

COUNTRY CONTEXT



population
17.9
million



high levels
of **inequality**

23%

of **children <5** suffer
from **chronic malnutrition**



hosting **large** numbers
of **Venezuelan refugees**
and **migrants**



vulnerable
to **climate**
change



COVID-19

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN focused on five **strategic outcomes**

1

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

2

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

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

4

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

5

humanitarian and
development
partners in Ecuador
have access to
reliable services
throughout the
(COVID-19) crisis



**TOTAL
FUNDING
REQUIREMENTS**



from USD **42** million in 2017 to USD **197** million in 2021

EVALUATION covers WFP activities implemented between April 2017 and August 2021

April **2021**

June **2022**

Evidence and lessons to inform the development of the new Country Strategic Plan in Ecuador



document
review

178

interviews



E-survey



mostly on-site
data collection

CONCLUSIONS



WFP has ably delivered
on its dual mandate in
alignment with national
priorities, though with a
limited focus on malnutrition



Effective contributions to the 2030
Agenda, including for gender. Opportunities
to strengthen the triple nexus and protection
and enhance visibility of nutrition



WFP pioneered climate change adaptation
approaches to combat food insecurity.
However, financial, design and
implementation challenges prevail



Leadership, high
operational flexibility and
optimal timeliness when
responding to emergencies
(incl. COVID-19), despite high
earmarking of funding



The CSP has constituted a
pertinent adaptable framework,
strengthening WFP's position, but CSP
components need better integration



Weaknesses noted in monitoring
and knowledge management

RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Strengthen the triple nexus and
protection approach of WFP's
response in Ecuador, leveraging
existing protection systems and
alliances

2

Capitalize on WFP's strategic
position and learning to continue
to support public policy design
and implementation

3

Review the CSP structure to include
a clear definition of coordination
mechanisms, to enhance synergies
between strategic outcomes

4

Nutrition to be addressed as a
crosscutting topic for the new CSP,
emphasizing chronic malnutrition,
obesity prevention and promotion
of breastfeeding

5

Improve the integration of
the performance monitoring
system, financial tracking and
programme management

6

Strengthen staff capacities
in crosscutting areas, particularly
in gender, protection, nutrition,
monitoring and climate change