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# **Ecuador**

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2027

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Operational context</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Country office story</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>14</b>
Strategic outcome 01	14
Strategic outcome 02	17
Strategic outcome 03	19
Strategic outcome 04	22
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>24</b>
Gender equality and women's empowerment	24
Protection and accountability to affected people	25
Environmental sustainability	27
Nutrition integration	29
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Financial Overview</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>39</b>
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	39
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>40</b>
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	40
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	40
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	40
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	41
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	41
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	42
Cross-cutting Indicators	55

# Overview

## Key messages

- WFP reached more than **240,000** people with direct assistance and indirectly benefitted over **2 million** people with assets, capacity and services.

The World Food Programme (WFP) operates in Ecuador to address critical challenges in food security, nutrition and resilience amid economic stagnation, escalating violence and environmental degradation. In 2024, surging drug-related crime led to a state of emergency, making Ecuador the country with the highest homicide rate in Latin America. Women, particularly migrants, faced increased risks of violence and barriers to accessing essential services, while structural inequalities widened gender disparities. Compounding these crises, Ecuador experienced record migration outflows and its worst drought in 60 years, causing forest fires, energy shortages and prolonged power outages.

In this context, WFP reached 245,548 people, providing essential relief through emergency food assistance, the Homegrown School Feeding Programme (HGSF) and support for sustainable food systems, aiding those most affected by the country's intertwined crises. This support targeted the specific needs of individuals, including migrant women, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 2 years old, and single-parent families. This tailored support included cash-based transfers (CBT) and food kits in border areas, benefiting 217,607 food-insecure migrants and Ecuadorians. WFP's work this year has prioritized vulnerable groups, particularly children and women, empowering women's leadership in decision-making and community resilience. Assistance has specifically focused on migrant women, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 2 years old and single-parent families, which are predominantly headed by women.

Through implementing 50 percent of its 2024 needs based plan, WFP made significant strides in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), 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). The expansion of the HGSF in Ecuador has been a key achievement for WFP this year. In June, in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), WFP extended the programme to 166 schools, providing daily meals to 26,152 students. The meals not only promote school attendance but also play a vital role in stunting, a pressing issue in Ecuador, supporting healthier growth and development for students in communities with a high prevalence of stunting. In rural and low-income areas, where reliable food sources are scarce and educational opportunities are limited by socioeconomic challenges, school feeding programmes are a crucial lifeline. Thanks to MINEDUC funding, the programme reached eight times more children compared to 2024, providing them with nutritious meals that fuel their learning and help keep them engaged in their studies. Furthermore, HGSF strengthens community cohesion by creating a stable market for 773 smallholder family farmers. Smallholder family farmers are directly linked to schools, providing them with consistent demand at fair, predetermined prices. This empowers farmers economically while reinforcing the importance of locally sourced, sustainable food systems. Building resilience in communities impacted by climate change remains a top priority for WFP, and the successful conclusion of the Binational Climate Change Adaptation Project with Colombia in 2024 is a testament to this commitment. Launched in 2018, this cross-border initiative focused on building resilience in communities vulnerable to climate change and environmental risks. The project supported Afro-descendant and Awá indigenous communities by promoting sustainable agricultural practices, installing safe water systems for 42 communities, and reforesting 15,800 hectares of mangrove and Awá forest ecosystems. Furthermore, 65 communities have been equipped with Community Climate Monitoring Systems, enhancing food security and living conditions for communities on both sides of the Ecuador-Colombia border. After four years of dedicated work, more than 100 communities are now better equipped to withstand the consequences of climate change, with improved economic conditions and nutrition outcomes. These interventions have indirectly benefitted over 21,000 people, including more than 6,000 participants in the closure of activities who gained practical knowledge on sustainable resource management and climate adaptation, and 15,000 individuals accessing climate information to support community decision-making.

Local institutions in Ecuador, including prefectures, public entities and NGOs, have played a pivotal role in advancing disaster risk reduction initiatives. Through collaboration with WFP, 984 individuals within the national decentralized system have been trained, significantly enhancing their capacity to respond to crises. Additionally, 20 disaster risk reduction committees have been established and equipped, involving 580 local actors who now have the resources and knowledge to drive long-term resilience efforts. These locally led initiatives have indirectly benefitted over 1,500 family

members of the brigades and reached approximately 1.9 million residents covered by the disaster risk reduction plans. By empowering local organizations, institutions, and municipalities to make informed decisions and meet humanitarian response standards, WFP has strengthened their ability to effectively respond and build sustainable capacities. Furthermore, WFP has maintained its commitment to proactive and innovative strategies to address the growing frequency and intensity of climate shocks. These efforts aim to mitigate and minimize the impact of foreseeable humanitarian emergencies. In line with this approach, two anticipatory action plans focusing on both rural and urban communities in Guayas Province were successfully approved in 2024. As Ecuador faces the complex challenges of 2024 and beyond, WFP stands as the largest implementing partner among UN organizations in the country, collaborating with the government and local communities to create a future where food security, resilience and opportunity are accessible to all. By combining life-saving assistance with transformative development projects, WFP empowers communities to build stronger, more sustainable futures.

# 244,622

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



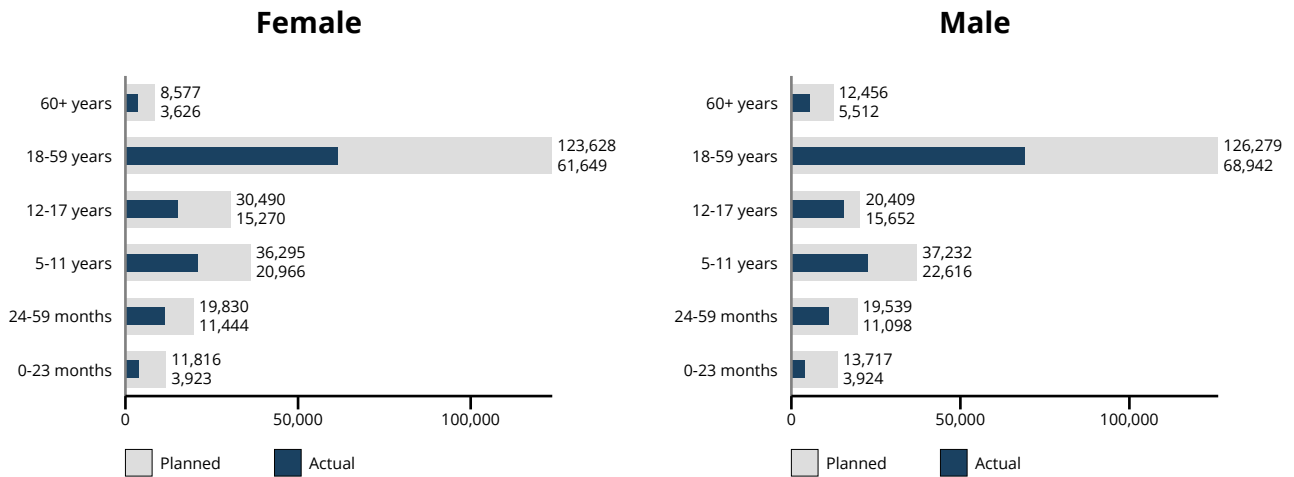
48% female



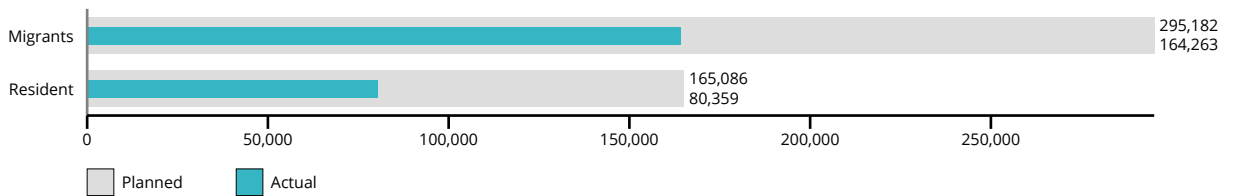
52% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,326 (44% Female, 56% Male)

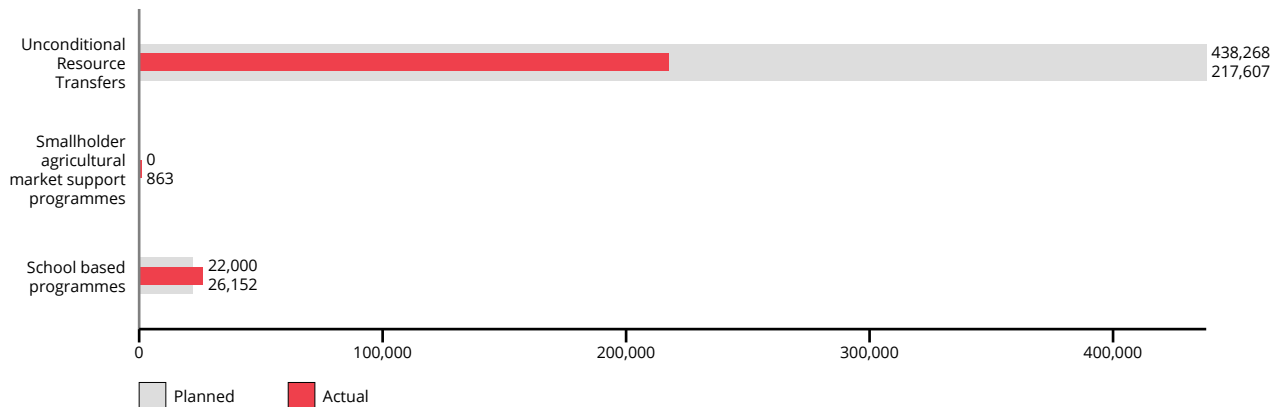
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



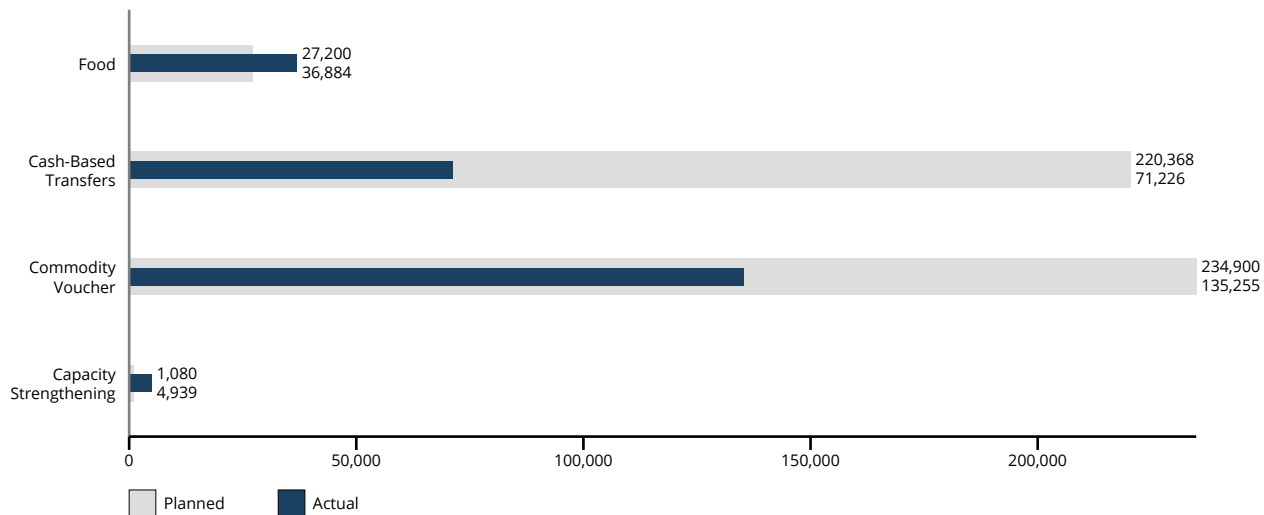
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



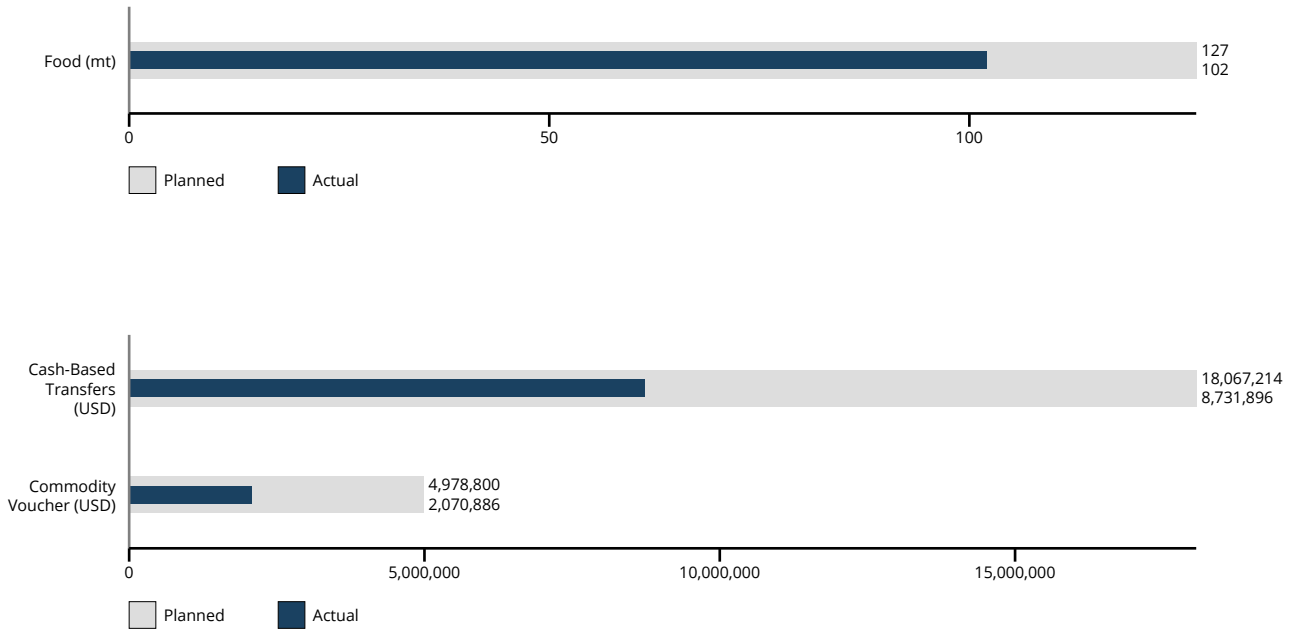
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



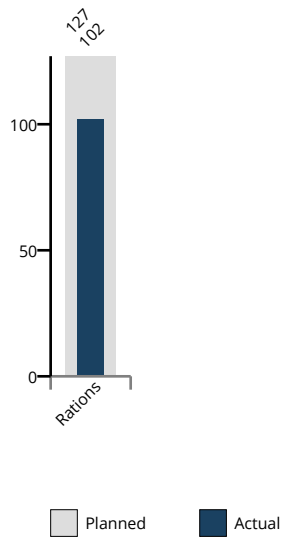
### Beneficiaries by Modality



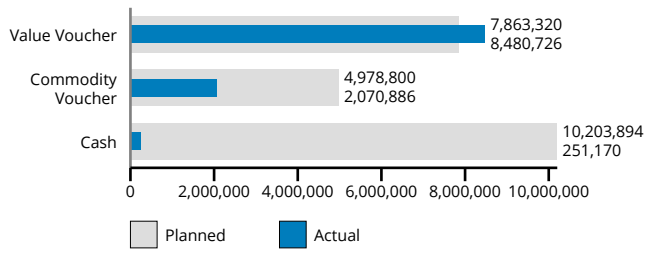
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)





# Operational context



Ecuador continues to face significant challenges in food security and nutrition, further exacerbated by political and economic instability, environmental crises and structural inequalities. National poverty rates remain high at 25.5 percent, with extreme poverty climbing to 10.6 percent, a 2.4 percent increase compared to 2023. Worryingly, 13.9

percent of the population is undernourished, and 17.5 percent of children under five are stunted, highlighting the persistent issue of stunting [1]. Within these percentages, the most affected are children, adolescents and women from Indigenous and rural populations, as well as migrant communities. Food insecurity and malnutrition persist as critical issues, particularly in rural and marginalized areas where economic constraints, limited infrastructure and environmental factors restrict access to nutritious food. These crises disproportionately affect women, who face heightened risks of gender-based violence and femicide. Women in mobility, particularly migrants, are especially vulnerable, facing barriers to services and protection. Structural inequalities and insecurity further limit women's access to education and employment, deepening gender disparities amid unprecedented numbers of Ecuadorians leaving the country.

This year, Ecuador endured its worst drought in 60 years, leading to widespread disruptions across the nation. Water levels in rivers and reservoirs plummeted, severely impacting energy generation, as approximately 80 percent of Ecuador's electricity relies on hydroelectric plants. The Paute River, a crucial water source for these plants, experienced drastic flow reductions of between 84 to 93 percent, only 7 percent of its usual capacity. These unprecedented shortages forced government-mandated blackouts of up to 14 hours per day, disrupting productive, commercial and residential sectors and causing an estimated economic loss of US\$2 billion. The drought also intensified forest fires in late 2024, which destroyed around 6,000 hectares of agricultural land and resulted in the loss of 15,000 livestock. These compounding crises worsened economic hardship and heightened food insecurity for many families. Additionally, rising costs of essential goods further strained households vulnerable to economic hardship, with the price of the family basket increasing by 2.4 percent over the year. Together, these challenges highlighted the devastating and far-reaching impacts of Ecuador's prolonged drought.

To better understand and address these challenges, Ecuador implemented its first Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in 2024 [2], with support from WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The IPC analysis projected that approximately 2.7 million people would face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or higher) between September 2024 and March 2025. Among the most affected are agricultural households facing depleted food stocks and limited access to essential services like water and sanitation. WFP's operations in Ecuador focused on tackling these complex challenges by prioritizing support for migrant populations, expanding the Homegrown School Feeding Programme (HGSF) and concluding the Binational Climate Change Adaptation project with Colombia. These initiatives aimed to strengthen food security, address stunting by emphasizing interventions during the critical first 1,000 days [3], promote sustainable agricultural practices and build resilience to climate-related disasters.

Central to WFP's strategy was prioritizing women and marginalized groups, who bear the brunt of these crises. Rural women, for example, are disproportionately affected by poverty and unpaid labour, with 86 percent of women [4] in agricultural production receiving no remuneration. Their dual burden of caregiving and income generation limits opportunities for education or entrepreneurship, perpetuating cycles of inequality. Similarly, children, adolescents, persons with disabilities, individuals living with HIV/AIDS and migrant women faced heightened vulnerabilities, making equitable resource distribution and tailored interventions critical.

WFP's initiatives included providing fresh produce for school meals, offering nutrition support to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and working with women's associations to strengthen food systems. These efforts became even more critical as escalating violence and worsening economic instability further marginalized these groups. Femicides occur on average once every 27 hours in Ecuador [5]. In addition, the escalating violence has disproportionately affected women, who are increasingly vulnerable to gender-based violence, forced recruitment and exploitation by organized criminal groups. WFP actively engaged with communities through feedback mechanisms and conducted vulnerability assessments to ensure interventions effectively addressed immediate needs, while also empowering women and marginalized groups to build long-term resilience against discrimination and exploitation.

Despite these efforts, Ecuador, classified as a middle-upper-income country, faced reduced prioritization for humanitarian funding, presenting significant challenges to achieving WFP's mandate. To address this, WFP reinforced partnerships, particularly with the government, signing agreements that ensured continued support for populations experiencing heightened risks. In its second year of the country strategic plan (2023-2027), WFP remained steadfast in its commitment to four strategic outcomes: ensuring access to food, eliminating malnutrition, promoting sustainable food systems and climate change adaptation, and providing essential goods and services. Amid ongoing political, economic, and social turbulence, WFP continues to adapt its strategies to build long-term food security and resilience, prioritizing support for populations experiencing higher risk, including women, persons with disabilities, Indigenous communities, and other marginalized groups. To sustain and expand its efforts, WFP diversified its portfolio of donors in 2024, achieving a 117 percent increase in contributions from private, government, and traditional donors. These efforts are aligned with SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), fostering partnerships for sustainable development, and demonstrate the critical role of collaboration across sectors and stakeholders in achieving shared global goals for food security, climate resilience, and equitable development.

# Risk management

In 2024, WFP Ecuador navigated a range of challenges, including heightened security risks, increasing climate-related disasters and ongoing social unrest. To address these risks, WFP adopted proactive and comprehensive risk management strategies, ensuring personnel safety and operational resilience. Recognizing the deteriorating security environment, WFP hired a dedicated security focal point to strengthen mitigation measures across all teams, including field locations. Collaboration with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security helped enhance protocols to safeguard activities. To improve safety and preparedness, WFP prioritized staff training. In July, the Women's Safety Awareness Training equipped women staff and partners with greater capacity to address safety concerns. Additionally, field offices participated in Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments (SSAFE) training, providing in-depth knowledge of safety principles for operating securely in hostile environments. WFP upholds a zero-tolerance policy on fraud and misconduct, reinforced through anti-fraud and anti-corruption training for staff and partners. Clear guidelines and robust controls in field-level agreements ensure operational risks are managed effectively. Regular spot checks maintain transparency by verifying that funds provided to cooperating partners (CPs) are used in line with agreements and addressing identified issues. Accountability to communities remained central to WFP's approach. The community feedback mechanism offered beneficiaries and stakeholders a trusted platform to raise concerns and share feedback, enhancing transparency, trust, and engagement. Additionally, WFP evaluated its workforce structure to ensure effective systems and adequate composition. Following a review, nine positions were launched in 2024, with eight more planned for 2025. This workforce planning is key to risk management, ensuring the right personnel are in place to meet objectives.

## Lessons learned

WFP Ecuador launched the Integrated Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA) to ensure food assistance is safe, dignified, and responsive to local needs. By addressing cross-cutting issues such as the inclusion of indigenous populations, persons with disabilities, and conflict sensitivity, I-CARA ensures equitable and effective aid. It focuses on risks to children, adolescents, and ethnic minorities, with findings informing the adaptation of the Homegrown School Feeding Programme (HSFP), improving feedback mechanisms, and strengthening collaboration with authorities. A key lesson learned is the importance of incorporating these issues to address diverse needs.

In early 2024, WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) found that 32 percent of the population lives in extreme poverty, with 14 percent in poverty. While IPC3+ food insecurity slightly dropped from 61 percent to 59 percent, severe food insecurity (IPC4) rose from 8 percent to 11 percent, affecting 245,000 Venezuelan migrants, including 45,000 in critical need. These findings guide targeted interventions to address root causes, such as limited livelihoods and restricted access to services.

Leveraging tools like I-CARA and EFSA enables WFP to gather insights, adjust programmes like the Homegrown School Feeding Programme to local needs, and strengthen partnerships with authorities to ensure effective and sustainable interventions.

# Country office story

## School Feeding in Ecuador: Nourishing Communities and Minds



© © WFP/Gonzalo Ruiz

A young student from Honorato Vasquez School savours a freshly prepared, nutritious school meal

In the highlands of Ecuador, the introduction of the Homegrown School Feeding Programme (HGSF) is transforming lives, uniting parents, teachers, local smallholder farmers and students in a shared mission to nourish young minds and stimulate the local economy. At Honorato Vasquez School in the province of Carchi, 12-year-old Allison Reina is one of over 26,000 children benefiting from the programme, which reaches 166 schools in the country. Allison describes the difference the programme has made to her personally: "I feel good. I'm full of energy. It's easier to learn and listen to the teachers. Before the programme, I wasn't so energetic. Now, I am happier and more motivated to concentrate on my studies." Her classmates share similar enthusiasm, appreciating the daily nutritious meals that support their learning and well-being. The programme's success is rooted in the involvement of the entire community. Miriam Simbaña, a parent whose son Christian also attends Honorato Vasquez, is part of the parent's committee in charge of the organization and preparation of the nutritious menus. She sees firsthand how the meals benefit the children. "When the food is prepared by people they know and trust, it makes a difference. The kids enjoy the food, and I can see how it keeps my son healthy and supports his learning," Miriam shared. Local smallholder farmers are at the heart of this initiative, supplying fresh, high-quality produce that forms the foundation of the meals. Carmen Moreno, a smallholder farmer, has discovered new opportunities through the programme. Before partnering with WFP, Carmen often struggled to sell her produce, sometimes earning less than the cost of production, or being forced to give it away. Now, she receives a fair and consistent price, made possible by a shorter supply chain, which ensures she has access to a stable and rewarding market. "My financial situation has improved a lot. I have a guaranteed market, and the fair pricing allows me to produce and supply more food," Carmen shared. This initiative also empowers women, enabling them to make decisions and take on leadership roles within their communities, thereby strengthening their contributions to local economies and food security. Carmen is part of Producampo, an association of smallholder farmers comprised of 30 women and three men. Producers, just like Carmen, supply freshly picked blackberries, spinach and peas to schools, motivated by a 42 percent increase in their monthly income. This success has inspired

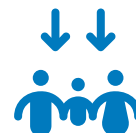
them to expand their production, ensuring a consistent supply of high-quality, nutritious food. The programme is much more than a nutrition initiative, addressing critical health and nutritional challenges. Nationally, 35.4 percent of children aged 5 to 11 and 29.6 percent of adolescents aged 12 to 19 [1] are affected by overweight and obesity. In rural areas like Carchi, stunting impacts 23 percent of children under five [2]. By providing meals to children aged 3 and above in educational units, the programme promotes better dietary diversity, improving nutritional outcomes for primary and secondary school-age children. This supports healthy growth, enhances concentration, and fosters better learning outcomes. Beyond its nutritional impact, the programme also drives economic growth by creating stable markets for smallholder farmers, encouraging the production of diverse, nutritious food. This collaboration between parents, teachers, smallholder farmers and local governments strengthens community ties and fosters a sense of collective purpose. For families in Carchi, and the other eight provinces in which the programme is running, the HGSF represents hope and opportunity. This data-driven programme, powered by innovative private sector technology, optimizes operations, ensures meal traceability and enhances nutritional design. These innovations enable scalability in partnership with local and national governments. It truly takes a village to raise a child, and in Carchi, this village is thriving.

# 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.**



**Immediate food assistance**, including e-vouchers and food kits, was provided to **108,110 in-transit migrants**.



WFP provided **hot meals** to **109,497** migrants and host community members in shelters and canteens.



**1,253** individuals were trained to establish **20 community risk management committees**, ensuring at-risk areas are prepared for potential climate risks.



**2,658** participants took part in **live cooking sessions** to enhance their nutrition.

WFP Ecuador sustained its commitment to supporting the Government of Ecuador and the broader humanitarian community in 2024, contributing to achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals). Through a combination of humanitarian aid, nutrition-sensitive interventions and country capacity strengthening initiatives, WFP worked to ensure that crisis-affected populations had access to nutritious food while bolstering national and subnational capacities of the social protection and shock-responsive systems to be more prepared and react effectively in case of emergency. In a year marked by compounding crises, including significant migrant inflows, economic challenges, widespread electricity blackouts and heightened organized crime, WFP played a crucial role in addressing acute food insecurity and building preparedness and response capacities among populations with limited access to resources. Ecuador continued to be a key destination for migrants, with over 400,000 migrants settling in the country and over 320,000 in transit toward southern and northern destinations in the region [1]. In parallel, over 124,000 Ecuadorians [2] were reported at the United States border in the fiscal year 2024, underscoring the economic and social pressures faced by this community. These factors, coupled with an electricity system collapse and escalating crime, exacerbated vulnerabilities and food insecurity. The first Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in Ecuador classified 14 percent of the population as food insecure, with migrants disproportionately affected, 59 percent of those residing in Ecuador for less than a year faced crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity [3]. WFPs interventions have significantly enhanced migrants' access to diverse and nutritionally balanced diets, with 93.4 percent now consuming an adequate variety and quantity of food, a 16 percent increase from the baseline. WFP reached approximately 210,000 individuals across 21 provinces through its activities. The organization provided life-saving support to migrants excluded from social safety nets and delivered targeted assistance to host communities. Among the beneficiaries, 67 percent were migrants, while 33 percent were from the host community. WFP prioritized active engagement and representation of different population groups, ensuring that 47 percent of beneficiaries were women, 53 percent were men, 2 percent of households included persons with disabilities, and 45 percent comprised pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children up to five years old [4]. Cash-based transfers (CBT) were a key part of WFPs approach, with migrant communities settling in Ecuador receiving e-vouchers worth US\$ 35 per person per month for three months. For households with children up to five years old, PBWG or single-headed households, households statistically more likely to be led by women, and often the most vulnerable to severe food insecurity, assistance was extended to six months. These groups were identified as having over 60 percent probability of food insecurity according to the 2024 Emergency Food Security Assessment [5]. In addition, 108,110 in-transit migrants received one-time e-vouchers (US\$ 15) and in-kind food kits to meet their

immediate nutritional needs. WFP supported 50 reception centres, including shelters and canteens, enabling these facilities to serve nutritious hot meals to 109,497 individuals, including 86,862 migrants and 22,635 host community members. Indirectly, over 100,000 benefitted through improved food services thanks to WFP's capacity strengthening for canteen and shelter staff, as well as the family members of those participating in live-cooking sessions. In addition to providing direct support to vulnerable households, WFP mainstreamed protection and gender considerations into its response by allocating dedicated budgets for gender and protection initiatives to all cooperating partners. These allocations were determined based on needs assessments conducted jointly by WFP and its partners. WFP expanded its focus to address vulnerabilities among rural Ecuadorians, particularly Afro-Ecuadorian communities, who faced limited access to diverse and nutritious food due to the effects of El Niño and economic hardships. Assistance efforts concentrated on Esmeraldas, El Oro and Manabí provinces, targeting food insecure PBWG and other groups excluded from national social safety nets. In total, 4,940 people were reached, including 2,840 women and 2,126 men, through a distribution of a one-off cash-based transfer of US\$ 240 per family, in line with the government's emergency cash transfer programme. Social and behavioural change communication was integrated into emergency response activities, playing a crucial role in promoting healthier dietary habits and enhancing overall food security. Educational materials were carefully designed to be culturally sensitive and context-specific, addressing common nutritional gaps identified through community assessments. Tailored live-cooking sessions, attended by 2,658 participants, were a key component of this initiative, teaching participants to prepare nutritious meals with local ingredients. These sessions empowered participants, promoted peer learning and fostered community engagement. Central to the *Cooking Masculinities* initiative the sessions encouraged discussions on gender roles, emphasized the importance of shared responsibility in household tasks and promoted active participation from men, contributing to the prevention of gender-based violence within the community. As one participant said, "I learned how to treat others, and I want to be a better husband and father." WFP's 2024 post-distribution monitoring (PDM) highlights key successes in supporting populations facing hardship or in situations of human mobility. Surveys show that 86 percent of recipients report that assistance fully meets household needs, with 99 percent of beneficiaries aware of card activation and 91 percent of contact methods. Visits to shelters and dining facilities reveal 71 percent of respondents report no storage issues and 76 percent report no hygiene or sanitation problems. Additionally, visits to points of sale confirm that 93 percent of items have stable prices. In response to Ecuador's vulnerability to natural hazards, WFP prioritized disaster risk reduction and anticipatory actions in its 2024 programming. Key efforts included establishing 20 community disaster risk management committees, training 1,664 individuals from various institutions and updating eight cantonal response plans to strengthen local preparedness and resilience. WFP also collaborated with authorities and communities in Guayaquil and Samborombón to refine governance models and enhance readiness, leading to the approval of two anticipatory action plans. Additionally, WFP led the creation of a multi-stakeholder Anticipatory Action Advisory Group, comprising the Red Cross Federation, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and other NGOs, which was presented at the first National Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action in April 2024. For the fourth consecutive year, WFP has coordinated the United Nations Common Cash Statement [6] in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Children's Fund (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. In December, at the request of Ecuador's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility (MOFA), WFP signed an agreement to provide humanitarian assistance to forcibly returned Ecuadorian citizens. The assistance package includes the distribution of food, hygiene and clothing kits, as well as cash transfers to help cover return travel costs to the deportees' places of origin. This initiative is set to begin in 2025. A key lesson learned from last year's implementation has been the importance of investing in localization by empowering local institutions and communities to ensure the long-term continuity of humanitarian responses. Beyond direct assistance, WFP heavily invested in strengthening cooperating partners and local governments through targeted training on food safety, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, gender considerations and anti-fraud policies.

Gender, age and persons with disabilities were fully integrated into the implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 1, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker score of 4. This approach ensured targeted support for groups at risk of marginalization, while promoting inclusivity through gender-sensitive cash transfers, protection mainstreaming and community engagement activities addressing shared responsibilities and reducing gender-based violence.

## **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.



**26,152** students in **166** schools received a daily nutritious **school meal**.



**773** smallholder family **farmers** (61% women) **supplied food** for the programme.



**1,462** participants were **trained** in nutrition, hygiene and gender equality.

Stunting remains a significant public health challenge in Ecuador, with far-reaching implications for children's development. It results from a combination of poor nutrition, repeated infections and inadequate psychosocial stimulation, leading to impaired academic performance, reduced professional success and a higher risk of chronic diseases in adulthood. The double burden of malnutrition-stunting, overweight and obesity- which is estimated to cost the country 4 percent of its national GDP annually, nearly double the country's economic growth rate (2 percent) and about one-third of total health expenditure (13 percent of GDP). Additionally, only 48 percent of the population has access to nutritious diets [1].

Ecuador has the highest prevalence of stunting in South America, with 20 percent of children under two years affected. Among children under five, 17.5 percent suffer from stunting, with rates reaching 38 percent in rural Indigenous populations [2]. Meanwhile, the prevalence of overweight and obesity is rising, with national obesity rates at 35.4 percent in children aged 5-11 years, 29.6 percent in adolescents aged 12-19 years [3], and 5 percent of children under five affected by obesity. WFP Ecuador addresses these dual challenges through its initiatives, focusing on both the critical first 1,000 days of life and the growing concern of obesity and overweight among preschool and school-age children. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP works to meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable populations and promote healthy growth throughout the life cycle.

In 2024, WFP Ecuador continued scaling up the Homegrown School Feeding Programme (HGSF), which began in 2023. This initiative provides fresh, nutritious meals to children from 3 years old in rural, urban and peri-urban schools, with the dual purpose of improving nutrition and supporting smallholder family farmers, thereby stimulating the local economy. Beyond food distribution, the programme promotes sustainable changes in nutrition, health and hygiene habits through targeted awareness campaigns. The programme is designed to address and promote gender equality, embrace a wide range of cultural perspectives, ensure the active participation of all community members, and provide protection measures. These efforts aim to create a lasting and meaningful impact in the community.

HGSF operates through two territorial models: Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GAD) and the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC). Under the GAD model, WFP co-funds and implements the programme in rural and peri-urban schools in partnership with local governments. The MINEDUC model, fully funded by the Ministry, focuses on selected larger schools, with food sourced from larger suppliers and prepared by contracted associations. Key coordination involves MINEDUC overseeing school access and supervision, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) strengthening smallholder producer associations and GADs facilitating local targeting and coordination. The programme also engages teachers, parents, caregivers and smallholder farmers, supports schools with food preparation infrastructure and enhances producer associations' capacity to market their products. Ultimately, it aims to enable these associations to register with the National Public Procurement Service (SERCOP) and supply fresh food to the public sector. By the end of 2024, the project successfully reached 26,152 children in 166 schools, marking an eightfold increase in student coverage since January 2024, despite utilizing only 21 percent of the Needs-Based Plan (NBP) and 71 percent of the Implementation Plan (IP). This progress was achieved through the two models: the GAD model, implemented in six provinces (Carchi, Imbabura, Bolívar, Cañar, Santa Elena, and Manta), and the MINEDUC model, which supported children in six provinces (Pichincha, Bolívar, Chimborazo, Guayas, Santa Elena, and Manabí). The MINEDUC model includes an exit strategy to gradually transfer responsibilities to the government, ensuring long-term sustainability, while the GAD model has an established exit strategy that transfers knowledge and responsibilities to local governments, enabling them to take over the project once WFP phases out. An essential element of the programme has been promoting the shared involvement of both men and women in preparing school meals, which helps challenge restrictive gender roles within communities. Menus are thoughtfully designed to reflect the cultural diversity of the schools, ensuring that the food provided resonates with local traditions and tastes. To strengthen these efforts, educational communication materials have been developed, featuring messages about the

free provision of food in schools, contact information for reporting irregularities and guidance on adopting healthy and nutritious eating habits. This year, the programme initiated an investigation into potential risks within HGSP using the Integrated Cross-Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA) tool. Developed by WFP, I-CARA is a data-driven methodology that assesses risks related to food insecurity, natural hazards and climate change, identifying areas for targeted resilience-building and risk-reduction efforts. Insights from this tool will guide improvements to enhance food security over time. To support schools and communities, workshops on nutrition and hygiene, emphasizing gender equality and non-violence, have engaged 1,462 participants. Complementary materials reinforcing these messages have also been created for use in schools. These interventions have indirectly benefited approximately 200 additional people, including family members, who have gained knowledge through their connection to the participants.

Within the 19 smallholder farmer associations supported by the programme, comprising 773 smallholder family farmers, women make up 61 percent and men 39 percent. This gender balance underscores the programme's commitment to empowering women and fostering inclusive economic opportunities. Through these multifaceted efforts, WFP Ecuador continues to make a meaningful difference to the lives of students, families and communities across the country. HIV continues to be a public health concern in Ecuador, with estimates indicating that nearly 51,000 people are living with HIV, approximately 31.4 percent of whom are women [4]. WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health (MSP), contributed to the review and approval of the *"Manual of Feeding and Nutrition for Comprehensive Care of People Living with HIV/AIDS."* Additionally, the organization analysed social norms affecting nutrition and eating behaviours among those living with or affected by HIV, identifying key barriers to adopting healthy practices. Finally, WFP also actively participates in the Consultative Council for the Prevention and Reduction of Chronic Communicable Diseases [5], a civil society space comprised of 20 institutions from various sectors, including health, education, civil society, the private sector and international organizations. The council fosters dialogue and consensus to monitor the implementation of public policies, ensuring collaborative efforts to address the needs of populations affected by HIV/AIDS. Gender, age and persons with disabilities were fully integrated into the activities under Strategic Outcome 2, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker score of 4. This comprehensive approach addressed stunting and the double burden of malnutrition by promoting inclusivity in nutritional initiatives. Efforts included fostering gender equality in community roles, participation in training and supporting women in smallholder farmer associations. Additionally, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Public Health and other stakeholders to address nutrition and health challenges for persons with HIV, emphasizing gender-sensitive strategies throughout implementation.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## 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.



**2,000 families** in **42 communities** now have access to clean, **safe drinking water**.



**11,393 Afro-descendant** and **Awá individuals (53% women)** have participated in climate resilience training.



**Climate risk monitoring** equipment has been provided to **65 communities**.



**15,800** hectares of **mangrove** and ancestral **forest** have been **restored** and **conserved**.

The Ecuador-Colombia Binational Climate Change Adaptation Project has positively impacted 173 communities across 16 municipalities along the border. The initiative has addressed the root causes of inequalities, bringing significant improvements to 97 Afro-Ecuadorian and 76 Awá indigenous communities by responding to vulnerabilities related to food security, gender equality, and climate resilience. Prior to the project, 123,470 people faced severe climate impacts, and over half the population (51 percent) experienced food insecurity, with only 14 percent achieving dietary diversity. Limited institutional support for climate risk management and minimal participation of women in decision-making left communities vulnerable to climate threats. Upon completion of the project in October 2024, 42 communities have been empowered with basic drinking water systems, while 23 sustainable resource management practices have been introduced. These practices included training in sustainable agro-food systems, such as using traditional planting calendars, oxen for soil preparation and bioindicators for weather forecasting. Additionally, 3,308 hectares of mangroves were reforested and conserved, along with 12,500 hectares of Awá ancestral forests. Communities have also gained access to climate tools, such as the Climate Information and Monitoring System (SMIC) [1], improving their climate adaptation capacity. These actions have improved the management of natural resources, improved food security through greater diversity, consolidated community work and increased the socio-economic resilience of the groups involved. Thanks to the development of their capacities, households are now better prepared to face challenges such as heavy rains and rising temperatures, safeguarding their livelihoods and natural resources. Approximately 11,000 Afro-descendant and Awá individuals have participated in climate resilience training, and nine native species have been prioritized to support value chains and family income. Furthermore, 10 seed banks were created and placed in strategic zones, providing essential resources for climate-resilient agriculture. These initiatives, grounded in the recovery of ancestral knowledge, were designed to strengthen the communities' ability to adapt to climate change while preserving their cultural heritage. One of the most significant outcomes has been on food security and nutrition. Adequate food consumption has risen dramatically, from 51 percent to 82 percent, while dietary diversity has surged from 14 percent to 90 percent. Families now enjoy not just more food but better-quality diets, which have improved health outcomes and strengthened nutritional resilience. The implementation of 1,315 integral agricultural plots (986 hectares) and 35 *canoeras* [2], benefiting approximately 3,500 people, has been particularly valuable, as highlighted by community members. "The Poultry Project [3] has helped us improve our nutrition and production," shared Carmen Romelia Nastacuaz from the Palmira community. Gabriela Mina from La Chacra community added, "We have learned to cultivate the land, which benefits our economy and well-being." The plots were implemented across 54 communities, reducing forest pressure, promoting sustainable agricultural practices and enhancing food autonomy, indirectly benefiting nearly 400 people. Access to safe water has also been revolutionized, with 2,000 families across 42 communities now benefiting from reliable drinking water systems. Where families once walked long distances to collect water or spent precious income on buying water cans, they now have reliable access nearby. This change saves an average of 30 minutes per day, which can now be dedicated to other productive activities. Moreover, families save approximately US\$ 6.25 per week, an essential relief for those earning less than US\$ 10 per day. As María Gloria Quintero from the San Antonio community expressed, "We are very grateful because we don't buy water cans

anymore."The project's achievements extend beyond individual households. On average, families have reduced the number of food products they need to purchase, saving US\$ 8.90 per week or US\$ 38.67 per month—approximately 16 percent of the essential food basket. These savings, coupled with improved self-reliance, are paving the way for long-term sustainability. The work of the institutions supporting these communities has also been articulated and consolidated. The project has provided equipment to 65 of these communities, enabling the establishment of weather monitoring systems to generate invaluable data that is managed in collaboration with the community (guardians of the climate), local governments and the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI). This increased capacity to manage climate risks allows local farmers, mariculturists and governments to make informed decisions, enabling a faster and more effective response to climate risks. Equally noteworthy is the progress in gender equality. Women have emerged as vital contributors to their communities, with 57 percent managing household resources and 44 percent holding leadership positions on water boards. The time saved by no longer needing to walk to the river for water has enabled women to engage actively in community decision-making. This change has not only empowered women but has also strengthened the resilience and cohesion of the entire community, as they work collaboratively to establish and maintain these systems. In September 2024, WFP Ecuador and WFP Colombia completed the final evaluation of the Binational Adaptation Project. While the project achieved key milestones, it encountered some challenges, including a complex governance structure, delays in implementation and adjustments to local government changes. The monitoring and evaluation system was intricate, and the absence of a formal exit strategy, along with evolving sociopolitical dynamics, posed considerations for long-term sustainability. Key lessons included the value of community engagement, adaptive management, gender integration and the effectiveness of nature-based solutions, particularly the scalability of SMIC. Building on this and the successes of the project, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Ecological Transition (MAATE) to develop a new project to be funded by the Adaptation Fund. A comprehensive proposal is being collaboratively designed, through a series of workshops and meetings with national and local government authorities. This new initiative will build upon the legacy of the Binational Climate Adaptation Project by expanding SMIC, implementing innovative community and ecosystem-based adaptation measures, conserving water, promoting sustainable agri-food systems and reforestation, all with a focus on strong female leadership. It aims to help communities build resilience to drought, a key climate threat. In July 2024, with funding from the Japanese government, WFP launched the "*Innovative Strengthening of Climate Resilience in Sustainable and Nutritious Agri-Food Systems*" project. Since then, WFP has worked closely with the technical teams of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), subnational governments and smallholder farmers. To date, seven workshops have been held, engaging over 250 participants, with women representing 60 percent of the total. This initiative focuses on developing tailored agricultural microinsurance solutions to enhance climate resilience and support sustainable livelihoods in farming communities facing challenges. To achieve this, WFP is implementing two complementary components: the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) programme and the SHEP methodology [4]. The SAMS programme focuses on training, providing inputs and infrastructure and organizing meetings, workshops, fairs, and events to facilitate market linkages for smallholder farmers. It also supports farmers in selling their produce to initiatives such as the Homegrown School Feeding Programme, ensuring they have the resources and knowledge to thrive in competitive markets. Meanwhile, the SHEP methodology, developed in collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), strengthens farmers' capacities to access markets, increase family incomes, and improve overall community well-being. Currently underway in the provinces of Imbabura and Manabí, the project works with 32 smallholder farmer associations. These associations receive a climate bulletin three times a week, providing essential information to help them make informed decisions and adapt to changing conditions. Together, these efforts aim to empower smallholder farmers, enhance climate resilience and foster sustainable development in rural communities. Under Strategic Outcome 3, gender, age and persons with disabilities were integrated into all activities, achieving a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. An intersectional gender analysis addressed structural inequalities, ensuring equitable access to resources and empowering, people vulnerable to food or nutrition insecurity. Women's leadership in resource management was prioritized and inclusive participation in decision-making strengthened resilience. Measures to prevent gender-based violence, improve coordination and enhance community feedback were also implemented. Beneficiary satisfaction confirmed the positive impact of this comprehensive, equality-driven approach.

## **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



**136 institutions** and **130 people** engaged in **capacity-strengthening** activities.



**18.03 MT** of cargo transported to **enhance emergency response** and logistical support for government institutions and humanitarian partners.



WFP donated a **Bambi Bucket** and **Power Pack** to aid in the response to wildfires.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, government institutions and multilateral partners in Ecuador benefited from products and services that enhance their operational efficiency, transparency and effectiveness throughout the year. In 2024, WFP facilitated a service provision valued at US\$ 28,294 for the Local Government of Chone/Fire Department, managing customs and maritime transport of two fire engines and an ambulance (totaling 115.35m<sup>3</sup>) from Yokohama, Japan, to the Port of Manta. Furthermore, due to the wildfires that affected the country, WFP Ecuador donated a *Bambi Bucket Max Assy BBX2732* [1] and a *Power Pack* [2] to the Ministry of National Defense, specifically to Combat Wing No. 21 in Taura, with a total value of US\$ 44,748. Thanks to this donation, both the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Defense held a formal reception ceremony, during which it was confirmed that the equipment had been immediately utilized to combat the wildfires in the provinces of Loja and Azuay. The Logistics team actively managed Service Level Agreements (SLAs) for on-demand service provision with partners, including World Vision, the International Committee for the Development of Peoples (CISP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), for 2024. WFP provided cost estimates for various requests, such as Bailey bridges for the Prefecture of Azuay, technical assistance for the Prefecture of Guayaquil, and event services for the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES), demonstrating its commitment to supporting partners with tailored logistical solutions. Early in the year, WFP's Engineering team met with the Consortium of Provincial Autonomous Governments of Ecuador (CONGOPE) and the Association of Ecuadorian Municipalities (AME) to explore engineering services in anticipation of the El Niño phenomenon. An agenda was also developed with the Humanitarian Military Interaction (HMI) officer to establish a foundation for future coordination. Meetings with United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Red Cross, the Risk Management Secretariat and the Ministry of Defense highlighted opportunities for collaboration on emergency response. Financial support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (COSUDE) included logistics-focused country capacity strengthening and information management. This facilitated the 2024 update of the Logistic Capacity Assessment (LCA) for Ecuador and workshops on Warehouse and Inventory Management in Manta and Cuenca, with 58 participants (40 percent women) from 19 public and humanitarian institutions. Additionally, a three-day Humanitarian Logistics Workshop engaged 26 participants from 17 institutions in emergency preparedness simulations covering transportation, warehousing, last-mile distribution, supply chain analysis and customs brokerage. The Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean contributed legal advisory support, enhancing the country office's legal capabilities in supply chain operations. Workshops on Contractual Legal Considerations in Foreign Trade Processes and the new General Regulations to the Organic Law for Risk and Disaster Management included participation from the Risk Management Secretariat and engaged 46 attendees (70 percent women) from 17 institutions. A workshop on Regulated Customs Technical Subjects took place in mid-November, targeting 25 participants to consolidate key concepts in foreign trade. As leaders of the Logistics Group, WFP conducted meetings with the Risk Management Secretariat and the Armed Forces of Ecuador, addressing preparations for the El Niño phenomenon. These discussions focused on guidelines for risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery during the rainy season.

### 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, women face a disproportionate burden of multidimensional poverty compared to men, driven by systemic inequalities in access to resources, employment opportunities and participation in decision-making processes [1]. Indigenous and Afro-descendant women face even greater challenges, experiencing overlapping layers of discrimination. Among Indigenous women, the multidimensional poverty rate is alarmingly high at 78.1 percent, over 40 percentage points above the national average for women, which stands at 37.8 percent [2]. These inequities underscore the pervasive feminisation of poverty, a critical concern for international organizations urging the Ecuadorian government to take targeted measures to address these systemic issues [3]. Economic disparities are stark, with women earning an average of 13 to 26 percent less than men in comparable roles [4], a gap that is even more pronounced in high-demand sectors such as technology and finance. Traditional gender roles and the disproportionate burden of unpaid care work further restrict women's economic opportunities, deepening the inequity. Rural households headed by women, most of which are single-parent households with minors, are particularly vulnerable, with nearly 60 percent experiencing food insecurity. These intersecting challenges highlight the urgent need for comprehensive strategies to address gender-based disparities in Ecuador. WFP Ecuador is deeply committed to promoting gender equality and empowering women as vital agents of change in achieving food and nutrition security. Recognising women's pivotal role in food systems, WFP integrates a gender perspective across its interventions, focusing on equitable decision-making, access to resources, country capacity strengthening and fostering support networks. WFP's initiatives target rural and Indigenous communities and address the challenges faced by women in contexts of human mobility, challenging restrictive social norms to develop impactful solutions. These efforts not only improve food security and community resilience but also support women's economic autonomy and leadership. In 2024, WFP made significant progress in advancing gender equality. Country capacity strengthening initiatives for staff in shelters, safe houses and food kitchens integrated perspectives on gender, human rights, intergenerationally, persons with disabilities and human mobility. Using dynamic, interactive methodologies, these workshops translated theoretical knowledge into practical actions, enabling service providers to better tailor their support to the diverse needs of beneficiaries. A notable outcome was the creation of 37 personalised action plans for each facility. For example, differentiated queuing systems were introduced, providing older beneficiaries and persons with disabilities expedited access and reduced waiting times, ensuring their dignity and specific needs were prioritized. WFP also conducted gender-sensitive risk analyses in its cash-based interventions, implementing mitigation measures in collaboration with partners to place beneficiaries at the centre of decision-making. These included tailoring communication strategies to ensure accessibility and relevance for all stakeholders. This initiative emphasizes empowering women smallholder farmers by implementing inclusive, sustainable business models connected to school feeding, thereby enhancing women's leadership in rural communities. Results from a recently concluded Binational Climate Change Adaptation Project further demonstrated strategies that prioritize gender equality. The project's final evaluation revealed that access to training, information and resources had empowered women to establish themselves as leaders and agents of change. Remarkably, 57 percent of leadership positions in supported communities were held by women. Their contributions emphasized gender, age and interculturality, ensuring adaptation measures addressed diverse community needs. For example, while leaders who are men often prioritized initiatives geared toward commercialization, women focused on projects benefiting the broader community, illustrating how addressing gender biases enhances outcomes and fosters inclusive, sustainable solutions. WFP also played a significant role in gender-focused collaborative initiatives. As an active member of technical working groups such as the International Cooperation Gender Working Group (MEGECI) and the Thematic Group on Gender and Human Rights (GTI-G), WFP contributed to strengthening the capacity of UN System staff in Ecuador on gender-sensitive project programming, management and monitoring. This included participating in the organizing committee for a key workshop aimed at integrating a gender perspective across projects and processes. Through these comprehensive strategies, WFP continues to modify restrictive social norms, ensuring that its programmes effectively address the systemic challenges women face in Ecuador.



# Protection and accountability to affected people

**Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

In January 2024, the Ecuadorian government declared an "internal armed conflict" against criminal groups in response to escalating violence and organized crime. This surge in criminal activity has severely affected public safety and disrupted institutional functions, creating an urgent need for coordinated action. Human security challenges in Ecuador are profound, with organized crime and gender-based violence (GBV) posing significant threats. Over 65 percent of women in the country have experienced some form of violence, including physical, psychological and economic abuse [1]. Alarming, recent data indicates that 50 percent of femicides are linked to organized crime, either because the perpetrator belongs to a criminal organization, or the victim becomes entangled in conflicts between rival groups [2]. Structural issues such as poverty and natural disasters further exacerbate the vulnerabilities faced by women and girls, heightening their risk of exploitation and harm. In this challenging context, WFP Ecuador places people and communities at the heart of its programmes and projects, ensuring that dignity and integrity remain central to all initiatives. Through a range of targeted interventions, the organization has sought to address critical protection and security issues while fostering community resilience. WFP Ecuador collaborates with specialized shelters to deliver essential support to survivors of GBV, human trafficking and unaccompanied minors. This comprehensive assistance includes access to nutritious food and multidisciplinary care, alongside measures to mitigate protection risks such as security threats and social cohesion challenges. In addition, WFP has integrated dedicated budgets for gender and protection initiatives into its Cooperation Agreements (FLAs) with partners. In 2024, the organization approved multiple partner proposals to deliver hot meals to implement 15 projects. These projects focused on creating 5 child-friendly recreational facilities, adapting one facility to ensure universal access and providing temporary support for strengthening protection measures in 2 facilities. The funds also supported key activities such as country capacity strengthening on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) and GBV response protocols, and the temporary hiring of specialised personnel to enhance service delivery in three facilities. These combined efforts ensured safer, more inclusive environments for populations vulnerable to marginalisation whilst promoting dignity and accessibility. To promote inclusive participation, WFP Ecuador developed a Community Engagement Action Plan for 2023-2027, aligned with three of the four objectives in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP). This initiative empowers communities to influence programme design and delivery, ensuring their needs and perspectives are central to decision-making [3]. Complementing this, a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) enables beneficiaries to provide feedback, raise inquiries and report concerns. Through a dedicated phone line and email, WFP has maintained accountability and responsiveness, receiving 6,414 calls and messages from beneficiaries in 2024. Securely stored on the corporate Sugar CRM platform, data collected through the CFM ensures effective follow-up and streamlined reporting, with processes developed in collaboration with partners HIAS and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA). WFP Ecuador has also championed advocacy against sexual exploitation and abuse through the "*Together We Say No to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse*" campaign, run in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The campaign successfully raised awareness among diverse audiences, with positive feedback from agencies such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Office for Cooperation (UNOC). Workshops and campaign materials equipped staff across multiple agencies with the knowledge and tools needed to prevent PSEA in their daily operations and decision-making processes. As a leader in PSEA efforts, WFP marked key milestones in 2024, including presenting campaign materials to the UN Country Team and commemorating the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women. Strengthening these efforts, WFP partnered with IOM to enhance PSEA initiatives at the "Jubasca" shelter and launched a consultancy in 2025 to further these advancements. In support of the implementation of the United Nations Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Involving Cooperating Partners, the WFP Ecuador is developing a capacity-strengthening process with its partners operating four hot meal sites: Remar, Nuestros Jóvenes and two locations of Posada San Francisco. This initiative aims to enhance the ability of these cooperating partners to prevent and respond effectively to cases of SEA. WFP Ecuador has also pioneered innovative risk assessment methodologies, applying the Integrated Cross-Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA) tool to the Homegrown School Feeding Programme. This approach enables informed decision-making and positions Ecuador as a regional leader, being only the second country in the region to implement this tool. Decisions guided by this analysis will shape programme implementation in 2025, ensuring a comprehensive and integrated approach that addresses identified risks and incorporates mitigation measures. This process will result in a cohesive work plan that aligns all programme components to effectively tackle the challenges revealed by the

analysis. Lastly, WFP prioritized anti-fraud and anti-corruption measures, conducting a targeted outreach strategy to sensitize 255 partners and shelter staff across 32 workshops, safe houses and dining facilities. These efforts reinforced internal controls and compliance, ensuring the integrity of WFPs operations.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Ecuador remains increasingly vulnerable to the results of climate change. This year, the country has experienced significant economic, infrastructural and environmental damage due to droughts, flooding and forest fires. In light of these challenges, it is imperative that WFP continues to adopt environmentally sound practices across its operations to ensure effective mitigation and adaptation.

Within the Homegrown School Feeding Programme (HGSF), meticulous care has been taken in the programme's design as it expanded in 2024 to minimize any potential environmental repercussions. The menus are exclusively based on vegetable protein, adhering to the principles of the nutritive plate. This approach significantly reduces the carbon footprint compared to meat consumption by an impressive 47 percent on average. Furthermore, the integration of local producers in supplying food to schools further diminishes the carbon footprint associated with transportation and minimizes packaging waste.

Agroecological practices are also employed, which involve the use of fewer chemicals and the avoidance of monoculture. Agroecological farming is environmentally beneficial as it utilizes natural resources more efficiently, reduces emissions, promotes biodiversity and enhances soil health. All smallholder family farmer associations have received country capacity strengthening to ensure the consistent application of these practices.

To enhance the sustainability of its procurement practices, WFP, in collaboration with the Business Operations Support (BOS) procurement group, has continued to incorporate a sustainability clause into all tender documents. This clause ensures that companies or suppliers who prioritize environmental conservation and protection are evaluated favourably, thereby reducing the environmental implications of the goods or services procured.

All agreements with WFP's cooperating partners continue to mandate adherence to WFP's environmental and social sustainability framework. Through this measure, WFP ensures that its operations and those of its partners uphold standards that prevent unintended harm to the environment or the populations they assist.

All agreements with WFP's cooperating partners include a mandate for adherence to WFP's environmental and social sustainability framework. This framework emphasizes the importance of conducting thorough risk analyses and implementing risk management strategies to prevent unintended harm to both the environment and the populations served. By integrating safeguards and mandatory screening into the programme design, WFP ensures that its operations and those of its partners proactively identify and address potential risks, upholding high standards of environmental and social responsibility throughout implementation.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP continues to operate the Environmental Management System in 2024. This includes the implementation and refinement of 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. An external provider, ANUNA, efficiently processes organic waste, while local companies responsibly recycle other items. In 2024, WFP processed approximately 260 kg of organic waste into compost, resulting in a reduction of 234 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. This calculation is based on an average of 0.9 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided per kg of organic waste processed, reflecting the greenhouse gas emissions saved through composting as an alternative to landfilling or incineration.

Additionally, water consumption in WFP's offices has been minimised by installing water-efficient toilets. Single-sided printed sheets are reused to curtail paper usage, with fully used paper being recycled. To further demonstrate its commitment to environmentally sustainable initiatives, WFP developed an environmental guide during 2023, which is

now complete and in regular use within the Country Office. This guide emphasizes sustainable practices, such as avoiding disposable items during events. With all relevant stakeholders utilizing this guide in their daily work, the environmental footprint is minimised.

# 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**

In Ecuador, WFP integrates nutrition within of all its strategic objectives, addressing food security, resilience and healthy diets. This holistic approach prioritizes groups more vulnerable to food insecurity, particularly those affected by crises, and works to overcome barriers to healthy eating by embedding nutrition-sensitive practices into emergency response, school feeding and resilience initiatives. WFP's emergency response initiatives aim to improve food security and promote healthy dietary habits among migrants and host communities. Through community assessments, culturally sensitive educational materials were developed to address nutritional gaps and provide tailored guidance. A key part of these efforts is the live cooking sessions, which offer participants hands-on opportunities to prepare meals using locally available ingredients while emphasizing portion control, dietary diversity and hygiene. These sessions have reached 2,658 individuals, 30 percent men and 70 percent women. However, the programme actively challenges traditional stereotypes by encouraging participation from men, fostering the understanding that nutrition and cooking are shared responsibilities. Feedback from participants has been instrumental in shaping more engaging, visually-focused learning materials, enhancing the overall results of the sessions. To further support populations in human mobility and Ecuadorians at risk of hardship, WFP strengthened the capacities of more than 50 shelters and canteens, training 360 staff members in food safety and nutrition through technical assistance and country capacity strengthening under cash-based transfer (CBT) operations. These efforts ensure the delivery of higher-quality meals to beneficiaries. The integration of CBT and edu-communication strategies has significantly improved Food Consumption Scores (FCS) among beneficiaries. Migrants and vulnerable host communities saw their FCS improve from 80.3 percent to 93.4 highlighting the success of these interventions. Since 2022, WFP has been providing food kits to in-transit migrants entering Ecuador through the southern and northern borders as an immediate response to their nutritional needs. Each kit contains oatmeal with milk, whole-grain cookies, cereal bars, tuna and water, designed to meet the dietary and hydration requirements of one person for a day, following the Sphere Handbook [1] recommendations. The kits are distributed to all individuals aged six months and older. To evaluate compliance with nutritional adequacy standards, the kit's nutritional content was assessed using Optimus. The results showed a total caloric value of 2,432 calories, with 15.8 percent of energy from protein, 21.2 percent from fat and 8.7 percent from sugar, alongside an average micronutrient coverage of 98 percent. These findings confirm that the kit meets adequacy standards. WFP introduced a Nutrition and Food Security module into temporary shelter training programmes. This module emphasizes the specific nutritional needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children up to five, alongside proper food handling practices to maintain health and nutrition during emergencies. The Homegrown School Feeding Programme (HGSF) contributes to improved dietary diversity and food consumption habits in school-age children through the careful design of menus that utilize a wide variety of fresh, locally sourced produce. The menus provided contribute 30% of the daily nutritional requirements for schoolchildren, with macronutrients distributed as 55-60% carbohydrates, 20-25% vegetable fats and 15-17% proteins. The menus prioritize fresh, wholesome foods, including fruits, legumes, leafy greens, root vegetables and plantains. Beyond benefiting children, the programme engages parents and communities, incorporating gender, protection and intercultural considerations. Approximately 1,462 participants have benefited from a combination of school feeding initiatives, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities, food safety workshops and live cooking sessions. These initiatives foster interactive spaces for knowledge exchange, health promotion, and the preservation of local culinary traditions, elevating cooking as a central element of good nutrition. Additionally, through its collaboration with GIZ on the Banana and Cacao for Better Nutrition project, WFP launched "Cacao Talks," showcasing recipes made with cacao and banana to promote healthy consumption and raise awareness of their nutritional benefits. This event was attended by 60 people in total in person and online through a live stream. In its efforts to contribute to public policy, WFP actively participates in the Consultative Council for Chronic Childhood Malnutrition Prevention, fostering dialogue among stakeholders to drive meaningful action. WFP also supported the Ministry of Public Health in revising the "Manual of Feeding and Nutrition for Comprehensive Care of People Living with HIV/AIDS", addressing social norms and barriers to healthy eating for affected individuals. By serving as a national reference for healthcare providers, the manual has the potential to improve nutritional outcomes for people living with HIV/AIDS across Ecuador, contributing to better health, enhanced quality of life, and long-term resilience for this population. Through the Binational Climate Change Adaptation Project, WFP implemented nutrition-sensitive interventions that combined traditional knowledge with local resources to enhance food security and community resilience. Resilient gardens and agricultural plots tailored to local conditions provided sustainable sources of nutritious food for approximately 3,500 people, while nutrition workshops reached 3,485 participants from

54 communities, promoting household food security through hands-on food preparation using local produce and traditional ingredients.

Celebrating cultural heritage, WFP distributed 900 recipe booklets featuring ancestral diets of Afro-Ecuadorian and Awá communities and reintroduced 124 native plant species into local diets for their nutritional and resilience benefits. These efforts diversified diets, strengthened food systems and ensured access to nutrient-rich foods. Since the project's inception and completion in 2024, acceptable food consumption levels have risen by 31 percent, poor food consumption has decreased by 17 percent and dietary diversity has surged from 14 percent to 90 percent, demonstrating the transformative importance of integrating traditional and modern nutrition practices.

# Partnerships

In Ecuador, WFP's operations benefitted significantly from strategic partnerships across governmental entities, national and international NGOs, UN agencies and the private sector. In 2024, these collaborations brought in invaluable technical, operational and financial expertise. WFP's alliances with 52 local and 2 international NGOs aligned with its localisation agenda, enhancing community resilience and promoting food security. WFP continued to strengthen its ties with the Ecuadorian government, a primary partner in advancing national food security, climate adaptation efforts and emergency preparedness. In 2024, WFP received funding from the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) for the Homegrown School Feeding Programme (HGSF) and with local governments, implemented across 166 rural schools. Furthermore, through support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), funding was secured to provide food assistance for returning migrants. WFP's partnership with the Ministries of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE) and Agriculture (MAG) resulted in the successful completion of the Binational Climate Change Adaptation Project, incorporating local authorities, academic partners and the Indigenous Awá and Afro-Ecuadorian communities. Furthermore, WFP worked closely with the National Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGRE) to develop public policy as well as strengthen the capacities of communities in areas of high risk. Strategic partnerships with donors, including Canada, Korea, Japan, Switzerland and the United States, were instrumental in addressing pressing needs related to migration and climate-related emergencies. WFP's collaboration with 54 cooperating partners including NGOs like the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) has been essential in the emergency response for migrant populations. These partnerships facilitate the distribution of food vouchers and in-kind food kits, the establishment of live kitchens and the dissemination of critical nutrition information to those in need. Recently, WFP partnered with Banco Pichincha to pilot and implement cash transfers for beneficiaries, ensuring that migrants in areas without supermarket access can still secure vital food assistance. WFP positioned itself as a strategic partner in climate change adaptation and resilience and, in collaboration with MAATE, developed a proposal to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund in 2025. Additionally, WFP, the National Government and the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF) concluded the agreement negotiations to conduct a study on scaling up HGSF; the study will initiate in January 2025.

Despite the increasing humanitarian needs in the face of decreasing donor contributions compared to previous years, WFP expanded the scope of its partnerships with the Government on school feeding and emergency response.

Private sector engagement flourished, highlighted by WFP's alliance with República del Cacao, which promoted responsible cacao production through country capacity strengthening for smallholder family farmers, a high-level event with private sector allies and a digital public awareness campaign. WFP submitted a proposal to the Whole Planet Foundation aimed at supporting women-led associations and is advancing discussions with the Innovation Accelerator on the "She Can" project. Collaboration with the Japan Association for WFP (JAWFP) has secured private sector donations for HGSF, strengthening its sustainability and reach. WFP is leveraging innovative private sector technology to enable scalability of the HGSF programme. The project is financed by Innovation Norway, within their Humanitarian Innovation Programme, facilitated by the Innovation Accelerator in coordination with the Regional Bureau Panama. WFP's successful implementation of initiatives in partnership with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and Lions Club International Foundation has further solidified these relationships, paving the way for new project proposals for the 2025 - 2026 period. Additionally, a letter of intent has been signed with Unidos por la Educación, a local NGO dedicated to improving school infrastructure, marking the start of a promising collaboration. Finally, the individual giving mechanisms have started to consolidate in Ecuador, both with the telemarketing and digital campaign and a retention strategy has been put into place to secure income projection.

## Focus on localization

WFP strengthened its collaboration with local partners and government institutions to enhance its assistance programmes in Ecuador in 2024. Partnering with 54 local organizations, including NGOs, shelters and government agencies, WFP expanded its reach to support populations at risk of food insecurity through initiatives targeting school feeding, climate change, migration and disaster risk reduction. Key achievements included signing 18 agreements with government entities, with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as primary collaborators. In close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP contributed to developing innovative proposals to address food security challenges, ensuring alignment with national priorities. These partnerships not only bolstered programme delivery but also laid the groundwork for long-term sustainability by fostering inclusive and locally-driven solutions. By integrating diverse stakeholders and focusing on strengthening relationships across sectors, WFP reinforced its role as a key partner in advancing Ecuador's efforts to combat malnutrition, mitigate consequences of climate change and

support displaced communities. These collaborations exemplify WFPs commitment to leveraging local expertise and government support to achieve meaningful and sustainable outcomes.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP continued its leadership within the United Nations system in Ecuador, collaborating closely with partners to tackle critical humanitarian and development challenges. WFP contributed to the joint programme focused on food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture and concluded effective projects to advance these goals. It also worked with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS on nutrition interventions for populations affected by HIV/AIDS.

WFP maintained its leadership in UN initiatives, co-leading the Cash Working Group with the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) and supporting the implementation of the United Nations Common Cash Statement alongside the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and United Nation Children's Fund. The organization also contributed to the Working Group for Refugees and Migrants (GTRM) to support those impacted by the migration crisis.

As part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), WFP developed an El Niño response plan for Ecuador. This included designing targeted interventions and leading discussions on reforming the country's humanitarian architecture.

WFP also prioritized gender-focused initiatives, participating in technical working groups like The Gender Working Group for International Cooperation in Ecuador (MEGECI) and Inter-Institutional Gender Working Group (GTI-G) to build capacity in gender-sensitive project design and management. In partnership with IOM, WFP strengthened efforts surrounding the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) through the "*Together We Say No to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse*" campaign. These efforts reflected WFPs ongoing commitment to promoting gender equality and addressing systemic gender challenges.



# Financial Overview

In 2024, WFPs Country Strategic Plan (CSP) recorded total available funds of US\$ 58 million, with 74 percent (US\$ 43 million) coming from new contributions. The expenditure of available funds amounted to 39 percent (US\$ 22.6 million), leaving a balance of US\$ 36 million for 2025. WFP executed 96 percent of the 2024 implementation plan. Despite this achievement, the timing of financial inflows posed substantial challenges, resulting in fluctuations throughout the year and a tangible effect on programme activities.


In Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), WFP allocated earmarked funding for activity 1. WFP continued supporting cash-based transfers (CBT) and providing in-kind food kits. This targeted support was pivotal in empowering migrants, displaced individuals and host community members in vulnerable conditions, enabling them to meet their basic needs. Simultaneously, activity 2 under SO1 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. While expenditures were in line with the implementation plan, they remained below the needs-based plan (55.9 percent), despite available resources amounting to 144.7 percent of it. This was due to the receipt of multi-year funds designated for use across 2025 and 2026.

In Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2), activity 2, WFP allocated resources to scale up the Homegrown School Feeding Programme (HSFP) for children in rural areas. The initiative received significant funding to implement two distinct modalities: one through the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) and the other through decentralized local governments (GADs), with private sector contributions. To enhance the programme's impact, WFP provided commodity vouchers to local governments, enabling them to pay smallholder farmers, thereby ensuring the delivery of fresh produce to schools. This year, several GADs have entered the second phase of the programme, fully funding the rations after an initial period of WFP implementation. The goal is for these governments to independently sustain the programme, building upon the framework established by WFP. WFP spent 80 percent of the implementation plan despite having \$4.8 million available. This was due to the staggered start of Ecuador's two school systems, with the highlands region beginning in September and the coast in April, which limits spending windows. Additionally, since the school year spans two calendar years, funds were reserved to ensure continuous support throughout the academic cycle.

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), WFP implemented climate change adaptation and resilience initiatives in partnership with the Adaptation Fund, targeting Afro-Ecuadorian and Indigenous Awá communities in the border region with Colombia. The project concluded in October 2024. While available resources exceeded expenditures, not all funds were utilized, as the Japan-funded project spans two years, running until June 2026, leaving a balance of USD 1.3 million for this period. By the end of 2024, SO3 launched the *'Innovative Strengthening of Climate Resilience in Sustainable and Nutritious Agri-food Systems'* project, benefiting 5,000 smallholder farmers in Imbabura and Manabí. This initiative focuses on crop diversification, exploring alternative markets and promoting climate change mitigation.

Under Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4), WFP allocated US\$ 26K in the year 2024 to provide logistics service provision to the local government of Chone. This outcome focused on implementing supply chain on-demand service provision, where WFP offered its services on a cost-recovery basis. This approach allowed WFP to provide essential logistics and supply chain support to partners while ensuring that the costs were covered by the requesting organizations.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 24,024,956	 15,528,248	 39,411,223	 15,031,992
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.	 24,024,956	 15,528,248	 39,411,223	 15,031,992
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.	 22,942,398	 14,211,812	 37,467,767	 13,770,689
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.	 1,082,558	 1,316,435	 1,943,457	 1,261,303
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 6,168,409	 1,851,128	 4,820,546	 1,486,509
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.	 6,168,409	 1,851,128	 4,820,546	 1,486,509

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	6,168,409	1,851,128	4,820,546	1,486,509
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	4,293,092	2,602,371	2,649,342	1,319,850
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.	4,293,092	2,602,371	2,649,342	1,319,850
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.	4,293,092	2,602,371	2,649,342	1,319,850
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,592,289	0	26,863	26,863
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	1,592,289	0	26,863	26,863
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.	1,592,289	0	26,863	26,863

Non-SDG Target	0	0	5,090,059	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	36,078,746	19,981,747	51,998,034	17,865,214
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	1,953,000	1,989,783	3,984,116	2,238,362
Total Direct Costs	38,031,746	21,971,530	55,982,151	20,103,577
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	2,362,962	1,428,149	2,470,573	2,470,573
Grand Total	40,394,708	23,399,679	58,452,724	22,574,150

# Data Notes

## Operational context

[1] <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/pdf/en/2024/Ecuador.pdf>

[2] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a five-phase scale classification system (1: Minimal, 2: Stressed, 3: Crisis, 4: Emergency, 5: Famine) that provides analysis of food insecurity and acute malnutrition situations, to inform emergency responses as well as medium- and long-term policy and programming: Ecuador: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for June - August 2024 and Projection for September 2024 - March 2025 | IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

[3] 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.

[4] [https://d3o3cb4w253x5q.cloudfront.net/media/documents/AF\\_Ecu.pdf](https://d3o3cb4w253x5q.cloudfront.net/media/documents/AF_Ecu.pdf)

[5] <https://www.fundacionaldea.org/mapas>

## Country office story

[1] <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0296538>

[2] <https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-022-14327-x>

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] <https://www.r4v.info/es/ecuador>

[2] <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/nationwide-encounters>

[3] <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1158467/>

[4] not including shelters and canteens as this is not collected

[5] <https://es.wfp.org/publicaciones/analisis-de-vulnerabilidades-socioeconomicas-de-la-poblacion-venezolana-en-ecuador>

[6] The UN Common Cash Statement fosters collaboration among UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and OCHA on cash and voucher assistance. It supports affected populations by leveraging national social protection systems and enhancing accountability, covering all types of cash and voucher transfers.

Data table indicators A.1.7 (Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls - PBWG): No actual values are recorded, as data was not collected disaggregated by PBWG. However, PBWG are included in the overall total but not separately in this indicator.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] <https://www.infancia.gob.ec/la-desnutricion-la-obesidad-y-el-sobrepeso-cuestan-al-ecuador-4-344-millones-de-dolares-segun-estudio-de-cepal-pma-mcnds/>

[2] [https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/encuesta\\_nacional\\_desnutricion\\_infantil/](https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/encuesta_nacional_desnutricion_infantil/)

[3] <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0296538>

[4] <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/ecuador>

[5] <https://consejoconsultivodci.com.ec/>

Data table indicators A.3.1 & A.3.2 (CBT): No actual values have been provided since this modality was not implemented, only commodity value vouchers were utilized.

## Strategic outcome 03

All data presented in the narrative pertains exclusively to Ecuador and covers the entire duration of the project.

[1] Sistema de Monitoreo e Información Climática (SMIC): A community-based system providing localised weather forecasts and climate risk analysis to support food security and resilience in the Mira Mataje and Carchi Guáitara basins. It integrates agroclimatic stations, monitoring tools and capacity-building to empower communities and local authorities in climate-informed decision-making.

[2] Due to the lack of firm land, planting is done in wooden structures called canoeras in the mangrove communities, thus rescuing this ancestral practice of the Afro-Ecuadorian communities.

[3] The Poultry Project is an initiative launched under the Binational Climate Change Adaptation Project, providing communities with chickens to provide a protein source (eggs and meat). Additionally, chickens played a key role in supporting compost production, contributing to sustainable agricultural practices.

[4] <https://www.jica.go.jp/english/activities/issues/agricul/shep/index.html>

Data table indicators F.1 No planned values are available as this activity was not part of the initial project plan.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] The Bambi Bucket Max Assy BBX2732 is a specialized firefighting tool used for aerial water delivery. Suspended from helicopters, it allows for precise water drops to combat wildfires, making it an essential asset in emergency response.

[2] The Power Pack is a portable energy unit designed to provide reliable power to support the operation of various equipment, including those used in disaster relief and firefighting missions.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] [https://es.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2024/in-full/economic-and-leadership-gaps-constraining-growth-and-skewing-transitions-7b05a512cb/#:~:text=In%202024%2C%20women%20make%20up,and%20Public%20Sector%20\(50.7%25\).](https://es.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2024/in-full/economic-and-leadership-gaps-constraining-growth-and-skewing-transitions-7b05a512cb/#:~:text=In%202024%2C%20women%20make%20up,and%20Public%20Sector%20(50.7%25).)

[2] <https://ecuador.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-12/Perfil%20Nacional%20sobre%20Igualdad%20de%20G%C3%A9nero%20ECUADOR.pdf>

[3] <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g24/068/66/pdf/g2406866.pdf>

[4] <https://lac.unwomen.org/en/donde-estamos/ecuador>

Data table cross-cutting indicator (Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment): No 2024 follow-up is available, as this is a new indicator for which the baseline was established in 2024. Follow-up will commence in 2025.

## Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] <https://equityhealthj.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12939-021-01456-9>

[2] <https://insightcrime.org/news/interview/mexicos-rising-femicides-linked-organized-crime-study-says/>

[3] For the development of the Implementation Plan, the guidelines established in the Community Engagement Action Plan on Accountability to Affected Populations, Orientations, 2023, are followed. These guidelines set the minimum standards to ensure the inclusive and meaningful participation of beneficiary populations throughout WFPs entire programmatic cycle.

## Nutrition integration

[1] <https://www.spherestandards.org/handbook/>

## Partnerships

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	229,632	127,744	56%
	female	230,636	116,878	51%
	total	460,268	244,622	53%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	13,717	3,924	29%
	female	11,816	3,923	33%
	total	25,533	7,847	31%
24-59 months	male	19,539	11,098	57%
	female	19,830	11,444	58%
	total	39,369	22,542	57%
5-11 years	male	37,232	22,616	61%
	female	36,295	20,966	58%
	total	73,527	43,582	59%
12-17 years	male	20,409	15,652	77%
	female	30,490	15,270	50%
	total	50,899	30,922	61%
18-59 years	male	126,279	68,942	55%
	female	123,628	61,649	50%
	total	249,907	130,591	52%
60+ years	male	12,456	5,512	44%
	female	8,577	3,626	42%
	total	21,033	9,138	43%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	165,086	80,359	49%
Migrants	295,182	164,263	56%



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	22,000	26,152	118%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	863	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	438,268	217,607	49%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Rations	127	102	80%

## 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	8,692,294	251,170	3%
Commodity Voucher	3,038,000	1,422,840	47%
Value Voucher	6,999,720	8,480,726	121%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	1,940,800	648,046	33%
Cash	1,511,600	0	0%
Value Voucher	863,600	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

<b>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.</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
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### 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	203,816	103,235
			Male	218,942	114,372
			<b>Total</b>	<b>422,758</b>	<b>217,607</b>
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	12,160	
			Male	350	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>12,510</b>	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	127	101.78
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,692,294	251,170
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	10,037,720	9,903,566
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	15,865,220	10,129,863

### 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 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	984

**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
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	47
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	20
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	580
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	16
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	%	66.67	66.67
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	7,300	0
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	7,300	0

**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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Population in human mobility - **Location:** Ecuador - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.53	≤16.14	≤13.53	9.73	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.13	≤15.12	≤15.13	9	29.34	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13.79	≤16.01	≤13.79	8.76	28.72	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	0	>1.7	>0	2	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.9	>0	>1.9	13	4.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.3	>1.5	>0.3	3.2	3.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83.6	≥73	≥83.6	93.1	80.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	63.9	≥75.9	≥63.9	957	75.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	80.3	≥73.4	≥80.3	93.4	79.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10.2	=15.5	=10.2	4.6	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.1	=15.2	=24.1	2.2	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.6	=15.4	=12.6	4.3	13.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.1	<11.5	≤6.1	2.3	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	<8.9	≤12	2.2	7.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	7.1	<11.2	≤7.1	2.3	6.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20.2	≤21.9	≤20.2	37.5	25.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤19.7	≤10	28.6	14	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	19.1	≤21.6	≤19.1	36.9	23.4	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	45.2	≤63	≤45.2	29.8	53.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≤71.8	≤50	42.8	66.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	45.7	≤64.1	≤45.7	30.6	55.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	21.4	≤9.3	≤21.4	17.3	11.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≤4.2	≤30	28.6	5.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	35.1	≤8.6	≤35.1	18	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13.1	>5.8	≥13.1	15.4	10.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	>4.2	≥10	0	14	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.8	>5.6	≥12.8	14.4	10.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19	≤22.5	≤19	31.1	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.3	≤20.3	≤17.3	12.8	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	18.7	≤22.2	≤18.7	29	22.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	57.6	≤62.2	≤57.6	37.7	54.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64.3	≤70.9	≤64.3	59	65.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	58.8	≤63.3	≤58.8	40.2	56.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18.5	≤9.5	≤18.5	19.7	11.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.3	≤5.1	≤16.3	23.1	6.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	18.1	≤8.9	≤18.1	20.1	10.4	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4.9	>5.8	≤4.9	11.4	10.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	>3.8	≤2	5.1	12.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.4	>5.5	≤4.4	10.7	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	<b>Overall</b>	52	≥52	≥52	96		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	74.6	≥74.6	≥74.6	88.55		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81.4	≥81.4	≥81.4	85.34		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	75.13	≥75.13	≥75.13	88.13		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> EPCI - Varias provincias - <b>Location:</b> Ecuador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 1. Hazard analysis and early warning in support of food security	<b>Overall</b>	2.14	≥2.14	≥2.14	0		WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 2. Food security and vulnerability analysis	<b>Overall</b>	1.59	≥1.59	≥1.59	0		WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 3.a) Emergency Assistance Planning - Food	<b>Overall</b>	2.22	≥2.22	≥2.22	0		WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 4. Supply Chain Emergency Preparedness and Response	<b>Overall</b>	2.08	≥2.08	≥2.08	0		WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 5. Emergency Telecommunications	<b>Overall</b>	1.86	≥1.86	≥1.86	0		WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 6. (National) Preparedness and Response	<b>Overall</b>	2.06	≥2.06	≥2.06	0		WFP programme monitoring

EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating	<b>Overall</b>	1.99	≥1.99	≥1.99	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Emergency preparedness and response - <b>Location:</b> Ecuador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥1	≥1	1	Secondary data

<b>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.</b>				<b>Root Causes</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>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</b>					
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 Male <b>Total</b>	14,660 10,340 <b>25,000</b>	13,245 12,907 <b>26,152</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,511,600	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	215,600	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,804,400	648,045
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	1,940,400	648,045

<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>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</b>					
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.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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	0	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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	0	15
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



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) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	0	140
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	0	19
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton		385
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	0	166
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	0	783
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$		534,332.73

### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Intervenciones Escolares_Alimentación - <b>Location:</b> Ecuador - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	-2.16	≥0.5	=0.5	0		Secondary data
	Male	-2.51	≥0.5	=0.5	0		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	-2.34	≥0.5	=0.5	0		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Intervenciones Escolares_Alimentación_WFP - <b>Location:</b> Ecuador - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥1	≥1	1	1	Secondary data

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	3	=3	=3	3	3	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	2	=2	=2	2	2	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Población Ecuatoriana - <b>Location:</b> Ecuador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data

<b>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.</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>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.</b>					
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 agricultural market support Activities	Female		398
			Male		465
			<b>Total</b>		<b>863</b>

<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>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.</b>					
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	243	563
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	434	646
			Number	0	110
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	6
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	0	23
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	377	377
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	13	42

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	2,745	2,721
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
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	9
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	18
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	22

### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Afro-descendant and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area (Binational Project) - <b>Location:</b> Ecuador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60.1	>60.1	≥60.1	84	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.5	>42.5	≥42.5	81	86	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	51.3	>51.3	≥51.3	82.1	87	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23.7	=23.7	=23.7	14	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.5	=29.5	=29.5	13	9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	26.6	=26.6	=26.6	13.2	8	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.2	≤16.2	≤16.2	2	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≤28	≤28	6	5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	22.1	≤22.1	≤22.1	4.7	4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Afro-descendent and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area (Binational Project) - <b>Location:</b> Ecuador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	56	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	55	54	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥50	53	54	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks	Female		10 - High CCS	10 - High CCS	11 - High CCS	15 - High CCS	Secondary data
	Male		10 - High CCS	10 - High CCS	10 - High CCS	14 - High CCS	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0 - Low CCS	10 - High CCS	10 - High CCS	10 - High CCS	15 - High CCS	Secondary data
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female		≥50	≥50	48		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	41		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥50	44	72	WFP programme monitoring

<b>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</b>					<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>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.</b>						
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.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	SC/Logistics Services	Number	1	1	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	17.85	18.03	
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.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	16	136	
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	131	130	

<b>Outcome Results</b>							
<b>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.</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Logistics services_Ecu - <b>Location:</b> Ecuador - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> SC/Logistics Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	100	100	WFP survey

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Population in human mobility - <b>Location:</b> Ecuador - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	6.61	≥6.61	≥6.61			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.17	≥2.17	≥2.17			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	6.15	≥6.15	≥6.15			WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	>1,100	≥1,100	1,025	2,352	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>1,100	≥1,100	1,301	2,548	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>2,200	≥2,200	2,326	4,900	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>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.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Population in human mobility - <b>Location:</b> Ecuador - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.62	≥97.9	≥99.62	100	95.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥97.5	≥100	100	93.94	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.69	≥97.7	≥99.69	100	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	100	94.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	98.48	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	95.54	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.62	=100	=99.62	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.69	=100	=99.69	100	100	WFP programme monitoring



## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	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	≥112,211	≥100,000	116,128	112,211	Secondary data
	Male	103,579	≥103,579	≥100,000	101,479	103,579	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	215,790	≥215,790	≥200,000	217,607	215,790	Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>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.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Population in human mobility - <b>Location:</b> Ecuador - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	87.15	≥79	≥87.15	98.98	81.36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.6	≥84	≥79.6	91.3	78.79	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	84.8	≥82	≥84.8	98.18	79.95	WFP programme monitoring

## 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Afro-descendent and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area (Binational Project) - <b>Location:</b> Ecuador - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data

## 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Population in human mobility - <b>Location:</b> Ecuador - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	≥30	=100	100	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥30	=100	100	27.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥30	=100	100	33	WFP programme monitoring
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Afro-descendent and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area (Binational Project) - <b>Location:</b> Ecuador - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥50	≥50	75.13	86.47	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	58.88	23.76	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥50	67.11	60	Secondary data

Cover page photo © © ATV/WFP

A young girl from the community waves the Ecuadorian flag at the closing of the Binational Climate Change Adaptation Project

**World Food Programme**

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/ecuador>

# Financial Section

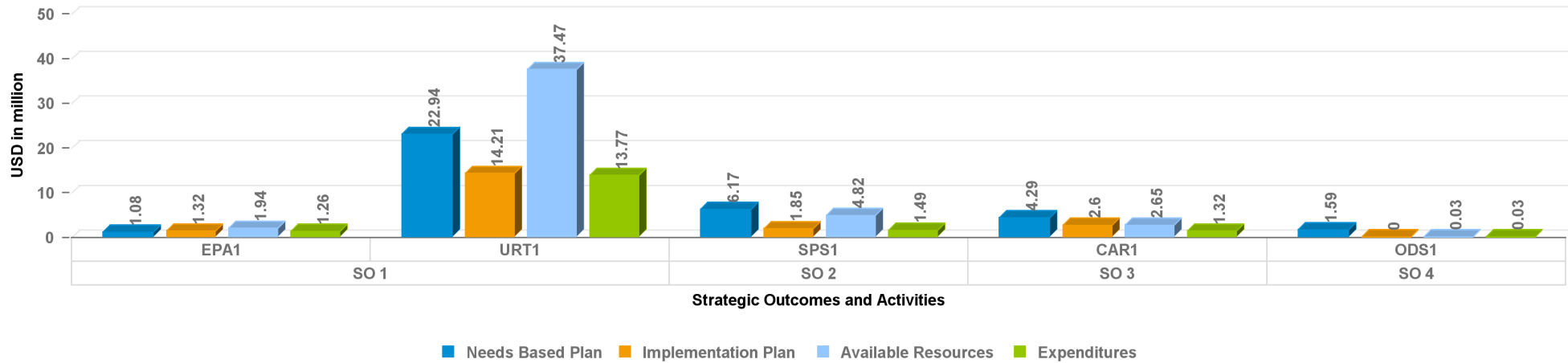
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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.

# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	1,082,558	1,316,435	1,943,457	1,261,303
		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.	22,942,398	14,211,812	37,467,767	13,770,689
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>24,024,956</b>	<b>15,528,248</b>	<b>39,411,223</b>	<b>15,031,992</b>
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	6,168,409	1,851,128	4,820,546	1,486,509
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>6,168,409</b>	<b>1,851,128</b>	<b>4,820,546</b>	<b>1,486,509</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

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.	4,293,092	2,602,371	2,649,342	1,319,850
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>4,293,092</b>	<b>2,602,371</b>	<b>2,649,342</b>	<b>1,319,850</b>
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.	1,592,289	0	26,863	26,863
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,592,289</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,863</b>	<b>26,863</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,090,059	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,090,059</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>36,078,746</b>	<b>19,981,747</b>	<b>51,998,034</b>	<b>17,865,214</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,953,000</b>	<b>1,989,783</b>	<b>3,984,116</b>	<b>2,238,362</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>38,031,746</b>	<b>21,971,530</b>	<b>55,982,151</b>	<b>20,103,577</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,362,962</b>	<b>1,428,149</b>	<b>2,470,573</b>	<b>2,470,573</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>40,394,708</b>	<b>23,399,679</b>	<b>58,452,724</b>	<b>22,574,150</b>

  
 Michael Hemling  
 CHIEF, CFORC  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

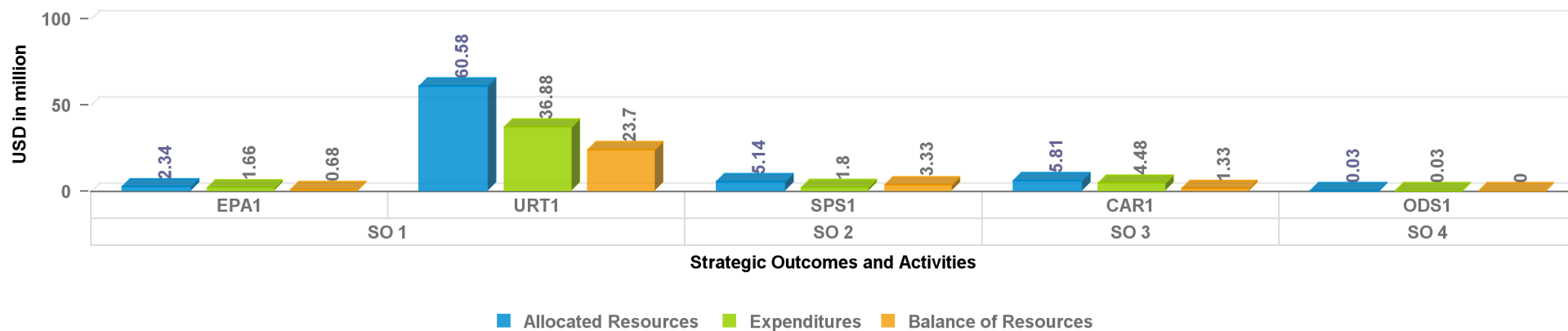
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.

# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	2,192,714	2,343,498	0	2,343,498	1,661,344	682,154
		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.	52,668,861	60,577,015	0	60,577,015	36,879,937	23,697,078
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>54,861,575</b>	<b>62,920,513</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62,920,513</b>	<b>38,541,281</b>	<b>24,379,232</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	11,383,857	5,136,372	0	5,136,372	1,802,335	3,334,037
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>11,383,857</b>	<b>5,136,372</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,136,372</b>	<b>1,802,335</b>	<b>3,334,037</b>
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.	8,977,816	5,810,293	0	5,810,293	4,480,801	1,329,492
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>8,977,816</b>	<b>5,810,293</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,810,293</b>	<b>4,480,801</b>	<b>1,329,492</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	3,044,992	29,068	0	29,068	29,068	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>3,044,992</b>	<b>29,068</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,068</b>	<b>29,068</b>	<b>0</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,090,059	0	5,090,059	0	5,090,059
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>5,090,059</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,090,059</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,090,059</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>78,268,240</b>	<b>78,986,305</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78,986,305</b>	<b>44,853,485</b>	<b>34,132,820</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,903,000</b>	<b>5,954,872</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,954,872</b>	<b>4,209,118</b>	<b>1,745,754</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>82,171,240</b>	<b>84,941,178</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84,941,178</b>	<b>49,062,604</b>	<b>35,878,574</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>5,133,239</b>	<b>4,952,879</b>		<b>4,952,879</b>	<b>4,952,879</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>87,304,480</b>	<b>89,894,056</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>89,894,056</b>	<b>54,015,482</b>	<b>35,878,574</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Henning  
 Chief, CFORC

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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