



World Food
Programme

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Ecuador

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2022

Table of contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Overview | 3 |
| Context and operations | 6 |
| RISK MANAGEMENT | 8 |
| Partnerships | 9 |
| CSP Financial Overview | 10 |
| Programme performance | 13 |
| STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01 | 13 |
| STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02 | 15 |
| STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03 | 17 |
| STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04 | 20 |
| STRATEGIC OUTCOME 05 | 22 |
| Cross-cutting results | 24 |
| PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY | 24 |
| PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS | 25 |
| ENVIRONMENT | 26 |
| Beneficiaries' stories | 27 |
| Data Notes | 28 |
| Annex | 30 |
| REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS | 30 |
| Figures and Indicators | 31 |
| WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS | 31 |
| BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP | 32 |
| BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS | 32 |
| BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA | 33 |
| ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER | 33 |
| ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER | 33 |
| STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS | 34 |
| CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS | 40 |

Overview

As a result of COVID-19, Ecuador's Gross Domestic Product decreased by 7.8 percent in 2020 [1] and is expected only to have grown by 4 percent in 2021 [2]. In 2021, 32.2 percent of the population was in poverty and 14.7 percent in extreme poverty, of which 2 million people were severely food insecure [3]. The latest data show a continuous increase in the number of Venezuelan migrants settling in Ecuador. The working group for refugees and migrants estimated that 508,900 Venezuelan migrants lived in Ecuador, of which 65 percent were moderately or severely food insecure[4].

In 2021, WFP continued supporting the Government to respond to the country's rising needs. WFP provided three modalities of food assistance to the severely food insecure population: one-time food assistance in the form of value vouchers in border areas for migrants on the move; vouchers for six months for migrants in their final destination; and vouchers in shelters and canteens for vulnerable Ecuadorians and migrants. WFP provided hot meals in 38 shelters and canteens across 16 provinces in 2021.

WFP reached 280,117 beneficiaries, including 243,355 food-insecure migrants, refugees, and people from host communities and 36,762 Ecuadorians within WFP's COVID-19 crisis response. Under the first 1,000 days window assistance programme, 10,576 households with pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-23 months received a USD 75 voucher. Through the voucher, WFP improved access to healthy diets in 16 provinces.

WFP also focused on livelihoods and resilience through capacity strengthening. In 2021, 2,125 smallholder farmers and 193 government officials benefited from a range of trainings on gender awareness and sensitivity, product marketing, integrated rice-duck farming, and food security and nutrition. Additionally, WFP provided capacity strengthening sessions on climate change and gender equality to 6,290 community members. Furthermore, through the Adaptation Fund project, WFP worked to improve Afro-Ecuadorians and Awá communities' food security at the border with Colombia and carried out nine Seasonal Livelihood Programming consultations to identify appropriate climate change adaptation measures.

WFP continued collaborating with the Government of China to strengthen smallholder farmers' resilience and improve rural development policies through South-South Cooperation. As a result, smallholder farmers implemented 12 rice-duck demonstration plots in Guayas, Los Ríos, El Oro, and Loja. WFP participated in a dialogue to prepare the Government's participation in the Food Systems Summit and supported the Government in implementing the national policy. WFP also supported the Government through capacity strengthening on early warning systems, disaster risk reduction, and emergency preparedness and response. In addition, WFP strengthened the logistic working group's capacities through training courses and WFP trained logistic leaders within the country humanitarian group.

WFP provided technical support to the Government's national strategy "Ecuador grows without malnutrition" [5] by developing and implementing a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy. As part of this strategy, WFP produced two chapters of a pilot television programme, Flavours that Nourish, to promote healthy eating practices among the population by using local foods.

Moreover, WFP provided advice and technical support to national and local institutions by promoting and disseminating studies, research, and needs assessments. WFP presented the needs assessment results of its first 1,000 days assistance programme for refugees and migrants [6] and conducted four surveys on how COVID-19 affected food purchasing and consumption [7].

WFP has been a strategic partner for developing legislation and regulations related to school feeding. WFP promoted the inclusion of smallholders in the food supply chain of public education institutions and the model foresees the incorporation of rural agricultural technical colleges as an additional key supplier.

In 2021, WFP continued promoting gender equality in all its projects while also implementing gender-specific initiatives by supporting the implementation of policies on the promotion of gender equality, such as the Rural Women's National Strategy and policies on nutrition and social protection, such as the Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Policy.

During its work and support to the Government's priorities, WFP contributed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) through the provision of assistance in both emergency and non-emergency contexts and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), providing food assistance and country capacity strengthening.

280,117

Total beneficiaries in 2021



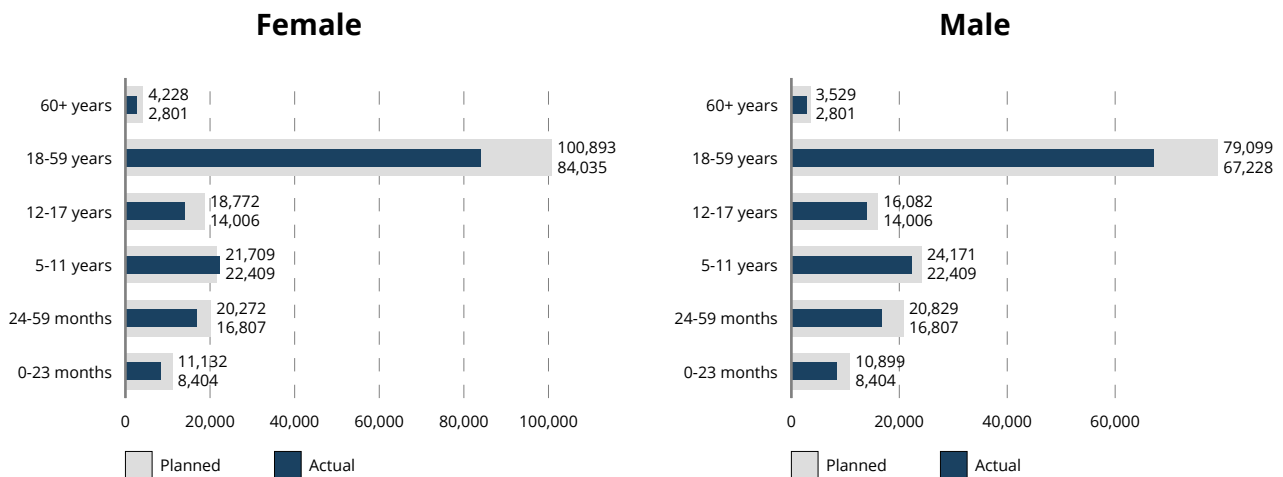
53% female



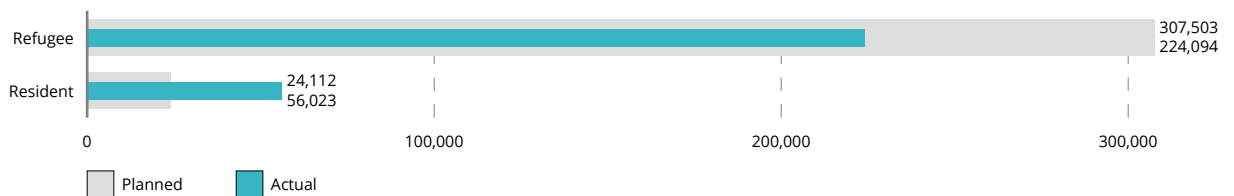
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,537 (46% Female, 54% Male)

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



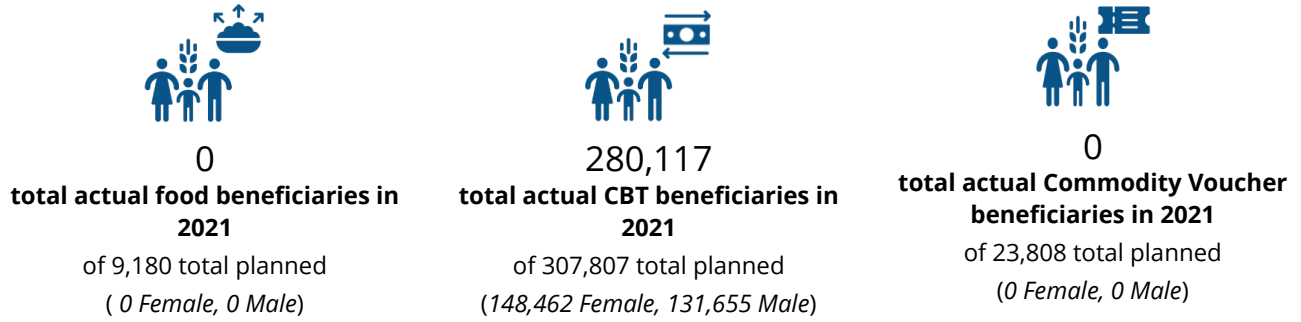
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



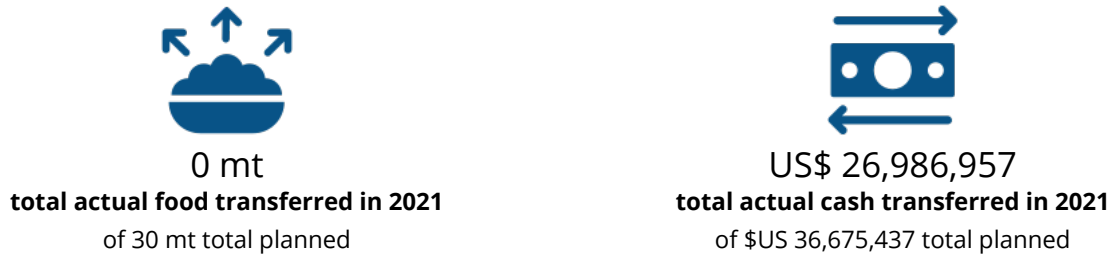
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



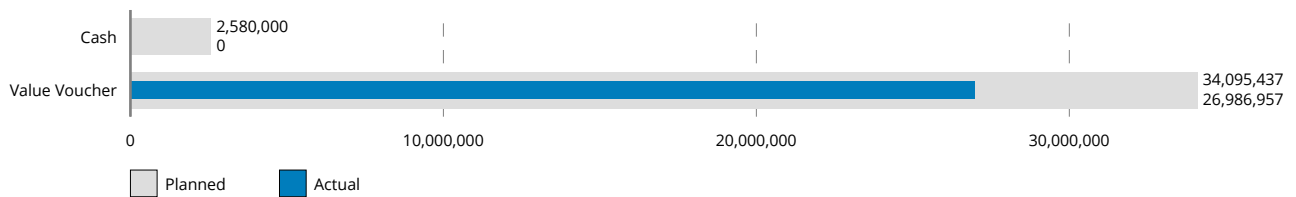
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Food and CBT



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



for women). However, the underemployment rate increased to 23 percent in December 2021 [2]. According to national data published in December 2021, income poverty at the national level stood at 27.7 percent [3].

The influx of Venezuelan migrants continued through 2021, even though the border had been closed since March 2020. According to official data, based on registers of authorized entry points, at the end of 2021, the official net migration figure of Venezuelans in Ecuador stood at 320,146 individuals [4]. However, the working group for refugees and migrants calculated that 508,900 people, including unauthorized migrants, live in Ecuador. It was estimated that between 1,500 and 1,800 migrants crossed the northern border daily [5]. The highest peak of migrant entry in 2021 was in August, with 3,000 entries per day [6].

The migrant influx is expected to increase in 2022 due to Venezuela's social and economic crisis. An estimated 627,985 people will require humanitarian assistance (migrants and host communities), of which 358,070 migrants would consider Ecuador as their final country of resettlement, and 148,745 Venezuelans would be migrants in transit [7].

Despite the challenges caused by the pandemic, WFP continued providing three types of food assistance (monthly vouchers, one-time food assistance, and assistance at shelters and canteens). WFP began implementing the United Nations Common Cash Statement (UNCCS) with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and United Nations Children's Fund in June 2021 [8]. The UNCCS aims to strengthen the delivery of cash assistance to people on the move by implementing a common payment mechanism and joint registration and data management processes, along with psychosocial support and information for families.

In April 2021, WFP carried out a food gap analysis, which identified that 2 out of 3 migrant households were in a situation of moderate (56 percent) or severe (10 percent) food insecurity [9]. Around 90 percent of households that had lived less than one year in Ecuador had monthly expenses below the value of the essential family food basket (90 percent of the target population had monthly food expenses of USD 23 per person per month; a 60 percent gap compared to the value of the basic food basket). After the analysis, WFP decided to increase the value voucher to USD 30 to reach the basic food basket. From July to October 2021, WFP carried out a monitoring study to households with pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-23 months under the first 1,000 days window modality. The results indicated that the delivery of humanitarian assistance reduced the incidence of extreme income poverty in the target group by 33 percent [10].

WFP's operational setting

In 2021, WFP had eleven offices covering operations in 16 Ecuadorian provinces, focusing on providing relief support in humanitarian crises, livelihoods, resilience, and mitigating gender-based violence.

WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) (2017-2022) focuses on five strategic outcomes: strategic outcome 1 promotes food access to refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador; strategic outcome 2 supports smallholder farmers, especially women, increasing their incomes and improving their productivity; strategic outcome 3 strengthens capacities for adaptation to climate change in highly vulnerable communities; strategic outcome 4 supports national institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition; and, finally, strategic outcome 5 provides logistics and procurement services to humanitarian and development partners.

To continue assisting migrants, host communities, rural populations and vulnerable people, in September 2021, a budget revision was prepared to extend the CSP until December 2022. In December, an additional budget revision was approved to improve the assistance during the emergency response to the migrant flow crisis (activity 1), specifically to incorporate in-kind assistance for beneficiaries transiting through border provinces.

COVID-19 Response

The global socio-economic crisis that followed the pandemic impacted the food security situation in Ecuador. At the end of 2021, there were 545,000 positive COVID-19 cases registered [11]. From the beginning of the crisis, WFP supported the Government's social protection programme through cash-based transfers. WFP supported Ecuadorian families severely affected by the pandemic, prioritizing households with pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-23 months.

WFP's previous work with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion in creating the Nutritional Support Voucher in 2020 [12] led to further collaboration with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), reaching 16,584 Ecuadorian households in five provinces (Guayas, Manabi, Los Rios, Pichincha and Santa Elena) with redeemable food vouchers. WFP carried out an evaluation of this assistance which showed a reduction of 19 percent in the proportion of households with severe food insecurity (a decrease of 26 percent) [13].

Consequently, WFP began the second phase of this food assistance modality with the Ministry of Inclusion and Social Protection and ADRA as a cooperating partner. Targeting criteria prioritized vulnerable households with pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-23 months who did not benefit from other governmental social cash

transfers programmes. In this context, WFP and the Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion, agreed to deliver the Nutritional Support Voucher to 1,929 vulnerable households in Carchi, Esmeraldas and Pichincha and provide cash-based transfers to households in the provinces of Carchi and Pichincha. This amount covered 52 percent of the cost of the national family food basket.

Risk Management

Ecuador is highly vulnerable to climate-related risks, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and landslides. In 2021, there were droughts, mainly in the province of Manabí, due to its geographical location and rugged topography. There were major floods in the provinces of El Oro and Los Rios. WFP strengthened the capacities of the National Risk Management Service and local governments to carry out emergency food security assessments within 72 hours.

During 2021, WFP reviewed its programmes and intervention modalities to ensure that vulnerable populations received assistance while safeguarding beneficiaries from exposure to COVID-19. WFP prepared communication messages related to food security and nutrition, COVID-19 preventive measures and remote cash-based transfer assistance delivered via text message as part of a communication strategy.

WFP and its cooperating partners performed most of their humanitarian assistance activities in the field, particularly alongside the Pan-American Highway. WFP also ensured that all beneficiaries were informed of the complaint and feedback mechanism for the intervention to ensure follow-up and address any risks. WFP's mitigating measures included the assessment of the capacity of cooperating partners and retailers to ensure adequate targeting of beneficiaries. The country office followed protocols and procedures to avoid fraudulent activities.

Zero tolerance for fraud and misconduct messages were sent to cooperating partners, and the country office had clear standard operating procedures in place as well as controls for each intervention. Each programme area closely monitored all identified risks and implemented risk mitigation actions. Also, identified risks were incorporated in a detailed risk matrix, which was monitored regularly.

Partnerships

The Government, multilateral donors, private donors, and United Nations agencies were WFP's main partners in implementing the country strategic plan in 2021. These partnerships enabled WFP to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the Venezuelan migrants, refugees and vulnerable people affected by COVID-19 and scale up the rice-duck initiative.

In 2021, WFP sustained partnerships with traditional major donors, including USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), the Governments of Canada and Germany and the private sector to fund humanitarian activities on the migration crisis.

WFP also partnered with 30 cooperating partners, including national and local entities, to respond effectively to these concurrent crises and preserve food security.

In February 2021, WFP signed an inter-institutional cooperation framework agreement with the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition to continue implementing the multi-year, binational project to enhance community-based organizations' governance and design climate adaptation measures. WFP also signed a cooperation agreement with the Secretary of Risk and Emergency Management to support public policies and define joint activities related to risk management. Additionally, WFP actively collaborated with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion on implementing the second phase of the Nutritional Support Voucher, a cash transfer assistance through the Government's social protection platform for households most affected by COVID-19. Moreover, WFP cooperated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to strengthen smallholder farmers' empowerment and production. Furthermore, WFP partnered with the Ministry for Economic and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Public Health and the Technical Secretariat for a Lifetime Plan to analyse the effects of social protection measures on health, food security and HIV and understand how COVID-19 affected the population's food purchasing and consumption.

WFP collaborated with United Nations agencies to combine efforts and complement assistance. In September 2021, WFP, United Nations Children's Fund, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees signed the United Nations Common Cash Statement Agreement to better assist affected populations through harmonized programming for cash assistance, achieving efficiency and cost-savings [1]. Together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, WFP implemented the Joint Programme on Gender Transformative Approaches. This programme strengthened rural women's productive capacities, reducing gender barriers and using gender-transformative approaches. In addition, within the framework of the South-South Cooperation project, in coordination with the Government of China, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and other United Nations agencies the rice-duck farming project implemented the third phase to provide technical support smallholder farmers.

WFP partnered with the National Agricultural Research Institute to study rice-duck farming demonstration plots and to later adapt the technique in new plots. With the support of the WFP regional bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, the project was scaled up to other parts of the country. Other project partners included the Catholic University of Ecuador Esmeraldas Campus, the Carchi State Polytechnic University, and the National Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology.

Related to the regional migration crisis, WFP led the cash working group, co-led the food security working group and was part of the refugees and migrants working group and the sub-group on violence, trafficking and protection. Finally, WFP led the logistics group and, together with United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, embassies, and the Government, WFP was one of the members of the international cooperation working group for gender.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP's available resources amounted to USD 68.4 million in 2021. The total expenditure during this period amounts to 52 percent of the total available resources (USD 35.3 million)

Comparing the approved needs-based plan versus the allocated resources expended, 72 percent of the planning was achieved.

A budget revision was approved to extend the country's strategic plan (CSP) to 2022 to continue assisting vulnerable targeted beneficiaries, collaborate with the Government to support the Venezuelan regional migrant crisis, respond to the pandemic, and implement disaster risk reduction (DRR) and nutrition-sensitive activities.

Strategic outcome 1 received earmarked funding to provide cash-based transfer (CBT) to enable refugees, displaced persons, and vulnerable host communities to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. WFP Ecuador has provided 100 percent CBT since the beginning of the CSP in 2017. However, at the end of 2021, a budget revision was approved to include food transfers to assist migrants and refugees in transit at border areas of the country. Through these cash and food transfers, migrants and refugees gained economic means to purchase food, therefore, enabling them to satisfy their basic nutritional needs, including those of the most nutritionally vulnerable people, especially women and children.

Strategic outcome 2 was not funded and no additional funding was confirmed for 2021.


Climate change and DRR-related activities under strategic outcome 3 were fully funded. Both activities received funding from the Adaptation Fund that enabled WFP to continue providing technical assistance in DRR and capacity strengthening on climate change adaptation and resilience to improve food security and nutrition.













As for strategic outcome 4, the available resources were destined to strengthen the Government's capacity to address food insecurity and malnutrition by reinforcing social protection systems to help ensure early intervention and response in emergencies and improve food security.

In addition, aligned with WFP's strategic outcome 4, a new activity was introduced to provide technical assistance to strengthen DRR capacities, logistics coordination and supply chain management of national institutions. After an award modification, the resources were allocated at the end of the year.

Finally, strategic outcome 5 received an earmarked contribution to continue service provision for logistics assistance and coordination to support the emergency response of the national government.

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 |  40,529,730.0 |  40,462,604.0 |  52,966,633.0 |  30,586,659.0 |
| 02: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021. |  140,740.0 |  154,250.0 |  33,363.0 |  33,363.0 |
| 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 |  2,833,513.0 |  4,374,224.0 |  8,103,243.0 |  793,601.0 |
| 04: National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021 |  643,850.0 |  424,452.0 |  1,277,747.0 |  274,026.0 |
| 05: Humanitarian and development partners in Ecuador have access to reliable services throughout the crisis |  309,950.0 |  917,631.0 |  285,128.0 |  269,524.0 |
| Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific |  0.0 |  0.0 |  1,504,261.0 |  0.0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost |  44,457,783.0 |  46,333,161.0 |  64,170,375.0 |  31,957,173.0 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) |  1,523,145.0 |  1,391,587.0 |  2,144,809.0 |  1,236,845.0 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Total Direct Costs |  45,980,928.0 |  47,724,748.0 |  66,315,184.0 |  33,194,018.0 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) |  2,988,760.0 |  3,102,109.0 |  2,091,622.0 |  2,091,622.0 |
| Grand Total |  48,969,688.0 |  50,826,858.0 |  68,406,806.0 |  35,285,640.0 |

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



280,117 refugees, migrants and people from host communities were assisted through **cash-based transfers**



10,576 households with pregnant and lactating women and girls were assisted under the **first 1,000 day window modality**

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP enables refugees, displaced persons, and vulnerable host communities to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Historically, Ecuador has been a destination country for refugees in the region, especially from neighboring Colombia. Since 2016, Ecuador has also received an inflow of Venezuelans and, as of 2021, is the third country with the highest number of Venezuelan migrants as their final destination. These migrant groups travel to Ecuador in search of a better quality of life and economic opportunities. Despite the large migrant influx in the country, only 70,752 hold a refugee status [1], while most have no legal status. According to the working group for refugees and migrants, 508,900 people, including unauthorized migrants, are currently living in Ecuador.

WFP regional data from August 2021 showed that 65 percent of the migrants and refugees in Ecuador lived in food insecurity and 2 million Ecuadorians were food insecure [2]. In this context of dire needs and high food insecurity, WFP continued providing emergency assistance under its corporate level 2 regional emergency response, reaching 280,000 beneficiaries, an increase of 4 percent compared to 2020. Of the total, 53 percent were women and 47 percent men. Of those, 3.2 percent of beneficiary households had a member with a disability. The intensified response in 2021 focused on increasing the coverage of the cash-based transfer for migrants and refugees at their final destination. Through six-month value vouchers of USD 30 per person per month, renewable for another six months under specific vulnerability criteria, 166,000 beneficiaries were reached in 16 provinces. Beneficiaries were 94 percent Venezuelan, 5 percent Colombians, and 1 percent from other nationalities. Cash-based transfers allowed 88 percent of this population to reach an acceptable food consumption score compared to the initial baseline of 57 percent. Furthermore, WFP stepped up its response to support pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-23 months (under the first 1,000 days window) and supported 10,576 households via e-vouchers. Data showed the positive impact of WFP actions, with 33 percent of the targeted households moving away from extreme poverty.

WFP also assisted 46,058 people in transit in three border provinces with a one-off food voucher of USD 25. By 2022, WFP plans to complement the e-voucher with a food kit [3].

Through e-vouchers [4], WFP supported 28 centres in Ecuador to purchase fresh and nutritious meals. In addition, WFP nutritionists provided capacity strengthening sessions to promote healthy and nutritious food management practices. Due to COVID-19 and the limited mobility at the border, of the 35,000 beneficiaries planned, only 30,010 were reached, and of those, 71 percent of the recipients were Venezuelans.

In response to COVID-19 and the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion's request for support, WFP implemented a shock-responsive social protection action that benefitted 36,000 Ecuadorians. WFP activated the distribution of an emergency voucher (for a value of USD 240) to cover a family's food needs for two months. To implement such activities, WFP and the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion worked together to create a presidential decree authorizing the creation of a national voucher scheme, the Nutritional Support Voucher.

In 2021, the health emergency severely impacted migrants and host communities in Ecuador through loss of income and increased informal jobs. The border closures and the identified protection risks further exacerbated these populations' dire needs. The scale-up of activities took place despite the difficulties imposed by COVID-19. Lessons learned from 2021 operations allowed WFP to visualize areas of intervention to be prioritized in 2022, such as the economic integration of migrants and vulnerable host communities to promote social inclusion, foster social cohesion, and expand the activity portfolio.

Strategic outcome 1 received adequate resources during 2021. Funds encompassed those received from March 2020 and executed until October 2021 from several donors such as Canada, European Union, Germany and USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).

In 2021, there was a significant improvement in beneficiaries' food consumption score (FCS), a proxy of the quality and quantity of food access at the household level. WFP conducted virtual surveys to 450 selected households. Of the surveyed households, 88 percent showed an acceptable FCS, while 2 percent showed a poor and limited consumption score. Regarding food access, negative coping strategies, such as borrowing food, reducing the number or size of meals, or purchasing least preferred, low-quality food products, decreased from 24 percent to 16 percent. The findings indicated that the participating households have taken on the nutritional advice and diets provided through the food security and nutrition training sessions. The results showed that 88 percent of households consumed foods rich in vitamin A, iron, and protein throughout the week, vital in preventing anaemia and strengthening immune systems for growing children. Of concern, 11 percent consumed these three nutrients less than seven days a week.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP signed field level agreements (FLAs) with 39 cooperating partners, including international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), faith-based organizations, and local governments. Among the shelters, WFP prioritized centres for gender-based violence (GBV) survivors and LGBTQI+, representing 18 percent of the total FLAs signed. All cooperating partners were engaged in nutrition and protection trainings carried out by WFP technical staff to enhance their capacities.

WFP participated in the refugees and migrants working group and co-led the food security working group. Since April 2021, WFP has co-led the inter-agency cash working group. WFP Ecuador, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, started to implement the United Nations Common Cash Statement (UNCCS) [5]. Since June, after the preparatory work at the beginning of 2021, the three agencies and their cooperating partners started implementing the pilot. At the end of 2021, two out of the three pillars of the UNCCS have already been implemented: the unique register for beneficiaries and the selection and the adoption of a common financial service provider.

Considering the 2021 implementation results and the evidence gathered, a key lesson learned was that WFP would need to focus more on targeting vulnerable men in transit who did not receive any support.

The effects of the pandemic, the irregular mixed migration in-country influx, and the reduced capacity of the national social protection system called on WFP to scale up its activities and capacity to address the population's immediate needs while working on the resilience and the strengthening of the social protection system.

A Gender and Age Marker score of 3 was given for strategic outcome 1, as WFP integrated gender in the implementation of strategic outcome 1. WFP conducted gender analysis to inform the different needs of people, particularly those of women and girls. WFP carried out specific activities to promote gender equality, such as training local consultant teams in gender issues, preventing gender-based violence (GBV), and zero tolerance for sexual harassment and abuse. WFP also disseminated healthy and nutritious food messages, preventing GBV and preventing sexual harassment and abuse to beneficiaries under the 1,000 first day's window. WFP developed a social and behaviour change communication strategy and implemented an adequate protection mechanism with partners to assist women and LGBTQI+ survivors of violence.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|---------------------|
| Complement Government social protection strategy by providing CBT to the most vulnerable populations and provide support in vulnerability analysis and knowledge management | 3 |

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



894 smallholder farmers were assisted on topics such as gender awareness, **increasing their incomes**, and **improving their productivity**



193 public officials were trained on a variety of food and nutritional security, associativity, marketing and integrated rice and duck farming



9 rice-duck demonstration plots implemented by small-scale producers

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP supports smallholder farmers, particularly women, and aims to strengthen their capacity to increase their incomes and improve productivity, considering that farmers' family agriculture guarantees 60 percent of food production at the national level [1]. Activities under strategic outcome 2 include (i) supporting smallholder farmer organizations to enter public and private markets (activity 3) and (ii) strengthening their capacity in terms of logistics, nutrition education, and marketing (activity 4).

WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock trained 26 farmers (60 percent women) of the Union of Indigenous Communities Organization of San Pablo del Lago, representing 13 different communities. The training strengthened the capacities of the participating families to grow fruits and vegetables in greenhouses. A variety of trees and seedlings were provided to 132 households from the association to diversify their production. Seeds include avocado, lemon, beet, zucchini, and parsley. The 26 participants of the capacity strengthening programme disseminated the knowledge they gained and spread the practice to an average of ten farmers in each community.

Furthermore, with the support of the Government of China, WFP and the national Government implemented nine new rice-duck demonstration plots managed by smallholder farmers as part of the South-South Cooperation Project. Participants included 207 farmer members of 17 associations and 639 from neighboring associations. Participating farmers saved an average of USD 600 per hectare in costs for herbicides and fertilizers. The majority of the 846 smallholders that directly or indirectly engaged in the project responded that they were willing to adopt rice-duck in their production system.

In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, WFP created nine learning communities where smallholders could learn from practices to increase productivity (especially rice) and diversity of crops. This aimed to promote sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices. This model generated the interest of other associations and non-governmental organizations that have supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock with supplies to implement three additional plots for the rice-duck initiative.

Also, as part of the gender mainstreaming activities with smallholder producers, WFP produced and broadcasted ten short radio shows in Spanish and ten in Kichwa, covering: basic gender concepts, the legal framework for gender equality, food security and nutrition, gender and climate change, gender and partnerships, new masculinities and shared tasks, non-violent conflict management, gender and communication, gender and rural context, and gender-based violence (prevention and attention). The intended target of these messages was members of smallholder farmer associations.

WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) initiated the Joint Programme on Transformative Gender Approaches for Food Security, Nutrition Improvement, and Sustainable Agriculture. WFP selected 16 smallholder farmers' associations in Manabí and Imbabura to define a participatory intervention. While these farmers have traditionally cultivated grains such as corn, peanuts, and rice, they started to produce vegetables in seven backyard gardens through this programme.

In addition, WFP carried out workshops to promote gender equality alongside the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock's technical team, the Human Rights Secretariat and the local Governments of Imbabura, Manabí, Tosagua and Portoviejo. Through these workshops, WFP adopted a gender analysis to develop a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy to promote gender equality in the beneficiary communities. Local government officials were provided with tools to conduct a gender analysis themselves, considering different needs according to gender from daily routine to access to resources, in an attempt to close gender gaps within their communities. These workshops will continue throughout 2022 as part of the project and, based on the lessons learned, WFP will develop a

SBCC campaign.

As a next step, WFP began conducting a study to understand if the alternative marketing circuits positively affect small producers' livelihoods to promote sustainable agri-food systems with results expected in 2022.

In 2021, WFP trained 1,120 smallholder farmers and 193 government officials on the rice-duck model, gender, production, marketing, associative strengthening, and food security and nutrition.

Through activities under strategic outcome 2, WFP has drawn two lessons learned. First, by supporting smallholders farmers in the regions, WFP generated interest and became recognized by rural people and the local governments, both at the provincial and cantonal levels. At the same time, such activities have led to the engagement of the local governments to scale up WFP's work by themselves, which would lead to sustainable regional development. Also, the example of one plot in Manabi, where the women producers started growing vegetables, opened their restaurant, and sold food from their healthy ingredients, shows that the rice-duck model could create more opportunities for women producers to empower themselves and diversify their income sources.

WFP incorporated gender issues into all its activities under strategic outcome 2, generating the Gender and Age Marker score of 3. To promote gender equality, WFP carried out activities to engage women farmers in learning communities to increase their access to the market. During the participatory consultation process, the main gender gaps and barriers were identified for women farmers to enter the market, including production, marketing, food security, and nutrition. This analysis serves as a basis of the gender-transformative approaches in WFP's joint programme with FAO and IFAD. Through such activities, WFP provided women with access, use, and control of these productive resources, thus closing the gender gaps.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|---------------------|
| Support and increase participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets | 3 |
| Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations | 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



9 Seasonal Livelihood Programmes were implemented



2,300 people participated in the processes of identifying measures to improve Awá and Afro communities' food security and address climate change



66 Community Participatory Plans and **66 Climate Change Community Adaptation Plans** were developed

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP supported the Government in implementing the National Strategy on Climate Change and Risk Management. Ecuador is highly vulnerable to natural hazards, which leads to loss of life, livelihoods and biodiversity. WFP plays a key role in strengthening information management, early warning systems, disaster risk reduction, and emergency preparedness and response. In 2021, WFP supported the National Risk and Emergency Management Service (SNGRE, in for its Spanish acronym) in the design of technical guidance to establish emergency food security assessments during the first 72 hours and supported the development of the needs evaluation for adverse events (EVIN, for its Spanish acronym), an official government methodology applied for planning emergency responses. In 2021, WFP and the SNGRE signed a new four-year framework agreement for collaboration.

Since 2018, the Ecuador country office has been promoting the use of an innovative programming approach, the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), developed by WFP in consultation with the Government and partners to strengthen the planning and design of disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change programmes, focusing on food security, nutrition, and gender [1]. In this context, under the disaster risk reduction, WFP implemented nine Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) assessments to develop local government plans [2]. In addition, the country office carried out a baseline study to measure WFP's emergency preparedness capacity index in the provinces of Guayas, Manabí y Pichincha [3]. Through this study and the application of the seven variables, WFP measured the response capacity index of the institutions to respond to emergencies in the three selected provinces.

Additionally, WFP, the International University of Ecuador, and the SNGRE developed 13 virtual modules to strengthen risk management knowledge. The training courses were targeted to local government staff and members of the emergency operations committees to expand their knowledge of disaster risk reduction, geological event impact reduction, and emergency response preparedness, transversally considering food security and women and men equality.

Based on the needs assessment conducted by SNGRE, WFP also provided equipment to seven local governments and three zonal coordination units of the SNGRE with 170 EVIN kits [4]. The implementation of emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures focusing on food security, nutrition and gender will begin in 14 prioritized communities participating in the project.

In addition, in alliance with the Government, local governments, and the Afro-Ecuadorian and Indigenous Awá organizations, WFP sought to address the challenges of climate risk management to avoid food crises that deepen the vulnerability of the communities located in the transboundary zone.

Regarding climate change adaptation activities at the border with Colombia, WFP achieved three main capacity strengthening results [5]:

- in partnership with academia, WFP carried out 54 workshops on climate change, risk management, food security and nutrition, and gender equality. These workshops reached 2,000 people (41 percent women) from the Awá and Afro-communities in the northern border.
- 100 community leaders and members of community-based organizations (53 percent women) participated in 20 specialized training courses. These trainers of trainer's courses applied WFP's participatory planning tools for data gathering on ancestral seeds and plant species with added nutritional value and medicinal applications. These trainings were conducted by two local universities (*Universidad Politécnica del Carchi and Universidad Católica Esmeraldas*).

- 600 people (50 percent women) received a training course using Edufami, a learning web platform, offering microlearning courses on climate change adaptation, food security and nutrition. This digital tool made capacity-building processes faster, cheaper, greener and adequate to the COVID-19 context.

WFP promoted the integration of traditional and scientific knowledge for the design of climate change adaptation measures.

With the Awá and the Afro-Ecuadorian people, WFP implemented two ecosystem-based adaptation measures called *Diálogo de Saberes* to recover ancestral knowledge and practices related to climate change adaptation and an inventory of native plant species resistant to climate change based on local knowledge for climate resilience and adaptation. This process contributed to an intergenerational dialogue on local customs and recognized the role of women as the main repository of traditional knowledge.

As a result of this work, WFP included clauses related to intellectual property rights in the agreements signed with local partners to protect traditional knowledge.

WFP conducted a hydrometeorological study to determine the areas of higher exposure to the risk of drought and flooding due to climate change. As a result of this study, WFP defined the Mira Mataje and Carchi Guitara River basin and the mangrove forest as priority areas for implementing a community early warning system to save lives and prevent famine through the combination of scientific and traditional knowledge.

WFP designed food security and nutrition measures to achieve local empowerment. This process involved community leaders and members, local governments, and stakeholders such as universities and research institutes.

On 3PA capacity strengthening, WFP trained 41 facilitators to apply SLP tools within their communities. Such participatory planning work was challenging due to COVID-19 restrictions. WFP adapted methodologies to virtual contexts to ensure project continuity and worked on a combined job modality (virtual and on-site) that fostered community involvement and local leadership.

To improve Awá and Afro-descendants communities' food security and address climate shocks, considering gender gaps, 2,300 people participated in identifying innovative adaptation measures.

Prioritized climate adaptation-based ecosystem measures were implemented in the 66 communities. Measures included protecting water sources and riverbanks using native forest species, establishing community early warning systems, and preserving ancestral generational knowledge on climate. WFP also identified native plants in the ethnobotanical inventory and planted these to strengthen family vegetable gardens, protein banks, and other elements of the local agri-food system.

To contribute to the recovery of the coastal mangrove ecosystem, which is an important source of food and income as well as the living environment for the Afro-Ecuadorian people, WFP carried out reforestation activities in the degraded area. By the end of 2021, WFP and three Awá and Afro-Ecuadorian communities reforested six hectares of mangroves, in coordination with the Ministry of the Environment, Water and Ecological Transition, since the mangrove is in an ecological reserve.

Some lessons learned from the implementation of activities under strategic outcome 3 are:

- using participatory methodologies not only strengthened the local organizations' capacities to plan but also promoted community ownership;
- working on climate change adaptation measures, emphasizing food security and nutrition dimensions, DRR, and gender allowed the development of comprehensive approaches to strengthen resilience against climate shocks.

A Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 1 was given to activity 5 for partially incorporating gender and a score of 4 to activity 6 for fully integrating both gender and age.

For activity 5, WFP worked with the Government to strengthen information on early warning systems for emergency preparedness and response and climate change adaptation. A GaM score of 1 was given despite the full integration of gender components in its activities due to the project being at its initial implementation stage. Only two of the gender-specific activities were carried out.

It should be highlighted that a GaM score of 4 was given for activity 6 for fully integrating both gender and age. WFP organized training sessions and developed a 24-hour module as part of the specialization course on DRR, climate change and food security. These sessions included gender and intercultural approaches on Awá and Afro-Ecuadorian communities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|---------------------|
| Strengthen or develop Emergency Preparedness and Response and Early Warning Systems | 1 |
| Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures | 4 |

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



Two videos of the series "Sabores **que Nutren**" were **created to improve the nutrition** of children through the consumption of local and healthy food



Decentralised **school feeding model designed**

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP supported and worked with the Government to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP facilitated the implementation of strategies to reduce malnutrition through nutrition-sensitive social protection programmes in agreement with sectoral priorities. WFP contributed to the evidence generation of activities to inform public policies and decision-making. These actions contributed to strengthening objective 3 of the National Development Plan (Improve the population's quality of life) [1] and aligned to Ecuador Grows Without Childhood Chronic Malnutrition Strategy [2].

In 2021, WFP implemented a variety of activities to accomplish strategic outcome 4. WFP provided technical assistance and inter-institutional coordination to national institutions to design a decentralized school feeding model for rural areas within the regulation of the organic law on school feeding framework. According to the law, 35 percent of the total financial resources allocated by each decentralized level should be used to purchase products and services from smallholder agriculture.

WFP and the Ministry of Education created a roadmap to implement a decentralized school feeding model presented to local governments of Imbabura and Carchi. The roadmap established the development of a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy and the strengthening of smallholder producers' technical, administrative, and financial capacities. This planning tool aimed to promote collaboration between smallholder producers and the public procurement system at the local level and develop a management model associating national agricultural technical colleges and decentralized autonomous governments to foster the implementation of the decentralized school feeding modality.

Moreover, WFP partnered with the United Nations Population Fund to strengthen the youth platform MoVIHízate and develop a chatbot to provide adolescents and young women and men living with HIV information on health, nutrition, and their rights. WFP supported the Ministry of Public Health in developing HIV and nutrition regulations, validated jointly by the public and private actors. A needs assessment of the sensitivity of social protection programmes to HIV was developed, which yielded essential recommendations for strengthening these programmes. It also recommended developing an advocacy plan for decision-makers. This activity would be developed in 2022 with the new Joint United Nations Programme budget on HIV/AIDS.

WFP, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, received funding from the Sustainable Development Goals Fund to foster an enabling environment for sustainable development finance by leveraging public and private resources. Through this project, WFP started designing an integrated national financing framework for sustainable development to be applied to the chronic child malnutrition policy. To this end, WFP carried out activities in Taisha and Alausi, the cantons with the highest levels of malnutrition in the country, to establish a financing framework at the local level to reduce malnutrition.

To support the national Government and the national strategy Ecuador Grows Without Malnutrition, WFP produced Flavours that Nourish, a series of videos encouraging consumption of local and healthy foods to improve the overall nutrition of children and their families.

In 2021, WFP carried out two studies on families' food security and nutrition and the impact of the pandemic, which were used for the Government's decision-making.

WFP also carried out a study on the impacts of the closure of centres such as the child development centres, the centres from Growing up with our Children Programme, and the early education centres on health, food security, and nutrition. Through this study, WFP can develop recommendations for the Government to improve its programmes.

It is important to highlight the collaboration with Government counterparts as a good practice allowing WFP to position itself as an important partner of the Government on school feeding, chronic child malnutrition, the double burden of

malnutrition, the impact of COVID-19, and the impact of climate change on household nutrition.

In addition, WFP's participation in the inter-agency nutrition group was instrumental in promoting joint work with other agencies and the Government, thus avoiding duplication of actions.

Regarding the Gender and Age Marker (GaM), WFP was given a score of 4, representing a full integration of both gender and age in activities 7 and a score of 3 for activity 8, meaning a full integration of gender.

Under activity 7, WFP supported the Government in strengthening its policies and capacities in chronic child malnutrition reduction through technical assistance, research and assessments to improve programme implementation. WFP also supported the development of the Food and Nutrition Manual for comprehensive care of people living with HIV/AIDS, offering guidance disaggregated by age and sex.

Through activity 8, WFP led knowledge management and sharing of best practices with the Chinese Government's support on South-South Cooperation. WFP successfully implemented gender-specific activities to empower women producers and encourage them to participate in the rice-duck model, which men had traditionally led.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|----------------------------|
| Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition | 4 |
| Knowledge management and sharing of best practices/studies, including South-South cooperation | 3 |

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



523.9 mt of COVID-19 supplies were transported to the provinces most affected by the pandemic on behalf of humanitarian actors



5 mobile storage units were delivered to the National Risk and Emergency Management Service to strengthen them in **emergency preparedness equipment**



103 103 participants in Guayaquil, Quito, and Cuenca received **workshops related to basic humanitarian logistic**

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP provided technical and logistical capacity strengthening to the Government and its partners, thus supporting the delivery of life-saving assistance to affected populations.

Since 2020, WFP has been providing service provision free to users thanks to a USD 1 million contribution from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). In 2021, 533.9 mt of items used to prevent COVID-19 (food kits, biosafety and hygiene kits, masks, face shields, latex gloves and medical equipment, among others) were transported. Additionally, WFP transported supplies used to prevent COVID-19 with the United Parcel Service of America Foundation funds. For all logistic services, WFP signed agreements with various entities such as UN-Women, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, municipalities of Imbabura, the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli*, Childfund, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, and various national and international non-governmental organizations. By the end of July 2021, WFP received the second contribution of USD 500,000 from BHA for emergency preparedness, focusing on logistics to strengthen logistics coordination response capacities during emergencies at the national level.

In 2021, WFP updated the logistic capacity assessment. This tool supports partners in information management, which serves to update, present, and collect operational information. This is a critical resource that can be accessed by the humanitarian community in case of an emergency.

The logistic courses endorsed by the global logistic cluster were translated into Spanish and uploaded on the Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion platform by WFP for consultation and training.

WFP implemented the Service Market Place platform developed by the WFP Kenya country office. The platform is available for humanitarian partners and is linked to the 3W platform designed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Through this platform, humanitarian partners can enter their logistical requirements to the WFP.

In March 2021, WFP led a basic humanitarian logistics workshop to strengthen the capacities of logistics actors. A total of 103 participants from United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, and public entities in Guayaquil, Quito, and Cuenca participated. Additionally, WFP organized a training for 50 participants facilitated by Ecuador's International University related to advanced humanitarian logistics in Quito.

In June 2021, WFP organized a three-day workshop for humanitarian partners to simulate logistics activities in an emergency.

WFP purchased five mobile storage units for the National Risk and Emergency Management Service (SNGRE, for its Spanish acronym) to strengthen the emergency preparedness and response capacity.

WFP also carried out gaps and needs assessments for the SNGRE and the Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion in December 2021. The entities' supply chain will also be evaluated to offer solutions and identify where knowledge, competence, and performance may be enhanced.

In December 2021, WFP initiated a market survey to support cash-based transfer implementation and find risk mitigation solutions using the market functionality index.

Overall, 185 people (60 percent women) from 31 institutions participated in basic humanitarian training, advanced humanitarian courses, and simulation training.

The logistics working group of the Humanitarian Country Team played a key role during the pandemic by supporting all humanitarian partners with emergency preparedness, logistics and coordination with the government, local governments, and other partners.

Among the challenges faced was the delay of subscription Agreements with public entities because WFP received funds when the entities had already fulfilled transport operations. Furthermore, the proposal considered that the funds were to cover the transport for COVID-19 related items of the 221 municipalities through their fronting entity, the Ecuadorian Association of Municipalities, which decided to end its collaboration with WFP. Therefore, WFP initiated direct contact with each entity, taking a considerable time due to difficulties in coordination with diverse entities and governmental administration changes.

It is important to highlight that WFP carried out a virtual survey amongst users to know the user satisfaction rate, and 85 percent of the users were satisfied with WFP logistics support. This rate is lower than the yearly target (92 percent) because WFP could not cover the expenses requested by public institutions for the complete service, including cargo insurance.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|---------------------|
| 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 | N/A |

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender inequality affects all aspects of life including the impacts of the pandemic. While COVID-19 has worsened the overall food insecurity in Ecuador, it is estimated that 55 percent of women suffer from food insecurity compared to 22 percent of men [1]. Besides this, gender-based violence and adolescent pregnancy are other main challenges that the country faces amongst the gender issues.

In 2021, WFP updated tools to facilitate targeting and identification of gender-based violence (GBV) survivors while maintaining strict levels of protection. While beneficiary targeting entails gender and age disaggregation, WFP prioritized women, single-parent households, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and people with disabilities, to ensure inclusive assistance.

WFP developed workshops on GBV and food security for Plan International, Norwegian Refugee Council, and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. WFP implemented workshops on data protection and relevant information to support them in carrying out targeting processes.

Within the framework of the UniTE Campaign by 2030 to End Violence against Women, a campaign promoted by the United Nations Secretary-General [2], WFP held workshops and discussions on the 25th of each month to address issues such as disability, communication, climate change, food security, and the relationship with gender so that WFP officials could be better equipped when performing their activities.

In efforts to lead the gender agenda, WFP collaborated with other United Nations agencies as well as non-governmental organizations.

WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development undertook the Joint Programme on Gender Transformative Approaches for Food Security, Improved Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture. This programme aimed to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agricultural development by addressing the root causes of gender inequalities and bringing about transformative change processes.

With the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UN-Women, and the International Organization for Migration, WFP started a project to strengthen the intersectoral policy for the prevention of teenage pregnancy. The objective was to address the problems associated with teenage pregnancy, sexual violence, and GBV, emphasizing the elements related to food security and nutrition. With the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health, and the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, this policy has been included in the territorial plans of four provinces: Imbabura, Carchi, Esmeraldas, and Sucumbíos.

WFP, Plan International, CARE, and World Vision developed the rapid gender analysis of girls and adolescents. This analysis identified needs and gaps in the access to and exercise of the rights of children, adolescent girls, and pregnant adolescent girls in poverty, health, nutrition, and food insecurity.

The country office completed the Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), which included self-assessment, development, and implementation of an improvement plan for gender mainstreaming in programme implementation and within the office. With the GTP fund, WFP developed communication and awareness materials used for staff induction processes.

Indicators showed that 44.2 percent of households make joint decisions (men and women), while women make decisions in 51 percent.

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

The country office integrated protection components to mitigate protection risks and ensure accountability to the affected populations.

WFP Ecuador took part in the regional evidence-based study on the access of Indigenous peoples to sustainable livelihoods and food security in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador [1]. This study was carried out in the last quarter of 2021 to analyze the vulnerabilities of the Indigenous peoples to food insecurity and malnutrition and suggested the application of a culturally appropriate approach tailored to them.

As a protection measure to reduce the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), WFP field technicians informed beneficiaries during distributions that food or other financial resources was free and unconditional and that SEA should be reported through WFP's hotline.

In terms of data protection, WFP incorporated clauses on data protection in all field-level agreements (FLA) with its cooperating partners, following the recommendations from the privacy impact assessment done in 2020. Also, WFP's protection unit developed a 2.5-hour online training module on personal data and privacy protection with the support of WFP's regional bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean. Using this module, WFP held eight capacity-building workshops for its partners, including the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Plan International, and the Norwegian Refugee Council, as well as internal personnel.

One of the most significant protection measures by the WFP Ecuador has been the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). It allows the country office to receive comments, queries, and complaints from the beneficiaries. In addition, WFP has a telephone hotline that supports accountability and provides information. This information enables decisions or measures to mitigate risks while mainstreaming protection in its operations. WFP has been using the corporate SugarCRM platform to store data securely and facilitate proper follow-up of cases referred to the different focal points as appropriate for better information management. WFP publishes monthly internal reports on CFM with detailed statistical data. When necessary, WFP took immediate measures to resolve any problems and made recommendations to adjust the programme's focus. During the second half of 2021, WFP operated the CFM for three strategic outcomes. However, as some protection cases have taken several days to be resolved by the cooperating partners, it became necessary to develop an inter-agency standard operating procedure to establish response times and provide immediate attention.

Considering the main protection risks related to security, access, gender-based violence, and social cohesion, the country office also supported survivors of gender-based violence, survivors of human trafficking, and unaccompanied minors through CFM, as well as safe shelters in cooperation with its partners. These monitoring and protection mechanisms are crucial to ensure that the individuals have adequate access to food and protection in the communities.

In addition to direct activities toward beneficiaries, WFP held virtual training and mentoring sessions on protection issues, incorporated gender and protection budgets in the FLAs, and delivered inclusive communication messages.

The indicators showed that 98.5 percent of people had access to assistance without protection challenges and 100 percent mentioned receiving assistance without safety challenges. On the other hand, regarding the indicator "Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme, it is important to mention that the reached value is lower than that target value because of the pandemic, the attention to beneficiaries was virtual, which limited the number of people receiving information. However, since May 2021, WFP and its cooperating partners have begun to assist beneficiaries on site again.

Environment

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

Although Ecuador is a small country, it has been considered one of the most megadiverse countries globally due to its richness and variety in flora and fauna. There are 91 terrestrial ecosystems; of the 27 marine and coastal ecosystems that exist in the world, 21 are in Ecuador [1]. While Ecuador is traditionally prone to weather-related hazards, climate change and extreme weather events worsened the situation [2]. For example, global temperature increased the frequency and intensity of extreme events such as droughts and floods. Moreover, the loss of forests and land degradation caused a lack of fresh water and impacted food insecurity in the most vulnerable communities.

WFP has addressed such vulnerability and responded to climate changes through its Strategic Objective 3. Through two projects, Strengthening the Capacity of Local Governments in Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness with a Food Security and Gender Approach in Densely Populated Urban Centers and Building adaptive capacity to climate change through food security and nutrition actions in vulnerable Afro and Indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area, WFP implemented measures to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable Awá and Afro-Ecuadorian communities in the face of climate change and adverse weather events. The measures implemented include adaptation to climate change, emphasizing food security and gender perspectives, and disaster risk reduction in coordination with the Ecuadorian Risk and Emergency Management Service.

Regarding ecosystem-based adaptation, WFP is working to conserve and restore mangroves, water sources in mountain areas, community forests, and traditional knowledge on food and climate risk management. Meanwhile, WFP also collaborates with the Climate Services of Ecuador and Colombia to develop early warning systems focused on managing climate risks to avoid famine and save lives.

WFP has been implementing garbage recycling and paper recycling within the office. These activities have raised awareness among employees of the importance of recycling, thus contributing to the protection of the environment.

Finally, WFP has applied environmental and social safeguards in the Adaptation Fund bi-national project to ensure that its activities and measures do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations.

Beneficiaries' stories

Human-interest story

Gabriela Torres (22) Venezuela

Gabriela is from Caracas and left Venezuela ten months ago through irregular routes. Three months after arriving in Ecuador, Gabriela separated from her relatives and now she lives alone with her daughter.

"The most difficult thing is to pay the rent month after month," Gabriela says between tears. The monthly rent she pays is USD 120, and if she does not get the money soon, she will have to look for another place for her and her little daughter.

Gabriela sells lottery tickets on the street and earns around USD 5 per day. When she arrived in Ecuador, she found out about her pregnancy and faced the situation alone. This single mother is one of the beneficiaries of the redeemable food vouchers provided by WFP, thanks to USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) funding. "Before receiving this assistance, I only ate a plate of rice once a day. Now, with this voucher, I can buy eggs, fruit, milk, tuna, chicken, meat, vegetables, and pasta," says Gabriela.

Access to these foods allows me to eat better, adds Gabriela, who also mentioned that in the future, she hopes to find a more stable job that will allow her to stay in Ecuador.

Yohenny: in transit beneficiary.

Yohenny is from Caracas, Venezuela, and with her family walked for nine days from Peru to Colombia, where they planned to settle and find new opportunities for their children.

As soon as they arrived at Ecuador's southern border with Peru, the family was immediately assisted by WFP and its partners. On both the northern and southern borders, WFP and its partners facilitated the delivery of food assistance cards for individuals and families in transit.

"Getting food is a real ordeal, many times, we could only eat once a day," says Yohenny.

One of the main challenges Venezuelan migrants face is accessing food. During the long days of walking, which require a lot of energy, they rarely have access to nutritious meals.

Yohenny comments on how she has seen her children's health deteriorate over the past few years as a result of these long days of walking. "The last time I took my children to the doctor, they were diagnosed with malnutrition, and since we left our country, their condition has not improved. It is evident that the weight and height of my children are not adequate for their age."

Out of the six million Venezuelans who have fled their country due to the general shortage of basic supplies and insecurity, half a million have arrived or are in transit in Ecuador. With the one-time food assistance voucher, people like Yohenny and her family will have access to food for several days during their journey. Over 46,640 refugees and migrants have benefited from this assistance in Ecuador.

The food assistance card is delivered to individuals and families in transit through WFP's partners thanks to funding from USAID's BHA.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Central Bank of Ecuador. Publicaciones Generales (bce.fin.ec) <https://www.bce.fin.ec/index.php/informacioneconomica/publicaciones-generales>

[2] Ministry of Economy and Finance, January 2022. CIERRE DEL 2021 EVIDENCIÓ LA RECUPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA DE ECUADOR – Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas <https://www.finanzas.gob.ec/cierre-del-2021-evidencio-la-recuperacion-economica-del-ecuador/#:~:text=El%20ministro%20de%20Econom%C3%ADa%20y,gobierno%20del%20presidente%20Guillermo%20Lasso.>

[3] National Survey of Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment (ENEMDU, for its Spanish acronym), INEC, 2021. <https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/pobreza-diciembre-2021/>

[4] WFP: Food Safety Report, Remote Evaluation ECUADOR (4th Round - AUGUST 2021).

[5] The National Strategy "Ecuador grows without malnutrition" was approved by Executive Decree 1211 in December 2020 and supported by the current Government. [DECRETO-1211.pdf](https://www.todaunavida.gob.ec/DECRETO-1211.pdf) (todaunavida.gob.ec)

<https://www.todaunavida.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/DECRETO-1211.pdf>

[6] WFP: Food Safety Report, Remote Evaluation ECUADOR (4th Round - AUGUST 2021).

[7] WFP, Virtual/on-site family monitoring of the human mobility population during the first 1,000 days window (July – October 2021).

The country office requested a budget revision to include an in-kind food modality in the country strategic plan. This budget revision was approved in December 2021. There is no data in "Beneficiaries by Modality" relative to "total actual food beneficiaries in 2021" and "total actual commodity voucher beneficiaries in 2021" because the country office will implement these modalities in 2022.

There is no information available for the SDG national results.

Context and Operations

[1] WFP: Food Safety Report, Remote Evaluation ECUADOR (4th Round - AUGUST 2021).

[2] National Institute of Statistics and Census, December 2021.

[3] National Survey of Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment (ENEMDU), December 2021.

[4] Ministry of Government statistics, December 2021.

[5] Human Mobility Round Table, October 2021.

[6] Operational report from July to September in Tulcan, GTRM, October 2021.

[7] Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan, R4V, December 2021.

[8] The United Nations Common Cash Statement was launched in December 2018 by the four principals of UNICEF, OCHA, UNHCR and WFP to collaborate on cash and voucher assistance, using common cash systems wherever possible.

[9] WFP, Analysis of transfer amount, April 2021.

[10] WFP, Virtual/on-site family monitoring of the human mobility population during the first 1,000 days window (July – October 2021)

[11] COVID-19 National Infographic: * Informes de Situación (SITREP) e Infografías COVID-19 (Desde 29/02/2020) – Ministerio de Salud Pública <https://www.salud.gob.ec/informes-de-situacion-sitrep-e-infografias-covid-19-desde-26-07-2021/>

[12] Nutritional Support Voucher (Bono de Apoyo Nutricional - Decreto Ejecutivo Nro. 1157)

[13] WFP: Assessment of the first phase of the Nutritional Support Voucher, January 2021.

Partnerships

[1] UNCCS: The aim of this group is to: provide and deliver cash through common systems that avoid unnecessary parallel payment systems and duplication of efforts and payments to beneficiaries; and harmonize data management through interoperable systems and data sharing agreements that ensure data protection to achieve common assistance tracking and access to beneficiary identification, avoiding duplication of assistance.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] UNHCR October 2021

[2] WFP: Food Safety Report, Remote Evaluation ECUADOR (4th Round – AUGUST 2021).

[3] A one-time in-kind food kit (with a USD 6.40 value) for the in-transit migrants was identified, coupled with the voucher's distribution. Coupling CBT interventions with in-kind distribution ensures that all migrants in transit have access to the minimum kilocalorie intake per day.

[4] The voucher is charged every month with the entitlement value, and beneficiaries are informed of the renewal of their voucher through SMS. The voucher value can be redeemed to purchase food during one month at any shop of the national supermarket chain. Upon presentation of the voucher, the identity of the voucher holder is verified by cashiers with their legal identification.

[5] The UN Common Cash Statement was launched in December 2018 by the four principals of UNICEF, OCHA, UNHCR and WFP to collaborate on cash and voucher assistance, using common cash systems wherever possible.

There is no data in "Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers" and "Beneficiaries receiving food transfers" as the Country Office will begin to implement these modalities in 2022.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] "La dinámica contemporánea de la agricultura familiar campesina e indígena en Ecuador" IAEN, 2016.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] WFP developed 3PA in consultation with governments and partners. The aim is to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of resilience-building programmes, productive safety nets, disaster risk reduction, and preparedness.

[2] The SLP is a planning tool applied at the subnational level, bringing together local needs and experiences to coordinate, plan, and deliver multi-sectoral programmes and interventions.

[3] The activities were implemented under the project "Strengthening the Capacity of local governments in Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness with a Food Security and Gender Approach in Densely Populated Urban Centers" in 2021.

[4] The EVIN Kit includes GPS, tablets, headlamps, portable power supply, external memory, backpacks.

[5] The activities were implemented under the Binational Project "Building adaptive capacity to climate change through food security and nutrition actions in vulnerable Afro and Indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area," within the operational management model "Climate Resilience Network for Zero Hunger."

Emergency preparedness Capacity index outcome indicator will be followed up in 2022; no value was collected for 2021.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] National Development Plan, 2021. Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021-2025.pdf (planificacion.gob.ec).

<https://www.planificacion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Plan-de-Creacio%CC%81n-de-Oportunidades-2021-2025-Aprobado.pdf>

[2] The National Strategy "Ecuador grows without malnutrition" was approved by Executive Decree 1211, December 2020, and supported by the current Government.

DECRETO-1211.pdf (todaunavida.gob.ec). <https://www.todaunavida.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/DECRETO-1211.pdf>

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Second National Survey on Family Relations and Gender Violence against Women conducted by INEC in 2019. Boletin_Tecnico_ENVIGMU.pdf (ecuadorencifras.gob.ec)

https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/documentos/web-inec/Estadisticas_Sociales/Violencia_de_genero_2019/Boletin_Tecnico_ENVIGMU.pdf

[2] The UN Secretary-General's UNiTE by 2030 to End Violence against Women campaign (UNiTE campaign), managed by UN Women, is a multi-year effort aimed at preventing and eliminating violence against women and girls around the world. Campaña ÚNETE de aquí al 2030 para poner fin a la violencia contra las mujeres | Qué hacemos: Poner fin a la violencia contra las mujeres | ONU Mujeres (unwomen.org) <https://www.unwomen.org/es/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/take-action>

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Document under preparation.

Environment

[1] Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition: Ecuador presenta la Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad – Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica; Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad 2015-2030 - CALIDAD WEB.pdf (ambiente.gob.ec). <http://maetransparente.ambiente.gob.ec/documentacion/WebAPs/Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad 2015-2030 - CALIDAD WEB.pdf>

[2] 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>

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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) to improve their food security | Number | 128,879 | 114,476 | 243,355 | |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response | Number | 19,261 | 17,501 | 36,762 | |
| 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 | 397 | 449 | 846 | 3200 |
| 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 | 84 | 48 | 132 | 500 |

|  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 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--------|--|---|--------|---------|
| Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development | Number | | Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger) | Number | 2 |
| 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\$ | 120,000 |

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 154,609 | 131,655 | 85% |
| | female | 177,006 | 148,462 | 84% |
| | total | 331,615 | 280,117 | 84% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 10,899 | 8,404 | 77% |
| | female | 11,132 | 8,404 | 75% |
| | total | 22,031 | 16,808 | 76% |
| 24-59 months | male | 20,829 | 16,807 | 81% |
| | female | 20,272 | 16,807 | 83% |
| | total | 41,101 | 33,614 | 82% |
| 5-11 years | male | 24,171 | 22,409 | 93% |
| | female | 21,709 | 22,409 | 103% |
| | total | 45,880 | 44,818 | 98% |
| 12-17 years | male | 16,082 | 14,006 | 87% |
| | female | 18,772 | 14,006 | 75% |
| | total | 34,854 | 28,012 | 80% |
| 18-59 years | male | 79,099 | 67,228 | 85% |
| | female | 100,893 | 84,035 | 83% |
| | total | 179,992 | 151,263 | 84% |
| 60+ years | male | 3,529 | 2,801 | 79% |
| | female | 4,228 | 2,801 | 66% |
| | total | 7,757 | 5,602 | 72% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Resident | 24,112 | 56,023 | 232% |
| Refugee | 307,503 | 224,094 | 73% |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Unconditional Resources Transfer | 331,615 | 280,117 | 84% |

Annual Food Transfer

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Rations | 30 | 0 | 0% |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Value Voucher | 34,095,437 | 26,986,957 | 79% |
| Cash | 2,580,000 | 0 | 0% |
| 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 | | | | Crisis Response | |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Output Results | | | | | |
| Activity 01: Provide immediate food assistance to meet the essential needs to vulnerable populations in support of national institutions and Government Social Protection programmes (Food, CBT, CS). | | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 165,073 | 148,462 |
| | | | Male | 142,734 | 131,655 |
| | | | Total | 307,807 | 280,117 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 11,426 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 12,382 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 23,808 | 0 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 5,408 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 3,772 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 9,180 | 0 |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 30 | 0 |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 36,675,437 | 26,986,957 |

| Output Results | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|---------|--------|
| Activity 01: Provide immediate food assistance to meet the essential needs to vulnerable populations in support of national institutions and Government Social Protection programmes (Food, CBT, CS). | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| C: CBTs and information on access to social protection programmes provided to targeted populations (SDG1) | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | training session | 89 | 77 |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Activity 01: Provide immediate food assistance to meet the essential needs to vulnerable populations in support of national institutions and Government Social Protection programmes (Food, CBT, CS). | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Ecuador / Población en Movilidad Humana - 2021 / URT1 / URT_GD - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | Female | 24.38 | ≤24.38 | ≤24.38 | 16.25 | | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 25.25 | ≤25.25 | ≤25.25 | 19.18 | | | |
| | Overall | 24.53 | ≤24.53 | ≤24.53 | 16.77 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|------|-------|-------|------|--|--|--|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 8.1 | ≥8.1 | ≥8.1 | 21 | | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 11.4 | ≥11.4 | ≥11.4 | 10.8 | | | |
| | Overall | 8.7 | ≥8.7 | ≥8.7 | 19.2 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 69.6 | ≥69.6 | ≥69.6 | 88.6 | | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 76 | ≥76 | ≥76 | 86.3 | | | |
| | Overall | 70.7 | ≥70.7 | ≥70.7 | 88.2 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 90.1 | ≥90.1 | ≥90.1 | 97.8 | | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 91.1 | ≥91.1 | ≥91.1 | 98.5 | | | |
| | Overall | 90.3 | ≥90.3 | ≥90.3 | 97.9 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 18.6 | ≤18.6 | ≤18.6 | 5 | | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 8 | ≤8 | ≤8 | 3.1 | | | |
| | Overall | 16.7 | ≤16.7 | ≤16.7 | 4.7 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | ≤0 | ≤0 | 0 | | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 0 | ≤0 | ≤0 | 0 | | | |
| | Overall | 0 | ≤0 | ≤0 | 0 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0.4 | ≤0.4 | ≤0.4 | 0.9 | | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 4 | ≤4 | ≤4 | 0 | | | |
| | Overall | 1.1 | ≤1.1 | ≤1.1 | 0.7 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-------|-------|------|--|--|------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 73.3 | =73.3 | =73.3 | 74 | | | WFP |
| | Male | 80.6 | =80.6 | =80.6 | 86.2 | | | programme |
| | Overall | 74.6 | =74.6 | =74.6 | 76.2 | | | monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 9.9 | =9.9 | =9.9 | 2.2 | | | WFP |
| | Male | 8.9 | =8.9 | =8.9 | 1.5 | | | programme |
| | Overall | 9.7 | =9.7 | =9.7 | 2.1 | | | monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 30 | =30 | =30 | 10.5 | | | WFP |
| | Male | 20 | =20 | =20 | 13.7 | | | programme |
| | Overall | 28.2 | =28.2 | =28.2 | 11.1 | | | monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 56.7 | ≥56.7 | ≥56.7 | 89.8 | | | WFP |
| | Male | 60.4 | ≥60.4 | ≥60.4 | 80.3 | | | programme |
| | Overall | 57.3 | ≥57.3 | ≥57.3 | 88.1 | | | monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 26.7 | =26.7 | =26.7 | 8 | | | WFP |
| | Male | 27.4 | =27.4 | =27.4 | 18.3 | | | programme |
| | Overall | 26.8 | =26.8 | =26.8 | 9.9 | | | monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 16.6 | ≤16.6 | ≤16.6 | 2.2 | | | WFP |
| | Male | 12.3 | ≤12.3 | ≤12.3 | 1.4 | | | programme |
| | Overall | 15.8 | ≤15.8 | ≤15.8 | 2 | | | monitoring |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|---------|----------------------|--|
| 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 indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| 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 | | | | | |
| Individual capacity strengthening activities | | | | | |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | training session | 28 | 13 | |
| F: Targeted farmers receive WFP assistance in participating in national and commercial mechanisms and markets | | | | | |
| Individual capacity strengthening activities | | | | | |
| F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP | individual | 690 | 894 | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|---------|------------------------------|--|
| 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 indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| C: National and local emergency preparedness and response mechanisms provided with technical support to enhance their effectiveness | | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | training session | 16 | 16 | |
| Activity 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| C: Local communities, including Afro and indigenous people – and institutions receive technical assistance to improve knowledge and capacity in reducing climate risks (SDG 13) | | | | | |
| Individual capacity strengthening activities | | | | | |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | training session | 20 | 17 | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | training session | 6 | 1 | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Outcome 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 | | | | | |

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Target Group: EPCI provincias de Pichincha- Manabi y Guayas - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities | | | | | | | | |
| Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index | Overall | 2.62 | ≥2.62 | ≥2.62 | 0 | | | 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 indicator | Detailed indicator | | | | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | | | | |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized | | | | training session | 18 | 18 | |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Activity 07: Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: National food security and nutrition policies ECU 2020 - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | Overall | 0 | ≥6 | ≥2 | 4 | 2 | | Secondary data |
| Partnerships Index (new) | Overall | 12.69 | ≥12.69 | ≥13.74 | 11.5 | 13.75 | | Secondary data |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---------|--------------------------|--|
| Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners in Ecuador have access to reliable services throughout the crisis | | | | - Crisis Response | |
| 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 indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| C: The technical and logistical capacities of the government and partners are strengthened. | | | | | |
| Service Delivery General | | | | | |
| C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new) | Number | 7 | 7 | |
| 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 | | | | | |
| Logistics Cluster | | | | | |
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported | H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported | metric ton | 500 | 523.94 | |
| H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested | H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested | % | 100 | 105 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 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 | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Logistics Cluster ECU 2021 - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster | | | | | | | | |
| User satisfaction rate | Overall | 92 | ≥92 | ≥92 | 85 | | | WFP programme monitoring |

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

| Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Activity 01: Provide immediate food assistance to meet the essential needs to vulnerable populations in support of national institutions and Government Social Protection programmes (Food, CBT, CS). | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Ecuador / Población en Movilidad Humana - 2021 / URT1 / URT_GD - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 36.4 | ≥36.4 | ≥36.4 | 44.2 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men | Overall | 2.2 | ≤2.2 | ≤2.2 | 4.7 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women | Overall | 61.5 | ≥61.5 | ≥61.5 | 51.1 | | | WFP programme monitoring |

Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide immediate food assistance to meet the essential needs to vulnerable populations in support of national institutions and Government Social Protection programmes (Food, CBT, CS).

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Target Group: Ecuador / Población en Movilidad Humana - 2021 / URT1 / URT_GD - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - | Female | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | | | |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 98.44 | | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 98.52 | | | Secondary data |

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

Activity 01: Provide immediate food assistance to meet the essential needs to vulnerable populations in support of national institutions and Government Social Protection programmes (Food, CBT, CS).

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Target Group: Ecuador / Población en Movilidad Humana - 2021 / URT1 / URT_GD - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 60 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 61.5 | | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 60 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 53 | | | |
| | Overall | 60 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 61.1 | | | |

Environment indicators

| Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Activity 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Communities affected by climate change 2021 - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - - | Overall | 0 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | | | Secondary data |

Cover page photo © WFP/Iñaki Oñate

An Afroecuadorian woman who lives on the Northern border between Ecuador en Colombia.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

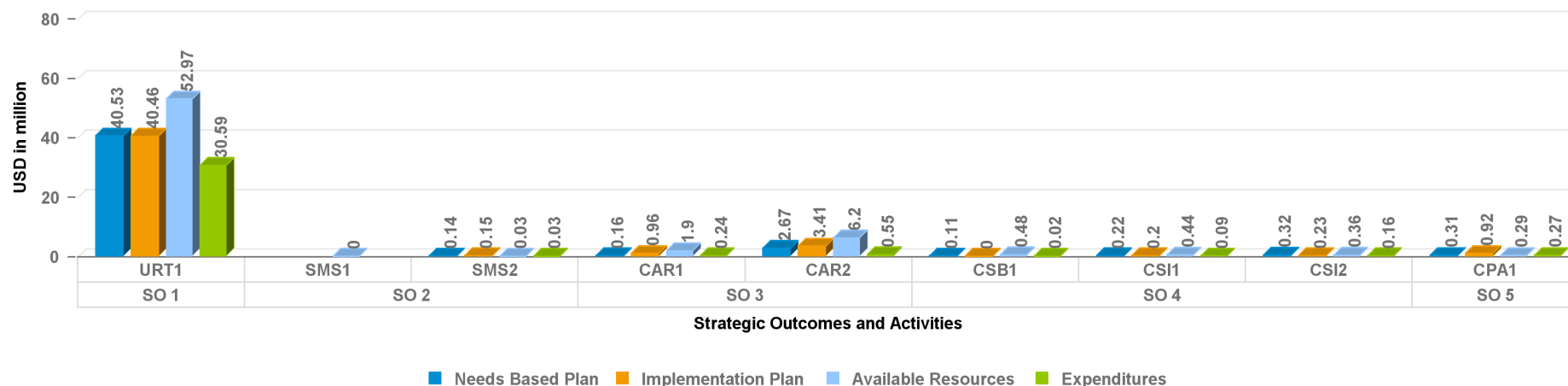
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 |
| CSB1 | Provide technical assistance to strengthen disaster risk management capacities, logistics coordination and supply chain management of national institutions |
| CS11 | Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition |
| CS12 | 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 | Provide immediate food assistance to meet the essential needs to vulnerable populations in support of national institutions and Government Social Protection programmes (Food, CBT, CS). |

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|--|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long | Provide immediate food assistance to meet the essential needs to vulnerable populations in support of national institutions and Government Social Protection programmes (Food, CBT, CS). | 40,529,730 | 40,462,604 | 52,966,633 | 30,586,659 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 40,529,730 | 40,462,604 | 52,966,633 | 30,586,659 |

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| 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 | 140,740 | 154,250 | 33,363 | 33,363 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | | | 0 | |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 140,740 | 154,250 | 33,363 | 33,363 |

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 | 162,731 | 959,704 | 1,900,283 | 241,921 |
| | | Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures | 2,670,781 | 3,414,520 | 6,202,960 | 551,679 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 2,833,513 | 4,374,224 | 8,103,243 | 793,601 |

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 5 | National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021 | Provide technical assistance to strengthen disaster risk management capacities, logistics coordination and supply chain management of national institutions | 109,190 | 0 | 482,741 | 23,200 |
| | | Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition | 216,697 | 197,613 | 437,194 | 88,958 |
| | | Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation | 317,964 | 226,839 | 357,812 | 161,868 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 643,850 | 424,452 | 1,277,747 | 274,026 |
| 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 | 309,950 | 917,631 | 285,128 | 269,524 |
| 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) | | | 309,950 | 917,631 | 285,128 | 269,524 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 1,504,261 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 1,504,261 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 44,457,783 | 46,333,162 | 64,170,376 | 31,957,173 |

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Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | | 1,523,145 | 1,391,587 | 2,144,809 | 1,236,845 |
| | | | 45,980,928 | 47,724,749 | 66,315,185 | 33,194,018 |
| | | | 2,988,760 | 3,102,109 | 2,091,622 | 2,091,622 |
| | | | 48,969,688 | 50,826,858 | 68,406,806 | 35,285,640 |



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

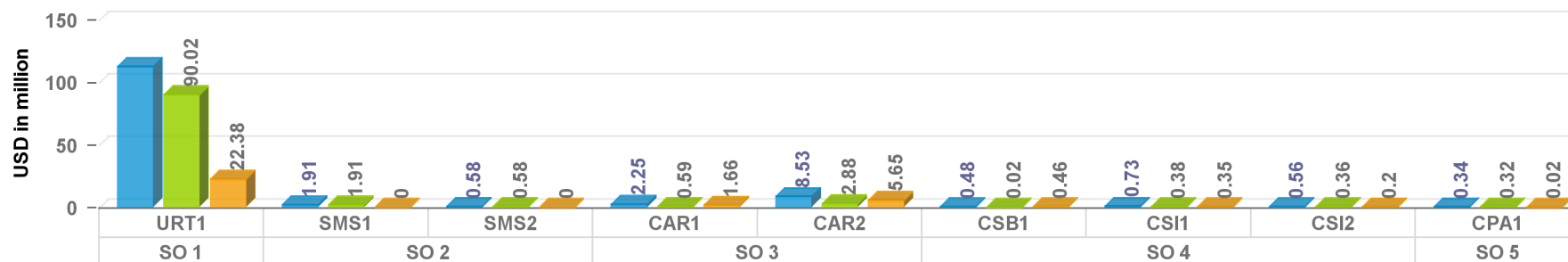
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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 |
| 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 |
| CSB1 | Provide technical assistance to strengthen disaster risk management capacities, logistics coordination and supply chain management of national institutions |
| 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 | Provide immediate food assistance to meet the essential needs to vulnerable populations in support of national institutions and Government Social Protection programmes (Food, CBT, CS). |

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 | Provide immediate food assistance to meet the essential needs to vulnerable populations in support of national institutions and Government Social Protection programmes (Food, CBT, CS). | 117,452,713 | 112,399,127 | 0 | 112,399,127 | 90,019,153 | 22,379,974 |
| | | Strengthen strategies to link sustainable livelihoods to food security and nutrition activities | 359,330 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 117,812,043 | 112,399,127 | 0 | 112,399,127 | 90,019,153 | 22,379,974 |

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Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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. | 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 | 688,720 | 584,636 | 0 | 584,636 | 584,636 | 0 |
| | | 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 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 3,497,721 | 2,499,447 | 0 | 2,499,447 | 2,499,447 | 0 |

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Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 | 1,146,461 | 2,252,685 | 0 | 2,252,685 | 594,323 | 1,658,362 |
| | | Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures | 6,986,733 | 8,530,634 | 0 | 8,530,634 | 2,879,353 | 5,651,281 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 8,133,195 | 10,783,319 | 0 | 10,783,319 | 3,473,676 | 7,309,643 |

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Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 | Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation | 1,418,502 | 557,929 | 0 | 557,929 | 361,984 | 195,944 |
| | | Provide technical assistance to strengthen disaster risk management capacities, logistics coordination and supply chain management of national institutions | 109,190 | 482,741 | 0 | 482,741 | 23,200 | 459,541 |
| | | Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition | 1,535,488 | 728,624 | 0 | 728,624 | 380,388 | 348,236 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 3,063,180 | 1,769,293 | 0 | 1,769,293 | 765,572 | 1,003,721 |

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Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|--|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 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 | 1,856,699 | 336,582 | 0 | 336,582 | 320,978 | 15,604 |
| 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) | | | 1,856,699 | 336,582 | 0 | 336,582 | 320,978 | 15,604 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 1,504,261 | 0 | 1,504,261 | 0 | 1,504,261 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 1,504,261 | 0 | 1,504,261 | 0 | 1,504,261 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 134,362,837 | 129,292,029 | 0 | 129,292,029 | 97,078,826 | 32,213,203 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 5,911,886 | 5,678,201 | 0 | 5,678,201 | 4,770,237 | 907,964 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 140,274,723 | 134,970,230 | 0 | 134,970,230 | 101,849,063 | 33,121,167 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 9,159,629 | 8,388,188 | | 8,388,188 | 8,388,188 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 149,434,352 | 143,358,418 | 0 | 143,358,418 | 110,237,251 | 33,121,167 |

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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