



World Food
Programme

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Ecuador

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2017 - 2022

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Overview

In the last year of the Country Strategic Plan 2017-2022, WFP directly supported 300,644 women and men, girls and boys, through crisis response, resilience, climate change adaptation, capacity strengthening and logistic services to national institutions and the humanitarian community. Furthermore, 490,839 people benefited indirectly from assets, capacity, commodities and services delivered by WFP.

In 2022, WFP received 95 percent of its funding requirements and increased expenditures by 15 percent compared to 2021.

To contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), WFP assisted 60,129 Ecuadorians and 240,515 food-insecure migrants and refugees. Of the latter, 16,572 participated in the government programme for malnutrition prevention, "1,000 Days of Life - Window of Opportunity". WFP provided five food assistance modalities to migrants and Ecuadorians vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition based on their needs and context analysis. The modalities included i) one-time value vouchers; ii) food kits in border areas for migrants on the move; iii) six-month value vouchers for migrants in their final destination; iv) commodity vouchers in shelters and canteens; and v) value vouchers for pregnant and lactating women and girls. Moreover, WFP reached 5,240 Ecuadorian households in densely populated urban centres in Guayas, Manabí and Pichincha provinces.

WFP supported communities and local and national authorities with livelihood activities, climate change adaptation and emergency preparedness and response. WFP reached 2,113 smallholder farmers, including Afro-descendant and Indigenous Awá populations in the border area of Colombia and Ecuador and people in Guayas, Los Ríos, El Oro and Loja provinces, who adopted sustainable agri-food practices and increased and diversified their income. Additionally, 377 government officials and humanitarian partners received training on gender, sustainable agri-food systems, logistics, security, nutrition, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Thanks to joint programming with United Nations agencies and South-South Triangular Cooperation, WFP restored over 15,000 ha of degraded land, one-third being mangroves, and improved smallholder farming practices and rural policies.

In 2022, WFP became a member of the Advisory Council for the Prevention and Reduction of Stunting, created by the civil society, academia and WFP to promote national dialogue and provide recommendations on malnutrition for better policy making.

To contribute to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP and the Government of Ecuador conducted two studies to assess the impact of the pandemic on households, particularly on children's food consumption patterns [1]. Furthermore, WFP with the United Nations Population Fund assessed food security and nutrition among the LGBTIQ+ community and people at risk of HIV in Pichincha, Guayas and Manabí provinces to inform programme design. WFP also provided information on HIV and sexual and reproductive rights to 200,000 people through a chatbot in 2022. Finally, WFP supported the Government in enhancing its logistics response capacity in emergencies, with the support of the Global Logistics Cluster.

WFP completed the Gender Transformation Programme in 2022 by achieving benchmarks of gender equality and women's empowerment across its work.

300,644

Total beneficiaries in 2022



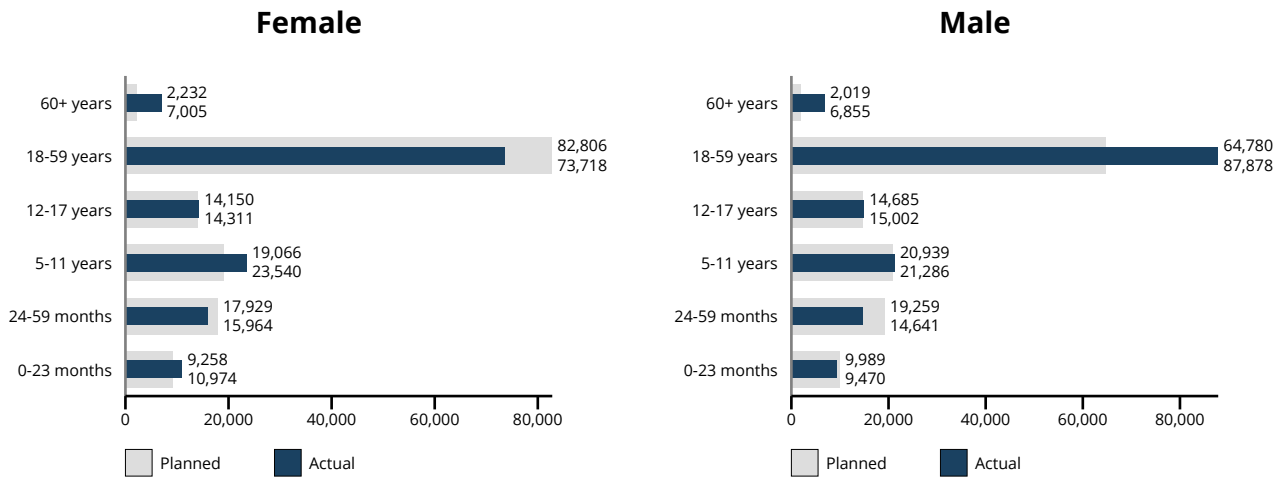
48% female



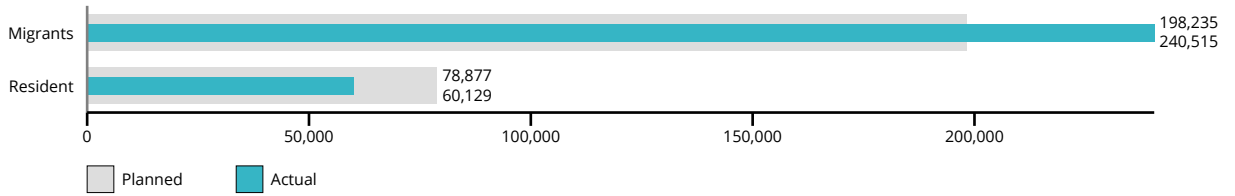
52% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,715 (45% Female, 55% Male)

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



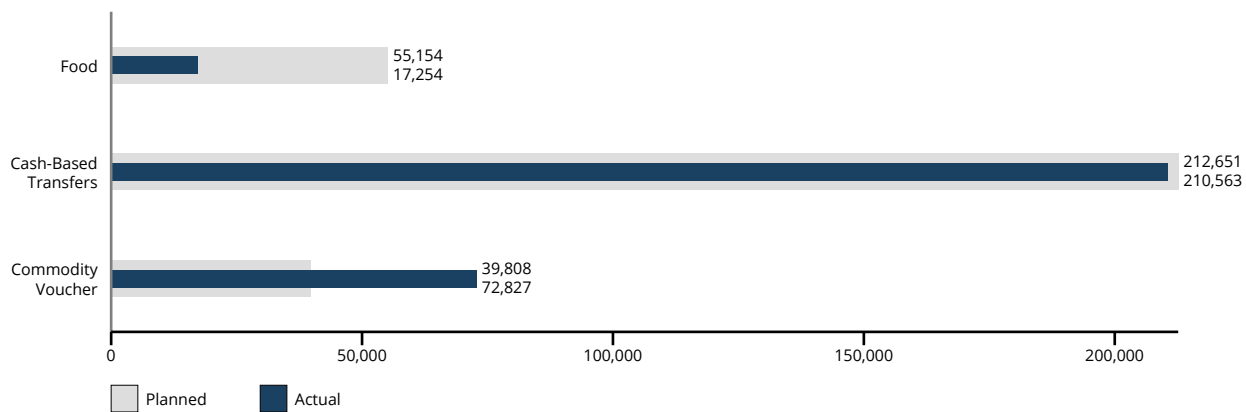
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



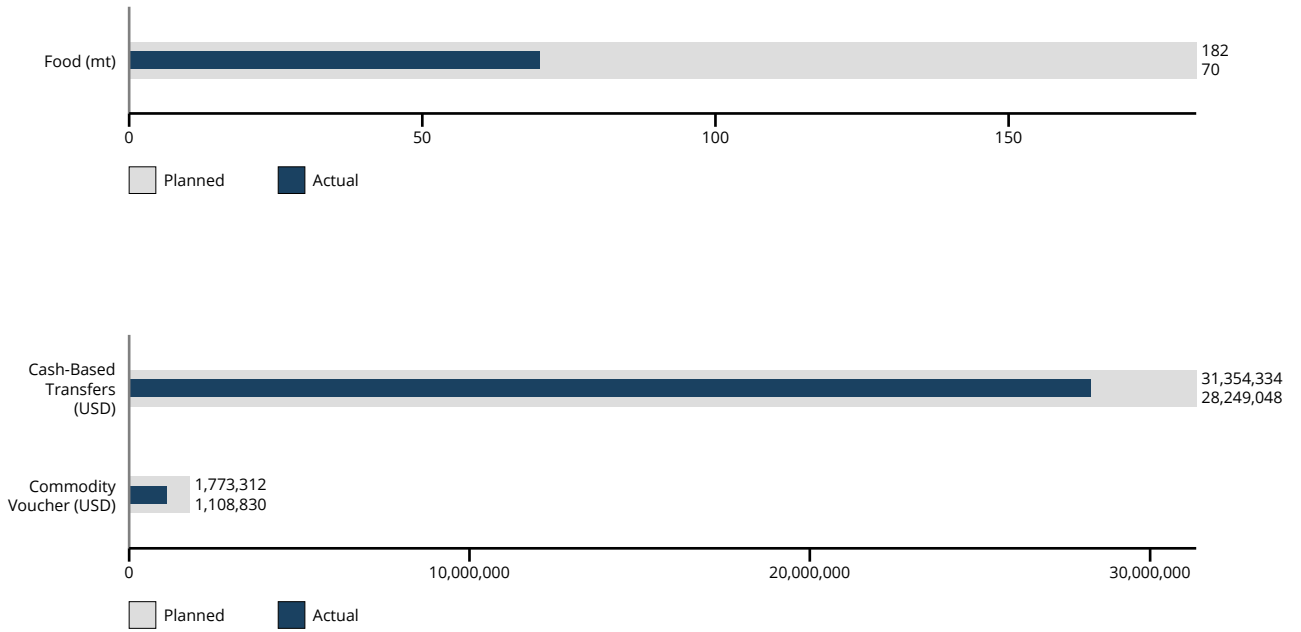
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



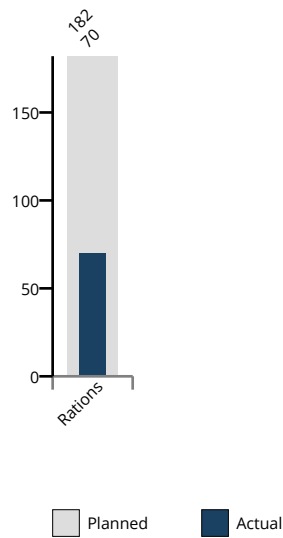
Beneficiaries by Modality



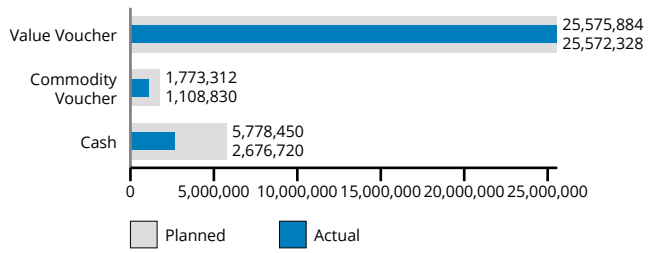
Total Transfers by Modality



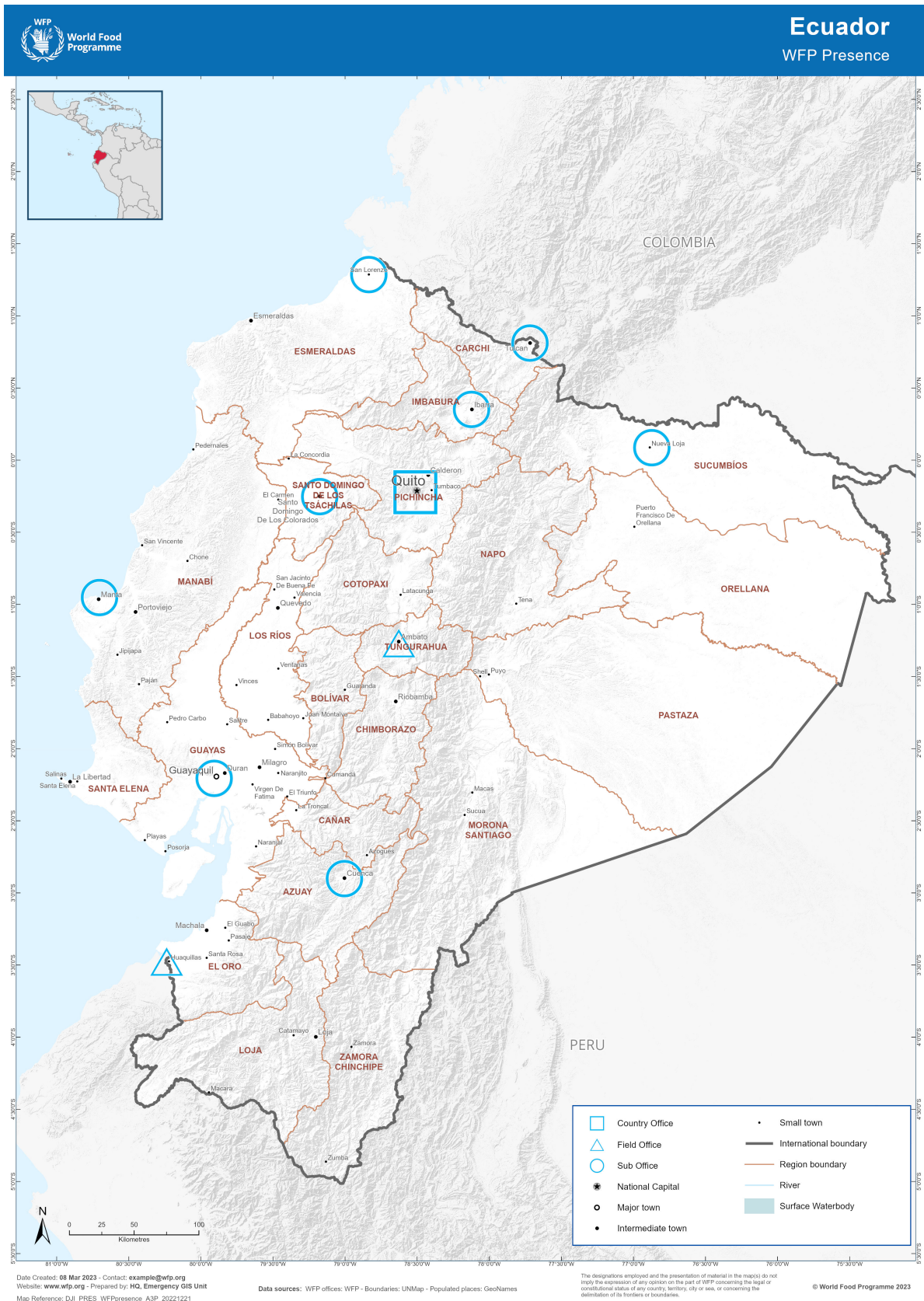
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Despite the worsening situation, Ecuador, as a middle-upper income country, is becoming less of a priority for humanitarian funding among donors. WFP and its partners are facing challenges in obtaining funds to support the country's social protection system, which is crucial given migration's socioeconomic challenges and the enduring effects of the pandemic.

In 2022, Ecuador experienced a complex economic, political and social situation, combined with deteriorating security and climate-related events. Even though poverty rates decreased to 25 percent in 2022 from 28 percent in 2021 [1] and year-on-year GDP growth reached 3 percent in the third quarter of 2022 [2], inflation, ripple effects of the Ukraine crisis and social unrest caused an increase in food insecurity among nationals and migrants.

WFP remote assessments in Ecuador in March 2022 confirmed a deteriorating trend in food security: 2.4 million Ecuadorians were severely food insecure, representing an increase from 2.1 million food-insecure people registered in August 2021. Moreover, Ecuador has the second-highest rate of stunting in Latin America and the Caribbean, reaching 27 percent nationally and 30 percent in rural areas for children under 2 [3].

The Working Group for Refugees and Migrants estimates that there were 502,214 migrants from Venezuela in Ecuador in December 2022 [4]. According to the Emergency Food Security Assessment conducted by WFP in October 2022, 303,000 migrants were food insecure of which 38,000 faced severe food insecurity. These results showed that the number of severely food-insecure migrants grew by 2 percent (8,000 people) relative to March 2021 [5]. Limited economic opportunities available to migrants due to their irregular status contribute to these elevated levels of food insecurity. While 66 percent of migrants in Ecuador were employed in May 2022, only 21 percent were employed in the formal sector.

In a positive step toward migrant integration, in September 2022, the Government began a regularization process for migrants from Venezuela, allowing them access to the labour market and social protection systems [6].

In this context, Ecuador's security continued to worsen. For the second year in a row, Ecuador had one of the fastest-rising homicide rates in the region; rise year-to-year was registered at 86 percent [7]. Thus, WFP suspended field visits in the provinces of Guayas, Esmeraldas and Santo Domingo after the Government declared a state of emergency in response to increased violence in the regions. However, WFP continued field activities remotely and through cooperating partners in the field.

Ecuador is highly exposed to natural hazards, including floods, landslides, droughts, earthquakes and volcanic activity. Extreme climate-related events have been more frequent in the last decade, with an increasing impact on loss of life or material damage and food and nutritional insecurity [8].

In the final year of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2017-2022, WFP continued activities in 16 provinces through 11 field offices.

Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), under strategic outcome 1, WFP focused on meeting the basic food requirements of the most food-insecure populations through value vouchers redeemable for food and cash-based transfers. Under strategic outcomes 2, 3 and 4, WFP helped food-insecure families to meet their basic food and nutrition needs, through livelihood activities, such as land and mangrove rehabilitation, the introduction of sustainable green farming practices and ecosystem-based adaptation and vocational training.

Contributing toward SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals), under strategic outcomes 3, 4 and 5, WFP provided logistics and procurement training, assessments and surveys for the humanitarian community and the Government.

Building on findings and recommendations from the evaluation of the previous CSP, in November 2022, the Executive Board approved the new CSP 2023-2027.

Risk Management

In 2022, WFP faced security threats, exposure to extreme climate-related events and social unrest.

Concerning security threats, WFP implemented strict security protocols to limit risk and coordinated closely with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS). Following explosive device attacks and a series of massacres in prisons, a state of emergency was declared on 1 November 2022 in Guayas, Esmeraldas and Santo Domingo provinces. As a result, WFP suspended visits in these areas and enhanced the use of remote tools to monitor field activities.

Concerning the threat of climate-related events, WFP, in coordination with the Government and local emergency response and risk management authorities, carried out emergency food security assessments, built response capacity for future events and adhered to UNDSS guidance and protocols.

WFP maintains a zero-tolerance policy for fraud and misconduct. WFP promoted training sessions for WFP staff and partners on the anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy and enforced its standard operating procedures and controls in each field-level agreement to reduce the risk. In addition, WFP ensured that all beneficiaries have access to the Community Feedback Mechanism to raise their voice and concerns.

Partnerships

In 2022, WFP enhanced its partnerships with donors, the Government of Ecuador and local authorities, multilateral institutions, United Nations agencies, the private sector and 40 cooperating partners, including non-governmental organizations and academia. Flexible funding, South-South and Triangular Cooperation and inter-sectoral joint efforts with United Nations agencies and the humanitarian community allowed WFP to respond to crises, particularly those related to migration, boost communities' resilience and enhance national capacities and programmes to address food insecurity, malnutrition and emergency preparedness.

WFP coordinated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Social and Economic Inclusion, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture and the Secretariat of Risk Management to carry out public policies related to migration, school feeding and stunting. As a result, WFP signed eight agreements with the Government and provincial and municipal authorities in 2022. This increased WFP's ability to support local governments and coordinate actions with other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors during emergencies.

In 2022, WFP continued strengthening strategic relationships with the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Development Bank of Latin America. While still at an early stage, WFP and International Financial Institutions paved the path towards supporting migrants in Ecuador, social protection and school feeding and the fight against stunting.

At the same time, WFP continued to collaborate with traditional and new donors, particularly with the governments of Canada, China - through the South-South Cooperation Framework with the China Centre of Excellence -, Denmark, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance and the Adaptation Fund. Moreover, in 2022, WFP built relationships with new donors, including the governments of Germany and Italy (through the Italian-Ecuadorian Fund for Sustainable Development) and the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation. As a result, WFP maintained and scaled the operations.

WFP continued joint programming with United Nations agencies for policy advice and advocacy to tackle the root causes of food insecurity. In 2022, WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development implemented the Joint Programme on Gender Transformative Approaches for Food Security and Nutrition. This joint initiative was funded by the European Union and aims to contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) by addressing the root causes of gender inequalities, primarily in rural areas and supporting evidence-based decision making.

In 2022, WFP expanded partnerships with academia. As a result, it implemented the Emergency Food Security Assessment with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and began negotiations with the centre for Development and the Environment at the University of Oslo in Norway.

In 2022, WFP led the Logistics Working Group, continued to co-lead the Cash Working Group with CARE and the Food Security Working Group with FAO and participated in the Gender Working Group. WFP also continued implementing the United Nations Common Cash Statement with UNHCR and UNICEF.

To commemorate World Food Day, WFP joined forces with key partners to launch a nationwide campaign in Cuenca called *Llegamos a Nutrir Corazones* (We Came to Nourish Hearts) [1]. This campaign raises awareness about the importance of responsible, sustainable food choices and addressing global socioenvironmental challenges. The campaign leverages the power of digital media and influential leaders to promote nutritious and affordable food options and provide practical advice through online and text campaigns. Finally, it aims to mobilize private companies and public organizations to join the United Nation's goal of Zero Hunger in Ecuador. WFP also augmented outreach to the private sector and local actors and discussed their support for the school feeding programme in 350 rural schools.

Finally, in 2022 WFP worked closely with the Government, donors, civil society, academia and beneficiary representatives to develop the new Country Strategic Plan 2023-2027, which is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026. In August 2022, WFP's Executive Director visited Ecuador and held meetings with the President and key stakeholders, establishing a closer relationship with governmental partners and the private sector to resume school feeding and reduce the prevalence of stunting.

CSP Financial Overview

While WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was resourced at 95 percent of its implementation plan (at USD 47.9 million), 70 percent were funds raised in 2022. In addition, the timing of funds proved extremely challenging, resulting in a changing funding situation throughout the year which impacted program activities. Total expenditures in 2022 amounted to 85 percent of the total available resources (USD 40.7 million).

However, there were notable funding differences between strategic outcomes. Strategic outcomes 1 (crisis response) and 4 (technical assistance) were fully funded however, strategic outcome 3 (climate change adaptation and resilience) was financed at 66 percent, strategic outcome 5 (service provision and logistics) raised 8 percent of the required funds, strategic outcome 2 (smallholder farmers' income generation) was funded at less than 1 percent.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP received earmarked funding from the governments of the United States, Germany and Canada for cash-based transfer and food kit rations, enabling refugees, displaced people and vulnerable host communities' members to meet their basic needs.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP, with support from the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation, carried out a project to improve women's incomes through sustainable agri-food systems.































Under strategic outcome 3, WFP engaged the Government of Ecuador and humanitarian partners closely in disaster risk reduction activities and early warning systems, with United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) support. Moreover, WFP, with the Adaptation Fund, implemented climate change adaptation and resilience activities with Afro-descendant and Indigenous Awá communities at the border area of Ecuador and Colombia.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP generated evidence and advocated for nutrition and food security policy dialogue, enhanced the capacities of governmental partners, organized trainings and facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation experience exchanges.

Finally, under strategic outcome 5, with support from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government and humanitarian partners to strengthen logistics coordination and supply chain management for crisis response and preparedness.





WFP continued to promote multi-year funding to ensure longer-term interventions, also considering the increase of the resilience portfolio in the new CSP 2023-2027.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	 36,332,413	 35,738,944	 36,975,618	 34,427,373
SO01: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long	 36,332,413	 35,738,944	 36,975,618	 34,427,373
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).	 36,332,413	 35,738,944	 36,969,267	 34,427,373
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 6,351	 0
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	 1,726,510	 0	 15,277	 5,517
SO02: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.	 1,726,510	 0	 15,277	 5,517
Activity 03: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	 1,542,239	 0	 0	 0
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	 184,271	 0	 15,277	 5,517

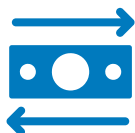
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	4,928,497	4,810,707	3,285,197	2,831,951
SO03: Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change, and government institutions have strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change by 2021	4,928,497	4,810,707	3,285,197	2,831,951
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	926,272	1,562,944	1,658,362	1,658,362
Activity 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	4,002,225	3,247,763	1,626,835	1,173,589
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	514,867	808,965	907,911	892,593
SO04: National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021	514,867	808,965	907,911	892,593
Activity 07: Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition	182,323	299,711	339,180	331,194
Activity 08: Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation	136,742	213,920	113,559	106,227

Activity 10: Provide technical assistance to strengthen disaster risk management capacities, logistics coordination and supply chain management of national institutions	 195,801	 295,332	 455,171	 455,171
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	 209,672	 115,943	 15,604	 15,604
SO05: Humanitarian and development partners in Ecuador have access to reliable services throughout the crisis	 209,672	 115,943	 15,604	 15,604
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	 209,672	 115,943	 15,604	 15,604
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 1,581,451	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 43,711,961	 41,474,560	 41,199,608	 38,173,041
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,308,101	 1,243,942	 1,901,598	 1,843,429
Total Direct Costs	 45,020,062	 42,718,502	 43,101,207	 40,016,470
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,926,304	 2,776,702	 695,273	 695,273

Grand Total	 47,946,366	 45,495,205	 45,377,933	 40,711,744
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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



300,644 refugees, migrants and people from host communities were assisted through **cash-based transfers**



16,572 households with pregnant and lactating women and girls were assisted under the **1,000-day window initiative**

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP promotes food access for people vulnerable to food insecurity in Ecuador, including people in human mobility. In 2022, WFP delivered assistance to 300,644 people, including refugees, internally displaced people and crisis-affected populations. Modalities used included: one-time and monthly cash-based transfers (CBT), food kits and commodity vouchers at shelters and canteens. Overall, WFP reached 7 percent more beneficiaries than in 2021.

Direct and indirect beneficiaries included: i) 47,075 in-transit migrants reached with one-off USD 10 value vouchers and in-kind food kits, ii) 150,891 migrants and refugees across 16 provinces who received USD 30 monthly vouchers for six months, iii) 72,827 migrants, refugees and Ecuadorian that were provided hot meals in canteens and shelters and iv) 49,391 Ecuadorians at risk of food insecurity were given USD 240 one-off cash transfers. In addition, 16,572 households (43,197 people) with pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and/or children under 2 were enrolled in the 1,000-day initiative receiving a monthly value voucher of USD 55.

WFP's assistance to shelters increased by 54 percent compared to 2021, prioritizing LGBTQI+ people and gender-based violence survivors. Through these spaces, WFP reached beneficiaries with hot meals and enhanced the capacities of cooperating partners 108 staff on nutrition practices and food security through the life cycle, hygiene, food handling and storage to improve the quality and sustainability of services provided.

Thanks to the coordination with the Government of Ecuador, local authorities and 40 cooperating partners across all sub-activities, the percentage of beneficiaries reporting an acceptable food consumption score increased by 33 percentage points from 46 percent in 2021 to 79 percent by 2022.

Strategic outcome 1 was fully funded through multilateral funding. However, WFP had to adapt the interventions to the timing of the resources to avoid activity pipeline breaks. Therefore, in May 2022, WFP reduced the CBT transfer value for households with PLWG and children under 2 (from USD 75 to USD 55) and in-transit migrants (USD 25 to USD 10). Further, the period of assistance for migrants intending to settle whom receive value vouchers was reduced from 12 months to a maximum of 6.

Gender was fully integrated into strategic outcome 1, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Disaggregated data collection and gender analysis informed the targeting of beneficiaries and the definition of differentiated assistance modalities, thus allowing WFP to address the needs and priorities of women, men, girls and boys. Moreover, WFP carried out specific activities to promote gender equality, such as gender training for cooperating partners, prevention of gender-based violence and zero tolerance for sexual harassment and abuse. Moreover, WFP encouraged its cooperating partners to assign a budget to promote prevention protocols on GBV and sexual harassment and abuse at shelters and canteens.

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	4
Strengthen strategies to link sustainable livelihoods with Food Security and Nutrition	N/A

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



400 smallholder farmers trained in **marketing, production, and association mechanisms for businesses**, improving their livelihoods and food security



4 agricultural **fairs** organized for **800** smallholder farmers



27 learning communities implemented in Imbabura and Manabí, benefiting **2,080** households

Under strategic outcome 02, WFP increases smallholder farmers' incomes, productivity and food security, particularly women, by promoting environmentally friendly farming practices and the sustainable use of natural resources. It includes supporting smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations to enter public and private markets.

In 2022, WFP, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG, for its Spanish acronym), supported 2,080 smallholder farmers through food security and nutrition workshops and trained 400 smallholder farmers on marketing, production and association mechanisms for businesses. Additionally, WFP organized 4 agricultural fairs for 800 smallholders (Tier 2). As a result of WFP's assistance, smallholder farmers' households implemented agri-food practices in Azuay, El Oro, Guayas, Imbabura, Loja, Los Ríos and Manabí provinces.

Furthermore, WFP, with MAG and the Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion (MIES, for its Spanish acronym), supported the creation of territorial roundtables for rural women in Manabí as part of the National Agricultural Strategy for Rural Women [1], indirectly benefiting 50,000 women (Tier 3 beneficiaries). These roundtables are a space for women smallholder farmers to participate in decision-making and the construction of public policies that respond to their strategic interests, as well as their strategic needs. Eventually, WFP assisted 20 women in developing their agroecological vegetable gardens within the government initiative *Impulso Violeta* [2].

WFP also supported beneficiaries in complying with quality and safety standards to obtain the Family Farming Agriculture seal, which allows access to more stable and profitable markets [3]. In coordination with the *Impulso Violeta* initiative and the Institute of Popular and Solidarity Economy, WFP helped 518 smallholder farmers (318 women and 194 men; 49 percent Indigenous people) to qualify and register for the seal in Manabí and Imbabura.

Key partners for this strategic outcome were MAG, MIES, local authorities, the Eloy Alfaro University of Manabí and the Ecuador Fund for the Progress of People (FEPP, for its Spanish acronym), the governments of China and Catalonia, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Fund for Agriculture Development.

WFP scored 4 in the Gender and Age Marker for strategic outcome 2 due to the special attention to women in rural smallholder farmers' households. Family farming agriculture represents 60 percent of the national food production, 70 percent of women work in agriculture and approximately 54 percent are unpaid. WFP promoted women smallholder farmers women in marketing spaces, identified potential markets for products, like vegetables, fruits, rice and ducks, including the alternative market Purchase with Purpose, the Made in Manabí and *Raíces Manabas*, linked to the MIES-MAG agricultural fairs and established a commercial relationship between family farming in Imbabura and the British School's *Despensa Viva* initiative by selling fresh produce. As a result, according to monitoring data analysis, women increased their access, use and control of productive resources.

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	4
Strengthen the capacity of farmer organizations	4

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



16,000 people were **trained** through virtual courses on risk management focused on reduction, response, recovery and resilience



5,240 households **benefited** from the PRORED project through capacity strengthening in prevention, response and resilience for risk reduction



5,000 hectares of mangrove forest were restored, benefiting **5,800 Afro-Ecuadorian families** vulnerable to flooding

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP focused on strengthening government and community capacities to adapt to climate change, especially communities highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate-related shocks and prone to disasters. Activities under this strategic outcome focused on enhancing information management, implementing early warning systems and building disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response capacities.

In 2022, strategic outcome 3 was funded through two multi-year contributions. This enabled WFP to continue implementing the projects "Strengthening the Capacity of Local Governments in Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness with a Focus on Food Security and Gender (PRORED)" and "Capacity strengthening for Adaptation to Climate Change through food security and nutrition actions in Afro-descendant and Indigenous Awá communities in the Colombian-Ecuadorian border area".

Supported by the United States Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, the two-year project was carried out in seven cantons across three provinces [1] from December 2020 to September 2022. By the end of 2022, WFP reached 5,240 households, or 19,912 people (Tier 3 beneficiaries). In line with this, WFP strengthened 14 community committees with a gender and intergenerational approach, delivered 140 emergency needs assessment kits, 300 first aid, evacuation and fire kits and installed early warning signage in 14 neighbourhoods. WFP also implemented four livelihood protection measures to mitigate the impacts of floods and landslides.

WFP, through PRORED, developed an online course comprised of 13 modules on methodologies for disaster impact assessment, food security and nutrition in emergencies, inclusive risk management and community-based disaster risk management, among others. The course was completed by 16,000 government officials from central and local levels, firefighters, police, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and individuals.

Moreover, WFP delivered a feasibility study to develop Ecuador's Single Registry System for the Directly Affected people [2]. This tool was used to estimate potential beneficiaries affected by extreme events, thus helping the Government coordinate a more effective response. WFP also enhanced the Volcano Early Warning System (EWS) in Ecuador by installing 17 sirens in the regions around the Cotopaxi and Tungurahua volcanoes, benefiting over 138,000 people (Tier 3). The EWS was also used during the landslide in Quito in January 2022 and the Esmeraldas earthquake in April 2022.

Under this strategic outcome, thanks to the Adaptation Fund, WFP continued conducting the project on climate change adaptation in Ecuador and Colombia's border area. As a result, in 2022, WFP generated benefits for 5,800 inhabitants of 21 Afro-descendant and Indigenous Awá communities (Tier 2 beneficiaries) through the development and application tools and measures for the conservation, restoration and governance of 5,000 ha of mangrove and 10,000 ha of ancestral forest and protecting seven water sources. WFP also supported organizing community works for land clearing and preparing for the new crop season, benefiting 3,500 people (Tier 2). Moreover, WFP developed climate change adaptation and food security management plans that cover 66 communities.

The project uses ecosystem-based adaptation measures to adapt to the effects of climate change and improve livelihoods while reducing gender gaps through participatory processes. To this end, WFP applied participatory consultation processes using corporate methodologies such as Seasonal Livelihood Programming and participatory community planning methodologies that are part of the corporate Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) [3]. WFP also introduced the PRISM climate monitoring tool, providing a fertility map and annual rainfall calendar [4].

Other relevant accomplishments were the identification 42 high-nutrient, climate-resistant plants in Awá communities and 34 in Afro-Ecuadorian communities, establishment of 140 family gardens and the training of 1,300 Indigenous and Afro-descendant people on climate change, food security, risk management and gender, including 100 leaders (55 percent women). Finally, WFP facilitated experience exchanges between women in Ecuador and Colombia.

The main partners to carry out these projects were the National Service for Disaster Risk and Emergency Management, the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology, the National Institute of Agricultural Research and local governments.

Reflecting on the 2022 experiences in disaster risk reduction and climate change, WFP highlights the importance of beneficiaries and national and local government authorities to promote ownership and sustainability of interventions and to invest in the nexus between environmental conservation, climate change adaptation and emergency preparedness.

The Gender and Age Marker score for strategic outcome 3 is 4, as gender, age and ethnicity were fully integrated. WFP applied a gender mainstreamed approach in designing the training sessions with the Awá and Afro-Ecuadorian communities, developing the management plans using 3PA and using ancestral knowledge to identify the native resilient species.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Strengthen or develop Emergency Preparedness and Response and Early Warning Systems	4
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



12 new duck rice plots (10 plots run by women) implemented



2 studies on the impact of COVID-19 on the purchase and consumption of food and on the nutrition of children in government services

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP supported national institutions and programmes in Ecuador to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP generated evidence on malnutrition and food security for policy dialogue, enhanced the capacity of governmental partners, organized training and facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation to experience exchanges.

WFP received funding from the Government of China and United Nations joint programming funds, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund and the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS.

WFP worked closely with the Government of Ecuador and other United Nations agencies [1] to implement two projects: "Financing the SDGs and tackling stunting"; and the "Prevention and mitigation of the crisis due to the impact on prices of the Ukraine crisis".

The project focused on stunting ended in December 2022. It developed a Cantonal Integrated Financing Framework [2] to battle stunting, a tool to mobilize private sector resources. In addition, it supported the Government in establishing the Consultative Council for the Reduction of Stunting, which facilitates political dialogue.

On the other hand, WFP, with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labour Organization and the Government, analysed the impact of the price crisis and produced a food insecurity assessment, a modelling tool for agricultural input prices and policy recommendations to address the crisis. The project will culminate in February 2023, with advocacy and policy dialogue and dissemination of results.

WFP also implemented the capacity-strengthening activities and exchanges of the South-South Cooperation project with China on the integrated rice and duck farming model. In this framework, WFP organized two commercial meetings that sold 1,200 mt of rice for USD 1 million and with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock supported the establishment of an additional 12 ha of duck-rice demonstrative plots, totalling 25 demonstrative plots. WFP also supported 25 smallholder farmers' beneficiaries participating in the duck-rice project from the regions of Macará and Zapotillo to obtain the Family Farming Agriculture Seal.

In addition, WFP conducted a study to strengthen family farming organizations' technical, administrative and legal capacities to register with the Public Procurement Service which is a pre-requisite to sell to schools. During 2022, 12 smallholder farmers' organizations (estimated 300 members) received support to participate and sell their products in agricultural fairs. Finally, although WFP has promoted the decentralized school feeding model in the past by engaging with the government and local authorities, in 2022, WFP did not raise funds to further these activities.

WFP also studied food security and nutrition among LGBTQI+ and populations at risk of HIV in Pichincha, Guayas and Manabí provinces. In 2022, WFP disseminated key messages to 200,000 people on HIV (Tier 2 beneficiaries), sexual and reproductive rights and nutrition through the chatbot MoVIHbot.

Strategic outcome 4 achieved a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, thanks to the gender analyses of disaggregated and intra-household data in the assessments delivered in 2022 and to the central role of women in all training activities and interchanges.

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	4

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



5 mobile storage units donated to the National Risk and Emergency Secretariat



53 senior logistics operations personnel in the region assisted to the **Logistics Response Training** on behalf of the Global Logistic Cluster

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP provides the Government and the humanitarian community with technical assistance to enhance capacities in emergency preparedness, early warning systems and logistics.

While the strategic outcome was underfunded, with 8 percent of requirements for 2022, overall, WFP reached 282 people from governmental organizations and the humanitarian community (148 women and 134 men) through capacity needs mapping exercises that informed the development of the national plan, workshops and disaster simulation exercises.

In 2022, WFP fostered the development of the logistics preparedness National Action Plan, a roadmap that prioritized 15 areas of improvement (out of 53 identified) and facilitates coordination during an emergency.

To enhance the physical storage capacities of the Government, WFP delivered five mobile storage units (MSU) to the National Service for Disaster Risk and Emergency Management which was complemented by a training programme facilitated by the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot on the assembly of the MSUs. In addition, to support the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES, for its Spanish acronym) WFP developed a digital platform, operational since May 2022, to improve inventory control and in-kind donation management. The platform's development was followed by a training phase for 80 MIES employees (51 women and 29 men) to ensure the tool is adopted and used to its full potential.

Moreover, WFP facilitated training and workshops on foreign trade and local customs regulations and procedures, warehouse administration and procurement during emergencies for line ministries, national disaster management authorities, the Ecuadorian Air Force amongst others, engaging 65 people (46 women and 19 men). The topics covered considered the gaps and needs identified by governmental partners, the humanitarian community, and the 2022 national strategy.

Additionally, in April 2022, WFP conducted a Logistics Response Training on behalf of the Global Logistics Cluster to improve the emergency response capabilities of senior logistics personnel in the region. The training aimed to build the capacity of teams that would respond to emergencies in the region. The regional training was attended by 53 people from different humanitarian institutions (20 women), representing 17 nationalities.

In support of the humanitarian's community evidence-based programming, WFP carried out a market study and risk assessment to evaluate the feasibility of implementing a cash transfer mechanism among displaced populations and those affected by emergencies and natural hazards. WFP disseminated the results amongst partners in April 2022.

Key partners for strategic outcome 5 were the Government, local authorities, United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners [1].

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

Women in Ecuador have progressed in gender equality in recent years, especially in legal reforms and policies. However, significant gaps remain. According to 2022 surveys, one in every four women-headed households in rural areas has suffered severe food insecurity and stunting is 30 percent for children under two. Moreover, only 29 percent of rural women have access to land, compared to 79 percent of men.

In 2022, WFP continued to advance gender equality in all strategic outcomes and achieved significant results. WFP empowered rural women through training in climate-resilient agriculture practices, by facilitating the participation in decision-making spaces and prioritizing assistance for pregnant and lactating women and girls and gender-based violence (GBV) survivors.

WFP contributed to the national agricultural strategy for rural women. In rural areas, WFP continued investing in women and girls' access to training, production and markets through the rice-duck cultivation model and the collaboration with the governmental initiative *Impulso Violeta*. Moreover, WFP organized consultative spaces with an equal voice in decision-making for women and men, such as the community planning processes and the Family and Peasant Agriculture roundtables for rural women, with tangible results in selling, negotiation and leadership in income generation.

In 2022, WFP developed a communication strategy and training on nutrition and food security for pregnant and lactating women and developed protocols for attention and prevention of GBV, sexual exploitation and abuse. As a result, 200,000 people had access to the information. Furthermore, WFP and its partners conducted a campaign during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence in line with the global GBV campaign, which included interactive awareness-raising activities with United Nations partners, internal and external communication and webinars with staff and partners.

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

Protection in Ecuador is a significant concern. The country is home to many migrants, internally displaced persons, refugees and asylum seekers at risk of violence and exploitation. Risks include irregular access to land, particularly in areas with illegal armed or criminal groups, safe transit, access to documentation and regularization procedures and the procedure to request refugee status for migrants. Other concerns related to child protection needs (especially for unaccompanied and separated children) include gender-based violence and risks related to trafficking and smuggling. People with disabilities face additional risks and stigma.

In 2022, WFP mitigated these risks by adjusting food assistance modalities to each targeted group, thus minimizing risk exposure and ensuring safety and dignity.

Moreover, WFP processes were designed to ensure that the agency's operations and activities were aligned with the needs and rights of the communities it serves. WFP conducted regular assessments and monitoring of protection and accountability issues and ensured that Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) were in place in each intervention and feedback from the beneficiaries could be obtained. Additionally, field-level agreements with all 39 cooperating partners included data protection clauses. WFP used the corporate Sugar Customer Relationship Management platform to store data securely and facilitate proper tracking of cases.

Moreover, WFP supported women, survivors of gender-based violence, trafficking and unaccompanied minors through specialized safe houses in cooperation with its partner *Casa Matilde* which provides specialized shelter.

As a result, 100 percent of beneficiaries reported no safety issues while receiving assistance, 100 percent did not face challenges accessing WFP's programmes and the number of beneficiaries informed about WFP's programmes increased by 20 percentage points, relative to 2021, to 81 percent.

Environment

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

Ecuador's diverse geography includes the Andes mountains, the Amazon rainforest, coastal lowlands and a wide variety of flora and fauna. The country has 91 terrestrial and 21 marine and coastal ecosystems [1]. However, despite its rich biodiversity and natural resources, Ecuador faces several environmental challenges that impact its food security and nutrition.

Deforestation, soil degradation, desertification, water pollution and the impact of climate change - including more frequent and intense natural hazards - are among the most pressing issues that threaten food production and distribution [2].

In 2022, WFP addressed the country's food security and nutrition challenges and, in parallel, improved soil fertility. WFP promoted sustainable agriculture practices, reforestation, community-based agro-forestry systems and disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities, resulting in environmental co-benefits. WFP supported the restoration of 5,000 ha of mangroves, which are among the most effective forest in carbon sequestration. Mangroves are a critical ecosystem for climate change mitigation, coastal management, sustainable fisheries and livelihoods of Awá and Afro-Ecuadorian communities. Additionally, WFP worked with small-scale farmers to implement land management practices, reducing the use of chemicals, limiting soil erosion and improving soil fertility.

WFP recognizes the importance of safeguarding its programmes from causing unintended environmental harm. To minimize its impact, WFP established strict policies and procedures in its operations. All field-level agreements, Memoranda of Understanding, and partner activities were screened for environmental and social risk for the second year. In line with this, WFP applied environmental and social safeguards in the Adaptation Fund binational project to ensure that its activities and measures do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations.

Finally, to reduce the environmental footprint of its operations, WFP installed energy-efficient equipment and lighting and has implemented water conservation measures to reduce its environmental footprint and put in place waste management policies to minimize the amount of waste generated and promote materials recycling.

Beneficiary story



"Breaking the Silence: Empowering Deaf Women Survivors of Gender-Based Violence"[1]

All names were changed to protect the individuals' identities.

In a world designed for the hearing, deaf women affected by gender-based violence (GBV) often feel isolated and powerless. In Ecuador, 60 percent of women experience GBV in their lifetime [2]. The situation is even more dire for deaf women, who face significant communication barriers and a lack of resources.

This is the case with one of WFP's beneficiaries, Joselyn and how her life changed. Victoria, a psychologist at *Casa Matilde*, a shelter for women survivors of GBV, received a life-altering call. A sign language interpreter approached her on behalf of a deaf woman, Joselyn, who was seeking help to escape abuse from her husband. Despite her lack of knowledge of sign language, Victoria was eager to help. Still, when Joselyn failed to attend their appointment, Victoria was left with a frustrating sense of helplessness and a newfound awareness of the lack of information and resources available to deaf women affected by GBV.

There are approximately 213,000 deaf people in Ecuador, many of whom are women at risk of GBV [3]. There is poor information and statistics available. Furthermore, this population often lacks the means to communicate with services. Those who must attend to them may not know sign language, leaving these women with few means of seeking help.

Through the joint efforts of WFP and *Casa Matilde*, Victoria made a real impact. Together, they made a lasting impact on the lives of deaf women who are survivors of GBV. "It was a privilege to be able to tell Joselyn and other deaf women that they are not alone and that there is help available for them", said Victoria.

By breaking the silence, Victoria, *Casa Matilde* and WFP were able to empower deaf women and give them a voice in a world that often forgets about their struggles. With continued efforts, they aim to bring attention to this issue and make a lasting impact on the lives of deaf women who are survivors of GBV.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The studies were "Impact of the COVID-19 crisis on food purchases and consumption" and the "Impact of COVID-19 on the nutrition of children in government childcare services".

Context and Operations

[1] Ecuador INEC December 2022 Poverty Report: https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/documentos/web-inec/POBREZA/2022/Diciembre_2022/202212_PobrezayDesigualdad.pdf

[2] Central Bank of Ecuador: <https://www.bce.fin.ec/index.php/boletines-de-prensa-archivo/item/1530-la-economia-ecuatoriana-crecio-3-2-en-el-tercer-trimestre-de-2022>

[3] Food Security Update for Latin America and the Caribbean. <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/5a97a239d68f4579ab2a30e28fb5be90>

[4] GTRM December 2022: <https://www.r4v.info/es/ecuador>

[5] See data note no. 2

[6] The campaign is called Estoy Aquí <https://www.estoyaquí.ec>

[7] InSight Crime. 2022 Homicide Round-Up. <https://insightcrime.org/news/insight-crime-2022-homicide-round-up/#Ecuador>

[8] WFP Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) 2018 Integrated Context Analysis (wfp.org)

Partnerships

[1] Llegamos a nutrir corazones, WFP 2022, <https://wfpnutrircorazones.com/>

Strategic outcome 02

[1] National Agricultural Strategy for rural women: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ecu205967.pdf>

[2] Impulso Violeta: <https://www.inclusion.gob.ec/programa-impulso-violeta-ec-beneficiara-a-mas-de-70-mil-mujeres-usuarias-de-los-servicios-y-bonos-del-mies/>

[3] Family Farming Agriculture Seal is an instrument that aims to guarantee the social origin of agri-food products from family farming production units. This symbol was created in the framework of the declaration of 2014 as the International Year of Family Farming by the United Nations.

[4] Even though WFP planned to deliver commodity vouchers under this Strategic Outcome, due to the lack of funds, this activity could not be executed in 2022. Thus, A1 (commodity vouchers) and A4 actual values are 0.

[5] Outcome indicators under strategic outcome 2 are linked to activity 3, which ended in July 2019. Thus, only output results for 2022 are available.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Provinces of Guayas, Pichincha y Manabí. Cantons of Guayaquil, Samborondon, Duran, Quito, Rumiñahui, Portoviejo and Manta.

Cantons are the second-level subdivisions of Ecuador, below the provinces.

[2] Single Registry of Direct Affected Persons (RUAD) system. The main objective of the RUAD tool is to achieve interoperability between local and national authorities' emergency response processes and systems: information registered in the RUAD system is available immediately to authorities within the National Risk and Emergency Management Service, the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion and the Ministry of Education, among others.

[3] 3PA is an innovative programming approach developed by WFP to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster risk reduction and preparedness. For more information:

https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000023753/download/?_ga=2.249092679.1537541526.1677437840-671146658.1659459314

[4] PRISM is a climate risk monitoring system that integrates geospatial data on hazards such as droughts, floods, tropical storms and earthquakes, along with information on socioeconomic vulnerability, to inform disaster risk reduction and social assistance programmes (<https://innovation.wfp.org/project/prism>).

Strategic outcome 04

[1] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

[2] Plan-Intersectorial.pdf (infancia.gob.ec).

[3] Initially, the country office did not programme activities for 2022 for activity 7. However, 8 activities were carried out.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] The SNGRE, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, MIES, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ecuadorian Air Force and the local governments of Guayaquil, Quito, Manabí and Santo Domingo. Among humanitarian partners and UN agencies, this included the Ecuador Logistics Working Group, the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNHRD, The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the and The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and NGOs such as the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), International Committee for the Development of Peoples, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), the International Committee of the Red Cross, Norwegian Refugee Council, Plan International and World Vision.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Identification of gender gaps in food security and nutrition in Ecuador, February 2022.

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)

[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>

Beneficiary story

[1] Read more: Ecuador: 'Fue frustrante no poder decirle que no estaba sola' | World Food Programme (wfp.org)

[2] UN Women, Ecuador: <https://lac.unwomen.org/en/donde-estamos/ecuador>

[3] Sociolinguistic Survey Report of the Ecuadorian Deaf Community
https://www.sil.org/system/files/reapdata/40/32/80/40328095423265056619651971374439118967/silesr2012_027.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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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 undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	143,694	134,466	278,160	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	27,727	21,664	49,391	
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	1,006	800	1,806	
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	1,106	868	1,974	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	131,671	155,132	118%
	female	145,441	145,512	100%
	total	277,112	300,644	108%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	9,989	9,470	95%
	female	9,258	10,974	119%
	total	19,247	20,444	106%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	19,259	14,641	76%
	female	17,929	15,964	89%
	total	37,188	30,605	82%
5-11 years	male	20,939	21,286	102%
	female	19,066	23,540	123%
	total	40,005	44,826	112%
12-17 years	male	14,685	15,002	102%
	female	14,150	14,311	101%
	total	28,835	29,313	102%
18-59 years	male	64,780	87,878	136%
	female	82,806	73,718	89%
	total	147,586	161,596	109%
60+ years	male	2,019	6,855	340%
	female	2,232	7,005	314%
	total	4,251	13,860	326%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	78,877	60,129	76%
Migrants	198,235	240,515	121%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	277,112	300,644	108%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Rations	182	70	38%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	5,778,450	2,676,720	46%
Commodity Voucher	333,312	1,108,830	333%

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Value Voucher	25,575,884	25,572,328	100%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	1,440,000	0	0%

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	109,047	122,321
			Male	103,604	88,242
			Total	212,651	210,563
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	11,426	31,702
			Male	12,382	41,125
			Total	23,808	72,827
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	32,486	7,421
			Male	22,668	9,833
			Total	55,154	17,254
A.2: Food transfers			MT	182	70
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	31,354,334	28,249,048
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	333,312	1,108,830

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)				
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	132	131
E*: Nutrition education provided to targeted populations				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	91	91
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,602	1,602

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Población en Movilidad Humana 2022 - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	24.48	≤24.48	≤24.48	15.93			WFP
	Male	22.88	≤22.88	≤22.88	13.82			programme
	Overall	24.33	≤24.33	≤24.33	15.74			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.6	≥9.6	≥9.6	23.6			WFP
	Male	9.4	≥9.4	≥9.4	14.3			programme
	Overall	9.6	≥9.6	≥9.6	22.8			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.8	≥66.8	≥66.8	86.4			WFP
	Male	66.7	≥66.7	≥66.7	72.7			programme
	Overall	66.8	≥66.8	≥66.8	85.3			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	77	≥77	≥77	93.1			WFP
	Male	73.6	≥73.6	≥73.6	96.4			programme
	Overall	76.6	≥76.6	≥76.6	93.4			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.8	≤14.8	≤14.8	4			WFP
	Male	18.9	≤18.9	≤18.9	0			programme
	Overall	15.2	≤15.2	≤15.2	3.6			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0			WFP
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0			programme
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0			monitoring
	Female							WFP
	Male							programme
	Overall							monitoring
	Female							WFP
	Male							programme
	Overall							monitoring
	Female							WFP
	Male							programme
	Overall							monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.5	≤2.5	≤2.5	0.8			WFP
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0			programme monitoring
	Overall	2.3	≤2.3	≤2.3	0.8			programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	75.6	=75.6	=75.6	72.4			WFP
	Male	71.7	=71.7	=71.7	85.7			programme monitoring
	Overall	75.2	=75.2	=75.2	73.6			programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	=23	=23	6.9			WFP
	Male	26.4	=26.4	=26.4	6.6			programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	=23.4	=23.4	6.6			programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.7	=30.7	=30.7	12.7			WFP
	Male	33.3	=33.3	=33.3	27.3			programme monitoring
	Overall	30.9	=30.9	=30.9	14			programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45.8	≥45.8	≥45.8	78.6			WFP
	Male	45.8	≥45.8	≥45.8	78.6			programme monitoring
	Overall	45.8	≥45.8	≥45.8	78.6			programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	=29	=29	14.6			WFP
	Male	28.8	=28.8	=28.8	21.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	29	=29	=29	15.3			programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	25.2	≤25.2	≤25.2	6.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.4	≤25.4	≤25.4	0	
	Overall	25.2	≤25.2	≤25.2	6.2	

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 03: Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	8,480	0	
			Male	7,520	0	
			Total	16,000	0	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	1,440,000	0	
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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female	0	1,172	
			Male	0	908	
			Total	0	2,080	

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	95	95	
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1	
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	2,080	2,080	

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					
Emergency preparedness activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	4	4	
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	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	49	12	
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	19	19	
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)					
Climate adaptation and risk management activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	137	137	
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*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1	
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	42	45	
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	2	2	
D: Adaptive measures implemented to respond to climate threats and food insecurity					
Climate adaptation and risk management activities					

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected	Ha	74	74
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	140	140
G: People of local communities benefit of trainings on climate adaptation management practices and assets.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	5,789	5,789

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	2.99	0		Secondary data
Activity 06: Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Proyecto Binacional 2019 - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	31.75	≤31.75	≤31.75	13.45			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.7	≤26.7	≤26.7	10.81			
	Overall	29.23	≤29.23	≤29.23	11.73			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.2	≥17.2	≥17.2	35.7			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.1	≥11.1	≥11.1	33.5			
	Overall	14.3	≥14.3	≥14.3	34.3			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	59.1	≥59.1	≥59.1	87.3			WFP
	Male	42.4	≥42.4	≥42.4	83.3			programme
	Overall	50.6	≥50.6	≥50.6	84.7			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.7	≥76.7	≥76.7	90.2			WFP
	Male	59.4	≥59.4	≥59.4	88.7			programme
	Overall	67.8	≥67.8	≥67.8	89.2			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.3	≤25.3	≤25.3	3			WFP
	Male	38.4	≤38.4	≤38.4	2.7			programme
	Overall	32.1	≤32.1	≤32.1	3.5			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.1	≤1.1	≤1.1	0.6			WFP
	Male	3.3	≤3.3	≤3.3	0.3			programme
	Overall	2.6	≤2.6	≤2.6	0.4			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.8	≤4.8	≤4.8	0			WFP
	Male	14.5	≤14.5	≤14.5	1.8			programme
	Overall	10.4	≤10.4	≤10.4	1.2			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	57.5	=57.5	=57.5	61.3			WFP
	Male	50.5	=50.5	=50.5	62.7			programme
	Overall	53.6	=53.6	=53.6	62.2			monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.2	=22.2	=22.2	9.2			WFP
	Male	37.3	=37.3	=37.3	11			programme
	Overall	29.7	=29.7	=29.7	10.4			monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36	=36	=36	12.7			WFP
	Male	43.1	=43.1	=43.1	14.9			programme
	Overall	39	=39	=39	14.1			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60.1	≥60.1	≥60.1	83.8			WFP
	Male	42.5	≥42.5	≥42.5	83.3			programme
	Overall	51.3	≥51.3	≥51.3	83.5			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23.7	=23.7	=23.7	11			WFP
	Male	29.5	=29.5	=29.5	12.5			programme
	Overall	26.6	=26.6	=26.6	12			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.2	≤16.2	≤16.2	5.2			WFP
	Male	28	≤28	≤28	4.2			programme
	Overall	22.1	≤22.1	≤22.1	4.5			monitoring
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥6	≥6	6			Secondary data
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	94.4			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	77.8			WFP programme monitoring

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	8	8	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥6	1	4	2	Secondary data
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	12.69	≥12.69	≥12.69	14.75	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.					
Logistics Cluster					
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	26	26	
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	98	93	
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					
Service Delivery General					
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	53	53	
H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	%	100	100	

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Logistics Cluster ECU 2021 - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	92	≥92	≥92	0	85		Secondary data

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Ecuador Población en Movilidad Humana 2022 - 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	43.3	≥43.3	≥43.3	46.8			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	4.5	≤4.5	≤4.5	4			-
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	52.5	≥52.2	≥52.2	49.2			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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Ecuador Población en Movilidad Humana 2022 - 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
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Población en Movilidad Humana 2022 - 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	71.2	≥80	≥80	81.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55	≥80	≥80	76			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70.1	≥80	≥80	81.2			WFP programme monitoring

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Ecuador Communities affected by climate change 2022 - 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	100	≥100	≥100	100			Secondary data

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Child beneficiary at San Juan de Dios canteen

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

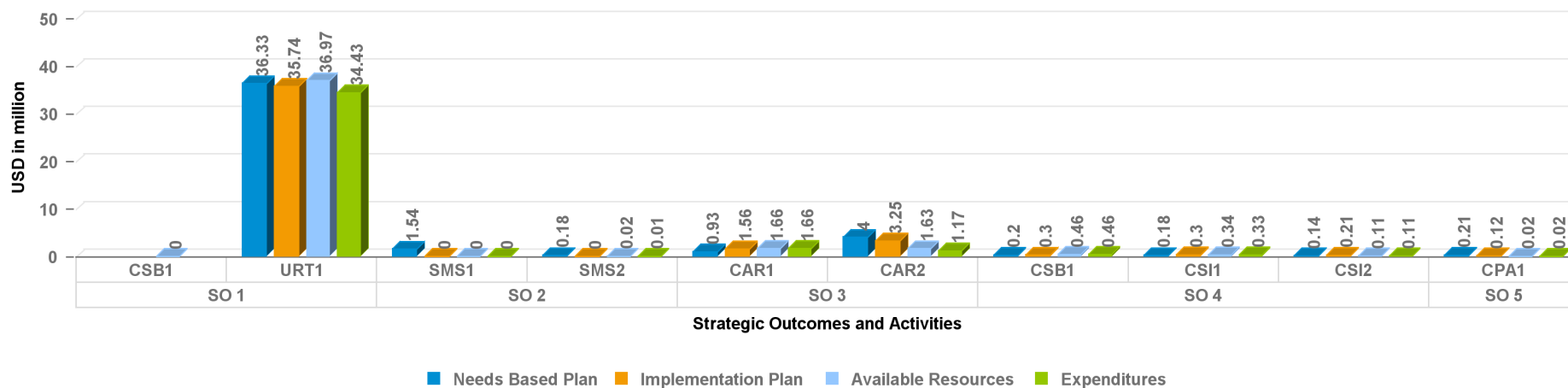
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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
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 2022 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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).	36,332,413	35,738,945	36,969,267	34,427,373
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,351	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			36,332,413	35,738,945	36,975,618	34,427,373

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	1,542,240	0	0	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	184,271	0	15,277	5,518
		Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,726,511	0	15,277	5,518

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Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	926,272	1,562,944	1,658,362	1,658,362
		Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	4,002,225	3,247,763	1,626,836	1,173,590
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			4,928,497	4,810,707	3,285,198	2,831,952

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	195,801	295,333	455,172	455,172
		Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition	182,324	299,712	339,180	331,195
		Knowledge management and sharing of best practices and studies, including through South-South cooperation	136,743	213,921	113,560	106,227
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			514,868	808,965	907,912	892,594
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	209,672	115,943	15,604	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)			209,672	115,943	15,604	15,604
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,581,451	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,581,451	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			43,711,961	41,474,560	42,781,060	38,173,041

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

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Direct Support Cost (DSC)		1,308,101	1,243,942	1,901,599	1,843,429
	Total Direct Costs		45,020,063	42,718,503	44,682,659	40,016,470
	Indirect Support Cost (ISC)		2,926,304	2,776,703	695,274	695,274
	Grand Total		47,946,367	45,495,206	45,377,933	40,711,744



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

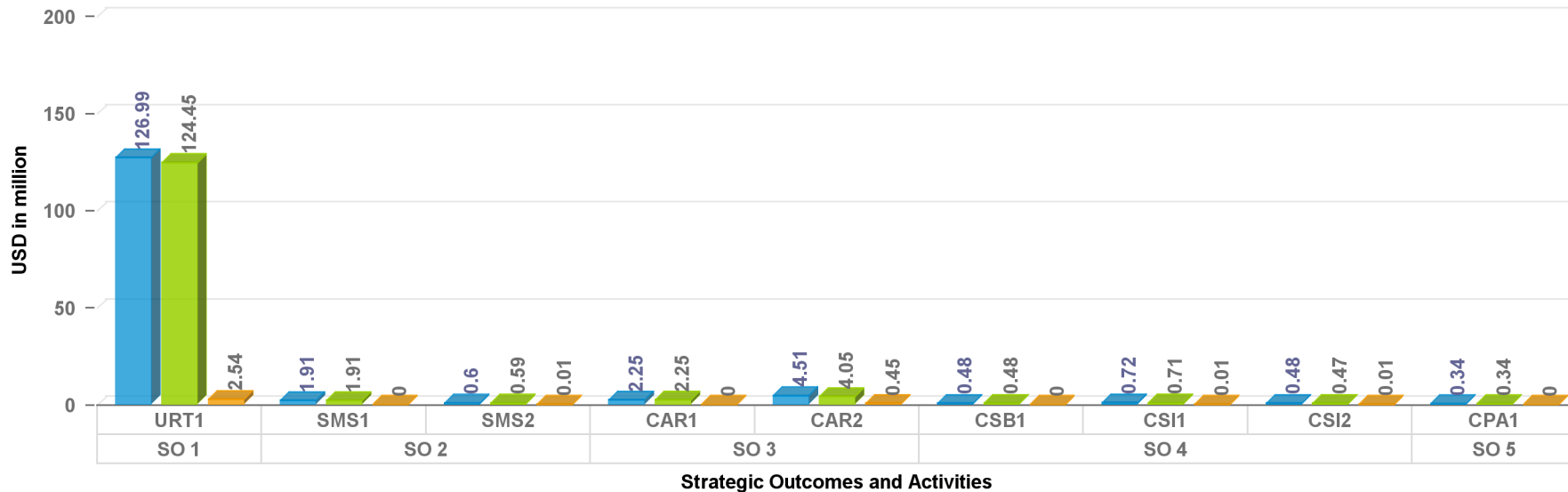
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2017-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long
SO 2	Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.
SO 3	Food-insecure communities and individuals in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change, and government institutions have strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change by 2021
SO 4	National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021
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

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Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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).

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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).	153,785,126	126,988,420	0	126,988,420	124,446,526	2,541,894
		Strengthen strategies to link sustainable livelihoods to food security and nutrition activities	359,330	0	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,351	0	6,351	0	6,351
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			154,144,456	126,994,771	0	126,994,771	124,446,526	2,548,245

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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	872,991	599,913	0	599,913	590,154	9,759
		Support and increase the participation of smallholder farmer organizations in national and local commercial mechanisms and institutional markets	4,351,240	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)			5,224,231	2,514,724	0	2,514,724	2,504,965	9,759

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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	2,072,733	2,252,685	0	2,252,685	2,252,685	0
		Strengthen the implementation of adaptation and resilience measures	10,988,958	4,506,189	0	4,506,189	4,052,943	453,246
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			13,061,692	6,758,874	0	6,758,874	6,305,628	453,246

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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	1,555,245	475,544	0	475,544	468,211	7,332
		Provide technical assistance to strengthen disaster risk management capacities, logistics coordination and supply chain management of national institutions	304,992	478,372	0	478,372	478,372	0
		Technical assistance, research and assessments to improve the implementation of programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition	1,717,812	719,568	0	719,568	711,583	7,985
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,578,048	1,673,484	0	1,673,484	1,658,166	15,318

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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	2,066,371	336,582	0	336,582	336,582	0
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)			2,066,371	336,582	0	336,582	336,582	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,581,451	0	1,581,451	0	1,581,451
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,581,451	0	1,581,451	0	1,581,451
Total Direct Operational Cost			178,074,798	139,859,886	0	139,859,886	135,251,867	4,608,019
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,219,988	6,671,836	0	6,671,836	6,613,667	58,170
Total Direct Costs			185,294,786	146,531,723	0	146,531,723	141,865,534	4,666,189
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			12,085,933	9,083,462		9,083,462	9,083,462	0
Grand Total			197,380,719	155,615,184	0	155,615,184	150,948,996	4,666,189

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