



World Food
Programme

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Ecuador

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- In 2025, WFP assisted 317,385 people through food assistance, preparedness and emergency response, school feeding, and sustainable systems.

In 2025, WFP Ecuador reached 317,385 people (48 percent women and 52 percent men) through an integrated approach that combined emergency food assistance, anticipatory action, school feeding, and sustainable food systems development. These interventions addressed the compounding effects of climate shocks, socio-economic instability, and political unrest, while reinforcing national systems for preparedness, response, and inclusive development.

Given Ecuador's high exposure to natural hazards (floods, earthquakes, etc.), WFP supported national and local authorities to strengthen risk management capacities, including training 306 government officials, establishing 32 community disaster committees, and updating 13 preparedness plans with gender-sensitive approaches. The digitalization of the EVIN platform [1] enabled real-time monitoring and improved the efficiency of Ecuador's shock-responsive system.

A milestone was the activation of Ecuador's first anticipatory action plan in February 2025, triggered by an INAMHI alert [2]. Within 24 hours, 213 households (717 people) received cash transfers of USD 185, enabling them to meet essential needs before the hazard struck. This proactive approach was institutionalized through the creation of a national Anticipatory Action Advisory Group and the endorsement of a National Anticipatory Action Guide.

WFP also responded to multiple large-scale emergencies affecting nearly 400,000 people. Through a shock-responsive social protection intervention, WFP delivered one-off cash transfers to 59,481 people across five provinces. Additionally, 8,952 forcibly returned Ecuadorians received rescue cards, food kits, and hygiene supplies at airports, supporting their reintegration and financial inclusion.

Ecuador remained a key destination for over 400,000 migrants and a transit point for 320,000 more. WFP reached 166,045 migrants and refugees across 23 provinces, prioritizing those excluded from national safety nets. Cash-based transfers, one-time e-vouchers, and hot meals were provided, alongside social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy dietary practices.

Under the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGFS), WFP supported 49,132 students in 185 schools, integrating 976 smallholder farmers (40 percent women) into the supply chain. The digital platform "El Mercadito Nilus" streamlined procurement and menu planning, while training sessions reached 2,370 participants, promoting hygiene, nutrition, and healthy habits.

WFP also implemented the FIRCSAN and SheCan projects to enhance climate resilience and women's economic empowerment. These initiatives supported 728 smallholder farmers (57 percent women) through training, market linkages, and agroclimatic tools, including meteorological stations and parametric insurance design.

Strategic partnerships with government institutions, private sector actors, and international donors amplified WFP's impact. By embedding anticipatory action, promoting gender equity, and strengthening local food systems, WFP demonstrated a forward-looking, inclusive, and sustainable model of humanitarian response.

317,385

Total beneficiaries in 2025



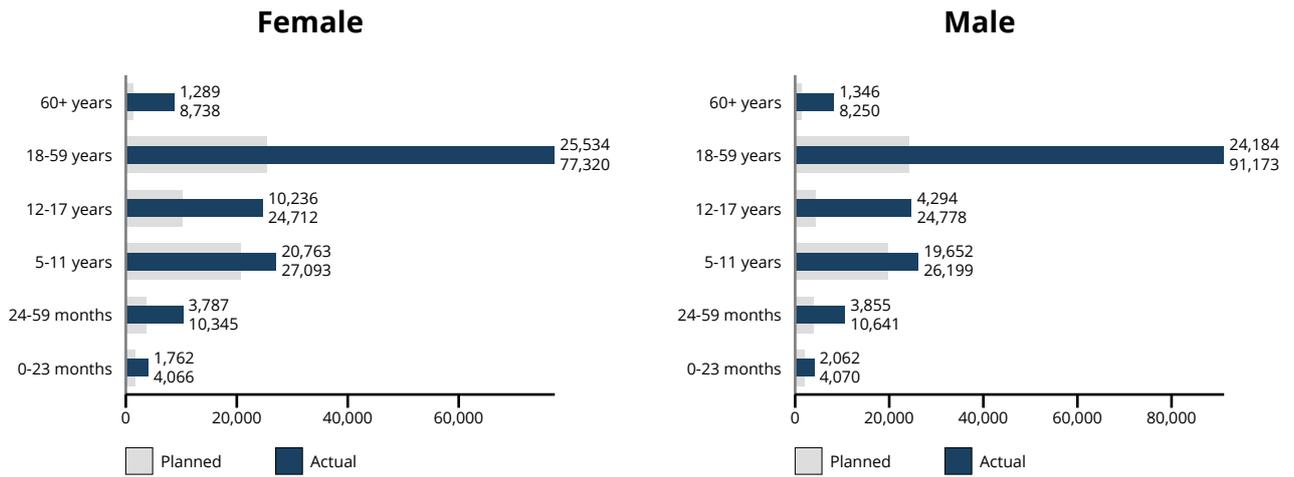
48% female



52% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 5,079 (43% Female, 57% Male)

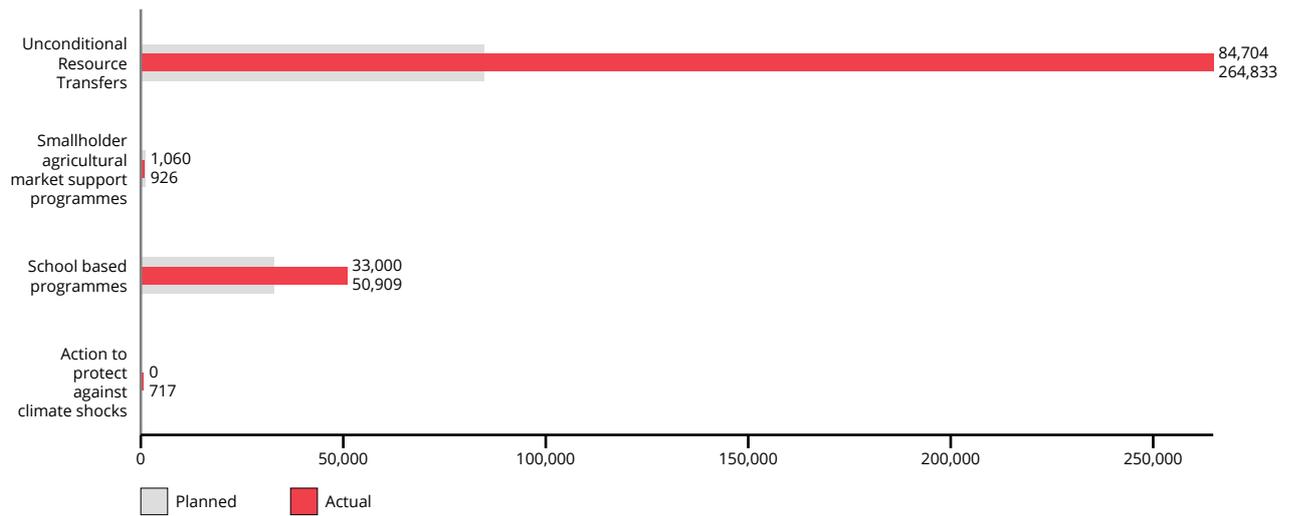
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



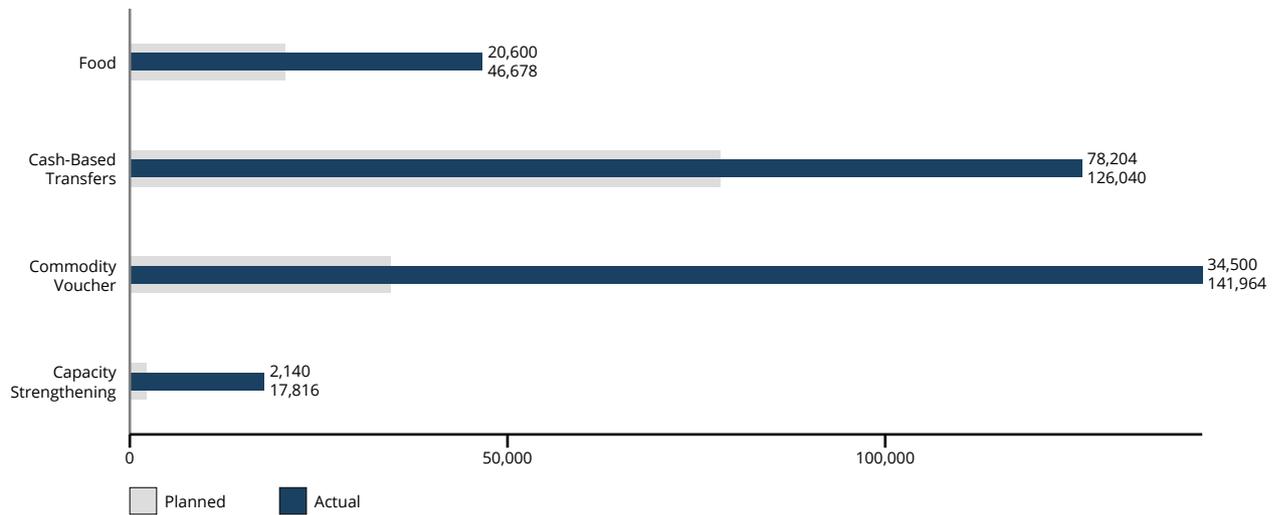
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



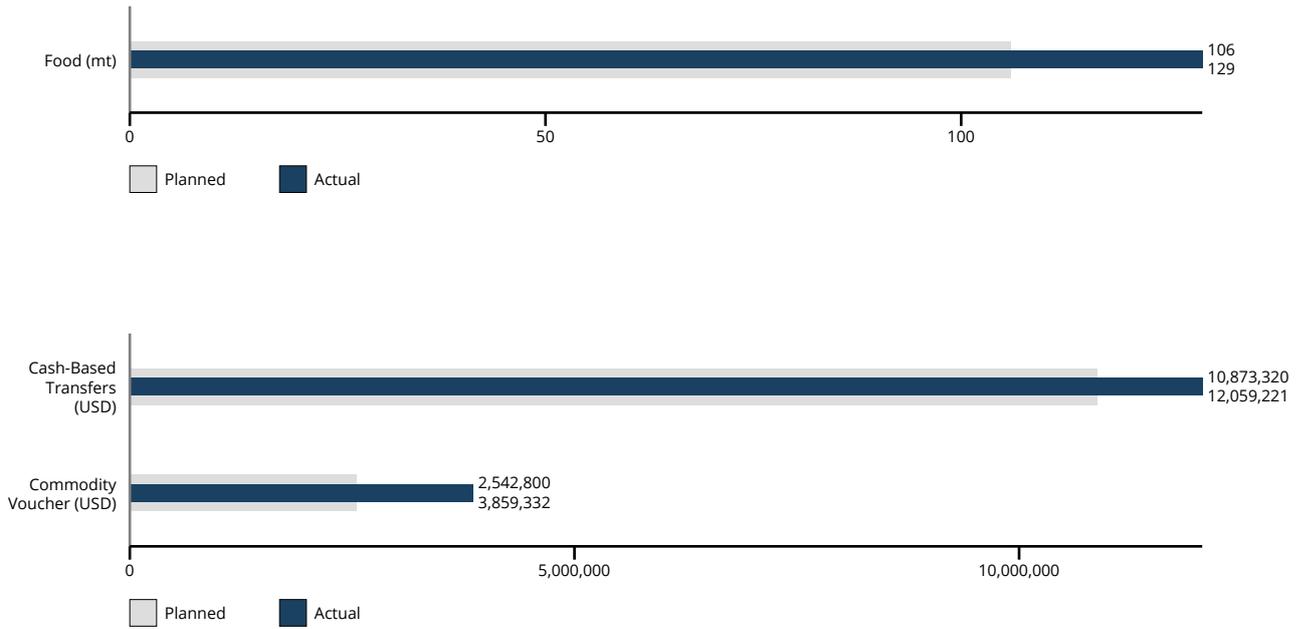
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



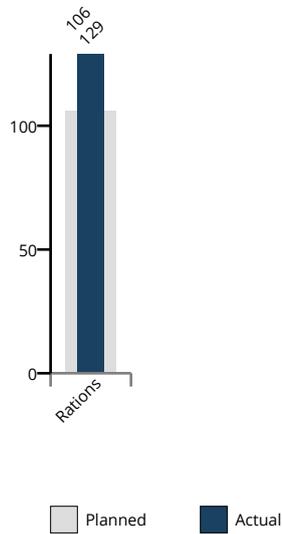
Beneficiaries by Modality



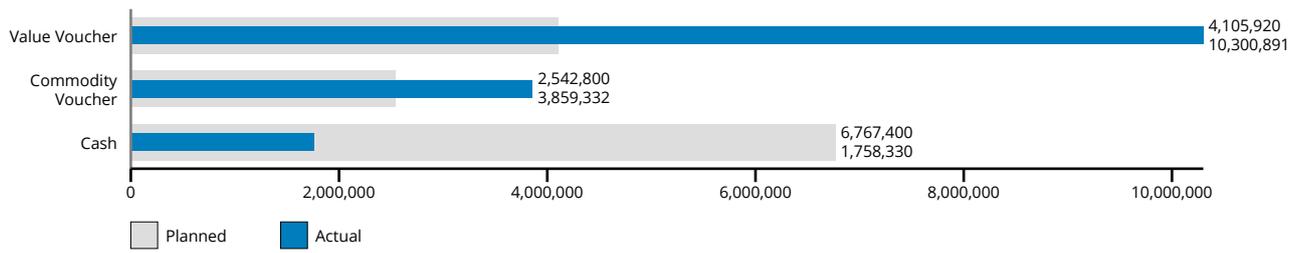
Total Transfers by Modality



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, driven by political and economic instability, environmental crises, and structural inequalities. In 2025, 21.4 percent of the population lived in poverty, with extreme poverty affecting 8.3 percent [1]. Undernourishment stood at 12.1 percent, and 17.7 percent of children

under five were stunted. Vulnerable groups (including children, adolescents, women, Indigenous and rural populations, and migrants) were disproportionately affected [2].

Food insecurity was exacerbated by limited infrastructure, economic constraints, and environmental degradation. Women, particularly migrant women, faced heightened risks of gender-based violence and barriers to services, education, and employment. These challenges deepened gender disparities and limited access to essential resources.

From September to October 2025, Ecuador experienced a month-long national strike triggered by the removal of diesel subsidies. The resulting unrest, led by the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador (CONAIE), caused widespread disruptions and economic losses estimated at USD 90-100 million, severely impacting agriculture, tourism, and commerce.

To better understand food security dynamics, Ecuador updated the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in 2025, supported by WFP and FAO. The analysis projected that 2.6 million people would face acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or higher) between September 2024 and March 2025, particularly in agricultural households with depleted food stocks and limited access to water and sanitation [3].

WFP prioritized support for migrant populations, expanded the Home-Grown School Feeding programme, and responded to flood-affected communities. According to WFP's July 2025 Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), 43.1 percent of Venezuelan migrant households experienced moderate or severe food insecurity, with one-third of those in transit facing severe food insecurity. Coping strategies included begging (95.3 percent), onward migration (74.4 percent), and high-risk behaviours (27.6 percent).

Despite Ecuador's upper-middle-income status, which limits access to humanitarian and development funding, WFP strengthened partnerships with government and donors to sustain support for at-risk populations. In the third year of its Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027), WFP remained committed to ensuring food access, eliminating malnutrition, promoting sustainable food systems, and providing essential services. Efforts to diversify the donor portfolio aligned with SDG 17, reinforcing the importance of collaboration in achieving food security and resilience.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP Ecuador operated in a complex risk environment marked by rising insecurity, climate-related disasters, and social unrest. The month-long national strike disrupted operations, particularly in northern provinces, where road blockages delayed assistance and limited access to vulnerable communities.

To mitigate these risks, WFP implemented comprehensive risk management strategies. In coordination with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), WFP enhanced field protocols and conducted Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments (SSAFE) training for nearly all staff and partners, strengthening operational preparedness in high-risk settings.

WFP maintained a zero-tolerance policy on fraud and misconduct, reinforced through anti-fraud and anti-corruption training. Field-level agreements included robust controls, and regular spot checks ensured that cooperating partners used funds appropriately, with corrective actions taken when necessary.

Accountability to affected populations remained central. WFP's community feedback mechanism provided a trusted platform for beneficiaries to raise concerns and offer input, enhancing transparency, trust, and programme responsiveness.

Lessons learned

WFP Ecuador updated the Integrated Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA) to ensure food assistance is safe, dignified, and responsive to local needs. By addressing inclusion of Indigenous populations, persons with disabilities, and conflict sensitivity, I-CARA promotes equitable aid and highlights risks affecting children, adolescents, and ethnic minorities. Findings informed adaptations to the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSEF), strengthened feedback mechanisms, and reinforced collaboration with authorities.

In 2025, WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) found that 43.1 percent of Venezuelan migrant households faced moderate or severe food insecurity, while IPC3+ analysis showed 2.6 million Ecuadorians were food insecure. These results underscored the need for targeted interventions addressing limited livelihoods and restricted access to services.

By leveraging I-CARA and EFSA, WFP generated evidence-based insights, adapted programmes like HGSF to local realities, and strengthened partnerships with authorities. This integrated approach ensured interventions remain effective, sustainable, and responsive to evolving risks and vulnerabilities.

Chronicle of a Foretold Flood

Dalinda Carranza's Story: Facing the Floods with Resilience



© © Gonzalo Ruiz / WFP

Dalinda tells us how the floods have affected her home.

Dalinda Carranza, from Quevedo in Samborondón, Guayas province, is one of many people who have endured the devastating effects of the rains that have battered Ecuador's coastal region since February. She lives in a modest house built on bamboo stilts with eight family members, including her 23-year-old daughter Geraldine, who has a hearing disability that prevents her from noticing the intensity of the rains, which often last all night.

Dalinda and her family are among more than two hundred households that managed to prepare before their area flooded. Thanks to early weather alerts and cash assistance, they were able to protect what they had worked so hard for just before the water arrived. With the support received, they stored food, water and medicines to survive the worst moments of the flooding, despite being cut off from nearby towns and without access to essential goods and services.

"This assistance was crucial for our family," says Dalinda as she organises the dry grains, rice, water, coffee, oil and medicines purchased with the money received. This support reduced the impact of flooding on the most vulnerable families.

To obtain daily supplies, Dalinda and her husband Pedro must travel by canoe because of the high water level.

"Community support is vital at times like these; we don't have our own canoe, but five neighbours have made theirs available to transport all the families in the community," Dalinda explains.

In recent years, heavy rains have significantly affected their lives. The walls and floor of their home have become damp and are at risk of collapsing. Looking ahead, Dalinda hopes to be better prepared, starting by repairing her house and buying food before the rainy season. *"The winter period is very hard for us; we lose our source of income, our home deteriorates year after year, and we have to adapt to living with water up to our waist,"* says Pedro, a local farmer. Due to the intense rains, rice cultivation had to be accelerated, causing crop losses in several plots. Livestock losses were also reported.

Dalinda and Pedro are active members of the Quevedo community and have participated in all the training provided by WFP and the Samborondón municipal government. They received instruction in first aid, fire evacuation, landslides and floods, with special attention to evacuating people with disabilities and older adults.

"Our community organised to distribute aid and food. Despite the difficulties, we have shown resilience and solidarity, supporting each other and sharing resources and knowledge to overcome the challenges we face during this season," Pedro comments. Freddy Camacho, Risk Director at Samborondón Municipality, highlights the importance of community preparedness: *"The rainy season, year after year, causes increasingly severe impacts."* This is the first time the local government has worked on anticipatory action.

Unity is Strength

In February 2025, the World Food Programme (WFP) activated its anticipatory action mechanism in the communities of Quevedo and Los Espinos to assist people before flooding occurred. On 11 February 2025, the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI) issued a high-level alert for heavy rains, storms and strong winds. With more than 50 mm of rain per day recorded for 3-5 days and a red alert in place, WFP proceeded with assistance distribution in anticipation of flooding, known as anticipatory action. Within 48 hours, 213 vulnerable households received cash transfers of USD 185 to purchase essential goods.

Early warning messages were also shared via SMS and WhatsApp with flood alerts and recommendations on nutrition and safety, in coordination with the INAMHI and the Municipality. In 2024, WFP also worked to strengthen community capacities to act before impacts occur, in collaboration with INAMHI, the Escuela Politécnica del Litoral (ESPOL) and the Samborondón municipal government. Thresholds and triggers were established using probability analysis based on Guayaquil's meteorological data and historical flood patterns. Although the area is an alluvial plain, changes in flood patterns in recent years have increased the risk for these communities.

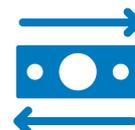
The anticipatory action programme in Ecuador is funded by Germany and Ireland.

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.



306 officials and **2,668 community members** were trained to establish **32 community risk management committees**.



Ecuador's first anticipatory action plan provided **213 households** with **one-off cash transfers** ahead of disaster.



166,045 migrants received food assistance.



59,481 Ecuadorians affected by natural hazards and **8,952** forcibly returned Ecuadorians received **one-off cash transfers**.

Ecuador's high exposure to natural hazards and the increasing impacts of climate shocks, combined with the complex realities of migration and return migration, necessitated a comprehensive approach to preparedness and response. In 2025, WFP reached 264,833 people (47 percent women, 53 percent men) through a strategic mix of preparedness, anticipatory action, and emergency response.

To strengthen national and local capacities, WFP trained 306 government officials and 2,668 community members and established 32 community disaster committees. Eleven cantonal and two provincial preparedness and response plans were updated to reflect evolving risk scenarios and integrate gender-sensitive approaches. The EVIN platform [1] was further digitalized to enable real-time monitoring and traceability of affected populations, enhancing the operational efficiency of Ecuador's shock-responsive system. These activities have been fully coordinated with the Secretariat for Risk Management and local governments.

Recognizing limited resources for disaster risk reduction, WFP introduced risk financing tools to secure anticipatory and sustainable funding. These tools were embedded into public policy frameworks, enabling governments to better finance and respond to future shocks.

In February 2025, Ecuador's first anticipatory action plan [2] was activated following an INAMHI alert [3]. Within 24 hours, 213 households (717 people) received one-off cash transfers of USD 185. Post-distribution monitoring showed that 99 percent of recipients received assistance on time, and 93 percent reported that the support met their essential needs. This success led to the creation of a national Anticipatory Action Advisory Group and the endorsement of a National Anticipatory Action Guide. A drought-specific plan was also developed for Santa Elena province, institutionalizing anticipatory approaches in disaster governance.

WFP responded to multiple large-scale emergencies (including floods, earthquakes, landslides, and oil spills) that affected nearly 400,000 people. In coordination with the Ministry of Human Development and the National Secretary for Risk Management, WFP delivered one-off cash transfers to 59,481 people across five provinces, covering 50 percent of the survival food basket for one month. Monitoring showed that 97 percent of households used the assistance to purchase food, reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms.

WFP also supported 8,952 forcibly returned Ecuadorians from the United States. At airports, returnees received rescue cards with USD 40, ready-to-eat food kits, and hygiene kits. Feedback indicated that 96 percent accessed the assistance

without difficulty, contributing to financial inclusion and dignified reintegration.

Ecuador remained a key destination for over 400,000 migrants and a transit point for 320,000 more [4]. WFP reached 166,045 people across 23 provinces, prioritizing those excluded from social safety nets. Cash-based transfers were central: 56,396 settled migrants received USD 30 per person per month for six months (extended to nine months for vulnerable households), while 46,678 in-transit migrants received one-time e-vouchers of USD 15 and food kits. Additionally, 92,832 individuals received hot meals through 50 shelters and canteens (migrants 62,569 and host community 30,263).

All emergency actions integrated social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to promote healthy dietary habits. "Cocinas Vivas" sessions reached 2,572 participants, teaching preparation of nutritious meals with local ingredients. Indirectly, over 90,000 people benefited through improved food services and capacity strengthening for canteen and shelter staff.

WFP mainstreamed protection and gender considerations across all emergency responses. Dedicated budgets for gender and protection were allocated to cooperating partners. Post-distribution monitoring showed that 88 percent of households achieved acceptable food consumption scores, and 83 percent of individuals reported practicing recommended dietary behaviours.

Strategic Outcome 1 received a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, reflecting strong integration of gender considerations, including training on gender and Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention, gender-sensitive budgeting, and promotion of shared household responsibilities through live cooking sessions

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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.



49,132 students across **185** schools received **nutritious food** through the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme.



33 smallholder producer associations involving **976** smallholder farmers were incorporated at the HGSF programme.



WFP's **digital platform** El Mercadito Nilus **connects schools with local farmers.**

In 2025, WFP strengthened the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSF) as a key strategy to ensure the right to food and enhance educational quality in rural and vulnerable areas. The program reached 49,132 students (51 percent boys, 49 percent girls) across 185 schools in 10 provinces, in partnership with the Ministry of Education and nine decentralized autonomous governments.

Menus were designed with nutritional criteria adapted to local identity, preserving ancestral knowledge and promoting dietary diversity. Schools were equipped with essential kitchen infrastructure to ensure food safety. WFP collaborated with private and international partners—including the Embassies of China, Lions Club International Foundation, private sector of Japan, and several foundations—to expand coverage and implement targeted interventions.

A key achievement was the integration of 33 smallholder producer associations, involving 976 smallholder farmers, of whom 40 percent were women, into the supply chain, ensuring fresh, nutritious food and stimulating local economies. Six wholesale suppliers were also engaged to ensure consistent supply.

WFP developed the digital platform "El Mercadito Nilus" [1] as a solution connecting schools with local farmers. This tool facilitated the purchase of fresh food, inventory management, and menu planning based on seasonal products, while reducing paper use and streamlining payments. Digitalisation of the ordering process optimised management, enhanced transparency and traceability, and benefited producers, school administrators and students alike.

The implementation of the School Meals Programme faced significant challenges. The most critical occurred during project execution with local governments: after ten months of implementation, funding constraints led to the termination of contracts. As a result, the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture (MINEDEC) had to assume responsibility for those schools, thereby expanding its territorial coverage. Additional challenges included logistical constraints arising from shortages of certain products due to climatic variations and agricultural seasonality. Unexpected increases in transportation and fresh produce costs also required adjustments in planning and supplier negotiations. These challenges were promptly addressed by the Country Office to ensure the achievement of the programme's objectives.

End-of-year evaluations in the Highlands showed improved concentration, reduced fatigue, and enhanced academic performance among students. The programme also contributed to reducing inequality gaps and promoting healthy habits.

Capacity strengthening activities included 137 events on nutrition and food safety, reaching 1,150 participants (75 percent women), and 23 kick-off workshops with 702 participants. Six workshops trained 303 smallholder farmers (51 percent women) on commercialization, sustainable production, and WFP policies on anti-fraud and protection.

Social Behaviour Change initiatives included the development of the "Qué Rica Vida" brand and the "Cocinas Vivas" manual, applied in 15 live cooking events across five provinces. In Yantzaza, a Social Behaviour Change strategy was launched to measure impact through 2028.

Furthermore, together with the implementing partner Fundación Fuegos, a capacity-building programme in culinary arts was designed and implemented, incorporating gender, intergenerational, and intercultural approaches. As a result, 14 parents from seven schools were trained in six modules covering nutrition, healthy cooking, use of local foods, and community leadership. This initiative, coordinated between the Manta local government and WFP, incorporated ancestral knowledge and healthy practices, strengthening family-school connections and fostering more participatory environments that underscore the importance of school meals.

The consolidation of the School Meals Programme in 2025 demonstrated its transformative potential as a catalyst for educational quality, nutritional equity, and community empowerment. By integrating local production, fostering strategic partnerships, and promoting digital innovation, the programme not only ensured access to safe and nutritious food but also strengthened cultural identity and economic resilience in vulnerable territories. Despite the challenges encountered, the collective efforts of government, partners, and communities laid the foundation for a sustainable and scalable model that will continue to advance the right to food and contribute to the holistic development of children across the nation.

The programme received a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, reflecting strong integration of gender analysis, women’s economic empowerment, and inclusive supply chains.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



926 smallholder producers strengthened their capacities in **market-oriented agriculture** (cost analysis, crop selection, and commercial planning).



4 meteorological stations linked to INAMHI and **303 climate bulletins** issued, benefiting **1,300 people**.



171 technical staff from local governments, universities, and national institutions were trained on **meteorological tools**.

In 2025, WFP implemented two complementary initiatives under Strategic Outcome 3 to strengthen climate resilience and promote women's economic autonomy in Imbabura and Manabí: the project "Innovative Strengthening of Climate Resilience in Sustainable and Nutritious Agri-Food Systems" (FIRCSAN) funded by the Government of Japan with technical support from JICA, and the She Can project, supported by WFP's Innovation Accelerator. Together, these initiatives applied a strong gender-responsive and intercultural approach, reaching 926 smallholder producers, most of whom were women.

Under FIRCSAN, 728 smallholder producers (57 percent women) participated in 183 training workshops based on the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion (SHEP) methodology [1]. This approach facilitated a shift from subsistence farming to market-oriented production by strengthening capacities in cost analysis, crop selection, and commercial planning. As a result, women's participation in commercial management increased by 25 percent.

The project strengthened market integration through direct sales of fruits and cacao, participatory market studies, and the expansion of local commercialization channels. In Imbabura, for example, the smallholder farmers' association ASOPROSOL began weekly fruit deliveries to a major national bakery chain, while producers also established connections with 12 restaurants across three cities. In Manabí, producers applying the SHEP methodology established commercial links with Burger King for potential onion and tomato sourcing, and negotiations began for the export of four tonnes of plantains. The Raíces Manabás Association diversified its production using agroclimatic information, adding peanuts and other crops.

Climate-informed planning was reinforced through the installation of four meteorological stations interconnected with INAMHI [2], enabling real-time forecasting. WFP and partners issued 303 agroclimatic bulletins, benefiting more than 1,300 people, and trained 171 technical staff from local governments, universities, the Ministry of Agriculture, and INAMHI on the use of meteorological tools. Progress was also made toward designing a parametric microinsurance scheme to protect farmers from climate shocks, helping to economically safeguard them when such shocks occur.

Launched in May 2025, the SheCan project complemented FIRCSAN by focusing on women's financial empowerment and entrepreneurial resilience. In partnership with grassroots organizations (AMUCOM in Manabí and CCMU-UNORCAC in Imbabura), SheCan developed a tailored methodology to strengthen strategic business management. Women gained the ability to describe, analyze, and design business models, supported by WFP's field technical team.

A total of 198 women were trained in agrobiodiversity conservation through modules on (i) designing water harvesting systems; (ii) techniques for storing and efficiently using rainwater; and (iii) applying water harvesting as an adaptation measure to climate change. A diagnostic survey of 236 producers from 31 associations and 144 entrepreneurial initiatives established a baseline for credit access and informed future interventions. Visibility and market access improved significantly: 46 women-led entrepreneurial initiatives showcased their products at the "Hecho en Manabí 2025" fair, while the women-led enterprise TheoBroma Cacao received the Green Entrepreneurship Award for its sustainable business model.

These interventions generated meaningful cultural and economic shifts. Producers reported improved understanding of profitability and increased autonomy in negotiating sales. As stated by participants, they are now able to "bypass the middleman" and reach higher-value markets. Inclusive participation was also strengthened: women constituted 57 percent of trained producers overall, with participation reaching 73 percent in Imbabura and 46 percent in Manabí, alongside the inclusion of youth, older adults, and 12 persons with disabilities.

Despite these achievements, implementation faced challenges. Social unrest—including a national strike lasting more than 30 days—disrupted field operations and required adjustments in planning and budgeting. Accessing multilateral climate funds (e.g., Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund) remained difficult due to lengthy administrative processes. The development of a USD 10 million proposal to the Adaptation Fund was approved but experienced delays. Additional time was also needed to form technical consortia for proposal development. These hurdles contributed to the need for flexible replanning and reinforced the importance of strengthening internal coordination in resource mobilization and anticipatory action.

Even with these challenges, the initiatives demonstrated WFP’s capacity to combine technical innovation, participatory approaches, and strong partnerships to support vulnerable rural communities. By expanding commercial opportunities, enhancing climate-informed decision-making, and empowering women entrepreneurs, the FIRCSAN and SheCan projects contributed to more resilient and sustainable agri-food systems in Ecuador.

Strategic Outcome 3 received a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, reflecting the robust integration of gender and intercultural approaches in programming. Evidence showed that lessons from previous social norms analyses were incorporated into the agroclimatic microinsurance programme, further strengthening gender-responsive design.

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

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP played a critical role in humanitarian logistics and supply chain support. Food kits were distributed at Ecuador’s three main border points—Tulcán, Huaquillas, and Lago Agrio—benefiting populations in transit. These operations were implemented in partnership with ADRA, the Red Cross, and HIAS, ensuring efficiency, transparency, and traceability.

WFP also supported the delivery of food to students in multiple provinces under the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme. Approximately 20 smallholder associations and 10 Popular and Solidarity Economy associations participated in the supply chain, promoting local procurement and strengthening food systems.

Technical assistance was provided to smallholder associations to enhance their participation in the program. WFP also managed the annual Expression of Interest (EOI) process, receiving applications from around 100 suppliers, ensuring diversity and continuity in the supply chain.

Service Level Agreements (SLAs) with partners such as Plan International, World Vision, CISP, ChildFund, and UNFPA ensured operational continuity in emergency scenarios. Technical visits to schools in Imbabura and Santa Elena improved warehouse and food storage practices, contributing to food safety and reducing losses.

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 2025, WFP Ecuador continued to address structural gender inequalities, particularly those affecting rural, Indigenous, and Afro-descendant women and girls. National data revealed that women experienced higher rates of income poverty (24.7 percent vs. 23.7 percent for men), with rural women facing extreme poverty rates of 27 percent [1]. Educational disparities persisted, with illiteracy rates of 7.4 percent among women compared to 5.5 percent among men, and even higher among Indigenous and Montubio populations [2].

Time-use data highlighted the disproportionate burden of unpaid care work on women, who performed nearly four times more unpaid labour than men [3]. These dynamics limited women's economic autonomy and participation in food security and nutrition programs.

WFP prioritized women's leadership in food systems by supporting women-led producer associations and integrating women into the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme supply chain. In 2025, 40 percent of the 976 smallholder farmers engaged in the program were women. These partnerships enhanced women's access to markets and productive resources.

The "Cocinas Vivas" initiative promoted shared caregiving responsibilities by engaging fathers in food preparation and nutrition education. In Imbabura, Carchi, Bolívar, and Cañar, men actively participated in live cooking sessions, fostering gender-equitable household roles.

WFP also conducted gender-sensitive training for staff and partners in shelters, safe houses, and community kitchens. These sessions addressed gender, human rights, disability inclusion, and human mobility, resulting in tailored action plans and improved service delivery.

WFP strengthened communication strategies and feedback mechanisms to ensure women and vulnerable groups could express their needs and access assistance safely. This was done through gender-sensitive risk analyses conducted for cash-based interventions.

To close the digital gender gap, WFP disseminated climate and agricultural information to women producers via accessible platforms such as WhatsApp. In Imbabura and Manabí, 95 percent of women producers accessed the internet via smartphones, and 69 percent received regular climate updates, enabling informed decision-making and improved resilience.

WFP actively participated in inter-agency gender coordination platforms, including the International Cooperation Group on Gender (MEGECI) and the Interagency Gender Group (GTI-G), contributing to capacity building and policy dialogue.

WFP Ecuador reaffirmed its commitment to gender equality as a strategic enabler of food security, resilience, and inclusive development.

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 2025, Ecuador faced a surge in insecurity, with one of the highest homicide rates in the region and a record 349 femicides, equivalent to one woman or girl killed every 22 hours [1]. These dynamics, compounded by poverty and migration, heightened protection risks for women, persons with disabilities, older adults, and Indigenous communities.

WFP prioritized protection and accountability across all interventions. People-centred programming workshops were conducted in all operational provinces, strengthening staff and partner capacities to ensure safe, inclusive, and dignified assistance. These workshops emphasized physical and psychological safety, barrier-free access, community participation, and responsive feedback mechanisms.

WFP invested in strengthening protection standards in shelters and canteens. By the end of 2025, 46 facilities had implemented policies on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), staff codes of conduct, and operational procedures to address misconduct. Awareness-raising sessions on PSEA, anti-fraud, and anti-corruption were also conducted with food suppliers and school feeding partners.

WFP advanced the inclusion of persons with disabilities by hiring a dedicated disability specialist and supporting the development of differentiated protocols in shelters and community kitchens. According to CONADIS, over 470,000 persons with disabilities are registered in Ecuador, with 31.5 percent living in poverty. WFP's efforts aimed to ensure their full participation and access to assistance.

Community feedback mechanisms were consolidated across all projects, enabling beneficiaries to voice concerns and influence program design. These systems enhanced transparency, trust, and responsiveness, reinforcing WFP's accountability to affected populations.

WFP Ecuador remains committed to integrating protection, human rights, and inclusion across all operations, ensuring that assistance is delivered in a manner that upholds dignity and reduces risks for all individuals, regardless of gender, age, or ability.

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)

In 2025, WFP Ecuador integrated environmental safeguards across its operations to mitigate risks and promote sustainability. The Home-Grown School Feeding Programme prioritized plant-based menus, reducing the carbon footprint by an estimated 47 percent compared to meat-based diets. Local procurement further minimized transportation emissions and packaging waste.

Agroecological practices were promoted among smallholder farmers, reducing chemical use, avoiding monoculture, and enhancing biodiversity and soil health. These practices were supported through training and capacity strengthening to ensure consistent application.

WFP's procurement processes included sustainability clauses, favouring suppliers committed to environmental protection. Field-level agreements with cooperating partners required compliance with WFP's environmental and social sustainability framework, including risk analysis and mitigation measures.

By embedding environmental safeguards into program design and implementation, WFP ensured that its operations contributed to both climate adaptation and environmental protection.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2025, WFP Ecuador continued implementing its Environmental Management System, further reducing its operational footprint. During the year, the office also transitioned to a new facility equipped with strengthened waste-management infrastructure, enabling segregation of plastic, paper, glass, general, and organic waste.

The Country Office installed energy-efficient air conditioning units—sized appropriately for each space and using the eco-friendly R-32 refrigerant—and prepared staff trainings to ensure correct and responsible use of the system. Additional trainings were delivered to staff on proper recycling of organic waste, paper, and toxic plastics, as well as on secure document destruction and subsequent recycling procedures. As part of a joint United Nations initiative, the office also participated in an e-waste recycling campaign, collecting 102.80 kilograms of electronic waste, equivalent to 142.02 tons of CO₂ emissions avoided. Overall recycling efforts resulted in the collection of 91.6 kg of paper and cardboard and 63 kg of plastic. Organic waste was processed through Mutare Mundo, which converted 396 kg into compost, preventing an estimated 234 kg of CO₂ emissions.

Water-efficient toilets and paper-saving practices continued to be applied, and the environmental guide developed in 2023 remained a reference for daily operations. Disposable items were avoided during events, and single-sided printed paper was reused before recycling.

Taken together, these measures demonstrate WFP's sustained commitment to environmental responsibility and continuous improvement in sustainability practices.

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 2025, WFP strengthened the integration of nutrition across all strategic outcomes to improve dietary diversity and combat malnutrition. Under emergency preparedness and response, nutrition education was provided to settled migrants through "Cocinas Vivas" workshops. Participants learned to prepare affordable, nutritious meals using local ingredients, with messages tailored to promote balanced diets, hygiene, and food safety.

A total of 2,572 people (72 percent women) participated in these workshops. Monitoring data showed an increase in dietary diversity scores from 81.9 to 88.8 following assistance. Ready-to-eat food kits distributed to people in transit were designed to meet daily nutritional requirements, based on Optimus platform analysis. Training sessions on nutrition and food safety were conducted for 133 shelter and canteen staff (78 percent women), ensuring compliance with WFP standards.

In flood and earthquake responses, cash-based food assistance was complemented by nutrition awareness activities. Educational materials guided beneficiaries on purchasing nutritious foods and meeting the needs of vulnerable household members. Monitoring showed that 97.6 percent of recipients used the transfers to purchase food.

Under the Home-Grown School Feeding programme, 137 training sessions on nutrition and food safety reached 2,669 participants. Experiential workshops engaged 332 parents (83 percent women) in preparing nutritious meals. Menus were designed to meet macro and micronutrient needs, incorporating local ingredients such as cereals, legumes, vegetables, and fruits.

Monitoring from the 2024-2025 academic year in the Highlands showed increased consumption of cereals (+12 percent), fruits (+15 percent), legumes (+15 percent), tubers (+13 percent), and vegetables (+25 percent). Parents and teachers reported improved student energy, concentration, and academic performance.

WFP also contributed to national nutrition policy through its participation in the Advisory Council for the Prevention and Reduction of Chronic Child Malnutrition and the UN Inter-Agency Nutrition Group. These platforms facilitated coordination, advocacy, and technical assistance to strengthen national strategies.

Partnerships

In 2025, the Country Office continued to strengthen its strategic partnerships across multiple sectors, reinforcing its role as a key actor in food security, nutrition, and resilience-building in Ecuador.

A cornerstone of WFP's engagement continued to be its collaboration with the Government of Ecuador. WFP has designed an outreach strategy involving diverse government entities, many of which were not direct donors but played a critical role in shaping, implementing, and financing national initiatives. Through this approach, WFP maintained direct engagement with the Vice Presidency, the Secretariat of Planning, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Secretariat for Risk Management, among others. This sustained relationship not only supported resource mobilization efforts but also strengthened institutional capacities across sectors.

The partnership with the Ministry of Education was further consolidated through the implementation of the Home-grown School Feeding programme, which promotes local procurement and supports smallholder farmers while enhancing the nutritional intake of schoolchildren. In parallel, WFP deepened its coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to provide food assistance to returned migrants. Notably, the latter has transitioned into a donor role, with aspirations to become one of the principal contributors to WFP's operations in the coming years.

WFP also expanded its engagement with other key government entities, including the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Human Development. This engagement has enabled a more integrated approach to addressing food insecurity, climate adaptation, and social protection.

At the local level, WFP continued to work closely with municipalities and provincial governments in targeted regions facilitating the delivery of assistance to communities affected by natural hazards and other vulnerabilities. These collaborations have proven essential in ensuring that interventions are context-specific and responsive to local needs.

The Country Office maintained robust operational relationships with 50 local cooperating partners, who played a vital role in the distribution of food assistance. Coordination with The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) was sustained to ensure effective targeting and delivery of support to vulnerable populations. In 2025, WFP also welcomed the Ecuadorian Red Cross as a new cooperating partner, who provided critical assistance to returned migrants, further diversifying the network of humanitarian actors.

New partnerships were forged with organisations such as Fundación Fuegos, Comité Central de Mujeres de la UNORCAC, and Asociación de mujeres comunitarias del Cantón Tosagua (AMUCOMT). These alliances enabled the implementation of territorial projects focused on economic empowerment and capacity strengthening, particularly among rural and agricultural communities.

In terms of donor relations, the United States remained WFP Ecuador's principal donor, enabling targeted support to vulnerable migrants. The CO continued to nurture its relationship with the Government of Japan and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), as well as with the Embassy of China. WFP also received funds from Ireland. A landmark achievement in 2025 was the signing of an agreement with the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF) and the Ministry of Education to conduct a study on scaling the school meals programme. This collaboration has significantly enhanced WFP's positioning with international financial institutions and opened new avenues for resource mobilisation.

The private sector portfolio also experienced significant growth. Agreements were reached with corporate foundations such as Lundin Foundation, DP World Foundation, and Fundación Crisfe, whose contributions ensured the continuity of the school feeding programme and enabled the launch of the project in the Amazon region. Existing partnerships with Banco Pichincha, Banco Rumiñahui, and Corporación Favorita were further strengthened, reflecting sustained private sector commitment to social impact initiatives. In addition, the "She Can" project with the Innovation Accelerator was approved to support small-scale women producers.

Individual giving mechanisms continued to strengthen in Ecuador, with the cause-related marketing, and telemarketing campaigns proving to be the most effective and well-suited approaches in the market.

A major highlight of the year was the School Feeding Summit: "More Than a Meal", organised by WFP in coordination with the Ministry of Education and the support of a renowned media outlet in the country (Forbes Ecuador). This high-level event served as a platform for dialogue on the importance of school feeding, bringing together government authorities, private sector representatives, civil society organisations, and academic institutions. The summit underscored the multifaceted value of school meals in promoting education, health, local economies, and social cohesion.

Looking ahead, WFP Ecuador was actively cultivating strategic alliances with global environmental and development actors such as Cooperación Internacional (CI), CAF, and IUCN. These partnerships aim to enhance climate adaptation and resilience strategies.

Through its diverse and expanding network of partners, WFP Ecuador continued to deliver impactful, inclusive, and sustainable solutions to food insecurity and malnutrition, while fostering national ownership and multisectoral collaboration.

Focus on Localization

In 2025, WFP deepened its collaboration with local partners and government institutions to enhance assistance programmes across Ecuador. Working with 55 local organizations, including NGOs, shelters, and community canteens, WFP expanded its reach to populations most at risk of food insecurity through initiatives focused on school feeding, climate change adaptation, migration, and disaster risk reduction.

Key milestones included the signing of 12 agreements with government entities, such as the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In close coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Energy, WFP supported the development of innovative proposals to address climate change and strengthen national adaptation strategies.

These partnerships not only improved programme delivery but also laid the foundation for long-term sustainability by fostering inclusive, locally driven solutions. By integrating diverse stakeholders and reinforcing cross-sector relationships, WFP consolidated its role as a strategic partner in Ecuador's efforts to combat malnutrition, mitigate the impacts of climate change, and support displaced and vulnerable communities.

This collaborative approach underscored WFP's commitment to leveraging local expertise and government leadership to achieve meaningful, sustainable outcomes that advance national priorities and resilience.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, 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.

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

WFP 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 WFP's ongoing commitment to promoting gender equality and addressing systemic gender challenges.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Ecuador managed USD 49.7 million under its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), of which USD 12.8 million (26 percent) came from new contributions. Expenditures totalled USD 25.6 million (52 percent), with a carryover of USD 23.5 million for implementation in 2026.

Strategic Outcome 1 was resourced with USD 29.3 million, of which 65 percent (USD 18.9 million) was expended. The remaining balance, most of which expires in May 2026, will support ongoing emergency and anticipatory actions. Under Activity 1, WFP delivered cash-based transfers and food kits to migrants, returnees, and disaster-affected populations. Activity 2 focused on early action and system strengthening, achieving high cost-efficiency through anticipatory mechanisms and digitalization.

Strategic Outcome 2 received USD 8.9 million, with USD 3.6 million expended. The program emphasized local procurement, nutrition, and school-based food systems. Following the termination of local government contracts, implementation continued through the Ministry of Education and private donor support.

A key achievement was the integration of 31 producer associations (976 farmers) into the HGSF supply chain, reducing logistics costs and supporting local economies. The "El Mercado Nilus" platform improved procurement efficiency and traceability.

Strategic Outcome 3 was allocated USD 1.3 million, with 52 percent expended. Funding supported climate adaptation, market-oriented production, and risk transfer mechanisms. Despite delays in accessing multilateral climate funds, WFP advanced the FIRCSAN and SheCan projects, benefiting smallholder farmers and promoting women's entrepreneurship.

Strategic Outcome 4 focused on supply chain service provision, implemented on a cost-recovery basis. WFP provided logistics support to partners while maintaining financial neutrality and operational efficiency.

During the year, WFP identified a value voucher discrepancy totalling USD 41,032.56. The issue was reported to the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) and remains under investigation. In response, WFP strengthened validation tools, reconciliation processes, and partner oversight to prevent recurrence.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	12,941,493	16,208,956	29,305,365	18,974,532
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.	12,941,493	16,208,956	29,305,365	18,974,532
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.	11,858,015	14,508,284	27,076,118	17,654,303
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.	1,083,478	1,700,672	1,929,247	1,320,229
Non-activity specific	0	0	300,000	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	7,120,569	4,074,187	8,903,535	3,693,779

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.	<hr/> 7,120,569	<hr/> 4,074,187	<hr/> 8,903,535	<hr/> 3,693,779
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	<hr/> 7,120,569	<hr/> 4,074,187	<hr/> 8,894,145	<hr/> 3,693,779
Non-activity specific	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 9,390	<hr/> 0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	<hr/> 3,207,063	<hr/> 1,318,100	<hr/> 1,329,492	<hr/> 702,525
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.	<hr/> 3,207,063	<hr/> 1,318,100	<hr/> 1,329,492	<hr/> 702,525
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.	<hr/> 3,207,063	<hr/> 1,318,100	<hr/> 1,329,492	<hr/> 702,525
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	<hr/> 995,242	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 0

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	 995,242	 0	 0	 0
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.	 995,242	 0	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 5,601,072	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 24,264,367	 21,601,243	 45,139,465	 23,370,836
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,988,092	 2,293,667	 3,987,076	 2,255,964
Total Direct Costs	 26,252,460	 23,894,910	 49,126,541	 25,626,800
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,636,419	 1,553,169	 596,561	 596,561
Grand Total	 27,888,878	 25,448,079	 49,723,101	 26,223,361

Data Notes

Overview

[1] The Initial Needs Assessment (EVIN) is a process carried out immediately after an adverse event, with the aim of identifying and gathering information on the extent of the impact.

[2] National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology.

Operational context

[1] Ecuador: Acute Food Insecurity Situation Projection Update for September 2024 - March 2025 | <https://www.ecuadorencifras.gob.ec/pobreza-por-ingresos/>

[2] Global Hunger Index Scores by 2025 GHI Rank | <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/pdf/en/2024/Ecuador.pdf>

[3] Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos | <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159633/?iso3=ECU>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The Initial Needs Assessment (EVIN) is a process carried out immediately after an adverse event, with the aim of identifying and gathering information on the extent of the impact.

[2] Anticipatory action refers to actions taken to reduce the humanitarian impacts of a forecast hazard before it occurs, or before its most acute impacts are felt. The decision to act is based on a forecast, or collective risk analysis, of when, where and how the event will unfold (IFRC 2020).

[3] Instituto Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología.

[4] GTRM - Ecuador | R4V

[5] The 'actual' column for output indicator A.1.7 (Pregnant, Breastfeeding Women and Girls) is blank because the Country Office reports these beneficiaries within the total number of beneficiaries under the general distribution.

[6] The 'planned' column for indicator A.1.8 is blank because, during the planning phase, beneficiaries were considered under the 'general distribution' target, while in the report the category was adjusted to Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions.

[7] In the reporting table for activity 2, the '2024 Follow-up' column has been left blank because the baseline survey was carried out in December 2024.

[8] The verified number of beneficiaries of Anticipatory Action is 717 people, which is also the correct figure for indicator G9.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] El Mercadito Nilus is the digital solution that enables schools in Ecuador to purchase food from local farmers, manage their inventories, and design menus with nutritious and seasonal products. Ecuador: Comidas escolares en un solo clic | Programa Mundial de Alimentos.

[2] The 'actual' column for output indicators A.3.1 and A.3.2 is blank because the Country Office did not distribute CBT under this Strategic Objective.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] SHEP methodology is an approach which realizes "Market-Oriented Agriculture" and converts farmers mind from "grow and sell" to "grow to sell", developed by JICA.

[2] National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology

[3] The project implementation began at the end of 2024; therefore, there is no baseline for 2024.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] SO4 activities were delivered under a cost-recovery modality, with expenditures covered by the programmes receiving the services. Consequently, SO4 does not show direct allocations or spending in the financial table, even though the unit continued providing operational support. In Ecuador, Strategic Outcome 4 focused on the provision of supply chain and logistics services to government and humanitarian partners through this on-demand, cost-recovery model.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] INEC - Perfil de Género Ecuador 2024-2025: <https://ecuador.unwomen.org/es/digital-library/publications/2025/11/resumen-ejecutivo-perfil-de-pais-segun-igualdad-de-genero>

[2] ONU Mujeres Ecuador | <https://ecuador.unwomen.org/es/digital-library/publications/2025/11/resumen-ejecutivo-perfil-de-pais-segun-igualdad-de-genero>

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Ministerio del Interior - Informe de Seguridad Ciudadana Ecuador (2025).

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	55,393	165,111	298%
	female	63,371	152,274	240%
	total	118,764	317,385	267%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,062	4,070	197%
	female	1,762	4,066	231%
	total	3,824	8,136	213%
24-59 months	male	3,855	10,641	276%
	female	3,787	10,345	273%
	total	7,642	20,986	275%
5-11 years	male	19,652	26,199	133%
	female	20,763	27,093	130%
	total	40,415	53,292	132%
12-17 years	male	4,294	24,778	577%
	female	10,236	24,712	241%
	total	14,530	49,490	341%
18-59 years	male	24,184	91,173	377%
	female	25,534	77,320	303%
	total	49,718	168,493	339%
60+ years	male	1,346	8,250	613%
	female	1,289	8,738	678%
	total	2,635	16,988	645%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Migrants	59,752	166,045	278%
Resident	59,012	151,340	256%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	717	-
School based programmes	33,000	50,909	154%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,060	926	87%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	84,704	264,833	312%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Rations	106	129	122%

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	5,194,200	1,758,330	34%
Commodity Voucher	109,200	1,252,190	1,147%
Value Voucher	3,180,720	10,300,891	324%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	2,433,600	2,607,141	107%
Cash	1,573,200	0	0%
Value Voucher	925,200	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Considering human mobility in all its forms, people in conditions of vulnerability and food insecurity in Ecuador can meet their essential needs and build and strengthen their livelihoods before, during and immediately after emergencies, disasters and prolonged crises.	Crisis Response
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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
	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female Male Total		356 361 717
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 Male Total	34,476 39,228 73,704	125,706 139,127 264,833
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female Male Total	7,650 350 8,000	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	106	128.8
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,194,200	1,758,330
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,289,920	11,553,080
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Number		20,076
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	6,868,520	12,409,532

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	0	275

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	30	30
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	15	15
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	600	596
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	15	15
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	15	12
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	45	45
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	%	83.33	83.33

G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	750	750
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	750	750

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population in human mobility - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	84.6	≥84.6	≥84.6	88.9	93.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.2	≥79.2	≥79.2	88.2	95.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81.9	≥81.9	≥81.9	88.8	93.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	10	=10	=10	10.5	4.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.4	=10.4	=10.4	9.2	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.2	=10.2	=10.2	10.2	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.4	≤5.4	≤5.4	0.6	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.4	≤10.4	≤10.4	2.6	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.9	≤7.9	≤7.9	1	2.3	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.37	≤16.14	≤11.37	9.95	9.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.67	≤15.12	≤11.67	10.47	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.43	≤16.01	≤11.43	10.05	8.76	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	33.1	≤62.2	≤33.1	28.9	37.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.3	≤70.9	≤44.3	30	59	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.3	≤63.3	≤35.3	29.1	40.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19.5	≤22.5	≤19.5	23.3	31.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.5	≤20.3	≤12.5	22.9	12.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.1	≤22.2	≤18.1	23.3	29	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.6	≤9.5	≤32.6	23.3	19.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33	≤5.1	≤33	30	23.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32.7	≤8.9	≤32.7	24.5	20.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	14.8	>5.8	≥14.8	24.6	11.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.2	>3.8	≥10.2	17.1	5.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.9	>5.5	≥13.9	23.2	10.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	24.5	≤63	≤24.5	21.1	29.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤71.8	≤25	16.7	42.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.6	≤64.1	≤24.6	20	30.6	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	28.6	≤21.9	≤28.6	26.3	37.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.5	≤19.7	≤12.5	50	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.3	≤21.6	≤26.3	32	36.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22.4	≤9.3	≤22.4	31.6	17.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.5	≤4.2	≤37.5	33.3	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.6	≤8.6	≤24.6	32	18	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	25.4	>5.8	≥25.4	21	15.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	>4.2	≥25	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.5	>5.6	≥24.5	16	14.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	26.5	>1.7	≥26.5	24.4	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	>0	≥56	59.2	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32.1	>1.5	≥32.1	31	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.87: Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall	52	≥52	≥80	100	96	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Female	74.6	≥74.6	≥74.6	86.3	88.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81.4	≥81.4	≥81.4	80.5	85.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75.13	≥75.13	≥75.13	83.4	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: EPCI - Varias provincias - **Location:** Ecuador - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

1.1.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 1. Hazard analysis and early warning in support of food security	Overall	2.14	≥2.14	≥2.14	2.77		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 2. Food security and vulnerability analysis	Overall	1.59	≥1.59	≥1.59	1.97		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 3.a) Emergency Assistance Planning - Food	Overall	2.22	≥2.22	≥2.22	2.48		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 4. Supply Chain Emergency Preparedness and Response	Overall	2.08	≥2.08	≥2.08	2.31		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 5. Emergency Telecommunications	Overall	1.86	≥1.86	≥1.86	2.26		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 6. (National) Preparedness and Response	Overall	2.06	≥2.06	≥2.06	2.41		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.62: 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	Overall	1.99	≥1.99	≥1.99	2.37		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Emergency preparedness and response - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1	1	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people, particularly those in the first 1,000 days, school-age girls and boys, and adolescents, are able to meet their food, nutritional and basic needs throughout the life cycle, improving human capital in Ecuador.					Root Causes
Output Results					
Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide an adequate and comprehensive package of gender- and protection-sensitive interventions for girls, boys, adolescents and vulnerable people throughout the life cycle, with an emphasis on the first 1,000 days					
Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 05: Vulnerable, food-insecure people at all stages of the life cycle, but particularly during the first 1,000 days, receive an adequate and comprehensive package of interventions (cash transfers, and socioeconomically inclusive and gender transformative activities aimed at behaviour change) that improve their access to and utilization of nutritious food.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls; Students (primary schools); Children (pre-primary)	General Distribution; School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	20,490 15,510 36,000	25,602 25,307 50,909
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,573,200	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	277,200	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,358,800	2,607,141
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	2,494,800	2,607,141

Other Output					
Activity 03: Strengthen institutional capacities and provide an adequate and comprehensive package of gender- and protection-sensitive interventions for girls, boys, adolescents and vulnerable people throughout the life cycle, with an emphasis on the first 1,000 days					
Corporate Output 2.2: 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	12	11
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	39	107
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	2,988
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	17	22
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	817	869.07
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	177	200
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	343	772
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	32	76
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\$	920,000	1,352,590

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Intervenciones Escolares_ Alimentación - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	-2.16	≥0.5	=-2	-3	0	Secondary data
	Male	-2.51	≥0.5	=-2	-3	0	Secondary data
	Overall	-2.34	≥0.5	=-2	-3	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Intervenciones Escolares_ Alimentación_WFP - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							

2.2.20: 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	Overall	1	≥1	=1	1	1	Secondary data
2.2.20: 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	Overall	3	=3	≥3	3	3	Secondary data
2.2.20: 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	Overall	2	=2	≥2	2	2	Secondary data

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

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder	Female	755	610
		agricultural market support Activities	Male	305	316
			Total	1,060	926

Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	150	171
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	6	184
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	0	728
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	0	1,300

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	4	15
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	0	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	0	4

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	0	9

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	0	1

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO3_Pequeños productores - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.60: Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks	Female	0 - Low CCS	5 - Medium CCS	3 - Low CCS	3 - Low CCS		Secondary data
	Male	0 - Low CCS	5 - Medium CCS	3 - Low CCS	3 - Low CCS		Secondary data
	Overall	0 - Low CCS	5 - Medium CCS	3 - Low CCS	3 - Low CCS		Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population in human mobility - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	36	≥6.61	≥36	36		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.7	≥2.17	≥42.7	42.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37.3	≥6.15	≥37.3	37.3		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	>1,100	≥1,200	1,236	1,025	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>1,100	≥1,200	1,828	1,301	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>2,200	≥2,400	3,064	2,326	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Through gender and protection lenses, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services for people in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population in human mobility - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.3	≥97.9	≥98.3	98.28	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥97.5	≥99	98.96	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.4	≥97.7	≥98.4	98.41	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	74	=100	=74	74.02	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.8	=100	=70.8	70.83	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	73.4	=100	=73.4	73.41	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	96.1	=100	≥96.1	96.08	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.9	=100	≥94.9	97.92	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.4	=100	≥96.4	96.43	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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	141,776	116,128	Secondary data
	Male	103,579	≥103,579	≥100,000	153,006	101,479	Secondary data
	Overall	215,790	≥215,790	≥200,000	294,782	217,607	Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Through gender and protection lenses, deliver food assistance with equitable access and control, and facilitate access to services for people in human mobility, host communities and other vulnerable Ecuadorian people affected by disasters, emergencies and prolonged crises.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Population in human mobility - Location: Ecuador - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	77.9	≥79	≥77.9	77.94	98.98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	≥84	≥75	75	91.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77.4	≥82	≥77.4	77.38	98.18	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Producers from Manabi and Imbabura - Location: Ecuador - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100		WFP programme monitoring

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Humanitarian support enables Guillermo Riso in Babahoyo, Los Ríos, to access nutritious food and withstand the harsh winter.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

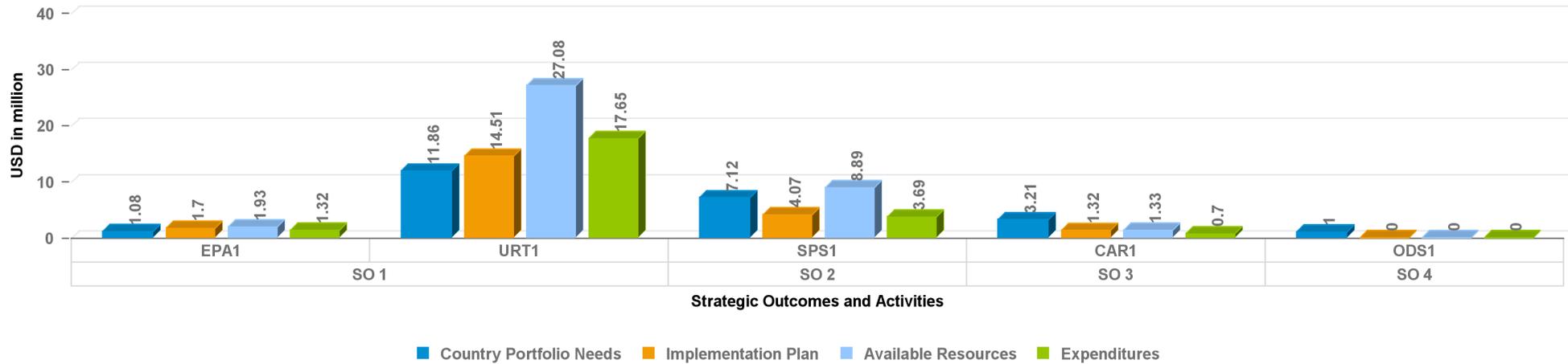
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	300,000	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,941,493	16,208,956	300,000	18,974,532
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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,390	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,120,569	4,074,187	9,390	3,693,779

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	1,083,478	1,700,672	1,929,247	1,320,229
		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.	11,858,015	14,508,284	27,076,118	17,654,303
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			12,941,493	16,208,956	29,005,365	18,974,532
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	7,120,569	4,074,187	8,894,145	3,693,779
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,120,569	4,074,187	8,894,145	3,693,779

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	3,207,063	1,318,100	1,329,492	702,525
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			3,207,063	1,318,100	1,329,492	702,525
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.	995,242	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			995,242	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,601,072	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	5,601,072	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			24,264,367	21,601,243	45,139,465	23,370,836
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,988,092	2,293,667	3,987,076	2,255,964
Total Direct Costs			26,252,460	23,894,910	49,126,541	25,626,800
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,636,419	1,553,169	596,561	596,561
Grand Total			27,888,878	25,448,079	49,723,101	26,223,361



Michael Hemling
CFORC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

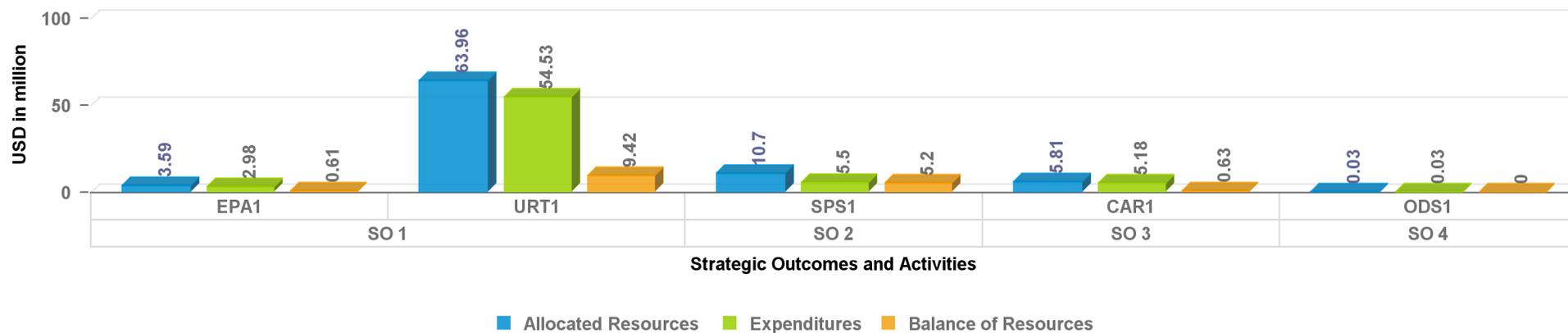
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	3,276,192	3,590,591	0	3,590,591	2,981,573	609,019
		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.	64,526,876	62,987,332	968,723	63,956,055	54,534,240	9,421,815

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Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	Non Activity Specific	0	300,000	0	300,000	0	300,000
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			67,803,068	66,877,924	968,723	67,846,646	57,515,813	10,330,833

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Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	18,504,426	10,696,480	0	10,696,480	5,496,114	5,200,366
		Non Activity Specific	0	9,390	0	9,390	0	9,390
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			18,504,426	10,705,870	0	10,705,870	5,496,114	5,209,756

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Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	12,184,879	5,810,293	0	5,810,293	5,183,326	626,967
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			12,184,879	5,810,293	0	5,810,293	5,183,326	626,967
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.	4,040,235	29,068	0	29,068	29,068	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			4,040,235	29,068	0	29,068	29,068	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,601,072	0	5,601,072	0	5,601,072
Subtotal SDG Target			0	5,601,072	0	5,601,072	0	5,601,072
Total Direct Operational Cost			102,532,607	89,024,227	968,723	89,992,950	68,224,321	21,768,628
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,891,092	8,133,421	62,773	8,196,194	6,465,082	1,731,112
Total Direct Costs			108,423,700	97,157,648	1,031,496	98,189,144	74,689,403	23,499,741

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Annual Country Report

Ecuador Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			6,769,658	5,549,439		5,549,439	5,549,439	0
			115,193,358	102,707,088	1,031,496	103,738,584	80,238,843	23,499,741

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Henning
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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