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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Humanitarian organisation

UNDP-USA

1.2 Title of the action

Resilience of the population in vulnerability circumstances and risk in Ecuador (RPVE)

1.3 Narrative summary of the action

This action prioritizes a relevant subject related to population living in extreme poverty and situations of vulnerability. It targets the rural population of Bolivar Province, which was struck by 6.2 magnitude earthquake on September 6, 2018, generating a small-scale disaster. This ended up being a forgotten event on the public radar and was marked by a series of bottlenecks and major gaps in government attention. This action is designed to reduce the vulnerability and enhance the resilience of such populations. This proposal is based on a specific need assessment, a diagnosis of the current challenges and the institutional complexities of the country.

Three main results have been envisaged: R1. Rural communities with emphasis in women heads of household and families with children living in extreme poverty affected by disasters improve their resilience capacities R2. Improved resilience through access to safe water and hygiene conditions for poor families. R3. Construction workers and people in general will have better knowledge in seismic-resistant construction techniques and structural reinforcement.

UNDP will lead a consortium made up of two partners: CESA – AVSF, EcoSur. UNDP will make all of its tools that were designed and applied in previous projects available to its partners and will promote innovation in every facet of the intervention. It is worth mentioning that the partners already have a presence in the chosen territories and broad experience in the topics that are addressed through this

action.

COVID-19 has required some project activities to be redefined. R1: Initial PPE has been expanded to include hygiene kits, communication campaign to disseminate COVID-19 prevention messages. R2: Improvement of the drinking water system has been added. R3: Onsite workshops were modified to become a radio program series on Good Construction Practices; this will be broadcast throughout the province.

1.3.1 [INT] Narrative summary of the action

This project contributes to enhancing the resilience of persons living in poverty within the Chillanes canton. The activities carried out to date have reduced the people's vulnerability by 66.70% of those impacted by the September 2018 earthquake. Access to safe water and sanitation increased for 75.46% of the families affected by the 2018 earthquake. Some 1,346 persons are engaged in local and community capacity-building activities relating to the project's three Results.

This report describes the project's key achievements to date and highlights the main activities carried out under the three results needed to fulfill the indicators.

Result 1. Community emergency committees and their associated emergency brigades were set up in six communities: La Merced, San Juan Pamba, Guacalgoto, Jashi, La Comuna, and Loma de Pacai. In addition, introductory meetings and workshops on risk management and emergency management were held with members of the Chillanes Emergency Operations Committee (EOC) to kick off the process of developing emergency protocols and operating procedures. In total, 268 persons were engaged in activities to enhance their ability to respond to adverse events.

Result 2. As for recovering regular, timely water supply with the community water systems of La Comuna, Guayabal Naranjal, Rumipamba, and Alagoto, approximately 90% of the civil works (catchments, valve protection tanks, storage tanks) have been built and 30% of the pipes, accessories and valves have been installed. These four water systems currently serve 206 families and 1,030 users who will have access to water supply and hygiene services.

Result 3. We identified 28 beneficiaries for training and awareness-building on good construction practices. The contents of training activities for masons and master builders were designed and reviewed.

1.3.2 [FIN] Narrative summary of the action

This project has been successfully completed in all its results, contributing to making the people of Chillanes –one of the poorest and most needy cantons in Ecuador– more resilient, reducing the vulnerability of their water systems for human consumption and thus being better prepared for future disasters.

R1. The women and men of Chillanes, led by their mayor, have clear protocols to attend emergencies; 10 communities are provided with community emergency plans and risk management. This also helped Bolivar Province to undertake a massive communication campaign to prevent the contagion of Covid-19. The province's health system has benefited from PPE, masks, biosecurity suits (and the population of Chillanes with hygiene kits and masks), while framed in the prevention of Covid-19 contagion.

R2. The canton seat of Chillanes has safe, continuous, and quality water that serves 6095 inhabitants. In the same way, 4 communities affected by the September 2018 earthquake have improved their water systems for human consumption and are more resilient. They are also provided with manuals for administration, operation and maintenance, and know about good hygiene practices and appropriate use of water.

R3. Ecuador is equipped with practical tools to implement dual training (learning-doing) and reduce the vulnerability of its constructions. A radio campaign has been undertaken with key messages to promote seismic-resistant construction.

Despite the materialization of multiple risks and the constraints that are experienced due to Covid-19,

this project has complied with the planned objectives, thanks to the will of the implementing partners: PNUD, CESA, ECOSUR. To ensure the sustainability of certain actions, UNDP will continue to support the canton of Chillanes to achieve greater appropriation by all actors.

1.4 Area of intervention

<u>World area</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Location</u>
America	ECUADOR	Bolívar	Chillanes specifically the communities of: Loma de Pacaigua, Zumbe, La Comuna, Jashi-Arrayampamba, Guayabal-Naranjal, Rumipamba, Alagoto among others
America	ECUADOR	Chimborazo	entire province
America	ECUADOR	Tungurahua	entire province
America	ECUADOR	Cotopaxi	entire province
America	ECUADOR	Pichincha	South part of the province

1.4.1 [INT] Area of intervention

The intervention area was expanded for Result 1 regarding emergency committees formed and emergency brigades trained. Initially, 10 rural communities were to be involved, but eight urban neighborhoods of Chillanes were added to this number. Result 2, implementing activities to enhance access to water supply and hygiene, initially proposed serving the families of seven water systems for human consumption that were damaged by the 2018 earthquake. Finally, the decision was taken to work with four distributed systems in Rumipamba, Alagoto, Guayabal–Naranjal, and El Zumbe. Due to difficulties coordinating the initial activities with El Zumbe community leaders, the subproject intervention area was discarded and the San José de La Comuna water system was identified. Result 3 on training and awareness-building on good construction practices included the Municipality of San Miguel, in the province of Bolívar, and the rural areas of Chillanes.

1.4.2 [FIN] Area of intervention

The intervention areas concentrate their efforts on the Bolivar Province and Chillanes canton. The communities benefitted by this action plan are: La Comuna, Guacalgoto, Loma de Tablaspamba, Quillayaco, San Juan Pamba, Arrayambamba, Alagoto, Guayabal–Naranjal, Rumipamba, Loma de Pacay, Jashi, Loma de la Cruz and La Merced. The other provinces mentioned above benefitted indirectly by the radio awareness campaign on Covid-19 prevention measures and good construction practices series.

1.5 Timeframe of the action (at MR stage - including suspension periods)

Start date of the action

01/05/2019

Duration of the action in months (max. 60)

21

Duration of the action in days

-

Start date for eligibility of expenditure

01/04/2019

Justify the duration of the eligibility period before the start date

To optimize the intervention period, all administrative arrangements will be finalized during the proposal review period. Several types of actions are required, such as internal procedures, prepared TOR of the project team and TOR of some consultancies. Conversations to signed agreements between UNDP and the national and local counterparts (Chillanes local government, Drinking Water Administrative Boards - SENAGUA, Minister of Urban Development and Housing - MIDUVI). UNDP will begin working with them on these arrangements beginning on April 1st.

This time will be also used to finalize terms of references for main personnel assigned to the project and make public calls for applications to main positions such as Technical Coordinator.

During this time, it will also be important to continue holding meetings with national, local, and community counterparts and the corresponding beneficiaries. In this regards, when the project is formally launched, technical assistance can be easily delivered to the population living in extreme poverty situation in this rural areas of Ecuador.

The COVID-19 health emergency in Ecuador caused field operations to be suspended, which had been underway according to original planning. This situation means that we will need to reschedule based on new priorities resulting from the current context. Timeframes also need to be extended to complete activities. The entire country is still under stay-at-home orders that went into effect on March 16, 2020. Beginning in May, a traffic light system was implemented, with differentiated requirements for red, yellow, and green phases for gradual reopening. The responsibility for defining the color phase was delegated to local gov.. A curfew is also in force but varies depending on the color phase that each city is applying. Bolivar Province cantons are in the yellow color phase. Given this situation, we need to request a 3-month project extension.

2. HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION IN THE AREA OF INTERVENTION

2.1 Presence in the area

UNDP has been present in Ecuador for 50 years, contributing to strengthening capacities at various levels and areas of work. The issue of DRM and recovery has always been among the top priorities on its agenda. In the last decade, four United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) have been signed. The last one covered the period of 2019-2022 and is mandatory for UNDP programming. UNDAF, Effect 1 provides: “By 2022, people, especially priority groups that have historically been excluded, can exercise their rights to increase their access to quality social services and protection and improve their capacity for resilience, promoting gender equality and reducing violence”. All actions related to DRM are part of the efforts to achieve this result. Between 2008-2018, fifteen DRM projects were implemented by UNDP in partnership with national and subnational stakeholders, all with excellent results and notable achievements. Some of these projects were funded by ECHO. UNDP works in different geographical areas of Ecuador and its efforts are also focused on strengthening the resilience of national and local governments’ capacities. UNDP and its partners are presently working in Carchi, Cotopaxi, Bolívar, Manabí, as well as Quito.

One of UNDP’s previous experiences include the projects implemented in response to the 16th April 2016 earthquake that struck the coastal region. From the beginning, UNDP’s assistance was important, as its work complemented the government’s activities. UNDP worked in early recovery actions to attend rural areas in terms of demolition, debris removal, emergency employment, repair of productive infrastructures, and livelihoods; some of these initiatives applied cash for work mechanisms. UNDP also provided support to the government, helping with post-disaster needs assessment. Other areas of work included assistance to women and promoting linkages between women's recovery initiatives and potential customers.

EcoSur is an international NGO with presence in Ecuador since 2007. For more than 20 years, they have specialized in educating and training construction professional, builders, masons, and carpenters. After the April 16 earthquake they ran a project in Pedernales involving nearly 100 young masons who had some experience as builders but very limited theoretical knowledge on seismic resistant constructions. These masons gained the technical know-how they needed to build safer houses. EcoSur continues now with a Capacity Training Center in Riobamba, where the EcoSur Foundation’s offices are located. EcoSur is currently working in Chingazo, a small rural community in Chimborazo.

CESA – AVSF are both officially recognized non-profit associations that work with international solidarity efforts and have been supporting smallholder farming since 1967. AVSF has been working in Ecuador since 1983, specifically on DRR and prevention with many partners and civil society organizations. The organization was a UNDP partner in the post-earthquake recovery process, reducing the vulnerability of 600 smallholders. Since 2017, they have joined forces with CESA Ecuadorian Agricultural Services Center, a well-known national NGO that has also been in Ecuador since 1967, performing integral

management of rural territories and building resilience to counteract the effects of climate change.

See Annex 1.

2.2 Synergies with other actions

All members of the consortium are currently working at the local and community level in the geographical areas mentioned above. In Cotopaxi, UNDP is working to apply their SDG value chain methodology: Growing with your Business. This experience in the rural highlands of Cotopaxi gives us a good understanding of the challenges and the high level of vulnerability and risk that rural communities face.

UNDP will promote synergies with the national entities working in the recovery process. MIDUVI recently start rebuilding 28 dwellings in Chillanes, but more houses need to be reconstructed.

EcoSur has been implementing training opportunities with their dual educational programs in the small rural community of Chingazo (Chimborazo) where most people are low-income, smallholder farmers. Many of them live in traditional huts or half-finished houses that offer no or little protection from the cold of the Andean highlands and against the ash spewed by Tungurahua volcano. The socio-economic situation is similar to that found in Bolívar Province. Synergies between the farmers and the dual education experiences will be promoted during implementation.

CESA-AVSF will work closely with the Chillanes local government and the Local Public Health Office. CESA and the local government together aim to connect the public health sector initiative relating to improved hygiene while promoting health services. CESA also has experience in Chugchilán Parish, located in Cotopaxi Province. This town experiences problems similar to those mentioned for Chillanes. CESA has worked there with a high level of acceptance and success. This proposal would promote a sharing of experiences between the peasants of the Chugchilán and Chillanes communities to raise awareness about good practices relating to drinking water and waste water treatment.

Salinerito Community Foundation is perhaps one of the best examples of a successful cooperative model in the social and solidarity economy and rural corporatism. Under this model, profits are mainly used to reinvest in the business itself or for social development. Given their geographic proximity, this action will constitute an opportunity for Salinerito and the rural communities of Chillanes to share experiences.

The project experiences will be share with the near local governments. They will be invited through the Bolivar University to some staff trainings and exhibitions. At the same time, the involvement of the Technical Institutes and other public Universities create a share experience with other territories and persons. Even though the campaign promoting good construction practices will be created for Chillanes Canton, the messages could be used in other areas of the country as well as the materials prepared with the same purpose, the involvement with the national government is also one of the key actions to scale up the campaign in other regions.

World Vision has a presence in Ecuador since 1970, with offices in 9 provinces. They manage a child sponsorship programme, serving more than 90,000 children in the poorest communities of Ecuador. They have offices in Chillanes Canton of Bolivar Province, one of the most affected areas following the September 6, 2018 earthquake, which created a small-scale disaster. One of WV's most noteworthy experiences was in Manabí province, where they helped children and their families to recover from the impacts on their lives, reinforcing a holistic approach to DRM. The project will work in close synergy with them.

See Annex 1.

2.3 [FIN] Report on synergies with other actions

Synergies were promoted with the national institutions, such as the National Service of Risk Management and Emergencies (SNGRE), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MIDUVI) (especially at the beginning of the project) and the Ministry of Public Health, especially in relation with the promotion of the hygiene practices and the prevention of Covid-19.

At the launch of the intervention, the project also contacted the National Secretary of Water (SENAGUA), however, during the implementation, this institution was absorbed by the Ministry of Environment turning into Ministry of Environment and Water. This process compromised the synergies with the technicians due to several changes inside the institution as well as the difficulties of the lockdown and the restrictions.

The most important synergy was created with World Vision (WV), due to their permanent presence in Chillanes. WV has offices in Chillanes and support an important number of children with a child sponsorship programme and other activities related with hygiene, health, nutrition and disaster risk management. They followed the activities closely and complemented them with further actions, such as the provision of blackboards, which were distributed in community spaces; they also implemented community alarms in key sectors, as well as expanded the signage of evacuation in other communities, following the same technical specifications for this signage. The permanent presence of WV in Chillanes is also a guarantee of the sustainability of the action.

The presence of UNDP in Chillanes, helped the local government to negotiate with the MIDUVI to finalize the reconstruction of dwellings. UNDP did a report, raising the need for attention in some specific areas. Please consult the following link for information: [\[Link replaced / shortened automatically\]](#) Although the government restrictions due to the pandemic compromised the advance of the reconstruction process, the local office of MIDUVI in Guaranda, opened a call to register new families in need of a social interest housing. The process is still underway as this report is being written.

3. NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND BENEFICIARIES

3.1 Needs and risk analysis

3.1.1 Date(s) of assessment

A first assessment was conducted by each partner in November and December 2018 to identify strategies and territories for intervention. This document is an update of these specific approaches.

The complete assessment is available in Annex 2 of this document.

MR: A new assessment was conducted between May and June 2020, related to the Covid-19 pandemic in the area of intervention, the full report of this assessment is available as Annex 1.

Some visits were conducted to assess the severe problems in the potable water system of the urban area of Chillanes by our implementing partner CESA in 22nd to 24th June.

Meeting were held on 17th June with the local officials and on 19th June with the Major of Chillanes canton.

3.1.2 Assessment methodology

The documents used are those assessing the post-disaster gaps and people in need in Bolivar Province.

This action's intervention has been designed based on these documents.

The methodology consists of the following steps: 1) Review of general documents produced during the emergency situations. 2) Review of the Situation Reports produced by SNGRE (National Emergency and Risk Management Service), between September 6 and November 20, 2018. 3) Review of media coverage of the Bolívar post-earthquake crisis. 4) Field missions to interview local authorities and potential beneficiaries, as well as to gain an in-depth understanding of the real situation in the field. 5) Conversations with national counterparts, especially SNGRE and MIDUVI. 6) Specific engineering damage reports about affected buildings and infrastructure. 7) Summary of findings, needs, and a

definition of the action's strategy.

These findings are synthesized in Annex 2.

MR: Based on official data from the PAHO and the official situation reports provided by the national government, a general description of the health emergency is provided as **Annex 1** of need assessment. Also, information from the local government of Chillanes and other National EOC reports and documents has been used to do a new needs analysis in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. UNDP had conversations with canton leaders, medical personnel, and community leaders to better understand the situation the final beneficiaries are dealing with.

Assessment carry out by the local officials with the implementing partner CESA were conducted to review the conditions of the potable water system.

In addition, some interactions with beneficiaries' communities of Result 2 were carry out, allowing further needs to be identified. Required adjustments entailed continuation of some activities with adapted strategies, redefinition of other activities and addition of new activities.

3.1.3 Problem, needs and risk analysis

On September 6, 2018, a 6.2-magnitude earthquake affected the rural communities of 8 cantons in Bolivar and Chimborazo Provinces, which are the poorest areas of Ecuador's Andean highlands region. The most affected cantons are Chillanes and San Miguel in Bolivar Province, and Chunchi in Chimborazo Province. Approximately 1889 people were affected, 862 homes suffered varying levels of damage, and agricultural losses were estimated in fields owned by 415 different parties. Humanitarian assistance was provided by the National Service of Disaster Risk Management and Emergencies in the first weeks after the event, and it especially focused on the families near the canton seat that lost their homes. Currently, the government plans to reconstruct these dwellings. However, such tasks will be hard to complete due to the informal status of land tenure, difficult access to rural areas, and other problems related to the rigidity of public administration and the country's economy crisis. The greatest risk we are seeing currently is the worsening of extreme poverty, marginalization and the resurgence of vulnerabilities. Meanwhile, these rural areas are projected to experience an unusually heavy rainy season in 2019, followed by a long period of drought near the end of 2019 and the beginning of 2020.

Generally, this geographical area is exposed to multiple threats: periods of long droughts, landslides, floods, earthquakes, mudslides, and forest fires, which further exacerbate the recurrent cumulative impact of small-scale disasters. All of this leads to extremely complex living situations for the affected populations. As time passes, families begin to rebuild their homes, but without the proper knowledge needed to build seismic-resistant structures.

Added to these vulnerabilities, children, adolescents and female heads of households face a critical situation. This is even more real and present for the families whose dwellings suffered multiple damages or collapsed and do not have access to potable water. Some families still live inside the damaged houses, while others have moved in with relatives or neighbours. Some families have decided to build a hut or temporary shelter, reusing some materials from their previous house. All of this increases the risk of gender-based violence and structural vulnerability.

The situation only worsens with each passing day, with the lack of drinking water and the poor hygiene conditions. According to official statistics, around 60% of children from 0 to 5 years of age suffer of malnutrition due to the lack of both treated water and the good hygiene habits in families.

A small group of families faces yet another problem, as they lost their harvests. Families in this area base their livelihoods on farming, which constitutes their only source of income. Such harvests were mostly lost due to no longer having a place to keep the harvested corn and beans dry. Without livelihoods to support them, the most affected populations in these marginalized rural areas have further difficulty to recover from the crisis, with an increase in poverty and vulnerability conditions. This constitutes a crisis within a crisis.

Risk analysis: The country is currently struggling with its own economic, social and political problems. Of these, the economic problems stem from the following issues, to name a few: from a drop in oil prices on the international market, low commodity prices, appreciation of the US Dollar, external debt, and the

effects of the April 16 earthquake. Social problems are mainly related to the lack of public funding to maintain educational, health and other social policies. On the political side, problems relate to political instability among the three branches of government (executive, legislative and judicial) and institutional reforms being implemented to reduce the statist model.

MR: As written in section 3.1.6, the COVID-19 pandemic was identified as a severe new crisis affecting the entire country and changing the way the project was being implemented. Measures and restrictions were implemented in each city using a traffic light phased reopening. All Bolivar Province are in the yellow color phase. Despite these measures, infections have continued increasing nationwide, spreading throughout all provinces. Bolivar Province has seen 1341 cases, with 53 confirmed deaths. Forty-four cases have been reported in Chillanes. Meanwhile, in other cities, infections are still on the rise. In Guaranda, there are 699 cases, in Riobamba, 1247, and in Babahoyo, 1026.

Many people who were originally from Chillanes but were living in Guayaquil, Quito, Ambato, and other cities have begun returning home as they have found themselves out of work. Many families are living in homes that were vacant for many years. Others are repairing existing houses or building new ones. This significant return of former residents requires a census to appropriately count them. The entire situation is a result of shelter-in-place orders and the loss of suitable employment. According to the Institute of Census, the suitable employment rate was 17% for the first half of 2020. One of people's main concerns is regarding work opportunities.

People continue to work in agriculture, mainly growing corn, blackberries, and beans. Merchants distribute the products through delivery routes in communities. There is a high risk of infection in Riobamba and Ambato, which are the cities where most Chillanes farmers sell their products.

Food access decreased in March and early April due to mobility restrictions and the curfew, especially due to entry into exit from Guayaquil being shut off due to the high number of cases in the city. In the markets, vegetables have increased in cost. People are not consuming vegetables because of these high costs.

Turning to access to education, this causes difficulties due to limited access to the internet and/or technological devices. According to the Ministry of Education, 44% of urban households do not have Internet access, and this number increases to 78% of rural households. Considering that 75% of Chillanes Canton residents live in rural areas, quality and access to education has decreased.

Beginning on March 16, 2020, 424 crowd situations were registered in Bolivar; 39 of these were in Chillanes. These crowds also occurred at markets, 7 in the canton and 95 in the province.

Regarding public order, 536 cases were registered in Bolivar Province; 46 of these were in Chillanes Canton. During the pandemic, cases of domestic and gender violence increased. ECU 911 has recorded 153 cases; 9 of which occurred in Chillanes. According to the Human Rights Secretariat, 3 cases of femicide were recorded in the province.

Landslides on Chillanes road have been occurring repeatedly. The most recent incident blocking the first order highway for 6 hours.

Priorities and needs have changed as a result of the pandemic. Expansion actions for access to quality water and hygiene materials is fundamental for people to avoid infection. They also require information and the correct masks, hand washing, and other biosafety measures to reinforce care and avoid an increase in COVID-19 infections.

Risks: The pandemic has intensified the social, economic, and political problems that the country was already dealing with. The global drop in oil prices and the suspension on exports and imports of a variety of products all led to economic contraction. Social problems have been exacerbated, mainly due to increased layoffs in the public and private sectors. This situation precipitates a range of other problems, including an increase in poverty and malnutrition. Politically, problems continue that have stemmed from political and institutional instability in Chillanes Municipality and other central government agencies

3.1.4 Response analysis

The interconnected nature of disaster and underdevelopment seriously threatens achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs by 2030). In this context, it is important to mention the Grand Bargain Commitments and the core commitments: leave no one behind; women and girls; catalysing action to achieve gender equality; changing people's lives: from delivering aid to ending need; disasters and climate change: managing risks & crises differently.

Based on the analysis of the situation and the global goals that must be achieved, UNDP and its partners designed this action to provide support in solving the problems and risks identified in Ecuador, which were described above. Answering the following identified needs will directly support people in need and complement the Ecuadorian government's interventions in the critical situations, related to marginalized and vulnerable populations.

First, we need to concentrate our efforts to reach the rural communities living in extreme poverty with emphasis on female-head of households, their families and children, with a special emphasis on vulnerable groups, including children and adolescents facing double marginalization. Strengthening their capacities to cope with emergency situations would increase their resilience. The project will mainstream a gender perspective.

Second, we need to reduce the high vulnerability linked to drinking water in certain communities located in rural areas of Bolivar Province. Their resilience capacity needs to be strengthened to cope with future crisis-related natural phenomena, including earthquakes, floods, or long periods of droughts. The project will make a specific analysis of the water situation and, based on this, develop emergency plans to improve treated water and hygiene conditions, and in turn help such people to become more resilient. Planning will include participation by the beneficiaries, using innovative methodologies such as "design thinking" and "positive deviance for social change," and will be implemented with them through technical assistance and training.

Third, it is important to strengthen capacities of masons, builders, construction workers and people in general on good construction practices. The project aims to structure a complete capacity building plan, using existing experiences and materials developed with previous ECHO projects and producing new hands-on teaching methods related to "Techniques to reinforce buildings and small structures". All these actions would help to improve structural resilience and seismic performance to cope with future events.

To address the problems and needs identified above, the strategy constitutes a joint effort between the Chillanes local government, Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MIDUVI), the National Risk Management Service (SNGRE), EcoSur, AVSF-CESA involved in different status to the project implementation.

The action's intended results consist of the following: 1) Rural communities with emphasis in women heads of household and families with children living in poverty affected by disasters improve their resilience capacities. 2) Improved resilience through access to safe water and hygiene conditions for poor families. 3) Construction workers and people in general will have better knowledge in seismic-resistant construction techniques and structural reinforcement.

This project focuses on strengthening families' own resilience capacities through various mechanisms: trainings, dual-education programs, strengthening their own organization to reduce water vulnerability situations, and protecting people in need. Another important issue is to strengthen the social and organizational fabric of marginal rural areas and to generate and exchange knowledge. The project will contribute to an efficient resilience model, facilitating future work with the poorest populations, which are located in rural and marginalized areas. Results will be achieved thanks to the profound humanitarian experience and day-to-day work with poor families by two NGOs with presence in this area: EcoSur and CESA-AVSF, as well as the valuable leadership of UNDP and its extensive experience in early recovery, strengthening capacities at local level and regional levels, and its clear mandate to work for the poorest families, leaving no one behind. World Vision will be invited to be part of the proposal during the implementation phase, due to their knowledge of the territory and the constant presence in Chillanes.

The project will ensure sustainability of the action by involving the local government and national entities

with presence in the territory throughout all activities. As an exit strategy, the project has designed a country-wide dissemination of products developed during the intervention. Moreover, UNDP will continue being in communication with national and local governments to reinforce the practice of sharing results after the project ends. This will require strengthening new capacities in order to take advantage of the project products. At that time, UNDP, AVSF, and EcoSur will be ready to facilitate acquisition of knowledge linked to processes, tools, and technical assistance, even outside of the project's timeframe, taking advantage of their continued presence in the country.

All the outcomes will make a difference, because they are related with three main prioritized subjects: better community organization to cope with future stresses and shocks, improve safety water and hygiene conditions and learn about how to build safe constructions and reinforce technics. Strengthening local and national entities, is a principle in any UNDP intervention, this work mechanism guarantees the sustainability of the action. Another strategy will be to connect the intervention with the Technical Institute and Universities of the surrounding, translating them the knowledge, tools and work methodologies. The project will establish a close coordination with the different government actors with presence in the territory, at the end of the intervention, local government should approved an Ordinance to regulate the protocols for emergencies, this will be another mechanism to ensure sustainability of the action.

MR: In the new context and crisis of Covid-19 pandemic, the project need to re-define some activities expanding the activities of R2 related to WASH, change the strategies of Result 1 and Result 3 and create a new activity, under result 1, numbering as 1.4 and 2.4. All these redefinitions to cope with the most urgent needs of the beneficiaries and other people of the surrounding area. This will specifically address the need for access to quality water, hygiene materials, information and biosafety measures to reinforce care and avoid an increase in COVID-19 infections. Changes do not affect the overall response, as all adjustments and new activities are perfectly integrated within the initially planned results.

3.1.5 Previous evaluation or lessons learned exercise relevant for this Action

Yes

3.1.5.1 Brief summary

UNDP has made various evaluations, some involving specific projects and others related to Strategic Plans. Both types have provided UNDP with useful lessons and experiences.

Main lessons and recommendations drawn include:

- Middle-income countries with high human development indices and national capacity require a different approach. The UNDP Country Office was able to organize the response according to the context, successfully adapting their programming tools and using innovative approaches
- UNDP's progressive professionalization on DRM, crisis response, and on early recovery matters is bearing fruits.

The medium-term evaluation of previous ECHO projects done in Ecuador also provides some important lessons:

- The interventions impacted people's lives and their organizational processes
- The consortium implemented strategies to avoid duplicating actions by locating them communities where no interventions had been undertaken and by incentivizing families to get involved in the processes
- The population recognizes the valuable input of these projects, especially regarding lessons learned and actions taken, as well as the quality of the teams working on the projects
- In an emergency context, it is important to strengthen the relationship between the population and government institutions at different levels
- The projects strengthened the capabilities of the people in the communities, local government workers, and the technical staff working in the executing institutions. The involvement of institutions

through agreements provided extra encouragement for the interventions. Ongoing monitoring ensured that all activities were completed. Implementations by the consortium facilitated the methodological approach and achieving results, however, institutional structures and their own administrative processes need to be both simplified and shortened. See the medium-term evaluation in Annex 4.

3.1.6 [INT] Report On Needs Assessment

During 2019 and early 2020, the Ecuadorian Gov. rebuilt and repaired homes in Chillanes that had been damaged by the earthquake, with 65% progress in both urban and rural areas of the canton. The SNGRE delivered 18 transitional homes to families that had not accessed the housing projects. The people's vulnerability was exacerbated by the impacts of the global COVID-19 pandemic and other emergencies caused by the rainy season, such as poor access to safe water, loss of livelihoods, and impoverished situations. This required reorienting the project to respond urgently to existing needs.

The post-earthquake scenario of September 2018 changed during the project implementation period. The canton authorities changed, as did national policies on the reconstruction of houses damaged by the earthquake, and this hampered the process of rebuilding homes in the canton. To date, the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing has rebuilt 116 homes and repaired 113 in Chillanes through the "Casa para Todos" Program. There are plans to build or repair an additional 120 homes. However, it is currently not clear whether housing reconstruction will continue given the COVID-19 health emergency, which has made it necessary to reallocate state funds to serve urgent needs caused by this pandemic. Due to concern over the situation of some of the families in project communities, the project carried out a census of this population as described below.

In early February, social and housing structure data was collected for homes damaged by the 2018 earthquake, using the form developed by the Ecosur Foundation, an implementing partner of the project. The project beneficiary communities with damaged homes, including Loma de Pacay, Rumipamba, Guacalgoto, Jashi, and Guayabal–Naranjal. (See Annex 1 for more details about this analysis)

COVID-19 has spread rapidly in Ecuador, now all the country is in the critical phase, and the number of recorded cases is growing every day. The virus is highly contagious and poses a significant risk to vulnerable groups (over 60 years old or with pre-existing illnesses). Its rapid growth has revealed the need for united efforts to slow the spread of the virus, reduce its impact on the country's health system and save lives. Added to this scenario is the deepening of socioeconomic inequalities in Ecuadorian society due to the COVID-19 virus.

To date, 8 confirmed cases have been reported according to information from the EOC. Three of the confirmed cases were located near the project beneficiary communities. It is feared that more cases will affect Chillanes because, in recent weeks, people from Chillanes who perform informal economic activities in Guayaquil have been returning to the canton. This brings a greater risk of increasing the number of cases.

The Chillanes canton has high-risk groups that could be severely affected if the pandemic reaches this canton with greater force, including 2,574 persons over 65 years old and 1,119 children aged 1 to 5 with chronic malnutrition. Furthermore, 7,598 persons below age 18 have been impacted by the lack of access to the school system. We should mention that throughout the country, classes have been suspended at all educational levels. According to the government, they are held virtually, but connectivity is limited in the Chillanes canton, and only 2.87% of its inhabitants have Internet service. This means a significant loss in the educational sector.

For this reason, the need was identified for the 11 health establishments (7 health centers, 3 health posts and a hospital), especially the Basic Hospital of Chillanes, to receive biosecurity supplies for the protection of their health workers and masks for the population.

3.1.7 [FIN] Report On Needs Assessment

During the implementation of this action plan, several emergencies took place in the Chillanes canton, exacerbating the vulnerable conditions of the population, especially the ones living in the rural farming communities. Prior to the earthquake, the socio-economic conditions already showed indicators of poverty, low income, and malnutrition. Multiple threats affected the communities: forest fires, structural house fires, mudslides, hailstorms and frost damage of crops. But the most severe ones are related to the Covid-19 pandemic. Although this disaster did not cause material damage, the alteration in the markets has caused severe difficulties in the livelihoods of the population. In 2021, the primary product prices in the market have decreased as products from Colombia and Peru are entering the Ecuadorian market, exacerbating rural poverty in the communities.

As this report is being written, the number of Covid-19 cases in Bolivar Province is 4.980 confirmed cases with a total number of deceases of 368 people. Specifically, in Chillanes, the number of confirmed cases is 333 people; however, the official numbers are not completely accurate because people in rural communities prefer to isolate themselves at home and not everyone has access to PCR tests. Some local analyses indicate that for every two reported cases there may be 8 unreported cases in Chillanes. Recently, the local government has decided to approve again a lockdown due to the high number of Covid-19 cases (red light).

As a result of the Sangay Volcano eruption during 2020, and more recently in 2021, the ashfall has covered different communities on several occasions, affecting especially people's health, livestock and crops. Despite this complex risk scenario, people living in farm communities have high resilience.

Moreover, due to the lack of employment in the city, some family members have returned to live with their families in the countryside, worsening the precarious conditions of the families.

In addition, recently, a land subsidence appeared in San Francisco de Azapi (located about 25 km from the urban area, in the road to Bucay) community due to a geological fault line. Large trenches are observed as well as some subsidence in agricultural land. Other visible damages area shown in electricity posts, drinking water and cracked houses. Geological engineers from the National Service of Disaster Risk Management and Emergencies visited the area with local authorities. The local government is preparing a contingency plan to evacuate the population in case a major subsidence happens in this community. Notwithstanding, at the moment, families are reluctant to leave their homes. Fifteen is the estimate number of families in danger living in this community.

In this current multiple risk and crisis scenarios Chillanes is facing, we identified new immediate needs:

- The capacity strengthening process initiated by the project needs to be reinforced at the local level, especially due to the constrained conditions of the local government.
- There is a need to have a Contingency Plan for San Francisco de Azapi to evacuate the population in case a major subsidence happens.
- There is a need to improve preparedness actions in case there is a new ashfall of Sangay Volcano in the the communities.
- It is necessary to continue with the prevention campaign with key messages to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in all the rural communities of the canton.

The project generated an immediate strategy to provide some guidelines to the local government to respond to the actual needs in the complex context of the Covid-19 setting. UNDP is trying to establish other connections to continue helping in this area.

3.2 Beneficiaries

3.2.1 Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

Individuals

7.887

Organisations

15

3.2.1.1 [FIN] Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

Individuals

13.289

Organisations

25

3.2.2 Estimated disaggregated data about direct beneficiaries (only for individuals)

	<u>Estimated % of target group</u>	<u>% of female (F)</u>	<u>% of male (M)</u>
Infants and young children (0-59 months)	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
Children (5-17 years)	20,00 %	50,00 %	50,00 %
Adults (18-49 years)	64,00 %	57,00 %	43,00 %
Elderly (> 50 years)	16,00 %	60,00 %	40,00 %

3.2.2.1 [FIN] Disaggregated data about direct beneficiaries reached (only for individuals)

	<u>Estimated % of target group</u>	<u>% of female (F)</u>	<u>% of male (M)</u>
Infants and young children (0-59 months)	0,00 %	0,00 %	0,00 %
Children (5-17 years)	20,00 %	50,00 %	50,00 %
Adults (18-49 years)	64,00 %	57,00 %	43,00 %
Elderly (> 50 years)	16,00 %	60,00 %	40,00 %

3.2.3 Does the action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

Yes

3.2.3.1 If yes, which groups or vulnerabilities?

Female

3.2.3.2 [FIN] If yes, which groups or vulnerabilities?

Female

3.2.4 Beneficiaries selection criteria

The initial total number of beneficiaries is 1935 persons with the modification the projet increase the number to 7,887 people. These beneficiaries can be classified per result and activity. An initial quantification of the potential beneficiaries is described below.

R1. In total, there are 782 people who will benefit from R1 activities. At least one person for each family in the 10 communities will benefit from COVID-19 prevention information and hygiene kits. Added to this are 268 people from communities that were involved in activities to improve the ability to deal with adverse events. This involved workshops that were held before the pandemic.

R2. Direct beneficiaries in the initial proposal: 350 people. Direct beneficiaries with the proposed amendment: **6,095 people**, including individuals from rural communities and the urban area of the canton .

Rural communities will see benefits for 1,055 families from the four community water systems plus the 5,040 people from the emergency maintenance in the urban area of Chillanes. There are 1,061 house connections. Each connection means one family, and each family is made up of an average of five people. Of the 1,061 connections, 5% of families have been reduced because they have two home connections.

This means 5,040 people who will be added to the 1,055 from the communities.

R3. A total of 1220 people have been estimated, including all direct beneficiaries of different types of training for masons, construction workers, and the general public, through mass campaigns.

The project uses the following criteria to select the beneficiaries: 1) Female heads of households; 2) Families with income lower than minimum wage; 3) Families with damaged or collapsed structures; 4) Families with more than 3 children; 5) Families with one or more disabled persons; 6) Families with unsecured land tenure that makes them unable to access the housing subsidy; 7) Elderly families.

3.2.5 Beneficiaries involvement in the action

All beneficiaries will be actively involved during implementation of the action.

At this stage, various field visits were made to Chillanes to understand the problems, needs, and expectations of the beneficiaries, conducting interviews during this stage.

Chillanes beneficiaries will be encouraged to participate in capacity building activities designed and developed by the project. Meanwhile, legal assistance beneficiaries need to be actively involved. On the dual-education on good construction practices, two types of beneficiaries have been identified: 1) people interested in gaining general knowledge about basic good construction practices (owners, adolescents, etc.) and 2) masons or builders deeply involved in hands-on trainings and practices to reinforce their knowledge about earthquake-resistant construction.

WASH beneficiaries have been clearly identified in each community; CESA-AVSF already spoke with all of them during the initial field visits.

The action considers a total of 41,684 indirect beneficiaries.

Result 1. This result would provide a better response mechanism and protocols to deal with adverse events. It is estimated that 16,270 people are indirect beneficiaries, corresponding to 75 percent of the Chillanes population, which lives in rural areas.

Result 2: 8814 people are considered indirect beneficiaries. This is calculated based on 5 nearby communities, with approximately 440 families in each community and at least four members per family.

Result 3: total indirect beneficiaries are estimated at 16,600 people, taking into account the potential beneficiaries of the good construction practices radio program campaign.

3.2.6 More details on beneficiaries

The action considers a total number of 32,480 people as indirect beneficiaries.

While it is difficult to estimate indirect beneficiaries, below are some of the explanations and methodologies used to make an initial estimation.

Result 1. This result would provide a better response mechanism and protocols to cope with an eventual future crisis through Community Response Committees and first response brigades in rural communities, working in close coordination with the local government. The entire population living in rural areas are counted as indirect beneficiaries. Seventy five percent of the Chillanes population lives in rural areas, and an estimated 13,600 people are considered to be indirect beneficiaries.

Result 2: 2,200 people are considered indirect beneficiaries, calculated based on there being 5 nearby communities with approximately 440 families in each community and at least four members per family. These indirect beneficiaries could benefit from shared experiences between their neighbours in reference to good WASH practices, including installation of chlorination systems to consume quality water, grey

water treatment, etc. Meanwhile, through the training provided, the population will learn that the local government is responsible for providing drinking water and sanitation services, and they will understand that they have a legitimate right to receive water services.

Result 3: the total indirect beneficiaries are estimated in 16500 people, considering the ones potential beneficiated by the public campaigns in good construction practices. Some of them could also be part of the direct beneficiaries if their are interesting in be part of the good construction practices courses.

3.2.7 [INT] Report on beneficiaries

Initially, 365 persons from the Chillanes communities damaged by the 2018 earthquake were to participate in the emergency preparedness activities. There is currently a total of 268 participants, including 17 from Rumipamba, 20 from Jashi, 20 from Loma de Pacai, 70 from La Comuna, 26 from Guacalgoto, 30 from Guayabal–Naranjal, 21 from La Merced, and 25 from San Juan Pamba, and inhabitants of the central neighborhoods of Chillanes were included in the process. An average of 20 officials participate in activities to develop emergency protocols, and training in community preparedness was offered to 18 youth from the beneficiary communities.

The four water systems currently serve 206 families and 1030 users who, by the end of the project, will have access to water supply and hygiene services. This increase was made possible by the technical and social conditions of each of the water boards that the project works with: Guayabal–Naranjal, La Comuna, Alagoto, and Rumipamba.

Constant interaction has been maintained with direct beneficiaries, including construction workers (masons, carpenters and master builders) and others with a knowledge of earthquake-resistant construction and structural reinforcement techniques.

3.2.8 [FIN] Report on beneficiaries

By the end of the project, 13,289 people benefitted and 25 organisations.

Result 1: 5,674 benefitted from the different activities of the R1. 268 people have Community Plans for Emergencies and DRM, 30 were fully trained as emergencies brigades and 20 have access to emergency kits. In addition, with the activity related to covid-19 prevention measures, 5.356 people benefitted receiving reusable masks, PPE, hygiene kits at the community level and also for the Local Health System.

Result 2: 6,605 total direct beneficiaries (3,162 women and 3,443 men benefited from the WASH activities. The number is calculated based on the number of families. At community level, 234 families benefited, 57 from Guayabal-Naranjal; 99 from La Comuna; 68 from Alagoto and 10 from Rumipamba. Additionally, the intervention in the potable water systems of the urban area, benefits 1,083 families. The average of families in Chillanes is 5 persons per family. Then the total number calculated at the end of the intervention is (234 families per 5 members) plus (1083 families per 5 members) plus (the 20 people trained to administrate, operate and maintain the water systems).

Result 3: 1,010 total direct beneficiaries. Counting at least 1.000 people following the awareness campaign on good construction practices, plus 10 staff from the local government involved in the development of the materials.

The communities themselves were wholly involved in the different activities, they were not only beneficiaries receiving the technical assistance, but were active members of the project during the entire implementation. They participated in communitarian work to maintain and improve the water systems; were involved in the workshops to elaborate the Community Emergency Plans and in the training to become emergency brigades members in each community.

Related with the major difficulties and challenges it is important to mention that some communities are feeling nervous do to the recently arrival of the large-scale gold mining projects. Specifically, two communities encounter conflicting views on mining, with some people having a favorable criterion and other opposing mining in their communities. This has led to a situation in which people mistrust persons coming in from the outside, creating some difficulties for the project. After several conversations the project was accepted but under some conditions, for example the community members would not sign any

4. LOGIC OF INTERVENTION

4.1 *Principal objective*

Contribute to the resilience of families in vulnerable situations in Ecuador, with special emphasis on the most vulnerable rural populations living in extreme poverty.

4.2.1 *Specific objective - Short description*

The specific objective is related to implementing resilient capacities and vulnerability reduction through capacity building activities, WASH and good construction practices. This specific objective will be coordinated between the beneficiaries, civil society organizations with presence in the areas of intervention, the local government, the national government, and the private sector.

4.2.2 *Specific objective - Detailed description*

Reduce the vulnerability and increase the resilience of the persons in need who are living in extreme poverty in Ecuador by improving their knowledge of construction techniques and strengthening their protection mechanisms, as well as providing technical assistance to reduce the WASH problems detected in areas potentially affected by several threats. Such threats include earthquakes, floods, landslides, subsidence and fires.

The resilience strategy proposed in this project will aim to prevent the creation of new risks, reduce existing risks, recover from materialized risks, and strengthen economic, social, health and environmental resilience. It will incorporate certain flexibility and periodic evaluation mechanisms to adjust course, evolve, and adapt to changing circumstances, while continuing to provide DRR guidance.

The Sendai Framework of Action calls for the coherent implementation and reinforcement of actions and commitments at all levels. This action will concentrate its efforts on supporting sustainability development by promoting resilience activities and increasing local understanding of disaster risk. It aims to assist local governments in establishing resilience strategies, while also considering future risks and uncertainties. Starting actions at community level and working with the poorest population sector will contribute to finding easy and rear-view mirror innovative solutions that have already been tested in other situations. These will then be fed into standardized packages that will make it possible to take immediate action in the future.

4.2.3 *Specific objective - Indicators*

4.2.3.1 *Specific objective indicator (1/2)*

Indicator

% reduction in the number of affected people (experienced, expected or modelled)

Description

In comments box:

- 1) define "affected people" (injured, evacuated, relocated, with houses damaged/destroyed, deprived of livelihood, crops, etc.);
- 2) provide absolute numbers;
- 3) state if the reduction is experienced, expected or modelled.

Baseline

0.00

Target value

60.00

Progress value

67.00

Achieved value

100.00

Source and method of data collection

1- Administrative records; Modelling report; Survey of affected people/people at risk covered by the action's baseline of potential beneficiaries at the beginning of the action, records of the beneficiaries supported by the project at the intermediate report and at the final report.

2- Focus group discussions; KAP survey; Household surveys with at least 5% statistically accurate representative samples. Technical documents showing improvements, project reports.

Comments on the indicator

This indicator considers the affected people living in vulnerable rural areas of Chillanes Canton with damaged or destroyed dwellings.

The total number of affected people in Bolívar and Chimborazo Provinces is 1889; in Chillanes Canton alone, the number is 1092. This number considers the total affected population. It is anticipated that this action should reduce the number of affected people by 50%, to around 935 persons in total as beneficiaries, taking into account project results 1, 2, and 3 and the people-in-need living in situations of extreme poverty.

The number of persons involved in the awareness campaigns on good constructions practices are not considered in this indicator due the difficulty to know the impact of the campaign at this stage. The percentage of reduction could be increase during the implementation.

The people involved in the Local or Community Emergency Committees comprised of volunteers, establish brigades of first responders are also considered in this indicator.

[INT] Progress report on indicator

An estimated progress of 66.70% has been made towards reducing the number of persons impacted by the 2018 earthquake in Chillanes, considering that 1,630 of those affected are project beneficiaries under Results 1 and 2, 230 have been involved in setting up the community emergency committees and emergency brigades, and 1,030 have safe water and improved hygiene. This percentage was calculated on the basis of 1,889 persons impacted in the provinces of Bolívar and Chimborazo.

[FIN] Progress report on indicator

The project surpassed the initial estimation and the target value of 60% to more than 100% of people that reduced their risk to be affected, based on the following analysis: the project considers as 100 percent the total number of 1889 people, they were fully covered and in addition 11.400 people benefitted as well. The final number of people benefitting from the different activities is 13,289, meaning that the percentage surpassed the initial estimation. This number covers all the beneficiaries supported by the project in the different results and activities.

Result 1: People involved in the Local and Community Emergency Committees, the first responders, the local technical staff including firefighters.

Result 2: People benefitted by the WASH interventions, and in

Result 3: People receiving information about preventing Covid-19 and key messages on good practice constructions.

4.2.3.2 Specific objective indicator (2/2)

Indicator

% of target population with adequate WASH services and hygiene practices

Description

Average % of the following indicators:

- % of population considering that their basic WASH needs are met;

- % of population with adequate hygiene practices (according to SPHERE standards on appropriate use and regular maintenance of facilities and on hand washing).

Provide data for each of these two indicators in the comments field.

Baseline

0.00

Target value

100.00

Progress value

75.00

Achieved value

100.00

Source and method of data collection

Focus group discussions; KAP survey; Household surveys with at least 5% statistically accurate representative sample.

Technical documents showing the improvements, project reports.

Comments on the indicator

1In the canton of Chillanes, only 38% of households access drinking water piped by a public network and 25% are connected to a public sewer network, denoting that the lack of basic services are a structural problem.

The total number of affected population in Chillanes canton are 1192. Out of them, this action plan would help all the affected population. A total number of 298 families would be the final beneficiaries of WASH activities. Seven communities would be involved in this action plan.

[INT] Progress report on indicator

An estimated 75.46% of the target population is calculated to have appropriate WASH services and habits of hygiene. Progress on this indicator includes the 206 families benefiting from the four improved water systems in the communities of Rumipamba, Alagoto, La Comuna, and Guayabal-Naranjal out of the 273 families impacted by the 2018 earthquake.

[FIN] Progress report on indicator

100% of the population affected by the September 2018 earthquake count now with safe and quality water. A total number of 6,605 people have benefited directly from the project. Initially planned figures were increased by including emerging improvements to the treatment plant of the urban area of the Chillanes canton.

4.3 Results

Result (1/3) - Details

Title

Rural communities with emphasis in women heads of household and families with children living in extreme poverty affected by disasters improve their resilience capacities

Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Sub-sectors

Community and local level action

Estimated total amount

167.189,00

[FIN] Estimated incurred total amount

165.213,91

Result (1/3) - Beneficiaries

Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

Individuals

782

Organisations	5
Households	0
Individuals per household	0
Total individuals	0

[FIN] Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

Individuals	5.674
Organisations	25
Households	0
Individuals per household	0
Total individuals	0

Beneficiaries type

Local population

Does the action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

Yes

Specific target group or vulnerabilities

Children - Male - Female

Comments on beneficiaries

This result distinguishes three types of beneficiaries: the first group encompasses Community Emergency Committees, all the persons involved in the specific trainings and workshops, and with specific functions during an emergency, totalling at least 215 persons. The second group looks at least 50 brigade members with basic knowledge in first response aid, gender based violence during emergencies and Incident Command System (ICS). The third group involves 100 peasants of four communities from rural areas, who in need of protection actions, count on community alarms A total of 365 are considered direct beneficiaries of this action.

MR: Based on the current priorities due to the pandemic, information, education, and community participation procedures relating to biosafety measures for people to avoid COVID-19 infection must be supported. The project will implement a communication campaign on COVID-19 prevention in rural communities of the Chillanes canton and Bolivar Province communities.

The total number of beneficiaries is: 782

[INT] Report on beneficiaries

The result 1 beneficiaries are the members of 10 communities, with 240 persons participating actively, including community leaders, women heads of households with young children, persons impacted by the earthquake and the elderly from the communities of Rumipamba (17), Jashi (20), Loma de Pacai (21), La Comuna (70), Guacalgoto (26), Guayabal – Naranjal (30), La Merced (21), San Juan Pamba (25). Twenty officials from the Chillanes Municipality prepare the emergency protocols and procedures. Additionally, 18 members of the beneficiary communities were trained.

[FIN] Report on beneficiaries

Result 1: 5,674 benefitted from the different activities of the project. 268 people count on Communitarian Plans for Emergencies and DRM, 30 were fully trained as emergencies brigades and count on emergency kits. And finally, with the activity related to covid-19 prevention measures 5.356 people benefitted receiving reusable masks, PPE, hygiene kits at the community level and also for the Local Health System.

The communities were fully involved in the workshops, trainings and drills even though, Covid-19 created restrictions in the number of people authorized to intervene.

Result (1/3) - Transfer Modalities

	<u>Estimated total net amount</u>	<u>Estimated number of individuals</u>	<u>Conditional transfer?</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Cash	-	-	-	
Voucher	-	-	-	
In kind	-	-	-	

[FIN]

	<u>Estimated total net amount</u>	<u>Estimated number of individuals</u>	<u>Conditional transfer?</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Cash	-	-	-	
Voucher	-	-	-	
In kind	-	-	-	

Comments on transfer modalities in this result

N/A

[INT] Comments on transfer modalities in this result

N/A

[FIN] Comments on transfer modalities in this result

N/A

Result (1/3) - Indicators

Result 1 - Indicator 1

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

Number of Community Emergency Committees established and First Response Brigades trained to cope with future events.

Baseline

0,00

Target value

6,00

Progress value

6,00

Achieved value

10,00

Source and method of data collection

Project reports

Number of Community Emergency Committees established (photographs, reports)

Number of First Response Brigades trained (photographs, reports)

All the statistics will be organized by age and sex, at each reporting stage.

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Project reports with photographs. See Annex E on Beneficiaries and Annex F.

Comments on the indicator

From among the rural communities of Chillanes, the action will choose 4 communities to work with them putting together Community Emergency Committees and First Response Brigades.

Community Emergency Committees will be created and trained on emergency procedures and protection measures. Participants would include members of the community, authorities, community leaders, and national officers having a local presence.

At least 20% of the total population leaving in rural areas of the Chillanes Canton in Bolívar Province will increase their knowledge on emergency procedures and protection measures.

Training themes include: Unified Incident Command Course, Methods of self-protection, Basic First Aid Course, Gender Based Violence during emergencies, child protection in emergencies, all using WV materials.

The impact of this indicator is to have a wider understanding and more effective participation of the local government in emergency situations.

Result 1 - Indicator 2

Type / Subsector

Community and local level action

Indicator

Number of people participating in interventions that enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses

Definition

Interventions at household and local level aimed at concretely strengthen the capacity. Information or advocacy activities as well as trainings are not eligible unless they will result or are directly linked to concrete action (e.g. evacuation plan developed).

Examples: number of people who can use a protective shelter, etc; number of people covered/included in a new contingency plan.

Baseline

0,00

Target value

268,00

Progress value

268,00

Achieved value

268,00

Source and method of data collection

Risk assessments; Intervention reports; Risk maps; Registration records.

Ordinance creating emergency protocols and coordination mechanisms between the local government and the rural communities validated and officially approved by local authorities.

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Photographs, registration records.

Comments on the indicator

This indicator include the people involved in concrete actions, the ones in close relation with the Community Emergency Committes, the brigades members, the local public officials and the national ones trained by the project on emergency protocols and the people involved in the drill exercises.

The project will established from the very beginning clear registration records disaggregated by sex, by age, by ethnicity and disability.

The impact in short and medium term of this indicator is to have a well organized community working in solidarity between them and in close coordination with the national and local government, to improve the national institutions to cope with emergency situations in extense rural communities, including quality and security standards compliance.

Result 1 - Indicator 3

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

Number of people who have information on specific prevention messages and essential hygiene materials to deal with COVID-19 and other hazards

Baseline

0,00

Target value

514,00

Progress value

-

Achieved value

5.356,00

Source and method of data collection

Participant list, official reports of mass prevention campaign.

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Registration records, official report on mass prevention campaign

Comments on the indicator

New prevention campaign will be done as part of the redefined activities of this result.

Result 1 - Indicator 4

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

Number of communication products prepared for the COVID-19 communication campaign targeting the Bolivar Province population

Baseline

0,00

Target value

8,00

Progress value

-

Achieved value

8,00

Source and method of data collection

Publication of the communication products.
Radio Series

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Publication of the communication products, radio series. See materials in Annexes 1.16 to 1.22 radio series and 1.23 - 1.24 Covid-19 prevention measures posters.

Comments on the indicator

6 radio spots and 2 posters.

Result (1/3) - Indicators comments

Additional comments on indicators

Indicator 1: Initial target of the project was 10 Community Emergency Committees established and First Response Brigades trained to cope with future events. The modified target value of this indicator was redefined as 6 Community Emergency Committees.

Indicator 2: Initial target of the project was to support 365 poor and vulnerable people participating in interventions that enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses. The intermediate progress report show an achievement of 268 people. The target final value of this indicator was redefined as 268 people.

Indicator 3: new indicator only active once MR approved.

Indicator 4: new indicator only active once MR approved.

[INT] Progress report on the indicators of one result

Indicator 1. Six community emergency committees were formed in La Comuna, Jashi, Guacalgoto, Loma de Pacai, San Juan Pamba, and La Merced. In addition, emergency brigades were set up (for first aid, fire prevention and evacuation), community maps of threats, vulnerabilities and capacities were developed using participatory methods, and progress was made on developing community emergency plans. These activities are carried out using the Guide for the Formation of Community Risk Management Committees (*Guía para la Conformación de Comités Comunitarios de Gestión de Riesgos*) and the Community Risk Management Guide (*Guía Comunitaria de Gestión de Riesgos*), both from the National Risk and Emergency Management Service which include participatory visualization methods. Fire prevention training was scheduled to begin in coordination with the Chillanes Fire Department but was suspended due to the COVID-19 health emergency.

Initial visits and meetings were held with the remaining four communities to kick off the process. In Rumipamba and Guayabal–Naranjal, the map of threats, vulnerabilities and capacities was prepared, but the Community Committee was not formed because not all board members were present.

This indicator does not require updating the number of communities to receive interventions. However, it is necessary to reorient the training workshops to relate them to practices for preventing COVID-19 infection and defining activities to address the needs of the communities where the project is being implemented. The project is working on adapting its work methods.

Indicator 2: There are 268 community members taking part in capacity-building activities to better respond to adverse events. This total includes the community members who attended the workshops held in Rumipamba (17), Jashi (20), Loma de Pacai (21), La Comuna (70), Guacalgoto (26), Guayabal–Naranjal (30), La Merced (21), and San Juan Pamba (25). An average of 20 officials participated in activities to develop emergency protocols. Community training in emergency preparedness was given for 18 youth from the beneficiary communities in coordination with World Vision.

The project focal point from the Chillanes Municipality participated in most of the activities, and the average attendance at these events was 27 persons. The community with the highest participation was San José de La Comuna due to the board's quality of leadership and organization. In the activities carried out, organization and solidarity between community members and the Chillanes Municipality were

promoted to enhance coordination and build capacities to deal with emergencies.

Community leaders and members, authorities and officials of the Chillanes Municipality participated in the capacity-building for emergency preparedness at the community and institutional level. Personalized invitations were made for the various activities, and attendance records for each event are broken down by gender and age.

In coordination with the National Risk and Emergency Management Service, a workshop was also held to socialize the approach of including risk management in development plans and land-use planning. It targeted risk management units and planning staff of local governments in the province of Bolívar.

In the context of the global pandemic, it is necessary to target efforts at strengthening organizational processes at the municipal level and establishing a response plan to the COVID-19 pandemic.

[FIN] Progress report on the indicators of one result

Indicator 1: Despite mobilization difficulties due to Covid-19 pandemic, the project achieved more than 100% of this indicator. Ten community emergency committees were formed in La Comuna, Guacalgoto, Guayabal – Naranjal, Loma de Tablaspamba, Loma de Pacay, Jashi, Quilayaco, San Juan Pamba, Arrayambamba and La Merced and were provided with Community Disaster Risk Management Plans.

Emergency brigades were set up as well as community talking maps showing the vulnerabilities, the threats and the hazards recognized by the population, using participatory methods.

Indicator 2: At the end of the project, UNDP worked directly with 268 people from 10 communities. They participated actively in the Community Disaster Risk Management Plans and the different workshops and activities carried out to reinforce their capacity to face shocks and stresses. As a pilot action, it is expected to continue working with new communities to develop basic capacities on preparedness. World Vision will continue working with the local government.

Indicator 3: During the implementation period of the project, the Covid-19 pandemic crisis hit the country. In this context, the project added this indicator as part of the Modification Request (approved by ECHO). At the end of the project, the total number of people reached was 7,356. The level of achievement was verified and measured as follows:

- The number of people benefitted by the massive campaign to prevent Covid-19 was 62,980. The campaign was carried out with the Provincial Government of Bolívar. To calculate this number, the project estimates that at least 30% of the total population of Bolívar Province received the peripheral key messages to prevent Covid-19. A report released by the Bolívar Provincial Government is shown in the Annexes of this report with the different locations of the massive campaign. Notwithstanding, the project did not include this number as part of the indicator, understanding the radio campaign and the people benefitted as indirect beneficiaries.
- A total number of 5,356 people received materials to prevent Covid-19. As follow: 1,926 people benefitted from hygiene kits in Chillanes. 510 biosecurity suits were donated to the Basic Health Hospital of Guaranda; 2,820 reusable masks were delivered to the people in the communities to prevent Covid-19, and 100 surgical gowns were delivered in the Health Central District of Chillanes.

Indicator 4: At the end of the intervention, 6 radial spots were produced, and 2 posters were printed and disseminated throughout Bolívar Province. See the materials in Annexes 1.16 to 1.22 (Radio Serie) and 1.23 - 1.24 (Posters).

Result (1/3) - Activities

Result 1 - Activity 1

Short description

Activity 1.1: Community Emergency Committees comprised of volunteers, establish brigades of first responders, using tools developed and tested in previous ECHO projects.

Detailed description

The project will conduct an assessment to understand the level of organization of each community and the expectations of the Community Emergency Committees. An initial workshop will be held with community leaders, social service public officers, and the local government. UNDP will support this process through innovative approaches, such as Design Thinking.

This result will include strengthening coordination between stakeholders. These Communities are trained and equipped in disaster response, including community-based early warning systems. A volunteer brigade will be formed from among the participants.

The sub-activities planned under this activity are:

1.1.1 Joint detail planning meeting with the mayor, the municipality council, the local public officials and some delegates from the beneficiaries.

1.1.2 Prepare the materials and explain the communities the importance to be ready and organize to respond together in case of a disaster in their community.

1.1.3 Community workshops to create Local Emergency Committees: information shares, community risk maps, emergency communitarian plan, including Gender Based Violence for emergencies workshops.

[FIN] Report on the activity

The activities were achieved thanks to the active community participation, even though on several occasions, the workshops and the planning were postponed due to the Covid-19 crisis and the lockdown decrees by the government.

Some of the main achievements under this activity are:

- Strengthening of coordination mechanisms between the local government and the communities to effectively respond to emergencies.
- Developing an Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Plan in each community.
- Developing participatory maps identifying the hazards, the threats, and the vulnerabilities in each community.
- Identifying local capacities to develop the different functions of the brigades.
- Promoting the protection of rights of vulnerable groups during disasters (children, women, and people with special needs).
- A strict security protocol was implemented including all the biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

Result 1 - Activity 2

Short description

Activity 1.2: Training of volunteers and brigades of first aid, rescue, Incident Command System (ICS). The brigades will be conformed with gender parity.

Detailed description

The brigade will be trained on specific subjects including a Unified Incident Command Course, Methods of self-protection, Basic First Aid Course, Gender Based Violence during emergencies, child protection in emergencies, all using materials developed and tested in previous ECHO projects.

The sub-activities planned under this activity are:

1.2.1 Identify the people who have an interest in forming the first response brigades

1.2.2 Prepare the materials, the logistic and the contractual services for the trainings

1.2.3 Train the brigades

[FIN] Report on the activity

The project identified the persons interested in joining the first responder brigades. They were trained in basic first aid, fire prevention and evacuation. Each community has at least three brigade members. When forming the brigades, equal gender participation was considered for the most part. A total number of 30 persons are now trained as first responders.

The training to prevent fires was coordinated with the Chillanes Fire Department. The subjects decided upon for the training included using fire extinguishers, proper use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) tanks, forest fire prevention, and control of agricultural burning. Women participated actively in all training activities. A roleplay methodology was used when forming the brigades.

Each brigade community member was told what the first aid, fire prevention and evacuation brigades do, and asked to choose the brigade they were interested in joining.

The health emergency and the state of exception caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, delayed several times the agreed schedule established with the communities, but the project re-scheduled the activities and finally all the communities counted with at least three trained members.

UNDP will continue working to reinforce the capacities of the brigades in close coordination with World Vision to achieve the sustainability of the actions.

Result 1 - Activity 3

Short description

Activity 1.3: Provision of emergency kits and community alarms. Planning and develop a drill evacuation of the entire canton.

Detailed description

The project will provide emergency kits to the local government, and also implement basic early warning systems and community alarms in four communities.

The sub-activities planned under this activity are:

1.3.1 Acquisition of basic first response tools, emergency kits and community alarms.

1.3.2 Participatory development of protocols for the municipality in case of an emergency situation.

1.3.3 Workshops with the municipality to explain the protocols and to test it.

1.3.4 Prepare the drill exercise with all the stakeholders national deconcentrated and local officials.

1.3.5 Conduct the evacuation drill and evaluate the results.

[FIN] Report on the activity

EOC members at the municipal level were prepared using the Manual of the EOC. The formal creation and updating of membership in coordination with the person in charge of risk management in the Chillanes Municipality was proposed to the mayoress. In early March 2020, the mayoress asked the institutions to submit names for the main members and delegates to the technical panels and working groups, and then appointed 17 officials to the EOC.

Documents on the organization and internal structure of the Chillanes Municipality were reviewed to update the members of the EOC at the municipal level. We also attended meetings in early March to activate the canton-level EOC in response to the COVID-19 health emergency and advised them on developing the preparedness and contingency plans in response to the pandemic through virtual meetings with the project focal point.

At the end of the project, Chillanes local government had emergency protocols, thanks to several workshops on risk management, basic concepts, legal and regulatory frameworks, and explanation of the Manual of the Emergency Operations Committee.

Result 1 - Activity 4

Short description

Covid-19 prevention by providing hygiene kits, communication campaigns, and emergency plans for local governments.

Detailed description

The activity 1.4 includes the following sub-activities:

a) Prevention messages are put together for dealing with COVID-19 and other threats.

1.4.1 Preparation of communication campaign planning.

1.4.2 Communication products will be designed (radio spots and posters).

1.4.3 Loudspeaker messaging will be done, and

1.4.4 Distribution of posters containing COVID-19 prevention measures.

b) Provision of a hygiene kit to families of the project's beneficiary communities. 4.1 A census will be made of the project's beneficiary families.

1.4.2 Hygiene kits will be purchased.

1.4.3 A hygiene kit delivery plan will be prepared alongside the Chillanes local government, and finally, The hygiene kit will be delivered.

c) Creation of "Practical Guidelines to Make a COVID-19 Emergency Plan for Local Governments." This would be especially for small and medium-sized local governments and provide guidance for planning medium-term actions to take on the pandemic.

More details in each subactivity:

a) Purchase of hygiene kits and reusable masks. Deliver hygiene kits to aid in preventing COVID-19 infection. 2,570 reusable masks will be delivered to 514 families from the 10 project communities. A census of beneficiary families will be carried out in advance. A hygiene kit delivery plan will be prepared alongside the Chillanes local government and will include pamphlets with information on prevention.

b) Preventative communication campaign to take on COVID-19 and other threats. Seven communication products will be designed (5 radio spots and 2 posters). Preventive messages will be played on loudspeakers, and COVID-19 prevention message posters will be distributed.

c) Creation of "Practical Guidelines to Make a COVID-19 Emergency Plan for Local Governments." This would be especially aimed at small and medium-sized local governments and provide guidance for planning medium-term actions to take on the pandemic. To reinforce the dissemination of infection prevention messages, 6 radio spots have been planned, with messages about, among other issues, hand washing, appropriate mask usage, violence against women, and alcohol consumption. We will coordinate with the Bolivar Province Prefect to disseminate preventive messages over loudspeakers in rural areas.

[FIN] Report on the activity

At the end of the project under this activity the project achieved:

Conjointly with Bolivar's provincial government, a massive prevention campaign against Covid-19 was prepared. 6 radio spots were designed, the same ones that were spread throughout the province, in conjunction with the fumigation campaign implemented by the provincial government. This was possible because speakers were placed in the vehicles that carried out the fumigation and that ran through the streets of Guaranda and all the populated centres. These vehicles disseminated the 6 Covid-19 prevention messages.

2 posters were also printed with key messages, the same that were delivered in commercial premises,

businesses, restaurants, and canteens of all cantons of the province.

The provision of emergency kits to meet urgent needs due to the COVID-19 health emergency. The following supplies were delivered to the Eduardo Montenegro Basic Hospital of Chillanes and the Alfredo Noboa General Hospital of Guaranda: face masks and shields, surgical gowns and caps, and protective suits and glasses, which enable better care for patients in the canton and province and above all ensure the security of doctors and nurses in the canton.

At the same time, the project delivered reusable masks and hygiene kits to the community people of Chillanes and the local government staff members, to aid in preventing Covid-19 infection.

Thanks to the project the local government approved an Ordinance regulating the administrative measures and temporary health biosecurity to fight against Covid-19 pandemic and the Contingency Plan due to the Covid-19 health emergency.

Result (1/3) - [INT] Overall update on activities of the result

Activity 1

1.1.1 Joint meeting for detailed planning with authorities, the municipal council, local public officials, and delegates of the beneficiaries. The planning meeting was held with the project focal point and the person in charge of risk management at the Chillanes Municipality to establish the starting dates for community activities with municipal officials and Emergency Operations Committee members. Initial meetings were held with community leaders to agree on intervention periodicity (weekly or every fortnight), times of day and the contents for each meeting.

1.1.2 Prepare materials and explain to communities the importance of preparedness and organization for a joint response to a community disaster. The materials used are primarily large sheets of flipchart paper, colored cards, and markers to develop maps of threats, vulnerabilities and capacities, the history of hazardous events, and a prioritization of actions for the community emergency plan. The forms and contents used for this process are those established by the SNGRE. Participatory visualization methods are used so that the materials for the activities will facilitate learning and understanding among adults and the elderly, and effective communication will be achieved during the training process.

1.1.3 Community workshops to create Local Emergency Committees: shared information, community risk maps and community emergency plans, including gender-based violence workshops for emergencies. 6 community emergency committees were formed in La Comuna, Jashi, Guacalgoto, Loma de Pacai, San Juan Pamba, and La Merced. In addition, emergency brigades were set up (for first aid, fire prevention and evacuation), community maps of threats, vulnerabilities and capacities were developed using participatory methods, and progress was made on developing community emergency plans. The fire prevention training was scheduled to begin in coordination with the Chillanes Fire Department. These activities are carried out using the guidelines of the SNGRE, which include participatory visualization approaches. Initial meetings were held in Alagoto, Guayabal–Naranjal and Rumipamba to socialize the approach, and maps of threats, vulnerabilities and capacities were developed in those three communities.

The workshops promote the participation of young and adult women on the community emergency committees and in the brigades.

Development of community emergency plans and risk maps will continue, beginning in Alagoto, Guayabal–Naranjal and the central neighborhoods of Chillanes. Activities will be carried out to complete the indicator, implementing biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of COVID19 during planned meetings. (Annex 2)

Activity 2

1.2.1 Identifying persons interested in joining the first responder brigades. Along with forming the community emergency committees, those interested in joining the first responder brigades for basic first aid, fire prevention and evacuation were identified. Each brigade has at least five members, whose names are recorded. When forming the brigades, equal gender participation was seen for the most part.

1.2.2 Protective garments (face masks and shields, surgical gowns and caps, goggles and protective suits), alcohol and disinfectant gel were procured to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and address urgent

staff needs at the 11 health facilities of Chillanes, especially health personnel that takes samples from those potentially infected and monitor both confirmed cases and the epidemiological barrier. Protective garments were also delivered to the Alfredo Noboa Hospital in Guaranda, which serves serious cases requiring hospitalization and an ICU in the province of Bolívar.

1.2.3 Brigade Training. An initial schedule of fire prevention training was coordinated with the Chillanes Fire Department for the communities and neighborhoods that have their emergency committees and brigades set up. The subjects decided upon for the training included using fire extinguishers, proper use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) tanks, forest fire prevention, and control of agricultural burning. Women participate actively in all training activities. A roleplay methodology is used when forming the brigades. They are told what the first aid, fire prevention and evacuation brigades do and asked to choose the brigade they are interested in joining. Due to the health emergency and the state of exception caused by the COVID19 pandemic, the training calendar was canceled. Training was only given in the La Merced neighborhood. It is not known when project activities will resume because of the country's health emergency, but for now, the project is assessing the best way to provide training for the strategic personnel of these brigades. Phone calls and virtual meetings are being held with some of their members to advise them on specific topics relating to the current emergency.

Activity 3

1.3 Providing emergency kits and community alarms. Planning and developing an evacuation drill for the entire canton

The provision of emergency kits for the communities, planned as part of the project, served to meet urgent needs due to the COVID-19 health emergency. The following supplies were delivered to the Eduardo Montenegro Basic Hospital of Chillanes and the Alfredo Noboa General Hospital of Guaranda: face masks and shields, surgical gowns and caps, and protective suits and glasses, which will enable better care for patients in the canton and province and above all ensure the security of doctors and nurses in the canton.

1.3.2 Participatory development of emergency protocols for the municipality

Before developing the emergency protocols, two initial workshops were held on risk management, basic concepts, areas and components, legal and regulatory frameworks, and the Manual of the Emergency Operations Committee, particularly how they apply to the municipal level. The workshops targeted officials of the Chillanes Municipality and representatives of governmental institutions making up the EOC at the municipal level.

For this activity, the structural and functional organizational chart of the Chillanes Municipality was reviewed, and a matrix of EOC members at the municipal level was prepared using the Manual of the EOC. The formal creation and updating of membership in coordination with the person in charge of risk management in the Chillanes Municipality was proposed to the mayoress. In early March 2020, the mayoress asked the institutions to submit names for the main members and delegates to the technical panels and working groups, and then appointed 17 officials to the EOC.

Workshops with the municipality to explain and test the protocols and to prepare a drill with all decentralized national stakeholders and local officials, including both implementation and evaluation of results, will be held after the protocols have been developed.

Documents on the organization and internal structure of the Chillanes Municipality were reviewed to update the members of the EOC at the municipal level. We also attended meetings in early March to activate the canton-level EOC in response to the COVID-19 health emergency and advised on developing the preparedness and contingency plans in response to the pandemic. Through virtual meetings with the project focal point.

Result (1/3) - [FIN] Conclusions on the result

Result 1 ended successfully, despite the multiple restrictions it had to circumvent during execution. The implementation had three key moments.

A first period, before the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic in the country, allowed significant progress at the community level and with the capacity-building at the Municipality of Chillanes. During this period, work had begun with the communities of Alagoto, Guayabal–Naranjal and the urban neighbourhoods of the canton seat of Chillanes in the development of emergency community plans and had begun to form the Local Emergency Committees in 6 communities. A detail of this moment is described in the project's interim report.

The second period is marked by the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic in the country. Curfew and mobility restrictions affected the progress of the process. The project had to put on hold field activities and the strengthening and accompaniment process had to take a turn and focus on a virtual follow-up of certain topics. At that time, the imperative was to support urgent needs related to Covid-19 prevention, both at the community level and at the health sector level. This is how the project decided to request an amendment to ECHO to suspend or reduce the scope of certain activities and to create others that were indispensable under the pandemic, all framed within Result 1.

Remote accompaniment allowed the Municipality of Chillanes to have a Contingency Plan against Covid-19 and an Ordinance regulating temporary administrative and health biosecurity measures to combat the Covid-19 pandemic in the Canton.

During this period, the project supported the province's health system, personal protective equipment was delivered for doctors at Guaranda Basic Hospital, Chillanes Health Centre, and Health District. It also contributed to the population of communities by delivering reusable masks and hygiene kits, all of which caused the number of contagions to remain low in the canton and province. Another action was the realization of the massive Covid-19 prevention campaign, throughout the province, reaching a total of 62980 people directly benefiting from this campaign. Two posters with prevention messages were also published that were widely disseminated in commercial premises and other businesses along the province.

The third period is the gradual return to activities, under a new normality, as the Covid-19 pandemic continues to be present in the country. During this period, field activities were resumed, maintaining strict biosecurity protocols, and taking care of every detail in the organization of workshops and group activities. The receptivity of the population to attend the training processes has been variable depending on the community. Certain communities, where there have been more cases of Covid-19, have been reluctant to continue the trainings and collaborate in the process, such is the case of the Barrio San Vicente at the canton seat and Alagoto community. This sector thanked the project for its interest in continuing with strengthening activities and concluded the process. While in other urban sectors, it has been possible to continue workshops and trainings in a virtual way. At the level of rural communities, which do not have internet access, the process was carried out in person.

It is worth mentioning that, in September 2020, a new emergency hit the intervention zone. A strong explosion of the Sangay Volcano, caused the ash to fall in several communities of the project, forcing the arrest of activities once again. It should be mentioned that it resulted quite adequate to have delivered reusable masks by the project during those critical moments.

In conclusion, it is worth mentioning that 10 communities have Community Emergency Plans and Risk Management, while being provided with community brigades trained to deal with future shocks and emergencies, as well as community emergency kits, thus being better prepared for future disasters.

Below, key challenges are mentioned:

- Continuity of actions in other communities is being left to the Risk and Emergency Management Service, the Local Government of Chillanes and World Vision. UNDP will maintain actions in the territory, in view of the change of national authorities which will take place in 2021, to ensure the sustainability of the processes.
- The presence of the pandemic in the territory causes widespread dysfunctionality. It is noted that the Local Government of Chillanes does not have the means to maintain telework and lacks adequate contact with all its officials, which causes difficulties in maintaining the management model; this is a vulnerability in the governance of the canton that could cause challenges for the attention to emergencies.

- The care of future emergencies or disasters of magnitude requires coordinated work with the national authority, especially with the National Risk and Emergency Management Service (SNGRE). This national entity has been reduced in recent years, currently having little capacity at the territorial level.
- Another challenge, closely related to the development realm, is the dysfunctionality of markets (due to restrictions to prevent contagion), which has affected the sale of agricultural products and crops, further impoverishing the population of the canton. Productive recovery and reactivation actions need to be implemented to support the population in need.

Result (2/3) - Details

Title

Improved access to safe water and hygiene conditions for poor families to improve their resilience

Sector

WASH

Sub-sectors

Water supply

Estimated total amount

197.538,00

[FIN] Estimated incurred total amount

188.015,72

Result (2/3) - Beneficiaries

Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

Individuals	6.095
Organisations	4
Households	0
Individuals per household	0
Total individuals	0

[FIN] Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

Individuals	6.605
Organisations	5
Households	0
Individuals per household	0
Total individuals	0

Beneficiaries type

Local population

Does the action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

Yes

Specific target group or vulnerabilities

Children - Male - Female

Comments on beneficiaries

350 direct beneficiaries from 162 families from the areas affected by the 6.2 earthquake in Chillanes Canton. It includes the following communities: Rumipamba (35 families), Alagoto (12 families), Loma de Pacaigua (50 families), El Zumbe (65 families). Fifty seven percent of beneficiaries are men and 43% are women. Information provided by the communities and the Water Boards during the field missions.

Various types of activities are designed under this result: 1) Technical improvements, change of materials and basic equipment to improve provision of safe water and ensure optimal functioning in four communities (241 families of Rumipamba, Alagoto, Loma de Pacaigua and El Zumbe) that were affected by the earthquake. 2) Safe storage of water in aseptic conditions so that families are ensured water supply without risk of water contamination in two communities (Rumipamba and Alagoto -57 families). Special attention will be given to certain vulnerable groups like children and the elderly, who are more susceptible to infection. Because water service is not constant in the communities of Rumipamba and Alagoto, where their water is delivered via water tanker trucks, those communities will not receive such infrastructure.

Capacity building and trainings will be organized by leaders and water carriers (aguateros), who are the main persons responsible for the social, technical and administrative management of the water systems. The training serve to strengthen local capacities to ensure efficient management of the territories in this intervention.

Based on the current priorities due to the pandemic, information, education, and community participation procedures relating to biosafety measures for people to avoid COVID-19 infection must be supported.

The project will maintain the potable water system of the urban area of Chillanes canton. This new activity increase the total number of beneficiaries.

The total number of beneficiaries of R2 will be: 6.095

[INT] Report on beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries of the four safe water systems and hygienic conditions include 206 families and 1030 water users from the Guayabal-Naranjal, San José de La Comuna, Alagoto, Rumipamba communities. Twenty additional beneficiaries from the water administrative board were trained in water systems management, operation and administration. In these activities, 40% are women and 60% are men.

[FIN] Report on beneficiaries

The Project has directly benefited 6605 people, of which 5415 are at the canton seat of Chillanes and 1170 are included in the four communities. Plus 20 persons trained to maintain and operate the Water Systems in case new emergencies happen.

The value of 5415 people has been established according to the information of the Municipality of Chillanes, which has reported that there are 1083 families with active water accounts for human consumption at the canton seat. This value multiplied by the average number of 5 members per family gives the total of 5415 people who have quality water in the urban area.

For the four rural communities benefiting, the number, 1170 beneficiaries, has been obtained from the Municipality who carried out an on-site survey in each community: Rumibamba with 10 families; Alagoto with 68 families; Guayabal–Naranjal with 57 families; La Comuna with 99 families, providing a total of 234 families among the 4 communities.

For the rural communities 20 persons were trained to maintain and administrate the Water Systems.

Result (2/3) - Transfer Modalities

	<u>Estimated total net amount</u>	<u>Estimated number of individuals</u>	<u>Conditional transfer?</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Cash	-	-	-	
Voucher	-	-	-	

In kind - - -

[FIN]

	<u>Estimated total net amount</u>	<u>Estimated number of individuals</u>	<u>Conditional transfer?</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Cash	-	-	-	
Voucher	-	-	-	
In kind	-	-	-	

Comments on transfer modalities in this result

N/A

[INT] Comments on transfer modalities in this result

-

[FIN] Comments on transfer modalities in this result

N/A

Result (2/3) - Indicators

Result 2 - Indicator 1

Type / Subsector

Water supply

Indicator

Number of people having access to sufficient and safe water for domestic use

Definition

Access: Maximum distance to water point 500m, queuing time less than 15min, filling time maximum 3 min/20 litres or as locally agreed.

Water access should be during the whole period of implementation unless action is mostly related to building the local water delivery capacity.

Sufficient: covering basic needs, i.e. 7.5-15 l/p/d or as locally agreed.

Safe: 1) low risk of faecal contamination, 2) No faecal coliforms detectable in any 100-ml sample, 3) For piped water supplies, or for all water supplies at times of risk or presence of diarrhoea epidemic, water is treated with a disinfectant to achieve free chlorine residual at the tap of 0.5 mg per litre and turbidity is below 5 NTU, 4) If for a short period, water which is contaminated chemically or radiologically is used, no (significant probability of) negative health effect is (likely to be) detected.

Domestic use: drinking, cooking and personal hygiene (incl. laundry).

Baseline

0,00

Target value

6.070,00

Progress value

1.030,00

Achieved value

6.585,00

Source and method of data collection

Direct observation; (household) survey at point of consumption with 5% statistically accurate representative sample on a monthly basis.

Water analyzes at least three times during the implementation. (At an initial stage, intermediate period and at the end of the intervention)

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Information on administrative records of the municipality of Chillanes and on-site census in the 4 communities where the water systems were recovered.

Comments on the indicator

Based on the field missions conducted by CESA-AVSF, a total number of 162 families from 4 communities were affected by the earthquake in Chillanes Canton. A target value of 350 people was calculated.

There will be records of the water analyzes prior to the work and later, as well as records of residual chlorine that will be taken by designated and trained aguateros.

All families participate in technical improvement activities related to domestic water systems, installation of family water storage infrastructure. This will be done using unskilled labor and in-kind and economic contributions.

The impact of this indicator is related with the better quality of the domestic water for the families leaving in this communities

MR: target value change to include the 5040 beneficiaries of the urban area intervention

Result 2 - Indicator 2

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

Number of leaders and operators with capacities for administration, operation and maintenance of water system.

Baseline

0,00

Target value

25,00

Progress value

20,00

Achieved value

20,00

Source and method of data collection

Record of participants and systematization of the process.

Comprehensive document showing the capacities improve in administration, operation and maintenance of the water systems, meaning by conducting a baseline survey at an initial stage and at the end of the interventions.

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Registration of participants

Comments on the indicator

Capacity building on operating water systems will be provided to 10 leaders and 10 delegate operators to strengthen their system management capacities. This number was established during field visits conducted by CESA.

The trainings in administration, operation and maintenance of the consumption water systems will be done to the water operators and the leaders of the Community Water Boards, a modular trainings of two days, complemented with good hygiene practices and rational water use.

The main achievement of this indicator will be to have local technical expertise to improve domestic water systems, consolidating the knowledge with a clear and common understanding at local level.

MR: The target value has been updated to 25, including the 5 members of the local gov. in charge of the water system.

Result (2/3) - Indicators comments

Additional comments on indicators

Indicator 1: The target value of indicator 1 has been updated to 6,095 people, including individuals from rural communities and the urban area of the canton.

Rural communities will see benefits for 1,055 families from the four community water systems (initially planned) plus the 5,040 people from the emergency maintenance in the urban area of Chillanes. There are 1,061 house connections. Each connection means one family, and each family is made up of an average of five people. Of the 1,061 connections, 5% of families have been reduced because they have two home connections. This means 5,040 people who will added to the 1,055 from the communities.

Indicator 2: the target value increased to 25. Technicians from the Drinking Water Headquarters will be included.

[INT] Progress report on the indicators of one result

Indicator 1. Number of persons having access to sufficient safe water for home use

The initial plan was for 350 persons to have access to quality water services. However, once the field data, technical designs, budgets, and social conditions were available for each of the systems, it was deemed technically and socially feasible to expand this population, and water service coverage for households grew by 27%.

A household survey was implemented and checked for each of the water systems, and the number of users rose from 50 to 57 families in the Guayabal–Naranjal system, from 12 to 68 families in Alagoto, and to 4 and 82 families in Rumipamba and La Comuna, respectively.

Currently, 206 households and 1,030 users are registered in the four water systems and by the end of the project will have access to safe water and hygiene services. This growth was made possible by the technical and social conditions of each of the water boards with which the project works: Guayabal–Naranjal, La Comuna, Alagoto, and Rumipamba.

The growth in service coverage is due to technical designs to reach more users (pipe change-outs and new routes) and social factors such as the people's effective participation with unskilled labor. The communities collect 20 dollars per family. The funds are managed by the leadership of each community with this money they also contribute to the action plan. The NGO - CESA working with UNDP in this component, ensure that this practice give the community more appropriation of the works ensuring the ongoing service of the water systems for a longer period.

Indicator 2. At least 20 operators and leaders able to manage, operate and maintain water systems

Training in good hygiene practices and rational, intelligent use of water and all things related will be deepened and discussed in the third module, for which agreements have been reached with the Chillanes District Office of the Ministry of Public Health (MSP from the Spanish) to work together with the project team during the second quarter of 2020. Participating are 20 persons, including 14 men and 6 women, who will be responsible for managing the water systems for human consumption. To date, given the country's health emergency, the project is assessing how to best move forward with these training

workshops.

In the second week of March, training began for 20 operators and leaders, including 5 participants from each of the four water boards. This process was suspended due to the COVID-19 health emergency.

[FIN] Progress report on the indicators of one result

Indicator 1:

6585 people having access to sufficient and safe water for domestic use.

5415 in the urban area of the canton and 1170 in the four communities in rural areas where work was carried out to improve community water systems for human consumption.

The number of people is calculated using an average of 5 people per family.

Indicator 2: 20 people participated, 14 men and 6 women, who are considered responsible for the management of water systems for human consumption.

In this area of hygiene promotion and local capacity improvement, training material was developed and validated for waterways, leaders, and heads of water systems, as a strategy for promoting peer knowledge, mainly for the operation, administration and operation of water systems. In addition, prevention, and good hygiene practices, as well as rational and intelligent use of water, were carried out. Also, a training document was prepared that was delivered to the municipality so that it may be used in subsequent training events developed for water system users.

Result (2/3) - Activities

Result 2 - Activity 1

Short description

Activity 2.1: Participatory identification and adjustment of all the contents of the technical assistance project, based on a risk analysis and reappraisal of local resilience practices.

Detailed description

2.1.1 Agreements with the local government and the direct beneficiaries: Before the technical works start, the baseline information will be socialized and commitments established with the Water Board Members, the GAD Chillanes and the beneficiaries. Then, the project will also socialize the detail programming. All these commitments will be done through an agreement that will be subscribed and will serve as support for the work.

2.1.2 Baseline survey: It will be carried out to know in detail the situation of the water supply infrastructure, the conditions of the pipes that provide water, waste and water leaks, possible contamination, storage structures, water installations at family level.

2.1.3 Sample collection and analysis of the domestic water quality to be done in the specialized laboratories: To start with the technical adjustments, it is important to know the water quality that the population is consuming, so it will be based on an analysis of water quality to know if there are fecal and total coliforms, presence of pesticides and other harmful substances. The physical, chemical and bacteriological analysis of the water will be carried out in the laboratory.

2.1.4 Design to strengthen the domestic water system infrastructure: With the information raised as baseline on the situation of the infrastructure, work will be done on the technical design and adjustments for the proper functioning of the systems in consideration of the particularities of each system. Hydraulic designs that will serve for the execution of technical and social works.

2.1.5 Participatory planning for implementation: The execution of the works, will be arranged with the beneficiaries, leaders and GAD Chillanes, where the population is responsible for providing unskilled labor, in the times and with the required opportunity, while the GAD Chillanes would provide stones materials.

[FIN] Report on the activity

2.1.1 6 cooperation agreements were established, two with the Municipality of Chillanes and four with the water boards of the systems of: Guayabal–Naranjal (Loma de Pacaigua), La Comuna, Alagoto and Rumipamba, where the responsibilities of each water board and each partner were defined.

2.1.2 The baseline of the four water systems and the water treatment plant of the canton Chillanes was elaborated, emphasizing on the technical, administrative, organizational, financial, and legal aspects. These documents were socialized with the members of the water boards in plenaries, and with the technical and political team of the municipality of Chillanes.

2.1.3 Prior to starting up with technical work, information on water quality was raised in each water system. This made it possible to determine the existence of faecal matter and coliforms, the presence of pesticides or other harmful substances. See Annex 2.2

2.1.4 With the information raised in the field, the technical designs (capture, protection tanks, pressure-breaking tanks, overpass, hydraulic calculations of the main and secondary pipelines, macro-meters, micro-meters, chlorination systems) were carried out, and the respective budgets for each of the works were performed. This information was socialized and validated with the human consumption water boards, authorities, and equipment of the Municipality, prior to commencement of the works. See Annex 2.3 and 2.4

2.1.5 Participatory planning was carried out with water system leaders and municipal technicians for the organization and execution of works (meetings, tours of water systems for diagnostics, collaborative work for excavations, transport of materials and equipment, installation of pipes among the main), cash inputs and their use according to technical designs. Moreover, the predisposition of local authorities and users of the systems and staff of the cantonal water plant should be highlighted.

Result 2 - Activity 2

Short description

Activity 2.2: Resilience measures to implement access to safe domestic drinking water and hygiene

Detailed description

2.2.1 Rehabilitation of two domestic drinking water systems (improvements to water extraction, changing of pipes, main pipelines, installation of chlorination systems and macro measures, basic water analysis methods).

Regular water provision includes the improvement and / or adjustments of the water catchment infrastructure, the change of pipe sections in the main pipeline due to leaks or in poor condition, adjustments in the storage systems for the distribution, installation of chlorination systems and, macro meters (serves to know the amount of water that enters and is consumed in the homes, information for the payment of the tariff and to avoid water losses). After all this process the water analysis is done in the laboratory to know the quality that is being provided.

2.2.2 Installation of 50 domestic water storage systems in two communities, mostly supplied by tanker trucks (1.000 litres each with a one-meter high reinforced concrete foundation).

In the case of the two communities Alagoto and Rumipamba, where there are no own water supply systems and are currently supplied by tankers once a week, a family storage system will be installed that includes a tank with a capacity of 1000 liters. its accessories., with an armed base of 1 meter high to avoid contamination of the water, in addition a filter to retain impurities and improve water quality, as well as maintain the asepsis and dispose for more time consumption.

[FIN] Report on the activity

2.2.1 The rehabilitation of the four water systems for domestic use included technical work, such as the construction and adequacy of civil works, construction of catchments, valve protection tanks, storage tanks and installation of pipes, fittings and valves, chlorination systems, macro and micro-measurement. The first system in operation was Guayabal–Naranjal, then continued with the San Francisco de Alagoto water system, San Francisco de Rumipamba water system and finally proceeded with the San José water system of La Comuna.

Currently the four water systems are working and providing the service in a timely and quality manner,

which has allowed these communities to be more resilient to future events or shocks and, above all, prevent Covid-19 contagion. (More details of the interventions carried out in each system can be found in the Result 2 Annexes 2.5 to 2.8).

Result 2 - Activity 3

Short description

Activity 2.3: Accompaniment in developing local capacities to manage drinking water systems and good hygiene practices at home.

Detailed description

2.3.1 Participatory decisions about the training content, working directly with leaders, operators, water carriers (aguateros), and end users.

The baseline information will provide data about the social, technical, and administrative water system management, the local capacities of the authorities and the number of water users. The contents for training and education will be worked on, observing the regulations in force in the country such as the water law, the community management of water systems, the public-community partnership policy among the main ones, the considerations that the participants must have to be trained as reading and writing, the knowledge of the four fundamental operations and the representation that you have in the water board.

2.3.2 Implementation of training relating to administration, operation, maintenance of the domestic water system, modular solutions, focused on leaders of the two Water Boards (Juntas de Agua), operators, and water carriers (aguateros).

2.3.3 Training implementation on: Hygiene Good Practice and Rational Water Use.

As a complement to the process of training in administration, operation and maintenance of water systems for human consumption, other content related with good hygiene practices in their homes were structured to contribute with all the population, mainly children and seniors, living in rural areas. They need to rationalize the importance of intelligent use of water and the relations with nutritional conditions of the family in general. Within the framework of coordination with local actors with presence in the territory, it is planned to do it in collaboration with the team of the Chillanes District of the Ministry of Public Health (MSP).

[FIN] Report on the activity

2.3.1 The contents for training in administration, operation and maintenance (AOM), good hygiene practices and rational use of water for watermen and leaders were developed; these materials were delivered to the municipality of Chillanes and the leaders of the water boards, thus contributing to strengthening their capacities for the management of water systems. See Annex 2.10

2.3.2 At the first training module in the administration, operation and maintenance of the domestic water systems executed, of the 3 planned, 20 people participated, among leaders, watermen and users of the water system, lasting 1.5 days and 13 face-to-face hours. 30% of the attendees were women. The topics covered, which included the knowledge of the current regulations to promote a public-community alliance within the framework of the concerted management of the Water Boards to deal with the contingencies that may arise, were imparted to technicians from SENAGUA and GAD Chillanes in consideration of the current legal regulations and the responsibilities that each of the institutions has. Given the presence of COVID 19, the formative process was interrupted. Once the restrictions due to the pandemic are lifted, the municipality of Chillanes will take on this task.

Improvement plans were developed for the four water systems, which were delivered to the municipality of Chillanes for presentation to the ARCA regulation and control agency. This tool will serve to monitor and support water boards for human consumption (JAAPs) in the technical, economic, financial, organizational, and legal fields with a horizon of 5 years. See Annexes 2.5 to 2.8.

Result 2 - Activity 4

Short description

Emergency maintenance of the potable water system of the urban area of Chillanes canton.

Detailed description

2.4.1 Participatory identification and adjustment of all content in the technical assistance project to plan activities to improve the drinking water system, in coordination with technical staff from the Drinking Water Headquarters of Chillanes Municipality.

2.4.2 Actions will be implemented to improve the canton drinking water system, specifically for the treatment plant and distribution network. Purchasing and upgrading equipment and accessories (gate valves, air escape and cleaning, waterproofing of the three tanks, etc.) will improve the canton water system, based on the needs assessment made by CESA, the implementing partner.

2.4.3 “Accompaniment in developing local capacities to manage water systems for human consumption and appropriate domestic hygiene practices,” includes actions relating to accompaniment in developing local capacities for managing, administering, operating, and maintaining the canton-wide drinking water system. Preparation of a draft ordinance to create the Chillanes Public Company of Drinking Water and Sewerage. Guidelines will be created for technical and operational planning for the system operation and maintenance, based on annual planning by the Drinking Water Headquarters.

2.4.4 Establish criteria based on analysis and review of technical, legal, and administrative aspects to determine the actual cost of drinking water to guarantee sustainability of the water treatment plant and provide quality service to the population.

[FIN] Report on the activity

A technical diagnosis of the workability and operation was compiled, where it could be observed that the infrastructure and equipment had serious deficiencies. Based on this information, work was carried out with the public works management and the head office of drinking water, while a work plan was structured that emphasized the improvement of the technical, financial administrative aspects, political impact, governance arrangements and self-financing, which was included in a document that offers guidelines for the plant technical management. This document was delivered to the municipality for its implementation. Annex 2.3

The improvement of the cantonal water system included the improvement of 3 sedimentation tanks, change of silica sand –137 m³ in the 3 water filters–in the 3 distribution tanks, disinfection system with the installation of a modern chlorination system through pads, change and installation of 10 control valves, 0.3 km PVC pipes, to complement the operation of the storage tanks of the treatment plant to improve asepsis conditions.

In addition, macro meters and pipes were installed in the raw water ingress channel for the measurement of ingress flow to the treatment plant. Plastering and waterproofing of interior and exterior walls of the three sedimentation tanks to prevent leakage and water waste was performed. Includes internal and external coating and waterproofing in all three tanks and filters to prevent water loss and improve asepsis conditions. In the drinking water outlet distribution network, a macro meter, valves, accessories in conduction pipes and fittings, to complete the conduction between tanks, were installed. All this contributed to improving the distribution and continuously supplying quality water to the population, managing to improve the resilience of the population and prevent Covid-19, applying hygiene measures in households that now have continuous and quality water service. See Annex 2.11

Result (2/3) - [INT] Overall update on activities of the result

Activity 1

Participatory identification and adaptation of all contents of the technical assistance project based on a risk analysis and re-assessment of local resilience practices

Five cooperation agreements were signed: one with the Chillanes Municipality and 4 with the water boards of the Guayabal–Naranjal, La Comuna, Alagoto, and Rumipamba systems. These agreements clearly defined the responsibilities and actions of each of the parties.

Baselines were developed for the four water systems, emphasizing their technical, administrative, organizational, financial, and legal aspects. This information was shared with the water boards at plenary meetings and with the Municipality's technical and political team.

Before starting the technical work on each of the water systems, it is necessary to know what quality of water the people are consuming. In coordination with the water company of the San Miguel Municipality in the province of Bolívar, laboratory tests were developed to identify the presence of fecal matter, coliforms, pesticides or other harmful substances. A timeline was developed to collect 28 samples in coordination with water company technicians by the third week of March, but due to the health emergency, this activity was not carried out. That timeline will be renewed once the mobilization restrictions caused by the health emergency have been lifted. A second analysis is planned to measure the difference in water quality before and after the chlorination systems are installed.

With the field data collected, the technical designs will be developed (catchment, protection and buffer tanks, overpass, hydraulic calculations for the main and secondary pipes) with the budgets for each of the works. This information will be socialized and validated with the water boards and Municipal authority and team prior to commencement of the works.

Participatory planning was carried out with water system managers and municipal technicians to organize the work (primarily meetings, diagnostic visits to the water systems, earthwork 'mingas', transporting materials and equipment, and installing the pipes) and to allocate the cash contributions based on the technical designs. We would like to highlight the ready willingness of all local authorities and system users in this regard.

The work done was based on a risk analysis and re-assessment of local resilience practices, primarily among the most vulnerable, the elderly and children, given the baseline of irregular consumption and poor water quality that are detrimental to nutritional development and personal hygiene.

Activity 2

Resilience measures of access to safe water for household use and hygiene

The intervention focuses on overhauling four water systems for human consumption and installing modern chlorination systems for water treatment. The infrastructure for regular, timely access to water in the La Comuna, Guayabal–Naranjal, Rumipamba, and Alagoto water systems has advanced 90% in terms of civil works (catchments, valve protection tanks and storage tanks) and 30% in terms of installing pipes, fittings, chlorinators, and valves. Pending until the mobility restrictions are gradually lifted and work can continue is the installation of pipes, macro-meters and micro-meters in the communities of La Comuna, Rumipamba and Alagoto.

Overhauling the four water systems for domestic use includes technical works such as building and adapting civil works (catchments, valve protection tanks, storage tanks) and installing pipes, fittings and valves. This is the water system that has made the most progress.

The Guayabal–Naranjal water system has made 95.77% progress, which includes building the catchment, changing the control valves, purging the system, and installing a protective cap on the load tank, a control valve on the main from the catchment to the storage tank, the in-line chlorinator (main pipe), the control valve and the protection box before entering the storage tank. Four km of 50 mm main piping and household connections for 57 families were installed. The macro-meters and fittings and the metal lattice in the gully pass are about to be installed, and procurement of the materials is in progress.

The San Francisco de Alagoto water system has achieved 88.78% progress in terms of civil works improvements, which includes the catchment, valve protection tank, and the 9 m² storage tank at the José Mullo watershed; the control and purging valve protection tank at the Alagoto watershed; the control and purging valve protection tank at the Gualacio watershed; and the earthworks for installing the main pipe at the Gualacio and José Mullo watersheds.

The San Francisco de Rumipamba water system is 32% complete, including the catchment at the Pucarumi watershed and the valve protection tank at the Huagra Singa watershed. At the latter, the earthworks for the mains have been completed, and the pipes, macro-meters and micro-meters are about to be installed.

At the San José De La Comuna water system, 100% of the ditches have been dug for the main and secondary piping, the road crossings have installed, and the stone material has been located at the sites where the improvement works will be carried out.

The pipes and fittings for the Guayabal–Naranjal system have been procured to leave the main pipe completed and the system in full working order, as well as the fittings, valves, chlorination equipment (in-line chlorinators), and stone material to adjust and improve the catchments, protection and storage tanks, and installation of valves in the San Francisco Alagoto and Rumipamba water systems. In San José de La Comuna, the stone material is at the sites where the improvement works will be carried out.

Activity 3

Prepared contents for training in administration, operation and maintenance, good hygiene practices, and rational use for water system operators and leaders, and information for the administration, operation and maintenance manual for capacity building to manage the water boards once the project leaves the area.

The first 1.5-day (13 hour) training module on administration, operation and maintenance for the three planned water systems was attended by 20 persons, including leaders, system operators and water users, 30% of whom were women. The topics discussed were the current regulations to promote an alliance between the public sector and the communities for joint management of the water boards to address any contingencies that might arise, with the participation of technicians from the Water Secretariat and the Chillanes Municipality to consider the applicable law and the responsibilities of each institution.

The data, records and tools for implementing the plans to improve the four water systems were organized. Once completed, they will be submitted to the Water Regulation and Control Agency and the Water Secretariat. The tool will help to monitor and support the technical, economic, financial, organizational, and legal efforts with a 5-year horizon.

This activity includes supporting local capacity-building for water system management and developing intelligent, rational practices, including appropriate hygiene given the situation of the rural population as water system users.

Result (2/3) - [FIN] Conclusions on the result

This result was executed to help recover water systems for human consumption after the September 2018 earthquake in Chillanes. The process has allowed four communities to have quality water, reduce the incidence of parasitic and topical diseases, as well as improve nutrition and hygiene in the population by prioritizing the most vulnerable children and older adults.

Based on the knowledge of the communities, the water systems of Chillanes, and the readiness of the Municipal GAD, the technical, economic and the organizational aspects that allowed the concreteness of cooperation for the execution of the project were outlined.

The water boards of Rumipamba, La Comuna, Loma de Pacaigua (Guayabal–Naranjal), Alagoto, signed labour agreements, whereby a non-qualified and economical labour contribution is stipulated by each partner of the water system as a counterpart for investments in the adequacy and improvement of the

system for quality water consumption.

The municipality participated with machinery and an operator for the excavation of the sites of the communities where the pipe was installed.

Once the subproject was submitted to the authorities and leaders of the water systems, the technical field check was carried out to collect the baseline information, which was delivered to the municipality and leaders of the water systems, and it served for the technical design and budgeting of the technical adaptations, the training process for leaders and watermen and compliance with aspects of current regulations. Emphasizing three of the four identified water systems (Guayabal-Naranjal, Loma de Pacaigua, Rumipamba, Alagoto, El Zumbe). In El Zumbe, there were internal difficulties in the organizational aspect. Per an agreement with the GAD Chillanes, it was decided to change water systems to San José de La Comuna.

With the technical information gathered from the situation of the water systems, a plan was structured for the design and improvement of infrastructure for the population to consume quality water, from 162 families initially considered, to 234 families.

As a result of the observation and a technical-organizational field check of water systems, the proposal was outlined and structured, including the training topics that aimed to strengthen the social, technical, and organizational management of the water boards of the systems in the new legal and regulatory context that governs in Ecuador. As well as the hygiene practices that the population must implement to contribute to the intelligent and rational use of water, prevention and care must be observed and implemented throughout the population in view of the presence of COVID 19, which demands greater water consumption.

The presence of the COVID 19 pandemic forced the suspension of field activities and the respective work to improve the 4 water systems for human consumption.

Once the national government allowed the population to move, in view of the change from red to yellow traffic light in the second week of June 2020, we resumed the planned work. This allowed us to continue to support the water user population of the 4 communities technically and socially, and to complete the respective work. In this context, in July, at the request of GAD Chillanes, CESA and UNDP decided to incorporate the improvement and adequacy of the water treatment plant of Chillanes Canton because its infrastructure and equipment are quite deteriorated, considering that its construction dates to 1976. The maintenance provided is very sporadic, which causes 1083 families to be unable to receive water service upon need and with the necessary quality. This activity was considered of extreme importance to prevent Covid-19 contagion, so the project included this action in the modification of the project submitted and approved by ECHO.

The project contributed to the comprehensive recovery and maintenance of the drinking water system in 4 communities, including the construction and improvement of catchments, valve protection tanks, pressure-breaking tanks, storage tanks, main, secondary and pipeline installation; accessory equipment, gate and float valves, macro meters, chlorination systems, micrometers at the home level. All the previous equipment was efficiently operated for the timely provision of water to the systems of La Comuna, Guayabal-Naranjal, Rumipamba, Alagoto.

The trainings were organized for watermen, leaders, and users of water systems, framed in three modules: 1. Management topics, 2. The operation ones and 3. Maintenance and hygiene. The first module was attended by 20 people, 14 men and 6 women, and was carried out before the arrival of the pandemic. The other modules had to be discontinued due to the risk of contagion (as leaders and watermen were among risk groups). However, the training material was socialized and delivered to participants and leaders of human consumption water boards for consultation and training.

This intervention increased the resilience of the population by having access to safe water for human consumption and improving their hygiene practices. Moreover, thanks to the emerging recovery of four Community water systems for human consumption and the installation of modern chlorination systems for water treatment, the low water quality consumed by the population was improved, becoming a contribution to the prevention of COVID-19. Improvements in permanent hygiene, hand washing, bathing and household utensil grooming practices were also promoted. This task included the technical and social accompaniment to the development of local capacities for the management of water systems for human consumption and the encouragement of intelligent and rational practices for water use, as well as hygiene,

appropriate to the situation of the rural population, who are the users of the consumer water systems. We hope that this represents a contribution to the sustainability thereof as well as to the protection of natural resources.

It should be noted that the construction of the civil infrastructure determined for regular and timely access to water by the population was fully concluded, in the La Comuna, Guayabal- Naranjal, Rumipamba and Alagoto water systems.

Result (3/3) - Details

Title

Construction workers (masons, carpenters, senior construction masons) and people in general will have better knowledge about seismic-resistant construction techniques and structural reinforcement.

Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Sub-sectors

Capacity building (DRR / DP)

Estimated total amount

75.075,00

[FIN] Estimated incurred total amount

85.572,24

Result (3/3) - Beneficiaries

Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

Individuals	1.010
Organisations	6
Households	0
Individuals per household	0
Total individuals	0

[FIN] Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

Individuals	1.010
Organisations	6
Households	0
Individuals per household	0
Total individuals	0

Beneficiaries type

Local population - Others

Does the action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

Yes

Specific target group or vulnerabilities

Male - Female

Comments on beneficiaries

R3 estimates a total number of 1010 people, including all the beneficiaries of different types of trainings to masons, construction workers and the public in general.

This number of beneficiaries only consider the ones actively participating in the different types of trainings. Masive campaign will be also conducted during the project implementation an inital estimation of 100 beneficiaries are considered at this stage. When the project start, and based on the participatory and joint detail planning, the project will be in better conditions to report on a higher number of direct beneficiaries of the masive campaigns. An incremental number of beneficiaries should be consider under this result.

The project uses the following criteria to select the direct beneficiaries: 1) Female heads of households with small children; 2) Families with income lower than minimum wage; 3) Families with damaged or collapsed structures; 4) Families with more than 3 children; 5) Families with one or more disabled persons; 6) Families with unsecured land tenure that makes them unable to access the housing subsidy; 7) Elderly families.

A "Basic Level Manual to Reinforce the Basic Structure" was prepared, along with the "Basic Level Booklet for Good Earthquake-Resistant Construction Practices," in a program to train construction workers. Additionally, we produced a radio series entitled "Good construction practices," with 10 programs. These programs are part of the mass campaign on good construction practices, which is aimed at masons and construction workers. The radio series is being broadcast on radio stations with coverage in Bolívar Province and Chillanes Canton.

[INT] Report on beneficiaries

Twenty-eight direct beneficiaries including bricklayers, construction workers, carpenters and youth interested in the dual education process and the mass awareness campaign on earthquake-resistant construction and structural reinforcement techniques.

[FIN] Report on beneficiaries

At the end of the project, 1010 direct beneficiaries have been estimated, taking into account each of the construction workers who received the publication.

It has also been estimated that at least 10,000 people followed the radio series on good construction practices that was broadcasted on a local station with coverage in 11 provinces. The main audience was in the provinces of Bolívar and Chimborazo. This estimated number of listeners who are considered to have received radio messages have been counted as indirect beneficiaries of the project because of the difficulty of counting them appropriately, also because it is not comparable to sustained face-to-face work with people.

Due to the pandemic, on-site training was not possible as planned at the kick-off of the project.

Result (3/3) - Transfer Modalities

	<u>Estimated total net amount</u>	<u>Estimated number of individuals</u>	<u>Conditional transfer?</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Cash	-	-	-	
Voucher	-	-	-	
In kind	-	-	-	

[FIN]

	<u>Estimated total net amount</u>	<u>Estimated number of individuals</u>	<u>Conditional transfer?</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Cash	-	-	-	

Voucher - - -

In kind - - -

Comments on transfer modalities in this result

N/A

[INT] Comments on transfer modalities in this result

-

[FIN] Comments on transfer modalities in this result

N/A

Result (3/3) - Indicators

Result 3 - Indicator 1

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

Number of people involved in massive campaigns in seismic good construction practices

Baseline

0,00

Target value

1.010,00

Progress value

28,00

Achieved value

1.010,00

Source and method of data collection

List of participants. Reports of trainings. Photographs.

Document compiling the surveys conducted at the beginning and the end of the trainings, including some case studies and personal interviews.

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Estimate made based on the audience of the radial advertising of the series good construction practices.

Comments on the indicator

Based on EcoSur's previous experiences, the action will begin by training a group of trainers made up of 10 experienced construction workers (masons). Then, with supervision, each one will teach a course to at least ten construction masons. The total target value is 100 from the trainings. Plus 1000 consider as direct beneficiaries from the massive good construction practices campaigns. A total number of 1100 are consider the target value of this indicator

The impact of this indicator is to count on trained workers in the Canton directly involved in the reconstruction and reinforce works with public contractors or by their own, applied the good construction practices.

The local institutions counts with trained personnel and specific tools for good construction practices and some quality parameters are also available to control the reconstruction process.

Result 3 - Indicator 2

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

Number of basic-level instruction materials to be used in the trainings, addressing good construction practices and basic structure reinforcement that are prepared and distributed.

Baseline

0,00

Target value

3,00

Progress value

1,00

Achieved value

3,00

Source and method of data collection

Documents published and evidence of socialization and dissemination.

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

The materials were produced by Ecosur. See Annexes 3.1 to 3.5

Comments on the indicator

The publications include:

1. Manual on seismic resistant construction using confined masonry construction technique
2. Basic-level manual of basic structure reinforcement
3. Basic-level booklet of good construction practices in anti-seismic concrete

Impact expected: national and local government count on materials to disseminate about good construction practices.

Result (3/3) - Indicators comments

Additional comments on indicators

Indicator 1: The project produces a radio series entitled "Good Construction Practices" (with 10 programs). These programs are part of the mass campaign on good construction practices, which is aimed at masons and construction workers. The radio series will be broadcast on three radio stations with coverage in Bolivar, Chimborazo, Tungurahua, Cotopaxi and Pichincha Provinces.

Indicator 2: The target value still been the same three basic-level instruction materials to be used in the trainings, addressing good construction practices and basic structure reinforcement that are prepared and distributed.

Two will be published and one the Manual on earthquake-resistant construction using the confined masonry construction technique will be replaced with the "Good Construction Practices" radio series (with 10 programs).

[INT] Progress report on the indicators of one result

Indicator 1. Number of persons trained and involved in campaigns on building practices.

These are the direct and indirect beneficiaries, to whom the project intervention strategies have been socialized. The initial number of persons involved in the training on good construction practices was 28.

The component implemented by EcoSur has the same progress indicator and will demonstrate having met the objectives using the two proposed indicators.

It was involved in the training for construction workers and the awareness-building campaign, since training and certification requires and includes stages of both coordination and strategic planning to optimize human, economic and educational resources. Operational difficulties have arisen before and during the project, but progress has been made on this indicator.

Two risks have materialized during this period, The first one happened in October 2019, social protesters took the streets in all the country, paralyzing all activities in the country for 15 days. The second one, start in 13th March of 2020, with the curfew measure do to the Covid-19 health crisis. At the moment, ECOSUR is changing the strategy producing some video materials and radio messages to establish a big awareness campaign on good construction practices and recover the time compromise in this first phase of the project.

Indicator 2. Number of basic learning materials to be used in training

Work is ongoing to develop the contents and design of the specialized training manual for construction workers of vertical constructions at the general technician level.

In continual interaction with direct and indirect beneficiaries who are aware of the strategies, together with the participating entities, strategies are defined to train more construction workers as direct beneficiaries for greater dissemination of learning materials according to the levels and needs for information and knowledge.

Through multidisciplinary work meetings, the Ecosur network provides support for technical and methodological coordination. The contents for developing the materials on earthquake-resistant construction were reviewed using the confined masonry construction technique: 1) A manual on seismic resistant construction using confined masonry construction technique; 2) A basic-level manual on basic structural reinforcement; and, 3) a basic-level booklet on good construction practices using anti-seismic concrete. These materials will be developed per the Dual Education program.

[FIN] Progress report on the indicators of one result

Indicator 1. Number of persons trained and involved in campaigns on building practices.

The project initiated the training of 28 people in person. However, social protests in October 2019 paralyzed face-to-face activities across the country for 15 days, halting the planned activities of this component. A second moment began on 13 March 2020. With the Declaration of State of Sanitary Exception due to the Pandemic by Covid-19 and restrictions on mobility to prevent contagion, the project was forced to change its strategy. Thus, a radio series composed of 10 chapters was developed, which were broadcasted on a local radio with reach in the provinces of Bolívar and Chimborazo. The indicator is considered 100% compliant and it is presumed that the number of people who listened to the radio series could be higher, but on the other hand listening to a radio series is not equivalent to face-to-face training, much needed to improve informal construction practices.

Indicator 2. Number of basic learning materials to be used in training

Three main learning materials were developed on earthquake-resistant construction using the confined masonry construction technique: 1) A manual on seismic-resistant construction using confined masonry construction technique; 2) A basic-level manual on basic structural reinforcement; and 3) a basic-level booklet on good construction practices using anti-seismic concrete.

These materials have been developed by Ecosur following the Dual Education program.

Result (3/3) - Activities

Result 3 - Activity 1

Short description

Activity 3.1: Joint planning with the beneficiary on the training sessions to implement capacity building training and awareness citizen campaign on good construction practices.

Detailed description

Through short courses, masons, carpenters, owners, and people in general learn about the basic principles of seismic safety building. Considering the way masons and workers learn, theoretical courses need to be accompanied by hands-on training. Construction practice will be provided as part of the trainings using small construction labs. The topics of these training sessions will vary, including both basic and specific subjects, such as second floor constructions, lightweight second stories and eco-materials (economic and ecological materials and practices).

Based on the data already collected by MIDUVI and the Chillanes local government, in Chillanes more than 150 dwellings were affected and need structural reinforcement techniques, promoting the training sessions and collecting specific information to select participants and the sites where construction will be practiced. Community representatives will be actively involved in all the activities. A first workshop will be held using an innovative methodology called "design thinking." Using the results achieved in this first workshop, the implementation will begin with a first group of masons (between 10 to 15). This first group will be trained as tutors and they will practice by doing an actual construction projects.

The masons will be evaluated in all the construction modules before continuing on to other courses. A reinforcement of knowledge obtained by the first group will be necessary, applying both theory and practical cases. The rest of the parties involved (owners, carpenters and other interested persons), will attend classes on theory every Saturday morning. An ongoing public class will be open to all people interested and will be held at a central location that is easily accessible to most people. Expert personnel from University will be invited to lecture for these public open classes. An expert on dual-education with technical knowledge will lead the theory and practical classes.

A social diagnosis will be conducted on workers and families, with the support of the Municipality. The selection criteria will include the number of family members, vulnerabilities, location, and availability of construction materials.

In close coordination with the Technical University of Ambato and the Chillanes local government, the project would develop an awareness citizen campaign on good construction practices, using the radio, some public exhibitions and other public spaces, reinforcing the general knowledge than the citizen has about safety buildings.

3.1.1 Meetings with local government, communities, people interested to follow the trainings, individual evaluation of the potential beneficiaries, based in some individual technical profile.

3.1.2 Surveys and practical/theory tests

3.1.3 Preparation of the educational plan for workers, technicians and home owners.

[FIN] Report on the activity

3.1.1 Meetings with local governments, communities, persons interested in the training, individual assessment of potential beneficiaries, based on an individual technical profile were carried out at the beginning of the project. Joint planning and socialization meetings were held with technicians of the Chillanes Municipality, project coordinator and beneficiaries of the awareness-building on good construction practices. The mass awareness-building campaign was carried out in coordination with the Chillanes Municipality in the Province of Bolivar.

3.1.2 Surveys and practical/theoretical tests. A first group of 28 beneficiaries were identified through a participatory diagnosis by visiting the works being built in the urban area, and they were informed of the activities and the theoretical-practical training for construction workers.

3.1.3 The project prepared the learning plan for workers, technicians, and homeowners. The rural areas closest to the urban area of the canton were visited for a brief reconnaissance of the scope on the field and to identify beneficiaries. Accompanied by the project coordinator, we visited the communities of Rumipamba, Loma de Pacai, Guacalgoto, Guayabal–Naranjal, Jashi and others, where the training and awareness-building activities to be carried out on good construction practices were socialized.

All these activities were carried out before the Covid-19 pandemic arrived in the country and lockdown and restrictions were put in practice.

Result 3 - Activity 2

Short description

Activity 3.2: Training preparation. This includes logistics, construction materials, tools, review of teaching materials, construction technique guides, methodological guidance for training, and incentive mechanisms for the training beneficiaries.

Detailed description

Using the information of the joint detail planning workshops with the beneficiaries, the project will prepare the trainings and the materials.

The municipality will coordinate the registration of participants to the trainings, and conduct a basic personal data sheet, the candidate will be prioritized based on some criteria previously adopted by the project. At least 100 beneficiaries will be trained.

All the constructions materials, teaching materials, tools and construction technique guides will be produced and acquired by the project.

At least the project will prepare three methodological guidance for training:

1. Manual on seismic resistant construction using confined masonry construction technique
2. Basic-level manual of basic structure reinforcement
3. Basic-level booklet of good construction practices in anti-seismic concrete

3.2.1 Production of personal fact sheet, prepare the selection criteria and train the municipality to conduct the initial interview and fill the basic information.

3.2.2 Select the beneficiaries of the trainings, sign with each one an commitment act.

3.2.3 Prepare the materials, the methodological guidance for trainings and the all the logistic to start the trainings.

3.2.4 Adquire the construction materials and other learning materials for the trainings.

Partially accomplished, the materials were prepared and some internal workshops with the potential beneficiaries (masons, construction workers) were done. But due to restrictions on mobility and the impossibility of holding meetings. An instruction plan was drafted, containing methodological guidance for training construction workers. This instruction plan is made up of 11 modules that combine theory and hands-on activities.

[FIN] Report on the activity

Three training materials were prepared for courses on good construction practices, these are: 1) A manual on seismic-resistant construction using confined masonry construction techniques; 2) A basic-level manual on basic structural reinforcement; and 3) a basic-level booklet on good construction practices using anti-seismic concrete.

An Education Plan for construction workers was also prepared to serve as a methodological guide for training.

Result 3 - Activity 3

Short description

Activity 3.3 Implementation of training on seismic resistant construction technics, good construction practices and structural reinforcement, including hands-on training through construction practices.

Detailed description

Construction workshops on seismic resistant construction will be open to all public. It will include hands-on training in the morning and lessons on theory.

3.3.1 Select the work sites and the logistics for community participants.

3.3.2 Education plan and syllabus.

3.3.3 Implement the trainings and the construction practice labs.

3.3.4 Accreditation and diplomas.

The construction worker trainings were not held due to the COVID-19 health emergency. Instead of onsite training, a Good Construction Practices radio series was produced, with 10 programs about confined masonry techniques, confining elements, foundations, reinforced concrete, formwork, and preparation of tie beams, concrete, bricks, and blocks, masonry walls, seismic band reinforcements, and lightweight roofs. This radio series will be broadcast on stations in Bolivar and nearby provinces.

[FIN] Report on the activity

Face-to-face training had to be suspended twice. The first due to the social mobilizations of October 2019 that paralyzed the country for 15 days and the second one due to Covid-19 and the restrictions decreed by the government.

After the planning and preparation stages of the materials (Activity 1 and 2), the project was about to start training with a group of 28 beneficiaries and had to suspend them indefinitely due to the pandemic by Covid-19. Due to the great uncertainty of returning to normal, UNDP decided to terminate the Agreement signed with Ecosur and to suspend the planned face-to-face activities.

Massive awareness campaigns were indeed carried out through the radio transmission of a 10-chapter series on good practices of seismic-resistant construction.

Result 3 - Activity 4

Short description

Activity 3.4 Systematization process to customize each step implemented in the dual-education process for future replication.

Detailed description

A participatory systematization of the entire process will be carried out to reinforce the mechanism applied and replicate it in other communities. Universities and Technical Institutes will be invited to take part in this process.

3.4.1 Participatory workshop to evaluate the process and replication.

3.4.2 Workplan to develop the step by step methodology related to dual-education in good construction

practices.

3.4.3 Education plans that universities and technical institutes can use to provide ongoing courses on good construction practices.

3.4.4 Publication of the materials.

Suspended activity.

[FIN] Report on the activity

Activity suspended and replaced by activities to prevent Covid-19 contagion and improvements in the drinking water system of the Chillanes canton seat, which were requested due to the need for safe and quality water to prevent contagion.

Result (3/3) - [INT] Overall update on activities of the result

Activity 1

3.1.1 Meetings with local governments, communities, persons interested in the training, individual assessment of potential beneficiaries, based on an individual technical profile. Joint planning and socialization meetings were held with technicians of the Chillanes Municipality, project coordinators and beneficiaries of the awareness-building on good construction practices. The mass awareness-building campaign was carried out in coordination with the San Miguel Municipality in the province of Bolivar.

3.1.2 Surveys and practical/theoretical tests. The beneficiaries were identified through a participatory diagnosis, visiting the works being built in the urban area, and were informed of the activities and the theoretical-practical training for construction workers.

3.1.3 Preparing the learning plan for workers, technicians and homeowners. The rural areas closest to the urban area of the canton were visited for a brief reconnaissance of the scope on the ground and to identify beneficiaries. Accompanied by the project coordinators, we visited the communities of Rumipamba, Loma de Pacai, Guacalgoto, Guayabal–Naranjal, Jashi and others, where the training and awareness-building activities to be carried out on good construction practices were socialized.

The possibility of linking Result 3 of the activities with the community members and leaders benefiting from Results 1 and 2 of the awareness-building and training on good construction practices was proposed.

Activity 2

3.2.1 Producing the personal data sheet, preparing the selection criteria and training the municipality to apply the initial interview and complete the basic information. The technical team planned the organizational and logistics aspects for a rapid participatory data collection within the intervention area among direct beneficiaries (masons) and involved parties (owners of damaged homes).

3.2.2 Selecting the training beneficiaries and signing a commitment with each. Internal multidisciplinary workshops were held to design alternatives and develop rapid participatory situational diagnostic instruments for both homes and owners, as well as the characterization and evaluation form for masons based on individual technical profiles. Personalized invitations were given to attend the training and awareness-building on good construction practices for masons in Chillanes. Potential beneficiaries were asked to hold formal meetings to visit construction sites and learn by doing. A database of construction workers is available. This activity was formalized by signing personal data records for the beneficiaries and subsequently signing a commitment with each of those identified.

3.2.3 Preparing the materials, methodological approach and logistics to start the training. Work is ongoing to design, prepare and review the contents for the manuals on earthquake-resistant masonry based on the dual education methodology. The materials for use by masons give simple explanations of the key aspects of building earthquake-resistant homes of confined masonry with up to two floors. To ensure better understanding and acceptance, the masons' common lingo is used.

Field visits to observe current construction practices contributed guidelines to create educational materials and generate key messages on good construction practices. Instructional sheets, brochures on common mistakes, a gallery or permanent exhibition, and radio broadcasts containing informational messages will be key to socializing them publicly.

3.2.4 Procurement of construction materials and other training materials. The technical specifications and suppliers for procurement of construction materials and other materials for the training and awareness-building components are under review.

The diagnostic and data collection tools have been developed. The field visits observed the social and economic conditions of those engaged in construction activities, including the following. Working hours for construction are most often from six to eight hours, construction workers are also engaged in agriculture, primarily corn and beans, and most reside in the rural communities of Chillanes.

To promote interest, recruitment and bonding among the people, a public event was planned for mass awareness of good construction practices. The date scheduled for this activity was the last week of March, but it was not carried out due to the national health emergency. Considering the restrictions on mobilization and meetings, we propose implementing these activities through phone calls, video, and virtual platforms.

Places for the training activities and subsequent selection were identified, including the Chillanes Municipal meeting room and the auditoriums of the Basic Hospital of Chillanes and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The central park and the bus terminal were identified for the practical activities.

The infrastructure works under way were mapped, including public spaces for the confined masonry works to be built during the training and practice laboratories. The structures potentially intervened for Project Results 1 and 2 include chapels, communal centers and homes damaged by the 2018 earthquake in the beneficiary communities.

The registry for accrediting and certifying participants meeting all requirements were designed.

Within the project communities, the structural systems and vulnerabilities of the homes and the socioeconomic status of the families inhabiting them were initially identified to study potential structural reinforcement interventions in Chillanes (basic techniques) and one of the communities of Jashi, Guayabal–Naranjal, Guacalgotto, Rumipamba, or Loma de Pacay.

Result (3/3) - [FIN] Conclusions on the result

In this result the greatest achievements of the project are the following: the communication awareness campaign on good practices of seismic-resistant construction reached an audience of approximately 10,000 people in several provinces of the country. This was enabled through the careful elaboration of a Radial Series on good construction practices composed of 10 chapters: 1. Confined masonry techniques; 2. Confinement elements; 3. The foundation; 4. Concrete Reinforcing; 5. Mooring beams and formwork; 6. Proportion of the mixture; 7. On bricks and blocks; 8. How to prepare masonry; 9. Seismic band and reinforcements; 10. Ceiling elements.

This series was broadcasted in the widest range radio in the central mountains of the country with listeners located in 11 provinces of the country: 4 provinces with full coverage: Chimborazo, Tungurahua, Cotopaxi, Bolívar, and 7 with partial coverage: South of Pichincha, Pastaza, Morona Santiago, Cañar,

Azuay, Los Ríos and Guayas, over a period of three months.

Another achievement was the development of teaching materials, focused on construction workers: 1) the Basic- Level Brochure on good practices in seismic-resistant construction; 2) the basic- level manual on basic structural reinforcement and 3) the Educational Plan for Construction Workers.

These materials have been delivered and distributed among construction workers throughout Bolívar Province, through the Provincial Government of Bolívar; they were also handed over to Bolívar State University and the national institutions Risk and Emergency Management Service and the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing.

While face-to-face activities had to be suspended due to Covid-19 and the risk of contagion, the project generated substantive contributions to this important theme.

To sustain these processes, while considering that this year Ecuador will change national authorities, due to the change of presidential command, and that these changes often lead to changes of authorities and loss of institutional memory, UNDP is committed to holding meetings with the SNGRE and MIDUVI authorities in the second half of 2021 to ensure their appropriation, continue to disseminate and spread these materials throughout the country.

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4.4 Preconditions

- Cooperation agreements between partners and resource allocation according to the planned schedule.
- Project activities have been deemed acceptable by the authorities, stakeholders and communities.
- Affected families have been identified.

4.5 Assumptions and risks (including risk of occurrence of fraudulent activities)

• National and local government authorities remain interested during project implementation. People from the communities are attentive to and closely involved with the project developers. UNDP and its partners are receptive to recommendations and changes to be implemented to improve the resilience conditions of the poorest population, as well as to reduce the risk of future damages and losses.

• The occurrence of a national or local disaster.

• An emergency that arises out of another disaster and takes up the staff's attention.

• Fluctuations in the euro currency may lead to a reduction in the project budget. According to various analyses carried out this year, Ecuador's economy is undergoing a slowdown. Projections by international financial institutions indicate that growth in 2019 will be lower than expected, dropping to between 1.5% and 0.9%. Analysts agree that one factor here is a reduction in public investment by the government. Planned activities have now been on hold for more than 180 days. The date in which the project will resume is still an unknown because most of the activities involve meetings and trainings in closed spaces. The organization responsible for implementing result 2 has confirmed Covid-19 cases among its employees, which has made it even more difficult to carry out the activities. The pandemic is hindering the execution of project activities in general. Infections increased nationwide. The public health system is in a critical situation due to the weakness of its institutions and a lack of budget. Activities are coordinated and carried out through telephone calls, instant messaging applications, and virtual platforms. While some cities are planning to change color phase to gradually reactivate activities, there is a high risk of infection based on figures for confirmed Covid-19 cases.

4.6 Contingency measures taken to mitigate the risks described under chapter 4.5

- UNDP will maintain regular communication with national entities such as: the National Service of Disaster Risk Management, the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES), the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MIDUVI).
- UNDP will maintain regular communication and approach newly appointed authorities. Technical staff coming on board will also be integrated into the processes. Include the participation by the local population in the various project activities.
- Systematic follow-up of agreements and ongoing distribution of information to stakeholders, detailing progress.
- UNDP will maintain a close coordination with the new elected authority of Chillanes Canton, to ensure the sustainability of the process during the implementation and the transfer of capacities at the final stage of the project.

This projects will be mainly implemented with the new elected authorities of Chillanes Canton, they will take the lead on 14th may, 2019 during the early stages of the project's implementation. This period is the best to involve the local governments, because the elected authorities and the new technical officials like to show new projects, works and interventions in their territory. The coordinator of the project will be located in Chillanes, to ensure, from the beginning, the close coordinatiion and engagement of the local goverment and guarantee the sustainability of the process.

The project will put in place some regulations on control mechanisms for each of their components, such as monitoring, reporting, verification, and transparency, should be included into the implementation frameworks. Different groups of actors at different levels can be responsible for setting and supporting the implementation of sustainability criteria. Among them are UNDP as the leader, local government, our NGOs partners and of course the final beneficiaries. Collaboration between these groups should be promoted.

4.7 Additional information on the operational context of action

N/A

4.8 [INT] Report on precondition, assumptions and risks

The risks that materialized became evident in situations such as the national strike of 2019 and the health emergency due to COVID-19 in Ecuador. Other emergencies during this period included landslides that closed the main access routes into the Chillanes canton. All these risks have made it difficult to continue the project activities.

- In October 2019, the national strike against the economic measures announced hampered mobilization during 13 days of protests and closure of roads across the nation. In the province of Bolívar, the main and alternate roads connecting Guaranda, Riobamba and Guayaquil were blocked by protesters. In early March 2020, the global COVID-19 pandemic reduced the people's participation in scheduled activities (especially meetings). On March 13, the decision was made to cancel all group activities that might pose a risk of contagion, in compliance with decrees issued in Ecuador. This measure was followed a few days later by a nation-wide curfew from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. every day, which is still in effect.
- At the time of this report, nearly all planned activities had been suspended for more than 34 days. We do not know when the project will be resumed because most of the activities involve meetings and training workshops in closed spaces. We are following next steps to implement the project at field level with the ECHO Office. Any decision will be done in close coordination with them, we have not ruled out the possibility of requesting the partial suspension or modification of some results.
- Furthermore, February, March and April are months of heavy rainfall in the area, which makes hampers access to some of the communities. In mid-March, a landslide hindered vehicular traffic for two weeks on the Chillanes–San Pablo–Guaranda highway. Large landslides are frequent during these months, and hydrometeorological conditions also increase the risk of landslides and floods in Chillanes. According to alerts issued by the National Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology, three landslides in March and April blocked traffic on primary, secondary and tertiary roads in Chillanes.

Activities will be resumed as soon as the restrictions on mobilization due to the pandemic are lifted in Ecuador, considering the most urgent needs and any recommendations and instructions issued by the national government. Project activities that pose a high risk of contagion will be reconsidered. Activities will emphasize assistance to respond to the pandemic and organizational and operational capacity-building for decision-making and emergency management in the Chillanes Municipality. Carrying out activities by telephone, radio, virtual platforms, and personal visits with biosecurity measures will be considered.

This implementation changes were done with the advice of the local ECHO office on this.

To ensure activity sustainability, signing a monitoring and follow-up commitment between the community emergency committees and the Chillanes Municipality has been proposed. A commitment could also be signed with the four water boards to lend continuity to the efforts to improve access to safe water. We also propose training certified trainers to transfer the knowledge and promote the design of local public policy

(resolutions and ordinances) to regulate construction at the local level and promote an association of local masons and construction workers with legal status.

4.9 [FIN] Report on precondition, assumptions and risks

Pre-conditions initially identified as potential were not realized. The project established cooperation agreements, both with national and local partners and resources were available for the implementation of the actions. The project's activities were highly appreciated by all local authorities and communities. Affected families were identified from the onset of the action and the communities most affected by the September 2018 earthquake were worked with as planned.

In relation to the identified risks, these did materialize causing delays and complications in the implementation of the project. All these risks have caused difficulties in continuing certain activities and have had to be permanently rescheduled. The project had to request a substantive amendment to address urgent Covid-19-related needs. The following are some of the risks that materialized:

1. In October 2019, the national strike against the economic measures announced hampered mobilization during 13 days of protests and closure of roads across the nation. In the province of Bolívar, the main and alternate roads connecting Guaranda, Riobamba and Guayaquil were blocked by protesters.
2. In early March 2020, the global COVID-19 pandemic reduced the people's participation in scheduled activities (especially meetings). On March 13, the decision was made to cancel all group activities that might pose a risk of contagion, in compliance with decrees issued in Ecuador. This measure was followed a few days later by a nation-wide curfew from 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 A.M. every day. This strict lockdown and restriction remained until the end of May 2020, nationwide. Currently, the restrictions continue depending on the three lights established by the national government (from more to less restrictions: red, yellow, and green respectively), but the measures are implemented by the local government depending on the contagion of each territory. In the case of the local government of Chillanes the red light (high restrictions) remained until the end of July 2020. Gradually the restrictions were changed to Yellow, even though the fear of contagion persisted, and is still present.
3. In early September 2020, a new emergency happened; namely the ashfall of Sangay Volcano that covered Chillanes and the communities, causing again the suspension of all the project activities. This event occurred again intermittently in January 2021, affecting certain communities more than others.

Despite the difficulties encountered, the presence of the project was of great help to the local government. The project maintained permanent contact through calls and virtual work. However, contact with rural communities was affected, as these rural areas do not have internet nor communication facilities. To ensure the success of the action, the project generated a biosecurity protocol and, in this way, advanced with certain face-to-face activities (workshops, completion of water system improvement works, development of community emergency plans and training of brigades). It also contributed to the provision of an Ordinance for the Canton.

While this final report is being written, a new wave of Covid-19 contagions is taking place in the country, resulting in new mobility restrictions and a new curfew.

5. QUALITY MARKERS

5.1 Gender and Age marker

5.1.1 Details

- **Q1: Does the proposal contain an adequate and brief gender and age analysis?** Yes
- **Q2: Is the assistance adapted to the specific needs and capacities of different gender and age groups?** Yes
- **Q3: Does the action prevent/mitigate negative effects?** Yes

• Q4: Do relevant gender and age groups adequately participate in the design, implementation and evaluation of the Action?	Yes
• Initial mark	2

5.1.2 Additional comments and challenges

The project has considered Result 1 to address women needs, especially related to protection and emergency protocols.

Applying a gender sensitive approach means that gender will be mainstreamed into all aspects of the project. In this regard, it will promote the balanced participation of women and men in technical trainings and WASH activities.

Promoting gender equality in DRR in terms of knowledge and experience sharing.

The proposal seeks to complement capacity-building and skill training so that women can: participate under equal conditions as men in local employment opportunities, understand good construction practices and actively participate in the reconstruction of their own dwellings and economic integration projects; b) maintain their homes in better hygiene conditions thanks to WASH interventions.

See Annex 2 Need Assessment, Women chapters for more detail information about the challenges.

5.1.3 [INT] Additional comments and challenges

The interventions under the three results aim to ensure that women/girls and men/boys benefit equally, contributing to gender parity. In most communities, emergency brigades are formed with gender parity, except for communities such as Jashi and Rumipamba where women have minority participation. The personalized invitations sent out promoted women's involvement.

Activities related to water system repairs were reviewed to lighten the load for women. The ditch-digging machinery for pipe installation was managed through the Chillanes Municipality, and the training modules considered times when women could get out of the house. An estimated 30% of all attendees at the training event were women, with an average age of 24 years. Female trainers were found among the staff of the Water Secretariat, which encouraged women to participate actively in the first module.

Gender roles in jobs such as bricklaying are evident, as mostly men are engaged in this activity. Result 3 will include strategies to invite women to participate in scheduled activities for training and certification.

5.1.4 [FIN] Additional comments and challenges

The project promoted, throughout its implementation, that women/girls and men/boys benefit in gender parity. In most communities, local emergency committees and brigades were constituted with gender parity, except for three communities where women have been a minority.

Throughout the process of improving community water systems, women, along with men, actively participated in the volunteer work organized by the community (collaborative work). Work-related activities for the adequacy of water systems, considered reducing the burden of tasks for women, who have a greater presence in the area. The loan of the machinery for digging the ditches where the pipe was installed was managed with the municipality of Chillanes. The training modules were scheduled at times when women can move from their homes without neglecting other responsibilities such as childcare. Women were present at various instances of the water system adequacy work, and in training events the estimated turnaround was 30%. The average age of women is 26 years old. Also, the presence of female peer trainers has been managed. This was evident with SENAGUA staff, which led to the effective participation of women during the first module. The integration of young women into in-service training and training processes for the administration, operation, and maintenance of water systems, as well as for the rational and intelligent use of water as a contribution alternative to family hygiene, suggests that a local base is being formed composed of women with experts for the management of an issue as sensitive as the use and proper exploitation of water for consumption and its protection as part of the care of natural

resources.

The Project has also contributed to the empowerment of the Mayor, especially during this period of pandemic, where the Municipality has had to assume leadership for decision-making.

5.2 Resilience

5.2.1 Details

- **Q1: Does the proposal contain an adequate analysis of vulnerability and risks?** Yes
- **Q2: Is the project risk informed? Does the project include adequate measures to ensure it does not aggravate risks or undermine capacities?** Yes
- **Q3: Does the project include measures to build local capacities (beneficiaries and local institutions)?** Yes
- **Q4: Does the project take opportunities to support long term strategies to reduce humanitarian needs, underlying vulnerability and risks?** Yes
- **Initial mark** 2

5.2.2 How does the action contribute to build resilience or reduce future risk?

The project actively contributes to building resilience and reducing future risk, working with the vulnerable, at-risk populations. This is achieved through: 1) Specific protection measures such as local emergency committees. 2) Communities relying on emergency preparedness plans and protocols. 3) reduced vulnerability through anti-seismic building strategies at the community level. If vulnerability reduction and enhanced resilience are achieved as it is designed and expected, future humanitarian needs and seismic risks will be mitigated.

The action will lead to the production of tangible products which will take different forms. All contribute to building the resilience of the population in different sectors: WASH, Coordination mechanisms, Protection and Good Construction Practices. The project's resilience strategy begins at the community level, working with people-in-need, in close coordination with public services and stakeholders to incorporate this process in a long-term strategy.

When communities are engaged, it is easier to better define the priorities and actions to take, thus ensuring their ownership by responding to actual needs and concerns and bringing about long-term change. When local citizens and communities have a voice, they can get involved in the decisions that will later affect them. Community involvement is not only about tapping into local risk knowledge and communities' resourcefulness. It is also about understanding how they make choices according to their opportunities and constraints. It is often community organizations themselves that can best manage collective responses best suited to particular contexts and situations. It is also their networks and support systems that bring resilience to the process.

5.2.3 [INT] Report on Resilience marker

Resilience contributes to community and institutional organization of emergency response capabilities through activities to implement community emergency plans, protocols and procedures at the municipal level, and plans for improving water systems, which includes strengthening their management, administration and operation. Finally, the planned intervention includes strategies for training and awareness-building on good construction practices. The activities implemented strengthen resource organization, participation, management and proposing solutions to problems at the community and municipal levels, depending on their context and on experience. To help increase resilience, six community emergency committees and their respective brigades were formed, municipal officials were trained in risk management to prepare specific emergency protocols and procedures for the municipality, civil works were built for the four water systems, 20 people were trained in water system management, administration and operation, and 28 construction workers were identified for the component of awareness-building and training in good construction practices.

5.2.4 [FIN] Report on Resilience marker

The project has increased the resilience of communities and local government by promoting and contributing to organizational improvement on emergency response issues.

Chillanes has community emergency plans, with a contingency plan to serve Covid-19, with an "Ordinance regulating temporary administrative and health biosecurity measures to combat the Covid-19 pandemic within Chillanes Canton", with first-response brigades prepared and trained to support their neighbours and families in emergency situations.

The canton seat of Chillanes and 4 additional communities are also more resilient by being provided with safe and quality water for human consumption, which in turn reduces the risk of contagion by applying appropriate hygiene practices. Water consumers will be healthier and free of gastrointestinal and topical diseases, which will help malnourished children, older adults, and pregnant women.

The availability of water for human consumption for the general population is becoming scarcer. Water flows have decreased substantially, and pollution is common, so citizen awareness is vital for the conservation of areas where water sources and slopes are located. In this regard, the management of the water boards of the community systems is aware of this issue, around which they have been organised to protect water recharge zones and thus contribute to prevent their water flow systems from being affected.

6. IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Human resources and Management capacities

The following personnel will be in charge of project management (all of them will be local staff):

1. UNDP/Project Coordinator. Full time position with proven technical high-level profile and expertise in DRR, advocacy skills, and experience in managing similar projects and/or managing staff with a wide range of specialties. Located in Chillanes local government will be responsible for the project's technical and administrative coordination and integration of national and local results. 15 Man/months.
2. UNDP/Technical Assistance. 50% of the monthly time allocated to this project over 15 months, to guarantee the quality and achievement of the results planned.
3. UNDP/Administrative Assistant. Full time position, located in UNDP, will be responsible for accounting, procurement, administration and secretarial support for the whole project. 15 Man/months
4. CESA - AVSF/ one WASH technician as a full-time position. 6 Man/months
5. CESA - AVSF/ one Administrative clerk (40%). 12 Man/months
6. CESA - AVSF/ one WASH supervisor, supervising the WASH component. (10%) of the monthly time allocated to this project. 12 Man/months
7. CESA - AVSF /one civil engineer expert in drinking water. Full time position, 12 Man/months.

The project proposal has been designed to implement activities simultaneously in close coordination and with the technical support of national officials. UNDP's experience working with different partners shows that only full-time field positions ensure appropriate execution of activities, because public institutions cannot delegate technicians to participate in the project on a full-time basis. Additionally, it is

expected that high-level technicians with the required expertise for the project will not be available from among public officials in the local governments.

The duration, number and position of certain staffs have been adjusted as per the need of the project to carry out the current activities for extended period and the new/added activities and accomplish them within the time frame (see **Annex 5**). Specifically, the local technician has been recruited to support directly in the field only for 12 months as a 100% staff member. The administrative assistance has been increased to 21 months. The remote support of the DRM UNDP National Officer with the 50% allocation of time will be part of the project until the end of the action plan.

The implementing partner CESA in charge of Result 2, would work with four members: a WASH supervisor (10%), a WASH technician (100%), a Administrative clerk (40%) and a WASH engineer (100%).

The implementing partner EcoSur: in charge of Result 3, worked with two main positions: a Practicas technician (100%) and an Administrative clerk (50%). The percentage shown here are the allocation time for the project implementation.

6.1.1 [INT] Human resources and Management capacities

Human Resources

Project activity execution has the following human resources:

- UNDP, Local Project Technician
- UNDP, Financial-Administrative Assistant
- CESA, WASH Technician
- CESA, WASH Supervisor
- CESA, Civil Engineer, Water Supply Specialist
- ECOSUR, Technician Specialized in Good Construction Practices

6.1.2 [FIN] Human resources and Management capacities

UNDP has maintained a permanent monitoring and supervision role throughout the whole project as a leading agency, making it possible to accomplish the planned activities.

The main 7 positions planned at the initial stage, which were charged to the project, did not change during implementation. Some minor charges to complement staff were needed to properly conduct some activities. Details of time and cost of each staff member are shown in the General Annex C.

6.2 EU Aid Volunteers

-

6.2.1 [FIN] EU Aid Volunteers

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6.3 Equipment and goods

PC, projector, printing facilities, office supplies are required at each counterpart's premises.

R1: Community emergency equipment including megaphone, emergency radios, and emergency signage. Also required: tents, amplifier, projectors, cabinets.

R2: Basic equipment and consumables purchased to implement demonstrative safe water and hygiene practices.

R3: Personal Protective Equipment, Basic construction tools.

World Vision and the local government will supply work spaces and other facilities in the field (Bolívar Province).

All the equipment and goods will be identified with stickers, stating that they are ECHO funded in line with the visibility requirements.

Procurements have been done as per the original plan related to PC, printing facilities, office supplies, amplifier, personal protective equipment, basic construction tools except the procurement of community emergency equipment (emergency radios, signage, tents).

To achieve the redefined activities related to Covid-19 the project would purchase: more PPE, hygiene kits, construction materials related to potable water systems, biosecurity protective equipment.

6.3.2 [INT] Equipment and goods

To date, office equipment purchased for the project includes 1 printer, 2 computers, 2 regulators, 1 extension cord, and 1 whiteboard. The desks, chairs and filing cabinets were lent by the Chillanes Municipality for the duration of project activities. All equipment and supplies were identified with the logos of UNDP and ECHO following visibility requirements.

6.3.3 [FIN] Equipment and goods

The project acquired the following equipment: three laptops (for the local technician, the administrative clerk and the CESA-AVSF Wash technician, respectively); one multifunctional printer was transferred to the local government of Chillanes; and a set of three peripheral systems were transferred to the Provincial Government of Bolívar.

The goods acquired are as follows: 1926 hygiene kits, 4570 reusable masks and 1212 personal protective equipment for the surrounding hospital and health districts of the Bolívar Province.

A detailed description of the equipment can be found in General Annex C. These items will be transferred to the counterparts, following the ECHO and UNDP general conditions.

6.4 Use of HPCs

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6.4.1 [FIN] Use of HPCs

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6.4.2 [FIN] Name of HPC

-

6.4.3 [FIN] Report on supplies

-

6.6 Specific security constraints

Security conditions in Ecuador are assured for all UN Agencies thanks to UNDSS (United Nations Department of Safety and Security). It is mandatory for all personnel working with the UN, whether under a service contract or as a local consultant, to complete the “Basic and Advanced Security in the Field” (BSAFE) Course. A personal briefing is also provided by UNDSS staff, including a home visit to make a personal recommendation depending on where the person lives in the city. Each field mission needs to obtain a security clearance by filling in all necessary information about the mission in a digital system. As part of the procedure, the person receives a brief of recommendations before going on their

mission.

Field activities will be performed jointly with national and local authorities and will integrate civil society organizations and community members through project activities.

No relevant security constraints are expected. Nevertheless, security and crime risk warnings will be provided by UNDSS.

See Annex 12 the Ecuador Security Briefing provided by UNDSS.

Bolivar has an infection rate of 30% per 10,000 inhabitants. Intensive care unit beds are located in Guaranda, which is an hour and a half by private car from Chillanes; this is where COVID-19 patients must go for care. Guaranda's healthcare system is at full capacity, which alerts us to adverse conditions for resuming work in the territory.

Because of the Covid-19 health emergency, stricter safety measures have been applied for United Nations and project staff to ensure their health and safety. Consequently, and to date, staff have not returned to on-site work, with telework continuing to be the order of the day. Any field missions require a specific mobilization procedure that first needs to be approved by the Agency and then by UNDSS. Permits for mobilization to the field are issued only on an exceptional basis, and people who travel are not allowed to remain in remote areas for extended periods of time. All of this is being done to avoid infections occurring in remote areas that are located far away from the main healthcare system.

6.6.1 [INT] Specific security constraints

During activity implementation, no situations arose that posed risks to project staff security. The project team always follows the recommendations and rules given by UNDSS.

6.6.2 [FIN] Specific security constraints

Throughout the implementation, strict safety measures have been applied for United Nations and project staff to ensure their health and safety. Consequently, and to date, UNDP staff have not returned to on-site work, with telework continuing to be the order of the day.

Notwithstanding, during 2020, CESA has reported 3 staff members infected with Covid-19, fortunately there are no deceases to regret. In the case of ECOSUR, after finishing the project, one staff member passed away recently as a result of Covid-19, once having overcome a prolonged cancer.

No other violence or crime issues were reported, neither in trips, mobilizations, nor in any of the actions undertaken by UNDP and other partners.

6.7.1 Are there Implementing Partners ?

Yes

6.7.2 Implementing Partner added value

-

6.7.2.1 [FIN] Implementing Partner added value

-

6.7.4 Coordination, supervision and controls

The project proposal has been written by UNDP in collaboration with EcoSur, CESA-AVSF, and in ongoing consultation with local government of Chillanes, National Services of DRM, and the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, which make up the key project partners. The project also considered feedback from beneficiaries. UNDP will coordinate the entire project. To ensure proper coordination and communication, a Project Committee shall meet once a month or whenever necessary. The main role of this Committee is to supervise the entire implementation of the workplan and to be ready to act, in an

early stage, in the event changes arise or risks are identified. Members of the Project Committee are: UNDP, as a general coordinator, with EcoSur, CESA-AVSF, and the National Service of Disaster Risk Management (SNGRE). Members involved in this action will put in place concrete coordination mechanisms to enhance synergies and complementarities between them, including regular meetings, informal communications, standardization of publications, good leadership, accountability mechanisms, and innovative methodologies.

UNDP will put in place regular controls and spot checks to ensure that the Action is correctly implemented by these members.

The ECHO regional office will monitor the project together with SNGRE, holding regular meetings and field implementations by the members.

This greatly reduces the risk of lack of coordination, supervision and control among partners. UNDP's extensive experience in Ecuador implementing the ECHO project with different partners, in different areas, and in complex situations, is a guarantee of success.

In June and July, Covid-19 positive cases were confirmed among employees of CESA, which is our implementing partner. The UNDP team in the territory coordinates with the project partners and beneficiaries through telework activities.

The agreement with ECOSUR has been terminated due to the fact that field activities couldn't be undertaken. The budget amounts initially assigned to these activities will be used toward improvement of the Chillanes canton drinking water system, which will help the canton to have a better-quality drinking water system that will help in preventing infection.

CESA has been implementing activities under Result 2 and EcoSur implementing activities under Result 3 until August 2020.

6.7.4.1 [FIN] Coordination, supervision and controls

The Project implemented coordination, supervision and control mechanisms with staff in the field and especially with their implementing partners: CESA and ECOSUR.

UNDP established remote monitoring mechanisms during the pandemic, with the partners and the local government. 2020 was a year of great uncertainties, with 3 months of strict confinement and several periods of restrictions. Despite this situation, the project continued to make progress in preparing tools and in monitoring and supporting the local government of Chillanes to have adequate protocols.

Implementing Partners

6.8 Are there any subdelegates?

No

6.8.1 Subdelegates explanation

-

6.8.2 [INT] Subdelegates explanation

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Subdelegates

6.9.1 [FIN] General update on Implementing Partners list

The implementing partners of this proposal are CESA and ECOSUR.

In July 2020, UNDP decided to finalize the agreement with Ecosur due to the impossibility of continuing planned field activities. Ecosur remained in the project until the planned materials and tools were completed as part of Result 3.

In the case of CESA, the UNDP Agreement was maintained and expanded to address urgent needs related to the improvement of the canton seat treatment plant.

6.10 [INT] Report on Implementing Partners

The first quarter of 2020 saw a change in the board members and offices of the Ecosur Foundation, which limited activity implementation.

Through the National Risk and Emergency Management Service and the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, the National Government has implemented 18 temporary homes, rebuilt 116 and repaired 113 in Chillanes.

Activities are coordinated with World Vision for training and awareness-building activities on community emergency preparedness.

The technical team and material resources are available to implement the activities under the three results, but certain global, national and local situations have interrupted normal development of activities. We constantly coordinate with the Chillanes Municipality, implementing partners, government counterparts, beneficiaries, and other organizations.

7. FIELD COORDINATION

7.1 Operational coordination with other humanitarian actors

There are no humanitarian actors in the intervention area. This canton is one of the poorest areas in the country, and after September 2018 the small scale disaster make the daily life even worst. The national government through their institutions such as: National Risk Management Services, the Agriculture Minister, the Water Secretariat, provide a limited assistance after the earthquake in 2018. Then they planned some interventions to rebuild some dwellings that have collapsed, until now only 21 houses are being reconstructed.

The only NGO with presence is World Vision. Since 2008 they run a child sponsorship programme in Chillanes. This intervention will count on WV's experience in the field and will work closely with them, promoting synergies and support collaboration, specially for the achievement of the community resilience, the trainings and the DRR awareness campaigns with children.

Coordination, information management and communications will always be considered together with other humanitarian and development actors, in an attempt to identify synergies throughout the implementation period. The project will promote operational coordination with other national projects working on the same subjects and in the same territories, to complement the action and expand its impacts and improvements.

Other synergies promoted would be an exchange of experiences between peasants and workers of Chingazo community, where a similar interventions is finishing, this intervention is run by EcoSur one of our partners.

The training materials and methodologies for good construction practices that already exist will be boosted and adapted for the specificity of the rural areas.

Finally, AVSF-CESA would promote sharing of previous experiences on safety water and water treatments done by them in Chimborazo and Cotopaxi communities.

At the request of ECHO, the budget of the action includes the participation of two persons to the

Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the Americas that will take place in 2020 in Jamaica for the two-day workshops. One person from the project and another one representing Ecuador government. Additionally, the miscellaneous account include 800 euros for the support to a National Disaster Risk Management workshop initiative. Another two activities to promote dissemination and synergies between regional humanitarian and DRR actors and governments.

Onsite project activities was on hold until August. During September a gradual return to field activities. The high risk of COVID-19 infection persists in Ecuador and a new normal has been establish with less restrictions.

No humanitarian actors currently working in this part of Ecuador. After April, UNDP is part of the WASH and early recovery sectors as part of the Humanitarian Country Team and the activities related with Covid-19 has been reported in this mechanism activated to follow the different actions related to Covid-19.

7.2 Action listed in

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)

No

UN Flash Appeal

No

ICRC / IFRC appeal

No

Other

No

Not applicable

Yes

If other, please specify

-

7.3 Coordination with National and local authorities

The entire project will be implemented and coordinated by UNDP in close communication and coordination with at least four national entities and their deconcentrated offices: National Risk Management Service (SNGRE), Ministry of Urban Development Housing (MIDUVI), National Water Secretariat (SENAGUA) and Ministry of Agriculture (MAG).

At the local level, all activities will be coordinated with the respective local governments, ensuring strengthening of their capacities.

This project has been endorsed by the National Risk Management Service, the Chillanes local government and three Potable Water Administrative Community Boards. Implementing partners show formally to UNDP their commitment to design and implement this action, see Annex 8 with all the endorsement letters.

Due to the reductions in central government officials, the coordination with national entities has been diminishing in the last months. The most relevant coordination is been made at the local level and with the community leaders directly. The Bolivar provincial government is a new actor involved in some action related with the campaigns to prevent Covid-19 at community level in all the province, using peripheral audio in public vehicles.

See Annex 6 with the letter sent by the Chillanes canton, explaining the need of maintenance in the potable water system.

7.4 Coordination with development actors and programmes

DRM needs to be consolidated in Ecuador and the only way to do it will be by applying a holistic approach with development actors like the ones involved in this project: SNGRE, MIDUVI, MAG, Chillanes local government.

The project has already begun conversations with MIDUVI, and specifically with the deconcentrated offices in Bolívar Province. They are planning to reconstruct the damaged existing rural areas of these geographical zones. Close coordination and synergy will be promoted with the local government and the Housing Ministry to help these families continue their reconstruction thanks to the official housing subsidy.

From the very beginning and during all stages of project activities, consulting will be done with local stakeholders. Consultations and meetings organized with these stakeholders will focus their attention to their own roles and responsibilities in expediting support to the communities, including the government's financial assistance on specific subjects.

Universities and local NGOs play a key role as intermediaries between local governments and communities. They will act as facilitators during consensus building processes between different stakeholders. The project will rely on students to help with certain actions at the community level. Universities play a crucial role in sustaining initiatives and disseminating knowledge involving DRR, WASH, and protection. They can help by undertaking risk assessments and profiles, integrating themes and engaging a wide range of stakeholders.

The private sector is another important stakeholder and key player, since it will finance the intervention's expansion and growth. Conversations are already underway with HOLCIM Foundation and Disensa.

7.5 [INT] Report on Field Coordination

The activities under the three Results were carried out in coordination with the Chillanes Municipality, the beneficiary partner of the project, and the public risk management institutions for disasters, water, health, and housing, such as the National Service for Risk and Emergency Management, the Ministry of Water, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Development and Housing. In addition, contacts were made with the State University of Bolívar, the San Miguel Municipality, World Vision Ecuador, the Provincial Prefecture of Bolívar, and the Chillanes Fire Department to coordinate awareness-building/training and technical water analyses.

Activities are implemented in continual coordination with the Chillanes Municipality, implementing partners and national counterparts. Other alliances were formed with the San Miguel Municipality, the Chillanes Fire Department, and World Vision to optimize resources and increase the number of beneficiaries.

7.6 [FIN] Report on Field Coordination

Field coordination was carried out between UNDP and its local technicians, implementing partners, the local government of Chillanes, the presidents of the beneficiary communities and the Water Boards for the specific case of result 2 of the project. Certain activities required coordination with the Provincial Government of Bolivar.

Another humanitarian actor with whom the actions were coordinated was World Vision, which has offices in Chillanes and a presence for several years. World Vision is committed to continuing work initiated in other communities and monitoring sustainability with project communities.

CESA maintained close and well-structured coordination with all actors, namely, with the local government of Chillanes, residents of communities, coordinators of water boards for human consumption and beneficiaries. Its participatory management model with all the key players in the territory, allowed to achieve high impact results.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1 Monitoring of the action

Project monitoring will be undertaken on a regular basis, as per UNDP's standard monitoring and evaluation guidelines and procedures. The Project Coordinator and UNDP Technical Advisor will be responsible for the project's overall oversight, ensuring effective and timely implementation of the activities in accordance with the workplan, in coordination with the key project partners, including the government and UN agencies at national and local levels.

The Project Coordinator will be responsible for day-to-day substantive management of the project, utilizing the UNDP monitoring and evaluation tools, to ensure that inputs are adequately provided, procedures are followed, and outputs are produced in an accountable, harmonized and timely manner.

The following products will be delivered to reflect this management:

- Monthly progress reports: prepared by the project coordinator about work done internally by the project, compiling the information from UNDP, EcoSur, AVSF-CESA activities.
- Quarterly progress updates: to inform the government and other relevant partners about the project progress. All relevant documents, including meeting reports, field reports, and other relevant communication resources, will be recorded and reviewed. These updates will verify implementation of activities, examine the project's continued relevance as per the changing DRG, and the main purpose of the project. The report will consolidate information to show progress towards meeting targets and make recommendations and/or actions to be taken to fast track the process.

UNDP will ensure ongoing monitoring and technical advising. Visits to designated locations will be made on a regular basis.

EcoSur, AVSF-CESA will also be monitored by both the project coordinator and UNDP.

Should the proposal be approved by ECHO, a regular coordination meeting will be organized with the ECHO project partners approved in the country. Team members have actively participated in the meetings with other potential partners to plan possible joint activities for the HIP action plan. (See more information about the joint activities proposed in Annex 1: Synergies with other actions)

Monitoring and assessment activities are carried out virtually. Our implementing partners report progress on actions under each result, based on cooperation actions between implementors to apply adjustment measures to the activities and sub activities established on the project. Progress is reported on activities and products.

8.2 Evaluations

Internal evaluation

No

External evaluation

Yes

External audit

No

8.2.1 Further details

Upon project completion, an external evaluation will be led by an independent consultant with support from UNDP CO's on designing an evaluation process. The evaluation will address five criteria: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and impact. On these last two criteria, the process will assess how the Action's results have contributed to them and the future direction of the initiatives. Consultation with the beneficiaries, relevant government entities at national and local levels will be a key part of the evaluation process.

8.3 Studies carried out in relation to the action (if relevant)

No

Explain the content of these studies

-

8.4 Is this action remotely managed?

No

8.5 [INT] Report on monitoring and evaluations

In January, delegates of the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and the United Nations Development Program came for a follow-up visit and observed the progress made, limitations faced and current needs of the project.

Ongoing monitoring and follow-up of the plan is achieved through weekly planning and follow-up sessions with CESA, Ecosur and the Chillanes Municipality to check that each of the activities is following the procedures. Field activities are accompanied, and guidance is given for registering beneficiaries. Quarterly updated progress reports are prepared on the activities of Ecosur and CESA. Records are kept of all meetings held, field activities carried out and relevant communication efforts made under the three results.

The three results were planned at the beginning of the project. Work is based on the plans drawn up to achieve the indicators. Meetings are held with the implementing partners to monitor and evaluate progress.

The implementing partners present the progress made under each result, cooperation actions among executing agencies to implement adjustment measures in the intervention, and the activities and sub-activities established for the project. At the end of each month, activity and output reports are presented.

Faced with the COVID19 health emergency, it is necessary to reschedule activities such as meetings in closed spaces and public events to avoid spreading the virus.

8.6 [FIN] Report on monitoring and evaluations

UNDP provides ongoing monitoring and technical advice to the entire project to ensure that all activities are executed as planned while mitigating any impact that delays may cause. In this project, most of the monitoring was done virtually, including at least one meeting per month with project staff and counterparties.

In January 2020 ECHO representatives visited some of the project's field activities in Chillanes. This visit allowed to measure the progress of the activities and to get to know closely the implementation area of the project.

This project has not had an evaluation during its implementation.

Close monitoring was necessary throughout the project, to ensure that the activities planned at the local level are carried out. The main challenges during the implementation were the Covid-19 pandemic and the mobilization restriction, in this sense and based on the monitoring UNDP decided to finalized the agreement with one of our implementing partners, EcoSur due to the inability to continue the field activities.

9. COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

9.1 Standard visibility

A. Display of EU Humanitarian Aid visual identity on

A1. Signboards, display panels, banners and plaques

Yes

A2. Goods and equipment

Yes

Please provide additional details on section A

The procedures and strategy for visibility will follow the applicable provisions of the FAFA (Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement), the General Conditions and the Joint visibility guidelines for EC-UN actions in the field. One or several of the following activities will be implemented:

Roll-up: with a standardized description of the project, for each partner: UNDP, EcoSur, AVSF-CESA.

Pamphlet: one at the beginning of the project to promote its objectives, major activities and expected outputs.

The project will make sure to clearly promote contributions by donors and partners. Visual identity will always be reinforced using signboards, display panels, banners, and plaques. Stickers and other means will also be used to identify the equipment and major supplies provided to the end user location where the project will be implemented.

B. Written and verbal acknowledgement of EU funding and partnership through

B1. Press releases, press conference, other media outreach

Yes

B2. Publications, printed material (for external audiences, not operational communication)

Yes

B3. Social media

Yes

B4. Partner's website (pages related to EU funded projects)

Yes

B5. Human interest blogs, photo stories

Yes

B6. Audiovisual products, photos

Yes

B7. Other

No

Please provide additional details on section B

The visibility procedures and strategy will follow the applicable provisions of FAFA, the General Conditions, and the Joint visibility guidelines for EC-UN actions in the field.

Low cost, common visibility and communication actions coordinated with all the partners will be part of the visibility strategy.

Information and dissemination of major accomplishments: regular coordination meetings organized by ECHO will be used update action partners on the project's major accomplishments.

Workshops and events will be a good opportunity to provide visibility to both donors and partners.

UNDP Ecuador webpage and social media will also be used for visibility.

9.2 Do you foresee communication actions that go beyond standard obligations?

No

9.3 [INT] Report on progress

Two roll-ups and eight vests were made with the project logo for visibility during events for training and socializing project results. Signs were made to identify the project office. Stickers and other means were also used to identify office equipment and supplies.

A section for the project was added to the website of the Chillanes Municipality. In addition, the communicator was given information on the activities to be disseminated through the communication channels of the Chillanes Municipality. Content development for Twitter and Facebook has been coordinated with the National Risk and Emergency Management Service.

Materials (folders, sheets, hand rests, and other materials) used for each activity include the appropriate image of the implementing partner organizations, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Office the United Nations Development Program.

At the outset of the project, an information sheet was designed with the main results, activities and expected outputs to be delivered to beneficiaries.

Before implementing each activity, the authorities, leaders and community members are informed of the project, its objectives, implementing partners, and funding entity. The roll-up is included, and the project technicians use the vest with the image of the implementing organizations, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Office, and the United Nations Development Program. (See Annex 3 with more information about visibility and photographs of some field activities)

9.4 [FIN] Report on progress

All visibility and communication activities have been implemented in accordance with ECHO visibility requirements, based on which the logos of the counterparts have been placed. See Annex B.

For visibility, a unique image was developed in all project activities to be used by all the partners: ECOSUR, CESA at the community and local level.

Two roll-ups and eight vests were made with the project logo for visibility during events for training and socializing project results. Signboards were made to identify the project office in Chillanes local government. Stickers and other means were also used to identify office equipment, goods and supplies, following the ECHO guidelines and rules.

Regarding written and verbal acknowledgement of EU, the project was incorporated to the Chillanes webpage,

Below, some press articles published by UNDP in 2020:

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Publications and printed materials:

- Basic level manual of basic structure reinforcement
- Basic level brochure of good practices in seismic-resistant construction.
- Manual of administration, operation and maintenance for water systems
- 10 Community Emergency and Risk Management Plans

Social media

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Partners' websites

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[\[Link replaced / shortened automatically\]](#)

Audio-visual products

- Chillanes Video: [\[Link replaced / shortened automatically\]](#)
- A series of photos can be found in Flickr: [\[Link replaced / shortened automatically\]](#).

See General Annexes B, F and 2.11 with more information about visibility and photographs.

10. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF THE ACTION

10.1 Estimated expenditure

	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Interim report incurred costs</u>	<u>Final report incurred costs</u>	<u>Final report final update</u>
Implementation costs	439.802,00	439.802,00	226.349,00	439.801,87	439.801,87
Remuneration	30.786,00	30.786,00	15.844,00	30.786,13	30.786,13
Total costs	470.588,00	470.588,00	242.193,00	470.588,00	470.588,00

10.2 Percentage of direct eligible costs allocated to the support costs

	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Interim report incurred costs</u>	<u>Final report incurred costs</u>
Support costs (in %)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

10.3 Funding of the action

	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Final budget</u>	<u>Final report final update</u>
Direct revenue of the action	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Contribution by applicant	20.588,00	20.588,00	28.739,00	28.739,00
Contribution by other donors	50.000,00	50.000,00	41.849,00	41.849,00
Contribution by beneficiaries	-	-	0,00	0,00
Contribution requested from ECHO	400.000,00	400.000,00	400.000,00	400.000,00
% of total funding	85,0000	85,0000	85,0000	85,0000
Total funding	470.588,00	470.588,00	470.588,00	470.588,00

10.4 Explanation about 100% funding

-

If other, please explain

-

10.5 Contribution in kind

All project partners, UNDP, EcoSur, AVSF-CESA will contribute office facilities in their main headquarters with full time personnel. Partners will also provide an approximately of 100,000 euros as in-kind contributions in addition to the total funding as needed.

Other in-kind contributions will be provided by the local government, providing technical staff for the project and logistical arrangements for meetings, visits and training activities.

Beneficiaries will also will contribute in kind to the activities, specially in result 2 of the action, related to the safety water systems.

10.6 Financial contributions by other donors

Pending clarifications requested by UN agencies to ECHO, the costs estimated under section 10.2 are quantified as "0".

10.7 [FIN] VAT charged to this project?

-

10.7.1 [FIN] Specify the reason for charging VAT to this project and the amount of VAT charged

-

10.7 VAT exemption granted ? (only for NGO's)

-

Please specify

-

10.8 [FIN] The organisation confirms that the co-financing has not led to a double funding of the activity

-

10.9 [FIN] Report on financial issues

See Annex C with more information on Financial Overview of the project.

Chillanes local government contributed by facilitating office premises in their main headquarters for full time personnel. In addition, communities participated actively in all project activities. Approximately, 50.000 euros, on top of the total funding, is the contribution in kind from local and community partners to the project.

11. REQUESTS FOR DEROGATION

11.1 Specific derogations

Derogation

11.2 Permanent derogations

Derogation

1 Where the communication of specific information to the Commission under Article 8.1 of the General Conditions would raise difficulties in light of the internal rules of the International Organisation, both Parties commit to consult each other with a view to finding a mutually acceptable solution.

12. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

12.1 Name and title of legal representative signing the Agreement

Ms Barbara Pesce-Monteiro - Director of UNDP Brussels Office

12.2 Name, address, e-mail and phone of the contact person(s)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Office location</u>	<u>E-mail</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Matilde Mordt	Resident Representative, Ecuador UNDP	matilde.mordt@undp.org	+59323824240
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13. CONCLUSIONS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION'S COMMENTS

13.1 Possible comments

UNDP would like to request a no-cost extension of the implementation period to 3- months until 31 01 2021.

The purpose of the present request for no-cost extension is to ensure the completion of the actions on the approved terms and conditions, within the logic of maintaining product quality, and thereby the achievement of the proposed results and the additional activities defined in the Covid-19 context. This extension contemplates the rescheduling of activities, new activities and re-purposing budget, new indicators in R1, more beneficiaries in R2 and the suspension of some trainings and workshops impossible to follow in the pandemic conditions.

The project started on 01 May 2019, but the recent health crises due to the COVID-19 pandemic delayed its implementation over the last few months. This required UNDP to re-assess the situation. Through this Modification Request, UNDP is therefore proposing the following changes:

The global pandemic has increased people's needs. Activities will be reoriented to solve such problems by improving the canton drinking water system, providing hygiene kits, and implementing a communication campaign to prevent COVID-19 infection, as well as to reduce violence against women and alcohol consumption.

Project onsite activities have been encumbered due to restrictions on travelling to communities due to risk of project team infection. Coordination continues, however virtually.

New activities are mention here:

R1. Activity 4 Covid-19 prevention by providing hygiene kits, communication campaigns, and emergency plans for local governments.

R2. Activity 4 Emergency maintenance of the potable water system of the urban area of Chillanes canton.

In order to achieve the planned results, an extension until 31 January 2021 is required. Further details on the Modification Request, as well as the following updated annexes have been uploaded in APPEL:

Annex 0: Amendment request (justifications and details)

Annex 1: Need Assessment

Annex 2: Beneficiaries

Annex 3: Workplan

Annex 4: Financial Overview

Annex 5: Human Resources

Annex 6: Chillanes Support Letter

13.2 [INT] Comments

- The capacity-building activities for emergency preparedness in six communities and at the municipal level aim to enhance resilience through organization, participation, inter-personal connection, community, local government, and institutions, generating synergies for problem-solving and responding to both emergencies and normal situations.
- Training for male and female leaders, water system operators and users will increase resilience and build local capacities to respond to emergencies and potential risks that could affect their water systems for human consumption.
- The relationship established among the water boards, the users of the four water systems, and the Chillanes Municipality suggests that it is possible to establish a public community alliance for the municipality's technical and financial assistance to ensure system sustainability.

Twenty-eight potential beneficiaries were initially identified in Chillanes for training on good construction practices. The Municipalities of Chillanes and San Miguel will be the beneficiary towns of the mass awareness-building campaigns.

13.3 [FIN] Conclusions

The following are the most relevant achievements of this project:

A better understanding of the functioning of the country's risk and emergency management system will enable Chillanes Canton to act in a more coordinate way in future disasters, as well as having communities that are better prepared and are provided with community emergency plans, first-response brigades, evacuation zones and basic life-saving equipment.

Prevention and hygiene campaigns to prevent Covid-19 infection, accompanied by the delivery of masks and personal protective equipment for medical personnel, were critical at the onset of the pandemic.

The recovery and improvement of water systems for human consumption, both in the communities and in the treatment plant of the canton seat of Chillanes, was an action that allowed the people of Chillanes to have safe and quality water and became a mechanism of great importance for the prevention of Covid-19. CESA's work, using participatory and inclusive methods, made the population, the local government of Chillanes and the Water Boards part of the project team and not just passive beneficiaries of technical assistance. The physical works were complemented by Covid-19's training in hygiene, nutrition and prevention measures, the development of the Manual to Improve the Administration, Operation and Maintenance of each of the systems and the Emergency Action Plan to improve water service at the canton seat. The population developed a new culture of rational and intelligent water use and is now more resilient.

The relationship established by the management and the consumers of the four water systems for human consumption, with the Chillanes Municipal GAD, makes it possible to establish a community public alliance to have municipal technical and economic assistance to ensure the sustainability of the systems.

Materials developed for a better understanding of good practices of seismic-resistant construction and

structural reinforcement, as well as the education plan for construction workers, are high-value instruments that were built with ECOSUR's technical team.

One of the challenges identified is the municipality of Chillanes to have sufficient openness and capacity to establish a community public alliance with the water boards of the community systems to meet their needs once implementation is complete.

Among the difficulties faced, which have already been noted in other sections, is the national mobilization of October 2019, which paralyzed the country for 15 days and which generated a large human impact throughout the country, delaying the activities of the project. Furthermore, the national emergency declaration due to the arrival in the country of the Covid-19 pandemic, with strict restrictions on mobility and free circulation, as well as the inability to hold face-to-face meetings, were serious problems that made implementation difficult, especially in field activities. Despite these vicissitudes, the project has managed to achieve the proposed objectives.

Another challenge is the appropriation of these processes and apprenticeships by national entities. Along this period their participation was minimal in part because of the personnel constraints that happened gradually throughout 2020 and, on the other hand, by the mobilization restrictions that prevented the on-site monitoring of processes.

To ensure the sustainability of actions, UNDP will continue to work in the area, advising and assisting the local government. It will also contact the new authorities after the change of command that will take place in May 2021.

13.4 [FIN] Lessons learned

This project has been implemented in different phases throughout a series of political, institutional, social and health transformations.

It has had to overcome multiple emergencies throughout the implementation period and has been key to supporting and accompanying the local government throughout this period. Lessons include:

- UNDP works at different levels (national, local, communitarian), creating a learning process in all levels. For UNDP this is a common way of working. When a project is implemented by a NGOs is not usually the way of work. NGOs establish a relation only at local or community level. Under the leadership of UNDP, the implementing partners recognized the complementarity between us during the implementation.
- Participatory planning, empowering local and community actors, generates appropriation in shared actions and responsibilities, ensuring the sustainability of processes.
- Complementarity between partners allows to act in different areas and themes, based on different visions, experiences and knowledge.
- Collaboration with other humanitarian actors, such as World Vision, encourages the sustainability of processes.

13.5 [FIN] Final report final update

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