

SIMULATION – REVISION OF ECUADOR COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2015–2017)



Informal Consultation

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World Food Programme
Rome, Italy

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION FOR APPROVAL BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ECUADOR COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2015–2017) REVISION 1

This simulation, based on the current PRRO and EMOP, models WFP's response to an earthquake under a Country Strategic Plan; a logframe will be added later.

Duration	1 January 2015 – 31 December 2017
Type of revision	Addition and augmentation of strategic outcomes to respond to an emergency, 21 April to 21 July 2016.
Cost increase	USD 13,412,592
Revised CSP cost	USD 27,145,012
Gender marker code	2A

Purpose of the Revision

- This revision to the Ecuador Country Strategic Plan (2015–2017) will enable WFP and its partners to respond to the Government's declaration of an emergency and request for assistance on 17 April 2016 following the earthquake on the previous day by: i) adding Strategic Outcome 5 to ensure that populations affected by the earthquake in Esmeraldas and Manabí are enabled to meet basic food and nutrition requirements for three months; and ii) augmenting Strategic Outcome 4 to enable humanitarian institutions to respond to the emergency.

TABLE 1: REVISED CSP BUDGET (USD)

	Current	Increase	Revised
Strategic Outcome 1: Food-insecure refugees and vulnerable Ecuadorians are enabled to meet basic food and nutrition requirements all year. Aligned with WFP Strategic Result 1.	6 005 458	-	6 005 458
Strategic Outcome 2: Smallholder farmers in targeted areas improve their productivity and incomes by 2017. Aligned with WFP Strategic Result 3.	2 569 478	-	2 569 478
Strategic Outcome 3: National food security and nutrition institutions and programmes in Ecuador are enhanced to respond to food insecurity and malnutrition by 2017. Aligned with WFP Strategic Result 5.	1 458 963	-	1 458 963
Strategic Outcome 4: National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community in Ecuador are enabled to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies by 2017. Aligned with WFP Strategic Result 8.	3 698 521	2 038 329	5 736 850
Strategic Outcome 5: Affected populations in Esmeraldas and Manabí are enabled to meet basic food and nutrition requirements for the next three months. Aligned with WFP Strategic Result 1.	-	11 374 263	11 374 263
TOTAL	13 732 420	13 412 592	27 145 012



Context

2. The earthquake on 16 April 2016 caused loss of life, destruction of homes and livelihoods, and major displacements. Initial reports indicate that the areas of Esmeraldas and Manabí are the worst affected. The Government reports 545 people killed, 107 missing and 4,600 injured, and 805 buildings destroyed with 608 damaged, and 146 schools affected; 23,500 people are in shelters.
3. Some airports are closed, roads are blocked and bridges damaged; many homes and shops have been destroyed. Quito international airport and the main ports are functioning, and Manta airport in Manabí is receiving humanitarian assistance despite damage.
4. The security situation in the affected areas is volatile, particularly in poor urban neighbourhoods; looting has been reported. Scarcity of food and water may exacerbate insecurity.
5. Preliminary information from the Government and partner agencies indicates that 518,000 people are directly affected, mainly in Esmeraldas and Manabí; 21,000 of these people currently reside in shelters. Rapid needs assessments are under way and will provide better data on structural damage and the number of people affected.

Food security and nutrition

6. Markets are functioning on a limited scale, and the situation in the main towns is expected to normalize within 30 days. Limited food is available, and prices may rise as a result of transport constraints. WFP is concerned that many people have only limited access to food: partners' reports indicate that food stocks in the earthquake areas could be exhausted within a few days.
7. The 2012 health and nutrition survey showed that 20 percent of children under 5 in Esmeraldas and Manabí were stunted, and that acute malnutrition was 4.8 percent in Esmeraldas and 2.6 percent in Manabí; both were below the World Health Organization emergency threshold.
8. As a result of the worsening conditions, the Government requested WFP to provide food assistance for 518,000 people living in the most affected areas.
9. An emergency food security assessment by WFP and its partners and nutritional assessments by other actors are expected to clarify the situation within 30 days. Epidemiological and nutritional surveillance is being increased, with a focus on children.

Humanitarian response

10. The priorities are search and rescue, medical support, clean water and sanitation, food, emergency shelter, logistics and telecommunications. In line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, WFP is working in coordination with the Government, other United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors through the National Operations Centre. Field-level coordination is provided by provincial authorities.
11. The Central Emergency Response Fund has approved funding of USD 7 million. An imminent flash appeal will cover food, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, shelter, security, education, logistics, early recovery and coordination needs.
12. The United Nations food security cluster, which is co-led by WFP, and its logistics cluster, led by WFP, have been activated. WFP is also working with the United Nations Children's Fund nutrition group to coordinate nutrition-related responses.



WFP's Emergency Response

13. Prior to the emergency response, WFP's Ecuador CSP focused on four outcomes:
 - *Strategic Outcome 1 Food-insecure refugees and vulnerable Ecuadorians are enabled to meet basic food and nutrition requirements all year* – aligned with WFP Strategic Result (SR) 1 and Ecuador's *Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir (PNBV)* Objective 2, target 7 "Ensure protection and foster economic and social inclusion of people in situations of human mobility and in various types of family". This outcome is implemented through conditional transfers linked to attendance at food security and nutrition training and purchase of nutritious products and school meals with micronutrients.
 - *Strategic Outcome 2 Smallholder farmers in targeted areas improve their productivity and incomes by 2017* – aligned with WFP SR 3 and PNBV Objective 10, target 4 "Boost production and productivity in a sustainable way, promote inclusion and reallocate resources and factors of production in agriculture, aquaculture and the fisheries sector". This outcome is implemented through local purchases and support to marketing initiatives.
 - *Strategic Outcome 3 National food security and nutrition institutions and programmes in Ecuador are enhanced to respond to food insecurity and malnutrition by 2017* – aligned with WFP SR 5 and PNBV Objective 3, target 6 "Promote healthy habits and nutritious diets among the population to enable people to attain levels of physical, emotional and intellectual development that are commensurate with their ages and physical conditions. This outcome is implemented through capacity building in food security and nutrition.
 - *Strategic Outcome 4 National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community in Ecuador are enabled to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies by 2017* – aligned with WFP SR 8 and PNBV Objective 3, cross-cutting targets "Improve the population's quality of life". This outcome is implemented through preparedness measures, capacity building and coordination of emergency preparedness and response.
14. WFP's emergency response will be channelled through Strategic Outcome 5, which is aligned with WFP SR 1 and focuses on safeguarding access to food. Strategic Outcome 4, which is aligned with WFP Strategic Result 8, will provide for logistics and common services



	Output	Activity	Women	Men	Total	Cost
Strategic Outcome 5 Affected people in Esmeraldas and Manabí are enabled to meet basic food and nutrition requirements for three months	WFP's CBTs and food transfers enable target people to meet basic food and nutrition requirements	High-energy biscuit distributions in the first five days of the first month and for 30 days in the second month	8 300	8 200	16 500	USD 11 374 263
		CBT to cover 100% of daily energy requirements for three months	130 000	130 000	260 000	
Strategic Outcome 4 National institutions and regional and humanitarian organizations are enabled to respond to emergencies	Humanitarian and government partners are supported by quality WFP services	Airlifts and temporary cargo reception and storage facilities	n/a	n/a	Three staging areas established; 85% of requested transport and cargo-handling services provided	USD 2,038,329
	Logistics coordination provided by WFP	Logistics coordination, GIS mapping and information management	n/a	n/a	40 bulletins, maps and logistics information produced	
Total revision						USD 13,412,592

15. WFP and its partners will provide unconditional food assistance for people who have lost homes and livelihoods, supporting the Government's assistance through its *bono de desarrollo humano* and also targeting host communities and displaced populations.
16. Complementing the Government's assistance and social protection programmes, WFP will provide: i) a of 400 g of high-energy-biscuits (HEB) for five days in the first month; ii) 400 g of HEB per day for 16,500 beneficiaries – for 30 days in the second month; and iii) CBTs for up to in the third month. At least half of beneficiaries will be women and girls. The aim is to provide for 100 percent of daily energy requirements – 2,100 kcal/person. The transfer value will be USD 1 per person per day. Overall, WFP will provide 33 mt of HEB and USD 7.9 million in vouchers.
17. In cases of severe damage to infrastructure or when increased coordination is needed, as co-lead of the logistics sector, WFP will support the relief efforts of the humanitarian community and the Government by providing inter-agency coordination and common logistics services.

Implementation

Coordination and partnerships

18. WFP will coordinate its response with the Government in line with the memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion; this will facilitate an immediate start. WFP will also work with municipalities and other partners to implement the operation at scale.

Gender, protection and accountability to beneficiaries

19. Cooperating partners will work with community representatives to assist the neediest households. Women will be involved in food distribution and planning committees; family rations will be provided in the names of women whenever possible. WFP will include protection considerations in its assessments.



Non-food inputs

20. United Nations agencies and NGOs will provide blankets, water containers and materials for shelters.

Procurement

21. Delivery of HEB from the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot in Dubai may take several weeks, but WFP has pre-positioned food supplies through its Forward Purchasing Facility.

Logistics

22. Urgent relief equipment and HEB for immediate use will be airlifted to Ecuador at the start of the operation. Logistics bases will be set up as required.

Monitoring and evaluation

23. WFP's monitoring and reporting will be coordinated with the Government and partners. The emergency food security assessment will provide baseline information against which results will be determined at the end of the emergency response. A beneficiary feedback mechanism will be established that takes access and protection issues into account.

Communications

24. WFP will communicate through its normal reporting mechanisms to optimize the profile of its assistance and highlight resource needs.

Risk management

25. WFP will conduct periodic risk assessments and decide on risk-mitigation actions in coordination with stakeholders.

Contextual risks

26. Because insecurity might affect access to beneficiaries, WFP is coordinating transfers of CBTs, vouchers and HEB with government actors. WFP's long-term agreement with supermarkets will help to minimize procurement lead-times.

Programmatic risks

27. Changes in the situation could affect the choice of interventions. WFP will use remote sensing to inform decision-making and its vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit will monitor the availability and prices of food; transfer modalities and values will be adjusted as required.

Reputational risks

28. WFP's Division of Communications will advise on the management of the WFP "brand", and the Senior Regional Communications Officer will coordinate media coverage to maintain WFP's reputation and publicize the speed and effectiveness of its response.

Institutional risks

29. Because lack of immediate funding could hamper WFP's response, its advanced financing mechanisms have been activated.

Security

30. WFP's security focal point will liaise with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security. Minimum operational security standards and minimum security telecommunications standards will be observed. WFP's sub-office may have to be re-located.



Resources

31. WFP's main funding source for this response will be the Central Emergency Response Fund. Additional funding will be sought from all available sources to ensure that all emergency requirements are met.

Transition and phase-out

32. Unconditional emergency food support is not expected to last more than six months. The affected populations will continue to benefit from the Government's social protection scheme when WFP's emergency response ends. WFP will cooperate with the Government and United Nations agencies in assessments of recovery and reconstruction needs: these will be the basis for future support to affected populations, including through the CSP Strategic Outcome 1.

Emergency response cost (USD)		
	Strategic Outcome 5	Strategic Outcome 4
Transfers	7 924 060	315 478
Food	46 060	-
CBTs	7 878 000	-
Services	-	315 478
Implementation	2 468 636	1 365 529
Management	981 567	357 322
Direct	185 369	214 639
Indirect	796 198	142 683
Total	11 374 263	2 038 329