses during the crisis, according to the result of WFP's monitoring visits to beneficiaries, increasing their vulnerability to FSN.

WFP implemented cash-based transfers programmes directed both to local community and migrants and refugees, by taking the above-mentioned concerns into account on targeting criteria. WFP prioritized women, single-head households, pregnant and lactating women and girls, people with disabilities, etc., for beneficiary targeting. To ensure equitable and inclusive targeting, WFP strengthened guidelines for the use of cooperating partners to better identify and include beneficiaries who experienced gender-based violence (GBV).

The year 2020 also witnessed an increase in household violence overall, thus WFP developed a set of communication materials focused on the myths on gender, GBV and FSN, which was initially presented virtually to raise awareness amongst WFP beneficiaries. These materials also were part of the awareness "orange campaign" during the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence for WFP employees.

In the projects supporting smallholder farmers, WFP guaranteed the equitable participation of women in the design, implementation and monitoring of the activities, working in partnership with local entities that promote women's rights and gender equality. WFP and UN Women developed guidelines to incorporate and raise awareness about gender equality and women's empowerment with Afro-descendants and Awá community members. These will be utilized in each project activity.

The approval of the National Strategy for Rural Women by the national Government was a remarkable step towards women empowerment, in which WFP supported the whole process. In order to contribute to the implementation of this new Strategy with FAO and IFAD, the country office developed a three-year European Union funded Joint Programme on "Increased Productivity and Access to Markets with a Gender Transformative Approach." In the early stages of joint planning, the focus was on selecting the gender expertise team, developing the theory of change and identify the three levels ("learning communities", household and institutional level) in which the project will aim to change the structural inequalities and gender discriminatory social norms that hinder a household's financial autonomy and, therefore, food security.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP has a well-established Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). This mechanism allows the country office to receive valuable feedback and complaints through WFP's field monitors and a communication hotline. For better management of all information, WFP incorporated a new internal platform in 2020, to store the data in a secure manner and to facilitate an adequate follow-up of referred cases. This is a crucial tool for WFP's programmatic analysis and actions.

Through the CFM, beneficiaries have contacted the country office to receive information on WFP's assistance, 88 percent were women and 12 percent men. The most common queries included the schedule of rechargeable value vouchers and selection criteria to access the programme. On the other hand, 9 percent of all reported feedback were complaints, 79 percent were from women and 21 percent from men. Generally, WFP publishes internal monthly reports on CFM to process all the queries and complaints and, when required, takes immediate action to resolve the problem and adjust the programme approach. Few protection-related cases were received by phone to report domestic violence and other types of GBV, and WFP took immediate action with specialized actors for adequate follow-up and further assistance for these beneficiaries.

In addition, the country office established a protection and gender workplan for 2020 and 2021, which largely concentrates on capacity strengthening of WFP employees and partner organizations, mainstreaming gender and protection within WFP and cooperating partner operations.

The COVID-19 virus posed many challenges for WFP's cooperating partners, and some of them had to close offices since early 2020, while some others adapted their interventions with virtual training and mentoring sessions, where WFP provided trainings on protection, gender, communication and overall GBV topics.

The country office also supported survivors of GBV, survivors of human trafficking and other unaccompanied minors residing in safe shelters. The cooperating partners are capable of identifying cases and follow-up with specialized expert organizations. These follow-ups and protection mechanisms are crucial to guarantee not only adequate access to food but also potential protection for people from the host communities.

The country office developed a protection analysis on gender and diversity of the food assistance (vouchers) given to refugees and migrants. As a result, main protection risks related to security, access, GBV and social cohesion were identified. New risk mitigation measures are planned to be implemented in 2021, also considering challenges and new risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, WFP Ecuador has not analysed specific cash-based transfer modality or beneficiaries' modality preferences taking gender into consideration.

WFP also conducted a protection analysis related to food assistance activities for migrants. The objective was to identify possible protection risks for beneficiaries, related to safety, dignity and evaluate the mitigation measures in place to identifying new actions when required. In the analysis, gender, age and diversity were considered as crucial, taking into account the different needs, vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms. As a result, there is a matrix of protection risks, with their respective mitigation measures where, according to the medium, high or low priority, immediate actions have to be taken from 2021.

In 2020, the country office also finalized the first Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to do a diagnosis on the use of database and platforms with an objective to ensure the beneficiaries' rights to privacy and security [1], which has been a supporting tool to create data management process improvements. The PIA provided a wider analysis and visualization of the data processing and flows, which identified risk in the process and create mitigation measures. Within this context, WFP is developing internal guidelines to mitigate measures on handling and processing privacy of data. WFP will work to improve data privacy agreements with cooperating partners in 2021 according to the findings.

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

According to the First Nationally Determined Contribution [1] of Ecuador (2019), Ecuador is highly vulnerable to natural hazards. There is an increase in global temperature, changes in frequency and intensity of extreme events such as droughts, floods, etc. Moreover, the gradual increase in loss of forests and land degradation is concurrently happening along with rising insecure quality and quantity of fresh water and food insecurity for the population.

The border area near Colombia is one of the most climate-sensitive and food-insecure regions in Latin America. The region faces various climate variability (such as La Niña and El Niño) and in the medium and long-term climate change impacts, from the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone, meteorological and geographic conditions related to solar radiation, wind and precipitation systems. Changing composition in these ecosystems has already impeded access to dietary diversity in the Awá communities, whereas harvest yields in Afro-descendant communities have been reduced by increased unpredictable climate variability, precipitation and seasonal variability.

These hazards threaten to exacerbate the livelihoods of a historically marginalized population. Both Afro-descendants and Awá populations suffer from high-level of food insecurity, micronutrient deficiencies, chronic malnutrition, and lack of basic needs. Accordingly, communities require timely and accurate information to adapt to climate threats. In this context, WFP initiated a bi-national project within Colombia and Ecuador to strengthen the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable Awá and Afro-descendant populations through the implementation of innovative climate change adaptation measures near hydrographic basins in northern neighbouring provinces to Colombia. This initiative presented an opportunity to integrate climate change adaptation for food security, with a gender approach in community development plans, through the application of the WFP Three-Pronged Approach: two Seasonal Livelihood Programming performed with the Awá community and with the Afro-Ecuadorian people. Currently, 66 Community-Based Participatory Planning processes are being implemented. The project complies with all national laws and the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Also, WFP signed a free and informed consent letter with Afro-Ecuadorian and Awa organizations to prioritize the Environmental and Social Safeguards. Within this agreement, WFP developed ethnobotanical studies concerning the collection and identification of species that are resilient to climate change and market studies for analysing the value chain of identified species and their potential competitiveness in the market to generate incomes for these 66 communities.

Finally, as part of its humanitarian assistance to the population in human mobility and in agreement with its partners, WFP organized an operational sanitation fund based on the need of shelters to have a safe and ecological mechanism for garbage disposal, biodegradable and recyclable materials through the installation of an ecological point, which collects plastic and paper-cardboard waste.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

[1] The first 1,000 days of life - the time spanning roughly between conception and one's second birthday - is a unique period of opportunity when the foundations of optimum health, growth, and neurodevelopment across the lifespan are established. Source:

<https://www.unicef-irc.org/article/958-the-first-1000-days-of-life-the-brains-window-of-opportunity.html>

[2] <http://www.nutrirec.org/>

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Central Bank of Ecuador (Banco Central del Ecuador)

[2] IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2020

[3] National Institute of Statistics and Census of Ecuador

[4] CEPAL (ECLAC for its English acronym), 12 May 2020

[5] The Post-disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) methodology was used to assess the full extent of a disaster's impact.

[6] Gender Rapid Assessment, CARE Ecuador, November 2019

[7] Bono de Apoyo Nutricional - Decreto Ejecutivo Nro. 1157

[8] "Everyone has access to food" - SDG target 2.1, which focuses on supporting access to food and nutrition for vulnerable populations and assisted Ecuadorian families through CBT.

[9] The food component amount covers one family for one-month.

[10] Pichincha, Guayas, Manabí, Los Ríos and Santa Elena.

[11] ENA emphasised the needs beyond food taken into consideration and the MFI is normally used to determine the most suitable transfer modality as part of the feasibility assessments.

[12] Soap, latex gloves, face shields, sexual and reproductive health, emergency, food, hygiene and personal protection kits.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI).

[2] The Adaptation Fund, helping developing countries build resilience and adapt to climate change, provided a multi-year contribution from 2019-2022.

Table: SO2, Activity 4 Expenditure: The South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) project, which contributes to the capacity strengthening of the Government technicians, has also carried out capacity strengthening sessions for smallholder farmers. The activities done for smallholder farmers were reported in Activity 4, although it was financed with funds of Activity 8. Also, due to the COVID-19 restrictions, most capacity strengthening sessions were carried out virtually allowing for less costs and travel requirements.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Four percent of households assisted in 2020 had at least one person with a disability.

[2] The first 1,000 days of life - the time spanning roughly between conception and one's second birthday - is a unique period of opportunity when the foundations of optimum health, growth, and neurodevelopment across the lifespan are established. Source:

<https://www.unicef-irc.org/article/958-the-first-1000-days-of-life-the-brains-window-of-opportunity.html>

[3] People from migrant and host communities, survivors of gender-based violence and/or human trafficking, separated minors and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (LGBTQ).

[4] Includes characteristics such as single-headed households, households with children, pregnant women, LGBTQ, elderly family members, survivors of domestic and gender-based violence, persons with disabilities

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Article 28 of the Organic Law on Rural Lands and Ancestral Territories.

[2] National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2010.

[3] Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador.

[4] WFP's technical support for promoting a Family Peasant Agriculture Certification aimed at positioning and recognizing the vital contribution of this agricultural segment for national food safety and security. The seal strengthens the producers of the AFC in an agro-ecological production and marketing processes in a comprehensive way, considering the certification of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) as an incentive to improve the quality and safety of food as a prerequisite for obtaining the seal AFC.

[5] The native language of the indigenous population in Ecuador.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which states the following: "Increase disaster preparedness to respond effectively in the areas of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction."

[2] The 3PA is comprised of three processes at three levels: (1) Integrated context Analysis (ICA) at the national level, (2) Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) at the sub-national level, and (3) Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) at the local level.

[3] Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) brings together communities, partners and local government to identify issues and tailor programme responses to local requirements.

[4] National Service for Emergencies and Risk Management, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and Ministry of Environment and Water, as well as the Decentralized Autonomous Governments of the Northern Zone — Esmeraldas, Carchi, Sucumbíos and Imbabura — PUCESE, UPEC and the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology.

[Table – Outcome Results "2020 Follow-up"] There is no follow-up data for 2020 given that the activities will be implemented in 2021.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Municipio de Macará, Municipio de Balzar, Gobierno Provincial de Loja, Gobierno Provincial de Guayas,

[2] <http://servicios.agricultura.gob.ec/mag01/pdfs/aministerial/2020/106-2020....pdf>

[3] FAO, IFAD, and WFP.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] The technological requirements of day-to-day operations, and the increasing use of digital personal data creates the necessity to understand how data is processed and managed, and therefore, the risks that beneficiaries' databases can be exposed.

Environment


[1] Nationally Determined Contributions embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Ecuador%20First/Primera%20NDC%20Ecuador.pdf>

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	41,398	36,992	78,390	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	100,388	88,629	189,017	
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	75	105	180	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	82	50	132	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
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		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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\$	139,290			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	266,508	125,680	47%
	female	332,387	141,727	43%
	total	598,895	267,407	45%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	23,956	13,370	56%
	female	22,159	10,696	48%
	total	46,115	24,066	52%
24-59 months	male	41,324	16,044	39%
	female	42,522	16,044	38%
	total	83,846	32,088	38%
5-11 years	male	48,510	18,718	39%
	female	42,522	18,718	44%
	total	91,032	37,436	41%
12-17 years	male	29,945	10,696	36%
	female	29,346	10,696	36%
	total	59,291	21,392	36%
18-59 years	male	119,180	64,178	54%
	female	189,250	82,899	44%
	total	308,430	147,077	48%
60+ years	male	3,593	2,674	74%
	female	6,588	2,674	41%
	total	10,181	5,348	53%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	156,073	90,918	58%
Refugee	442,822	176,489	40%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resources Transfer	598,895	267,407	44%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	8,910,000	1,910,400	21%
Commodity Voucher	0	58,700	-
Value Voucher	30,246,281	27,434,865	91%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			

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

Output Results

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	332,387 266,508 598,895	141,727 125,680 267,407
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	39,156,281	29,403,965

Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Población en Movilidad Humana - 2020; Ecuador; Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	23.26	≤23.26	≤23.26	17.89			WFP survey
		Male	23.02	≤23.02	≤23.02	15.42			
		Overall	23.24	≤23.24	≤23.24	17.69			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	8.85	≥8.85	≥8.85	20.29			WFP survey
		Male	15	≥15	≥15	2.86			
		Overall	11.92	≥11.92	≥11.92	11.58			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	63.6	≥63.6	≥63.6	76.3			WFP survey
		Male	72.8	≥72.8	≥72.8	80			
		Overall	68.23	≥68.23	≥68.23	78.15			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	85.46	≥85.46	≥85.46	93.24			WFP survey
		Male	91.67	≥91.67	≥91.67	90			
		Overall	88.56	≥88.56	≥88.56	91.62			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	22.54	≤22.54	≤22.54	7.09			WFP survey
		Male	10	≤10	≤10	5.71			
		Overall	16.27	≤16.27	≤16.27	6.4			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	2.63	≤2.63	≤2.63	0.68			WFP survey
		Male	1.39	≤1.39	≤1.39	0			
		Overall	2.01	≤2.01	≤2.01	0.34			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	4.91	≤4.91	≤4.91	2.48			WFP survey
		Male	2.9	≤2.9	≤2.9	0			
		Overall	3.9	≤3.9	≤3.9	1.24			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	68.61	=68.61	=68.61	72.62			WFP survey
		Male	75	=75	=75	91.43			
		Overall	71.81	=71.81	=71.81	82.02			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.91	=11.91	=11.91	6.08	WFP survey
		Male	6.94	=6.94	=6.94	10	
		Overall	9.43	=9.43	=9.43	8.04	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	31.5	=31.5	=31.5	21.22	WFP survey
		Male	24.3	=24.3	=24.3	20	
		Overall	27.87	=27.87	=27.87	20.61	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	75	≥75	≥75	88	WFP survey
		Male	86	≥86	≥86	85	
		Overall	76	≥76	≥76	88	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	16	=16	=16	9	WFP survey
		Male	8	=8	=8	13	
		Overall	15	=15	=15	9	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	9	≤9	≤9	3	WFP survey
		Male	6	≤6	≤6	3	
		Overall	9	≤9	≤9	3	

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

- Root Causes

Output Results

Activity 04: Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations. Technical assistance will focus on logistics for the supply of fresh and nutritious food, and include nutrition education and marketing training for smallholder farmer organizations

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Training and technical support provided to targeted farmers to complement support provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries, FAO and others	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Individual capacity strengthening activities	training session	28	28

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 - Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 05: Strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response and early warning systems. WFP will work with the Government to strengthen information and early warning systems for emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: National and local emergency preparedness and response mechanisms provided with technical support to enhance their effectiveness	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	3	3

Activity 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Local communities, including Afro and indigenous people – and institutions receive technical assistance to improve knowledge and capacity in reducing climate risks (SDG 13)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Individual capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1
C: Local communities, including Afro and indigenous people – and institutions receive technical assistance to improve knowledge and capacity in reducing climate risks (SDG 13)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Individual capacity strengthening activities	training session	89	89

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Proyecto Binacional 2019; Ecuador;									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	31.75	≤31.75	≤31.75				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	26.7	≤26.7	≤26.7				
		Overall	29.23	≤29.23	≤29.23				
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	17.2	≥17.2	≥17.2				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11.1	≥11.1	≥11.1				
		Overall	14.3	≥14.3	≥14.3				



Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	59.1 42.4 50.6	≥59.1 ≥42.4 ≥50.6	≥59.1 ≥42.4 ≥50.6				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	76.7 59.4 67.8	≥76.7 ≥59.4 ≥67.8	≥76.7 ≥59.4 ≥67.8				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	25.3 38.4 32.1	≤25.3 ≤38.4 ≤32.1	≤25.3 ≤38.4 ≤32.1				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	1.1 3.3 2.6	≤1.1 ≤3.3 ≤2.6	≤1.1 ≤3.3 ≤2.6				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	4.8 14.5 10.4	≤4.8 ≤14.5 ≤10.4	≤4.8 ≤14.5 ≤10.4				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	57.5 50.5 53.6	=57.5 =50.5 =53.6	=57.5 =50.5 =53.6				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	22.2 37.3 29.7	=22.2 =37.3 =29.7	=22.2 =37.3 =29.7				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	36 43.1 39	=36 =43.1 =39	=36 =43.1 =39				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	60.1 42.5 51.3	≥60.1 ≥42.5 ≥51.3	≥60.1 ≥42.5 ≥51.3				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	23.7 29.5 26.6	=23.7 =29.5 =26.6	=23.7 =29.5 =26.6				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	16.2 28 22.1	≤16.2 ≤28 ≤22.1	≤16.2 ≤28 ≤22.1				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	≥80	>80				Secondary data
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	≥80	≥80				Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04 : National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021 - Root Causes

Output Results

Activity 07: Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
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*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	11	11

Activity 08: Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
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.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	25	25

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
National food security and nutrition policies ECU 2020; Ecuador;									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥6	≥2	2			Secondary data
Partnerships Index (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	12.69	≥12.69	≥12.69	13.75			Secondary data



Strategic Outcome 05 : Humanitarian and development partners in Ecuador have access to reliable services throughout the crisis	- Crisis Response
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Output Results

Activity 09: Provide technical assistance and services through the Logistics Sector to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Affected populations benefit from logistics coordination and support to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive life-saving assistance	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported		Logistics Cluster	metric ton	13,000	832.31
	H.5*: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested					
H: Affected populations benefit from logistics coordination and support to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive life-saving assistance	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested		Logistics Cluster	%	100	100

Outcome Results

Activity 09: Provide technical assistance and services through the Logistics Sector to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Logistic Sector ECU 2020; Ecuador;									
User satisfaction rate	Logistics Cluster	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	88			WFP survey



Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Población en Movilidad Humana - 2020; 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	64.30	=64.30	=64.30	57.60	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	1.10	≤1.10	≤1.10	1.70	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	34.60	≥34.60	≥34.60	40.70	

Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	
Población en Movilidad Humana - 2020; 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	99.70	≥99.70	≥99.70	99.10		
			Male	98.40	≥98.40	≥98.40	98.60		
			Overall	99.06	≥99.06	≥99.06	98.87		

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Población en Movilidad Humana - 2020; 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 Distribución	Female	84	≥84	≥84	85.70	
			Male	81	≥81	≥81	85.30	
			Overall	82.60	≥82.60	≥82.60	85.50	

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Adriana Tambaco grows crops in Imantag, a community located in Ibarra, Ecuador. WFP supports smallholder farmers with capacity strengthening.

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

Financial Section

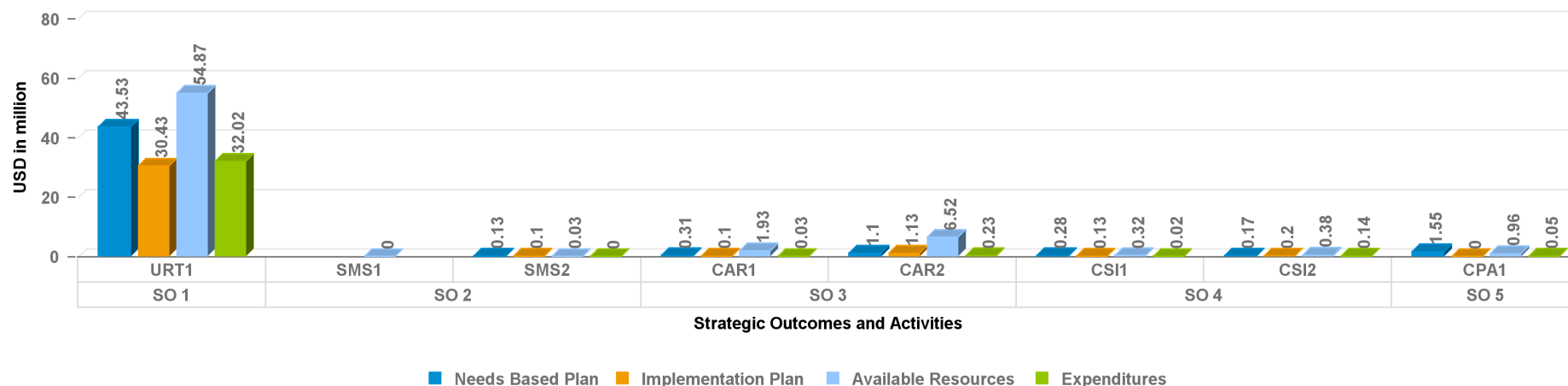
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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
SO 5	Humanitarian and development partners in Ecuador have access to reliable services throughout the crisis
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	Strengthen or develop emergency preparedness and response and early warning systems. WFP will work with the Government to strengthen information and early warning systems for emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation
CAR2	Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures
CPA1	Provide technical assistance and services through the Logistics Sector to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management
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. Technical assistance will focus on logistics for the supply of fresh and nutritious food, and include nutrition education and marketing training for smallholder 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

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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	43,529,531	30,434,970	54,865,067	32,021,279
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	50,107	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			43,529,531	30,434,970	54,915,174	32,021,279

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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			0	
		Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations. Technical assistance will focus on logistics for the supply of fresh and nutritious food, and include nutrition education and marketing training for smallholder farmer organizations	125,740	95,450	33,623	259
		Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			125,740	95,450	33,623	259

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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. WFP will work with the Government to strengthen information and early warning systems for emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation	310,771	100,000	1,930,266	29,983
		Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	1,099,033	1,125,338	6,523,508	233,114
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			1,409,805	1,225,338	8,453,775	263,097
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	278,737	128,748	324,874	24,405
		Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation	172,964	199,551	381,876	140,568
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			451,700	328,299	706,749	164,973

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Ecuador have access to reliable services throughout the crisis	Provide technical assistance and services through the Logistics Sector to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management	1,546,748	0	956,461	51,454
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,546,748	0	956,461	51,454
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	766,278	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	766,278	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			47,063,524	32,084,057	65,832,060	32,501,064
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,597,413	1,025,316	3,015,921	1,546,357
Total Direct Costs			48,660,937	33,109,373	68,847,982	34,047,421
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,162,961	2,152,109	3,113,876	3,113,876
Grand Total			51,823,898	35,261,483	71,961,858	37,161,297



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

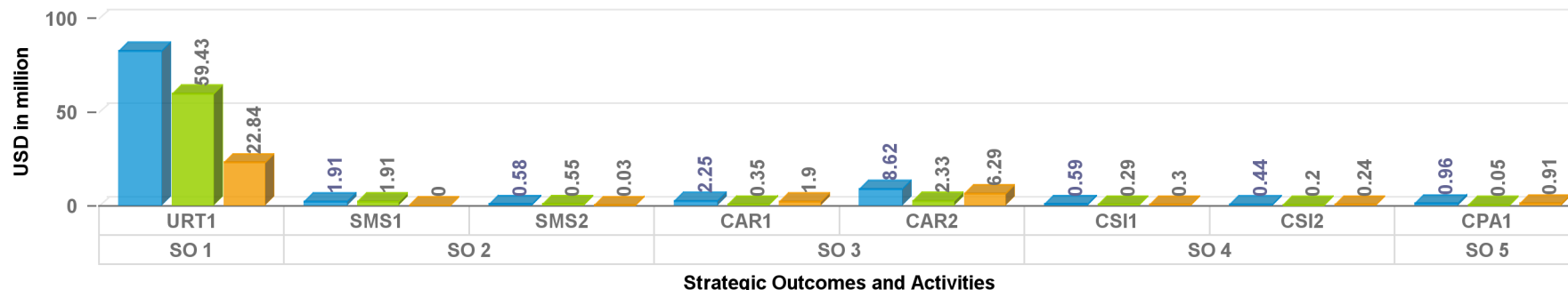
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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
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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	76,922,983	81,366,429	909,852	82,276,281	59,432,494	22,843,787
		Non Activity Specific	0	50,107	0	50,107	0	50,107
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			77,282,313	81,416,536	909,852	82,326,388	59,432,494	22,893,894

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Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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. Technical assistance will focus on logistics for the supply of fresh and nutritious food, and include nutrition education and marketing training for smallholder farmer organizations	547,980	584,636	0	584,636	551,273	33,363
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,356,981	2,499,447	0	2,499,447	2,466,084	33,363

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Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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. WFP will work with the Government to strengthen information and early warning systems for emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation	983,730	2,252,685	0	2,252,685	352,401	1,900,283
		Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	4,315,952	8,618,068	0	8,618,068	2,327,674	6,290,394
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			5,299,682	10,870,753	0	10,870,753	2,680,075	8,190,678

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	1,318,792	591,899	0	591,899	291,430	300,468
		Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation	1,100,539	441,424	0	441,424	200,116	241,307
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,419,330	1,033,323	0	1,033,323	491,547	541,776
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Ecuador have access to reliable services throughout the crisis	Provide technical assistance and services through the Logistics Sector to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management	1,546,748	956,461	0	956,461	51,454	905,007
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			1,546,748	956,461	0	956,461	51,454	905,007
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	766,278	0	766,278	0	766,278
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	766,278	0	766,278	0	766,278
Total Direct Operational Cost			89,905,054	97,542,799	909,852	98,452,650	65,121,653	33,330,997

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

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Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			4,388,741	4,973,841	29,115	5,002,956	3,533,392	1,469,564
			94,293,795	102,516,639	938,967	103,455,606	68,655,046	34,800,561
			6,170,868	6,296,566		6,296,566	6,296,566	0
			100,464,664	108,813,206	938,967	109,752,173	74,951,612	34,800,561



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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