



WFP Ecuador Country Brief

Highlights

- For the socio-economic vulnerability assessment of the Venezuelan population in Ecuador, WFP has been collecting data in the Provinces of Azuay, Guayas, Imbabura, Manabí and Pichincha.
- A participant of the emergency transfer programme (Bono AAA) and the human development transfer programme, took part in an interview panel in the Shock-Responsive Social Protection Regional Seminar for Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima, Peru.

WFP Country Strategy

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
Ecuador Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)	41.6 m	5.0 m (12%)	1.1 m
Strategic Outcome 1: <i>Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year long</i>			
SR: 1 Focus area: Crises Response	25 m	0.5 m (2%)	2.9 m
Strategic Outcome 2: <i>Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.</i>			
SR: 2 Focus area: Root Cause	4.1 m	2.2 m (54%)	0.0 m
Strategic Outcome 3: <i>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.</i>			
SR: 3 Focus area: Resilience Building	9 m	2.0 m (22%)	0.0 m
Strategic Outcome 4: <i>National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021.</i>			
SR: 4 Focus area: Root Cause	3.5 m	0.4 m (11%)	0.1 m

*November 2017 – April 2018

GENDER MARKER 2A

Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021: Starting on 1 April 2017, the Country Strategic Plan for Ecuador positions WFP as a strategic and public policy partner. WFP will support the Government's efforts to achieve SDGs 2 and 17 through four outcomes based on its Strategic Results Framework:

Strategic Outcome 1: Refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable people in Ecuador are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements all year.

Strategic Outcome 2: Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas, durably increase their incomes and improve their productivity by 2021.

Strategic Outcome 3: Food insecure communities and individuals in areas with high vulnerability to climate change, as well as government institutions, have strengthened capacity for adaptation to climate change by 2021.

Strategic Outcome 4: National institutions and programmes in Ecuador, including social protection programmes, are supported to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition by 2021.

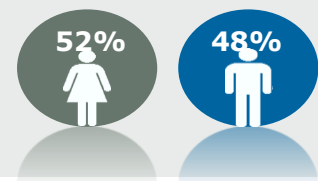
Each strategic outcome includes activities corresponding to government priorities and WFP's experience and expertise.

WFP will promote the food security and nutrition of priority vulnerable groups through strategic alliances and innovative nutrition-sensitive actions integrated into broader social protection platforms.

The five-year strategy envisages a decrease in WFP's direct implementation of programmes and the progressive hand-over of activities to the Government.

In Numbers

19,980 People Assisted
October 2017



Operational Updates

- The Vice Minister of the Ministry for Economic and Social Inclusion, the Under Secretary of the Risk Management Secretariat, a recipient of WFP Ecuador's Emergency Response Assistance, and WFP staff participated in the Shock-Responsive Social Protection Regional Seminar for Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Lima, Peru.
- As part of the World Food Day celebration, WFP, FAO, IOM, UNWOMEN, the Municipality of Quito and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock carried out a Fair "For a Healthy, Inclusive and Diverse Ecuador". The fair brought together immigrant entrepreneurship and smallholder farmers in physical activities, live cooking sessions, dance and artistic performances, among other activities.
- Within the implementation of school lunch activities, WFP is currently supporting 13,600 children in 165 schools in four provinces. 48 percent are girls and 52 percent are boys.
- A training of trainer's workshop on food security was held in the Imbabura province for technicians from the local governments and provincial directions of the Ministry of Education of Carchi and Imbabura. The workshop relied on the training of trainer's methodology so that technicians could replicate and sensitize the educational community (student counselling, school feeding committees, teachers, children and parents) on food security and nutrition, and healthy eating habits.
- WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and the Ministry of Environment developed a communication mechanism to support the system for the management of climate risk for food security in the Jubones river basin.
- United Nations in Ecuador celebrated UN Day with a high-level event where the Head of State, Lenin Moreno, received a recognition for all his efforts to achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda. WFP shared some publications and presented its interventions in Ecuador.

Challenges

- The migratory flow from Venezuela has increased considerably. Migrants ask the Government of Ecuador to adopt humanitarian measures that take into account the conditions in which they arrive, guarantee their rights, and combat xenophobia and discrimination. Due to a significant funding gap, WFP has limitations in providing sufficient food assistance to people in situations of human mobility and food insecurity.

Country Background



Ecuador is an upper middle-income country; 63 percent of the Ecuadorian population live in urban areas. Income inequality is high as evidenced by a Gini coefficient of 0.48 (National Institute of Statistics and Census – INEC 2015). Gender Based Violence affects six out of ten women (2015). Despite the peace process in Colombia, new refugees are still arriving in the country, in addition to an increasing number of vulnerable Venezuelans. The northern border area is designated as Security Level 3 while the rest of the country is designated as Level 2.

The country is prone to natural hazards, including droughts, floods, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. Average temperatures increased by 1°C over the last 30 years. On 16 April 2016, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck the northern coast of Ecuador affecting Manabí and Esmeraldas Provinces. The Government reported 660 casualties and thousands of affected people.

WFP's goal in Ecuador is to be an innovative partner, supporting government policies and priorities as well as contributing to food sovereignty, food security and nutrition of vulnerable people, and gender equality.

WFP has been present in Ecuador since 1964.

Population: **14.5 million**

2015 Human Development Index:
88 out of 188

Income Level: **Upper middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **23.9% of children under five**

Donors

United States of America, Republic of Korea, Adaptation Fund, Private and Multilateral donors.

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Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/ecuador