



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Ecuador

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP reached more than 320,000 people with direct assistance and indirectly benefitted over 424,000 people with assets, capacity and services.

Throughout 2023, WFP faced many challenges that impacted the food security and nutrition of a growing number of individuals in vulnerable conditions in Ecuador. These challenges ranged from violence, insecurity, economic downturn, extreme weather events, political instability and migration flows. In May, the President dissolved the National Assembly until a new president assumed office in December after elections held in August and October. The cumulative impact of this political instability was a deterioration in the socioeconomic situation, culminating in three hours of daily power outages for two months due to energy shortages across the country.

In this complex setting, WFP began implementing the new country strategic plan (2023-2027), aligned with the Government's priorities, focusing on crisis response, resilience-building, climate change adaptation and logistic services for national institutions and the humanitarian community. Despite a 28 percent reduction in financial expenditures compared to 2022, WFP implemented 80 percent of its 2023 implementation plan, contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals), as well as SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

In 2023, WFP assisted 78,540 Ecuadorians and 247,796 food-insecure migrants and refugees through one-time cash-based transfers (CBT), food kits in border areas and six-month CBT. In response to funding constraints, WFP made adjustments by reducing the number of people assisted and CBT values. Continuing its commitment to supporting local governments and communities, WFP prioritized anticipatory actions and emergency preparedness and response (EPR). After floods hit the Esmeraldas province in June, WFP and the Government provided 200,000 hot meals in temporary shelters and distributed commodity vouchers over 45 days. Moreover, in collaboration with the Ecuador Risk Management Secretariat, WFP trained 975 government staff and communities in EPR. Anticipating potential impacts from the El Niño phenomenon, WFP developed a coordinated operations plan and engaged with the Government and local authorities.

With private funding, WFP benefitted 1,135 children and 151 smallholder producers through the home-grown school meals programme in Carchi province's rural schools. The positive outcomes of the joint efforts with the Ministry of Education and the local Government of Montufar led WFP to collaborate with the local governments of Santa Elena and La Libertad to establish additional home-grown school meals programmes in these two cities for 2024. Furthermore, WFP participated in the Advisory Council for the Prevention and Reduction of Stunting [1], contributing to the national dialogue on malnutrition. Additionally, WFP assisted the Ministry of Health by revising guidelines and actively participating in initiatives concerning the intersection of HIV/AIDS and nutrition. Employing artificial intelligence, a specialized chatbot was developed to share information and address questions on nutrition, HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive rights.

Under South-South Triangular Cooperation, WFP collaborated with China, the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation and United Nations agencies which led to the support of 3,166 smallholder farmers across seven provinces (Azuay, Manabí, Imbabura, El Oro, Guayas, Los Ríos and Loja) with the Rice and Duck Farming Project and the Joint Programme on Gender Transformative Approaches for establishing sustainable agricultural livelihoods in communities with returning migrants. These initiatives promoted sustainable agrifood practices and enhanced income levels with a specific focus on women smallholder farmers.

Furthermore, through the Binational Climate Change Adaptation project between Ecuador and Colombia, financed by the Adaptation Fund [2], WFP enhanced the adaptive capacities of communities vulnerable to climate change. In 2023, WFP provided access to water to 2,500 families and restored over 12,000 ha of mangroves and ancestral forests using community-led approaches. Involving the Awá Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian populations near the Colombian border was key to ensuring the sustained success of these initiatives.

By WFP's corporate disability inclusion commitments, WFP prioritized individuals with disabilities within initiatives focused on migrants. Rigorous assessments of shelters and dining halls were conducted to identify accessibility challenges, leading to structural modifications, such as installing ramps and adapting the size of toilets. With the United

Nations Development Programme, WFP surveyed contracted hotels to ensure their adaptability for people with disability, thereby enhancing accessibility for all. Within the school meals programme, WFP promoted inclusion through awareness, training and parental guidance to create school environments that recognize and embrace all diversity, including persons with disabilities.

326,336

Total beneficiaries in 2023



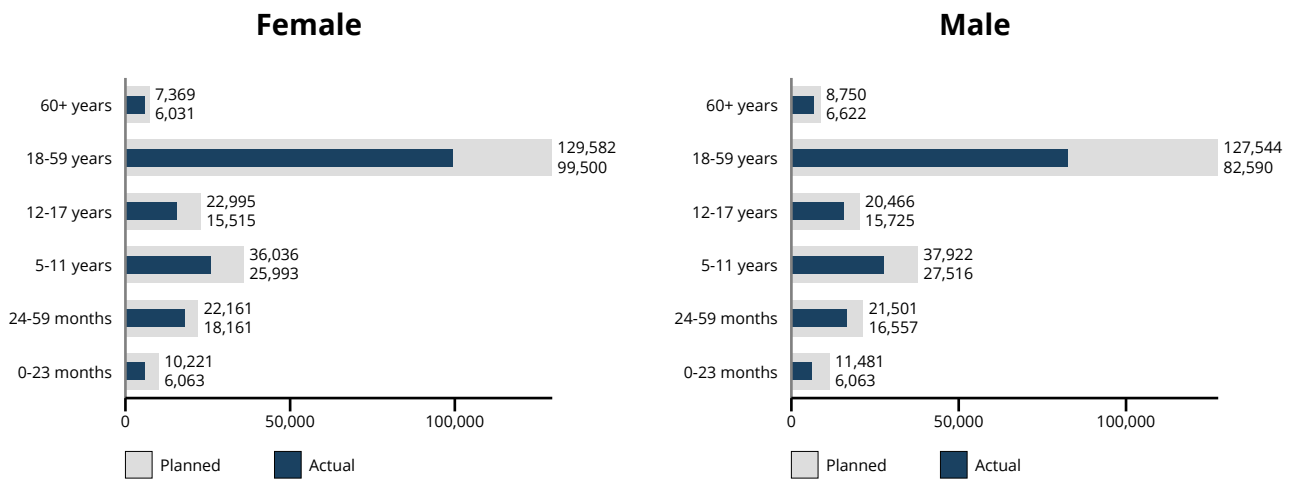
52% female



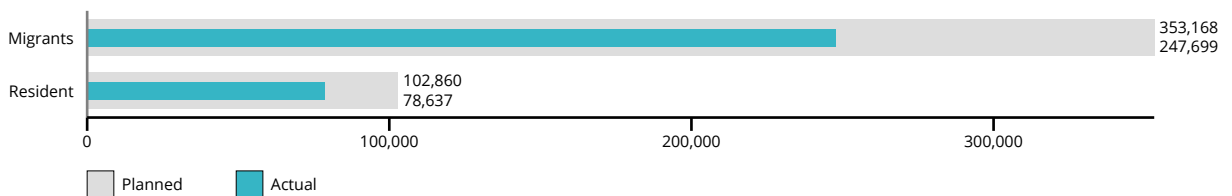
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 4,900 (48% Female, 52% Male)

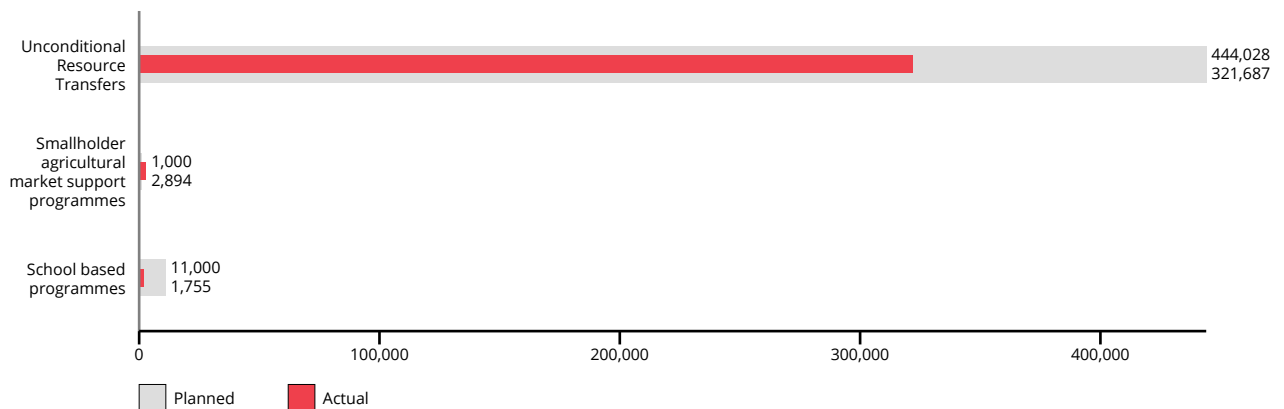
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



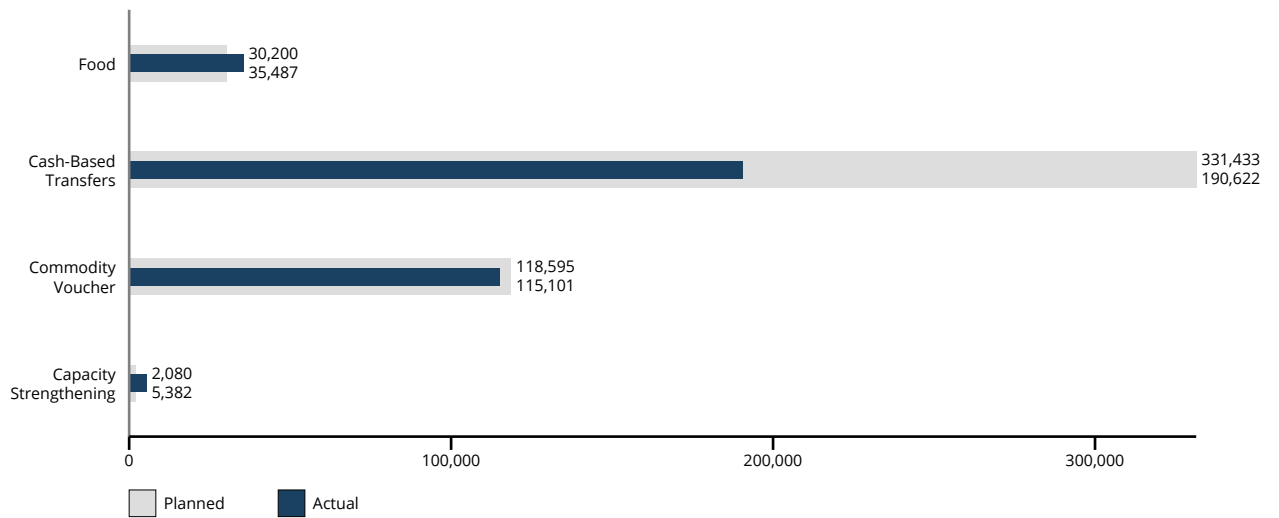
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



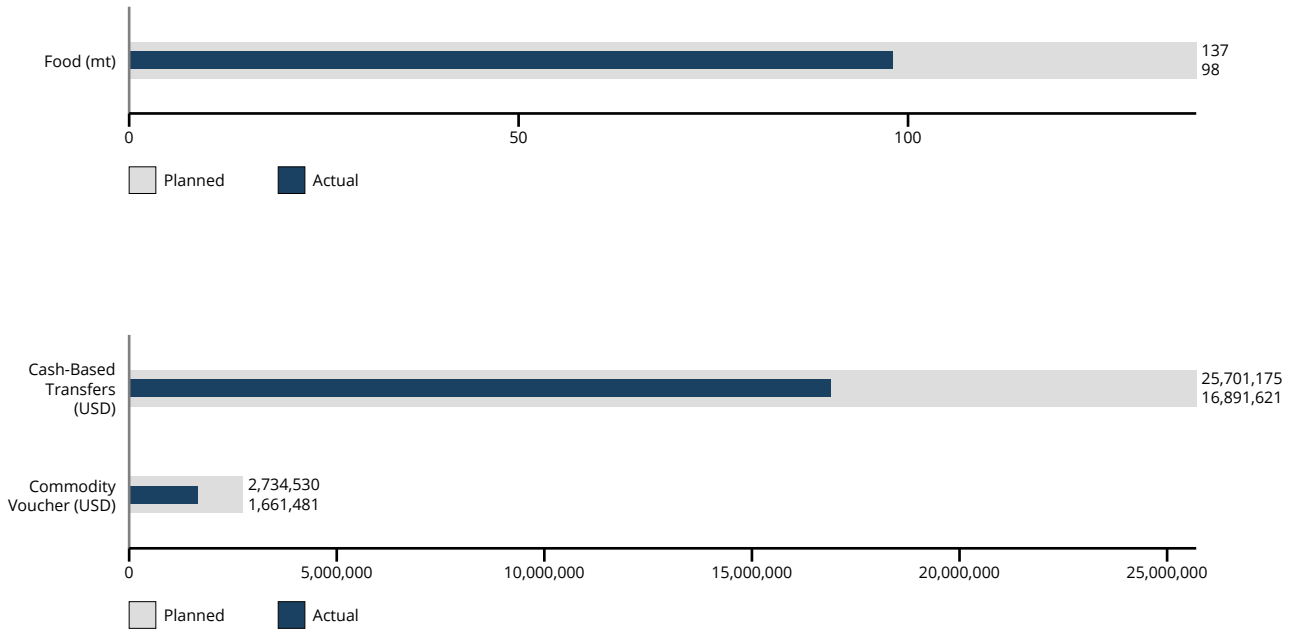
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



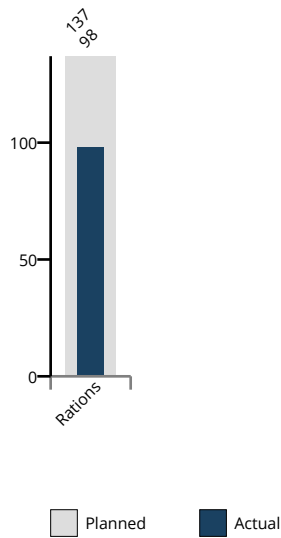
Beneficiaries by Modality



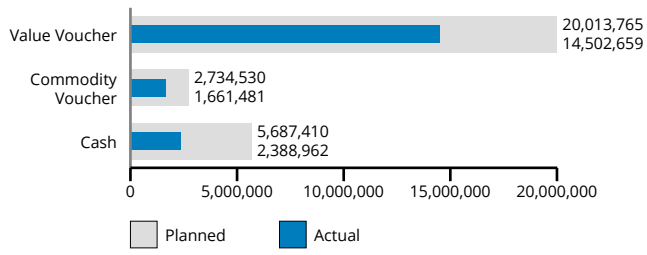
Total Transfers by Modality



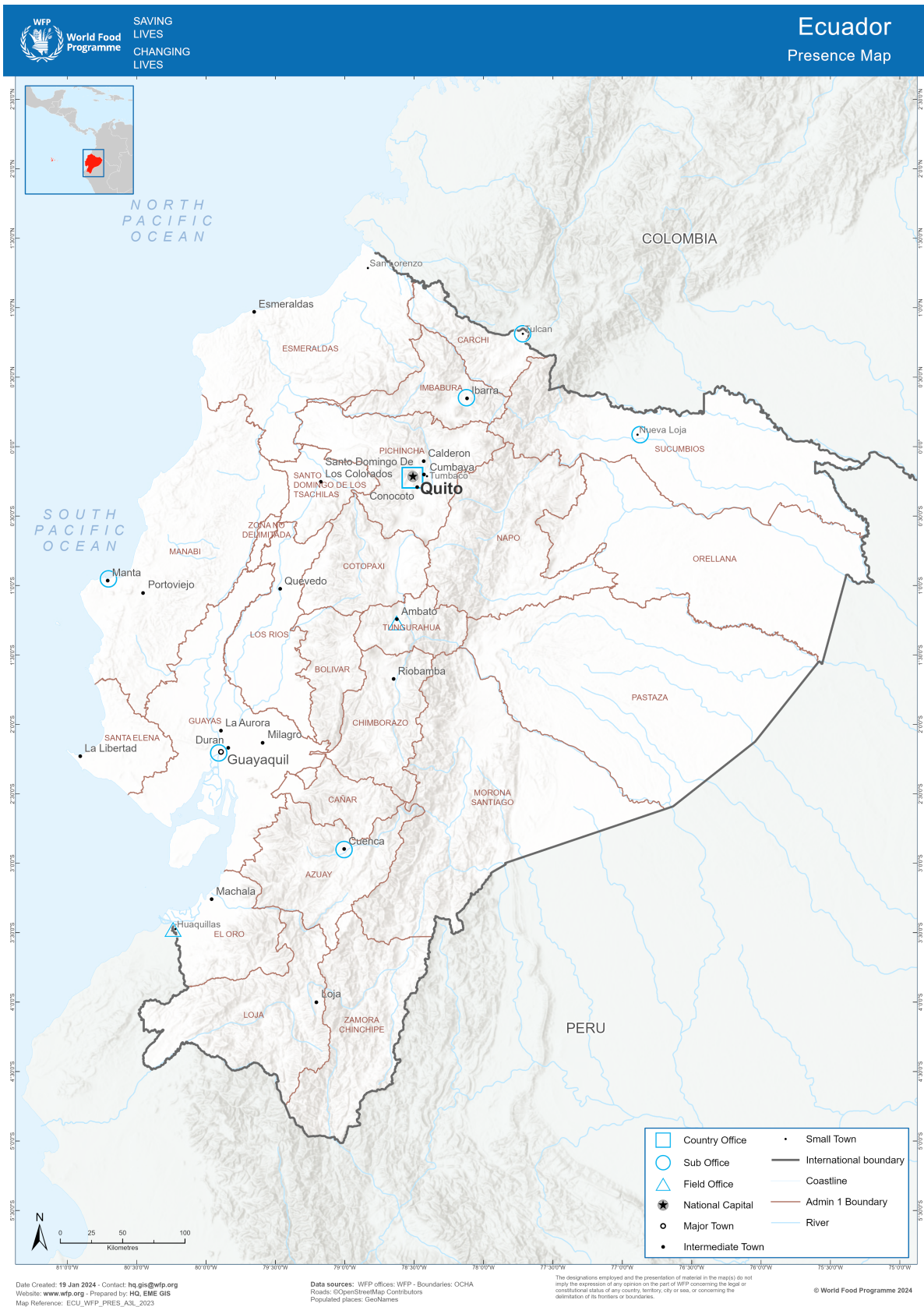
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Amidst political instability, security concerns and economic challenges, Ecuador experienced a concerning downturn in its national economy, impacting the well-being of its citizens. World Bank reported that the country's Gross Domestic Product growth in 2023 was 1.3 percent, falling short of the projected 2.3 percent and the fourth-lowest growth in the

region. This was accompanied by a slight increase of 0.8 percent in poverty rates, reaching 26 percent in December 2023, of which 8.2 percent faced extreme poverty [1]. Economic challenges disproportionately affected various groups, with significant ramifications for marginalized communities. For instance, a considerable portion of individuals living in poverty were from rural areas, which are predominantly comprised of Indigenous communities. Additionally, women bore a heavier burden due to their constrained access to employment opportunities.

This economic downturn, coupled with an increase in food prices (the cost of the basic food basket rose by 2.8 percent), contributed to a concerning rise in severe food insecurity. This is evidenced by the WFP Hunger Map [2], which reported that, by the end of 2023, 2.7 million Ecuadorians were grappling with persistent challenges in accessing sufficient nutrition. Adding to the complexity, many migrants arrived throughout the year, culminating in 470,000 Venezuelan migrants in Ecuador as of December 2023. [3]. A needs assessment conducted by the Working Group for Refugees and Migrants in June 2023 focusing on the migrant population reported that 65 percent of households were food insecure, with 16 percent having no access to food [4].

Adding to the complexity, Ecuador closed the year as the most violent country in Latin America, with a death rate of 46 per 100,000 inhabitants [5]. Regardless, WFP successfully navigated the difficulties posed by the security crisis and delivered operations in 21 provinces.

Natural hazards, including floods, landslides, droughts, earthquakes and volcanic activity, remained a persistent threat. The country experienced a rise in the frequency of extreme climate-related events, impacting lives and infrastructure. In 2023, WFP responded to medium and small-scale emergencies at the request of the Government, expanding shock-responsive social protection systems to support populations excluded from traditional social protection systems in the aftermath of these emergencies. Simultaneously, WFP continued working with the national and local governments to improve capacities and planning for preparedness efforts.

Throughout the year, WFP addressed the needs of migrant women, children, adolescents, people with disabilities, individuals living with HIV/AIDS and women's associations by supplying fresh produce for school meals, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women in vulnerable conditions. WFP's assistance plans considered various factors, including socioeconomic shifts, political developments and environmental challenges. Needs were prioritized based on vulnerability assessments, emphasising equitable distribution of resources.

In the face of escalating challenges, Ecuador, classified as a middle-upper-income country, experienced diminishing prioritization for humanitarian funding among donors. WFP and its partners encountered hurdles securing funds to bolster the country's social protection systems. This support was critical, particularly considering the socioeconomic challenges of migration and the pandemic's lasting repercussions.

In response to these multi-faceted challenges, WFP commenced its new country strategic plan (2023-2027), focusing on four strategic outcomes: ensuring access to food, eliminating malnutrition, promoting sustainable food systems and climate change adaptation and providing essential goods and services. These objectives aligned with Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals), reflecting WFP's commitment to addressing the pressing needs of the people vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition in Ecuador.

Risk management

In 2023, WFP faced security threats, exposure to extreme climate-related events and social unrest. To address security threats, WFP implemented rigorous security protocols to mitigate risks, collaborating closely with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security. In response to the potential impacts of climate-related events, WFP, in collaboration with the Government and local emergency response and risk management authorities, conducted emergency food security assessments and enhanced response capabilities for future events.

WFP upheld a zero-tolerance policy for fraud and misconduct. Accordingly, WFP employees and partners' staff were trained on the anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy. Standard operating procedures and controls were rigorously enforced in each field-level agreement to minimize risks.

Furthermore, WFP ensured universal access to the community feedback mechanism, providing everyone a platform to voice their concerns and feedback.

Adapting to shifts in the political landscape, WFP had to re-establish relations with the new authorities to continue the ongoing negotiation processes initiated by the previous Government.

Lessons learned

WFP, in collaboration with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, explored challenges for migrants in Ecuador, such as food access, housing, lack of employment, lack of economic resources and immigration status. Despite these challenges, migrants revealed a keen interest in skills development. The study stressed that, despite diverse needs, food security remained the primary focus. Therefore, it will remain a priority for WFP in 2024.

WFP evaluated emergency educational communication materials, finding gaps and proposing improvements. In response, WFP plans to design new materials in 2024, informed by feedback, for an official launch, enhancing strategies for future initiatives.

Country Office Story



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Monica Calderon in her garden where she grows chard, carrots, papaya, oranges, mint and camomile

Life and Challenges for Migrants in Ecuador

Ecuador serves as a refuge for migrants who face hardship every day. They sometimes survive on just one meal a day, walk lengthy treks under the intense sun or torrential rain and endure sleepless nights with their children on the streets.

Amidst the heat and humidity of the far north border with Colombia, it is still dark, but Elena is already up. Her six-month pregnancy does not prevent her from doing household chores as she used to. She continues to look after her three children: A bit of fruit, some scrambled eggs and milk to start the day. Soon, the sky lightens around her 'home away from home' in Lago Agrio, Sucumbíos province. She has resided for almost 11 months in Ecuador and has only been able to put food on her table thanks to the assistance she receives from WFP.

For years, WFP has addressed the food and nutrition needs of those who transit or reside in the country after arriving as refugees or migrants. "This is a necessary boost because we want to provide for ourselves," says Elena. She proudly shows a brown refrigerator, a black blender with a plastic cup and a second-hand mixer she bought with WFP's cash assistance to start a small business. With what she earns now, her family has a decent life.

Elena says she is happy in Ecuador, although she has concerns and mixed feelings because her eldest son and her mother stayed in their home country. She pauses and sighs. "Here, my family is well," she concludes.

Resilient Gardens in Afro-descendant Communities in Ecuador

A story of resilience and transformation unfolds in the remote Afro-Ecuadorian parish of La Concepción, Ecuador. La Concepción, once plagued by crop losses due to persistent droughts, now thrives with vibrant, resilient gardens that have become a source of sustenance, empowerment and hope.

Monica Calderón, a proud community gardener, shows her flourishing plot filled with chard, carrots, papaya, oranges, mint and chamomile. Since cultivating her garden, Monica has saved on food expenses and enjoys a healthier and more diverse diet conveniently grown on her doorstep.

These resilient gardens in La Concepción stand out for their unique design, tailored to withstand the region's climate challenges, particularly droughts. The Binational Climate Change Adaptation Project, a collaboration between the WFP

and the governments of Ecuador and Colombia, provides vital support for 19,000 people living in 120 Afro-Ecuadorian and Awa Indigenous communities along the border.

In La Concepción alone, 140 households benefit from these resilient gardens, a pivotal component of the binational project's climate change adaptation strategy. Gloria Lanchimba proudly emphasises that men and women work side by side in the gardens, sharing responsibilities and redefining traditional gender roles.

Local community members, like Boyle Álvarez and Marcelo Padilla, share their experiences too. Boyle barges surplus produce with his neighbours, embracing a sustainable and community-centric approach. Marcelo, once burdened by the cost and health implications of chemical-laden farming, now celebrates the revitalization of his land and life through these resilient gardens.

In La Concepción, the once-struggling community now stands as a testament to the transformative power of resilient gardens and the dedicated work of WFP. Through these efforts, lives are being changed, ecosystems are protected, and a sense of empowerment and equality is blossoming, one resilient garden at a time.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Considering human mobility in all its forms, people in conditions of vulnerability and food insecurity in Ecuador can meet their essential needs and build and strengthen their livelihoods before, during and immediately after emergencies, disasters and prolonged crises.



102,688 refugees and migrants received in-kind **food kits, cash-based transfers and hot meals**



38,745 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received **cash-based transfers**



975 staff from over **20** public institutions enhanced their **emergency preparedness** knowledge

Strategic outcome 1 is pivotal to WFP's extensive involvement in Ecuador's emergency response and shock-responsive social protection. The primary objective is to empower individuals in vulnerable conditions, enabling them to meet essential needs and establish resilient livelihoods before, during and after emergencies. WFP delivers humanitarian aid through cash-based transfers (CBT) and in-kind food assistance. Simultaneously, efforts focused on enhancing government capacities at national and subnational levels, with a particular emphasis on food security, disaster risk reduction and anticipatory action. Despite a 40 percent reduction in funding compared to 2022, emergency response activities were supported, enhancing communities' food security.

Over the year, Ecuador faced the challenge of accommodating a significant influx of additional migrants, including over 70,000 refugees with official status [1] and 1.3 million migrants settling or in transit [2]. Meanwhile, a significant increase in Ecuadorian nationals crossing the Darién Gap en route to the United States of America was also reported. According to the United States Customs and Border Protection, there were over 104,000 encounters with Ecuadorian citizens, substantially increasing from the 22,000 in 2022 [3]. The national elections, coupled with heightened organized crime activity, increased the population's vulnerabilities and food insecurity. A joint emergency food security assessment conducted by WFP and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology revealed that over 60 percent of the migrant and refugee population faced food insecurity at crisis and emergency levels [4].

Additionally, WFP data indicated that 2.7 million Ecuadorians experienced emergency levels of food insecurity. The need for an emergency response intensified due to flooding in the province of Esmeraldas, which caused seven rivers to overflow. Also, WFP provided CBT to affected populations in response to a landslide in Alausi city triggered by heavy rains in March.

Throughout 2023, WFP provided life-saving assistance to crisis-affected people, ensuring basic food needs were met while enhancing local capacities in preparedness and response. Assistance reached 321,687 people in need across 21 of the 24 provinces. Of these people, 53 percent were women, 47 percent were men, and 15 percent of households included a member with a disability. WFP adapted the assistance strategy according to fund availability, market conditions, beneficiary preference and the specific requirements of local authorities.

Due to funding reductions from June 2023 onwards, WFP adjusted cash assistance for migrants and refugees from six to three months, prioritizing migrants who had arrived in Ecuador within the last 12 months. WFP's intervention improved migrants' food consumption scores (FCS), with 80 percent showing acceptable FCS (a 6 percent increase compared to baseline). Nevertheless, surveys also revealed, for the first time since the beginning of the migration response in 2016, an increase in the negative crisis and stress-coping strategies for food security among the target population. The former increased from 21.6 to 23.4, and the latter worsened from 4.2 to 5.3 compared to 2022. Due to funding cuts, WFP suspended the 1,000-day initiative [5] from July 2023 onwards, affecting over 24,000 individuals. Nevertheless, WFP maintained its support for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) through a six-month cash-based transfer (CBT), reaching 5,500 households while maintaining the transfer value.

In addition to supporting migrants who settled in Ecuador, WFP extended assistance to 66,681 in-transit migrants across three border provinces. This support included a one-time cash-based transfer of USD 10. In-transit migrants

received one-off in-kind food kits to meet their daily kilocalorie intake. Additionally, WFP supported 50 reception centres, including canteens and shelters in Ecuador, using e-vouchers to purchase nutritious meals, reaching 102,688 migrants settled in Ecuador.

Ecuadorians in rural areas, particularly in Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian communities, faced challenges accessing diverse and nutritious food due to extreme weather and economic conditions. In this context, WFP assisted 73,988 people, including 38,745 food-insecure PBW/G [6], focusing on those excluded from the national social safety net. Additionally, intense flooding in Esmeraldas province in June affected 1,506 households hosted in temporary shelters and provided with hot meals and CBT. According to monitoring results, 61 percent of the assisted people (52 percent were Indigenous people) achieved an acceptable food consumption score, representing a 50 percent improvement compared to the baseline.

In 2023, WFP prioritized disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities, recognizing the country's vulnerability to natural hazards by boosting national and local systems for better preparedness and resilience to shocks. WFP offered technical assistance to enhance government and community capacities, focusing on anticipatory measures in shock-responsive social protection. WFP supported the Secretariat of Risk Reduction and nine local municipalities in preparing for natural hazards, particularly anticipating the impact of the El Niño phenomenon in early 2024. Training activities for emergency operation committees covered essential topics such as food, temporary accommodations, initial assessment of needs and the humanitarian Sphere standards [7]. WFP engaged disaster-prone communities, strengthening their understanding of DRR principles and reinforcing emergency response networks. The training reached 975 staff from over 20 public institutions, including the national and local governments and community members. In early 2023, WFP convened a two-day anticipatory action training engaging these key DRR stakeholders that identified commonalities for protocols for anticipatory action. As a result, two anticipatory action plans were developed in Guayas province. WFP's advocacy for forecast-based financing enhanced preemptive response capacities to natural hazards and institutionalized anticipatory action within the country's DRR policies and procedures.

For three consecutive years, WFP has coordinated the United Nations Common Cash Statement [8] in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UNICEF, serving as the primary shared registry tool for migration response in Ecuador. This significantly improved the efficiency of cash distributions among partners, enhancing the experiences of the population served by WFP and ensuring timely assistance delivery. WFP's cooperating partners benefitted from these streamlined efforts. In 2023, WFP transitioned over 50 cooperating partners with active field-level agreements in the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP). All partners established policies and documentation related to finance, accountability to affected populations, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), which aligned with corporate requirements.

In 2023, nutrition remained a core focus in emergency response efforts. Collaborating with partners and the Ministry of Socioeconomic Inclusion, WFP bolstered knowledge of healthy diets and food safety among institutions and communities in vulnerable situations. WFP integrated nutrition-sensitive initiatives into emergency operations and distributed educational materials to community members and local government staff. Moreover, 1,868 individuals (79 percent women) attended tailored cooking activities. WFP provided technical assistance to 324 cooperating partners' employees, thus improving the diets of 113,966 people who attended 50 supported shelters and canteens.

With reduced funding for migration response and support to host communities, WFP intensified its efforts in educational communication. Scaling up community engagement was crucial to enhancing knowledge, practices and attitudes on food security and nutrition while applying adaptive strategies was vital to ensuring sustained results amidst financial constraints.

WFP prioritized the integration of gender, age and diversity in activities related to strategic outcome 1. Cooperating partners received budget allocations specifically for gender and protection mainstreaming, distributed based on needs analyses in their respective areas. This approach facilitated the development of a protection of sexual exploitation and abuse policy and improved accessibility for persons with disabilities.

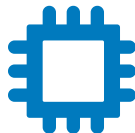
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Through a gender and protection lens, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services of population in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>
<p>Provide technical assistance and enhance capacities of public institutions, decision makers and communities, strengthening government's shock-responsive social protection programs, national systems of anticipation, prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response to disasters and early recovery with a gender and protection approach</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable people, particularly those in the first 1,000 days, school-age girls and boys, and adolescents, are able to meet their food, nutritional and basic needs throughout the life cycle, improving human capital in Ecuador.



1,135 children and adolescents benefitted from **nutritious school meals**, fostering health and well-being



2,000 people received **information** about **HIV/AIDS and nutrition** regulations



304 members from school communities were trained on **nutrition, institutional capacities, food delivery** and associative strengthening

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP addresses malnutrition, focusing on chronic child malnutrition (CCM), especially in the first 1,000 days of life and the growing concerns of overweight and obesity in schoolchildren, striving to meet their food, nutritional and basic needs across the entire life cycle. To this end, in 2023, WFP designed school meals menus with fresh and nutritious ingredients, excluding ultra-processed foods. Additionally, WFP initiated a campaign to change eating habits in the houses of the school community while implementing school meal programmes that benefit children and adolescents in impoverished public rural schools in the canton of Montufar of the Carchi province. This programme stimulated the local economy by establishing a secure income for smallholder farmers, involving teachers, parents and caregivers. Complementary social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities targeted parents and caregivers, schoolchildren and associations of smallholder farmers [1].

WFP developed the innovative Banana and Cacao for Better Nutrition project to combat malnutrition, advocating for the nutritional values of two iconic local fruits within health-conscious consumption. Under this project, WFP assessed households' perceptions and communication on banana and cocoa consumption to measure their impact on awareness and understanding. WFP actively collaborated as a partner in the Consultative Council for the Prevention and Reduction of CCM, fostering consultation, dialogue and agreement, and supported the Ministry of Health by jointly updating guidelines and engaging in activities related to HIV/AIDS and nutrition. Moreover, artificial intelligence was utilized to disseminate messages on nutrition, HIV/AIDS and rights through a dedicated chatbot. Examples of the messaging included nutrition advice for people with HIV/AIDS to support their adherence to antiretroviral treatment, along with information on rights and care pathways.

Since 2021, the law of school feeding has enabled new modalities in the National School Meals Programme. Leveraging this law, WFP delivered nutritious meals to rural schools in agreement with the Ministry of Education and with the support of various donors. This school meals model mandated a 50 percent contribution from local governments and 50 percent from WFP, with a recommended daily allocation of USD 0.56. WFP collaborated with four local governments and garnered interest from another 12 entities to implement this model.

The decentralized school meals model, initiated in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), was implemented from April to June 2023, benefitting 1,135 children and adolescents in Montufar canton. WFP held launch workshops targeting technicians, teachers, parents, caregivers, smallholder farmers and local authorities to facilitate the implementation. Outreach sessions with 30 schools from Santa Elena, Montufar, Carchi and Tulcan covered four critical components of food delivery, nutrition education, associative strengthening and development of institutional capacities. WFP and decentralized local governments (GAD) formalized four agreements and initiated discussions with another 11 GADs for potential future implementation. Under this framework, 152 producers received training in commercialization and national public procurement (SERCOP), including these two associations in the country's public procurement system.

The school meals model was adapted to streamline processes amidst local government delays and staff turnover. Recognizing the significance of standardized school meal agreements, WFP and MINEDUC initiated agreements with the relevant GAD to collaboratively develop roadmaps for school meal implementation. WFP assessed the smallholder producers' challenges in complying with the national public purchasing requirements and identified opportunities to enhance financial and administrative development. It also diagnosed equipment gaps and the limited understanding of virtual tools in rural areas, which revealed the need for customized training. This approach allowed for developing menus from a qualitative nutritional standpoint, emphasising the importance of strengthening the capacity to plan nutritious school meals.

The Banana and Cacao for Better Nutrition project included an SBCC strategy. Thus, WFP conducted events in Santa Elena (679 attendees), Montufar (552 attendees) and Quito (606 attendees). Moreover, a media plan comprised eight interviews with over 1.3 million listeners and 12 videos generating 15,000 reactions each. The final evaluation revealed changes in people's behaviour, with increases in the consumption of both bananas and cacao.

WFP and the Ministry of Health validated nutritional guidelines for people living with HIV/AIDS, with the participation of 40 individuals in Quito, 60 in Guayaquil, and 55 in Cuenca, including health professionals, non-governmental organizations and community groups. Messages were disseminated through the chatbot Movihbot, reaching up to 2,000 users.

Regarding CCM, WFP remained the only representative among United Nations agencies in the permanent sessions of the Consultative Council and Early Childhood Coalition. These sessions involved civil society organizations, academia, multilateral agencies and the private sector, bringing together strategically important actors and providing a unique advocacy platform. The collaborative efforts focused on monitoring the implementation of the public policy on CCM and advocating for its consolidation with the early childhood law.

The school meals programme promoted gender equity, especially by targeting associations of smallholder farmers and focusing on women's participation as members and leaders. The 'Healthy, Safe and Protective Spaces' module of Ecuador's 2023 school meals initiative, which dealt with eliminating violence, harassment and sexual abuse against children and adolescents, was held with all the programme's stakeholders.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Strengthen institutional capacities and provide an adequate and comprehensive package of interventions with a gender and protection approach to girls, boys, adolescents, and people in vulnerable situations, throughout the life cycle and with emphasis but not limited to on the first 1,000 days.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable communities, family farmers and relevant actors in food value chains in Ecuador benefit from more sustainable, inclusive and healthy food systems and strengthened resilience against climate change and other shocks and stressors throughout the year.



2,500 households in **21 communities** accessed **safe water systems**



367 households benefitted from upgraded **resilient gardens**, enhancing health and nutrition for **3,535 individuals**



3,419 smallholder farmers were **trained** in production, marketing, food security and nutrition



3,733 ha of mangroves and **8,400 ha** of ancestral **forests** were rehabilitated or preserved

Within strategic outcome 3, WFP's efforts are geared towards assisting communities in vulnerable conditions and smallholder farmers in Ecuador to enhance their resilience against the impacts of climate change and other shocks and stressors. This involves developing tools and capacities to foster sustainable and inclusive food systems.

Binational Climate Change Adaptation Project

In 2023, WFP continued its Binational Climate Change Adaptation Project [1] at the Ecuador-Colombia border despite a surge in violence along the Colombian border towards the end of the year. The project used 90 percent of the funds allocated in the 2023 annual operational plan, achieving its planned goals by extending water access to 2,500 households in 21 communities through water source protection and systems for irrigation and consumption - a significant increase from the 1,160 families in 2022. Additionally, 367 households benefitted from resilient gardens, influencing the health and nutrition of 3,535 inhabitants in the provinces of Imbabura, Carchi, Esmeraldas and Sucumbíos. The project played a pivotal role in conserving, restoring and managing 3,733 ha of mangroves and 8,400 ha of ancestral forests.

As part of this project, WFP enhanced the capacity of local governments and communities to adapt to climate change, incorporating a gender perspective. Implementing safe water systems improved the preparation and consumption of food, as well as personal hygiene. Additionally, 367 households diversified their diets and enhanced food consumption through more sustainable, inclusive and healthy food systems, resilient to intense rainfall, high temperatures and droughts. This initiative reinforced the production of two food groups - meats, fruits and vegetables - improving nutrition and generating savings while reviving traditional species. The project provided a space for families to gather, promoting the breaking of conventional gender roles.

WFP collaborated with institutional, community and academic partners at the national and local levels. In the case of the Binational Climate Change Adaptation project, WFP assisted 66 Afro-Ecuadorian and Indigenous Awá communities in the northern border (Esmeraldas, Sucumbíos, Imbabura and Carchi), saving on average 8 percent of their salary on purchasing food due to increased self-sufficiency at the household level. In 2023, the Binational Climate Change Adaptation project achieved significant results and visibility, including at the 28th Committee of Parties (COP) in Dubai - highlighting the positive collaboration between Ecuador and Colombia - and establishing community-based climate monitoring and weather forecasting [2].

Integrated Rice and Duck Farming Project

The Integrated Rice and Duck Farming project, supported by South-South Triangular Cooperation with China, successfully concluded in August 2023. This project involved more than 15 governments at the national and local level and private institutions [3] along with three academic institutions and representatives from Peru, Panama and China. The Government and other institutions have adopted the project's model.

As part of the food systems initiatives encompassed by the Integrated Rice and Duck Farming Project, 219 government technicians (25 percent women) and 1,459 smallholder farmers (41 percent women) received training, increasing from the 1,280 trained in 2022. The project also resulted in five associations of smallholder farmers consolidated across five cantons, emphasising aspects such as production, associativity and e-commerce, with a gender focus. Moreover, WFP supported the implementation of three points of sale in the provinces of Manabí (in collaboration with the Joint Programme on Gender Transformative Approaches) and Los Ríos. Smallholder farmers improved their economic conditions by selling rice above the government's reference price, for rice sales worth USD 1 million. Before this project, smallholder farmers sold below the market price.

Furthermore, the Integrated Rice and Duck Farming project helped various entities and communities be better informed. Through knowledge transfer, 3,638 individuals and government staff accessed information via printed and audiovisual educational materials, inspiring how to implement the project model. Furthermore, WFP implemented a learning community approach with a gender focus [4], identifying good practices of the project and systematizing them in a handbook validated by local producers. This handbook emphasises clean and agroecological production, guiding producers in obtaining the seal of smallholder farmers. Benefits included enhanced production, reduced CO2 emissions, diversified crops, increased income from direct sales and optimized water irrigation systems. The initiatives supported 2,894 individuals directly through learning communities, engaged 16,200 participants in local commercial fairs and indirectly benefitted over 14,000 individuals through water system installations and reforestation efforts.

Joint Programme on Gender Transformative Approaches

In 2023, WFP completed the Joint Programme on Gender Transformative Approaches for Food Security and Nutrition in partnership with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, with funding from the European Union. WFP collaborated with five provincial decentralized local governments, four municipal decentralized local governments and three universities, spanning 30 associations across 14 cantons. Through this project, 150 technicians (52 percent women) and 1,960 smallholder farmers (72 percent women) were trained, a significant increase from 800 smallholder farmers trained in 2022. WFP conducted interventions in ten cantons and three provinces where 19 associations were consolidated on aspects such as production, associative structures, marketing, food security and nutrition with a gender focus. This improved the direct sales of smallholder farmers' products in the local market by establishing three points of sale in the provinces of Manabí and Los Ríos, and products were also delivered to Quito. Business meetings were held with four associations in Imbabura, facilitating contacts with hotels, restaurants and catering services. Women involved in the project improved their role within these associations, communities and households.

WFP has planned to use the lessons learned to inform new projects on food systems and their resilience to climate change, such as the good practices from the Integrated Rice and Duck Farming project. Furthermore, learning communities, Indigenous knowledge and gender-focused messaging were key to achieving the project's success.

Gender and age considerations were integrated into all training and implementation processes. WFP applied a cross-cutting gender approach to climate change adaptation measures and other components in Afro-Ecuadorian and Indigenous Awá communities, as well as in the methodology and educational communication materials for learning communities with family farming producers.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Strengthen institutional capacities and provide technical and operational assistance, resources, assets, services, and information to coStrengthen institutional capacities and provide technical and operational assistance, resources, assets, services, and information to better support climate vulnerable communities and family farmersmmunities vulnerable to the effects of climate change, as well as to family farmers</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 04: Government institutions and multilateral partners in Ecuador are provided with services for the effective, transparent and efficient execution of their operations throughout the year



77 stakeholders engaged in workshops on warehouse management



3,740 people from 49 institutions enhanced supply chain management knowledge

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP supports government institutions and multilateral partners by offering services that facilitate efficient and transparent execution of their annual operations.

In 2023, WFP facilitated two on-demand transportation services for World Vision and showcased its diverse service catalogue, including warehousing, cash-based transfers and engineering services. Engaging with various government authorities, WFP promoted these services, resulting in quotation offers for Bailey bridges (i.e., portable, prefabricated truss bridges to restore transportation routes), international transport of fire trucks and a proposal to verify cash transfers for smallholder farmers affected by the El Niño phenomenon.

Compared to previous years, WFP did not receive earmarked funds for logistics in 2023. Therefore, WFP collaborated with the Government on disaster risk reduction (DRR), pooling resources for a collaborative approach. This collaboration ensured the availability of services and strengthened capacities across crucial domains, fortifying the capabilities of humanitarian partners. Notably, 77 stakeholders participated in workshops on warehouse management in the cities of Quito and Guayaquil.

The workshops, featuring insights from Ecuador's largest private company, *Corporacion Favorita*, covered unsolicited donations, warehouse management, customs regulations, data protection law and the use of the national public procurement platform SERCOP. These efforts enhanced supply chain knowledge to better prepare for the El Niño phenomenon while empowering organizations and communities to plan, mitigate potential impacts, optimize resource management, identify alternative transportation routes, and strategically store and allocate staff.

WFP transferred knowledge on supply chain logistics to 3,740 users (52 percent women) from 49 institutions, including the private sector, government entities and the Humanitarian Country Team, substantially increasing its reach from 515 users compared to 2022. User satisfaction surveys revealed a 100 percent satisfaction rate for organization and knowledge of instructors and a 95 percent satisfaction rate related to information precision.

WFP led a logistic group comprised of over 25 entities, including United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and government authorities and involved the private sector through a collaboration with DHL. Preparedness planning was prioritized, and the group developed logistical action plans for a potential volcano eruption. Key facilitators included the Logistics Director of the Armed Forces, the Director of Quito Customs and representatives of the Red Cross and the Ministry of Agriculture. Moreover, WFP engaged with many municipalities and prefectures prone to be the most impacted by the El Niño phenomenon, advocating WFP's added value on service provision and logistical supply chain capabilities.

In 2023, WFP signed service legal agreements with various organizations, including the Ecuador Secretariat of Risk Management, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund, and the non-governmental organizations World Vision, ChildFund and the International Committee for the Development of Peoples. In 2023, WFP transported 23.5 mt of non-food items upon World Vision's request.

WFP's supply chain team was instrumental in advocating for WFP's free-to-user service provision and other activities intrinsic to ensuring operational logistical support in the event of the El Niño phenomenon. In coordination with WFP, proposals were developed for the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, the Immediate Response Account, Switzerland and the European Union.

Regarding gender and age mainstreaming, WFP addressed stereotypes during its workshops and achieved a gender balance of participants. Gender and age data were not monitored for on-demand service provision, while data was collected in capacity-strengthening activities. In 2023, WFP trained 222 individuals (60 percent women).

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide supply chain and other services to Government and humanitarian partners, including supply chain diagnostics and identification and documentation of gaps, needs and opportunities for operational improvement.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In Ecuador, gender-based violence (GBV) was pervasive, affecting six out of ten women, particularly Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian women and girls [1]. Furthermore, the gender gap manifested in disparities in wages, unequal distribution of household responsibilities and limited access to resources and opportunities, particularly impacting women in rural areas and single-parent households.

The population served by WFP and its cooperating partners, including migrants in transit and migrants seeking long-term settlement, was representative of the country's generally unequal and inequitable conditions between men and women. Indigenous people, girls, adolescents, migrant women and people from the LGBTIQ+ community were the population groups in vulnerable situations, evidenced by the lack of support networks, barriers to access to information and services and lack of access to safe livelihoods. This context exposed these groups to a greater risk of GBV and discrimination they might experience due to xenophobia.

Given this reality, WFP ensured that all its interventions promoted gender equality and women's empowerment to fulfil its mandate to save and change lives, guaranteeing dignified treatment. Some examples included initiatives such as supporting women-led producer associations and implementing gender transformative approaches to develop communication strategies based on the analysis of social norms. Alongside WFP's cooperating partners, educational communication strategies were implemented in 2023 that addressed social norms, gender stereotypes, violence and the participation of men and boys.

To this end, audiovisual stories and key messages were disseminated on the roles and co-responsibility of women and men in the family, work and society and on preventing violence. These stories were short educational videos in a social media-friendly format (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, WhatsApp and YouTube), targeting men and women between 25 and 44 years. Reports showed that these stories reached an average of 1,400 people and triggered 100 interactions on social media platforms daily [2]. Additionally, WFP developed a guide for capacity strengthening on gender and protection aimed at shelters and soup kitchens.

To strengthen the capacities of its cooperating partners on gender mainstreaming, WFP allocated specific funds to this technical area. Following that, some significant results were internal protocols for attention to and prevention of GBV cases and for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in spaces where school meals are provided. WFP also identified study results on food security in the LGBTIQ+ population with the Ecuadorian Equity Foundation.

To achieve food security and nutrition for smallholder farmers and their households through the Joint Programme on Gender Transformative Approaches [3], WFP promoted institutionalizing gender approaches in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. WFP developed educational and communication materials in collaboration with the Sub-Secretariat of Family and Smallholder Agriculture (AFC), mainstreaming gender approaches in the Learning Communities briefs [4].

In addition, WFP encouraged direct marketing by associations, especially of AFC women producers with clients, through four strategies, including capacity strengthening to materialize their business models, developing value-added products for sale in hotels, restaurants and cafeterias through commercial links, bringing direct sale of fresh agricultural products to local fairs (Imbabura) and equipping points of purchase (Manabí).

Ensuring women producers' participation in decision-making spaces was paramount to their empowerment. An example of this was the national exchange of experiences with producers from the northern highlands, southern highlands and the coast of Ecuador, an experience documented in four videos and a report [5].

In coordination with academia, students from the University of Cuenca produced a documentary on the lives of rural migrant women returning to Azuay province. The documentary was disseminated among producers to widen the understanding of gender dynamics and transnational care chains [6].

Involved in technical discussion forums on violence with the Gender Roundtable of International Cooperation, WFP coordinated actions that promoted gender equality. One example was WFP's contribution to the report about GBV in Ecuador via the Working Group on the Elimination of Violence against Women [7].

Finally, WFP's gender and age analysis across its 2023 operations was instrumental in informing programme planning to ensure the specific needs of women were addressed throughout the programme cycle.

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

WFP placed people and communities at the heart of its operations, upholding the dignity and integrity of all. WFP strategically integrated protection components to mitigate risks effectively and ensure accountability to affected populations.

WFP implemented a pivotal accountability measure to establish the community feedback mechanism (CFM). This mechanism empowered WFP to receive queries, provide information and manage complaints and feedback from the communities it served. A dedicated phone line and email were available to support accountability and facilitate information dissemination. WFP utilized its corporate platform Sugar CRM for secure data storage, enabling proper tracking of cases referred to different focal points for enhanced information management.

To standardize processes and reporting, WFP developed standard operating procedures (SOP) for the CFM and its cooperating partners, namely the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency. The CFM was structured to align with the three strategic outcomes in its country strategic plan, contextualized to the scope of each outcome.

In response to protection risks related to security, gender-based violence (GBV) and social cohesion, WFP supported women survivors of gender-based violence and trafficking and unaccompanied minors in specialized shelters in collaboration with partners. Providing comprehensive support services and tailored interventions effectively mitigated risks and responded to the specific needs of individuals in vulnerable situations, regardless of nationality or migratory status. These monitoring and protection mechanisms played a crucial role in ensuring proper access to food and interdisciplinary care for individuals. In addition to specialized shelters, WFP extended food assistance initiatives to prevent harm to at-risk individuals. WFP established clear referral pathways to connect individuals with appropriate support services beyond these shelters, ensuring continuity of care and addressing their specific needs.

Additionally, WFP implemented measures such as incorporating budgets for gender and protection in field-level agreements with cooperating partners, shelters, halfway houses and dining facilities. This initiative improved the infrastructure to ensure universal access, coupled with capacity-strengthening activities on the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, SOPs and protocols for addressing GBV cases. These initiatives had positive outcomes, such as improved accessibility and enhanced environments for children. However, WFP encountered challenges in measuring the outcomes of the allocated budgets, particularly in ensuring comprehensive coverage of all groups' needs, given the limited resources.

WFP developed a community engagement implementation plan (2023-2027), reinforcing activities and processes to allow people to participate in all phases of programme cycles and influence decisions related to assistance in their communities, thus empowering them and improving engagement. This plan aligned with WFP's corporate community engagement accountability strategy (2021-2026) and its gender (2022) and protection (2020) policies. Emphasising the centrality of gender equality and empowerment, the plan drove transformative changes tailored to food security and nutrition needs in humanitarian, development and peace contexts. This approach was consistent with WFP's mission to save and transform lives and support countries in achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

During the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence in November, WFP conducted several activities and disseminated key messages on violence to migrants at shelters and dining halls. As a protective measure against the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), IOM and WFP conducted workshops on SEA in nine provinces for frontline staff working in food assistance at shelters, halfway houses and dining facilities.

To evaluate the efficiency of its work in protection, WFP executed a qualitative feedback strategy with focus groups and interviews with migrants receiving support. The dimensions considered in this strategy included household roles, decision making, tensions and violence at home, partner and provider attention and awareness of WFP partners regarding queries, complaints, feedback and SEA reports. As a result of WFP's comprehensive approach to protection, 100 percent of assisted people reported having no safety issues while receiving assistance, 97 percent did not face challenges accessing WFP programmes, and 98 percent reported that programmes respected their dignity.

Programmatically, WFP prioritized assistance to families with children and adolescents, persons with disabilities, single-parent households, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Likewise, WFP purchased fresh produce from smallholder farmers' associations for school meals, prioritizing associations led by Indigenous women.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Ecuador is increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, as evidenced by various hazards such as floods, landslides, droughts and earthquakes. These events significantly impacted the economy, infrastructure and the environment. Recognizing the urgency of these challenges, WFP adopted environmentally sound practices across its operations for effective mitigation and adaptation.

Since January 2023, WFP has collaborated with ANUNA, a specialized organic waste management company, and *Fundacion Remar*, a centre supported under WFP's programme distributing hot meals. These partners jointly piloted an innovative programme for organic waste recycling. ANUNA provided training to *Fundacion Remar* on waste differentiation and storage, established a collection schedule and facilitated transportation to a private plant for compost production. This initiative diverted substantial amounts of organic waste from landfills, reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Due to a lack of funding, WFP could not extend this initiative to other centres to establish small associations of organic recyclers. With a particular focus on green waste, this initiative involved migrants, refugees and host communities in vulnerable conditions, which holds considerable potential for a broader impact with increased funding.

Within the school meals programme, organic waste generated from preparing school meals was converted into compost, reducing overall waste and supporting sustainable school gardens.

The Banana and Cacao for Better Nutrition project endorses the nutritional benefits of locally produced food items, enhancing the population's nutrition while encouraging sustainability practices by promoting locally grown products. This approach reduces the carbon footprint and minimizes the environmental impacts of WFP's operations while focusing on smallholder producers.

To fortify the sustainability of its procurement practices, in conjunction with the BOS procurement group, WFP incorporated a sustainability clause into all tender documents. This action stipulated that companies or suppliers advocating to conserve and protect the environment will be evaluated positively, thus minimizing the environmental impact of the required goods or services.

All agreements signed by WFP's cooperating partners required adhering to WFP's environmental and social sustainability framework (100 percent of the indicator). Within this framework, these partners agreed to WFP's environmental and social standards and related safeguards for programme implementation. Through this measure, WFP ensured that its operations and those of its partners put in place standards that did not cause unintended harm to the environment or assisted populations.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP launched the Environmental Management System in May 2022. In 2023, WFP implemented a comprehensive waste management system, effectively reducing its environmental impact. This system sorts waste into plastic, paper, glass, and general and organic waste in a communal office area. ANUNA efficiently processed organic waste, while local companies responsibly recycled other items. Moreover, water consumption in WFP's offices was minimized by installing water-efficient toilets. Single-sided printed sheets were reused to curtail paper usage, with fully used paper recycled. To reflect its commitment to environmentally sustainable initiatives, WFP developed an environmental guide emphasising sustainable practices, such as avoiding disposable items during its events.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP consistently advanced in executing nutrition-sensitive actions by developing social behaviour change communication (SBCC) materials, tools and thematic sessions. WFP extended technical support to the Government and local partners to mainstream nutrition topics in preparedness and response efforts. Notably, WFP disseminated SBCC materials on school meals, involving in-depth research in Carchi, Santa Elena and Bolívar provinces. The "I am Healthy" strategy addressed the specific nutrition needs and distinctive challenges rural communities face, such as limited access to nutritious foods, insufficient information on hygiene practices and the perpetuation of traditional gender roles. Beyond tackling nutrition and health issues through behaviour change, this strategy considered the socioeconomic and cultural context of the assisted communities. WFP plans the next phase for implementation in 2024.

In the cash-based transfer response for migrants and food-insecure host communities, WFP improved the dietary diversity and nutrition knowledge of households assisted with the emergency response programmes. WFP reached 1,868 people with live cooking sessions, benefitting numerous households. Complemented by SBCC, WFP distributed educational materials tailored to households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 24-59 months. All these activities combined resulted in improved food consumption scores, progressing from 73 to 80 percent for migrants and refugees and 50 to 61 percent for host communities. Additionally, WFP trained 324 shelter and canteen staff members, strengthening their capacities in nutrition, food handling and safety and enhancing meal quality and diversity for people receiving hot meals. Responding to government requests and aligning with its El Niño preparedness actions, WFP participated in nutrition groups led by UNICEF and attended by the Ministry of Health and the Pan-American Health Organization, coordinating preparedness efforts and offering technical assistance to enhance capacities and knowledge to manage temporary shelters, focusing on nutrition, food and safety practices.

Under the start-up of the decentralized school meals model, WFP's workshops targeted technicians, teachers, parents and caregivers who were responsible for implementing the model in each school. The workshops emphasised nutrition to ensure all prepared meals met high nutritional standards. Members of the educational community (43 women and 10 men) gained valuable insights at capacity-strengthening activities, including a workshop on how to build a healthy and nutritious menu. WFP delivered 9,680 kg of food, including 1,649 kg of meat, 3,116 kg of fruits, 1,063 kg of cereals, 467 kg of legumes, 260 kg of dairy products, 1,656 kg of vegetables and 1,469 kg of root vegetables. Notably, meals prepared by parent committees fulfilled 30 percent of the daily nutritional needs of schoolchildren, equivalent to 480 kcal.

The NutrirEC digital web tool and mobile application, which helps calculate rations and food menus for programmes, were leveraged by WFP, the central Government, local governments and non-governmental organizations involved in emergency preparedness and response, with 791 users in 2023.

The Banana and Cacao for Better Nutrition project, aimed at enhancing nutrition, promoted the consumption of items integral to the national identity, leveraging their nutritional value and encouraging smallholder farmers. This comprehensive initiative encompassed diverse activities in Santa Elena, Montúfar and Quito to spread knowledge on nutrition and engage the community. WFP developed a radio media plan with 12 educational materials, including informative videos of the project and recipes prepared by children. These videos were published on social media and the webpage of the Coordinator of Popular and Educational Community Media of Ecuador. WFP's assessment demonstrated positive changes in Santa Elena and Montúfar's nutritional preferences, with an increased acceptance of bananas and cacao. Conversely, sweets, chocolates and cocoa powder with additives as part of a healthy and nutritious diet have become less popular.

Concerning HIV/AIDS-related initiatives, WFP and the Ministry of Public Health conducted workshops to develop HIV/AIDS sensitive-nutrition directives while disseminating a complementary guide. These workshops were delivered to health professionals and representatives from civil society. Furthermore, WFP disseminated key nutritional messages through the Movihbot chatbot, reaching up to 2,000 users this year.

WFP participated in the permanent sessions of the Chronic Childhood Malnutrition (CCM) Consultative Council and has been a member of the Early Childhood Coalition. In coordination with multilateral cooperation, academia, international cooperation and the private sector, these two civil society organizations monitor the implementation of the Government's public policy on CCM and promote its consolidation with the Early Childhood Law.

Partnerships

In 2023, WFP strengthened partnerships with government donors, the Government, local authorities, multilateral institutions, the private sector, United Nations agencies and 50 cooperating partners, including international non-governmental organizations, local civil society organizations and academia. WFP effectively addressed migration-related crises by leveraging flexible funding and support from humanitarian partners. WFP bolstered community resilience and strengthened national capacities and programmes, specifically targeting food insecurity, malnutrition and emergency preparedness.

Furthermore, WFP sustained collaborations with traditional donors, such as the United States of America, Germany, Canada, the European Union, China and Japan. Additionally, WFP secured new funding from Switzerland and the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation. With support from the European Union and China, WFP implemented South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) activities on disaster risk reduction, empowering and strengthening the capacities of women smallholder farmers and improving food systems. Multilateral partnerships included activities like capacity strengthening for adaptation to climate change through food security and nutrition actions in Afro-Ecuadorian and Indigenous Awá communities in vulnerable conditions. WFP increasingly advocated with CAF and the Ministry of Education, resulting in WFP proposing a feasibility study to scale up the decentralized model of school meals in rural areas in December.

WFP launched its individual giving strategy, securing its first 1,300 donors through a partnership with Banco General Rumiñahui. WFP will seek to continue piloting innovative fundraising models to scale its programme, working with private sector companies to reach millions of consumers through recurring donations. Key local-to-local partnerships were established with *Corporación* and *Fundación Favorita, República del Cacao* and Banco Pichincha. Support from global partner Mastercard was secured for school meals. WFP unlocked funding opportunities with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Lions Club International Foundations for 2024. At the same time, technical collaborations were initiated with *Fundación Telefónica* and *Fundación Unidos por la Educación*.

Focus on localization

In February 2023, WFP signed a Letter of Understanding with the Ministry of Foreign and Human Mobility, facilitating the implementation of the new country strategic plan. Coordination with key partners, including the Ministry of Social and Economic Inclusion, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture, led to the signing of another eight agreements, boosting WFP's ability to support local governments and coordinate with other United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors during emergencies.

In 2023, 25 percent of WFP's private sector partners were local partnerships. WFP devised a partnership action plan and a private sector strategy (2023-2025), focusing on creating innovative financing models and seeking new partners. In alignment with this strategy, WFP curated a partner prospecting list to bring in local partners as a crucial component of the overall approach.

WFP forged partnerships with key collaborators on disaster risk reduction, including decentralized local governments and the Ecuador Secretariat for Risk Management. Their collective efforts were dedicated to creating community brigades in high-risk areas, providing them with essential knowledge and skills to respond to emergencies.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued collaborating with United Nations agencies, successfully concluding the joint programme to achieve food security and nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture in partnership with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. WFP implemented projects to improve nutrition for populations affected by HIV/AIDS jointly with UNAIDS [1] with funds from the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework [2].

Playing a pivotal role in various United Nations initiatives, WFP led the Logistics Working Group, co-led the Cash Working Group with CARE and participated in the Gender Working Group. Also, WFP participated in implementing the United Nations Common Cash Statement [3] with UNHCR and UNICEF. WFP was a member of the International Gender Cooperation Committee with other United Nations agencies, embassies and state institutions.

Financial Overview



















In 2023, WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) recorded total available funds of USD 45 million, with 30 percent (USD 13.6 million) coming from new contributions. The expenditure of available funds amounted to 64 percent (USD 29.6 million), leaving a balance of USD 15.4 million for 2024 [1]. WFP executed 99 percent of the 2023 implementation plan. Despite this achievement, the timing of financial inflows posed substantial challenges, resulting in fluctuations throughout the year and a tangible impact on programme activities. Moreover, WFP had to increase the needs-based plan from an initial allocation of USD 34.7 million to USD 46.9 million. This increase enabled WFP to expand its operation plan and consider pre-emptive contingency measures based on the insights gained from the Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment 2022 report (EFSA) and in anticipation of potential El Niño-induced emergencies and associated impacts in the country's coastal region.

In strategic outcome 1, WFP allocated earmarked funding for activity 1 from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, Canada and the European Union. Experiencing a 40 percent reduction in funding compared to 2022, which significantly impacted operations, WFP had to adjust the cash-based transfers (CBT) programme by reducing assistance duration from six to three months and suspending the 1,000-day activity. Nevertheless, WFP continued supporting CBT and providing food kit rations. This targeted support was pivotal in empowering refugees, displaced individuals and host community members in vulnerable conditions, enabling them to meet their basic needs. Simultaneously, activity 2 under strategic outcome 1 received support from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, honing a collaboration with the Government and various humanitarian partners in disaster risk reduction activities and establishing early warning systems.

In strategic outcome 2, activity 2, WFP allocated resources to enhance the school meals programme for children in rural areas and the Banana and Cacao for Better Nutrition project. The school meals initiative received funding from Fundación Favorita, Mastercard and other international agencies. The Banana and Cacao for Better Nutrition project received funding from Germany, enabling WFP to implement a communication strategy based on research conducted during the social and behaviour change communication. To boost the effectiveness of the school meals programme, WFP issued commodity vouchers to local governments to pay smallholder farmers, in turn securing the delivery of fresh produce to the schools. In 2023, only 29 percent (USD 0.315M) of the available funding for the year (USD 1.1 million) was utilized, primarily due to 45 percent of the funds arriving by October 2023. Additionally, agreements with local governments and the Ministry of Education to select schools were delayed due to changes in local authorities in May and the change in Government in December 2023.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP undertook climate change adaptation and resilience initiatives in collaboration with the Adaptation Fund. These efforts were directed towards Afro-Ecuadorian and Indigenous Awá communities in the border area shared with Colombia. This strategic outcome manifested in project implementation and contributed to enhancing governmental capacities. WFP organized trainings, facilitated experiences through South-South and Triangular Cooperation and implemented a project funded by the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation. This project focused on improving women's incomes through sustainable agrifood systems. In 2023, the Adaptation Fund project allocated the entire budget to continue its execution as planned, with completion anticipated by November 2024. Consequently, this accounts for the 71 percent implementation level against the available funding for the year.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 30,836,619	 22,370,238	 31,214,716	 23,509,289
SO01: Considering human mobility in all its forms, people in conditions of vulnerability and food insecurity in Ecuador can meet their essential needs and build and strengthen their livelihoods before, during and immediately after emergencies, disasters and prolonged crises.	 30,836,619	 22,370,238	 31,214,716	 23,509,289
Activity 01: Through gender and protection lenses, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services for people in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises.	 29,726,463	 21,531,007	 30,014,887	 23,109,248
Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to, and enhance the capacities of, public institutions, decision makers and communities, strengthening the Government's shock-responsive social protection programmes, national systems for the anticipation of, prevention of, preparedness for, mitigation of and response to disasters and for early recovery, with a gender and protection perspective.	 1,110,156	 839,230	 1,199,829	 400,040
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 5,215,448	 440,264	 1,087,490	 315,826
SO02: Vulnerable people, particularly those in the first 1,000 days, school-age girls and boys, and adolescents, are able to meet their food, nutritional and basic needs throughout the life cycle, improving human capital in Ecuador.	 5,215,448	 440,264	 1,087,490	 315,826

Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide an adequate and comprehensive package of gender- and protection-sensitive interventions for girls, boys, adolescents and vulnerable people throughout the life cycle, with an emphasis on the first 1,000 days	5,215,448	440,264	1,087,490	315,826
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	4,684,723	2,627,441	4,424,467	3,160,950
SO03: Vulnerable communities, family farmers and relevant actors in food value chains in Ecuador benefit from more sustainable, inclusive and healthy food systems and strengthened resilience against climate change and other shocks and stressors throughout the year.	4,684,723	2,627,441	4,424,467	3,160,950
Activity 04: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide technical and operational assistance, resources, assets, services and information that better support climate vulnerable communities and family farmers.	4,684,723	2,627,441	4,424,467	3,160,950
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,452,703	71,576	2,204	2,204
SO04: Government institutions and multilateral partners in Ecuador are provided with services for the effective, transparent and efficient execution of their operations throughout the year	1,452,703	71,576	2,204	2,204
Activity 05: Provide supply chain and other services to the Government and humanitarian partners, including supply chain diagnostics and the identification and documentation of gaps, needs and opportunities for operational improvement.	1,452,703	71,576	2,204	2,204

Non-SDG Target	0	0	4,112,503	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	42,189,494	25,509,520	40,841,383	26,988,270
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	1,950,000	1,938,709	3,456,384	1,970,755
Total Direct Costs	44,139,494	27,448,230	44,297,768	28,959,026
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	2,770,277	1,779,128	691,917	691,917
Grand Total	46,909,771	29,227,359	44,989,686	29,650,944

Data Notes

Operational context

- [1] Ecuador Poverty rates, Dec 2023, National Institute for Statistics and Census (INECE) | <https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/pobreza-por-ingresos/>
- [2] WFP Hunger Map, 2023 | <https://hungermap.wfp.org/>
- [3] Working Group for Refugees and Migrants, Ecuador | <https://www.r4v.info/es/ecuador>
- [4] Working Group for Refugees and Migrants, Ecuador, July 2023 | <https://www.r4v.info/es/document/gtrm-ecuador-evaluacion-conjunta-necesidades-julio-2023>
- [5] AFP Quito/Ecuador, 24 January 2024 | <https://www.france24.com/es/minuto-a-minuto/20240124-ecuador-reduce-toque-de-queda-tras-disminuci%C3%B3n-de-los-homicidios>

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Ecuador Data, Operational Data portal, UNHCR | <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/ecu>
- [2] Working Group for Refugees and Migrants, Ecuador | <https://www.r4v.info/es/ecuador>
- [3] Migration Policy Institute (MPI), October 2023
- [4] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a five-phase scale. 1: Minimal, 2: Stressed, 3: Crisis, 4: Emergency, 5: Famine
- [5] The 1,000-day initiative supports children in their first 1,000 days of life. This key developmental phase provides a window of opportunity to improve the country's human capital.
- [6] 38,745 pregnant and breastfeeding Ecuadorian women and girls far exceeded the planned 5,500, reflecting a reassessment of needs at project onset. Funds were reallocated within the project to ensure adequate support for this group.
- [7] The Sphere Standards | <https://spherestandards.org/event/taller-el-manual-esfera-las-normas-minimas-en-la-respuesta-humanitaria-machala-el-oro-ecuador-26-28-feb-2024/>
- [8] United Nations Common Cash Statement (UNCCS) | <https://www.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/legacy-pdf/5f5223f44.pdf>

Data table indicators A.1.7 (All): Actual is less than planned due to the 41% reduction in funding.

Data table indicators A.1.7 (Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls): No actual values have been provided since this category's data was not recorded in a disaggregated format.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) involves using communication approaches to influence changes in knowledge, attitudes, norms beliefs and behaviours. It encompasses coordinating messages and activities across different channels to reach various aspects of society, such as individuals, communities, services and policies.

Data table indicators A.3.1 and 3.2: No actual values have been provided as WFP opted to use only the commodity voucher modality.

Data table indicators A.4.1 and 4.2: The actual figure is notably lower than the planned estimate due to the commencement of only a pilot phase; the full programme launch is scheduled for 2024.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Building adaptive capacity through food and nutrition security and peacebuilding actions in Afro and Indigenous communities in vulnerable conditions in the Colombia-Ecuador border area, Adaptation Fund | <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/building-adaptive-capacity-climate-change-food-security-nutrition-actions-vulnerable-afro-indigenous-communities-colombia-ecuador-border-area-colombia-ecuador-2/>
- [2] The community climate monitoring and information system (SMIC) anticipates the occurrence of climate events (heavy rains and high temperatures) that could affect the production of farmers and mariculturists in the Mira Mataje and Carchi Guítara basin and, in interaction with vulnerability factors, lead to food emergencies.
- [3] These included the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the National Institute for Agricultural Research and the Decentralized Local Governments of Loja and Manabí.
- [4] A Learning Community is a training approach that utilizes producers' expertise to develop learning pathways for clean production aligned with agroecology. Coordinated by WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Association of Smallholder Family Farmers, Learning Communities leverage local knowledge to empower producers with skills for community knowledge sharing.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] The National Institute of Statistics and Census (2019)
- [2] Internal reports from WFP cooperating partners
- [3] This is from the Joint Programme on Gender Transformative Approaches, implemented by FAO, IFAD and WFP and funded by the European Union.
- [4] The Ministry of Agriculture uses capacity-strengthening and rural extension methodology to build the capacity of more than 40,000 farmers annually to transition to cleaner production and establish sustainable agroecological farms | https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL_pVBMQY4XW8n-9DhYksPgGnm_K7lrQa4
- [5] Race of equality | <https://gk.city/raiz-igualdad-programa-mundial-de-alimentos/#:~:text=Gracias%20al%20espacio%20Ra%C3%ADz%20de%20la%20igualdad%3A%20intercambio,Manab%C3%AD%2C%20las%20prioridades%20l%C3%ADneas%20de%20acci%C3%B3n%20para%202023>
- [6] Transnational care chains are a concept that describes how care responsibilities are transferred from one household to another across national borders, forming chains. As individuals move, work in the care sector is internationalized. Through these chains, households worldwide are interconnected as they transfer caregiving tasks from one household to another based on power hierarchies such as gender, ethnicity, social class and place of origin.
- [7] Situation report on gender-based violence in Ecuador, December 2023, Operational Data Portal, UNHCR | <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/105568>

Financial Overview

[1] While not allocated over multiple years, this funding encompassed the financial support acquired over two years.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	227,664	155,073	68%
	female	228,364	171,263	75%
	total	456,028	326,336	72%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	11,481	6,063	53%
	female	10,221	6,063	59%
	total	21,702	12,126	56%
24-59 months	male	21,501	16,557	77%
	female	22,161	18,161	82%
	total	43,662	34,718	80%
5-11 years	male	37,922	27,516	73%
	female	36,036	25,993	72%
	total	73,958	53,509	72%
12-17 years	male	20,466	15,725	77%
	female	22,995	15,515	67%
	total	43,461	31,240	72%
18-59 years	male	127,544	82,590	65%
	female	129,582	99,500	77%
	total	257,126	182,090	71%
60+ years	male	8,750	6,622	76%
	female	7,369	6,031	82%
	total	16,119	12,653	78%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	102,860	78,637	76%
Migrants	353,168	247,699	70%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	11,000	1,755	15%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,000	2,894	289%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	444,028	321,687	72%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Rations	137	98	71%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	4,268,210	2,388,962	56%
Commodity Voucher	1,532,930	1,649,724	108%
Value Voucher	19,242,565	14,502,659	75%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	1,201,600	11,757	1%
Cash	1,419,200	0	0%
Value Voucher	771,200	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Considering human mobility in all its forms, people in conditions of vulnerability and food insecurity in Ecuador can meet their essential needs and build and strengthen their livelihoods before, during and immediately after emergencies, disasters and prolonged crises.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Through gender and protection lenses, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services for people in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Taking into account the needs of all girls, boys, women and men in all their diversity, people in human mobility, host populations and vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by emergencies, disasters and prolonged crises receive CBTs, food and nutritional information, and access to the Government's shock-responsive national social protection system so that they can meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	213,784	168,198
			Male	221,744	153,489
			Total	435,528	321,687

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female Male Total	5,150 350 5,500	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	137	97.81
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	4,268,210	2,388,962
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	20,775,495	16,152,383
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	23,264,520	18,197,895

Other Output

Activity 01: Through gender and protection lenses, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services for people in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: Taking into account the needs of all girls, boys, women and men in all their diversity, people in human mobility, host populations and vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by emergencies, disasters and prolonged crises receive CBTs, food and nutritional information, and access to the Government's shock-responsive national social protection system so that they can meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	1,400	1,400

CSP Output 02: People affected by emergencies, crises and disasters receive social assistance and training through sustainable and resilient channels that foster recovery and strong, sustainable livelihoods over time.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	324	324

Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to, and enhance the capacities of, public institutions, decision makers and communities, strengthening the Government's shock-responsive social protection programmes, national systems for the anticipation of, prevention of, preparedness for, mitigation of and response to disasters and for early recovery, with a gender and protection perspective.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 03: With equitable participation and leadership from women and men, Government institutions, decision-makers and communities strengthen their capacities for the coordinated prevention of, preparedness for, and response to emergencies, disasters and protracted crises, receive information, and use research and vulnerability analysis to improve evidence-based public policy and the scale-up of anticipatory, preventive, preparedness and response actions.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	26	26
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	18	18
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	867	1,734
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	5
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	50	50
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	30	30
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	8,300	8,300

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Through gender and protection lenses, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services for people in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population in human mobility - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.14	≤16.14	≤16.14	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.12	≤15.12	≤15.12	29.34	
	Overall	16.01	≤16.01	≤16.01	28.72	
						WFP programme monitoring
						WFP programme monitoring

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	1.7	>1.7	>1.7	3.3	WFP
	Male	0	>0	>0	4.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.5	>1.5	>1.5	3.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	73	≥73	≥73	80.5	WFP
	Male	75.9	≥75.9	≥75.9	75.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	73.4	≥73.4	≥73.4	79.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15.5	=15.5	=15.5	12.7	WFP
	Male	15.2	=15.2	=15.2	16.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.4	=15.4	=15.4	13.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.5	<11.5	≤11.5	6.8	WFP
	Male	8.9	<8.9	≤8.9	7.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.2	<11.2	≤11.2	6.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.9	≤21.9	≤21.9	25.1	WFP
	Male	19.7	≤19.7	≤19.7	14	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.6	≤21.6	≤21.6	23.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	63	≤63	≤63	53.3	WFP
	Male	71.8	≤71.8	≤71.8	66.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	64.1	≤64.1	≤64.1	55.4	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	9.3	≤9.3	≤9.3	11.4	WFP
	Male	4.2	≤4.2	≤4.2	5.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.6	≤8.6	≤8.6	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5.8	>5.8	>5.8	10.2	WFP
	Male	4.2	>4.2	>4.2	14	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.6	>5.6	>5.6	10.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22.5	≤22.5	≤22.5	24	WFP
	Male	20.3	≤20.3	≤20.3	16.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.2	≤22.2	≤22.2	22.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	62.2	≤62.2	≤62.2	54.4	WFP
	Male	70.9	≤70.9	≤70.9	65.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	63.3	≤63.3	≤63.3	56.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	9.5	≤9.5	≤9.5	11.2	WFP
	Male	5.1	≤5.1	≤5.1	6.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.9	≤8.9	≤8.9	10.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5.8	>5.8	>5.8	10.4	WFP
	Male	3.8	>3.8	>3.8	12.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.5	>5.5	>5.5	10.6	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Vulnerable Ecuadorian population - **Location:** Ecuador - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.6	≤13.6	≤13.6	11.4	WFP
	Male	13.8	≤13.8	≤13.8	19.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.6	≤13.6	≤13.6	11.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	49.8	≥49.8	≥49.8	60.5	WFP
	Male	54.5	≥54.5	≥54.5	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	49.9	≥49.9	≥49.9	60.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	30.9	=30.9	=30.9	27.1	WFP
	Male	18.2	=18.2	=18.2	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	30.7	=30.7	=30.7	27	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	19.3	≤19.3	≤19.3	12.4	WFP
	Male	27.3	≤27.3	≤27.3	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.4	≤19.4	≤19.4	12.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	46.1	≤46.1	≤46.1	24.3	WFP
	Male	54.5	≤54.5	≤54.5	50	programme monitoring
	Overall	46.2	≤46.2	≤46.2	24.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	24.8	≤24.8	≤24.8	54.5	WFP
	Male	18.2	≤18.2	≤18.2	50	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.7	≤24.7	≤24.7	54.5	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	9.6	≤9.6	≤9.6	8.8	WFP
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.5	≤9.5	≤9.5	8.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19.4	>19.4	≥19.4	12.4	WFP
	Male	27.3	>27.3	≥27.3	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.6	>19.6	≥19.6	12.3	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Provide technical assistance to, and enhance the capacities of, public institutions, decision makers and communities, strengthening the Government's shock-responsive social protection programmes, national systems for the anticipation of, prevention of, preparedness for, mitigation of and response to disasters and for early recovery, with a gender and protection perspective.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: EPCI provincias de Pichincha- Manabi y Guayas - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	2.99	≥2.99	≥2.99	0	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people, particularly those in the first 1,000 days, school-age girls and boys, and adolescents, are able to meet their food, nutritional and basic needs throughout the life cycle, improving human capital in Ecuador.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide an adequate and comprehensive package of gender- and protection-sensitive interventions for girls, boys, adolescents and vulnerable people throughout the life cycle, with an emphasis on the first 1,000 days					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 05: Vulnerable, food-insecure people at all stages of the life cycle, but particularly during the first 1,000 days, receive an adequate and comprehensive package of interventions (cash transfers, and socioeconomically inclusive and gender transformative activities aimed at behaviour change) that improve their access to and utilization of nutritious food.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls; Students (primary schools)	General Distribution; School feeding (on-site)	Female	8,830	1,005
			Male	5,170	750
			Total	14,000	1,755
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,419,200	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	123,200	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,972,800	11,757
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	1,108,800	11,757

Other Output

Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide an adequate and comprehensive package of gender- and protection-sensitive interventions for girls, boys, adolescents and vulnerable people throughout the life cycle, with an emphasis on the first 1,000 days

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 05: Vulnerable, food-insecure people at all stages of the life cycle, but particularly during the first 1,000 days, receive an adequate and comprehensive package of interventions (cash transfers, and socioeconomically inclusive and gender transformative activities aimed at behaviour change) that improve their access to and utilization of nutritious food.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	1,817	1,817

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 06: Government institutions at the national and local levels benefit from evidence-based technical and operational support that strengthens their capacities for the coordination, design, planning and implementation of nutrition-sensitive social protection policies and programmes for the reduction of malnutrition with emphasis on chronic malnutrition among children.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	24	24

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 04: Boys, girls and adolescents receive comprehensive school feeding interventions based on the delivery of nutritious products provided by local farmers and aimed at improving retention rates in the education system in an equitable manner that promotes the development of human capital, access to diverse diets, and the inclusion and financial autonomy of women farmers.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	2
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	22	22

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide an adequate and comprehensive package of gender- and protection-sensitive interventions for girls, boys, adolescents and vulnerable people throughout the life cycle, with an emphasis on the first 1,000 days

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Intervenciones Escolares_ Alimentación_WFP - **Location:** Ecuador - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	3	=3	=3	3	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	2	=2	=2	2	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable communities, family farmers and relevant actors in food value chains in Ecuador benefit from more sustainable, inclusive and healthy food systems and strengthened resilience against climate change and other shocks and stressors throughout the year.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide technical and operational assistance, resources, assets, services and information that better support climate vulnerable communities and family farmers.					
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 09: Family farmers and other actors in food value chains benefit from practices, resources, technical and operational assistance, assets, services, market information and enhanced nutritional value that strengthen the sustainability of food systems and improve access to markets, with transformative approaches to social and behaviour change, gender, inclusion and protection promoting informed decisions and the economic empowerment of women producers.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder	Female	600	2,060
		agricultural market	Male	400	834
		support Activities	Total	1,000	2,894

Other Output

Activity 04: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide technical and operational assistance, resources, assets, services and information that better support climate vulnerable communities and family farmers.

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 07: Members of vulnerable communities, especially members of indigenous peoples and nationalities, women and young people, receive technical assistance, information, resources, assets and services to strengthen their capacity to adapt to climate change and reduce disaster risk, promoting food security, nutrition and equitable, inclusive, sustainable and resilient livelihoods for all.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	176	335
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	434	415
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	132	84
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	506	217
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	286	275
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 (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	6,530	3,160
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used

CSP Output 08: Public and private institutions at the national and local levels benefit from evidence on climate change adaptation, biodiversity, nature-based solutions and disaster risk reduction, with a focus on food security, nutrition, gender and inclusion, that result in strengthened public policy, the prioritization of adaptation investments, the planning and implementation of environmentally friendly services and actions, and improved resilience for vulnerable communities.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	6	10
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	18	53

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 09: Family farmers and other actors in food value chains benefit from practices, resources, technical and operational assistance, assets, services, market information and enhanced nutritional value that strengthen the sustainability of food systems and improve access to markets, with transformative approaches to social and behaviour change, gender, inclusion and protection promoting informed decisions and the economic empowerment of women producers.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	217	253
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	63	63
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	272	209

CSP Output 10: Public and private institutions strengthen their capacities to support family farmers and other actors in food value chains by creating sustainable, healthy, nutritious and inclusive food systems and promoting their access to markets and public food procurement programmes.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	219	219
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	6	6

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide technical and operational assistance, resources, assets, services and information that better support climate vulnerable communities and family farmers.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area (Binational Project) - **Location:** Ecuador - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Afro-descendant and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area (Binational Project) - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60.1	>60.1	≥60.1	92	WFP
	Male	42.5	>42.5	≥42.5	86	programme monitoring
	Overall	51.3	>51.3	≥51.3	87	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23.7	=23.7	≤23.7	6	WFP
	Male	29.5	=29.5	≤29.5	9	programme monitoring
	Overall	26.6	=26.6	≤26.6	8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.2	≤16.2	≤16.2	2	WFP
	Male	28	≤28	≤28	5	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.1	≤22.1	≤22.1	4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Afro-descendant and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area (Binational Project) - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥50	≥50	55	WFP
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	54	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	54	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks	Overall	0 - Low CCS	10 - High CCS	10 - High CCS	15 - High CCS	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	72	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: WFP supported smallholder - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	100	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥500,000	≥10,000	17,685	WFP programme monitoring

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥30	≥5	9.6	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥30	≥5	9.6	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Government institutions and multilateral partners in Ecuador are provided with services for the effective, transparent and efficient execution of their operations throughout the year **Resilience Building**

Other Output

Activity 05: Provide supply chain and other services to the Government and humanitarian partners, including supply chain diagnostics and the identification and documentation of gaps, needs and opportunities for operational improvement.

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 11: Government institutions and humanitarian partners receive services from WFP for the implementation of their supply chain operations.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	23.5	23.5

CSP Output 12: Government institutions and humanitarian partners strengthen their capacity for the effective and efficient execution of supply chain operations.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	19	19
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	30	30
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	214	222

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide supply chain and other services to the Government and humanitarian partners, including supply chain diagnostics and the identification and documentation of gaps, needs and opportunities for operational improvement.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Logistics services_Ecu - **Location:** Ecuador - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** SC/Logistics Services

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	100	WFP survey
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Through gender and protection lenses, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services for people in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population in human mobility - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	30	≥30	≥30	33	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≥30	≥30	27.9	
	Overall	30	≥30	≥30	33	
Activity 04: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide technical and operational assistance, resources, assets, services and information that better support climate vulnerable communities and family farmers.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Afro-descendent and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area (Binational Project) - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥0	>0	86.47	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	>0	23.76	
	Overall	0	≥0	>0	60	

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 04: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide technical and operational assistance, resources, assets, services and information that better support climate vulnerable communities and family farmers.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Afro-descendent and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area (Binational Project) - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Through gender and protection lenses, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services for people in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population in human mobility - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	29.3	≥29.3	≥29.3	26.5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	3.1	=3.1	=3.1	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	67.7	≥67.7	≥67.7	71	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	>0	>0	2,352	WFP
	Male	0	>0	>0	2,548	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	4,900	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Through gender and protection lenses, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services for people in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population in human mobility - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.9	≥97.9	≥97.9	95.86	WFP
	Male	97.5	≥97.5	≥97.5	93.94	programme monitoring
	Overall	97.7	≥97.7	≥97.7	95.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	94.97	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.48	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	95.54	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	112,211	≥112211	≥112,211	112,211	Secondary data
	Male	103,579	≥103579	≥103,579	103,579	Secondary data
	Overall	215,790	≥215790	≥215,790	215,790	Secondary data

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Through gender and protection lenses, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services for people in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population in human mobility - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	79	≥79	≥79	81.36	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84	≥84	≥84	78.79	
	Overall	82	≥82	≥82	79.95	

Cover page photo © WFP/Esteban Barrera

Children from Honorato Vásquez School in Montufar-Carchi enjoy their nutritious school meals

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 2023 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Considering human mobility in all its forms, people in conditions of vulnerability and food insecurity in Ecuador can meet their essential needs and build and strengthen their livelihoods before, during and immediately after emergencies, disasters and prolonged crises.
SO 2		Vulnerable people, particularly those in the first 1,000 days, school-age girls and boys, and adolescents, are able to meet their food, nutritional and basic needs throughout the life cycle, improving human capital in Ecuador.
SO 3		Vulnerable communities, family farmers and relevant actors in food value chains in Ecuador benefit from more sustainable, inclusive and healthy food systems and strengthened resilience against climate change and other shocks and stressors throughout the year.
SO 4		Government institutions and multilateral partners in Ecuador are provided with services for the effective, transparent and efficient execution of their operations throughout the year
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Provide technical assistance to, and enhance the capacities of, public institutions, decision makers and communities, strengthening the Government's shock-responsive social protection programmes, national systems for the anticipation of, prevention of, preparedness for, mitigation of and response to disasters and for early recovery, with a gender and protection perspective.
SO 1	URT1	Through gender and protection lenses, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services for people in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises.
SO 2	SPS1	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide an adequate and comprehensive package of gender- and protection-sensitive interventions for girls, boys, adolescents and vulnerable people throughout the life cycle, with an emphasis on the first 1,000 days
SO 3	CAR1	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide technical and operational assistance, resources, assets, services and information that better support climate vulnerable communities and family farmers.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide supply chain and other services to the Government and humanitarian partners, including supply chain diagnostics and the identification and documentation of gaps, needs and opportunities for operational improvement.

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,112,503	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	4,112,503	0
2.1	Considering human mobility in all its forms, people in conditions of vulnerability and food insecurity in Ecuador can meet their essential needs and build and strengthen their livelihoods before, during and immediately after emergencies, disasters and prolonged crises.	Provide technical assistance to, and enhance the capacities of, public institutions, decision makers and communities, strengthening the Government's shock-responsive social protection programmes, national systems for the anticipation of, prevention of, preparedness for, mitigation of and response to disasters and for early recovery, with a gender and protection perspective.	1,110,156	839,231	1,199,829	400,041
		Through gender and protection lenses, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services for people in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises.	29,726,463	21,531,008	30,014,888	23,109,248
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			30,836,619	22,370,239	31,214,717	23,509,289
2.2	Vulnerable people, particularly those in the first 1,000 days, school-age girls and boys, and adolescents, are able to meet their food, nutritional and basic needs throughout the life cycle, improving human capital in Ecuador.	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide an adequate and comprehensive package of gender- and protection-sensitive interventions for girls, boys, adolescents and vulnerable people throughout the life cycle, with an emphasis on the first 1,000 days	5,215,448	440,264	1,087,491	315,826
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,215,448	440,264	1,087,491	315,826

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Vulnerable communities, family farmers and relevant actors in food value chains in Ecuador benefit from more sustainable, inclusive and healthy food systems and strengthened resilience against climate change and other shocks and stressors throughout the year.	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide technical and operational assistance, resources, assets, services and information that better support climate vulnerable communities and family farmers.	4,684,724	2,627,441	4,424,468	3,160,950
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			4,684,724	2,627,441	4,424,468	3,160,950
17.16	Government institutions and multilateral partners in Ecuador are provided with services for the effective, transparent and efficient execution of their operations throughout the year	Provide supply chain and other services to the Government and humanitarian partners, including supply chain diagnostics and the identification and documentation of gaps, needs and opportunities for operational improvement.	1,452,703	71,577	2,205	2,205
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,452,703	71,577	2,205	2,205
Total Direct Operational Cost			42,189,495	25,509,521	40,841,384	26,988,271
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,950,000	1,938,709	3,456,385	1,970,756
Total Direct Costs			44,139,495	27,448,230	44,297,769	28,959,027
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,770,277	1,779,129	691,917	691,917
Grand Total			46,909,772	29,227,359	44,989,686	29,650,944



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

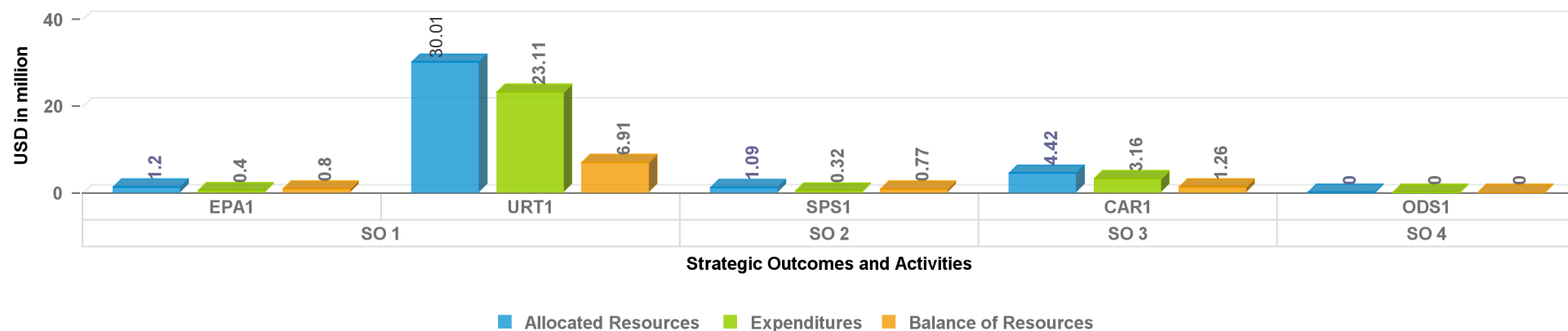
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Considering human mobility in all its forms, people in conditions of vulnerability and food insecurity in Ecuador can meet their essential needs and build and strengthen their livelihoods before, during and immediately after emergencies, disasters and prolonged crises.	
SO 2	Vulnerable people, particularly those in the first 1,000 days, school-age girls and boys, and adolescents, are able to meet their food, nutritional and basic needs throughout the life cycle, improving human capital in Ecuador.	
SO 3	Vulnerable communities, family farmers and relevant actors in food value chains in Ecuador benefit from more sustainable, inclusive and healthy food systems and strengthened resilience against climate change and other shocks and stressors throughout the year.	
SO 4	Government institutions and multilateral partners in Ecuador are provided with services for the effective, transparent and efficient execution of their operations throughout the year	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Provide technical assistance to, and enhance the capacities of, public institutions, decision makers and communities, strengthening the Government's shock-responsive social protection programmes, national systems for the anticipation of, prevention of, preparedness for, mitigation of and response to disasters and for early recovery, with a gender and protection perspective.
SO 1	URT1	Through gender and protection lenses, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services for people in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises.
SO 2	SPS1	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide an adequate and comprehensive package of gender- and protection-sensitive interventions for girls, boys, adolescents and vulnerable people throughout the life cycle, with an emphasis on the first 1,000 days
SO 3	CAR1	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide technical and operational assistance, resources, assets, services and information that better support climate vulnerable communities and family farmers.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide supply chain and other services to the Government and humanitarian partners, including supply chain diagnostics and the identification and documentation of gaps, needs and opportunities for operational improvement.

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Considering human mobility in all its forms, people in conditions of vulnerability and food insecurity in Ecuador can meet their essential needs and build and strengthen their livelihoods before, during and immediately after emergencies, disasters and prolonged crises.	Provide technical assistance to, and enhance the capacities of, public institutions, decision makers and communities, strengthening the Government's shock-responsive social protection programmes, national systems for the anticipation of, prevention of, preparedness for, mitigation of and response to disasters and for early recovery, with a gender and protection perspective.	1,110,156	1,199,829	0	1,199,829	400,041	799,788
		Through gender and protection lenses, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services for people in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises.	29,726,463	30,014,888	0	30,014,888	23,109,248	6,905,639
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			30,836,619	31,214,717	0	31,214,717	23,509,289	7,705,428

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Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Vulnerable people, particularly those in the first 1,000 days, school-age girls and boys, and adolescents, are able to meet their food, nutritional and basic needs throughout the life cycle, improving human capital in Ecuador.	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide an adequate and comprehensive package of gender- and protection-sensitive interventions for girls, boys, adolescents and vulnerable people throughout the life cycle, with an emphasis on the first 1,000 days	5,215,448	1,087,491	0	1,087,491	315,826	771,664
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,215,448	1,087,491	0	1,087,491	315,826	771,664
2.4	Vulnerable communities, family farmers and relevant actors in food value chains in Ecuador benefit from more sustainable, inclusive and healthy food systems and strengthened resilience against climate change and other shocks and stressors throughout the year.	Strengthen institutional capacities and provide technical and operational assistance, resources, assets, services and information that better support climate vulnerable communities and family farmers.	4,684,724	4,424,468	0	4,424,468	3,160,950	1,263,517
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			4,684,724	4,424,468	0	4,424,468	3,160,950	1,263,517

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Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Government institutions and multilateral partners in Ecuador are provided with services for the effective, transparent and efficient execution of their operations throughout the year	Provide supply chain and other services to the Government and humanitarian partners, including supply chain diagnostics and the identification and documentation of gaps, needs and opportunities for operational improvement.	1,452,703	2,205	0	2,205	2,205	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,452,703	2,205	0	2,205	2,205	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,112,503	0	4,112,503	0	4,112,503
Subtotal SDG Target			0	4,112,503	0	4,112,503	0	4,112,503
Total Direct Operational Cost			42,189,495	40,841,384	0	40,841,384	26,988,271	13,853,113
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,950,000	3,456,385	0	3,456,385	1,970,756	1,485,629
Total Direct Costs			44,139,495	44,297,769	0	44,297,769	28,959,027	15,338,742
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,770,277	2,482,306		2,482,306	2,482,306	0
Grand Total			46,909,772	46,780,075	0	46,780,075	31,441,332	15,338,742

This donor financial report is interim



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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