

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation – ECUADOR
PRRO 200701

Integration of Refugees and Persons Affected by the Conflict in Colombia	
Number of beneficiaries	184,000
Duration of project	January 2015 – December 2017
Gender Marker Code	
WFP food tonnage	208 mt

Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and Related Costs	USD 301,990
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	USD 14,474,073
Capacity Development & Augmentation	USD 442,961
DSC	USD 2,665,967
ISC	USD 1,251,949
Total Cost to WFP	USD 19,136,940

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ecuador receives the highest number of refugees in Latin America. Ninety-eight percent are Colombians fleeing conflict, poor, socially fractured, and with limited access to safety nets. Over 70 percent of asylum seekers who cross the border are in need of food assistance, unable to meet their basic food needs or establish new livelihoods.

The 2014 Joint Assessment Mission estimated that 1,300 Colombians enter Ecuador each month. Thirty percent of new arrivals do not approach the Directorate of Refugees for lack of knowledge about asylum processes and fear of deportation, among other reasons; thus they remain *invisible*. Sixty percent of asylum-seekers settle in poor, urban areas in the interior of the country with the remainder in isolated rural communities, and have limited access to basic services. Insecurity, along with competition for resources and social services, creates tensions between Colombians and Ecuadorians.

PRRO 200701 supports the Government of Ecuador's refugee integration and migration policies, as well as food security and nutrition goals. It will contribute to Strategic Objectives 1, 2, and 3 with the following specific objectives:

- Improve the food consumption and dietary diversity of refugees, new asylum seekers, and the most vulnerable Colombians and Ecuadorians.
- Rebuild livelihoods and the food security of Colombian refugees and vulnerable Ecuadorians, with a special focus on women's economic empowerment.

Through conditional electronic vouchers WFP will improve the food security and dietary diversity of vulnerable people affected by the conflict in Colombia, embedding gender and protection in all activities.

WFP will orient its operational capacity to: a) identify interventions that provide livelihood solutions for Colombians in Ecuador; b) empower women and increase decision making; c) reduce tensions and integrate refugees in Ecuadorian communities; and d) leverage purchasing power and stimulate local markets.

The PRRO will begin January 2015 and reach 184,000 beneficiaries, costing USD 19,136,926.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. Over 30 percent of people fleeing violence in Colombia enter Ecuador without seeking asylum (remaining “invisible”) for fear of deportation, persecution by armed groups, insufficient knowledge of their rights and for economic reasons. The peace process between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) has increased the expectations for a resolution to the conflict. Despite the peace process, recent data confirm an increase in asylum seekers; an average of 15,600 persons annually or 1,300 per month.¹ The situation in Venezuela also has pushed displaced Colombians to Ecuador.
2. Risk scenarios highlight that, even with an accord in 2015, an increase in tensions is expected for the short term. A study by the Latin American Faculty of Social Science (FLACSO) found that 84 percent of refugees have no intention of returning to Colombia, as many live in fear of roaming paramilitary and guerrilla groups.²
3. Men represent 52 percent of Colombians entering Ecuador and many are single. About 43 percent of refugee households are headed by women and 23 percent of women refugees are under 18.³ Over 90 percent of refugee women are victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and again are confronted with violence in Ecuador.⁴
4. Disparities between indigenous and other Ecuadorians remain entrenched. Many live on both sides of the border, face forced recruitment by armed groups and suffer a significant gap in living conditions. Six out of ten Ecuadorian women have suffered SGBV;⁵ among the indigenous, 68 percent of women are affected.⁶ Indigenous children and adolescents are widely engaged in some form of labour, 29 percent compared to 8.6 percent nationally.⁷ There is also a wide gap in relation to education indicators; illiteracy among the indigenous is 20.4 percent compared to a national rate of 6.8 percent.⁸
5. In the last two years WFP responded to emergencies in all of the Northern Border provinces. Over 10,000 events in Ecuador affected 1,758,718 people between 2009–2013.⁹

Food and Nutrition Security

6. Most refugees struggle to develop sustainable livelihoods. They rely on negative coping mechanisms and are unable to withstand shocks. According to FLACSO, 90 percent find work but have no formal contracts and are engaged in low paid, irregular work. Xenophobia and discrimination leave refugees vulnerable to exploitation. The negative perceptions of Colombians, in particular men who are associated with crime

¹ WFP. Rapid Assessment March 2014.

² FLACSO. February. 2013.

³ DR. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 2013.

⁴ WFP. Protection Mission. February 2014.

⁵ National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC). 2013.

⁶ INEC. 2011.

⁷ INEC. 2012.

⁸ INEC. 2010.

⁹ DESINVENTAR: Ecuadorian Information System of Disasters and Emergencies. 2014.

in Ecuador, contribute to livelihood instability. It is estimated that 70 percent of Colombians in need of international protection suffer from discrimination. Children are resented in schools although Ministerial Agreement 337 guarantees refugees access to public education.

7. Obesity, overweight, undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies are present simultaneously, with malnutrition most pronounced by the prevalence of anaemia – 62 percent in children under 1 year.¹⁰ Malnutrition is closely related to poor access to nutritious foods, cultural habits, and inadequate sanitation. In children under 5, chronic malnutrition is 25.3 percent, reaching 35 percent in border provinces. Overweight in children between the ages of 5 and 11 is 29.9 percent.¹¹ The difference between boys and girls is 1 percent for chronic malnutrition, however 23.4 percent of boys are overweight compared to 19.7 percent of girls. WFP is working with the Ministry of Health to develop gender-specific nutrition messages to address this national problem.
8. Ecuadorians and Colombians have poor dietary diversity, consuming large quantities of carbohydrates and fats, with little proteins and micronutrients. According to the 2012 PRRO 200275 baseline, only 28 percent of newly arrived Colombians have an acceptable food consumption score(FCS). There is no significant gender differences between vulnerable Ecuadorians and Colombians. Recent arrivals consume foods from four food groups on average and dedicate 52 percent of their incomes to purchase food,¹² compared to 21 percent for Ecuadorians.¹³ Thus, 72 percent of asylum seekers who cross the border are in need of food assistance.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT(S) AND OTHERS

Government Policies and Capacities

9. Ecuador's Constitution recognizes the rights of asylum-seekers and the right to safe and permanent access to nutritious foods.¹⁴ The National Development Plan 2014–2017 prioritizes local production and commercialization.
10. Government policies protect the rights of migrants and promote integration. However, the new Human Mobility Law and the 2011 Decree 1182 are changing the processes for determining refugee status. While safety nets exclude refugees, they are included in social services. The government estimates that their contributions to refugees surpass USD 60 million per year.
11. WFP's work with Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GADs) is in line with the decentralization law and the Secretariat for Risk Management's priorities, as specified in agreements with WFP to strengthen preparedness and response

¹⁰ ENSANUT. 2013.

¹¹ ENSANUT. 2013.

¹² WFP, IFPRI. 2012.

¹³ WFP, Visor. Secondary Data Analysis. 2014.

¹⁴ Ecuador Constitution. 2008.

capacities. Actions related to the Northern Border and the binational plan rest with Plan Ecuador at the National Secretariat of Planning (SENPLADES).

Other Major Actors

12. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provides refugees protection and assistance, including legal, micro-credit, production, and income-generation support. In 2014, UNHCR included livelihood support as a central part of their strategy. The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) is WFP's main relief partner.

Coordination

13. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework, (UNDAF) promotes integration for refugees.¹⁵ WFP is part of other strategic efforts including the Northern Border Inter-Agency Working Group and the Binational Tripartite Process.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

14. The PRRO contributes to the Zero Hunger Challenge and the proposed Sustainable Development Goals related to: Food Security and Nutrition, and Gender Equality and Empowerment; and WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2, and 3. WFP will orient its operational capacity to: a) implement interventions that provide livelihood solutions for Colombians in Ecuador; b) empower women and increase decision making; c) reduce tensions and integrate refugees in Ecuadorian communities; and d) leverage purchasing power and connect smallholder farmers to markets.
15. PRRO 200701 integrates protection, and capacity strengthening at local level to prepare for shocks, and manage food systems.

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Food Security Assistance

16. WFP assistance aims to improve the dietary diversity of vulnerable populations affected by the conflict in Colombia, natural disasters, and variable climatic conditions. The current PRRO supports refugee registration processes, empowerment of women and protection networks for women. Local governments and WFP jointly plan, execute and share activity costs.

Strategy Outline

17. The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) with UNHCR analysed the evolving humanitarian context, and assistance and protection coordination mechanisms. The main findings incorporated in this PRRO include the need to improve coordination

¹⁵ UNDAF. 2014-2017.

among all actors at national and local levels, refine targeting criteria, support livelihood activities, and strengthen community integration models.

18. WFP will consolidate and scale-up successful nutrition-sensitive responses considering food security, dietary diversity, protection needs, local government priorities, and partner capacities. WFP's strategy is based on lessons derived from the Cash and Voucher (C&V) project with International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and importantly the evolution of voucher use during the implementation of PRRO 200275. Both have shown that vouchers are effectively suited to improving dietary diversity in the insecure Northern Border provinces. When considering protection and SGBV positive impacts were associated with vouchers. This particularly applies to community projects where working together contributes to building trust and cohesion.
19. WFP's use of vouchers with the electronic tracking platform has increased accountability and minimized risks as confirmed by the new corporate tools. Accordingly, PRRO 200701 will prioritize the use of conditional electronic vouchers to improve food security and dietary diversity. For all beneficiaries, transfers are conditioned to participation in at least one monthly training covering nutrition, SGBV, and livelihood options, and restricted to food purchases from eight nutritious food groups.
20. Leveraging WFP's purchasing power to promote the production of nutritious foods by smallholder farmers, and linking this production to WFP activities and safety nets is central to the PRRO's strategy. WFP or GADs will make purchases from smallholder farmer associations and distribute products directly to project beneficiaries, stimulating local economies and family incomes. According to the PRRO midterm evaluation, smallholder incomes increased by 40 percent over the baseline, and 63 percent of participants were women.
21. WFP's strategy supports the government's priority to develop assistance models that promote graduation from relief to recovery, integration, and local government implementation. WFP will develop integrated community-based activities with partners in areas with high concentrations of refugees, contributing to livelihood stability and tension reduction. Schools provide an important recovery entry point. This PRRO is aligned with the following school feeding policy objectives: a) provide a safety net for food-insecure households; b) enhance children's nutrition, specifically dietary diversity; and c) develop links between school feeding and local agricultural production.

a. Relief Component

22. Relief, the largest component of this operation, ensures that the food needs of new arrivals, requiring protection and assistance under international law, are adequately met. Individual electronic vouchers will be distributed by WFP or cooperating partners close to asylum offices. WFP will provide assistance for up to one year enabling vulnerable, recently-arrived Colombians, irrespective of asylum status, time to access basic services and livelihood opportunities. Also, initial assistance will act as an incentive for asylum seekers to officially register in Ecuador and be part of a broader package provided by partners, incorporating legal, psycho-social, and employment support.

23. The WFP Rapid Assessment confirmed that Colombians are still vulnerable after the first year of relief assistance, as 64 percent live in extreme poverty, of which 74 percent are women. Thus, a vulnerable group (VG) activity will provide support for up to one additional year for equally vulnerable Colombians and Ecuadorians, to avoid exacerbating tensions and promote integration. Attention will be given to both women and men who face specific discrimination challenges, with the aim of building trust.
24. WFP will support an emergency response in line with existing protocols. A capacity to supply high energy biscuits (HEBs) will be developed, as well as capabilities related to virtual stocks, early warning systems, supply-chain management and assessments.

b. Recovery Component

25. WFP's rapid assessment highlighted the importance of linking relief beneficiaries with recovery activities and building sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable Colombians and Ecuadorians excluded from safety nets. WFP will reinforce community or neighbourhood livelihood assets, focusing on women and those most affected by the conflict in Colombia. As the food security gender gap is minimal, the PRRO will target families through an integrated package aligned with community priorities and partner capacities.
26. Integration interventions will be planned jointly with the community, in line with GADs and partner capacities and WFP work norms, and include assets such as trees, fire breaks or water harvesting structures. An important element in selecting activities will be the community's willingness to contribute to and maintain activities and that benefits are shared by Colombians and equally vulnerable, food insecure Ecuadorians.
27. Integrated interventions may include:

- ✓ **School-based activities** developed jointly with GADs and in consultation with the Ministry of Education (ME). Gender differences in retention rates are minimal, however poor children have trouble concentrating in school, as the national school lunch programme was discontinued in 2010. Some refugee families do not send their children to school for social reasons; however there is no discrimination between boys and girls in this respect. The government is now considering reintroducing a lunch linked to local production as part of the Millennium School project. A 2014 WFP evaluation of school feeding activities will inform this project.

Schools are one entry point for community-based activities linked to local purchases. Activities may include school gardens; nutrition trainings; gender, family violence, integration and tolerance sensitization; prevention of school bullying, and deworming efforts with partners such as HIAS.

- ✓ **Production and marketing of nutritious foods** such as fruits and vegetables through food assistance for assets (FFA). WFP will purchase these products, facilitate market linkages and advocate for environmentally sustainable farming

practices. These activities include Colombians, as feasible, and promote equal space for men and women to sell their products.

- ✓ **Trainings** with a family focus, integrated in partner activities through food assistance for training (FFT). These trainings will promote local consumption of nutritious foods, sound child-care practices, gender violence sensitization, and environmental awareness.
 - ✓ **Protection of water sheds through FFA** in collaboration with GADs. WFP will promote activities which support food security assets in communities with a high concentration of refugees. Of particular concern is increasing women's participation without augmenting their workload. WFP will target indigenous communities and may include a pilot bi-national project, supporting greater levels of development in the Northern Border area.
28. Capacity strengthening will transfer skills to local farmer associations and governments in supply chain management, including food quality control, production and marketing.

Handover Strategy

29. As refugees gain access to social services and employment opportunities, their integration in Ecuadorian society will be more durable. Linking relief assistance to recovery actions gives Colombians a better chance of becoming self-sufficient.
30. Partnerships with GADs and cost sharing responsibilities are important sustainability mechanisms and part of WFP's handover strategy. Working closely with UNHCR, WFP will link local production to PRRO activities when feasible, and promote refugee participation in farmer associations, urban gardens and other community production activities. Importantly, WFP will advocate for the inclusion of asylum seekers in local services. In coordination with ME, WFP will gradually phase out, as schools are integrated in the Millennium School project.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

31. Refugees have a low profile, in part, because they do not live in camps. Refugees move frequently, with over 60 percent in urban areas in Pichincha and Santo Domingo¹⁶ and a high percentage in four northern provinces: Sucumbios, Esmeraldas, Carchi and Imbabura. Thus, these provinces are included in this PRRO.
32. Based on WFP's 2014 Rapid Assessment, Secondary Data Analysis and Protection, JAM, and Design Missions, three main groups of beneficiaries were identified: asylum seekers and persons in need of international assistance and protection; vulnerable asylum seekers unable to re-establish their livelihoods; and Ecuadorian and Indigenous communities affected by the conflict in Colombia. Targeted groups are not included in safety net programmes.

¹⁶ FLACSO. February 2011.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY¹⁷			
Activity	Boys/Men	Girls/Women	Total
Relief			
New Arrivals	11,000	17,000	28,000
Vulnerable Groups	14,000	19,000	33,000
HEB (contingency)	4,500	4,500	9,000
Recovery			
Community (Vouchers)	33,000	33,000	66,000
Community (Rations)	7,500	7,500	15,000
Schools	16,500	16,500	33,000
TOTAL¹⁸	86,500	97,500	184,000

a. Relief Component

New Arrivals

33. According to WFP monitoring data, 72 percent of newly-arrived asylum seekers are in need of relief food assistance. Individual assessments will be conducted as part of the selection process and be repeated every six months to determine if an individual still requires assistance. Beneficiary figures under this component, are expected to increase by 25 percent in 2015 compared to the current situation, influenced by the peace process. In 2016 a 4 percent decrease is estimated and an 8 percent decrease thereafter.
34. Beneficiary selection criteria, derived from monitoring data, include Colombians:
- Seeking asylum;
 - Excluded from safety nets, limited access to food and in extreme poverty;
 - Homeless; social networks or stable employment;
 - Victims of violence, and in safe houses;
 - Unaccompanied adolescents.

Vulnerable Groups (VG)

35. Colombian relief beneficiaries unable to sustain themselves who do not benefit from safety nets are priority. The assessment confirmed that 60 percent of those receiving relief are still in need of assistance, even after one year of support. Needs will be assessed every six months and relief assistance provided for up to one additional year. Targeting criteria for vulnerable groups include Colombian:
- Victims of violence;
 - Mothers – pregnant and lactating;
 - Children under 3;
 - Handicapped, sick or elderly;

¹⁷ C%V beneficiaries: 168,000.

¹⁸ Includes double-counting.

- Single-headed households, men and women;
 - Households with more than three children;
 - Unaccompanied adolescents.
36. An equivalent number of vulnerable Ecuadorians and Colombians in the country for more than two years will be targeted using the above criteria in order to avoid tensions. However, handicapped, sick or elderly Ecuadorians will be excluded unless they do not receive government assistance, and as stipulated in local agreements with the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES). Assistance will be provided for six months.

b. Recovery Component

Community-based Integration Activities

37. Approximately 115 communities in 36 districts will be selected in six provinces. Targeted rural communities, including indigenous communities, are primarily along the Colombian border. Access to basic services is minimal and many children are malnourished and not vaccinated.
38. Targeting will be based on high concentrations of recently arrived asylum seekers, and support from local authorities and partners to organize activities. Preference will be given to households with victims of SGBV and poor food consumption. Targeted neighbourhoods are in large urban areas with high concentrations of asylum seekers, refugees or invisible Colombians, evident tensions between Ecuadorians and Colombians, and lack of basic services.
39. In addition, schools will be selected from peri-urban and rural areas where the Millennium School project is not under implementation, reaching primary school children. The number of schools will be reduced during the PRRO, corresponding to the uptake by the Millennium project.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH / VOUCHER TRANSFERS

40. Colombian refugees and Ecuadorian communities share similar poor food consumption patterns. This PRRO aims to promote healthier, balanced diets. Thus, all transfers are conditioned to participation in trainings which will emphasize family responsibilities for meeting children's nutrition needs. Purchases will be restricted to vegetables, fruits, proteins and other nutritious foods.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFERS BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)						
	Relief New Arrivals	Relief Vulnerable Groups	Recovery Community Voucher	Recovery Community Rations	Schools	HEBs
Rice				75		
Pulses				50		
Vegetable Oil				10		
HEB						400
Cash/Voucher (US\$/person/month)	20	15	10		5	
TOTAL	20	15	10	135	5	400
Total kcal/day	1020	750	550	530	520	
% kcal from protein	13	13	13	15	7	
% kcal from fat	23	25	27	19	25	
Number of days per year	360	360	90	90	200	7

41. Relief assistance, provided through an electronic card with a bar code, is based on the average gap in individual incomes to reach 2,100 kilocalories per day, considering the local dollar equivalent to bridge this gap. Transfers are valued at USD 20 per individual for the first year and USD 15 will be provided to vulnerable groups.
42. Recovery assistance, provided as an incentive for asset-creation and training activities, is valued at USD 40 per month per family of four members for a duration of three months, in line with the government human development voucher. Food commodities will be provided for watershed and water source protection activities carried out in remote areas during the first year of the PRRO. WFP will gradually phase in the use of electronic cards for this activity.
43. The school lunch will cover a third of the daily kilocalorie needs of children for 200 school days. All products will be procured locally and consist of staple cereals, protein sources, fruits, vegetables and other local nutritious foods. The WFP transfer is USD 0.25, with USD 0.10 complemented by GADs, per student per day.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/USD)							
Commodity Type / Cash & Voucher	Relief New Arrivals	Relief Vulnerable Groups	Recovery Community Vouchers	Recovery Community Rations	Schools	HEB	Total (US\$)
Rice				101.250			73,912
Pulses				67.500			83,700
Vegetable Oil				13.500			23,180
HEB						26.000	85,475
Cash/voucher (US\$)	3,336,000	4,433,400	2,250,000		1,830,000		11,849,400

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Participation

44. Integrated livelihood interventions will require the active participation of communities and neighbourhoods in the design, targeting, implementation and monitoring of all activities. Community representatives will facilitate activity planning and implementation, ensuring that the most vulnerable participate and benefit from activities. WFP will ensure that women have significant representation in farmers associations, food sales, and community activities. Gender analysis will strengthen women's and men's roles in community structures and as decision makers, minimizing additional workloads. WFP will sensitize men and women regarding SGBV.

Partners

45. WFP will complement line ministry efforts and strengthen coordination mechanisms with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Directorate of Refugees (DR), based on a multi-year memorandum of understanding. In line with Ecuador's decentralization policy, WFP will engage and support local priorities to strengthen safety nets, nutrition and production programmes. WFP has signed cooperation agreements with mayors and governors in priority provinces and all activities are agreed to in annual plans. Due to a limited presence of partners in the Northern Border area, WFP will implement selected PRRO activities, depending on the provincial context.
46. WFP also will continue to engage in binational discussions with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs from both Colombia and Ecuador, and the participation of UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration.

47. HIAS will remain WFP's key coordinating partner, managing beneficiary selection processes, distribute electronic vouchers, monitoring of transfer processes for newly arrived asylum seekers, and organizing trainings for selected themes, including SGBV. They will be responsible for ongoing individual needs assessments. WFP will strengthen GADs' technical teams and establish partnerships with local organizations such as the Federation of Women, World Vision, OXFAM, the Ecuadorian Progressive Fund, and the Refugee Education Trust for protection-related activities. School-based activities will be implemented with GADs, with support from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for school gardens and training activities.
48. Specific UNHCR and WFP actions include the development and use of shared assessment tools, prioritization of target areas, and coordinated use of the electronic vouchers. WFP and UN Women will continue to work closely on gender analysis and trainings to prevent SGBV.
49. WFP will work closely with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture's network of services to enhance productive capacity. WFP will advocate for the inclusion of refugees in safety nets with MIES and the Ministry of Health. Local safety net initiatives supported by WFP, in particular interventions directed at VGs and school children, will complement national efforts, facilitating greater government support and the eventual phase over of these activities.
50. To mitigate risks associated with partners, WFP will augment capacities to meet required standards, including through trainings and selection of specialized partners.

Capacities

51. WFP's role in protection, the use of the WFP electronic platform, and oversight will be further strengthened. WFP will augment its three existing sub-offices with an additional field monitor. In Ibarra, a presence will be established with a head of sub-office and a field monitor supported from Quito, enhancing WFP's participation in local humanitarian committees, and government decentralization processes with the DR and SENPLADES for Zone 1. WFP Quito will ensure adequate coordination, planning, monitoring, and reporting.

Procurement

52. A central element of the PRRO is local purchases. WFP is asking for cash contributions for the local purchase of nutritious foods which are culturally acceptable. WFP will work with GADs to strengthen or develop supply chains, linked to the use of electronic vouchers.

Logistics - food assistance

53. Food transfers are specifically linked to the use of carryover stocks and the necessary transition phase to electronic transfers. Food will be distributed from decentralized warehouses, originating from WFP's central warehouse in Quito.

Logistics costs are also related to the transport and storage of locally purchased foods and HEBs.

Transfer modalities

54. Electronic transfers will be provided to vulnerable families, which will help stimulate local agricultural production. Electronic cards will be distributed to participants and monitored on a monthly basis by WFP and coordinating partners. WFP will establish the necessary agreements with food shops, selected because they offer a variety of quality products at fair prices. Beneficiary purchases will be made from a list of products to be selected from established food groups at preselected food shops.
55. For primary schoolchildren WFP will transfer USD 0.25 per student to GADs who will be responsible for the purchase of nutritious foods directly from farmer's associations and quality control. Transfers will be linked to WFP's electronic tracking system.
56. Shops will be locally owned and purchase their products from small producers. Serialized electronic vouchers are "credited" online by WFP, not transferable, and have a validity of thirty days. The shop will enter each food purchase directly into WFP's electronic system, confirming purchased items, prices paid, and quantities. WFP will authorize, after verification in the electronic system, the redemption of food purchases by beneficiaries and transfer payments to the shop through the local bank.

Non-food inputs

57. Increased capacity to carry out food security assessments and implement community activities will require funding for NGOs. Food security, health, and gender-based violence training modules will be adapted to specific cultural contexts, and include gender analysis and protection modules. ODOC will help strengthen smallholder farmer's associations and FFA activities (seeds and tools) when partner funds are insufficient.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

58. Project monitoring will be carried out at national and sub-office levels by WFP, GADs and partners. Each will follow WFP's procedures, the Strategic Plan objectives (2014–2017), and corporately defined business rules. The electronic targeting and tracking system will monitor product availability, price trends, beneficiary security and perceptions, and conditionality compliance. Data disaggregated by gender and nationality will be directly entered into the system and reviewed at sub-office and Quito levels.
59. WFP will coordinate with UNHCR and HIAS to ensure consistency in targeting, undertaking joint monitoring and targeting validation, including household visits and rapid assessments. A midterm and end of project evaluation are budgeted for,

and self-evaluations and learning activities will consider the effectiveness of conditional transfers, integration activities, and local purchases.

60. To reflect the opinions of beneficiaries, focus groups discussions and beneficiary feedback mechanisms will be organized including for schools, and women interviewers recruited.

RISK MANAGEMENT

61. The most significant risks are associated with the unanticipated effects of the peace process in Colombia, including an increase in the number of people seeking asylum. The reasons for seeking refuge in Ecuador are closely linked to the causes of internal displacement in Colombia. The situation in Venezuela may also create greater inflows of refugees. WFP will mitigate these risks, emphasizing local responses to population influxes and natural disasters. Joint commitments at province and community level will allow WFP to share the risk of possible changes in government policies towards refugees; and decentralized policy implementation.
62. WFP's resource mobilization strategy will be based on broadening its resource base, including increasing support from local governments and participating in United Nations interagency actions.

Security Risk Assessment

63. A 2013 UNDSS report cited that border security is becoming increasingly serious and complex, with widespread impunity for assassinations, human and drug trafficking, and money laundering. WFP works closely with UNDSS and UNHCR to ensure staff safety, Minimum Operating Security Standards compliance and the strict application of security protocols. UNDSS established Security Level 3 for a 30 kilometer area along the border with Colombia, with the remainder of the border provinces designated as Security Level 2.

APPROVAL

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Date:.....

Ertharin Cousin

Executive Director

Cleared by: Deborah Hines
Cleared by: Regional Bureau

ANNEX IA:

PROJECT COSTS			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	101	73,912	
Pulses	68	83,700	
Oil and fats	14	23,180	
Mixed, blended food	26	85,475	
Total Food Transfers	208	266,267	
External Transport		0	
LTSH		34,323	
ODOC Food		1,400	
Food and Related Costs		301,990	
C&V Transfers		11,849,400	
C&V Related costs		2,624,673	
C&V, Related Costs		14,474,073	
CDA		442,961	
<i>DOC</i>			15,219,024
DSC (see Annex I-B)			2,665,967
Total DOC			17,884,991
ISC (7.0 percent)			1,251,949
TOTAL WFP COSTS			19,136,940

ANNEX IB:

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional	383,250
General service	1,565,145
Subtotal	1,948,395
Recurring, Other	154,200
Capital Equipment	54,600
Security	92,100
Travel	246,672
Assessments, M&E	170,000
TOTAL DSC	2,665,967

ANNEX II: RESULTS FRAMEWORK ECUADOR PRRO 200701

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators ¹⁹	Assumptions
Cross-cutting indicators		
Cross-cutting result 1 PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services. ▪ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners. 	Partners provide complementary inputs.
Cross-cutting result 2 PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion of assisted people (women/men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain). ▪ Proportion of assisted people (women/men) who do not experience safety problems to/from and at WFP programme sites. 	Security situation does not deteriorate.
Cross-cutting result 3 GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion of households with joint decision making over the use of cash, voucher or food. ▪ Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food. 	
SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.		
Outcome SO1.1 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score, disaggregated by sex of head of household. ▪ Diet Diversity Score, disaggregated by sex. 	No pipeline breaks. Partners follow distribution procedures. Conditionalities are respected.

¹⁹ Targets will be finalized using baseline results.

<p>Outcome SO1.2</p> <p>National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are enabled to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies</p> <p>This outcome is envisaged at the level of local governments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index. 	<p>Decentralized responsibilities respected.</p>
<p>Outcome SO1.3</p> <p>Food assistance delivered without causing tensions between host communities and Colombian asylum seekers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tension Perception Score, disaggregated by sex. 	<p>Peace process does not cause a large influx of refugees.</p>
<p>Output SO1.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned. ▪ Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category), as % of planned. 	
<p>Output SO1.2</p> <p>Project-specific</p> <p>Assistance conditioned to purchase of nutritious products and participation in food security trainings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion of women/men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned. ▪ Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex and type of training). 	<p>See SO1.1</p>

<p>Output SO1.3</p> <p>Emergency management capacity created and/or supported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of technical assistance activities provided by type. ▪ Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex and type of training). 	<p>Partner's staff do not rotate frequently.</p>
SO2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
<p>Outcome SO2.1</p> <p>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diet Diversity Score, disaggregated by sex. ▪ Percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score disaggregated by sex 	<p>Adequate supply of nutritious foods arrive on time.</p>
<p>Outcome SO2.2</p> <p>Improved dietary diversity for targeted school children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Average number of school days per month when multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided. 	<p>See SO1.1</p>
<p>Outcome SO2.3</p> <p>Improved access to assets and/or basic services including community and market infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Asset Score (average). 	<p>WFP and partners are able to create alliances with communities. Integration remains a government priority. Governments allocate funds</p>
<p>Outcome SO2.4</p> <p>Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs. Measured as an average of 4 provincial indexes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food security programmes National Capacity Index. 	<p>Capacity development remains a priority at decentralized level.</p>
<p>Outcome SO2.5</p> <p>Food assistance delivered without increasing tensions between Ecuadorians and Colombians.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tension Perception Score disaggregated by sex. 	<p>See SO1.3</p>

Outcome SO2.6 Stabilised or reduced undernutrition, including Micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion of children consuming minimum acceptable diet 	
Output SO2.1 Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned. ▪ Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category), as % of planned. 	Resources are sufficient to fund food vouchers. See SO1.1
SO3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.		
Output SO2.2 Outcome SO3.1 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities. Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure. ▪ Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country. 	Incentives are sufficient to motivate ownership. Quality standards are met.
Output SO2.3 Project-Specific Nutritional school lunches provided in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres, etc.) ▪ Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems (expressed in MT). ▪ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned. ▪ Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP, by type of support, disaggregated by sex. 	Partners and teachers support school lunch preparation activities.
Output SO2.4 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of technical assistance activities provided by type. ▪ Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial), disaggregated by sex and type of training. 	See SO1.1

ANNEX III: MAP



LIST OF ACRONYMS

C&V:	Cash & Voucher
DR:	Directorate of Refugees
DSC:	Direct Support Cost
ENSANUT:	National Health and Nutrition Survey
EPR:	Emergency Preparedness and Response
FAO:	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FARC:	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
FCS:	Food Consumption Score
FFA:	Food for Assets
FFT:	Food for Training
FLACSO:	Latin American Faculty of Social Science
GADs	Decentralized Autonomous Governments
HIAS:	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
HEBs:	High Energy Biscuits
IFPRI:	International Food Policy Research Institute
INEC:	National Institute of Statistics and Census
ISC:	Indirect Support Costs
JAM:	Joint Assessment Mission
LTSH:	Landside Transport, Storage and Handling
ME:	Ministry of Education
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIES:	Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion
MOSS:	Minimum Operating Security Standards
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organizations
ODOC:	Other Direct Operational Costs
SENPLADES:	National Secretariat of Planning and Development
SGBV:	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
UNDAF:	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDSS:	United Department of Safety & Security
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VG:	Vulnerable Groups