

## UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

**PROJECT DOCUMENT**  
***Ecuador Project***

INFO	N.B	E.B	R.B
ACTION	17/02/2021		
FILE	P/00117452/G (PRODOC)		
LOG No	21E-00568		



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

**Project Title:** Resilience of the population in vulnerability circumstances and risk in Ecuador (RPVE)

**Project Number:** 00117452 **Outputs:** 00114234, 00114235, 114237, 123997 (Sangay)

**Implementing Partner:**

**Start Date:** 01/06/2019

**End Date:** 31/07/2022

**PAC Meeting date:**

**Brief Description**

This action prioritizes a relevant subjects 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 two specific needs assessments, 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 households 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.

On 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2020, Sangay volcano eruption affected over 6 provinces with heavy ash downfall. The most affected were Chimborazo and Bolívar provinces. A government request has asked UNDP to provide supports to the response in early recovery and WASH sectors, providing early recovery actions, purchasing minor WASH supplies and personal protective equipments (PPE) to boost the response action capacity especially in rural impoverished communities. These requests have been identified and coordinated with national authorities, as well as OCHA in Ecuador. The project has been modified to include an additional Output to activate the immediate response action.

**Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):**

**UNDAF, Efecto 1:** Al 2022, las personas, especialmente las de los grupos de atención prioritaria e históricamente excluidos, en ejercicio de sus derechos, incrementan su acceso a servicios y protección social de calidad, mejorando su capacidad de resiliencia, promoviendo la igualdad de género y la reducción de las violencias.

**CPD2019-2022: Indicador 1.3:** Número de instrumentos de política pública elaborados o aplicados a nivel nacional o local para ajustar el marco nacional a los compromisos internacionales existentes en materia de construcción institucional para la gestión de riesgos de desastres y la resiliencia productiva. (MIRR 1.3.1.2)

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker: **GEN2**

<b>Total resources required:</b>	523.457	
<b>Total resources allocated:</b>	<b>UNDP TRAC:</b>	20.000
		30.000 (Sangay)
	<b>Donor:</b>	444.809
	<b>Government:</b>	
	<b>In-Kind:</b>	
	<b>Other donors:</b>	
<b>Unfunded:</b>	8.691	

Agreed by (signatures):

UNDP

Matilde Mordt  
Resident Representative  
Date 29/09/2020

*Matilde Mordt*

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## I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE (1/4 PAGE – 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

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 Churchi in Chimborazo Province. Approximately 1.889 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.

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.

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 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 the Chillanes Canton residents live in rural areas, quality and access to education has decreased.

Ecuador is a country with a multi-hazard profile. One of them are volcanic eruptions. The Sangay volcano is one of the volcanoes with highest activity in the world and one of Ecuador's most active. Located east of the Andean crest, with its perfect steep cone shape and glacier-covered top, it towers at 5230 m high above the Amazonian rainforest. The Sangay volcano started a new eruptive process on 7th May 2020. Every day, an average ash column of 1 to 3 km arise in the sky and fall in the surrounding areas depending on the wind speed and direction.

On 20th September 2020. A powerful eruption at 04:20 local time occurred that generated a dense dark ash plume, which reached approx. 40,000 ft (12,200 m) altitude and drifted towards the east and west direction. The explosion was a several times stronger than the average size of explosions at the volcano during the previous months. Ash fall affected an area of the provinces of Chimborazo, Bolívar, Guayas, Los Ríos, Santa Elena and Manabí.

Chimborazo and Bolivar, in the country's central Andean region, are the most affected by the accumulation of one to three millimeters of ashfall, which is enough to affect health, water systems, agriculture, livestock and other livelihoods. All of this in the middle of the Covid-19 health crisis in which the country is trying to contain the spread of the pandemic and flatten the curve. The most affected cities are Pallatanga, Alausí, Chillanes y Guamate; however, 6 out of 24 provinces so far have confirmed ashfall in their territory, affecting the most vulnerable populations in isolated areas, including indigenous and small farmers in the central Andean region.

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## **II. STRATEGY (1/2 PAGE - 3 PAGES RECOMMENDED)**

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 two critical situations, both 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 all people in general on good construction practices and provide legal assistance to clarify land tenure. 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), World Vision, EcoSur, AVSF, and ConQuito, with UNHCR, IOM, and UNV being involved indirectly.

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. The project will focus on female heads of household and their children.

Results will be achieved thanks to the profound humanitarian experience and day-to-day work with poor families by three 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.

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, World Vision, 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.

Another reason to choose this area can be traced to the scientific research paper that analysing hazards, entitled: "A new view for the geodynamics of Ecuador: Implication in seismogenic source definition and seismic hazard assessment," published in AGU publications, Tectonics by Hugo Yepes, et. al. To quote the paper: "The Cosanga and Pallatanga fault segments of the North Andean Block-South American boundary concentrate most of the seismic moment release in continental Ecuador. Pallatanga fault is near the area of intervention. Other inner block faults located along the western border of the inter-Andean Depression also show a high rate of moderate-size earthquake production. Finally, a total of 19 seismic zones were modelled in accordance with the proposed geodynamic and neotectonics scheme." The complexity of the seismic hazard shows that this entire geographical area is at a high risk because of two main seismogenic sources, one related to the interaction at a continental scale of the Farallon and Nazca plates. The subduction of these two plates produces deep earthquakes, like that experienced on September 6. Another source is related to the Pallatanga fault and other local seismogenic sources. These local faults cause superficial earthquakes, notably related to Ecuador's Central Andean area.

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.

In response to the Sangay eruption, the National Risk and Emergency Management Service in its Situation Report shows the emergency actions activated by the government in several cantons of the provinces of Chimborazo and Bolivar, as well as in Guayas and Los Rios. Local and regional "Emergency Operations Committees (COE) have been activated to coordinate response measures and deliver humanitarian aid to the affected populations.

Chimborazo and Bolívar provinces have been also severely affected by the effects of Covid-19 in the health of the population, but also due to the high socioeconomic impact in their livelihoods due to the constrained markets and the strict social distancing measures. The main effects found are:

- Health Respiratory problems in humans and irritation in lungs, eyes and skin. Digestive problems due to polluted vegetables and legumes.
- Agriculture and livestock: Covering agricultural land, destroying crops or temporarily disabling arable land and contaminating grasslands, leading to the death of livestock and minor animals.
- Water and sewer: Contamination of water sources and systems contaminating water supplies. Inadequate cleaning and disposal of volcanic ash can affect drainage and sewerage systems in urban areas.

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### **III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS (1.5 - 5 PAGES RECOMMENDED)**

#### ***Expected Results***

Under the strategies previously described, the project expected results are:

- **Result 1:** Rural communities with emphasis in women heads of household and families with children living in poverty affected by disasters improve their resilience capacities.
- **Result 2:** Improved access to safe water and hygiene conditions for poor families to improve their resilience.
- **Result 3:** Construction workers (masons, carpenters, senior construction masons) and people in general will have better knowledge about seismic-resistant construction techniques and structural reinforcement.
- **Result 4:** Emergency Response Sangay Volcanic Eruption

#### 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.

#### Specific objective

The specific project goal 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.

#### Detail 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.

An extense explanation on the activities and subactivities of each results are written below:

**Result 1:** Rural communities with emphasis in women heads of household and families with children living in poverty affected by disasters improve their resilience capacities.

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

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 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 WV materials.

The capacity building workshops on protection and resilience will also focus on children and adolescents, and will be taught at schools, clubs, and child labour protection measures. The following World Vision methodologies will be used: "Sowing Values," for parents and children under 5; "Growing in Values," for school children; "Strengthening my Values," for adolescents and young people; and "Channels of Hope and Protection," with leaders.

The Childhood Emergency methodology will be transferred to Community Emergency Committees, ensuring the protection of vulnerable groups (children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities, seniors) both during and after the disaster.

The sub-activities planned under this activity are:

- 1.1.1 Joint detail planning meeting with the major, 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.

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

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

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

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.

**Activity 1.4: Covid-19 prevention by providing hygiene kits, communication campaigns, and emergency plans for local governments.**

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.

1.4.1 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 of this new subactivities:

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.

**Result 2:** Improved access to safe water and hygiene conditions for poor families to improve their resilience.

**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.

The sub-activities planned under this activity are:

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.

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

The sub-activities planned under this activity are:

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.

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

The sub-activities planned under this activity are:

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).

#### **Activity 2.4 Emergency maintenance of the potable water system of the urban area of Chillanes canton.**

Activity 1.4 includes the following sub-activities:

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 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 related 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.

**Result 3:** Construction workers (masons, carpenters, senior construction masons) and people in general will have better knowledge about seismic-resistant construction techniques and structural reinforcement.

**Activity 1:** Joint planning with the beneficiary on the training sessions to implement capacity building training and awareness citizen campaign on good construction practices.

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 by building new houses or public infrastructure or 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, a full mapping of the affected places and families will be conducted by EcoSur and UNDP, 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 6 and 10). This first group will be trained as tutors and they will practice by doing an actual construction project.

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.

The sub-activities planned under this activity are:

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.

**Activity 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.

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.

The sub-activities planned under this activity are:

- 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 Acquire the construction materials and other learning materials for the trainings.

**Activity 3:** Implementation of training on seismic resistant construction technics, good construction practices and structural reinforcement, including hands-on training through construction practices.

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 in the afternoon.

- 3.3.1 Select the work sites and the logistics for community participants.
- 3.3.2 Education plan and syllabus
- 3.3.3 Develop learning materials and practice projects.
- 3.3.4 Accreditation and diplomas

**Activity 4:** Systematization process to customize each step implemented in the dual-education process for future replication.

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.

#### **Result 4:** Emergency Response to the Sangay Volcanic Eruption

**Activity 1** Emergency measures to give access to safe water in ashfall affected communities.

Emergency Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) named in Ecuador as “kit volcán”<sup>1</sup> and other minor supplies such as water hoses, filters, pipes and other hydraulic issues procured to boost communitarian drinking water systems and protect the population health, specially focused on the most vulnerable indigenous and rural farmers.

There is a need to prevent a rapid increase of positive Covid-19 cases related to respiratory diseases; and to equip the small drinking water systems to espond properly to the emergency with at least the basic elements. These provinces lack adequate public health services, compounded

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<sup>1</sup> Kit volcan comprised of 5 masks, safety glasses and 1 scarf.

by the population's lack of knowledge of the potential risks of the pandemic, and the shortage of supplies, resulting in a worrying scenario. The Andean central provinces already have COVID 19 cases, but now very little is being done to inform and support these populations in the complex scenario.

## **Activity 2: Scalable early recovery solution**

Scalable early recovery solution, aiming to accelerate the recovery, especially in relation with minor farm animals and emergency supplies to clean fruit trees and small pieces of land at least for the own nutrition of the families.

### ***Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results***

A total budget of: US\$ 533.922 has been identified to achieve the expected results and to be expended in 2019 and 2020. Thereof ECHO would contribute with 85% and the 15% will be cover by UNDP and other donors including our implementing partners (EcoSur, CESA).

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.

#### Human resources and management capacities

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

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.

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.

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

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.

#### Equipment and goods

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

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

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

R3: Personal Protective Equipment, Basic construction tools.

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.

R4: water emergency supplies, personal protective equipments (kit volcán) and other basic tools and materials.

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 donations, in following with visibility rules.

### ***Partnerships***

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. EcoSur is an NGO with presence in Ecuador since 2008. They are part of a network for an ecological and economically sustainable habitats. EcoSur addresses the major housing deficit in southern countries, especially for the clear majority of people who have no adequate roof over their heads. This is done through social housing projects with locally produced construction materials and disaster-resistant designs. EcoSur worked on recovery and reconstruction in Ecuador after the April 16th earthquake, using their large experience in dual-education (hands-on). They built 100 houses, and at least 400 people were trained on confined masonry techniques.

Today, EcoSur is working in the small rural community of Chingazo, Ecuador. There, most people are smallholder farmers with very low income. Many of them live in traditional huts or half-finished houses that offer little or no protection from the cold of the Andean highlands

and against the ash spewed from Tungurahua volcano. Because of their socio-economic status, these families cannot improve their situation on their own. EcoSur is working in this area, helping these families to improve or finish their dwellings.

UNDP chose EcoSur to implement result 3 because of their proven knowledge in dual-education, hands-on trainings for masons and construction workers. Another reason is their proximity to the intervention location, since EcoSur offices are located in Riobamba.

CESA - AVSF: Ecuadorian Centre for Agricultural Services (CESA) is an NGO that has been working in Ecuador since 1967. During the past 50 years, CESA has promoted and accompanied a series of rural development processes in close coordination with peasants, indigenous populations, local governments, and the public and private sectors, contributing to Ecuador's development. One of their focus areas is the WASH sector, working with irrigation production systems and commercialization (agroecology, local trade), natural resources, and strengthening local capacities to manage drainage and drinking water. All CESA-AVSF implementations show a consistent focus on sustainable development in their operations, based on the principles of completeness, fairness, efficiency, interculturalism, and gender equity. CESA has also experience in DRR and emergencies. When the Tungurahua volcano erupted, they implemented livelihood projects in 15 communities to reactivate the economy of small rural agricultural producers.

Result 4 of this project will be implemented through a direct implementation modality (DIM) and funding thus be fully managed by UNDP Ecuador. The National Officer of Disaster Risk Management and Emergency will lead implementation, under the overall supervision of the Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), who will be responsible for quality assurance, management and results of the project. UNDP programme and project management policies and procedures in the Programme and Project Management Section of the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures will be complied with, and the approved resources will be used in line with the conditions and instructions by the Crisis Bureau (CB) outlined in the allocation letter, as well as in accordance with UNDP financial rules and regulations as set out in the Financial Resources Management Section of the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures.

### ***Risks and Assumptions***

- 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.

### **Contingency measures**

- UNDP will maintain regular communication with national entities such as: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, 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.
- Protection mechanisms into the project to ensure that migrants, refugees, and local people cohabit in harmony.
- Systematic follow-up of agreements and ongoing distribution of information to stakeholders, detailing progress.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

#### 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 made the daily life even worse. 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 UN and 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 experience between peasants and workers of Chingazo community, where a similar intervention 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 treatment done by them in Chimborazo and Cotopaxi communities.

#### Coordination with national and local authorities

The entire project will be coordinated, supervised, and controlled by UNDP in close communication and coordination with at least four national entities and their deconcentrated offices: National Risk Management Service, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Ministry of Agriculture.

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 Services, 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.

#### Coordination with development actors and programmes

Disaster risk management 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 damage 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.

### ***South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)***

The project intends to use SSC/TrC through the regional ECHO workshops, sharing the experiences achieved in each result and receiving feedback from similar ECHO or UNDP initiatives. A mapping of similar experiences between UNDP offices would be a success at the beginning of this project, to know the different practices, previous achievements and recommendations.

### ***Knowledge***

Specific knowledge products will be produced by the project, such as: good construction practices guidelines, basic reinforcement measures leaflet. On the other hand, the project would try to develop a parameterization of the different steps to see if it is possible to convert in a UNDP signature product to be used in other contexts.

### ***Sustainability and Scaling Up***

UNDP has decided to implement this action with prestigious NGOs having proven experience in their fields and with actual presence and programs in the project's geographical area. UNDP Ecuador will take the lead, incorporating innovative methodologies and solutions in all activities and ensuring the strengthening of local technical capacities. This strategy ensures sustainability of the initiated processes beyond the project's life cycle.

The proposed project has been developed in close partnership between local governments and the National Risk Management Service, all of which are committed to scaling up and replicating this project's outcome.

At all levels of intervention, there are fundamental activities to guarantee the project's sustainability:

- Advocacy and awareness-raising actions will be developed to institutionalize the prioritized tools and to promote public policy-making.
- Adaptation of tailored-made instruments and methodologies and enhancement of technical capacities, to ensure the adoption of procedures by local governments.
- Involvement of a wide range of public and private stakeholders to create synergies but also to avoid the impact of institutional changes.
- The whole experience will be systematized to prepare appropriate methodologies, which will be disseminated at a regional level to promote the replication processes.

The project will also take into consideration available national expertise by facilitating the exchange of good practices.

The ongoing presence of UNDP at the national level is a key issue, aiding the acquisition of knowledge related to this process even outside of the project time frame. Trainings and technical assistance provided to the beneficiaries will be customized based on the current needs and capacities of participating beneficiaries.

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#### **IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT (1/2 PAGES - 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)**

##### ***Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness***

Project resources will be managed in accordance with UNDP procedures, rules and guidelines, guaranteeing efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and impartiality. UNDP will be responsible for managing resources, carrying out communications and reports, and overseeing project supervision. In order to fulfill its role, UNDP will have direct support and the accompaniment of its operational and programmatic team in Ecuador, in order to guarantee agility and timely response to the requirements associated with the project.

At the global level, UNDP is governed by a set of procurement policies and procedures adjusted to the highest global standards, with which it contracts, delivers goods, civil works and services necessary to promote sustainable human development, according to national priorities. and stores in the countries where it operates. The principles that govern the operations processes (procurement and contracts) of UNDP are the following: impartiality, integrity, transparency; good value for money; effective competition; and better value of money.

The UNDP has been categorized by the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) as the most transparent organization in the world for two consecutive years in the cooperation transparency index (the most recent data is from 2016), focusing on the relevance of planning of national development, the management of public finances and mutual accountability at the national level.

##### ***Project Management***

###### Information on the location

The location where the project will be operationalized are: Chillanes canton, specifically the communities of: Loma de Pacaigua, Zumbe, La Comuna, Jashi-Arrayampamba, Guayabal-Naranjal, Rumipamba, Alagoto among others. Results 1 (activities 1 and 2), Result 2 and 3 will be working in this area.

UNDP has an administrative and financial structure for procurement and contracting, as well as an interdisciplinary group of professionals, thus ensuring a flexible structure according to the needs of the office and its external clients.

The work of the technical team hired to manage the project will be accompanied by the UNDP Program structure, which will support the efficient management of the Project, guaranteeing its alignment with the guidelines of the Project Board, as well as its adequate contribution to the project. UNDP Country Programs in force in Ecuador. UNDP will coordinate with other agencies of the United Nations system that, due to their mandate, are working on the same prioritized work areas.

###### 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 Province, 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 (Ecuador's Ministry of Housing and Urban Development) has an approved budget to rebuild 28 dwellings in Chillanes, but more houses need to be repaired and reconstructed.

EcoSur has been implementing training opportunities with their dual educational programs in the small rural community of Chingazo (Chimborazo Province) 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.

#### Cost recovery

UNDP will apply a cost recovery policy of 7% according with the ECHO policy. It should be noted that this rate will be applied to the total amount executed of the project and may be increased in the event that the project receives complementary contributions from third parties.

The direct costs of the transactions required will be determined based on the Universal Price Lists to recover the transaction costs. The proposal presented in this project document has been built on the assumption of basic requirements for implementation.

## V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK<sup>2</sup>

<b>Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:</b> Al 2022, las personas, especialmente las de los grupos de atención prioritaria e históricamente excluidos, en ejercicio de sus derechos, incrementan su acceso a servicios y protección social de calidad, mejorando su capacidad de resiliencia, promoviendo la igualdad de género y la reducción de las violencias.												
<b>Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:</b> CPD2019-2022: Indicador 1.3: Número de instrumentos de política pública elaborados o aplicados a nivel nacional o local para ajustar el marco nacional a los compromisos internacionales existentes en materia de construcción institucional para la gestión de riesgos de desastres y la resiliencia productiva. (MIRR 1.3.1.2)												
<b>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:</b> 1.3.1 National capacities and evidence-based assessment and planning tools enable gender-responsive and risk-informed development investments, including for response and recovery from crisis.												
<b>Project title and Atlas Project Number:</b> Resilience of the population in vulnerability circumstances and risk in Ecuador (RPVE). ATLAS number 117452 as pipeline												
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS <sup>3</sup>	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year ...	FINAL		
<b>Specific objective indicators</b>	% reduction in the number of affected people (experienced, expected or modelled)	Project reports	0	2018	0	60					60	Administrative records, focus group discussions, KAP survey.
	% of target population with adequate WASH services and hygiene practices	Project reports	0		0	100					100	Technical docs showing the improvements.
<b>Output 1</b> Rural communities with emphasis in women heads of household and families with children living in extreme poverty affected by disasters improve their resilience capacities.	<b>1.1</b> Number of people participating in interventions that enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses	Risk assessments, intervention reports, risk maps	0	2018	100	265					365	Registration records, ordinance creating emergency protocols and coordination mechanisms.
	<b>1.2</b> Number of Community Emergency Committees established and First Response Brigades trained to cope with future events.	Project report, photographs.	0	2018	2	8					10	Through the local government reports and stats.

<sup>2</sup> UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

<sup>3</sup> It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

	<b>1.3</b> Number of people who have information on specific prevention messages and essential hygiene materials to deal with COVID-19 and other hazards	UNDP	0	2020	0	514				514	New prevention campaign will be done as part of the redefined activities of this result.
	<b>1.4</b> Number of communication products prepared for the COVID-19 communication campaign targeting the Bolivar Province population	UNDP	0	2020	0	8				8	6 radio spots and 2 posters.
<b>Output 2</b> Improved access to safe water and hygiene conditions for poor families to improve their resilience	<b>2.1</b> Number of people having access to sufficient and safe water for domestic use	IP – CESA and local gov	0	2019	100	250				350	Direct observation; (household) survey at point of consumption with 5% statistically accurate representative sample on a monthly basis.
	<b>2.2</b> Number of leaders and operators with capacities for administration, operation and maintenance of water system.	IP – CESA and local gov	0	2019	0	20				20	Record of participants and systematization of the process.
<b>Output 3</b> Construction workers (masons, carpenters, senior construction masons) and people in general will have better knowledge about seismic-resistant construction techniques and structural reinforcement.	<b>3.1</b> Number of people trained in seismic construction practices	IP - EcoSur	0	2019	0	100				100	List of participants. Reports of trainings. Photographs
	<b>3.2</b> 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.	IP - EcoSur	0	2019	1	2				3	Documents published. 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
<b>Output 4</b> Emergency Response Sangay Volcanic Eruption	<b>4.1</b> Emergency measures to give access to safe water in ashfall affected communities.	UNDP	0	2020		50.200				50.200	Direct beneficiaries count on safety drinking water in the most affected communities.
	<b>4.2</b> Scalable early recovery solution	UNDP	0	2020		5.000				5.000	List of the people receiving minor animals and other basic supplies to overcome the ashfall emergency.

## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

### Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
<b>Monitor and Manage Risk</b>	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		NA
<b>Learn</b>	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	Produces with partners	
<b>Annual Project Quality Assurance</b>	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
<b>Review and Make Course Corrections</b>	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	Review with partners	
<b>Project Report</b>	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		Produces with partners	
<b>Project Review (Project Board)</b>	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	Produces review and with partners.	

## VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN <sup>45</sup>

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<b>Output 1:</b> Rural communities with emphasis in women heads of household and families with children living in extreme poverty affected by disasters improve their resilience capacities.  <i>Gender marker: 2</i>	1.1 Community Emergency Committees comprised of volunteers, establish brigades of first responders, using tools developed and tested in previous ECHO projects.	2.589	12.079	3.151		UNDP	UNDP	SC (71400)	12.549
		-	14.412				ECHO	SC (71400)	5.270
		453	2.410				ECHO	IC (71300)	14.412
		1.285	1.957				ECHO	Travel (71600)	2.863
		258	-				ECHO	Workshops (75700)	3.242
		204					ECHO	Equipments (72200)	258
		498					ECHO	Materials & goods (72300)	204
		-	391				ECHO	Communic & Audio Visual Equip (72400)	498
		1.451	-	1.050			ECHO	Publication (74200)	391
	2.589	-			UNDP	ECHO	SC (71400)	2.589	
	151	1.506					Travel (71600)	1.657	
	428	2.429					Workshops (75700)	2.857	
	-	17.616					Equipments (72200)	17.616	
	204						Materials & goods (72300)	204	
	76	-					Publication (74200)	76	
	1.451	-					Miscellaneous (74500)	1.451	

<sup>4</sup> Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

<sup>5</sup> Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

	1.3 Provision of emergency kits and community alarms. Planning and develop a drill evacuation of the entire canton.  MONITORING	2.589	10.000	3.151		UNDP	ECHO	SC (71400)	15.740	
		-	1.505					Travel (71600)	1.505	
		-	16.112					Equipments (72200)	16.112	
		204	9.455					Materials & goods (72300)	9.659	
		-	391					Publication (74200)	391	
		1.451	975	1.050				Miscellaneous (74500)	3.476	
	1.4 Covid-19 prevention by providing hygiene kits, communication campaigns, and emergency plans for local governments.	-	18.455	3.151		UNDP	ECHO	SC (71400)	21.606	
		-	47.926	1.050				Materials & goods (72300)	48.976	
			748					Communic & Audio Visual Equip (72400)	748	
			9.315					Publication (74200)	9.315	
			1.953					Visibility (74215)	1.953	
			1.107					Miscellaneous (74500)	1.107	
	<b>Sub-Total for Output 1</b>								<b>199.227</b>	
	<b>Output 2:</b> Improved access to safe water and hygiene conditions for poor families to improve their resilience  <i>Gender marker: 2</i>	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.	2.912	19.250	1.505		CESA, UNDP	ECHO	CESA	SC (71400)
1.456			9.430			SC (71400)			20.667	
-			-			IC (71300)			10.886	
3			915			Materials & Goods (72300)			0	
491						Communic & Audio Visual Equip (72400)			918	
-						Travel (71600)			491	
208			1.400			Workshops (75700)			0	
56			608			Equipments (1.800)			1.608	
						Miscellaneous			663	
2.2 Resilience measures to implement access to safe domestic drinking water and hygiene		1.981	6.113	1.505		CESA, UNDP	ECHO	SC (71400)	9.599	
		1.456	5.824				ECHO	IC (71300)	7.280	



		-	-				ECHO	Grants (72600)	0
		16.144	2.000				GAD Chillanes, otros	Materials & Goods (72300)	18.144
		-	2.299				ECHO	Travel (71600)	2.299
		-	-				ECHO	Workshops (75700)	0
	2.3 Accompaniment in developing local capacities to manage drinking water systems and good hygiene practices at home	8.238	11.430	0			ECHO	SC (71400)	19.668
		-	7.000				CESA	SC (71400)	0
		-	1.800			CESA, UNDP	ECHO	Materials & Goods (72300)	7.000
		-					ECHO	Travel (71600)	1.800
		-					ECHO	Workshops (75700)	0
		-	542,08				ECHO	Publication (74200)	542
		238	1.200	0			CESA	Miscelaneous (74500)	1.438
	2.4 Emergency maintenance of the potable water system of the urban area of Chillanes canton.	-	11.430	1.505			ECHO	SC (71400)	12.935
			48.791				ECHO	Materials & Goods (72300)	48.791
			1.165			CESA, UNDP	ECHO	Travel (71600)	1.165
		-	1.000				ECHO	Publication (74200)	1.000
		-	1.405				ECHO	Miscelaneous (74500)	1.405
	<b>Sub-Total for Output 2</b>								<b>171.299</b>
<b>Output 3: Construction workers (masons, carpenters, senior construction masons) and people in general will have better knowledge about seismic-resistant construction techniques and structural reinforcement.</b>	3.1 Joint planning with the beneficiary on the training sessions to implement capacity building training and awareness citizen campaign on good construction practices.	5.483	19.295	-			UNDP	SC (71400)	14.857
		3.624	-					SC (71400)	9.921
		2.000	10.000			UNDP	ECHO	IC (71300)	3.624
		250	1.000					Materials&Goods (72300)	12.000
			3.682					Travel (71600)	1.250
			1.000					Workshops (75700)	3.682
								Equipments (1.800)	1.000

<i>Gender marker: 1</i>			2.429					Publication (74200)	2.429		
		1.154	476					Miscellaneous (74500)	1.630		
	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.		5.483	9.333			EcoSur, UNDP	UNDP	SC (71400)	14.816	
				16.365				ECHO		SC (71400)	16.365
				0						IC (71300)	0
			628	1.000						Travel (71600)	1.628
				1.441						Workshop (75700)	1.441
				0						Equipments (72200)	0
				1.453						Publication (74200)	1.453
			427	476						Miscellaneous (745009)	903
	3.3 Implementation of training on seismic resistant construction technics, good construction practices and structural reinforcement, including hands-on training through construction practices.		3.817	-	-		EcoSur, UNDP		ECHO	SC (71400)	3.817
				-						Travel (71600)	0
				3.906						Workshop (75700)	3.906
				-						Equipments (72200)	0
				1.953						Publication (74200)	1.953
			427	781						Miscellaneous (745009)	1.208
	3.4 Systematization process to customize each step implemented in the dual-education process for future replication.			16.323			EcoSur, UNDP	ECHO	SC (71400)	16.323	
				-						IC (71300)	0
				-						Grants (72600)	0
				-						Materials&Goods (72300)	0
				1.465						Travel (71600)	1.465
				976						Workshops (75700)	976
				1.172						Publication (74200)	1.172

			-					Visibility (74215)	0			
		427	441					Miscellaneous (74300)	868			
<b>Sub-Total for Output 3</b>									<b>118.686</b>			
General Management Support from ECHO funds	7%								34.245			
<b>TOTAL Output 1, 2 and 3</b>									<b>523.457</b>			
<b>Output 4</b> Emergency Response Sangay Volcanic Eruption	<b>4.1</b> Emergency measures to give access to safe water in ashfall affected communities.	0	10.000			UNDP	UNDP TRAC	Materials&Goods (72300)	10.000			
		0	378					Miscellaneous (74300)	378			
	<b>4.2</b> Scalable early recovery solution	0	3.000					IC (71300)	3.000			
		0	14.000					Materials&Goods (72300)	14.000			
		0	400					Miscellaneous (74300)	400			
	<b>Sub-Total for Output 4</b>									<b>27.778</b>		
		GMS									75100 Admin	2.222
<b>Total Output 4</b>									<b>30.000</b>			

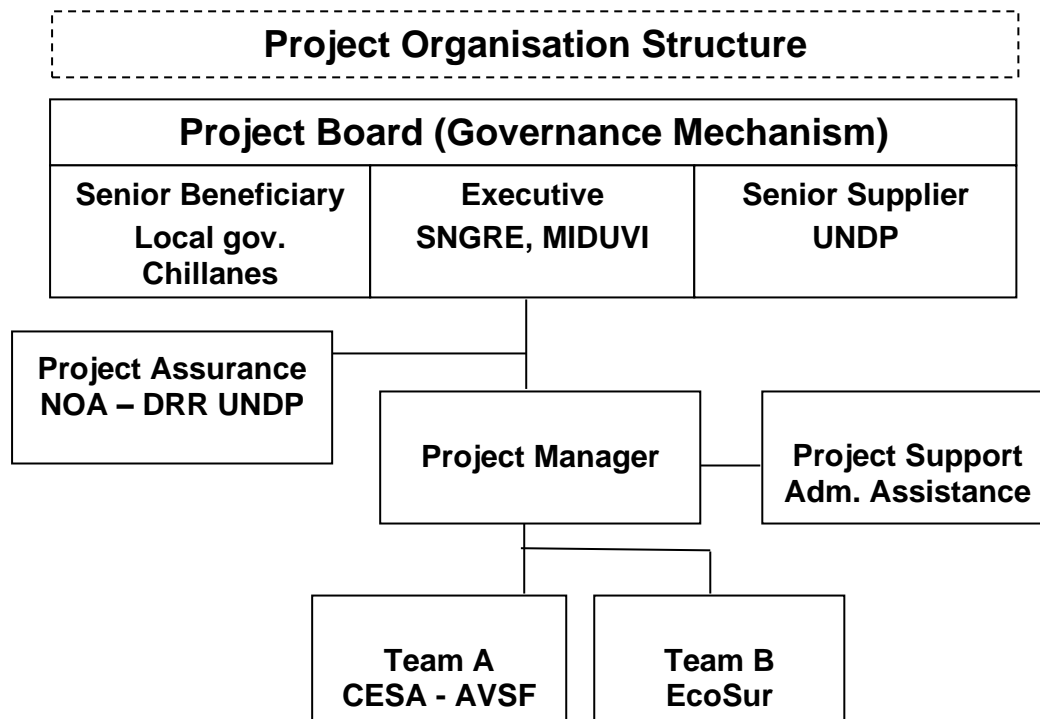
## VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

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 year 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 also 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.



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## IX. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Ecuador and UNDP, signed on 19<sup>th</sup> January 2005. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds]<sup>6</sup> are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via [http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/qa\\_sanctions\\_list.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/qa_sanctions_list.shtml). This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
6. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:
  - a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
    - i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
    - ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
  - b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party’s, subcontractor’s and sub-recipient’s obligations under this Project Document.
  - c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

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<sup>6</sup> To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

- d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org).
- e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
- f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

- g. Each responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that, where applicable, donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities which are the subject of the Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

- h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
- i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
- j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

**Special Clauses.** In case of government cost-sharing through the project, the following clauses should be included:

1. The schedule of payments and UNDP bank account details.
2. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the project may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
3. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of project delivery.
4. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
5. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.
6. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavors to obtain the additional funds required.
7. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph [] above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
8. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.

In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board:

The contribution shall be charged:

- (a) 3,5% cost recovery for the provision of general management support (GMS) by UNDP headquarters and country offices
  - (b) Direct cost for implementation support services (ISS) provided by UNDP and/or an executing entity/implementing partner.
9. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.
  10. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP."

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## **X. ANNEXES**

- 1. Project Quality Assurance Report**
- 2. Social and Environmental Screening Template** [\[English\]](#)[\[French\]](#)[\[Spanish\]](#), including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant.  
*(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*
- 3. Risk Analysis.** Use the standard [Risk Log template](#). Please refer to the [Deliverable Description of the Risk Log](#) for instructions
- 4. Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)
- 5. Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions**