### Country: ECUADOR

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-2)**

### Reporting period: 2010 – 2014

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

UNDP worked in four spheres. Under democratic governance, UNDP helped strengthen decentralization and the territorial planning/management processes that contributed to the consolidation of the National Decentralized Participatory Planning System, with the following outcomes: ownership by national and local governments of multilevel articulation and governance tools for planning, territorial management and international cooperation; and the development of capacities and tools to manage territorial priorities that help align international cooperation and public investments with priorities agreed among local stakeholders. UNDP also supported institutional strengthening in the water and sanitation sector to improve and expand service provision at the local level. The MDG-F supported program improved access to sustainable water and sanitation services for more than 20,000 users in 39 rural communities of 14 small municipalities (Final Assessment of the Water Sector Governance Program, 2013.)

Under poverty reduction and equity promotion, UNDP helped promote sustainable employment and livelihoods aimed at youth, women, indigenous peoples and small farmers, and supported microcredit system improvement and the development of entrepreneurship as measures to dampen the impacts of migration, unemployment and limited production promotion. Support was provided for 1,134 new youth ventures, with financial cooperation for 1,479 businesses led by youth, 570 of which were led by women.

With regards to the sustainable and equitable management of the environment, UNDP supported capacity strengthening and provided technical support to Ecuador to meet the international commitments undertaken by the country, and for the development of national programmes (biodiversity and ecosystems, climate change, sustainable energy, environmental quality and disaster and risk management.) UNDP also assisted in the development of policies such as supporting the integral plan to control invasive species in Galápagos, the development of a strategic international-level chemical management approach, and the development of information systems, management plans and financial sustainability strategies for protected areas. In addition to the work with the Municipality of Quito, the focus has been placed on ensuring that citizens can rely on better local institutions to face negative events, which includes an Emergency Prevention and Response Plan for mass movements, floods and forest fires. The GR Directorate has been strengthened with an organic structure composed by 40 public servants and relies on an updated Ordinance of the Metropolitan GR System. The functions of the National Secretariat for Risk Management (NSRM) have been strengthened. The NSRM is in charge of risk management at large in Ecuador and works in close cooperation with other organizations, and promotes cooperation and synergies with local governments.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** |  |
| **Country name: Ecuador** |
| **Current country programme period: 2010- - 2014** |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure (2010-2013)** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| 301 The public and private sectors and civil society promote policies to achieve the MDG, with special attention to education and school feeding. A productive and cooperative system is established in order to promote decent work and sponsor inclusive businesses that mitigate the causes and effects of migration. | 14,900,000.00 | Number of strengthened local financial institutions, with active financial services in order to promote youth entrepreneurship and economic inclusion.Number of local governments and development agencies strengthened for the promotion and management of economic development and youth entrepreneurship.  | 18 local financial institutions 15 local governments and 3 development agencies  |
| UNDP Contribution:CP Outputs: UNDP Ecuador identified five major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) Strengthening local financial structures, with public and private participation, under the popular and cooperative economies, in order to promote development of inclusive initiatives; (b) Youth, employment and migration joint program; (c) Joint program for improving governance in the water and sanitation sector; (d) Ecoparque: industrial area focused in changing the production model in El Oro province; and, (e) School feeding program.Progress and Achievements:At the end of the cycle, UNDP contributed to the creation and implementation of a credit line aimed at young people. Technical inputs for validation of the "Popular and Solidarity Economy Law " were provided. Ecuadorean Government created the National Corporation of Popular and Social Finance, which was supported by outputs a) and b). Thus, UNDP contributed to inclusive development through generating ventures for young people (570 headed by women). Young businesses were technically and financially assisted by UNDP (1,142 businesses managed by young women). Local financial institutions and development agencies were strengthened in three provinces. Capacities were strengthened at three provincial governments (Azuay, El Oro and Loja) and three local economic development agencies, contributing to employment generation and self-employment for youth (output b).Furthermore, UNDP contributed to foster a national - territorial link in order to implement a strategy for changing the production model. A strategy for regional productive development that includes model management, feasibility studies, vision and mission, embodied in the industrial “Ecoparque” (output d) was designed in the province of El Oro. UNDP contributed to boost productivity in the southern zone of the country through the promotion of technological innovation and facilitated a North-South partnership.Through a comprehensive intervention, which encompassed various aspects such as infrastructure, training, health and environmental education, access to water and sanitation, and sustainable quality, 28,000 people in the provinces of Manabí, Esmeraldas, Los Ríos y Bolívar improved their living conditions. Spaces for dialogue and consensus were provided to develop the following tools: provision of water and sanitation services (draft law), strategy of integrated water resource management (IWRM) and a plan for monitoring water quality. Likewise, UNDP supported the process of harmonization of the law drafts for the National Secretariat for Water (SENAGUA) and the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MIDUVI)(). Additionally, UNDP supported SENAGUA, MIDUVI and the Ministry of Health (MSP)) to develop  a national water sectorial agenda with an integrated approach.Capacity building in the area of resource management and logistical coordination was provided to the General Coordination of School Administration (output e). The consolidation of the administrative and managerial model was supported by UNDP through facilitating the institutionalization and expansion of its mission as Undersecretary of School Administration, by adopting the Education Ministry structure. The program serves more than 2.1 million school children and has supported the advancement of the national goal of universal school feeding. |
| 302 National Strategic Plan in response to HIV AIDS (2007-2015) executed. | US$395.508,53 | Strategic Plan for its national response to HIV/AIDS 2007-2015 implemented nationwide. | Updated strategic plan and 50% implementation by 2012. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**CP Outputs: UNDP Ecuador identified one output to support the Government in achieving this outcome:Multisectoral responses to HIV-AIDS.Progress and AchievementsIn 2007 Ecuador approved a Multisectoral Strategic Plan for its national response to HIV (2007 - 2015). The strategic plan faced two implementation difficulties, namely a lack of focus on the type of epidemic and a lack of specific operational plans.UNDP's contribution to this national process was focused on: strengthening national governance; enabling an environment that allowed the conduction of the National HIV Program; and, supporting the design of the national HIV policy, with financial assistance from AECID. For this purpose, territorial and national consultations were conducted with stakeholders from the public sector and civil society in order to develop inclusive and feasible operational plans.UNDP promoted the design and approval process for the creation of the Ecuadorian Multisectoral Committee in Response to HIV (CEMSIDA), entity in charge of the monitoring and implementation of the Multisectoral Strategic Plan.UNDP technically assisted in the development of operational plans with ten priority population sectors. Additionally, all activities and budgets available in the Round 9 HIV Program, implemented in Ecuador between 2011 and 2015, were included in the plans.Additionally, UNDP supported the development of a technical proposal for mainstreaming HIV in the academic training of professionals in social and health sciences in two of the most important universities in the country: the Central University of Ecuador and the Guayaquil State University. UNDP encouraged the creation of the National HIV Research Team as well as the construction of research priorities on HIV in Ecuador.In the area of ​​strengthening the relationship with civil society, UNDP contributed to characterize the epidemic and its determinants, with a focus on stigma and discrimination, in the population groups most exposed to HIV. A friendly health care model was designed for people of sexual diversity. Additionally, actions were taken in order to strengthen key Ecuadorian organizations, such as the restructuring of the Trans Network in Ecuador, focusing in its financial and programmatic area, and improving its capacity to influence and expand HIV prevention.Moreover, UNDP provided technical assistance in the design of the Training School for HIV Response Managers aimed at technical staff of public institutions and NGOs of five cantons of Guayas Province.UNDP also contributed to the strengthening of governance and planning of the Ministry of Public Health, with the update, implementation and monitoring of the Multisectoral Strategic Plan.Lastly, UNDP supported the creation and start-up operations of the Ecuadorian Committee of Multisectoral Responses to HIV/AIDS. Strengthened coordination spaces allowed the participation of social actors and the visibility of traditionally marginalized groups´. |
| 303 Reforma institucional y aumento de la capacidad de autoridades y otras entidades pertinentes para asignar prioridades e incorporar en el programa nacional de desarrollo social, cuestiones de conservación, acceso y uso sostenible de la diversidad biológica | **7.614.780,70**  | a. Incremento de la capacidad financiera del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas del Ecuador según lo medido a través de la mejora en el Puntaje Total del Tablero de Gestión Financiera de Áreas Protegidas de PNUD que incluye los siguientes tres elementos: 1. Marcos de gobernabilidad que permiten un financiamiento sostenible de las Áreas Protegidas. 2. Planes de negocios y otras herramientas para un manejo costo-efectivo. 3. Herramientas y sistemas para la generación y movilización de ingresos.b. Número de proyectos comunitarios sobre manejo de diversidad biológica ejecutados, con enfoque de género e interculturalidad | a. A 2013 el Ecuador alcanza los siguientes puntajes para el componente del tablero: 1. Marcos de gobernabilidad que permiten un financiamiento sostenible de las Áreas Protegidas: 45%2. Planes de negocios y otras herramientas para un manejo costo-efectivo: 34% 3. Herramientas y sistemas para la generación y movilización de ingresos: 31%Total: 35%b.52 proyectos comunitarios sobre manejo de diversidad biológica en proceso de ejecución, con enfoque de género e interculturalidad. Adicionalmente se han establecimiento de 16 Biocorredores para el buen vivir, que consideran un componente de manejo de cuencas hidrográficas para la implementación de proyectos asociativos prioritarios que reducen la fragmentación del hábitat y mejoran la conectividad ecológica. |
| **UNDP Contribution:****CP Outputs**El programa de país identifica dos productos para alcanzar el Efecto directo planteado a) el fortalecimiento de capacidades a nivel institucional y de la sociedad civil para promover la sostenibilidad ambiental, incluida la conservación de la diversidad biológica, el ordenamiento integral de los recursos naturales y la gestión ambiental y b) la promoción de iniciativas comunitarias para el acceso y uso sostenible y equitativo de los bienes y servicios ambientales.**Progress and Achievements**Sobre las metas de los indicadores establecidos, se reportan los siguientes avances: -52 proyectos PPD siendo implementados en 4 territorios a nivel nacional, a través de 16 biocorredores, 10 más de los planteados originalmente como meta. Del total de proyectos asociativos en ejecución, se contabilizan alrededor de 48.453 mujeres beneficiarias, lo que representa un 47% del total de la población beneficiaria directa o indirectamente por los proyectos que es de 102.208 personas, lo que se traduce a aproximadamente 20.000 familias, superando ampliamente la meta establecida. El modelo de gestión del SNAP se consolida con la publicación del análisis de brechas de financiamiento y necesidades del SNAP; una estrategia de sostenibilidad financiera en su fase de elaboración final, el inicio del estudio de valoración de bienes y servicios ambientales del SNAP, la publicación y lanzamiento de la Compilación Actualizada de Incentivos Fiscales para la Conservación, así como el inicio del trabajo para consolidar un modelo de gestión Punto Verde, finalmente se cuenta con una versión aprobada por la Dirección Nacional de Biodiversidad de los Lineamientos para la inclusión de Áreas privadas al SNAP. Estos insumos dan cuenta del avance sustantivo en el nuevo modelo de gestión por lo que la meta se considera alcanzada. En cuanto al marco de capacidad financiera, el puntaje total refleja un 35% frente a un 50% estimado como meta a 2015, por lo que se considera que existe un avance solido hacia la meta establecida. Adicionalmente, el Sistema Nacional de Biodiversidad (SIB) cuenta con los módulos de Áreas protegidas, turismo y monitoreo administrativo- financiero. Por lo que la meta ha sido alcanzada. Adicionalmente, el país cuenta ya con metas AICHI valoradas y priorizadas hasta el 2020 y un avance importante en la actualización de la Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad.Finalmente, durante el último trimestre de 2013 desarrollo del modelo de gestión para refugios de montaña; 16 planes de negocio y 15 planes de manejo para reservas comunitarias y privadas, además de la actualización de 3 planes de manejo de AP del SNAP; se concluyó la revisión de la legislación ambiental secundaria para facilitar el proceso de cambio en el modelo de gestión; y se finalizó el desarrollo de lineamientos de inclusión de áreas privadas al SNAP. |
| 304Se ha dotado de mayores aptitudes a las autoridades y otras entidades para formular respuestas de adaptación/mitigación frente al cambio climático, y para desarrollar fuentes de energía renovables y promover la eficiencia energética | **6.902.413,02**  | a. Número de respuestas nacionales frente al cambio climático (mitigación y adaptación), en la forma de políticas pública e inversiones en terreno. | a. al finalizar el 2013 se cuenta con; una Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climatico, un Plan Nacional de Cambio Climatico avanzado en un 80%, el Acuerdo Ministerial (AM) 103 para el registro de proyectos REDD en el país, el AM033 que da el marco institucional para establecer un mecanismo REDD a nivel nacional, y el AM128que establece el protocolo de aplicación de la Consulta Previa Libre e Informada (CPLI) para REDD en Ecuador. Se cuenta con 25 inversiones en territorio para hacer frente al cambio climático en el Ecuador a través de la gobernabilidad de los recursos hídricos para una efectiva adaptación al CC en comunidades. |
| **UNDP Contribution:****CP Outputs**El programa de país identifica tres productos para alcanzar el Efecto directo planteado a) el fortalecimiento de capacidades a nivel institucional y de la sociedad civil para hacer frente al cambio climático y para desarrollar fuentes de energía renovables y promover la eficiencia energética, b) soporte a inversiones para la generación de fuentes de energía renovables en el país, y c) la promoción de iniciativas comunitarias para la el uso y manejo adecuado de los recursos hídricos para una efectiva adaptación al cambio climático.**Progress and Achievements**Sobre las metas de los indicadores establecidos, se reportan los siguientes avances: Se acompaña el desarrollo de dos instrumentos de política pública muy relevantes para la gestión del cambio climático en el país, el primero es la Estrategia Nacional de Cambio Climatico (2012), en donde el PNUD contribuyó con la incorporación de criterios de adaptación y gobernabilidad del sector hídrico, y el desarrollo del Plan Nacional de Cambio Climatico, este plan hará operativa la Estrategia Nacional de CC desde una perspectiva multisectorial. Respecto al fortalecimiento de capacidades para gestionar el cambio climático, en este periodo se consolidan los escenarios históricos de emisiones de GEI para NAMAS en el sector energético, así como los inventarios de GEI para el sector AFOLU al 2010. Se consigue la firma del convenio MAE INHAMI que oficializa los acuerdos alcanzados tanto para procesos de fortalecimiento de capacidades en ACC, como equipamiento para la armonización de información para la adaptación al CC a nivel provincial. En el marco de la preparación del país para un mecanismo REDD+ se acompaña al MAE en el desarrollo de tres acuerdos Ministeriales (AM033, AM 128 y AM103), se identifican y priorizan beneficios múltiples REDD+, Respecto a las medidas de adaptación en territorio, se cuenta con 25 proyectos de los cuales 21 han sido concluidos con éxito y 4 serán ejecutados hasta finales de 2014. En cuanto a los temas relacionados con energía sostenible, se hace público el estudio de brechas del sector energético en el marco de SE4ALL. Adicionalmente el diagnostico específico sobre acciones puntuales a nivel sectorial avanza con el apoyo del BID y el liderazgo del MEER. Finalmente las 3 torres eólicas para la generación eléctrica han sido instaladas en la Isla Baltra – Galápagos, se estima que la línea de interconexión a cargo del MEER estará concluida a finales de 2014. |
| 305 Public officials at national and local levels work with a management framework that improves planning and the provision of services and ensures people rights. Citizens participate in the formulation processes of public policies. | US$ 10.242.329,99 | a. Number of institutional reform and public policies proposals, formulated in accordance with the National Plan of Good Living and the human rights approach.b. Number of provinces with institutionalized local - national link mechanisms and tools. | 1. 3 institutional reform processes formulated with UNDP support.
2. 5 provinces (Carchi, Loja, Playas, El Oro, Esmeraldas) have institutionalized loca - national link mechanisms and tools.
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| **UNDP Contribution:**CP Outputs: UNDP Ecuador identified six major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) Public transport in Quito, (b) Institutional strengthening of SETECI, (c) Contributions to the state transformation process, to the construction of the national competence system and to MDG monitoring, (d) Promoting inclusive participation and support to the construction of public policies in order to achieve the MDGs focused on Afro-Ecuadorian people, (e) Development and cultural diversity program for poverty reduction and social inclusion, (f) Articulation of territorial networks in Ecuador. Progress and Achievements: UNDP provided tools and mechanisms for strengthening decentralization processes, planning, land management and public policy design.National and local governments´ activated multilevel governance mechanisms in 7 provinces. Additionally, UNDP provided a tool that measures aid effectiveness at the local level.Regarding the public administration reform, UNDP contributed with the design of modules and methodologies to promote the deconcentration process. In relation to the decentralization process, UNDP provided technical assistance to the subnational levels in three specific competencies.Institutional capacities of public institutions in charge of Afro-Ecuadorians development were strengthened. UNDP supported the Afro Ecuadorian Development Corporation (CODAE) in the design of five public policies proposals related to housing, economic development, health, education and organizational partnership. A cantonal development plan for Afro-Ecuadorian people in Guayaquil was also developed. Additionally, 15 Afro-Ecuadorian lawyers and 20 Afro-Ecuadorian government officials were trained in human rights.UNDP developed management tools for local priorities in four provinces, allowing effective alignment of international cooperation and public investment, and improving impact and resource mobilization. UNDP also contributed in the institutionalization of governance multilevel mechanisms in five provinces, in order to improve planning, territorial management, public administration and inclusive provision of services (case studies and ordinances: Carchi, Loja and Playas). In 2013, the National Secretariat for Planning and Development – SENPLADES formulated the National Plan for Good Living 2013 – 2017. UNDP provided technical support to public national officials for the inclusion of these approaches, thereby strengthening multilevel planning. Mechanisms of local/national coordination were institutionalized (ordinances) in two provinces (Esmeraldas and El Oro), with the support of UNDP-ART. In the area of deconcentration, SENPLADES launched a process focused on executive branch entities, under a model of administrative districts and planning circuits. UNDP contributed to the definition of a methodology that monitors and evaluates progress in this process.As part of the decentralization process, the National Competencies Council chaired by SENPLADES defined the "National Capacity Building Strategy." UNDP supported the formulation of the plan to strengthen sub-national governments in order to manage international cooperation.The Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation (SETECI) formulated the document "Public Policy for International Cooperation" in 2013. UNDP contributed to the inclusion of an indicator on "effectiveness of cooperation at the local level”.  |
| 306Se fortalece el Sistema Nacional Descentralizado de Gestión de Riesgos (SNDGR) | **3.910.841,84**  | a. N° de propuestas de ley, reglamentos y normativas locales formuladas para la gestión integral del riesgo | a. 5 propuestas de ley y/o reglamentos y/o normativas formuladas |
| **UNDP Contribution:****CP Outputs**El programa de país identifica dos productos para alcanzar el Efecto directo planteado a) el soporte en la formulación de política pública para generar un marco jurídico para la reducción de riesgos, b) el fortalecimiento de capacidades a nivel nacional y local para la gestión de riesgos. **Progress and Achievements**El PNUD viene acompañando este esfuerzo, en concordancia con el Marco de Acción de Hyogo, enfocado en varias áreas estratégicas: conocimiento, planificación, prevención y recuperación, aportando al proceso subsidiario de conformación del Sistema Descentralizado de gestión de riesgos. Cinco son las líneas prioritarias de acción que se han definido, a través de la SGR: 1. Reducción de la vulnerabilidad como prioridad nacional, 2. Gestión e intercambio de información y monitoreo y evaluación de riesgos, 3. Incorporación de la visión de reducción de riesgos en políticas públicas, planes y programas de inversión pública y de desarrollo, 4. Fortalecimiento institucional; 5. Construcción de una cultura de prevención a través del fortalecimiento de las capacidades comunitarias mediante capacitación.Las entidades nacionales que conjuntamente con el PNUD vienen trabajando en este temática son: Secretaría de Gestión de Riesgos, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo, Banco Ecuatoriano de Desarrollo, Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados, Academia (Universidades y Politécnicas) y Organizaciones de la sociedad civil. El PNUD enfoca sus esfuerzos en cuatro niveles: uno para establecer pre-condiciones (normativas, estrategias, instrumentos, procedimientos), en concordancia con instrumentos internacionales. Un segundo nivel enfocado en cambios institucionales (a nivel de políticas públicas), un tercer nivel referido a cambios en prácticas sociales, en mejora de la calidad de vida de las personas y de condiciones ambientales y un cuarto nivel para alcanzar una cultura de prevención y una sociedad más resiliente. En este periodo se ha completado el proceso de revisión y análisis de las herramientas de análisis de vulnerabilidad existentes en el Ecuador, se han completado las mejoras emergentes al sistema de información para la gestión de riesgos, se ha completado la calibración e instalación de los equipos hidrometereológicos del SAT Cañar, se ha iniciado la recepción de datos al INAMHI, se ha desarrollado un curso de preparativos para la recuperación posdesastre, y se ha conseguido el documento de evaluación de capacidades para la recuperación posdesastre a la SNGR.A Nivel territorial se han concluido 22 análisis de vulnerabilidad, los cuales se encuentran en proceso de edición y revisión de mapas, documentos y gráficos proceso requerido previo a la publicación. |
| 307 Policies and programs for development and human security incorporate a focus on conflict prevention. | STPE 2012 22m USD; 3% of ministerial budgets geared towards NBZ;Human Security Programme 2m USD (2013-2016) | Number of policies, plans and programs that incorporate a focus on conflict prevention, human rights and gender. | One joint program on peace and human security adopted by 2013; One directional plan for Human Rights and Guarantees, One plan on electoral conflict prevention, One Human Security Programme adopted by 2012. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**CP Outputs: UNDP Ecuador identified six major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome: (a) Technical support of the Technical Secretariat of Plan Ecuador (STPE), (b) Development and consolidation of territorial development and conflict prevention plans, (c) Contribution to the establishment of a legal aid service for victims of gender-based violence (GBV), (d) Cooperation Agreement between the UN and the Ministry of Defense to provide training in the areas of human rights, conflict prevention, gender and human security in the NBZ , (e) Contribution to structuring the anti-trafficking unit and creating seven Steering Committees, (f) Proposal of a joint program on human security in the NBZ and promotion of human security concept.Progress and AchievementsGovernment efforts were made to reduce insecurity and conflicts in the Northern Border Zone (NBZ) and support the Technical Secretariat of Plan Ecuador (STPE), which forms part of the National Secretariat for Planning and Development (SENPLADES), in the implementation of the human security agenda. Since the events of September 30, 2010 and the Referendum in May 2011, **citizen security** issues assume greater importance and the NBZ is identified as one of the key focus areas of intervention. UNDP has supported the STPE since its establishment and ensured the continuity of its joint work with the UN system in order to guarantee an efficient collaboration in the NBZ, despite frequent transitions due to staff rotation within the STPE. Following the request of the President of Ecuador to the UN Secretary General, a commission was sent to investigate the events of September 30, 2010 and provide inputs for the mission of the DPA and related discussions with government officials, political parties, state bodies and civil society actors.In the area of ​​**conflict prevention**, UNDP has strengthened the capabilities of the UNCT and the STPE planning with a focus on human security and conflict prevention.In more detail, UNDP, in coordination with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry Coordinator of Policies, has facilitated participatory diagnosis with governors and police commanders from the NBZ in order to determine consolidation needs in the implementation of the National Plan for Good Living (“Buen Vivir”) and the prevention of conflicts. UNDP has provided capacity building to the Conflict Management Division through technical assistance and training in conflict analysis and prevention. The facilitation of inter-institutional coordination has allowed the design and implementation of a conflict prevention plan, the design of strategies for conflict transformation in the NBZ and the improvement of knowledge about the dynamics of intercultural and land conflicts. UNDP has developed a pilot project in the province of Carchi, which reduced the levels of tension between recipient and host populations in the access to water. Within the Esmeraldas Dialog Group, UNDP has facilitated the process of agreement on priorities for the province’s territorial development and funded legal and territorial development plans. In the field of prevention of **gender-based violence (GBV)**, UNDP, in collaboration with UNHCR and UN Women, has provided technical support to the Secretariat Against Violence Against Women in the design of a route of complaints for GBV victims. Following the recommendations by UNDP, the Ministry of Justice and the STPE have established a legal aid service for victims of violence in Sucumbíos. Furthermore, UNDP, in collaboration with OHCHR, has led the cooperation with the Ministry of Defense in the areas of protection of **human rights** and promotion of gender aspects. A Cooperation Agreement was signed between the UN and the Ministry of Defense to provide training in the areas of human rights, conflict prevention, gender and human security in the NBZ, which contributed to the strengthening of civil-military relations. At the request of the STPE, UNDP has funded a program of gender sensitizing, culture of peace and primary education, which has benefited 150 women from remote areas in Sucumbíos. UNDP has further supported the Sub-Secretariat of Guarantees and Rights in structuring the **anti-trafficking** unit, updating the anti-trafficking plan, designing a management model for its local implementation and creating seven Steering Committees. In the area of **human security**, UNDP led the proposal of a joint program to the UNTFHS, which was approved in the amount of 2 million USD in order to support the Government in strengthening local capacities for peace and development through a human security approach in the NBZ. Due to the absorption of the programme’s counterpart STPE by SENPLADES, bureaucratic obstacles have postponed the start of the programme, which is foreseen in the second half of 2014.  |
| Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)La evaluación del Efecto 303 del Área de Ambiente, Energía y Gestión de Riesgos (AE&GR) del Documento del Programa para el País del PNUD Ecuador tuvo como conclusión general que en el ciclo de programación analizado se llegaron a resultados que coadyuvaron a una consecución del Efecto 303 según el marco de resultados. Los cambios que se generaron incluyen la institucionalización y la generación de capacidades (a diversos niveles y de diversos actores) que incorporan cuestiones de uso sustentable de la biodiversidad y el ordenamiento ambiental a procesos de desarrollo social.Key Achievements: En lo referente a hallazgos se encontró que el Efecto era altamente pertinente en relación con las necesidades institucionales y de capacidades presentes en el Ecuador en cuanto a la incorporación de variables de biodiversidad y ordenamiento medioambiental en los procesos de desarrollo. En lo referente a eficacia, la evaluación reveló que las intervenciones fueron estratégicamente influyentes y fortalecieron las capacidades nacionales, locales y de comunidades para enfrentar aspectos de ordenamiento ambiental y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad en un contexto de desarrollo social. A nivel de efecto, este fortalecimiento institucional se reflejó en las contribuciones al Efecto a través de las acciones, actividades, productos (tales como generación de sistemas de información, generación de metas de manejo estratégico de la biodiversidad, generación de planes de manejo y estrategias financieras para el sustento de áreas protegidas) que desde el gobierno ecuatoriano se vinieron desarrollando y/o implementando con el apoyo del Área y con el soporte de los proyectos que hacen al Efecto. Major Lessons Learnt: En cuanto a lecciones aprendidas podemos destacar las siguientes:* El énfasis de algunos proyectos en aspectos productivos en relación con los proyectos ambientales y de diversidad biológica (interconectando la producción, el uso sustentable, y la conservación) es un factor de éxito y sostenibilidad de los proyectos, y por ende del Efecto.
* Las intervenciones con comunidades en territorio se ven favorecidas por la articulación territorial. A pesar de esto, este tipo de intervenciones demostrativas no logran alcanzar otras escalas si la articulación con instancias nacionales no es asegurada y si no se genera institucionalidad.
* La flexibilidad y adaptación del PNUD a las cambiantes demandas que se originan en cambios rápidos de políticas relacionadas al medio ambiente y la diversidad biológica en Ecuador es clave para la generación de resultados en este Efecto.
* Los efectos, productos y los proyectos en sí, no siempre llegan a la mayoría de las comunidades, siendo una lección aprendida que deberían haber mayores esfuerzos para que los beneficios no solo permanezcan en los liderazgos, sino que desciendan a un mayor porcentaje de miembros de las comunidades.
* La eficacia y la sostenibilidad del Efecto se da mayormente cuando los proyectos fomentan procesos y continuidad institucional.
* Si el Efecto no se planifica de forma integrada, éste no se visibiliza como tal; su subsecuente monitoreo y evaluación se hace dificultoso ya que perdura una visión de proyecto por proyecto y no de portafolio.
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III. Country Programme Resources

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Focus Area** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Poverty and MDGs | 61.449,24 |  13.170.063,39  | **13.231.512,63** | 31% |
| Democratic Governance | 1.161.811,13 | 9.080.518,86 | **10.242.329,99** | 23% |
| Crisis Prevention and Recovery | 145.661,78 |  5.001.055,76  |  **5.146.717,54**  | 12% |
| Environment and Sustainable Development |  222.310,84  |  14.294.882,88  |  **14.517.193,72**  | 34% |
| Total | **1.591.232,99** | **41.546.520,89** | **43.137.753,88** | 100% |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)**  |
| Evaluaciones de Efecto 303 y 306. Sistema de Gestión por Resultados del Ministerio de Ambiente del Ecuador (MAE) y del Ministerio de Electricidad y Energía Renovable (MEER).Informes Anuales GEF (PIR)ROAR y IWP 2010-2011, 2012 y 2013  |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)