Decentralized evaluation for evidence-based decision making

Decentralized Evaluation

FORECCSA Project: Final Evaluation

Ecuador 2011 to 2018

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WFP Ecuador Country Office

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Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
CBT	Cash Based Transfers
CCRJ	Public Consortium of the Rio Jubones Basin
NDC	National Directive Committee
CEPAR	Center for Population and Social Development Studies
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DEQAS	Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System
ENEMDU	National Employment, Unemployment and Sub employment Survey
ENEMDUR	National Urban and Rural Employment, Unemployment and Sub employment Survey
ENSANUT	National Health and Nutrition Survey
ESPAC	Continuous Surface and Agricultural Production Survey
AF	Adaptation Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FORECCSA	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Food Security
GAD	Decentralized Autonomous Government
GAD PP	Decentralized Autonomous Government of the Province of Pichincha
INAMHI	National Meteorology and Hydrology Institute
INEC	National Statistics and Census Institute
FNI	Food and Nutrition Insecurity
VAT	Value Added Tax
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAE	Ministry of the Environment
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MAGAP	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries
MBA	Master in Business Administration
UBN	Unsatisfied Basic Needs
UN	United Nations
PACC	Parish Plans to Adapt to Climate Change
PDOT	Territorial Development and Order Plans
EAA	Economically Active Population
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
SSCP	Strengthening, Sustainability and Closing Plans
PJP	Parish President Promoters
WFP	World Food Program
AOP	Annual Operation Plan
PPR	Project Performance Report
Pro Doc	FORECCSA Project Document
SAGRC-SA	Support System for Climate Risk Management for Food Security in the Jubones River Basin
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
SENPLADES	National Planning and Development Secretariat
SETECI	International Cooperation Technical Secretariat
SNGR	National Risk Management Secretariat
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Program

General Project Information

Adaptation Fund Project ID	ECU/MIE/Food/2010/1
Project Category	Regular
Country	Ecuador
Project Title	Enhancing Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Food Security in Pichincha Province and the Jubones River Basin and Pichincha Province – FORECCSA
Type of Implementing Entity	Multilateral Agency
Implementing Entity	World Food Program – WFP
Executing Entity	Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Government of the Province of Pichincha and until 2015, the Commonwealth of the Jubones River Basin
Requested financing (In US Dollars)	US$ 7,449,468

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

1. This document presents the Final Evaluation of the Project Enhance Resilience of Communities to the Adverse Effects of Climate Change on Food Security in Pichincha Province and the Jubones River Basin in Ecuador, FORECCSA. In Spanish: *Fortalecimiento de la resiliencia de las parroquias ante los efectos adversos del cambio climático con énfasis en seguridad alimentaria en la cuenca del Río Jubones y la Provincia de Pichincha en Ecuador)*[1].
2. The general objective of the evaluation was to identify and assess the FORECCSA's contribution in relation to increasing the resilience of beneficiary communities facing climate change, to reduce food insecurity in these populations, and the appropriate management of gender challenges. The Project began in 2011 and ended in August 2018. The Evaluation was carried out in 50 parishes in the provinces of Azuay (19), Loja (11), El Oro (7) and Pichincha (13).
3. The assessment had the following purposes: (a) rate the project's outcomes and products based on evidence and evaluate the sustainability risks of the outcomes. (b) measure FORECCSA's contribution to the institutional capacity of beneficiaries, local and national authorities and (c) identify and document lessons learned, conclusions and make recommendations for future projects with similar characteristics.
4. Users of this assessment report include the National Directive Committee for the Project, which is composed of the World Food Program (WFP), the Ministry of the Environment (MAE) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG); the Technical Committee, composed by the same institutions, the Provincial Government of Pichincha and the Project's Management.
5. Ecuador is a country that is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, with fragile ecosystems, degraded hydrographic basins, dessert moorlands, sub-exploited forests and a recent increase in the frequency of extreme events. This vulnerability, from the standpoint of the four pillars of food security and access to adaptation mechanisms to become more resilient to climate change, directly affects the population especially communities with food insecurity in rural areas.
6. Among other causes, the vulnerability of communities is due to a lack of awareness, knowledge and capacity to adapt to climate change threats thereby exposing them to risks derived from said change.

2. Methodology

7. The evaluation methodology was designed to answer the following questions: (a) To what extent did the project contribute to reduce food insecurity and greater resilience of beneficiary communities to climate change? (b) In what measure did the local and national authorities have adopted actions in their plans and programs to face the effects and risks of climate change and food insecurity? (c) What sustainability risks are faced by the Project's achievements? (d) Is the project taking into account the gender challenges associated with variability and climate change?
8. The outcomes chain methodology was used to answer these questions. Firstly, it was determined that the Project's activities contributed to early outcomes, such as more awareness among communities of the consequences of climate change and the measures to adapt proposed to be developed in each of them. Later, it was evaluated if this knowledge was reflected in a change of attitudes and effective practices that contributed to achieving the Project's final objective.

[1] This evaluation was commissioned by the World Food Program (WFP) to Econometría Consultores. The consultancy was carried out as of June 19, 2018.

9. To answer the matters that were assessed with appropriate support, an evaluation matrix was constructed and applied using various data collection instruments containing 31 research questions related to the matters that were requested to be evaluated, including a description of the sources of the answer[2].
10. This work was carried out based on available secondary information[3] and the field work performed in the four provinces that were intervened. It included 22 cantonal capitals and rural parishes that were intervened, participation in a final internal evaluation workshop with the whole Project technical team, 8 interviews with national stakeholders, 88 interviews with local stakeholders[4], 11 visits to adaptation measures and 5 focus groups with 61 participants[5]. A critical analysis of the outcomes obtained was made and when applicable, a rate was assigned to the evidence-based evaluation following the parameters of the Adaptation Fund's (AF) Guide.
11. Pursuant to the AF's guidelines, the evidence-based assessment and rating focused on six themes: 1. Achievement of the Project's outcomes; 2. The process developed to obtain the attained outcomes; 3. The monitoring and evaluation system used; 4. Sustainability risks of outcomes and progress towards the expected impact; 5. The Project's contribution to the objectives, impacts and goals of the AF and 6. Management of gender challenges.

3. Analysis of Outcomes

12. The outcomes obtained after the final assessment of the FORECCSA project for each of the six assessment areas were as follows:

3.1 Assessment of the effective achievement of objectives and expected outcomes

13. **Relevance**: The Project promoted and facilitated for parish governments to include priority assistance for climate change threats focused on food security in Development and Territorial Order Plans (PDOT). This action was complemented by the active participation of local authorities and communities in the formulation of Parish Plans to Adapt to Climate Change (PACC). It was clearly determined that the future policies to be discussed and adopted at local levels.
14. **Effectiveness**: The Project identified that the biggest threat derived from climate change was the lack of water; therefore, community irrigation systems were identified as the most effective counter measure. This measure amounted to 35% of the whole implemented measures, followed by family orchards with 19%, 13% for parcel irrigation and protection of water sources with 10%.
15. Although early too early to be conclusive, outcomes of the measures showed positive effects for families and communities. One of the main outcomes refers to community irrigation, the number of users with access to sufficient water increased from 1.3% on the baseline in 2016 to 6.6% after concluding the Project. The number of vegetable crops with community irrigation systems increased from 54% to 81%, families with parcel irrigation increased from 21% to 32%, production of family orchards produce went from 45% harvesting two times or more per year to 76%. Also, the number of species grown on these crops increased from 26 to 33 species, resulting in greater income for the owners by generating marketable surplus and increasing self-consumption from 60% to 97%. Aggregating the four provinces, a total of 77% of beneficiaries rated the outcomes of the Project as very good and only 5% as fair.
16. On the other hand, 13,032 families benefited from the measures to adapt to climate change, 86.7% of the goal. The number of persons trained and sensitized exceeded the initial goal by 46%.
17. **Equity**: Out of the 50 parishes, one of the nine types of measures proposed (mainly community irrigation) was implemented in 26 (52%) and 48% of parishes implemented two

[2] See Annex 2
[3] See detailed documents queried in Annex 5
[4] See persons interviewed in Annex 4
[5] See findings and list of focus group participants in Annex 1

or more measures jointly. 86 adaptation measures were implemented, with an average investment of $60.913 per intervened parish and $412 per beneficiary family.

18. The evaluation criteria for success was rated as set forth by the AF in its guidelines, with the following outcomes:

Criteria	Rate
Pertinence	Satisfactory +
Effectiveness	Satisfactory
Equity	Satisfactory

3.2 Evaluation of the process developed to obtain outcomes

19. In order to evaluate the processes an evidence-based assessment was made of the initial capacity and during the process of implementers of the civil stakeholders and beneficiaries to achieve the Project's goals, their degree of participation, analysis of difficulties and operation or financing delays during the project.
20. Initially, the FORECCSA project was conceived as an outcome of an approach by the Consortium of the Rio Jubones Basin (CCRK) to the WFP, presented to the AF by WFP and the MAE, and later including the MAGAP and the Provincial Government of Pichincha.
21. The project's design was carried out using a participative process. However, it is considered that the involvement of communities was not sufficient to focus on strategies and local actions that could support processes to adapt to climate change and food security. Furthermore, to enhance the intervention by exchanging knowledge and reinforce actions through other local stakeholders that were already performing interventions either publicly or privately.
22. During its execution, FORECCSA was a pioneering process for the country and the region, involving three complex and multidimensional themes and comprising) various levels of government. This explains to an extent the delays during its first stage of implementation and until 2016. Many lessons were learned on the way and adjustments to the original design and the management model that was implemented were necessary. The main adjustments included the inclusion of the MAE as a local executor at the Jubones Basin, the execution of direct agreements with local Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GAD) and the incorporation of local technical promoters by the MAE and parish governments. The outcomes were more efficient methodologies to continue with the actions which led to accomplishing the goals within the remaining time of less than two years.
23. At the same time, adjustments were made to the support processes. WFP assumed the responsibility to directly acquire, manage and transfer inputs to local executors of the project. This resulted in a more efficient process compared with the former public purchasing system. Additionally, this change facilitated control and transparency as well as reduced potential conflicts of interest at local level.

3.3 Evaluation of the monitoring and evaluation systems of the Project

24. The M&E system began operating in 2016. It provided timely and necessary information for entities that executed the Project to adequately monitor its advances, evidence-based decisions were taken when required and the terms for implementation of the adaptation measures and later complementary incentives were met.
25. The main tool of the System's report, the Project Performance Report (PPR) was useful for follow-up and evaluation of the advances and outcomes of the intervention, as well as to keep the Project's implementation and finance entities informed. However, at local level, the System did not provide outcomes and it was not possible to be used at that level.
26. Although the development of the M&E System and its later approval in 2016 improved the details of available information, it was excessively complicated regarding the number of reports, resulting in a high workload especially at the level of local implementers of the Project.
27. Based on the outcomes, within the framework of this Evaluation, two evaluation criteria of FORECCSA's M&E System were rated as follows:

Criteria	Rate
Design of the M&E System	Satisfactory
Usefulness of the M&E System	Moderately Satisfactory

3.4 Evaluation of sustainability risks of the Project's outcomes

28. Regarding **financial** risks, it was observed that even though the central government gave importance to local governments and the fight against adverse effects of climate change (which is seen both in its policies as well as in the financial support it provides to decentralized governments), Ecuador's economic and fiscal situation makes it difficult to obtain future national resources necessary to maintain the current level of transfers to municipalities and parish boards. It is a concern that if no new external resources are mobilized, these governments will not have the necessary capacity to continue with FORECCSA's actions once the Project concludes.
29. No relevant risks for sustainability in the **socio-political** scope were identified. The greater knowledge and resilience that were obtained by communities and beneficiary families in relation to climate change risks, both by corporate stakeholders and beneficiaries, together with the advances made in the regulatory frameworks and national and local institutional policies minimize this risk.
30. Strengthening, Sustainability and Closing Plans for the Project were made at the Jubones parishes, an important factor for the **sustainability** of FORECCSA's achievements. Capacity-building in the territory, training and workshops regarding climate change, food security, and gender attended by FORECCSA technicians and parish boards were additional positive elements. However, there is a sustainability factor regarding what was achieved if said Plans are not given continuity by new authorities elected in March 2019.
31. Risks such as migration and the attraction of some lucrative activities in the regions, such as flower growing in Pichincha and bananas and cocoa in El Oro are considered minor risks.
32. In addition to the global **environmental** effects derived from climate change, there are specific risks at the intervened parishes. Among them, the use of chemical products by flower companies in Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo, in Pichincha stand out as well as aerial fumigation especially in the banana plantations in El Oro and increase mining activity in Azuay.
33. The rates assigned to the sustainability risks are the following:

Criteria	Rate
Financing Risks	Moderately Probable
Socio-political Risks	Moderately Probable
Institutional and Governability Risks	Moderately Improbable
Sustainability risks of the achievements of communities and beneficiaries	Moderately Improbable
Environmental risks and uncertainty of impact of climate change	Moderately Probable

3.5 Evaluation of the Project's contribution to the objective, impacts and goals of the Adaptation Fund

34. It was observed that the outcomes and contributions of the FORECCSA project, both early and final, are in line and do contribute to reaching the goals set forth in the AF's strategic framework. No clear elements were identified that could affect in the near future this contribution of FORECCSA's goals to the Fund's objectives.

3.6 Evaluation of gender challenges management

35. One of the main achievements of the project regarding **gender** was the development of sustained awareness-raising and training process for project technical personnel in 2015-2016, in addition to a support process to build instruments with a gender perspective while developing these measures. This process allowed for the participation of women in the definition and implementation of measures in their respective communities; a decrease in the use of time for activities related to irrigation; an increase of their own income thanks to obtaining production surpluses, greater knowledge regarding agro ecological management and best practices for adaptation to climate change.

36. The Project generated practical tools to map roles, gather information about gender gaps in the territory, and train technical personnel to understand and be aware of the matter. Participation of women in the process significantly increased, as well as direct access of women to training and technical assistance, inputs and technology (such as aspersion irrigation) offered by the Project.
37. Indicators to measure advances in gender matters were incorporated into the monitoring system as well as when establishing the baseline regarding beneficiary perception in 2016 and the subsequent follow-up in 2018.

4. Main Conclusions

38. The overall conclusion of FORECCSA's evaluation is that the Project achieved a satisfactory result in complying with the objectives and goals of the logical framework of its design. The outcomes show that not only did awareness regarding the effects of climate change on food security among beneficiaries, communities and authorities increase, effective contribution was also made to reducing food insecurity and greater resilience in the face of the effects of climate change in communities where it was implemented.
39. Another important general conclusion is that FORECCSA, given its innovative design and scope, was similar to a laboratory that in addition to its achievements, provided important lessons for the country. Effective solutions to the problems encountered during the project were gradually identified during its implementation phase.
40. In terms of **effectiveness**, it is concluded that although the effective time of implementation of the measures was short (18 to 24 months, after a long consultation and participative definition process), the degree of achievement of the goals set for each outcomes and the Project's products is high in most indicators set forth in its logical framework. Also, when examining the achievements detected during the first follow-up compared to the baseline of each of the implemented typologies of measures, early outcomes are encouraging.
41. The Project, after verifying that the main effect of climate change in most of the 50 parishes was the lack of water, defined with participation of local authorities and communities, that irrigation was the **most relevant** need and worked mostly on that issue. Irrigation was implemented in 26 parishes, 52% of the total, corroborating that community irrigation and parcel irrigation were the most accepted, required, enabling and enhancing measures.
42. The **management model** used as of 2016 was successful. Direct agreements with local GADs, contracting of local promoting technicians and the monitoring and evaluation system that met the follow-up requirements of the multiple tasks required by the implementation of the measures, stand out. It could be said that the project set forth a line of knowledge with important unprecedented contributions by which new policies were discussed and adopted at local level.
43. Financing and environmental **risks** constitute the greatest challenges that could affect sustainability of FORECCSA's achievements.
44. In summary, the Project's outcomes made a positive contribution to the Adaptation Fund's goals and objectives, as well as attention paid to the gender challenges required by the intervention.

5. Prospective Recommendations

45. The evaluating team formulated 12 recommendations in relation to the evaluated matters, as follows:

Greater effectiveness achievement

1. Support and monitor development of the Parish Plans to Adapt to Climate Change, PACC.
2. Make emphasis on targeting and the quality of results.
3. Consider unexpected effects of FORECCSA, such as a possible decrease in migration, changes in food consumption patterns, the existence of overflow and external effects, better income for participating women, and the relevance of parish Boards in the effective implementation of the adaptation measures.

Processes optimization

4. Formulate and design the project with all key stakeholders involved.
5. Establish and standardize a pre-designed set of complementary measures.
6. Incorporate a component of public policy incidence.

Follow-up and monitoring system improvement

7. Design and approve a comprehensive M&E system before initiating or during the first months of the Project's execution.
8. Achieve, in a two-way system, a balance between usefulness of the information and the cost (monetary and time) required to achieve it.

Sustainability risks minimization

9. Ensure that local executors have the resources and technical capacity necessary to maximize the probability of sustainability of achievements.
10. Expand institutional enhancement actions as a way to reduce financial, socio-political, normative, and environmental sustainability risks.

Gender challenges management

11. Replicate processes to raise awareness and provide technical assistance to permanent political-technical teams at involved institutions.
12. Link the gender focus by enhancing the quality of participation to generate real spaces for shared decision-making between women and men, allowing to have an effect on more equitable roles regarding food security and resilience to climate change effects.

1. Introduction

1. This document corresponds to the Final Evaluation of the project to Enhance Resilience of Parishes to the adverse effects of climate change with emphasis on food security in the Jubones River Basin and the Province of Pichincha in Ecuador (FORECCSA)[6].
2. The Project's evaluation follows the guidelines of the Adaptation Fund (AF) and the procedures of the World Food Program (WFP). The approach of the evaluation is comprehensive as it seeks to identify FORECCSA's contribution to increased resilience in beneficiary communities faced with climate change, to reduce food insecurity in these populations, and an adequate management of gender challenges. The Project's implementation began in November 2011 and was concluded in May 2018.
3. The evaluation has three approaches:
    a) Evidence-based rating of the outcomes and products of the Project and evaluation of the sustainability risks of the outcomes attained.
    b) To measure FORECCSA's contribution to the institutional capacity of beneficiary communities, local, and national authorities.
    c) To identify and document lessons learned, conclusions and make recommendations for future projects with similar characteristics.

1.1. Evaluation Methodology

4. The evaluation methodology was designed to answer the following questions:
    - In what measure did the project contribute to reduce food insecurity and increased resilience of beneficiary communities to climate change?
    - In what measure did the local and national authorities adopt actions in their plans and programs to face the effects and risks of climate change and food insecurity?
    - What sustainability risks are faced by the Project's achievements?
    - Is the project considering the specific gender challenges to adapt to variability and climate change?
5. The outcomes chain methodology was used to answer these questions. Firstly, it was determined if the Project's activities contributed to early outcomes, such as greater awareness by communities of the consequences of climate change and the measures to adapt proposed to be developed in each of them. Secondly, it was evaluated if this knowledge and the implementation of the measures was reflected in a change of attitudes and effective practices that contributed to achieving the Project's final objective
6. According to the AF's guidelines, evidence-based evaluation and rating focused on the following six themes: (i) Evaluation of achievement of the Project's outcomes; (ii) Evaluation of the process developed to obtain the attained outcomes; (iii) Evaluation of the monitoring and evaluation system used; (iv) Evaluation of the sustainability risks of outcomes and progress towards the expected impact; (v) Evaluation of the Project's contribution to the objectives, impacts and goals of the Adaptation Fund and (vi) Management of gender challenges.
7. To provide an evidence-based answer to the evaluation themes, an evaluation matrix was built and applied through several field-based data collection instruments containing 31 research questions related to these six themes, including a description of the sources of the answers. Annex 2 contains FORECCSA'S evaluation matrix.
8. The information used was quantitative and qualitative, analyzed using mixed triangulation methods. Data collection, in addition to a documentary aspect, had a clear participative focus through interviews and discussion rounds with officers of the finance, implementation and executive entities at the national and local levels, conducted with communities and beneficiaries. In addition to visiting some infrastructure buildings developed by the Project,

[6] The evaluation was contracted by the World Food Program, with Econometría Consultores. The consultancy work was performed as of June 19, 2018.

focus groups and individual rating were executed with beneficiaries in relation to achieved goals, their level of participation, and sustainability expectations.

9. This work was carried out based on available secondary information[7] and primary data collected through fieldwork which took place in the four provinces that were intervened. It included 22 cantonal capitals and rural parishes that were intervened, 8 interviews with national stakeholders and 88 interviews with local stakeholders[8], 11 visits to adaptation measures and 5 focus groups with a total of 61 participants[9]. It also included the participation in a final internal evaluation workshop with the whole Project technical team. A critical analysis of the outcomes obtained was made and when applicable, a rate was assigned to the evidence-based evaluation following the parameters of the Adaptation Fund's (AF) Guide.
10. The proposed recommendations are prospective aimed at consolidating and sustainability of FORECCSA achievements and as a reference for future similar projects.

1.2. Content of the Report

11. The Report contains the following chapters: Chapter 2: Description of the project and context; Chapter 3: Initial and effective schedule of the Project regarding duration and costs per component; Chapter 4: Outcomes of the evaluation for each of the six valuation and rating themes; Chapter 5: Conclusions and Chapter 6: Recommendations.
12. Annexes -These are only included in the original report, Spanish version: 1 – Field work in Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha; 2: Evaluation Matrix of FORECCSA; 3. Logical framework of the Project; 4. List of interviewed people; 5. List of reviewed documents; 6. Distribution of measures and beneficiaries by parish and 7. Bibliography.

2. Description of the Project and Context

13. A discussion of the scope and context of the problem tackled by FORECCSA is presented in this chapter, the construction of the outcomes chain reflects the logic framework of the Project and a restatement of the baseline and the main stakeholders involved.

2.1. Problem that Project seeks to resolve and socio-economic context in which it was developed

14. According to the Project Document (Pro Doc), the designers of the FORECCSA project were faced by the fact of working in Ecuador, a highly-visible country vulnerable to the impacts of climate changes, with fragile ecosystems, degraded hydrographic Basins, desert moorlands, under-exploited forests, and a recent increase in the frequency of extreme events.
15. The characteristics of this country, from the standpoint of the four pillars of Food Security and access to mechanisms to adapt and become more resilient to climate change directly affects the population especially poor population that lives in rural areas. These impacts are shown in less availability of water, a decrease in crop yield, increased poverty, greater food insecurity and the expansion of the gap in living conditions and access to opportunity.
16. The above mentioned shortfalls make the population face the risks of climate change from a very vulnerable position which is therefore exposed to risks derived from that change.
17. Communities identified the lack of sensitivity, knowledge, and capacity to adapt to climate change threats as factors that contribute to the communities' vulnerability.
18. At the beginning of the Project, the search for solutions to these problems faced an adverse socio-economic context. According to the National institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), as of June 2018, the national poverty index was 24.5% and extreme poverty reached 9.0%. Among several factors, inequality and exclusion are related to ethnicity and place of

[7] See detailed documents queried in Annex 5
[8] See persons interviewed in Annex 4
[9] See list of focus group participants in Annex 1

residence, resulting in critical situation in peasant areas. Therefore, the rural poverty index attained 43.0% and the extreme poverty index at 18.1% with greater incidence in areas with predominantly indigenous or African-Ecuadorian population.

19. Malnutrition is another adverse factor in the socio-economic context proposed by the FORECCSA project. In fact, according to data of the National Health and Nutrition Survey conducted between 2011 and 2013, cited by UNICEF, chronical malnutrition in children under 5 years was 25.3%, a value that reached 42.3% in indigenous population.
20. Gender inequality was also an adverse element in the social context faced by FORECCSA. Despite the latest efforts made in the country to reduce inequality, it persists. As an example, in March of 2018, the unemployment rate among women was 5.8% while it was only 3.5% in men. According to the INEC, in 2011 six out of every ten women were victims of gender violence and one in four suffered sexual violence.
21. Under the above context, the problems that FORECCSA attempted to resolve are synthetized in the Project's objective: "Using a highly-participative methodology, with a management model that engages the largest number of national and local stakeholders to increase the knowledge of communities in managing the risks of climate change and enhancing resilience or the build capacity to adapt to the impacts of said climate change with emphasis on food security with an appropriate management of gender challenges".

2.2. Early and final objectives of the Project

22. The purpose of this section is to examine the original logic framework of the FORECCSA project through its outcomes chain. That is, to describe the causal logic between the Project's activities and its outputs, early outcomes, the objectives of each component understood as intermediate outcomes, and the project's final goal presented as a final outcome.
23. According to Paul J Gertler. "*An outcomes or value chain establishes a logic and plausible scheme of how a sequence of inputs, activities and products which are under the control of the project interact with the behavior to establish paths through which impacts are obtained*" (2011, p. 24). The logic framework of the FORECCSA project presents all elements that allow establishing an outcomes chain.
24. The logical framework sets a final goal of the project that can be understood as the impact that implementing agents have over the target population; this goal was defined as follows:

> *To reduce the vulnerability and food insecurity of communities and ecosystems in relation to the adverse effects of climate change in the most vulnerable cantons of the province of Pichincha and the Basin of the Jubones River.*

25. To achieve this objective, two operational components were proposed to be developed by the Project. The first one is in reference to the increased knowledge of the population and improvement of the institutional capacity in relation to the adverse effects of climate change regarding food security. The second component is related to the implementation of physical and natural assets, understood as adaptation measures that strengthen the resilience of the population regarding adverse effects of climate change and reducing food insecurity.
26. Each component has a clear objective, understood as an intermediate outcome within the results chain that contributes to the final goal of the project. On the other hand, the logic framework establishes the achievement of some products that must lead to early outcomes of each component. In this context, the outcomes are understood as expected changes. In the outcomes chain, the achievement of early products and outcomes, through scheduled activities must lead to final outcomes, which determine FORECCSA's contribution to the Project's final objective.
27. The results chain at the territorial level is based on the participative development of the vulnerability analysis, continues with design of plans to adapt to climate change with emphasis on food security, the design of the measure selected by the community for implementation. In addition to being imminently participative, these actions were

supported by awareness-raising workshops on climate change, the effects of climate change on the community, and a discussion regarding the proposed adaptation measures.

28. The graphical relation of the logical framework's sequence of the FORECCSA project is shown in the following table.
29. Later, during formulation of the 2011 logical framework, some modifications were made to the original design. These modifications were made in response to suggestions made in the mid-term report in 2015 and the implementation difficulties of the Project during its first stage (2011-2015). Said evaluation acknowledged the high level of operational complexity of the framework without horizontal or vertical coherence. According to the systematization report of the FORECCSA project, a proposal for a comprehensive modification of the logical framework was made by technicians in 2016. However, due to lack of remaining implementation time, these general modifications were not approved and, in addition to an 18-month extension, specific modifications were made. Changes to the products and outcomes are shown below, which were also accompanied by some modifications to the indicators further described in section 2.3.

Table 2.1 – FORECCSA Results Chain

Objective of Component 1: *Develop awareness and knowledge capacity at the community level regarding the risks of climate change and food insecurity.* This component focuses on training the population, approximately 15,000 families, in addition to local governments about the risks of climate change and the actions that can lead to adapting to the changes and to reduce food insecurity.	
Inputs	The project dedicated US$ 1,405,000 and ensured the logistical and human resources support of different governmental organizations.
Activities	• Creation of adaptation plans at the community, parish, and canton levels. • Organization of workshops and seminars about the risks of climate change and food insecurity. The community and public entities participate in the workshops and seminars. Participation of women must be guaranteed. • Organization of meetings among different stakeholders to ensure appropriation of responsibilities in the project. • Design and implementation of risk systems at the parish level.
Outputs	The first component has 11 specific products as part of the expected outcomes (See Annex 3); however, these 11 products can be divided into 3 categories; (i) Participation of target population in CC workshops and seminars; (ii) Participative design of plans to adapt to CC with emphasis on food security based on vulnerability and food insecurity studies; and (iii) implementation of early alert systems.
Early Outcomes	• Increase awareness of risk of climate change and food insecurity in communities. • Ensure appropriation of adaptation measures in communities. • Increase knowledge about handling the risks of climate change.
Objective of Component 1	Increase knowledge to manage the risks of climate change that will affect food and nutritional security in selected cantons of Pichincha province and the Jubones River Basin.
Objective of Component 2: *Increase the capacity to adapt and reduce recurrent risks of climate variability at the community level.* This component focuses on the creation of physical assets that reduce variability of climate change. Several actions and activities of Component 1 allow reaching the expected outcomes of Component 2.	
Inputs	Financial, institutional and human resources
Activities	• Implement adaptation measures in parish adaptation plans, prioritizing a single measure. Adaptation measures must focus on the creation, maintenance or improvement of physical assets or natural resources. Participation of women in prioritizing measures. • Dissemination of lessons learned between communities, governmental, and participating entities.
Outputs	Component 2 has 7 products that can be divided into two categories, design and implementation of physical resources to adapt to climate change and participation of the community in information and lessons learned dissemination.
Outcomes Component	• Increase the adaptation capacity and resilience of ecosystems in selected parishes. • Increase the capacity at the community and institutional levels to manage climate change risks.
Objective of Component 2	Enhance the adaptation capacity of communities experiencing high food insecurity to respond to the impacts of climate change including variability, in selected parishes.
General goal of the project	**Reduce vulnerability and food insecurity in relation to adverse effects of climate change in communities and ecosystems of the most vulnerable cantons.**

Source: Own Elaboration

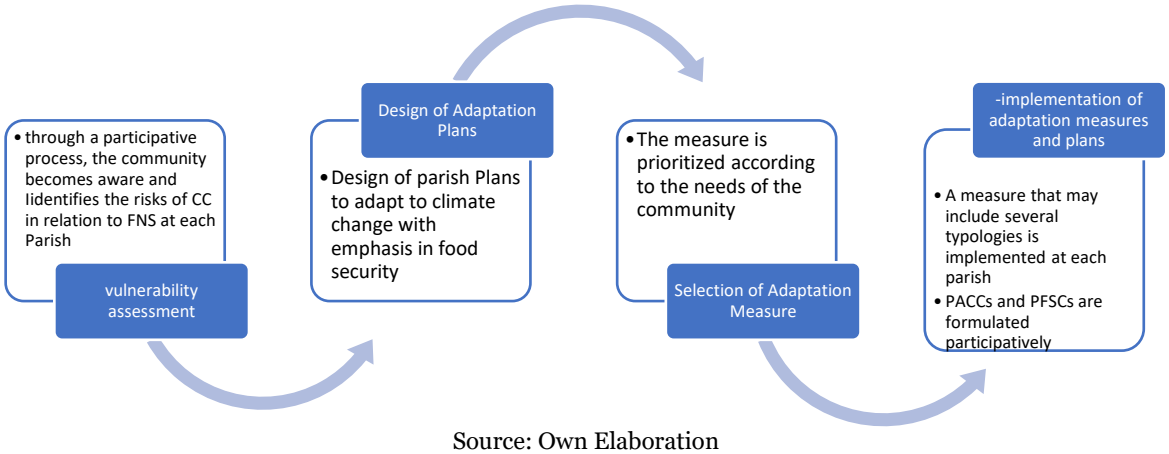
- Component 1: Given the information contained in the Mid-term Evaluation, the official presentation of the Project by MAE, and the 2016 report, it was observed that the most important modification was the change of reference unit from community and canton to be

unified as parish. Thus, products 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.2.2. considered parishes as a reference, as set forth in the Project's document.

- Component 1: For expected outcome 1.3, an early warning climate information system for each region was implemented (Pichincha and the Jubones provinces) instead of a system for each parish; the above was the result of eliminating product 1.3.1.
- Component 2: The main change made to the logical framework of component two was the implementation of physical, natural or technological assets to a single output (2.2.2., 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 through 2.2.2.), including all possible measures. On the other hand, it was decided to replace ecosystem services (PES) with incentives to implement physical assets (product 2.2.5).
- Component 2: The initial goal for number of measures to implement was redefined, as it initially established that at least three measures were applied per parish; it was adjusted to apply at least one measure within a set of typologies of measures in each locality. This adjustment was made since the selected measure of adaptation in a parish could include a set of typologies.

30. Although the logical framework of the FORECCSA project can interpret the results chain vertically, the mid-term report identified a lack of articulation between the elements of the chain. A similarity between outcomes and products made it difficult to understand the project's hierarchization. On the other hand, the logical framework was not clear as to how the implementation of the outputs would have an effect in obtaining expected outcomes. This weakness of the logical framework had direct incidence over the quality and clarity of the information collected by the monitoring and evaluation systems, given the need to collect information through indicators that followed up outputs and outcomes set forth in the logical framework.
31. Further on, numeral 4.1 shows details of the assessment of compliance with each of the outcomes and products established in Table 2.1.
32. Below is an alternative chain to the one that assigned the name to the implementation chain, showing the chronological process of activities in relation to the implementation of measures of adaptation at the parish level.

Figure 2.1 - Chain of local implementation of FORECCSA



Source: Own Elaboration

2.3. Baseline and expected outcomes

33. Jointly with the products, outcomes and objectives, FORECCSA's logical framework suggested a set of indicators that should measure the project's progress. The relationship between the products, outcomes, and indicators is presented in Annex 3. It should be noted that in 2015, when adjustments were made to the initial outputs, changes were also made to the proposed indicators in the original logical framework.

34. In component 1, the unit of measure of indicators was modified from community to parish, in line with the Project design. Secondly, as an indicator of output 1.2.3, the measure of institutional capacity in relation to climate change as the number of agreements made to reduce adverse effects was replaced. On the other hand, modifications were made to the proposed goals for Component 1; firstly, a concrete number of households that should increase their awareness regarding climate change was defined; secondly, the institutions with which parish governments should have agreements were defined; thirdly, the coverage goal of the climate system was extended to all parishes including those in Pichincha. The term of implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system was also eliminated.
35. In Component 2, indicators for components in outputs 2.1.2., 2.1.3., 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 (original logical framework) were modified. Thus, the first three indicators were grouped to create product 2.1.2 in the modified logical framework, including the implementation of two types of assets and technological tools. Thus, it is the indicator that measures progress in this product and accounts in a unified manner for implementation of types of actions. On the other hand, the indicator for product 2.1.5 was modified, eliminating measurement for payment of ecosystem services. The new goals of the modified indicators reflect changes made to indicators.
36. Even though the indicators proposed in the project's logical framework are in line with the expected products and outcomes, their definition is somewhat general. For example, indicator 2.2.1. "*Parishes agree and support decisions*", although the indicator is related to the product it is not explicit in how it can be measured and if it agrees and disagrees with its implementation. There is also a horizontal disintegration between indicators and goals in some products. For example, there is no clear relationship between the indicator and the goal in product 2.2.1 "*All activities propose in the project have a participative implementation strategy"*.
37. FORECCSA did not have a unique baseline. In fact, various phases of the Project created the need to build different baselines. The first baseline of indicators was built around the study from the Center for Population and Social Development Studies (CEPAR) in 2013, in which three key indicators were highlighted: the vulnerability index, the food security score and the assets score. Given the characteristics of all other indicators in the logical framework and the poor advances made during the first phase of the Project, they were set to a zero or limited level as a baseline. This study also contributed to establishing initial levels of poverty and unsatisfied needs indicators. Based thereon, 45 Rapid Vulnerability Assessments were developed at the parish level, for which the first assessment was used as an input. Finally, in 2015 the baseline was measured in reference to the initial status of the nine types of adaptation measures that would be implemented. These measurements, in addition to being disaggregated by measures, also contain statistically significant information at the province level. The large amount of initial information obtained by the project should be noted, however, this information is dispersed. The first follow-up of the 2016 baseline was made in 2018 using the same sample of 2,274 families.

2.4. Main stakeholders involved

38. The following table shows the stakeholders involved in the formulation, implementation, and execution of the Project.

Table 2.2 – FORECCSA – Main stakeholders involved

Stakeholder (entity)	Areas / teams involved	Type of participation
Adaptation Fund		Financing Entity
WFP	▪ Project Management ▪ Administrative Financial area ▪ Monitoring and Evaluation ▪ Purchases	Implementing Multilateral Entity - Administration of the Fund / financial control - Purchasing processes - Follow-up of program execution - SAN Advising
MAE	▪ Climate Change Sub-Secretariat ▪ Climate Change Department ▪ Project management ▪ Monitoring and evaluation ▪ General coordination of the Jubones River Basin ▪ Territorial technicians Jubones River Basin ▪ Coordination / Pichincha focal point	National executing entity Local executor (since 2015) parishes Azuay, El Oro, Loja (37 parishes) -Technical Advisor for Adaptation Plans -Governing body of environmental policies, review and approval of Canton Climate Change Plans (GAD) parishes
Pichincha Provincial GAD	▪ Environmental management department ▪ Irrigation Management Department	Co-executor – Territorial implementer (Pichincha- 13 parishes)
Jubones River Basin Public Consortium		Local executor entity until 2015
Canton and Parish GADs		Co-executors – responsible for participation mechanisms, local coordination and implementation of local public policy.
MAG		Advising entity
National Meteorology and Hydrology Institute (INAMHI)		Strategic partner – Climate risk management
National Risk Management Secretariat		Strategic partner– Climate risk management
First and Second-Level Educational Establishments		Civil society participation, replication of adaptation measures to CC risks.
Consultants for knowledge, infrastructure and equipment products		In charge of design, creation of specific products during the implementation of FORECCSA
Water Boards / Irrigation Boards		In charge of coordination mechanisms for irrigation matters with beneficiary communities / care and protection of water sources and channels
Community leaders / Beneficiary Families / Beneficiary Associations		Co-executors – participate in defining local needs, collection, workforce to execute adaptation measures and co-responsible for sustainability of what was carried out

Source: Own Elaboration

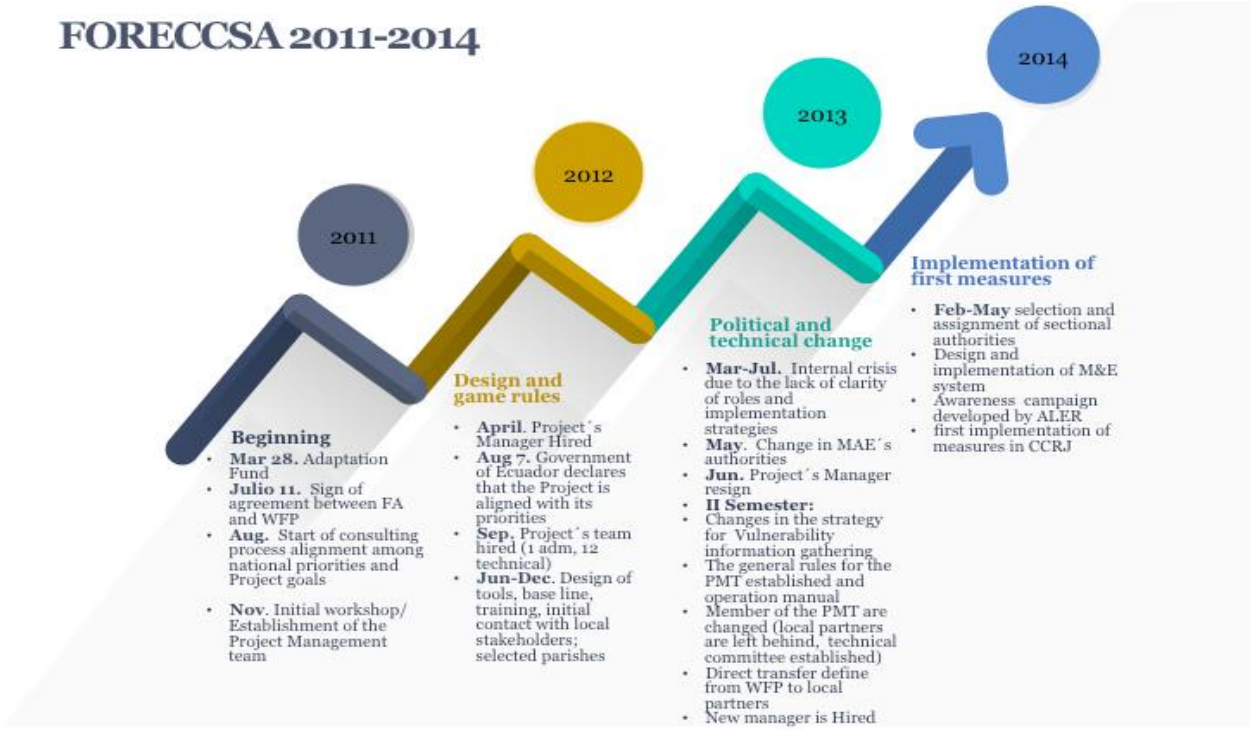
3. Initial and effective Scheduling of the Project in duration and costs per component

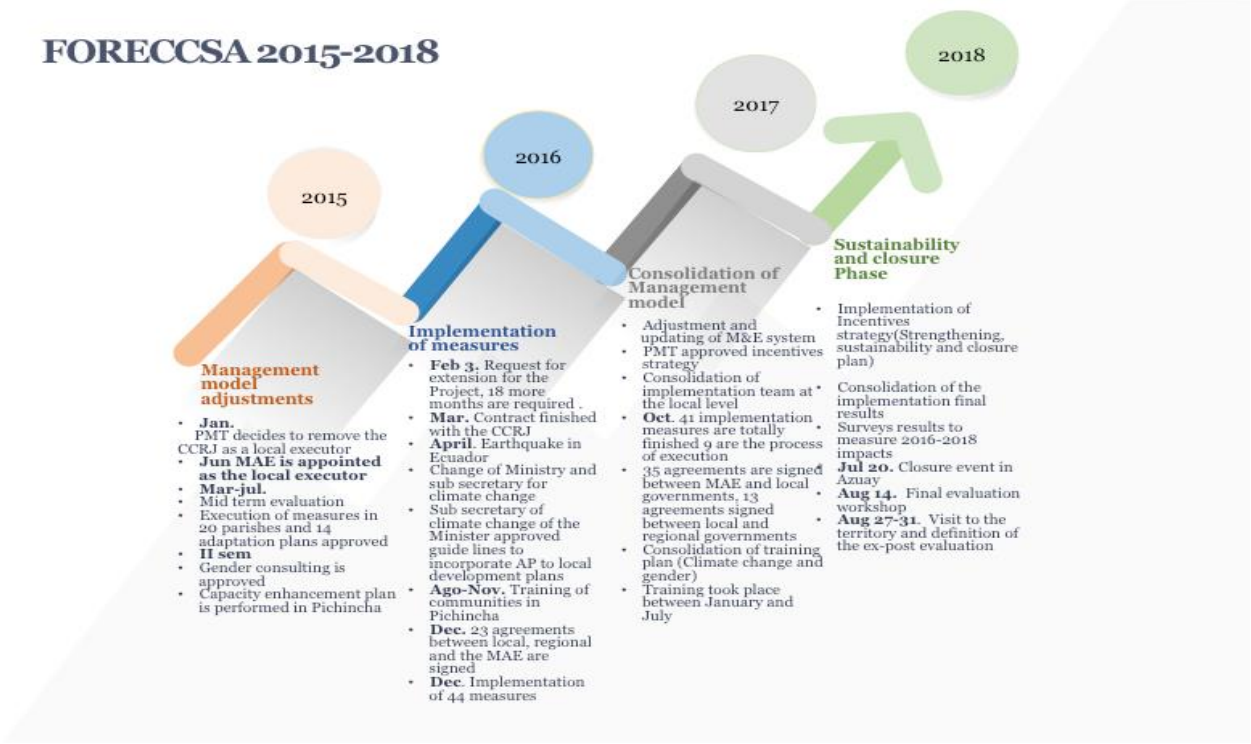
39. Below is a brief summary of the main milestones of the project and a comparison between the initial budget and actual budget.

3.1. Project Schedule and main milestones

40. FORECCSA was executed in two stages. The first stage between 2011 and 2014 during which implementation encountered delays that justified a redefinition of the operational framework in 2015 and initiated a second stage which concluded in 2018.
41. The FORECCSA project resulted from an approach in 2009 between the Public Consortium of the Jubones River Basin (CCRJ) and the WFP. The CCRJ's intention was to provide continuity for the project on water governability that was being implemented in Basins in the territory. As a result of the joint actions, the WFP agreed to formulate a project to be submitted before the AF to obtain the required financing. One of the AF's requirements was that the project had the MAE as a focal point. In light of this, the WFP and the MAE made a joint request before the AF as implementation and executing entities respectively. The then MAGAP joined the process as advising entity. In March 2011, the climate change and food security project was approved. With the inclusion of food security as an element of the Project, two cantons of Pichincha Province were included, Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo, affected by the retreat of glaciers at Cayambe, resulting in the definition of the Project to include 50 parishes, 37 in the Jubones River Basin, and 13 in the Province of Pichincha. The year concluded with the confirmation of the National Directive Committee (NDC) whose duty was to coordinate actions between all actors.
42. The main advances of the first stage were the confirmation of teams, the execution of conventions, and implementation tools such as the methodology of the vulnerability studies made in 2013 and the general follow-up and monitoring proposal. However, there was no consistency in the confirmation of the teams, leading to continuous changes in actions. On the other hand, despite the creation of the NDC as the coordination mechanism, the main characteristic of the project's first phase was the disarticulation of actions and interest between national and local entities. This resulted in delays and obstructions in the implementation thereof.
43. Prior to September 2013, there was no standardized methodology that allowed for integration of climate change, food security, and gender. In light of that, after September 2013, work was carried out at the territory with teams in a very stable manner and a standardized methodology was developed with instances at the GAD such as the personnel that confirmed the FORECCSA team at the MAE. In this way, coherence between the analysis of vulnerability, plans and adaptation measures was achieved, focusing on critical indicators and contributing to a reduction in vulnerability. The NDC's functions were modified, in addition to a change in the project manager that finally allowed for the implementation of the first adaptation measures in 2014.
44. The Project's second phase began in 2015, when the CCRJ is replaced as local executor and the MAE acquires functions as local implementer. Despite differences between the MAE as national executor and the Decentralized Autonomous Government (GAD) of Pichincha as local executor entity, a model of implementation was reached in which the provincial government obtained a certain independence. This was seen in the fact that only one type of measure was implemented in its territory, aligning provincial plans and priorities. The mid-term evaluation in 2015 resulted in modifications to the logical framework and the monitoring and evaluation system as it was not in line with the type of information that was required. Between 2016 and 2017, an acceleration of the activities and adaptation measures with a more consolidated management model was observed. Finally, the closing phase of the project began in 2018 with good performance indicators to achieve closing of the Project in May, delivering incentives in kind to beneficiaries as well as carrying out a process to disseminate information and lessons learned.
45. The following figure shows the main milestones of the two stages mentioned above.

Figure 3.1 – FORECCSA Timeline 2011 – 2014 and 2015 – 2018





Source: Own elaboration, based on Project Performance Reports 2012- 2017 and document review

3.2. Budget and actual costs per component

46. When analyzing Table 3.1 it was found that budget execution of the FORECCSA project reached 99% in August 2018. The difference of execution between Components 1 and 2 is

8 percentage points. The first component had a level of execution of 91%. When analyzing the details of this component, it is worth noticing that eight of the new products had a 100% execution. When crosschecking the information with the products in section 4.1., it can be concluded that the expenses level of Component 1 corresponds to a satisfactory level of goal achievement within the logical framework, that is, the implementation entity used the budget effectively resulting in obtaining outcomes. There were no over expenditures in this component. The accrued expenses of product 1.3.1 in reference to climate information systems could be considered an efficient expense given its modification extending coverage of the system from 30 to 50 parishes.

Table 3.1 – Initial budget and actual expenses of FORECCSA per product and component – Cut-off August 31, 2018

PRODUCT	INITIAL BUDGET - $	ACTUAL EXPENSES - $	PROPORTION
1.1.1	52,300	52,300.00	100%
1.1.2	55,000	55,000.00	100%
1.1.3	34,300	34,300.00	100%
1.2.1	263,000	263,000.00	100%
1.2.2	75,200	75,200.00	100%
1.2.3	150,000	150,000.00	100%
1.2.4	35,000	35,000.00	100%
1.3.1	600,000	543,806.06	91%
1.3.2	140,200	140,200.00	100%
Component 1	1,405,000	1,348,806.07	96%
2.1.1	319,000	319,000.00	100%
2.1.2	3,797,000	3,790,942.18	100%
2.1.3	579,000	579,000.00	100%
2.2.1	104,000	87,398.84	84%
2.2.2	125,200	109,375.42	87%
Component 2	4,924,200	4,885,716.44	99%
Execution	632,920	632,920.00	100%
Total	$6,962,120.00	$6,905,914.79	99%

Source: Own calculations based on FORECCSA numbers as of August 2018

47. Component 2 has the largest weight in financial execution given that 70.7% of the Project's budget was assigned to this component. With a 99% execution of the initial budget and implementation of measures of adaptation in 50 parishes, rating of the budget execution of the most important products of the project can be set as highly satisfactory.

4. Outcomes of the evaluation

48. This chapter shows the outcomes obtained in the final evaluation of the FORECCSA project. A format that includes the AF's guidelines with the PMA's guidelines was used to present the results. In this sense, the evaluation measures FORECCSA's contribution to the Project's final objective, more so than the attribution and measurement of its impacts.
49. The results and rating set forth in the AF's guidelines of the evaluation is provided for the six themes as follows:
    a. Valuation of the effective achievement of objectives and expected outcomes of the Project. It presents a global vision of FORECCSA's contribution to increase resilience to climate change in beneficiary communities, reflected in a reduction of food insecurity as well as the unexpected effects of the project's initial design. The relevance, effectiveness, and equity of the effective achievement of outcomes was valuated and rate as well as the early and final outcomes / products.
    b. Evaluation of the process developed to obtain the Project's outcomes. This part of the report presents an evidence-based evaluation of the initial capacity and during the process of

implementers, civil stakeholders and beneficiaries to achieve the Project's objectives. The degree of involvement with the Project was analyzed and the difficulties and delays in operation or financing were examined. The above implied valuating the efficiency to obtain outcomes in the Project.

c. Evaluation of the monitoring and evaluation systems of the Project. Even though the valuation of the follow-up systems of a project is part of its efficiency analysis, given the importance of the specific case in FORECCSA, its evaluation was considered a special matter.
d. Sustainability risks of the project's outcomes and progress towards the final expected objective. The results of the evaluation of the various sustainability risks of the Project's final outcomes are shown. Valuation of these risks was made for national and local entities as well as for communities and beneficiary families. There were analyzed aspects of appropriation of objectives, institutional adaptation, normative changes, orientation to actions and programs, appropriation of resources, and interinstitutional articulation.
e. Contribution of the Project to objectives, impacts, and goals of the Adaptation Fund. In this numeral, the alignment of goals and contributions effectively achieved by FORECCSA are assessed together with the objectives and goals of the Adaptation Fund.
f. Management of gender challenges. Despite the issue of gender being transversal and thus taking into consideration throughout the entire evaluation process of the FORECCSA project, due to its importance it was independently assessed insofar as the objectives of gender equality set forth in the Project's deign were observed.

4.1. Evaluation of the effective achievement of objectives and expected outcomes of the Project

50. An evaluation of the attainment of the FORECCSA Project's objectives at the end of its term of implementation is made in this numeral (2011- 2018). The reference for valuation is the expected goal of the Project set forth in its logical framework as stated above which was set as follows:

Reduce vulnerability and food insecurity in communities and ecosystems related to adverse effects of climate change in the most vulnerable cantons of Pichincha province and the Jubones River Basin.

51. The goal of this project is translated into outcomes or expected changes as a result of the Project, which in FORECCSA's logic framework are established in terms of reduction of food insecurity and resilience to climate change in beneficiary communities. It should be stated that as set forth in the Adaptation Fund's guidelines, this evaluation of the Project's closing seeks to measure the contribution, more so than the attribution and measurement of impacts.
52. Therefore, in order to determine the Project's contribution to the final objective, the evaluation examines under the concept of outcomes chain if FORECCSA's activities contributed in first instance to greater knowledge of communities regarding the consequences of climate change and its participation in the decision regarding measures of adaptation that should be implemented in each case (early outcomes). The following statements assess whether this knowledge and implementation of measures was reflected in a change in attitudes and effective practices (final outcomes), which should imply that outcomes or expected changes are achieved. Not expected effects in the project's initial design should also be considered.
53. It should be noted that assessment of gender matter accomplishments are not specifically mentioned since their importance as a transversal aspect in FORECCSA's design and implementation are individually treated in numeral 4.6.

54. The assessment of FORECCSA's contribution to expected outcomes has been divided into three categories: relevance, effectiveness and equity in the effective achievement of the early and final outcomes / products of the Project. Rating of these categories is labelled as highly satisfactory, satisfactory, moderately satisfactory, unsatisfactory and highly unsatisfactory.

4.1.1. Relevance

55. The first aspect in assessing the relevance of the results obtained by FORECCSA and its contribution to the final objective is globally examining the characteristics of the 86 measures adopted in the 50 parishes in which the Project was developed. They were classified into nine different typologies. The most frequent ones were community irrigation (35% of the total) and the promotion of family orchards (19%), followed by parcel irrigation (13%) and protection of water sources (10%); other measures show lesser percentages. Table 4.1. Shows distribution by province. It should be noted that only one measure was applied in Pichincha, community irrigation, given the provincial GAD's interest in FORECCSA reinforcing its previous investments in irrigation at selected parishes. The four main typologies represent 77% of total implemented measures.

Table 4.1 – Distribution of typologies of measures implemented by FORECCSA per province

Typology of Measures	Azuay	El Oro	Loja	Pichincha	Total	Proportion
1. Protection of water sources	5	3	1	0	9	10%
2. Promotion of silvopastures	3	0	1	0	4	5%
3. Provision and enhancement of parcel irrigation	3	4	4	0	11	13%
4. Enhancement of community irrigation	7	3	7	13	30	35%
5. Promotion of seeds resistant to droughts and freezing	2	0	0	0	2	2%
6. Promotion of family orchards	8	3	5	0	16	19%
7. Management of organic fertilizer	3	0	2	0	5	6%
8. Improvement of water supply for human consumption.	2	4	0	0	6	7%
9. Handling of minor animals	2	1	0	0	3	3%
Total, per Province	**35**	**18**	**20**	**13**	**86**	**100%**

Source: Own calculations based on FORECCSA Monitoring Matrixes

56. The initial selection of provinces and cantons included in the Project was based on prior studies on vulnerability and food insecurity available when the Project was presented to the AF in 2010 by the WFP, with MAE's endorsement. Initially, actions were only planned in provinces and contains where the Public Consortium of Decentralized Autonomous Governments of the Jubones River Basins operated (CCRJ, including cantons near the Basin of the Jubones River in Azuay, Loja and El Oro). Later, in 2011, the province of Pichincha with the cantons of Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo were included since the GADPP had worked on other matters with the WFP and had an Environmental Plan that corresponded to FORECCSA's objectives.
57. When considering the set of 50 parishes, it was observed that one of the nine typologies of measures (mainly community irrigation) that were proposed were implemented in 26 out of 50 (52%) and that 48% implemented two or more measures. This coverage information indicate an appropriate identification of the most effective measure to face the biggest climate threat at the selected parishes, which was the lack of water for crops together with persistent and increasing droughts. The need for complementarity

measures required to continue with the work began by FORECCSA. The Project focused on contributing to reduce food insecurity in communities where it acted, without implying a rural development plan. This complementarity should in the future consider that community irrigation allows developing other measures that enhance benefits such as parcel irrigation and family orchards (among others, such as better seeds and organic fertilizer). Annex 6 shows a disaggregation of measures implemented per parish.

58. The assessment of the effects of reduced food insecurity at the time of this evaluation considers the short time available to implement the measures as of when the agreements between the MAE and the Pichincha GAD, Jubones parish GAD, and the beneficiary communities were signed, and the conclusion of the Project in May 2018. The general implementation time was 18 to 24 months. Therefore, only early effects of the Project can be detected at the moment.
59. Another aspect which highlights the **relevance** of FORECCSA's actions was its contribution in canton and parish governments including priority assistance for climate change threats in Territorial Development and Order Plans (PDOT) through food security strategies. This action was complemented with active participation of local authorities and communities in formulating Parish Plans to Adapt to Climate Change (PACCs) which were approved by the MAE in 2017-2018. These plans represent a contribution for local authorities to have a guide for future investment in relation to climate change effects in their territory.
60. Formulation of PACCs had an additional reinforcement during the first semester of 2018 with the joint formulation between parish governments and representatives of communities of Strengthening, Sustainability and Closing Plans (PFSC) for actions and measures carried out by FORECCSA in each locality. PFSCs were not drafted for the 13 participating parishes in Pichincha, but rather special incentives were given at the end of the Project to complement and strengthen actions implemented.
61. These actions in addition to having high coverage of 40% of parishes in the PDOTs, 86% in PACCs, and 92% in PFSCs (the last two facts in relation to participating parishes in Azuay, Loja and El Oro) are relevant because as mentioned in numeral 4.4, there are policies and strategies to adapt to climate change based on the pillars of food security at the national level, FORECCSA did have a clear effect in these policies being adapted at local level.
62. The following table summarizes coverage of the effect of participative formulation by province and number of participating parishes:

Table 4.2. – FORECCSA'S contribution to the inclusion of climate change and food security in PDOTs, PACCs and PFSCs per province and parish

Province	Number of parishes that modified their PDOT	Number of parishes with PACCs approved by the MAE	Number of parishes with PFSCs
Azuay	8	14	16
Loja	8	11	11
El Oro	2	7	7
Pichincha	2	0	13*
Total	20	32	47

Source: Own calculations based on FORECCSA Monitoring Matrixes and the final systematization report.
*In Pichincha, makes reference to final incentives to consolidate actions.

63. Appropriation of this achievement is clear in the political discourse of local authorities, which is evident in a phrase by Saraguro's mayor: "*Before, communities asked for courts, now they ask for irrigation and family orchards".*
64. **Rating:** FORECCSA'S **relevance is very satisfactory** without being highly satisfactory (could be interpreted as satisfactory). In fact, the Project's greatest contribution was participative building to attain recognition in canton and parish PDOTs and PACCs of climate change risks and adoption of measures for food security as a fundamental strategy to achieve reduced vulnerability in affected communities. On the other hand, even if the most effective measures to face climate threats were identified, its implementation took on average 18 to 24 months. That is, only early outcomes of the Project at the time can be evidenced.

4.1.2. Effectiveness

65. To evaluate and rate the effectiveness of FORECCSA, three analysis dimensions have been used: goal achievement, early outcomes of adopted measures, and assessment of achievements by beneficiaries of the Project.
66. **Goal compliance**. FORECCSA'S effectiveness is assessed in first instance by verifying compliance of goals or scopes previously set forth in the results chain for each of the project's components. This balance is presented in table 4.3., which also presents the Project's logical framework as reference, discussed previously in numerals 2.2 and 2.3.
67. It can be generally observed in Table 4.3., how the goals set for the indicators of results and products of both of the Project's components were broadly met. Almost any comparison of the final outcome with the established goal is 100% compliance or close to that value. In some cases, the original goal is exceeded.
68. The project´s greatest deficiency was the lack of an information system since the beginning of the Project led to the absence of follow-up indicators during its first four years of execution. There is no information of access to updated information of the Project at local level. The inclusion of considerations of climate change and food security in PDOTs and PACCs in Jubones was very important. This goal was met in Pichincha with the PDOTs, but it was not contemplated in the formulation of parish PACCs.
69. On the other hand, some goals were adjusted during the Project. An example of this was the modification of the initial goal with relation to the measures to be implemented, since it initially contemplated applying at least three measures in each parish, a goal that was adjusted to the implementation of at least one typology of measures in each locality. The final outcome is that 48% of parishes applied two or more typologies of adaptation measures out of the nine that were identified as adequate to attain reductions in food insecurity in relation to climate change risks.

Table 4.3 – Compliance of goals or scopes set forth in the results / products chain for each of the Project's components

Component 1 Objective: *Increase knowledge and capacity to manage climate change risks affecting food security in targeted cantons in Pichincha Province and in the river basin of Jubones.*		
Products / Outcomes	**Original goal and subsequent modifications**	**Comparison of final outcomes and goal**
1.1	50 parishes (parishes in Jubones and 13 in Pichincha) develop adaptation plans to face climate change risks in a participative process – Not modified.	The goal was reached with 98% of implementation of adaptation plans and 40% of inclusion in PDOT.
1.1.1	At least one member in 15,000 households has knowledge of threats of climate change and adaptation measures – Not modified	The number of trained families exceeded the goal by 46 percentage points (21,900 families)
1.1.2.	Two four-year awareness campaigns are carried out at the end of the project (one in Jubones and one in Pichincha). Change: By the end of the project, at least 30% of target households (4,500) increased their awareness of climate change threats thanks to the two campaigns, one in Jubones and one in Pichincha.	97% of the goal was reached
1.1.3.	By the end of the project, all adaptation plans include a training plan on food security – Not modified	All PFSCs include training plans about achievements in food security, although training is not specified
	At least 50% of participants in training programs are women – Not modified	The goal was exceeded by 17 percentage points
1.2	All parish governments included considerations on climate change and adaptation – Not modified All parish governments have included considerations on climate change and adaptation – Not modified	40% of the goal was reached in PDOTs and 64% in PACCs
	50 parishes have developed adaptation plans in line with provincial priorities and are used as a decision-making tool – Not modified	100% alignment with provincial plans 100% aimed at decision making
	50 parishes have participated in developing adaptation plans, with female participation of at least 50% - Not modified	The goal was exceeded by 3 percentage points
1.2.1	By the end of the program, all selected communities have an adaptation plan that includes reduction of y vulnerability and solutions for food security – All selected parishes	86% of the goal was reached in Jubones. PACCs were not formulated in Pichincha.
1.2.2.	By the end of the program, 50 parishes, including leaders and citizens, have actively participated in developing adaption plans – Not modified	100% of the goal was reached
1.2.3.	50 parishes sign agreements with interested bodies; new goals are formulated: at least 6 agreements signed between interested parties (GAPP, MAE, UN women, WFP) to manage climate change events.	100% of the goal was reached in Jubones. 5 agreements were signed
	50 parishes sign commitment letters to implement adaptation measures	100% of the goal was reached regarding commitment letters
1.2.4	Women are involved in decision making in all parishes. At least 40% of decision makers in parishes are women.	The goal was exceeded by 13 percentage points.
1.3	Disaster preparedness score equal to or greater than 7, indicating local government capacity in disaster preparedness ad food security information with WFP support – Not modified	Comparison is not possible due to lack of measurement.
	Systems implemented covering 50 parishes for local governments to take response actions following protocols – Not modified	Alert systems are not implemented at the parish level
1.3.1	By the end of the project, 30 parishes have a monitoring system for weather events The weather monitoring system must cover all 50 parishes	100% of the goal was reached
1.3.2	After 6 months of implementation of the project, a monitoring system has been designed and implemented. The design and implementation term was eliminated.	The goal was met only as of 2016, implying that there was important information that was not collected and provided since the beginning of the Project.
	A document with lessons learned is created with validated models for replication	The document with lessons was finished in September 2018

Component 2 Objective: Increase capacity to adapt and reduce recurring risks of climate variability at the community level.		
Products/ Results	**Original Goal and Modifications**	**Comparison**
2.1	50 parishes have reduced risk of climate change and implemented adaptation measures – Not modified	The implementation of adaptation measures contributes favorably to reducing the effects of climate change.
	The established punctuation limit for assets – Not modified	No comparison could be made due to absence of measurement
	At least one member of each selected household had received training and increased its knowledge of handling and risk of climate change – Not modified	The goal was exceeded by 46 percentage points
	50% of participating household are women – Not modified	The goal was exceeded by 17 percentage points
2.1.1	By the end of the project, 50 selected parishes had implemented at least 3 measures – 50 parishes identify and design at least 1 concrete adaptation measure.	100% of the goal was reached
2.1.2	Assets created according to communal plans 50 parishes implemented adaptation measures (physical assets, natural assets, technologies) according to adaptation plans.	100% of planned parishes carried our adaptation measures, however, the introduction of new technologies was limited to the measures with the least number of beneficiaries, such as aspersion irrigation, silvopastoral practices and organic fertilizer management.
	Natural assets implemented according to communal plans Natural assets, physical assets and technology are unified	
2.2	By the end of the project, each region had identified concrete adaptation technologies necessary to deal with the effects of climate change in each parish. Identification technologies are eliminated and replaced with the number of technologies implemented together with assets.	
2.1.5	Must be determined according to adaptation plans in communities. Modification: at least 30% of parishes use incentives to support implementation of measures	94% of the goal was attained by FORECCSA. No incentives have been provided with parish budgets.
	At the end of the project, there is a letter of common interest involving all interested entities on risk management at selected cantons Cantons replaced by parish	64% of the goal was reached.
	The interested parties are capable of having access to updated information At least 60% of interested parties are cable of having access updated information on the project	The effective use of this capacity has not been measured.
2.2.1	All activities proposed in the project have a participative implementation strategy - Not modified	FORECCSA had presence in 232 communities. The initial goal of 150 communities was exceeded by 60%.
	50% of participants are women - Not modified	The goal was exceeded by 3 percentage points.
2.2.2	Number of workshops to disclose the Project's information – Not modified	100% of parishes drafted closing documents for the Project and 92% in Jubones created Enhancement, Sustainability and Closing Plans based on participation.
	Number of visits to other parishes, not targeted by the program, to disclose the information – Not modified	The information has been adequately disclosed among beneficiaries and general interest publications.

Source: Own calculations and estimates comparing the baseline with FORECCSA'S information matrixes in August 2018 and the field work of the evaluation team

70. Secondly, the early effects of each of the adopted measures are examined. For this purpose, the indicators of the Project's baseline established in 2016 are compared with the updates from November 2017 and March 2018. Both measurements were made of the same sample of 2,274 beneficiary families.[10] It should be noted that the baseline has a certain degree of contamination of the Project's results since in 2016 an important training process to beneficiary communities had been carried out and the implementation of agreed measures had begun. Therefore, recorded changes must be taken as early outcomes of the Project but with a degree of overestimation.
71. Documents to compare the baseline and post-implementation results prepared by FORECCSA allow comparing these two measurements in relation to the change of effectiveness indicators related to the implementation of each of the nine typologies of measures of the Project. The main results of this exercise are:
    1. Regarding **community irrigation,** the number of users who had availability of water every two or three days went from 1.3% in the baseline to 6.6% at the end of the Project. For all other beneficiaries of this measure, availability of water did not suffer statistically significant variations.
    2. The number of beneficiaries **growing vegetables** with community irrigation increased from 54% in 2016 to 81% in 2018.
    3. Families in the sample with **parcel irrigation** of between one and two hours increased from 21% to 32%.
    4. In the baseline, 58% of beneficiaries of **parcel irrigation** stated that water availability was insufficient. In 2018, this percentage decreased to 45%. This result is largely explained by the repairs and improvements made by FORECCSA to existing community irrigation systems and the expansion of aspersion irrigation systems to beneficiary parcels.
    5. 57% of beneficiaries with **family orchards** in 2016 has irrigation. In 2018 this percentage increased to 68%. The use of aspersers increased from 32% to 42%.
    6. Beneficiary families of orchards increased the number of annual crops that went from 45% with crops two or more times per year in 2016 to 76% in 2018. The number of species also increased to 33 from 26. Production increased for all species with significant increments in lettuce, cabbage, beets and carrots. The proportion of sales from the gardens increased from 11% to 20%.
    7. The increment of orchards production had two important effects in beneficiary families: on one part, it meant greater income due to a greater proportion of sales at the market (at the same time as a greater production) and an increase in self-consumption of garden products from 60% in 2016 to 97% at the end of the Project.
    8. Regarding protection of **parish water,** in 2016, 27% of beneficiaries of this measure stated that there was not a physical or biological protection of water sources at the parish. In 2018, this percentage went down to 10%.
    9. In the few locations where **silvopastoral** measures were implemented, 91% of beneficiaries stated at the baseline that the pastures were not enough to feed the livestock. In 2018 that percentage went down to 52%.
    10. Lastly, in three parishes where **small farm animals** were distributed (chicken and guinea pigs) it was observed that this delivery was accompanied by an improvement in maintenance conditions for these species, as before delivery 73% were maintained traditionally and with the implementation this percentage went down to 19%. Cages and feeding practices that prevent diseases and guarantee a greater yield were implemented.

[10] See FORECCSA document: Methodology of Sample of Measures of Adaptation, 2016.

72. In summary, regarding follow-up of the results of each of the measures, they all register positive effects for communities and beneficiary families. As mentioned in the pertinence analysis, maintenance and complementarity with other measures is a future task, for which FORECCSA's contribution was a first step.
73. **Assessment of accomplishments by beneficiaries of the Project**: Beneficiaries rated FORECCSA's outcomes during the five focus groups held during this evaluation. Annexes 1 in this report present the detailed outcomes of the fieldwork and the focus groups with beneficiaries of several parishes in each of the provinces where FORECCSA was implemented. A total of 61 beneficiaries participated in the focus groups. It should be noted that selection of the beneficiaries who attended the focus groups was completely random. The Rates given to gender challenges and future sustainability are assessed in numerals 4.4 and 4.6.
74. After a long discussion session within the group of beneficiaries, the evaluation requested that they individually rate the project by writing anonymously how they assessed FORECCSA's achievements in their families. In the aggregate of the four provinces, 77% of beneficiaries rated the results of the Project as very good and only 5% as regular.
75. The rate for greater knowledge of climate change risks especially what they represent for food security, as a result of the Project's training, the percentage of very good awareness was 34% and good awareness 44%. Regular awareness was 20%.

Table 4.4 – Rate given to FORECCSA'S results to beneficiaries who attended focus groups of the final evaluation. Total for four provinces

Discussion Subjects	Distribution of Rates of outcomes			
	Poor	Regular	Good	Very Good
In my community, we achieved what we wanted when we joined the project	0%	5%	18%	77%
In my community, we have greater knowledge about how to manage the risks of climate change especially those affecting our food	2%	20%	44%	34%
The participation of my community in the decision of the measures and the project's execution was good	0%	4%	24%	72%
Women in my parish actively joined the project	0%	7%	36%	57%
In my community we are more prepared to manage the risks of climate change especially food security	2%	10%	60%	28%

Source: Own calculations based on focus groups held in Nabón, San Fernando, Saraguro, Uzhcurrundi and Cayambe, July – August, 2018. A total of 61 beneficiaries participated.

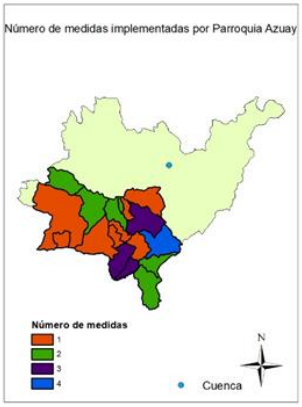
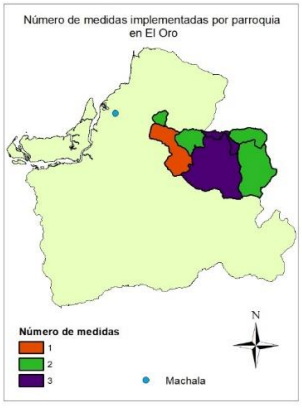
76. Finally, regarding the rate of the participation of their communities in the Project's decisions, 72% of beneficiaries rated it as very good, 24% as good and only 4% as regular.
77. The rates for the overall achievements of the Project are very good. Most beneficiaries consider that FORECCSA was a great contribution to their productive activities, although, they do not feel fully trained to adequately face the risks of climate change. They state they are fully satisfied with their participation in the decisions taken in the Project.
78. **Rating:** FORECCSA's **effectiveness is satisfactory**. This Rate considers that the implementation period of the measures was reduced (less than two years) but despite this setback, the degree of accomplishment of the goals set for each results and the Project's products are high in most indicators set forth in the logical framework. One of the reasons for the relatively short time of implementation was the long process of prior studies and

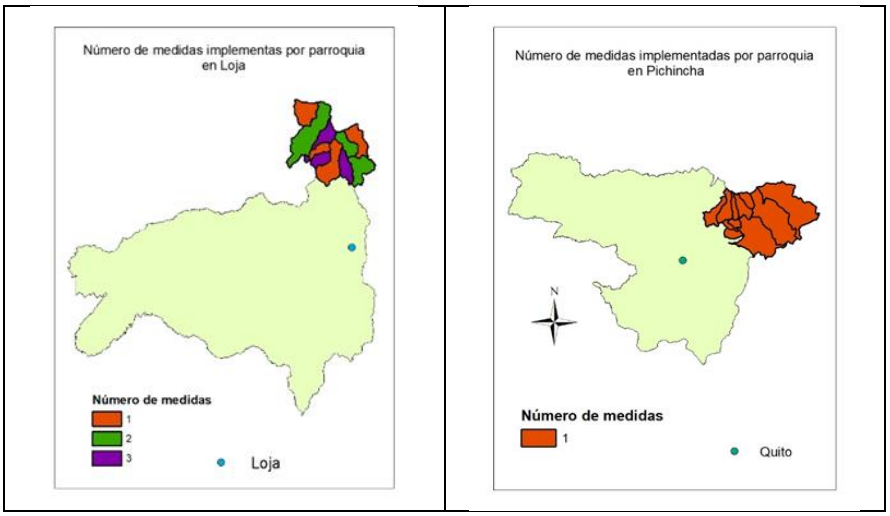
the participative exercise to define the measures at the parish level (an aspect assessed in numeral 4.2). However, when examining the achievements detected in the first follow-up for each of the implemented measures, early outcomes are encouraging. Last but not least, the high value perceived by beneficiaries of FORECCSA'S achievements in all localities where it was implemented stands out.

4.1.3. Equity

79. The assessment of equity in FORECCSA'S results focuses on examining its geographical coverage, distribution of measure, and the average investment per beneficiary family. Handling of gender challenges is reviewed in numeral 4.6 herein.
80. **Coverage:** The final balance of FORECCSA'S follow-up matrixes includes a total of 13,032 families benefited by the Project with measures of adaptation to climate change of an expected total of 15,000. That is, coverage was 86.7% of the goal. The number of trained and sensitized persons did exceed the initial goal by 46%. Geographically, 232 communities were reached, of which 52.5% are in Azuay, 23.7% in Loja, 17.2% in El Oro and 6.6% in Pichincha.
81. The intensity of coverage in terms of measures at the parish level was widely varied, with El Oro being the province where more measures per parish were implemented, 2.6 on average; very similar in Azuay and Loja with 1.8 per parish. In Pichincha, only one measure per parish was implemented. The following maps show the intensity of implementation of measures per parish in the four intervened provinces. The parishes with the most measures were Nabón in Azuay and Celen in Loja. Another aspect that stands out in FORECCSA'S geographical coverage is the selection of parishes that are relatively far from the province's capital, which give them a rural character since the selected parishes are not large population concentrations. According to context information of the Project's design, the selected parishes did not only exhibit medium to high vulnerability to climate change, but also low levels of the four pillars of food security and their living conditions. In this sense, the focus was adequate in communities with greater climate threat, food insecurity, and poverty.

Figure 4.1 – Intensity of implementation of the number of measures implemented by FORECCSA per province and parish

AZUAY	*EL ORO*
	
LOJA	***PICHINCHA***



Source: Own calculations based on FORECCSA'S Monitoring Matrixes

82. **Distribution per measures.** Distribution per type of measure shows a high concentration in community irrigation, since 36.5% of beneficiary families have access to this measure. Family orchards are in second place with 17.1%. A low participation of measures of technological improvements at the parcel level that could enhance the benefits of community irrigation is seen, such as parcel irrigation (6.8% of families), handling of fertilizer (6.5%), seed improvement (2.2%). This contrasts with the relatively high proportion of beneficiary families with improvements to drinking water systems (12.4%).

Table 4.5 – Beneficiary Families per type of measure implemented by FORECCSA

Type of Measure	Families Benefited	Proportion
1. Protection of water sources	1,751	13.4%
2. Promotion of silvopastures	336	2.6%
3. Provision and enhancement of parcel irrigation	889	6.8%
4. Enhancement of community irrigation	4,654	35.6%
5. Promotion of seeds resistant to droughts and freezing	290	2.2%
6. Promotion of family orchards	2,222	17.1%
7. Management of organic fertilizer	847	6.5%
8. Improvement of water supply for human consumption.	1,610	12.4%
9. Handling of small farm animals	433	3.4%
Total Families	**13,032**	**100.0%**

Source: Own calculations based on FORECCSA'S Monitoring Matrixes

83. **Investments per beneficiary.** Table 4.6 shows the distribution of investments in the implementation of measures by FORECCSA per province, parish and family with December 2017 cut-off. Incentives delivered in Jubones and Pichincha in 2018 are not included, nor the MAE, parish boards and communities counterparts. In general, the Project contributed to 73% of the value of each intervention and the rest in proportions relatively similar to parishes and beneficiaries (mainly labor).

Table 4.6 – Distribution of FORECCSA investments per province, parish and family (not including incentives).

Province	Beneficiary Families	Total investment in the Province	Average Investment / Parish	Investment per family	Total measures implemented
AZUAY	5,447	$1,081,082	$56,899	$303	35
EL ORO	1,692	$482,352	$57,421	$238	18
LOJA	2,723	$835,021	$75,911	$333	20
PICHINCHA	1,122	$727,605	$55,969	$730	13
Total and averages	**10,984**	**$3,126,061**	**$60,913**	**$412**	**86**

Source: Own calculations based on FORECCSA'S Monitoring Matrixes

84. The outcomes of the per capita analysis of implementation costs show a relative balance between FORECCSA's investment per parish in Azuay, El Oro and Pichincha. This is in contrast with Loja, where investment per parish was greater by 34%. However, when making the calculations of the investment value per beneficiary family, it was noted that per capita investments in Pichincha are 78% greater than the average cost per beneficiary of the Project in the four provinces. This is due to the fact that in Pichincha the only investments made were in community irrigation, which was the measure to which more resources were assigned. Regardless of the cost-benefit analysis, it could be affirmed that the families in Pichincha received a better allocation of investments than those in Jubones provinces.
85. **Rating:** FORECCSA's **equity is satisfactory**. This Rate considers that all parishes did not have the same intensity of a portfolio of measures and that the investment per beneficiary family shows dispersion, depending on the adaptation measures taken at each locality. However, an accomplishment of 86.7% of the large-scale goal of beneficiary families with adaptation measures should be highlighted as well as exceeding the goal of awareness-raising of beneficiary population, adequate focalization of communities with greater climate change threat, food insecurity and poverty and that the average investment in the 50 parishes was similar, should be highlighted.

4.1.4. Summary of Rates on achievements

86. The Rates obtained in evaluating the effective achievement of objectives and expected outcomes of the Project according to pertinence, effectiveness, and equity are the following:

Table 4.7 – Summary of Rating of criteria of effective accomplishment of objectives and expected outcomes for FORECCSA

Criteria	Rate
Pertinence	Satisfactory +
Effectiveness	Satisfactory
Equity	Satisfactory

Source: Own calculations based on documentary information and FORECCSA databases and triangulation of interviews and fieldwork of the consulting team

4.1.5. Unexpected Effects

87. The application of various field instruments designed for evaluation as well as the analysis of the Project's documentary information allowed a preliminary identification of

some unexpected effects of FORECCSA, which require a more profound work in order to appreciate their real magnitude, which falls outside the scopes of this evaluation. However, the first qualitative assessment based on interviews and quantitative evidence allows stating the following unexpected effects of FORECCSA:

1. **Decrease in migration** (although incipiently), especially in the provinces of Jubones River.
2. Change in **dietary patterns** of the general population of the beneficiary communities especially consumption of garden produce, since there is greater offer and demand of these products in local markets.
3. Acknowledgment of the importance of parish governments as a fundamental **articulating element** in achieving the Project's objectives. It should be noted that the approach of MAE to the territory was greater than initially planned.
4. Appearance of **associative forms** for economic empowerment and incidence in matters of productive development especially in women.
5. Creation of **collaborative and articulation spaces** between local GADs and the community to enhance and complement the results of the implementation of measures.
6. Generation of spillover effects in the sense of **appropriation** of neighboring communities to beneficiaries of some measures as in the case of aspersion irrigation, family gardens, and organic fertilizer.
    - Generation of **collaborative community practices** not present in the traditional culture in El Oro, as in the case of *mingas* (an old tradition of community or collective work for social benefit purposes), characteristic of the Sierra provinces.

4.2. Evaluation of the process to obtain the Project outcomes

88. This evaluation numeral includes an evidence-based assessment of the initial and during the process capacity of implementers, civil stakeholders, and beneficiaries to achieve the Project's objectives, their degree of participation, and an analysis of difficulties and operational or financing delays of the project.

4.2.1. Project formulation and design process

89. FORECCSA emerged due to the approach made by CCRJ to the WFP, proposing the idea to continue with the intervention of the Project to Adapt to Climate Change through effective governability of water in Ecuador (PACC), through which the Jubones River Basin had been a beneficiary. The initial idea sought to increase the capacity of populations in the Basin to face Climate Change. As a result, the WFP in articulation with the MAE, formulated and presented the proposal to the AF, which significantly extended the scope of the CCRJ's proposal, and it included other stakeholders to be part of its execution, such as the MAG (then MAGAP) and Pichincha Province GAD[11]. An analysis of the institutional capacities of each member is not reported from this process nor the capacities of the technical- political teams involved.
90. A greater detail of the mapping of stakeholders within the same institutions and different stakeholders in the territory, as well as an analysis of other factors such as interculturality, the political-party differences at the various government levels, geographical, socio-economic, cultural, and gender differences would have been desirable to facilitate the efficiency and effectiveness of the project especially to increase sustainability perspectives of what would be implemented.
91. Generally speaking, the processes to formulate and design the project where highly participative at local level; however, the intervention would have been enhanced by

[11] Interviews in Azuay and Pichincha Provinces (July and August 2018)

including communities in the project's formulation to hone local strategies and actions that could support their processes to adapt to climate change and food insecurity. In the same sense, the exchange of knowledge and inclusion of other local, public, and private stakeholders could have been made since its formulation, as similar actions were already underway.

4.2.2. Start-up process and initial execution of the Project

92. During the first phase of the Project's execution, differences in installed capacity and competencies of participating institutions were an obstacle to the Project's implementation process, which was evident in the lack of definition of concrete actions, the loss of credibility and trust in the project, as well as low execution of its main components during almost the first four years of execution.
93. Between 2012 and 2014, these factors escalated into a governance crisis of the Project's organizational structure, discernable by the change in its management in 2012: the restructuring of the NDC, removing the local execution partners (CCRJ, GADPP) while the technical committee was conformed, the internal regulations of the Committee and an operational manual were drafted, and the CCRJ was replaced by the MAE as executing body of the Project for the Jubones River Basin.
94. A change in the political and regulatory context in relation to multilateral initiatives also resulted in a delay of almost one year in the start-up process of the project since it required approval from the Technical International Cooperation Secretariat (SETECI) and the National Planning and Development Secretariat (SENPLADES), as well as dealing with other public institutions to make the project viable. In August 2012, approval from the Ecuadorian Government was received, making the transfer of funds possible. In April 2012, the project manager was hired and in September of that same year, the rest of the technical team were hired.
95. Another important element was the regulatory changes during the project's execution regarding procedure to return value added tax (VAT) in cooperation projects with executing public institutions. Since these budget items were not contemplated, payment of VAT generated a budget vacuum for execution. Even though a resolution that made returning VAT possible was later enacted, this resulted in delays during this phase of the project.
96. The fact that the logical framework of the project did not contemplate these regulatory adjustments, the complexity of the project's governance structure, the changes of the technical and political teams of the main partners as well as changes of GAD's local authorities and teams due to political times, led to the investment of close to 50% of the total project time (7.8 years) to be invested in start-up, approval, and planning matters.

4.2.3. Intermediate and final execution process of the Project

97. The fact that FORECCSA was a pioneer project in the country and the region implied that during the process, some management aspects had to be designed or reformulated due to the different aspects that the project aspired to cover. However, due to the issues mentioned in the initial phase, key activities and products had to be repeated, adjusted or displaced throughout its implementation:
    - Rapid Vulnerability Assessments of selected parishes which were initially proposed as products of the MAE's technical team, were carried out by several consultants due to the initial delays and because they were initiated without a clear methodological definition from the executing team. Although this was gradually adjusted, it is considered that the

methodological definition and the execution of assessments were complex and took longer than expected.

- The project's monitoring system was created as a consultancy product, which had to be reviewed and adjusted in 2014 by the MAE's internal team.
- Formulation of adaptation measures also required revision and methodological adjustment to be defined and implemented; the complexities of budget allocation had to be considered as well as territorial dynamics and the number of beneficiary families. The project's proposal included as a main criterion the allocation of a USD 200 budget per family for the 15,000 beneficiary families.

98. These learnings resulted in more robust methodologies for the needs assessment and the definition of practical measures with a greater sense of pertinence and equity during implementation in the territories. A more precise and suitable monitoring system was another result, allowing for a more detailed and disaggregated follow-up of the measures' implementation process. However, follow-up and adjustment mechanisms were absent to better link the contribution of the measures to the project's final objective (which implied an adjustment to the logical framework), in addition to a more systematic and frequent management of the project to improve the project's governance system and the efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation at that level.
99. During the first phase of the Project's execution, it was shown an implementation process that was highly dependent upon consultancies and external contracts especially at the Jubones River Basin in order to execute most of the main activities. This implied that the key topics such as food security, climate change, and gender required greater times and efforts to be integrated into actions that were framed within the project's main objective. An example of this is how from the gender approach, especially considering that the role of women was identified as key in the entire process to implement the measures focused on food security, the project limited to quantify the achievement of said approach through the percentage of participation of women in training sessions and meetings in which decisions were made.
100. As of 2015, when the new management model of the project was incorporated, and the MAE became the local executor, more efficient and effective efforts were made in the implementation process with direct agreements with local GADs and requesting a local technical promoter as a counterpart. The process of expediting the execution, recovering credibility and trust in the project began, and therefore an increase of the involvement of local stakeholders.
101. The participative design and execution of the measures was a great contribution to the **new management model**. This resulted in practical measures that responded to the vulnerability analysis of the zone as well as to the needs expressed by communities (leaders). The predefined scheme of the number of beneficiaries and a pre-allocated budget per family made the measures in the Jubones area dispersed among implemented parishes. The range of most implemented measures was one to three measures (typologies) per parish; it could vary in one parish with a single measure such as management of fertilizers, and another with a set of measures such as aspersion irrigation, promotion of crops, and promotion of seeds.
102. It is noted that when measures were complemented and accompanied with training and technical assistance, the effects in relation to food security, adaptation to the effects of climate change, and the degree of appropriation and involvement of beneficiary communities were greater.

103. The significant variation of the number of beneficiary families and the number of measures, in addition to the geographical dispersion, made the implementation in itself a challenge since regardless of the number of beneficiaries and the size of the territory, there was only one territorial technician from the MAE and one technician and/or in some cases a committee member of the Parish / Canton GAD as a counterpart for the implementation.
104. Regarding the process of gathering information, the design of measures and the technical assistance processes, no mechanisms for dialogue of knowledge and ancestral / local know-how were proposed. It is mentioned that in some communities, in the case of seeds, they would not want to use them because the communities had been through a long-term adaptation process using seeds that better adapted to their territories. The results of using seeds that were resilient to climate change delivered by the Project were mixed for beneficiaries, in some cases no plants would grow and in others they would not bear fruits or were smaller than those obtained with their own seeds.
105. An important component of the intervention was the technical assistance and training on diverse central issues offered by FORECCSA to the Project's technical team, which resulted in important qualitative jumps in the intervention. Training of beneficiary communities at different times, according to the progress of the implementation, contributed to changes in awareness of communities and to support an increased self-esteem, empowerment, and involvement of the beneficiaries.
106. However, due to the actual time of implementation, trainings were not systematic or frequent, and it would have been necessary to distribute trainings at different times to the same participants to consolidate knowledge. For example, graphic material for illiterate people or radio shows that span several months about the issues related to the Project.
107. The Project was able to build processes to generate knowledge products[12]. Despite variability in quality, opportunity, and pertinence, some of them became true management tools for the project. A pending task is to implement a better transfer of these products to the stakeholders and other relevant parties that were not part of the project.
108. Regardless of the knowledge products as such and the use they were given, the process of design, creation, and revision thereof was a result that supported the actions and decisions of the project, and that enriched, strengthened, and expanded the viewpoint of the implementing team. In fact, FORECCSA included each and every stakeholder in various subjects different from their lines of action and institutional competencies with all the opportunities and challenges this could entail.

4.2.4. Support processes

109. With the adjustment to the project's management model, adjustments were made to those responsible for the process of purchasing and management of inputs (direct transfer to local executors of the project). In addition to administering the contract, WFP assumed both of these processes.
110. The purchasing process experienced significant challenges and delays (between 6 and 9 months depending on the type of purchase), due to the diversity and broad spectrum of measures and the accelerated rhythm of implementation between 2014 and 2017, and the

[12] Some examples are: Rapid Vulnerability Assessments, a process for the elaboration of adaptation plans, the products resulting from technical assistance to incorporate gender focus, strengthening capacities Plan products, the Support system for Climate Risk Management for Food Security of the Jubones River Basin (SAGRC-SA), the project's monitoring system, etc.

inadequate coordination between WFP and local technicians in charge of designing the terms of reference and technical specifications for purchases and the WFP´s limited prior experience of in technical purchases related to agriculture and the environment. Regarding financial management, a strength was evidenced in budget control, transfer of resources, and payment of suppliers.

111. Despite the extended times of these processes and the procedural load that was registered, it was evident that purchases through WFP were more flexible and quicker than those under the previous public purchases system. On the other hand, this system contributed to the transparency of the project and limited potential local conflicts of interest and clientelistic practices.

4.3. Evaluation of the Project's monitoring and evaluation systems

112. The need to have a working monitoring and evaluation system (M&E) within the first six months of implementation became evident in FORECCSA'S original logical framework. The Project Document proposed an original monitoring plan that was nevertheless not approved. The Management by results system used by public institutions in Ecuador was used in its place, which only provides information on the milestones of the projects and did not meet FORECCSA'S specific requirements.
113. To correct this anomaly, two consultancies were contracted to design the M&E system: whose products were not approved either. With the change in management in 2016, the Project's own team and the MAE designed the system currently in use.
114. This long process resulted in the absence of a monitoring system that met the needs of the Project during the first phase of intervention between 2011 and 2014. As a consequence, there is no systemized memory of what happened during that period, which largely explains delays in execution, as previously noted in this report.
115. Following are the M&E results. The system's evaluation considered two aspects: (i) Design of the M&E system and (ii) Usefulness of the M&E System.

4.3.1. Design of the M&E System

116. Under this evaluation criteria, the relevance and coherence of the System for FORECCSA'S objectives was analyzed as well as the needs to have information, both to make decisions and to prepare the reports required by the Project's implementing and financing entities.
117. The M&E system that was ultimately adopted does not only focus on following up the indicators of the results of logical framework, but it also comprehensively incorporated monitoring of advances in execution of the adaptation measures, annual operational plans, financial control, food security, and gender focus. Thus, indicators and outputs generated by the System are considered relevant and coherent with the Project's objectives.
118. During the Project's execution, baselines per typology of adaptation measures were established using surveys taken in situ incorporated into the System.
119. The M&E System is loaded with data obtained directly in the field by technicians in charge of the territories and includes generation of monthly and quarterly output reports guaranteeing timely and trustworthy information.
120. The M&E system is harmonized with similar systems of the MAE and the Pichincha Prefecture, the Project's executing bodies, as well as the WFP's and AF's reporting forms. This allows affirming that the M&E system adopted was coordinated with other

monitoring systems at the national level, facilitating follow-up and effective feedback of the Project.

121. This coordination was less effective at local level between canton and parish entities that operated only as data providers without returning processes information, as detailed in the following numeral of this report.
122. In summary, the M&E System did provide the necessary information for the executing entities of the Project, both the MAE at the Jubones Basin and the Pichincha Prefecture, to adequately monitor the Projects advances, take timely decisions, and finally meet the deadlines for implementation of the adaptation measures.
123. **Rating**: The system generated trustworthy and sufficient information to create annual reports of the Project's execution. The PPR are complete and useful reports to follow-up and evaluate the intervention's accomplishments. However, at local level the systems were not used. Therefore, this evaluation criteria is assigned an overall rate of Satisfactory.

4.3.2. Usefulness of the M&E System

124. The second aspect of the assessment of the M&E system of the FORECCSA project analyses the System's usefulness to adequately follow-up and provide feedback of the project by its executors and beneficiaries.
125. The System was useful for entities at the national level. Integration of indicators of the logical framework with follow-up of adaptation measures made it easier as of 2016 to use it permanently and quickly follow-up the Project. This allowed complying in the short remaining time with implementation of the adaptation measures and delivery of the final incentives at the Project's closing.
126. The M&E system was not static after its approval in 2016. During the Project's implementation, faced with demands of greater details of the outputs, the system gradually included new tools and variables which made it more complex, demanding more time from its central operators and local information providers.
127. The progressive development of the M&E System during the Project's execution resulted in excessive size variables that, even though were related to measurements during the implementation process, were not directly aimed at monitoring advances in compliance of objectives or expected results of the intervention.
128. At certain times, the amount of collected information surpassed the systematization capacity available for the Project, which in some cases made it necessary to hire additional personnel for short periods of time. In fact, local technicians said they required a long time to complete the matrixes with the information requested by the M&E system. The heavy workload prevented them from pausing to analyze its usefulness and draft reports suggesting improvements.
129. The System's design did not foresee outputs that could be delivered to local stakeholders, such as parish boards and organizations of users of the measures. Therefore, the M&E system was not used at local level; as was the case of the Uzhcurrumi Parish Board in El Oro Province, which had to delegate follow-up to a committee member to periodically report advances based on manuscript notes of information collected during field visits.
130. FORECCSA's beneficiaries did not participate in managing the M&E System, their role was limited to provide information to local technicians who would later fill out matrixes required by the System.

131. **Rating**: The above factors lead to concluding that although the M&E System's development after its approval in 2016 improved in terms of available information, it did not maintain a balance between the additional usefulness of having new information and the cost (especially in terms of time) of obtaining it, which reduced its usefulness especially at the level of local implementers of the Project, which is why a Rate of Moderately Satisfactory was assigned.
132. The rates for FORECCSA's M&E System's evaluation are summarized in the following table:

4.3.3. Summary of rates for the M&E System

133. Rates obtained during the assessment of the M&E System are the following:

Table 4.8 – Rating of evaluation criteria

Risk Criteria	Rating
Design of the M&E System	Satisfactory
Usefulness of the M&E System	Moderately Satisfactory

Source: Own elaboration

4.4. Risks to the sustainability of the project's results and progress towards the expected final outcome

134. The evaluation of sustainability of the accomplishments of the FORECCSA project refers to the analysis of risk factors that could have incidence in the permanence or consolidation of the outcomes and the Project's expected impact. It also examines the creation of local skills and dynamics in the territory that are useful to develop similar initiatives in the medium and long term.
135. The analysis measures the sustainability of the outcomes of the project, both in relation to institutions and organizations (government and private) involved with its execution, as well as communities and beneficiary families.
136. Following the AF's guidelines, the results of the analysis are based on five criteria: 1. Financing risks; 2. Socio-political risks; 3. Risks of the normative and institutional framework; 4. Sustainability risks of accomplishments of communities and beneficiaries of the project; and 5. Environmental risks and uncertainty of impacts of climate change.
137. The risks for these five criteria were rated, as the probability of affecting the Project's final objective, as Improbable, Moderately Improbable, Moderately Probable and Highly Probable, respectively.

4.4.1. Financial and economic risks

138. The biggest income of DAG's budgets in Ecuador, both at the canton and parish level, is comprised of transfers received from the central government, which are distributed to each autonomous body as a function of some variables including the size of the territory, basic unsatisfied needs and management results.
139. In 2018, each board at parishes intervened by the project expects to receive transfers of close to $150 thousand, representing more than 90% of their total income.
140. During past years, financing perspectives are favorable. Despite the crisis of public finances, parish boards achieved yearly increments of their income from transfers, 2.4%

in 2017[13] and expecting 10.9% in 2018[14], up to $181.2 million. In general terms, the budget situation of canton and provincial governments is similar.

141. These positive outlook is explained by the political decision of Lenin Moreno's government in favor of the country's decentralized governments. However, this political will can be restricted in the medium and long term by the economic recession and fiscal crisis faced by the country, which could make the government carry out budget cuts in transfers, affecting the project's continuity.
142. Most local government officers who were interviewed in the field consider that despite positive results obtained by FORECCSA, without the external support provided by the project, it will not be possible to maintain the contributions in the future. An example of this is the case of the Uzhcurrumi Parish Board in El Oro Province where, despite the interest to maintain it, the contract with the technician in charge of the project could not be renewed.
143. Facing this situation, the main stakeholders executing the FORECCSA project have begun looking for fresh resources to renew their activities and ensure not only continuity, but also to extend coverage of results. Some actions are the bi-national project currently executed by the WFP at the northern border with Colombia and the proposed second phase of FORECCSA by the MAE at the national level.
144. **Rating**: The above factors show that despite the priority given by the central government to adverse effects of climate change and the financial support it provides to decentralized governments, the country's economic and fiscal situation makes it difficult to rely on the necessary national resources in the future to maintain the current level of transfers to municipalities and parish boards. If external resources are not mobilized, there will not be the necessary capacity to continue FORECCSA'S actions once the Project is over. Therefore, it was decided to rate financial sustainability risks as Moderately Probable.

4.4.2. Socio-political risks

145. The biggest positive factor generated by the FORECCSA project at the social level is the high level of participation, both by beneficiaries and institutional stakeholders involved during its design and execution phases.
146. Food security and gender focus stand out in the country's regulatory framework as a positive political factor. Direct references to these matters in the Political Constitution and the latest development plans, including the National Development Plan "An Entire Lifetime" (2017) by the current government, the Organic Code of Territorial Order, Autonomy and Decentralization (2010) and the recent Organic Environmental Code (2017), are a significant advance in terms of regulations that have urged national and local governmental institutions to appropriate objectives of the FORECCSA project and adapt them in their policies, processes, programs, and work modes.
147. As a complement to this national political situation, intervened parish boards, in their Development and Territorial Order Plans as well as in their investment budgets, reflect their growing interest to continue working on the objectives proposed by FORECCSA.
148. A negative factor includes the changes of prefects, mayors, presidents and committee members in parish boards that will take place after elections on March 24, 2019. In the

12 Executed Budget. Ministerial Agreement No. 005 Finance Ministry, August 29, 2017
13 Revision by the Finance Ministry, June 2018, based on the actual collection during the first quarterly of the current

case of parish boards, where priorities for actions are less institutional and more discretionally dependent on the inclinations and interests of the presidents and committee members at the moment, this risk is greater.

149. The above risk is reduced at the circumscriptions where FORECCSA acted due to the fact that it incorporated the lessons learned and adaptation measures of the Project into their development plans, budgets and work programs. In addition, it is important the training of citizens, who in the future will pressure the authorities not to neglect the activities that result in long-term sustainability of the Project's accomplishments.
150. Increased human mobility, migration to cities, especially of young people, is also a present risk, with more strength in Azuay and Loja but existing in all four intervened provinces.
151. **Rating**: considering that positive socio-political factors especially the degree of participation, empowerment, and commitment, both from corporate stakeholders and beneficiaries, together with the advances in the regulatory frameworks and other national and local institutional policy instruments, make the probability of sustainability of accomplishments high, notwithstanding the upcoming electoral situation and emigration which implies real dangers; therefore a rate of Moderately Probable to this type of risk was assigned.

4.4.3. Normative and institutional framework risks

152. FORECCSA's management model, the degree of interinstitutional coordination attained, especially in the Jubones Basin with autonomous parish governments, the Ministry of the Environment and of Agriculture and Livestock, the WFP and organizations, mainly of water users, are all positive factors that guarantee permanence of the Project's results.
153. The enhancement of involved institutions, the fact that they have included lessons from the Project in their policies and work plans, as mentioned, and the articulation with other similar programs or projects in the territory, have established dynamics that reinforce the probability of permanence and expansion of the Project's results in the medium and long term.
154. The role of the central MAG and the provincial MAG was very limited in the Project's execution. At central level they only had an advisory role and in the Provincial Departments participated in some activities without an effective appropriation of their jurisdiction over agricultural matters inherent to the Project. Even though at the technical level of pairs between the MAE and MAG in some cases they achieved coordination of their work in the territory, this participation was not achieved at the institutional level.
155. Parishes retained vulnerability studies, plans for adaptation to climate change – the same approved by the MAE, measures implemented by the project and trained human capital. There is also a population with knowledge and greater resilience to the effects of climate change, all positive elements to continue the work began by FORECCSA. The will of local governments and the capacity for mobility of the population will determine the consolidation and expansion of the accomplishments.
156. Enhancement, Sustainability, and Closing Plans for the Project were carried out at the parishes of the Jubones Basin with the participation of Parish Boards and beneficiaries, which reinforces the probability of sustainability of FORECCSA's accomplishments.
157. Building skills in the territory: training and workshops on matters of climate change, food security, and gender received by FORECCSA technicians and the parish boards

during the design and execution phases of the measures are additional positive elements that the probability of sustainability of FORECCSA's accomplishments.

158. From the opposite viewpoint, there is a risk that human capital trained by the project at the parish level get dispersed since they could not be integrated to the institutions that hired them after the Project's conclusion.

159. The latter notwithstanding, dispersion is not necessarily a negative factor since persons remain in the territories. Later, from other positions, technicians can create multiplier effects such as the case of the first FORECCSA coordinator in Pichincha, who is currently the Director of Environmental Management at the Pedro Moncayo Canton GAD and has incorporated into the local government's priorities climate change management, gender, and food security actions. Similar future projects could also take advantage of this human capital trained through the Project.

160. **Rating:** As a global result of the analysis of the above factors, it is considered that key institutional actors who participated in FORECCSA's design and implementation are aware of the fact that it is in their best interest to sustain the project's outcomes, as well as the contribution they have made to improve resilience of communities to climate change. Therefore, this risk category is rated as Moderately Improbable.

4.4.4. Sustainability risks of accomplishments by communities and beneficiaries of the project.

161. As seen in numeral 4.1 herein, the expected outcomes of the objectives of the two components of the FORECCSA project, to increase awareness of communities in managing climate change risks and enhancing their ability to adapt and respond to the impacts of climate change have been achieved satisfactorily. This allows to foresee a high probability that these communities will maintain what has been achieved.

162. The high level of direct participation of beneficiaries achieved during the design and implementation phase of the project, with the following level of **empowerment and commitment** that results, makes them (with the knowledge and increased resilience to climate change) and its base organization, enhanced as a result of the project, guarantee sustainability of the outcomes obtained.

163. The points stated above affirm that communities located in the project's intervention zones have participation and co-responsibility mechanisms that maximize the probability of sustainability of FORECCSA's accomplishments.

164. The fact that most beneficiaries especially women have been trained in food security, have started to have their own orchard products and have modified their diet forming a habit, is another factor that guarantees permanence of FORECCSA's achievements.

165. Delivery of incentives as a measure to reduce continuity risks of the project's results was appropriate, however, its effect may be reduced by the fact that they were just delivered a few months after closing the project. Despite the presence of MAE technicians in the territories until November of the current year, there will not be enough technical assistance for proper implementation especially for seed planting.

166. At some intervened localities, even though after having irrigation water thanks to FORECCSA, some ex-employees of flower companies in Pichincha, or cocoa and banana plantations in El Oro have left their jobs to cultivate their own parcels, (doing this more profitable in the short term) has been in detriment of customary production, exerting strong attraction between beneficiary population.

167. In Azuay, El Oro, and Pichincha, particularly among young people, another risk is identified: to migrate to cities searching for better economic opportunities. Even though the FORECCSA project has reduced this factor as an accomplishment, the risk still exists.
168. In Focus groups carried out at the four provinces intervened by FORECCSA, beneficiaries were asked to rate the accomplishments in various aspects related to the Project. In questions related to acquiring greater knowledge and being better prepared to manage climate change and food security risks, only 34% and 28%, respectively, consider that results are Very Good, the lowest percentages of all questions. On the other side, in these two questions, with 22% and 13% respectively, participants rated results as Regular or Poor, the highest values in the entire questionnaire.
169. **Rating:** Greater knowledge and resilience obtained in relation to the risk of climate change, the level of empowerment and commitment, and strengthening achieved by its base organizations, allow affirming that FORECCSA's communities and beneficiaries, despite requiring an additional effort, are interested in maintaining and expanding the benefits of the intervention. This makes the probability of a future affectation of the project's objectives Moderately Improbable.

4.4.5. Environmental and uncertainty of impacts of climate change risks

170. The main environmental risks faced by areas intervened by FORECCSA are similar to those seen at the global level, among them those derived from global warming, environmental contamination, destruction of forests, diversification, floods, affectation of water sources, greenhouse effect, and decreased biodiversity.
171. Additionally, communities involved in the Project are highly sensitive to the effects of climate change. Even though selection of very vulnerable communities was one of the selection parameters to be included in the Project, this factor implies a greater environmental risk.
172. Specific environmental risks were identified at intervened parishes. Among them is the success of flower activities for export at Pedro Moncayo and Cayambe in Pichincha, bananas and cacao at El Oro, and mining in Azuay. The indiscriminate use of chemical products in flower companies, with evident affectation to the health of workers and deterioration of ground quality and aerial fumigations, especially in banana plantations, are negative environmental impacts which together with the attraction of these activities for the beneficiary population, as detailed below, affect the continuity of FORECCSA's outcomes.
173. Another risk that was identified in intervened territories is related to a decrease in water volume. Strong winds during certain times of the year were identified in Pichincha and the loss of the topsoil due to poor agricultural practices and freezes and plagues in Loja which risk permanence of family gardens. Training programs and technical assistance offered especially by MAG in territories can mitigate these negative factors.
174. Greater availability of timely and trustworthy information for decision making is a factor that reduces uncertainty about the effects of climate change. Important contributions were made by the Project, among which are vulnerability studies that include indicators related to climate change threats, a vulnerability analysis with emphasis in food security in the Jubones River Basin, and the assembly of meteorological stations.
175. In addition to the Project's direct contribution to reduce uncertainty of climate change effects, other instances have developed initiatives that reduce that risk, among which stand out forecasts of scenarios until 2100 made by the MAE and the INAMHI and the

information system presented recently to the MAE during the Third National Communication on Climate Change.

176. **Rating:** By analyzing the above difficulties and attenuating circumstances, it was considered there are environmental and uncertainty risks that could affect sustainability of FORECCSA's outcomes and the probability of future affection was estimated as Moderately Probable.

4.4.6. Summary of sustainability risks Rates

177. In summary, the rate obtained in the evaluation of the probability of affectation of the Project's achievements for the five risk criteria are:

Table 4.9 – Summary of the Rates of sustainability risk criteria of FORECCSA'S accomplishments

Risk Criteria	Rate
Financing risks	Moderately Probable
Socio-political risks	Moderately Probable
Institutional Framework and Governability Risks	Moderately Improbable
Sustainability risks of accomplishments by communities and beneficiaries of the project	Moderately Improbable
Environmental and uncertainty of climate change impact risks	Moderately Probable

Source: Own Rating based on documentary information and FORECCSA databases and triangulation of interviews and fieldwork of the consulting team

4.5. Contribution of the Project to the objectives, impacts and goals of the Adaptation Fund

178. Table 4.10 shows the results of comparing indicators for objectives, impacts, and goals of the AF with FORECCSA's results presented in the above numerals. As seen, most indicators show an alignment and positive contribution of the Project to the AF's objectives. Based on this, it can be affirmed that the FORECCSA's accomplishments contributed to target communities increasing resilience to negative impacts of climate change and vulnerability.

179. **Rating:** Activities implemented by FORECCSA had a special impact over expected outcomes 3 and 5 of the AF's logical framework. Communities benefited from the dissemination of information and increased their awareness and knowledge of climate change and adaptation measures to its adverse effects. On the other hand, the FORECCSA project made special emphasis on the creation and rehabilitation of Eco systemic assets which makes the measure of this indicator highly satisfactory. Finally, the implementation of adaptation measures to reduce food insecurity allowed for a positive impact of expected outcome 6, creating sustainable sources of livelihood and income for the target population. Analysis of indicator 7 is special since Ecuador is a country that has effectively incorporated climate change considerations into its Political Constitution and development plans, thus, these aspects were already contained in the national guidelines. However, FORECCSA had a determining contribution to participative inclusion of climate change considerations in development plans of localities where the Project was implemented, as well as for the MAE to carry out actions at territories with climate threats.

Table 4.10 – Comparison of indicators for the Adaptation's Fund objectives, impacts and goals with FORECCSA'S results

Product/Outcome	Indicator	FORECCSA'S Outcomes
Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change	**Impact Indicator:** Number of beneficiaries	13,032 beneficiary families
Outcome 1 Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats	**Indicator 1** Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis	12,693 families obtained information
Output 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated	**Indicator 1 .1** Number of projects / programs that conduct and update vulnerability and risk evaluations	45 vulnerability studies performed
Output 1.2: Target population groups are covered by adequate risk reduction systems	**Indicator 1.2:** Number of early warning systems and number of beneficiaries covered	An early alert system, which has not been implemented by communities was designed
Outcome 2: Increased institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socio-economic and environmental losses	**Indicator 2:** Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased	The capacity of persons belonging to organizations in charge of mitigating climate change events went from low to medium
Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events	**Indicator 2.1.1:** No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events	50 persons in organizations in charge of mitigating climate change impacts
	Indicator 2.1.2: Number of target institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risk	The number of institutions with this capacity has not been quantified. 32 parishes formulated Plans to Adapt to Climate Change, PACC.
Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of processes of adaptation and reduction of climate risk	**Indicator 3:** Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses	87% of target population applied adaptation measures
Output 3: Target population groups actively participate in adaptation risk reduction awareness activities and	**Indicator 3.1:** Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses	5,077 out of 6,000 persons originally planned, that is, 84% of the target population was made aware
Outcome 4 Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets	**Indicator 4.1**: Responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate	No information was gathered for this indicator
	Indicator 4.2: Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress	Despite the information matrix not containing information, 86 measures aimed at producing, improving or strengthening assets were implemented
Output 4: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	**Indicator 4.1.1:** Number and type of development sector services modified to respond to new conditions derived from climate variability and change	Two climate information systems are available, covering the population of 50 target parishes
Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	**Indicator 5:** Ecosystem services and natural resources assets maintained or improved under climate change and the stress induced by variability-induced stress	Eco systemic assets were rehabilitated, such as drinking water sources and community irrigation infrastructure in poor conditions
Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resources assets enhanced in response to impacts of climate change, including vulnerability	**Indicator 5.1**: No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change	34 km. of hydric conduits rehabilitated
		3,023 hectares of cultivable assets rehabilitated

Product/Outcome	Indicator	FORECCSA'S Outcomes
Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	**Indicator 6.1** Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets	12,693 had moderate improvement of safe access to means of survival
	Indicator 6.2: Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	12,693 persons have the potential for better alternative income from agriculture
Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	**Indicator 6.1.1**: Number and types of adaptation assets created or enhanced in support of strategies and individual or community livelihoods strategies	50 parishes have a strategy to adapt that develops and implements measures included in the 9 categories
	Indicator 6.1.2: Type of income sources for households generated under climate change scenario	Income of target population could have increased according to the first measurement of follow-up of the Project's baseline
Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	**Indicator 7:** Climate change priorities are integrated into the national development strategy	At the parish level, FORECCSA supported the incorporation of adaptation measures to climate change in 20 PDOTs and 32 PACCs
Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	**Indicator 7.1:** Number of public policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks	No legislation was introduced at the national level, however, there were plans at local level promoted by FORECCSA and this played an important role in having the MAE approach the territory with climate change and food security actions
	Indicator 7.2: Number of development strategies with climate change priorities incorporated that were applied	32 local plans with climate change adaptation were approved

Source: Own elaboration

4.6. Managing gender challenges

180. At the beginning of the intervention, gender focus was discursive, and it was not formally included in the instruments developed during the Project, such as vulnerability assessments, monitoring systems, among others. Despite a first consultancy that was accomplished for the intervention strategy in 2012 considering the two intervened zones of the Project Jubones and Pichincha, under the follow-up and technical advice of UN Women, the strategies were not implemented since it was the beginning of the Project. Thus, once having more focused and tangible processes, a second consultancy for technical assistance and accompaniment on gender issues became more relevant to the measures implementation processes as of 2015.
181. It is highlighted as an accomplishment, the development of almost a 5-month process of awareness-raising and sustained training as well as a process of accompaniment to build instruments with a gender perspective for the measures design and implementation. Thus, through a 9-month capacity building, daily aspects of roles differentiation were incorporated and thus the differentiated effects in the lives of men and women.
182. Aspects such as participation, the capacity to express women's ideas, the use of time, and women's contribution to household processes, production, and care of the environment were not initially visible. The training had as outcome new mechanisms for inclusion in all decision spaces coming and being carried out directly from the local

technical team. For example, even though care and management of the crop was done by women, the design was made by a man, so women and other family members were incorporated in the design process.

183. Also, the way of convening to parish GADs meetings was adjusted, since 90% of representatives were men. Therefore, the entire GAD was now being convened to guarantee female participation.

184. Another instrument that was included was targeting of families with affirmative actions, using higher weights for selection scores when the head of the household was a women and as a result, 58.7% of beneficiaries in Loja had female heads of the household, followed by 51.3% in Azuay and 50.14% in El Oro (there is no information available for Pichincha). In fact, through the consultancy it was possible to compare results of the measures, the 7 initial measures executed by the CCRJ and those that began including gender perspective through the assistance of UN Women. Based on the comparison, it was identified that the measures benefited men more at the beginning of the Project's implementation as it enhanced their roles as leaders, among others.

185. One of the Project's contributions was the construction of practical tools to map roles, collect information on gender gaps in the territory, technical personnel with understanding and sensitivity of the issue, but above all, allowing women access to direct technical assistance, inputs, and technology, such as aspersion irrigation. A direct effect was the reduction of the use of time for these activities, generation of sources of income due to better pasture management and production of more permanent food and greater production of crops; also, improvement and diversification of their diet, which in general terms inured in a better quality of life.

186. On the other hand, generation of participation mechanisms was important. In fact, in some cases for women, it has resulted in the creation of associations and guilds to produce certain products such as eco-fertilizer, as well as participation in the economic development table, as in the case of Nabón. Regarding meeting the project's objectives, a 53% participation of women was achieved for decision-making, 57.19% participated in training processes (see 2.2 & 2.2.1. Annex 3). However, the reasons for participation in the various territories should be clarified because:

- There are elements of high mobility of men due to their work, which leaves mostly women remaining in various territories, especially Azuay.
- In other territories, men give less importance to these participation spaces
- There are differentiated dynamics of participation along ethnic-cultural aspects.

187. Even though the quality of this participation is not clear either, nor is clear how this participation has contributed in a more quantifiable way to fairer measures, it should be acknowledged that the aggregate data of focus groups in Azuay, Pichincha, El Oro, and Loja, show results where 57% of participants consider that the results of women in their respective parishes actively joining the project was very good, 36% considered were good and only 7% considered it was regular.

188. There is also evidence that efforts were made to include gender indicators to measure advances in the monitoring system; equally, the gender issue was incorporated when the baseline on perception of beneficiaries in 2016 was established and replicated in 2018. However, the elements identified during the process are not necessarily integrated or mainstreamed to the project's logic or reflected in the final outcomes. Unfortunately, complete and final results of the 2016-2018 baselines were not available for gender indicators.

189. It is important for this type of intervention to measure the outcome in a more systematic and transversal way, but also to define with various local stakeholders and experts on the matter which mechanisms are more sustainable when closing gaps between men and women besides the mechanisms set forth in the project.
190. It is not observed an adjustment or effect on roles of women and men in the project, which is key to integrate elements of territorial equity between men and women. It is not seen either a major discussion at the strategic level among the different implementing entities to better integrate positive results and work on them from a public policy perspective.

5. Conclusions

191. The conclusions of FORECCSA'S evaluation are based on evidence and findings of the current assignment. The main conclusions are related to the effective accomplishment of the outcomes set forth in the Project's design. There are also conclusions about the process, the quality of the M&E systems, future sustainability of accomplishments, alignment with the goals of the Adaptation Fund, and management of gender challenges.
192. Before examining each of these aspects, the evaluation proposes as a overall conclusion that FORECCSA achieved **a satisfactory result** in meeting the goals and objectives of the logical framework under which it was designed. Results show that not only did knowledge of the effects of climate change on food security increase among beneficiaries, communities, and authorities, but an effective contribution was made to reduce food insecurity and improve resilience to the effects of climate change in communities where it was implemented.
193. It should also be noted as a general conclusion that FORECCSA, due to its innovative design and scope, was similar to a laboratory that in addition to its accomplishments contributed **important lessons for the country**. During its implementation period, effective solutions to problems encountered in the way were gradually found. There is also the presence of unexpected effects of different socio-economic issues such as gender equality. Lastly, it is confirmed that FORECCSA's achievements did fall in line with the objectives of the Adaptation Fund.
194. Below are the conclusions on each of the evaluation subjects requested by the AF and the WFP.

5.1. Effective achievement of expected objectives and outcomes of the Project

195. Impact on greater knowledge and incorporation of institutional measures for climate change. The Project promoted and facilitated parish governments to include priority assistance to climate change threats focused on food security in their PDOTs. This action was complemented with active participation from the authorities and local communities in formulating Parish Plans to Adapt to Climate Change (PACCs), which were approved by the MAE in 2017-2018. This achievement is significant because although there are national level policies and strategies to adapt to climate change based on pillars of food security, FORECCSA paved way for these policies to arrive, be discussed, and adopted at local level.
196. Effectiveness: In general terms it is concluded that, despite the effective implementation time of the measures being short (18 to 24 months, after a long process of consultation and participative definition), the degree of achievement of the goals set for each outcome and their products in the Project is high in most indicators set forth in the logical

framework. Also, when examining the accomplishments after the first follow-up in relation to the baseline for each of the implemented typologies of measures, early outcomes are encouraging. The availability of water for community and parcel irrigation increased for beneficiaries; new technologies such as aspersion and drip irrigation, production of organic fertilizer and support to family orchards were implemented and resulting in increased production and additional income from the surpluses sold at markets.

197. Relevance: The Project, after verifying that the main effect of climate change in most of the 50 selected parishes was the lack of water, defined, with the participation of local authorities and communities, that irrigation was a priority need and worked mainly on this. Irrigation was implemented in 26 parishes, 52% of the total corroborating that community and parcel irrigation were the most accepted, required, enabling and enhancing measures. On the other hand, it was found that the typology that generated the most individual awareness to reduce food insecurity and therefore effective implementation and empowerment of outcomes, was family orchards.
198. Coverage of main goal and outcome distribution: Coverage was 13.032 beneficiary families, corresponding to 86.7% of the initial goal. The awareness-raising and training of the target population exceeded 46%. Global coverage of the goal of beneficiary families is considered adequate, given the relatively short term of implementation. Positive outcomes were greater in rural areas, ahead of urban and sub-urban neighborhoods. There was greater success when typologies of complementary measures to community irrigation were implemented in the same locality (that is, together with parcel irrigation and family orchards, in addition to other measures, such as better seeds and organic fertilizers). Complementarity of typologies was achieved in 46% of participating parishes. Average investment in all 50 parishes was fairly similar.
199. High valuation given by beneficiaries to global accomplishments of the Project: As a result of the evaluation's field work and through consultation in focus groups, a random sample of beneficiaries in the four provinces intervened by the Project, it is concluded that most consider FORECCSA meant a great contribution to its productive activities, although they do not feel fully trained to adequately face the risks of climate change. Additionally, they state they are fully satisfied with their participation in the decisions made in the Project. 77% of beneficiaries rated the outcomes as very good. Regarding the rate for greater knowledge of the risks of climate change especially in relation to food security, 34% consider there is very good knowledge and 44% as good. 20% rate it as regular and 2% as poor.
200. Unexpected results: A first qualitative appreciation based on interviews and documentary evidence collected yielded the following unexpected results of FORECCSA:
    - Initial evidence of reduction in migration patterns especially in provinces in the Jubones River Basin were identified.
    - The beginning of a change in dietary patterns of the general population in beneficiary communities was verified especially consumption of orchard produces.
    - Particularly in El Oro, in communities of mixed-race (*mestizo*) population, communal collaborative practices were enhanced as well as seed and agricultural products exchange or the participation in *mingas*.
    - The conformation of associations for economic empowerment and participation in matters of productive development especially for women, began.
    - Spaces for collaboration and articulation between local GADs and the community were created to enhance and complement the results of implementing measures.

- Generation of spillover effects and externalities in the sense of appropriation of neighboring communities of some measures such as aspersion irrigation, family orchards, and organic fertilizer.
- Acknowledgement of the importance of parish governments as fundamental elements to achieve the Project's objectives and future collaboration with local governments.

5.2. Valuation of the developed process

201. A complex structure that achieves to be locally based: At the beginning of FORECCSA's implementation, the greatest challenges were the lack of clarity in roles, diverse interests, and political agendas of the institutions involved as well as the existing weaknesses in technical-institutional capacity to approach complex matters and the multidimensional nature of food security, climate change, and gender. These inconveniences were significantly reduced thanks to structural adjustments made to the management model adopted in 2015. Effective adjustments that included differentiated roles, furthering direct agreements with local GADs, assigning local promoters, designing and adopting a highly-participative implementation process as well as local pertinence. In addition to adopting a monitoring and evaluation system that met the follow-up requirements of multiple tasks required by the implementation of measures.
202. Complementarity of focused and sustainable actions: The diverse nature of the issues, their main activities and the adaptation measures to the effects of climate change, as well as the number of beneficiaries and geographic dispersion, compared to the size of the technical team, made FORECCSA a project with large and complex challenges during its implementation. Despite its great capacity to articulate complex matters into tangible actions, they were not necessarily applied in a sufficient and complementary way in intervened families and parishes that would also have the possibility to be standardized, measurable, and sustainable in relation to the project's main objective.
203. Importance of support processes and scope of co-execution: The project did not sufficiently seize the fact that due to its nature and scope, simplified procedures were needed with efficient response times to support processes such as purchases. It also failed to value the real importance of the engagement and co-execution required, based on competencies of other institutions such as the MAG, Provincial Governments, Environmental Provincial Departments, SENAGUA, as well as other types of local organizations that did not have an important and sustained role to support implementation and contribute to the sustainability of the implemented initiatives.
204. Learning processes and knowledge products: Considering methodological and process design along with implementation, there resulted diagnoses, evaluations, management models, information systems, monitoring and evaluation systems and other diverse topics knowledge products. It is clear that the project established a whole line of important multifaceted knowledge and unprecedented at local level.

5.3. Monitoring and Evaluation System of the Project

205. System design: It is concluded that the design of the M&E System was adequate for the foreseen outcomes and that its indicators and outputs were relevant and coherent with the Project's objectives. The system was not only aimed at following up indicators of the outcomes of the logical framework but that it also monitored advances in execution of measures of adaptation and complementary incentives, annual operational plans, financial control, food security, and gender focus.

206. Another favorable aspect of the system's design is that it was directly loaded with information obtained in the field by technicians in charge. During the Project's execution, the system included new tools and variables that made its operation difficult and demanded a lot of work from central and local responsible parties.
207. Usefulness of the System: For national executors of the Project and for generation of information to implementation and financing entities, the M&E system was very useful. However, since it did not produce outputs for local stakeholders, parish boards and/or beneficiary organizations, they did not use the system, reducing their role to information providers.
208. Local technicians were not fully satisfied with the M&E system. The large amount of work required to report the information required by the System sacrificed time to assist beneficiaries or analyze its usefulness and make contributions for its development.

5.4. Sustainability Risks

209. Financing Risks: Despite the political importance in Ecuador given to matters of climate change, food security, and gender, the support provided by the central government to local governments due to the current economic and fiscal situation of the country and the dependence of parish boards on transfers received from the central Government, the financing risks is one of the biggest challenges that FORECCSA will face in the future to maintain and replicate its accomplishments.
210. Socio-political Risks: Social risks that could affect the permanence of FORECCSA's accomplishments are considered low. This conclusion is supported by the high level of participation, appropriation, and commitment achieved by the Project both by its beneficiaries as well as by institutional stakeholders involved in its design and execution.
211. Politically, The team reached the conclusion that development of the Ecuadorian regulatory framework in matters of climate change, food security, and gender focus starting with its political constitution, and including its development plans, laws, and other pertinent regulations, as well as FORECCSA's contributions making regulations extend to parish governments are mandates that compel national and local institutions to appropriate the Project's objectives and maintain them in their processes, programs, and work modalities in the future.
212. A negative situational factor detected was the change of local authorities that will take place in the first quarter of 2019 which constitutes a low-risk factor compared to the abovementioned advances.
213. Normative and institutional framework risks: It is concluded that the management model adopted by FORECCSA; the degree of interinstitutional coordination reached especially with Parish Boards; the Parish Boards enhancement, furthermore vulnerability studies, plans to adapt to climate change. Fully operational adaptation measures and trained human capital as well as the articulation with similar programs or projects in the territories are all accomplishments of the project that within the institutional scope minimize the probability of non-permanence of achievements.
214. Risks of communities and beneficiaries: During focus groups, beneficiaries rated two of the project's main objectives as high. 79% consider that the acquisition of knowledge about management of climate change risk was good or very good and 88% consider the preparation of communities to manage climate change risks to be good or very good, especially on food security. This allows to conclude that the risks of sustainability of outcomes reached by the Project being affected are low.

215. Environmental risks and uncertainty of impacts from climate change: Flower activities in Pichincha, and bananas and cacao in El Oro are growing activities that imply a high environmental risk. In addition to them, a decrease in water volumes was observed in the territories, strong winds during certain times of the year, the loss of topsoil due to poor agricultural practices, freezes and plagues that create uncertainty about the permanence of FORECCSA's outcomes. Based on these facts it is concluded that there are significant environmental threats at intervened parishes. However, the evaluation team believes that the training provided by FORECCSA at communities to manage the risks of climate change, jointly with the training and the technical assistance programs offered by MAG allow reduction of these risks.
216. A greater availability of timely and trustworthy information to make decisions seems to constitute a positive factor that reduces uncertainty about the effects of climate change and highlights the fact that the FORECCSA project made important contributions in this sense.

5.5. Contribution of the Project to the objectives, impacts, and goals of the Adaptation Fund

217. Alignment and positive contribution to the AF: When comparing the objectives, impacts, and goals of the AF with FORECCSA's outcomes, it is concluded that most of the indicators and outcomes of the latter are aligned and have a positive contribution to the expectations of the Fund. In summary, it can be confirmed that FORECCSA's accomplishments contributed to target communities increasing resilience to negative impacts of climate change and variability.

5.6. Managing Gender challenges

218. Accomplishments in Women Participation: In relation to the achievement of the project's objectives regarding the participation of women, it is reflected that 53% of women participated in the decision-making process and 57% participated in training processes. Regarding the community that participated in focus groups, they rated the results from women in parishes that had been actively involved in the project as very good (57%), good (36%) and regular (only 7%).
219. Qualitative jump in implementation of FORECCSA's measures: Regarding gender challenges, a qualitative jump was made regarding implementation of measures during the project. This was achieved thanks to the awareness raising and assistance provided by UN Women to the technical team, promoting participation and allowing access of women to technology (irrigation, inputs, agricultural management, environmental), especially during the process of implementation of the measures and the complementary incentives.
220. Less work time and additional income: One of the project's successful outcomes and contributions was that beneficiaries (especially women), thanks to the measures of adaptation and incentives such as the community and parcel irrigation, achieved a reduction of an average of three hours in their working load. In many cases, by procuring their own production, they saved resources by reducing purchases at markets and obtained marketable surpluses that improved the family budgets. Some beneficiaries who generated marketable surpluses had problems selling them and lost motivation.

5.7. Summary of Rates of the evaluation's outcomes

221. The following tables summarizes the rates given to the accomplishments in each of the categories of evaluation required by the AF's guidelines:

Table 5.1 – Achievement of objectives

Criteria	Rate
Pertinence	Satisfactory +
Effectiveness	Satisfactory
Equity	Satisfactory

Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

Criteria	Rate
Design of the M&E System	Satisfactory
Usefulness of the M&E System	Moderately Satisfactory

Risk Rating

Criteria	Rate
Financing Risks	Moderately Probable
Socio-political risks	Moderately Probable
Risks of the institutional framework and governability	Moderately Improbable
Sustainability risks of achievements by communities and beneficiaries	Moderately Improbable
Environmental risks and uncertainty of impacts of climate change	Moderately Probable

Source: Own elaboration

6. Prospective recommendations

222. Stated below and in line with the outcomes and conclusions of the Project's evaluation, some prospective recommendations are presented with the purpose of providing a reference of possible extensions of FORECCSA or the design and execution of new initiatives with similar characteristics, as in the case of the Bi-national project on climate change and food security at the border with Colombia initiated by the WFP. Recommendations are presented on the central matters that were evaluated.

6.1. Achieving greater effectiveness

223. **Support and monitor development of Parish Plans to Adapt to Climate Change, PACC**. One of FORECCSA's most important achievements was the participative construction of PACCs in most parishes where the Project was implemented. These plans were recently approved by the MAE but there is no guarantee of their implementation by new local authorities that will be elected in March 2019. To ensure the consolidation of the FORECCSA's contribution to increase the knowledge and resilience to climate change in the communities and parishes, it is necessary that candidates are informed the need to incorporate the development of these plans in their Government programs. After the elections, work must be realized with elected officials to follow-up on its implementation. This should be a subject of the project's closing. WFP must promote discussion and advocacy efforts about assignment of tasks within the new institutional order recently adopted in the country.

224. **Emphasize targeting and the quality of results**. When designing projects with complex objectives and a diversity of typologies of adaptations measures seeking to respond to the effects of climate change through increased food security of affected populations, as it was the case of FORECCSA, it is preferable to focus the implementation of the project in few communities or regions and to effectively verify the outcomes and

impacts of each typology. That is, evaluating the quality of expected outcomes. This certainty will allow progressing to broader coverage. This not only pertains to cost-effectiveness but also to the uncertainty of effective implementation and impacts it could have. With demonstrative examples along with fully verifiable outcomes, extensions of coverage have a much higher probability of success and sustainability.

225. **Consider the unexpected effects of FORECCSA**. One of the outcomes of the evaluation was the finding of possible unexpected effects in the initial design of the Project. They make reference to a possible decrease in migration, changes to food consumption patterns, spillover effects and externalities, new associative processes, better income for participating women and relevance in Parish Boards of the effective implementation of adaptation measures. The recent follow-up to the baseline of the Project and the evaluation's field work provide evidence to this effect but specific monitoring and analysis is required to be sure about the efficacy of the design of new initiatives that may enhance these effects.

6.2. Process optimization

226. **Formulate and design the project with all key stakeholders involved**. The MAG, provincial governments, provincial departments, and local GADs must be more actively involved as well as local civil society organizations, not only during execution and follow-up, but during formulation and design of a project. This will allow the processes and outcomes to be more pertinent, sustainable considering territorial dynamics, and guarantee an effective management model, involvement and co-execution roles, as well as financial and non-financial resources counterparts within the framework of longer term interinstitutional agreements.

227. **Establish and standardize a predesigned set of complementary measures**. Out of the already developed measures, it is recommended to establish a set of measures for each family including community / parcel irrigation, family orchards and a predefined number / amount / duration of inputs (fertilizer, seeds), training and technical assistance that includes topics of food security, nutrition, orchard management and best practices to adapt to climate change. This will allow standardizing and measuring the intervention and its effect on beneficiaries as best as possible.

228. **Incorporate a component of public policy advocacy**. Based on evidence from the information and monitoring systems, and knowledge products generated by the project as well as on its structure and management model and the results of the implementation, there is a need for a component that contributes this evidence directly in public policymaking to commit and design or redesign policies. Policy goals should be established with each entity and their levels of execution, (local, intermediate, central) encompassing the project's main issues: food security, adaptation to climate change, and gender; this would enhance the role and capacity for articulation of a project of this nature, of an agency such as WFP and the various participating public entities and local stakeholders.

6.3. Improvements to the follow-up and monitoring system

229. **Design and approve a comprehensive M&E system before commencement or during the first few months of execution of the Project.** This in order to avoid similar setbacks resulting from the lack of definition during the first phase of execution of the FORECCSA project. Comprehensiveness makes reference to including not only

variables to monitor specific activities such as the implementation of measures but also elements to follow-up the outcomes of the logical framework, annual operational plans, financial control, food security, gender focus, and the provision of trustworthy and timely information to implementation entities and financing parties, in a similar way as it was realized with the Project's system.

230. **Achieve a balance between the usefulness of information and the cost (money and time) required to obtain it in a two-way system**. The method to feed information into the FORECCSA system based on local assets directly related to beneficiaries and technicians in the territory must be reinforced. The System must not only provide information to the center but must also include outputs to return processed information to the local communities so that it may be used by parish governments and beneficiaries.

6.4. Minimizing sustainability risks

231. **Ensure that local executing entities receive the necessary resources and technical capacity** to maximize the probability of sustainability of the accomplishments especially in relation to parish governments. Foresee before the conclusion of the project, viable sources to obtain new financial resources and avoid dispersion of the human capital trained during the Project by keeping technicians at the institutions.

232. **Broaden the institutional enhancement actions** as a way to reduce sustainability risks of financial, socio-political, regulatory, and environmental nature. Despite FORECCSA's positive results in securing the Project's aim at institutions related to its execution, actions must be taken in relation to the changes in the authorities and technical officers related to the project.

6.5. Better Management of gender challenges

233. **Replicate processes to raise awareness and provide technical assistance** to political-technical plant teams at involved institutions. Share successful actions regarding gender focus within the project as well as its relation with food security, climate change, and gender.

234. **Link gender focus with quality of participation.** Even though the project's main actions achieved promoting and building spaces of participation, it is important to enhance the quality of this participation by generating real spaces for shared decisions between men and women; resulting in more equitable roles in relation to food security and adaptation to climate change which affects family spaces as well as public and community spaces.

Appendix 1 – Field work in Azuay, Loja, El Oro and Pichincha

1. RELEVANT FINDINGS FROM AZUAY'S FIELD VISIT

INTRODUCTION

1. As part of the appendices of FORECCSA's final evaluation report, it is presented a detail of the coverage and most relevant findings during the field visit in each of the four intervened provinces. The following review refers to the field work in Azuay Province's territory.

2. For the primary data collection to accomplish the final evaluation of FORECCSA, Cuenca, the capital of the province, Nabón and San Fernando, heads of cantons, and Cochapata, Las Nieves and El Progreso parishes, were visited; territories that were selected as part of the sample of visiting sites in the methodology design phase of the project evaluation. This assignment was carried out between the 23rd and 30th of July of 2018 During this period, there were interviewed political and technical representatives at provincial, cantonal, parish level and the project's participating communities representatives; two focus groups were carried out with the project's direct beneficiaries that corresponded to different parishes; some adaptation and incentive measures executed in the province were visited, that included 3 family gardens (Taro, Bayán and Jerusalén communities), and the enabling of the Zhicata-Granadillas reservoirs. These visits were used to have a dialogue and collect the perception of the beneficiaries and local technical staff. The interview and focus group tools contained in the methodological report, previously approved by WFP, were applied.

CONTEXT

3. The FORECCSA Project in Azuay was implemented in 13 rural parishes, in 6 cantonal heads, belonging to 8 cantons:

Canton	Parishes
Camilo Ponce Enriquez	El Carmen de Pijili
Girón: Cantonal head of Girón	Asunción, San Gerardo
Cuenca	Cañaribamba, Victoria del Portete
Nabón: Cantonal head of Nabón	Cochapata, El Progreso, Las Nieves
Pucará:Cantonal head of Pucará	San Rafael de Sharug
Oña: Cantonal head of Oña	Susudel
Santa Isabel: Cantonal head of Santa Isabel	Abdón Calderón, Zhaglli

4. There were executed nine adaptation measures to face climate change effects (see Table A1.2) adding up 8,457 beneficiaries of such measures, and assigning between 1-4 measures per parish; according to the performance report 2016-2017 (A1.1) the beneficiaries achieved are 5,447 people, the difference is attributed to the fact that there are beneficiaries of more than one measure.

5. According to data from the *Project Performance Report* obtained in September 2018, the measures in Azuay benefited directly to a total of 5,447 families, which represents 90.3% of what was initially planned, as it is observed in detail in the following table.

Table A1.1 – Beneficiary Families by FORECCSA in Azuay

Canton	Parrish	Beneficiary Families 2018	
		Planned	Reached
CAMILO PONCE ENRIQUEZ	EL CARMEN DE PIJILI	73	73
SUBTOTAL CANTÓN		**73**	**73**
GIRON	GIRON	243	243
	ASUNCIÓN	450	450
	SAN GERARDO	210	105
SUBTOTAL CANTÓN		**903**	**798**
CUENCA	CAÑARIBAMBA*	68	68
	VICTORIA DEL PORTETE	37	37
SUBTOTAL CANTÓN		**105**	**105**
NABON	COCHAPATA	450	450
	EL PROGRESO	276	158
	LAS NIEVES (CHAYA)	200	230
	NABON	950	925
SUBTOTAL CANTÓN		**1.876**	**1.763**
PUCARA	PUCARA	300	60
	SAN RAFAEL DE SHARUG	230	230
SUBTOTAL CANTÓN		**530**	**290**
SAN FERNANDO	CHUMBLIN	200	146
	SAN FERNANDO	1.000	1.000
SUBTOTAL CANTÓN		**1.200**	**1.146**
OÑA	SUSUDEL	480	480
	OÑA	212	212
SUBTOTAL CANTÓN		**692**	**692**
SANTA ISABEL	SANTA ISABEL	60	60
	ABDÓN CALDERÓN	350	350
	ZHAGLLI	240	170
SUBTOTAL CANTÓN		**650**	**580**
SUBTOTAL PROVINCIA		**6.029**	**5.447**

Source: Project Performance Report 2018

Table A1.2 – Number of Beneficiaries per measure and parish & number of CC Parish plans

Parrish	Beneficiaries/executors									Number of Climate Change Plans by consultancy and approved by MAE
	Enhancement of community irrigation	**Improvement of water supply for human consumption**	**Provision and enhancement of parcel irrigation**	**Management of organic fertilizer**	**Promotion of seeds resistant to droughts and freezing**	**Protection of water sources**	**Promotion of Silvopastures**	**Promotion of family gardens**	**Handling of minor animals**	
Las Nieves				230.00				230.00		1.00
El Progreso						35.00	51.00	72.00		1.00
Cabecera Cantonal Nabón	378.00		25.00			430.00		105.00		1.00
Cochapata	400.00							54.00		1.00
Shaglly					150.00	20.00				1.00
Abdón Calderón		327.00								1.00
El Carmen de Pijilí			73.00						73.00	1.00
Santa Isabel Cabecera cantonal	56.00									1.00
Cañaribamba	68.00									1.00
Girón	118.00						10.00	115.00		1.00
San Gerardo				105.00				80.00		1.00
La Asunción								450.00		1.00
Chumblin					140.00	6.00				1.00
San Fernando Cabecera Cantonal		900.00					100.00			1.00
Cabecera Cantonal Oña				212.00				212.00		1.00
Susudel			50.00			380.00		100.00		1.00
San Rafael de Zharug								230.00	230.00	1.00
Cabecera Cantonal Pucará	55.00									1.00
Victoria del Portete	37.00									NA
Total	1,112.00	1,227.00	148.00	317.00	290.00	871.00	161.00	1,418.00	303.00	17.00

Same beneficiaries by other measures	Without means of verification	Same beneficiaries by other measures &without means of verification

Source: Matriz de datos Duros J_P.xls. Own Elaboration.

ACHIEVEMENTS EVALUATION

In the Communities

6. During the visit it was identified that the beneficiary families were very satisfied with the project, especially with the irrigation and family gardens (fruit plants and vegetables), as well as with the technical assistance and training received. Mixed results were found regarding some grains and vegetables seeds they had received, since they did not reach the expected harvests; some seeds such as broccoli, maze, beans, did not bear fruits/products, only the plants grew, or the fruit was too small.

7. In the zone, it was evident that families received one, two or three typologies, depending on the community/parish. It could be seen that the beneficiaries who had received family gardens and parcel irrigations had a more integral idea and closeness to the project. Despite this, since the implementation of typologies/measures were implemented in 2016, and the training was at the beginning, it was evidenced lack of clarity and different levels of learning regarding the main themes such as climate change, adaptation to climate change, food security, and gender. The beneficiaries did not know how measures had been designed or assigned to the community/parish.

8. Something visible as an achievement, in the beneficiaries, was the diet diversification and the awareness about being able to feed better with their own production; another key element was to guarantee a permanent access, and with technology, of water (communitarian and parcel irrigation), particularly in locations such as Cochapata, Nabón (Taro), Chumblín, where serious problems of soil quality, drought, lack of water access were noted. In one visit to a family garden in Taro, it could be stated according to the beneficiary, that before, he only produced alfalfa, and now he had different varieties of vegetables, fruit trees; which in turn, they also allowed him to keep minor animals (guinea pigs), while allowing him to share with his family and have a surplus for selling, like tree tomato. With the project's support, he already had a water micro-reservoir that they had helped him to build. Apart from the economic effect, the beneficiary mentioned the psychological effect that he had felt for having his family garden, as it kept him motivated and occupied.

In the Institutions

9. A main achievement was the local GADs' involvement and commitment, especially from the Parish GADs that allowed for a more sustained inter-institutional articulation and coordination, taking into account, above all, the organizational capacity of the local GAD with their communities. Moreover, the project leaves learning experiences to each of the involved institutions, particularly, regarding the ability of adjustment and reflection considering the local needs, the direction and scope of the project.

10. The demand that represented for many of the local GADs to be co-executors, as well to the implementing institution (MAE), and even to WFP, due to the magnitude and goals of the project; which involved an international cooperation agency, several public institutions of national/subnational levels, establishes capacities for managing projects of this nature, in a more efficient manner; besides this, it leaves in a major or minor degree a more integral intervention vision related to the key themes of the project, such as adaptation to climate change, food security, as well as a certain

awareness for incorporating the gender issue.

Unexpected Contributions or Results

11. According to the gathered data, an unexpected contribution was the reduction of workload in parcels due to aspersion irrigation, or access to irrigation water; this mostly had an effect on women since they are the ones in charge of the parcels in the territory; another was to provide access to technical knowledge and use of technologies, especially to women. Another important contribution was to create participatory mechanisms and connection among diverse stakeholders such as MAE, Parish GADs, Water Boards and the respective communities. In this same regard, an unexpected contribution is that the project managed to legitimate, increase the credibility of local governments, and generate a high level of cooperation among local governments and their communities and vice versa.

12. In other aspect, one interesting contribution was that it increased the self-esteem of the beneficiaries as individuals and as a collective. This by knowing they had the possibility to be self-sustainable; to recover the quality of their soils; to learn agro ecological techniques; to incorporate technology, and to produce what they had not produced before, or produce more systematically; as well as to begin to have certain basic needs covered like water and food.

13. There are references that even collectively, associative experiences were given; some beneficiary families started to create a space to sell agro ecological food, weekly, starting to position their products, and to generate another commercialization and appraisal dynamic about what they can do by themselves, and the production possibilities of the community; such is the case of Chumblin Parish.

14. Another issue that is reflected in the latter and that corresponds to an unexpected result of the project is the associative forms that have been fostered in certain groups, especially women that have been driven as much as for the trainings as for the inputs the have received in the measures implementation phase of FORECCSA. Groups were created to produce and sell minor animals, vegetables; it awakened many people, not only to stay with the production, but to learn how to improve their quality of life, and to look for other alternatives.

15. At Institutional level, it was also seen the realization of projects and proposals with other sources, as well as, the generation of more complementarity and comprehensiveness within them.

16. This has brought in this groups more economic autonomy, improvement in their quality of life and indirectly a greater resilience to external factors, such as climate change.

PROCESS EVALUATION

17. According to Blanca Rojas, consultant, who was part of the implementation in different stages, the project had several moments: as CCRJ they started the project, later there was a transition period , and after, MAE became part of it; the execution as such is about 3 years, the role of the project was interesting as it went on incorporating the territorial organisms to a different, novel, innovative process, with actions on

agricultural and livestock livelihoods, but with a focus on food security and climate change, which is what it was incorporated in practice. This is how this project differs from other production projects, it's added valued. This is not an irrigation project, nor a consumption water one, but a food security project. What this project has done through its role is to grant access and availability of water to generate food security. It has been a race period due to the time of execution. There is an interesting involvement of GADs, it is not that they have too many resources, and they have been able to link them as co-executors.

18. She also states that at that time the Vulnerability Assessments were coherent, and in fact, there was the need to build a methodology; at the time that they had the assessments, they were pertinent, it was not strange for anyone the issue of vulnerability due to drought, and some areas with frosts, in certain parts of the medium high Basin, they are considered the desert of Jubones, all along the basin of Jubones; on the go, different aspects of the food security issue started to be approached, so it started to have a less grounded view of the territory, yet a much more conceptual one, and that was why a series of methodologies began to be built.

19. There is also reference regarding the good quality of information that the project has obtained; for example, the information generated by CIFFEN, in 2015 represents a breakthrough, since at the start to elaborate the plans there was no clear methodology; at her return, she could work with a methodology, adapted and grounded to PDOTs, to work with GADs; which is strategic for sustainability.

20. Thus, already at that moment comprehensive measures were thought, in such a way they were thought, they were not thought as separated measures, to have impact in strategic areas or the ones defined as vulnerable in the territory; many indicators were built, not all of them can be answered within the project, but, from her experience, the ones related to agriculture and livestock production could be answered.

21. Nevertheless, having a diverse range of measures, and that at the visited zone, its implementation averages from 1 to 3 measures (typologies) per parish; while a significant variation of the number of beneficiary families, depending on the measure, establishes an implementation challenge in itself, since there was one territorial technician from MAE and one technician and/or, in some cases, a council member from the Parish/Canton GAD, as their counterpart of the implementation (local promoter), regardless of the number of beneficiary families per parish. In other words, the scope of the number of measures, with all their specificities, and the number of beneficiary families variation in each parish, represent the greater challenge for the implementation itself; as well as a challenge related to knowledge, resources, but also to the monitoring capacity and the comprehension of the relation between the results and the medium and long term impacts.

22. One of the important features that can be identified in the project is the "learn by doing" one; the processes are created and fed as the technical teams gain experience and incorporate technical support from different institutions and involved communities. Such is the case of the gender issues learning outcome when UN Women assistance is integrated. Similarly, something that is highlighted by the institutions is the participative construction on the basis of local and/or communitarian needs, for the design and implementation of measures in the communities. Regarding the

construction and implementation, it is noted that it was a horizontal relationship, where the criteria and experience, particularly the organizational one from local actors, was trusted to adjust the results of baselines including needs that might have had been overlooked during the assessments.

23. On the other hand, the fact that at the beginning vulnerability assessments were realized at parish level, sets an interesting information and knowledge management process at different levels, but above all, the local one; which in general lacks of disaggregated data for decision making. The use of such information will depend on the institutional and personal capacity of whom run local government. Using multi-criteria to select beneficiaries also limited the clientelist aspect that a local intervention may have, as it involved the delivery of supplies and technical assistance.

24. Despite this, when evaluating the integration process of the different stakeholders, it is said that at the beginning, women were missing; and it was also missing an understanding of the local stakeholders mapping; the incorporation of other social stakeholders, such as associations, women producers organizations that had already been working; the enhancing of ongoing processes that could have been best for the project's sustainability. GADs were process facilitators, and gave support in planning; cantonal GAD, did give support at two levels: at planning level and the local public policy one. Their role was diverse, some minority ones, were involved, other were hoping for resources, not truly knowing if they really got empowered; or if they decisively led as a fighting cause of the political leaders; for some local authorities, this was a self-advocacy platform, they saw a form of clientelist practice; there was a greater comprehension and commitment in women majors (Oña and Nabón). It would have been very useful the local participation during the design and elaboration of the project. At that time, there was also a strong questioning regarding the extent to which the project was "paternalistic". When fertilizer, seeds were delivered, this process as such was a "clientelist act"; it would have been worth it a good discussion about how to do in order to generate giving-receiving processes (co-responsibility).

25. Considering all the above elements, it can be said that in the implementation process, it was intended to have a monitoring and evaluation system that could adjust at the contextual reality and specificities of its implementation while responding to the funding partner's demands. This resulted on a system with high demand of detailed data upload and of an information report, which in many ways saturated the technical teams at different levels during the intervention. To weigh and balance this load would allow to deepen and extend the level of technical support of the teams, among their peers, and to reinforce key concepts, raise the level of awareness of communities, reinforce beneficiaries' water and agriculture management practices, as well as, more sustained learning practices and more comprehensive sustainability mechanisms as such.

26. It was not evident in the visited parishes, elements or capacity of coordination and complementarity with other parishes, other projects and institutions, more importantly considering the food security perspective, climate change and gender; it could be see, even if it was only operationally, the linking to productive issues. In this sense, consideration could be given to a less assistance-driven implementation, and that works with its beneficiaries, such as local governments, from its design phase, sustainability aspects, could promote better results in the medium and long run.

27. It is observed in the implementation of the project, a need for greater vertical and horizontal integration in the involved institutions. With regard to the vertical integration, a key stakeholder that was absent, despite its competence related to rural development and irrigation topics, was the Provincial Government of Azuay; even though the project solved this through parish GADs, with "concurrences", for irrigation, that refers to permits in order to obtain the competence in this topic; it is evident that the irrigation cost will always surpass local GADs budgets, thus, to sustain a measure of such magnitude, the intermediate government that has competence on the to-be-implemented measure, needs to be involved. Similarly, other absent actor to territorialize environmental change efforts was the Provincial Department of Environment, since at level, it lacks a Climate Change Unit as such, it played more of a representation role; the FORECCSA technical team was autonomous and reported directly to the Projects General Management at MAE's main office in Quito.

28. With regard to horizontal integration, it was seen as very limited, the role of MAG at provincial level; at this level it was only informed and participated in certain meetings, but an ownership about its competence related to agriculture and livestock issues is not observed. Other aspect to be considered for a better horizontal integration is to have a more sustained inter-sectorial work that besides complementing efforts, can integrate other aspects of the agriculture production value chain in order to maximize the made efforts regarding food security and climate change.

29. The project did reach the expectations despite the length of its first phase. The technical team adapted to the territory conditions; it was not included a political-partisan issue, which was very important to make the project work.

30. Improvable aspects are mentioned during the measures implementation process, such as at the beginning they insisted on 1000 meters family gardens, without considering the structure of the land; or at the beginning they did not contemplate plants for mild climate. In this sense, it is clear that it would have been useful a previous dialogue, while the design of the project, with the diverse local stakeholders; yet the strength of the project was its openness and flexibility for modifying.

31. In the evaluated zone, several initiatives from different institutions that include agriculture supplies, seeds, plants, minor animals, irrigation, are mentioned; such as Azuay Provincial Government, MAG, Buen Vivir Rural (Rural Good Living) project for Provincial MAG, and municipal initiatives. Nevertheless, these initiatives were not complemented, at least at institutional level; it is reported that they were complemented at local technical staff level, but not necessarily among institutions.

32. Concerning an important achievement and acknowledgement of sustainability and institutionalization, local governments mention the incorporation of the climate change theme in the Territorial Development and Land-Use Plans. According to Project's data, there have been able to incorporate 17 Climate Change Plans in the parishes. (See chart A1.2)

EVALUATION OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS

33. Territorial technical staff and local promoters are data feeders through matrixes to carry out monitoring and evaluation of measures and activities linked to measures that

were being implemented. Thus, the technical resource was not proportional to the number of measures, since the allocation of one local technician could have a lower or higher number of measures, as well as a variable number of beneficiaries. The system itself is developed during the implementation process of the project; therefore, even though it turns more sophisticated and adapted to the information needs for gauging management and measures implementation advances, it was not an instrument that allowed to detect and correct main critical aspects during the first years of management. It is a tool that becomes more complex, while the project starts from 2014 the measures implementation, in an increasing and intense manner; this has an effect on the load, regarding implementation processes as such, as well as, in the demands to local technical staff for monitoring and evaluation. It is noted that reporting demands provokes the loss of a more comprehensive technical support and follow-up role to beneficiaries.

34. From another angle, it is not observed a clear relation regarding the use of information at local level, but monitoring is a form of accountability of the project's implementers/co-executors. The knowledge and information management rests on the technical staff; it could only be gathered that at cantonal level they make more sustained efforts to integrate some indicators to other monitoring mechanisms specific of the municipalities to respond to national level; this was registered at Nabón and San Fernando GADs.

35. It can be seen the need for monitoring that allows to comprehend with a greater precision, which factors contribute better or mostly to the measures sustaining, as well as, the real contribution of those measures to the beneficiaries, and at the same time, the accomplishment of the project goals as such.

SUSTAINABILITY RISKS EVALUATION

36. Some of the sustainability risks detected, from the beneficiary's point of view, was the cost to keep up with seeds, agro ecological fertilizers; it still is a risk the permanent access to water, but mostly the water flow, which is not enough to maintain the family gardens. Human mobility and work activities, for which they are not able to be during the day, are also considered aspects that could impact the sustainability of their gardens and production. It could also be found the need to reinforce knowledge about managing diseases due to pests, the ones that emerge by type of plants, by frosts, burns that put at risk the sustainability of their family gardens.

37. When ending the project, which reduces or eliminates the local technical assistance, it can have an effect on motivation and the level of care and involvement with regards to the use and management of resources, supplies, learnings of the beneficiary families.

38. Some consider that the risk is high in relation to the supplies provision, the technical assistance and training workshops, but the population most probably will put pressure on the authorities. As an anecdote, the major of Nabón mentions, " it has been demanded to the municipality to buy a tool to prepare *Bocachi* (organic fertilizer), women are thinking about selling organic fertilizer, the vision of the beneficiaries has expanded; some communities ask for trainings that they know others have had, such as preparing *bioles* (liquid fertilizers). Even MAG has been asked to change their focus on technical assistance since they taught the topic of fertilizers, and how to fight pests

with pesticides, they asked them a more agro ecological view; it is transferred in the community, the knowledge, supplies, such as boil for other family gardens."

39. In reference to the risks affecting the involved institutions, there are the subnational elections in February 2019 that will bring changes in teams, political lines and work focus that could jeopardize the agreements and advances related to the institutionalization of actions for food security and adaptation to climate change. Several of the current local authorities are not eligible for re-election to the next government term.

40. It can be seen a difference in risk perception between the cantonal and parish GADs; in the case of Nabón, they state that "that capacities were indeed installed. The planning is made with the parishes, not only the participative budget. They see all the sustainable activities. The productive round tables can state that with their own budget, for example, Cochapata has 120,000 USD. People have taken a strong ownership of participative processes. In the roundtables, people propose workshops and talks; the adaption to CC plan is approved by MAE from 2018 to 2019." Apart from that, they establish their aim to focus on the transformation of agricultural and livestock products. In Nabón they have pickles, corn; they recently created the baseline-diagnosis about the nutritional issue; it was said that Nabon has 52% of nutrition issues, so they gathered the information in one and each house; the coverage of children is no more than 4,200, and they will build the baseline again to establish exactly how many children have malnutrition problems. In this baseline they could realize that families that are producers sell, but do not consume their own food.

41. Nevertheless, there exists a weakness regarding the capacities built by FORECCSA at institutional level, since the technical teams are the ones that have developed the greater know-how of the project, but they have not been integrated under other/new contract structure within the institutions they have been operating. Although that is the nature of projects, an important aspect is the knowledge transfer institutionally for sustaining processes; as the team was autonomous and was not integrated to the Provincial Department of Environment, and in the case of parishes, they only considered technical counterparts for the framework of the project, an institutional capacity vacuum is generated that will set a disruption in the already developed dynamics with the communities. This could be seen as a minor risk compared to the built capacities in the municipal GADs that were visited (Nabón, San Fernando).

GENDER PERSPECTIVE (MAINSTREAMING)

42. To learn how to mainstream the gender perspective in the project management, consultancies were realized, the last one through UN Women, with four action lines: information production about the gender issue that allowed to have data; several-months training to the technical team FORECCSA-MAE, the Jubones Basin Consortium, to develop conceptual, methodological skills for building proposals and inputs; as well as, tools provision to work on the issue while implementing the project and technical assistance in 2016 to leave installed capacities. UN Women provided technical and financial support.

43. During this process, according to the consultant, it was extremely relevant for the implementation of the project, the technical team's training process and awareness

building; this through an 8-hour workshops, on Fridays and steadily during 5 months (there was the project management's political will) and the team was certified by UN Women; this gave the research process formality. There were around 16 people, which achieved a qualitative change. Gender at the beginning was too discursive, in reality, the project at the beginning reinforced traditional male leaderships; it made women invisible, and took away the possibility for women to access new technology. "It was so natural that even one of the technical staff, Richard himself, said that he hadn't realized if women were or not present in meetings, he had never noticed if women spoke or not, or if the parcel, farm and irrigation decisions were males' ones. There was a grasping process of the existing inequalities."

44. Moreover, a gender baseline was established, and an analysis of what would happen with the implemented measures was made; the ones without gender perspective, and the ones that did have gender perspective. The technical team itself gathered information, in order to visualize the gaps. It was realized how many hours they invested in a parcel of 1000 meters, and how much this changed when using aspersion irrigation. Other topic, less conspicuous, was the seeds, as they saved time and resources for seed collection, otherwise they had to go to the parish center and buy seeds; they realized that time was a very important resource for women.

45. Approximately 11 workshops were carried out, with around 20-30 people, during 9 months of technical support. A fear they had was the work overload, in which case they covered tools that were part of the implementation process; for example land tracing, for the implementing of the new measures, that at the beginning it was made only with men, and later women and family were integrated; thus, the information regarding "who manages what, who does what", the lands were "genderized"; there was a shift in focus of the activity." A gender mapping was made"; at the start it was hard that women want to use the tools, such as for "balizar (marking)" the land. "Later, women didn't want to give the tools to men".

46. They also realized that 90% of GADs representatives were men, the calls were adjusted so that all the Parish GADs, as a whole, could attend to guarantee the participation of men and women.

47. The gender issue, according to the UN Women consultant, became an entrance for a social component that the project didn't have at the beginning; the project is/was too technical, with a very good technical team on fields such as forestation, agriculture, yet the social issue was not considered. The socio-organizational aspect was weak, this is why through gender focus, and social issues could be approached, such as potentially conflicting topics as irrigation and water. Something interesting to be considered in the future as handle was the social considerations through the gender perspective, such as the presence of men and women, the organization, the representation, the power management, that enabled the team to have a more humane view, to "understand that social relations, the communities go beyond the seeds, (…) and to start thinking about the need for building capacities of people in the long term." Discussions among the team members began, in regards with sustainability strategies for families, community, local governments; how to get into the climate change subject as public policy at local level. In this sense, the gender approach made possible to add a socio-technical perspective to the team, it became the catalyzer to broaden the social

approach.

48. Thus, the technical staff started with their own proposals to implement the project and involve women. The most relevant aspect in this sense, was to promote participation, to start to comprehend the logics and the sources of power like in the case of water, was key; the water emerged as an important space of power and technology. In this way, by changing technology from flooding irrigation to aspersion irrigation, they could see how much workload time was reduced for men and women; yet women were mainly the ones in charge of the parcels, this diminished the time load in women. This promoted the right to leisure, the break of overload "without guilt." The consultant states that technical staff themselves did not think women would be able to manage technology, "men from the community opposed the idea because they said that they were going to damage the sprinklers." On the other hand, she considers that it was only a matter of going breaking barriers. The new technology brought by the project was relevant in several aspects. Technology brought an implicit connotation that was for men; initially, women had fear; it required work with the irrigation technical staff so that they include voluntarily women, since "unconsciously' there were only men; men represented the institutionalism, they had a say, women were integrated despite the opposition of men.

49. Resource generation in women was important, all already had their family gardens for self-consumption next to their homes; yet to have a greater production and the diet diversification were what the project made possible. A qualitative change was the increase of production, the UN consultant made an estimate with women of several communities about the monthly savings, and it represented 25 USD per month; and an estimate of 6 USD weekly, for generating profits due to sales in the market. At a micro level, to be able to manage their own money, because the money of the family gardens was managed by women, made them feel autonomy, since they had resources, "what it feels like not having to ask the husband for everything" or "being able to contribute with something at home" because the economic contribution of food was unnoticed, it was an extension of the domestic and the family gardens role; the income allowed for economic contributions of other nature, and though they were used to reinvest in the same house and the family, they already had a different connotation for women.

50. Concerning the local communities role, the participation was warm, local communities had much knowledge, but the western view of projects, for example, they went to a community for follow-up, some people had not used the seeds, they had doubts that the seed could work in their land, (the seed had been tested in some university); the communities themselves had already created their own seed based on a trial and error process, they had already changed the agricultural calendar, the most resistant seeds to climate change. So the one that best worked was the seed from communities. A knowledge dialogue among the different levels was missing. In reference to seeds, fertilizers, etc., that dialogue was missing, about ancestral local knowledge to maximize the project, and these expertise could be mixed. Some producers complained about the size of products such as broccoli, cauliflower.

51. It is considered that the project has contributed to the agenda and daily practices of the communities regarding climate change. Awareness raising, knowledge, were debated, the institutions corresponsability was taken into account. It could be

evidenced a great effect on food security (which is feminized, as well as poverty).

52. An unexpected result was the workload time reduction on women; it was believed that issue of empowerment for women representation in decisions/ spaces such as committees, Water Boards. It also had an unexpected effect on the technical team itself, which was not contemplated anywhere; they were forest/ agriculture technicians, after the months worked, they became different technicians.

53. The gender perspective was considered at different levels of the implementation, it was considered discursively at the beginning, this is why the first 7 measures did not consider this perspective; but it has to be evidenced that there are no neutral interventions; even if the gender perspective is not considered, it is going to have an impact on men and women; and as such, there were negative impacts , and unconsciously positive impacts, in the feminized spaces, as it is stated in the reports. When they started to work, she believes and hopes for impacts that had been positive.

54. During her period, benefits were differentiated; in the first measures they realized that men were more benefited, their leadership roles were strengthened, their word was the only to be considered, they were the only trained on technical subjects. She would expect that there was a more equitable access. There were affirmative actions with indigenous communities, inter-ethnic equity, as the greater efforts were linked to the indigenous in order to search for conditions equality; considering historic exclusions. They worked on affirmative actions for beneficiary family's selection, with conscious patterns to reduce inequality; as it was a rural project, it is possible to speak of equating urban conditions.

55. The monitoring system was in process, but indicators were incorporated to measure gender perspective; however, the system was in design process.

56. The beneficiaries did realize that they had to use well the knowledge that the technical team left them; there was interest, and the awareness to take the maximum advantage of the technical assistance, when FORECCSAS's support process ends.

57. The continuity of the technical assistance is seen as a complex matter, since it is difficult for other institutions to keep up with it, mostly with the coverage of the communities the project had.

RECOMMENDATIONS (technical team, institutions and beneficiary representatives)

58. Some of the registered and relevant recommendations from the visit to Azuay are the following:

    a. Involve or link productive projects, close the circuits with trade.
    b. Build expertise dialogue spaces before and during the phases of project implementation.
    c. Involve mall producers because they do not consume their own production.
    d. Continue the training, assistance and the project with new phase.
    e. Consider enhancing associative processes.
    f. Involve local stakeholders previous the design of the project for a better grasp of what is feasible or not in the zone.

g. Take into account factors such as climate zones, climate variability and seasons for the implementation.
h. Extend the measures to more families.
i. Create water use policies in livestock.
j. Produce more data related to water.
k. Promote the economic empowerment of women
l. Incorporate other stakeholders in articulated efforts, such as MAE, MAG SENAGUA, MIPRO, MINEDUC, IEPS, Public Construction Ministry (for access roads)
m. Improve monitoring and evaluation of local GAD, and assist on a clearer roadmap for adapting to the environment.
n. Promote that local technical staff mediate between ancestral practices and new techniques regarding agriculture and environment
o. Foster that people receive benefits for taking care of the paramo, and well-known channels for trading their production.
p. Develop social programs for children and women.
q. Promote what has been done well so that people get familiar, motivated and raise awareness.

FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

59. Two focus groups were conducted, the first one in Nabón, on July 25th, 2018 and the second one in San Fernando on July 26th, 2018. The first focus group had 14 participants, while the second one had 6 participants. In the latter, according to the territorial technician, though he requested the local promoter from San Fernando GAD to make the call, the required number of participants of 10-16 people, that had been demanded, could not be reached.

60. As general results of the focus groups, it could be taken notice about the beneficiaries gratefulness due to support regarding supplies, knowledge and technical assistance received. The more involved and grateful beneficiaries were the ones that received complementary measures, such as irrigation and family gardens. Equally, those who acknowledged in the measures an improvement in their savings and income ability, and in the substantial enhancement to access new and diverse food, but also to knowledge. Sharing knowledge particularly increased the self-esteem of the participants.

61. Despite this, since the trainings were at the beginning of the measures implementation, the concepts were not clear anymore and did not feel confident about what they had learned. To this effect, one first recommendation would be to revise the moments when the trainings are realized for a more sustained and systematic learning. Besides that, create more didactic mechanisms, and visual resources, with which they can count on, after the training workshops; taking into consideration the ones that are more suitable for such audiences.

62. It could be noted as well that the beneficiaries did not know why they had been chosen and why they had had access to certain measures and not others; it was mentioned that in the smallest communities, or with the lowest number of beneficiaries, they had had a negative effect on relations with not beneficiary persons, due to a possible unease of whom had not received something from the project.

63. In general terms, the beneficiaries had an optimist attitude about their capacity to go on and keep the results of what they had received from the project. To that respect, it was acknowledged that water and water protection was vital and key and they looked themselves as responsible for being able to keep the benefits of the project.

64. The participation spaces that had been created by the project were recognized, as well as the active involvement of women, especially as a promoter and contributor to the communitarian work that was demanded by the project. It is evidenced in the focus group a greater presence of women, nevertheless, there cannot be perceived elements that can allow to infer that the project had balance roles, housekeeping tasks due to the territorial dynamics of high migration, particularly of men, in the visited zone. It is evident either that more women had been incorporated in decision making with regards to adaptation to climate change issues (management and protection of water, land, resources and agricultural management); it can be seen that food security is naturally related with the role of women.

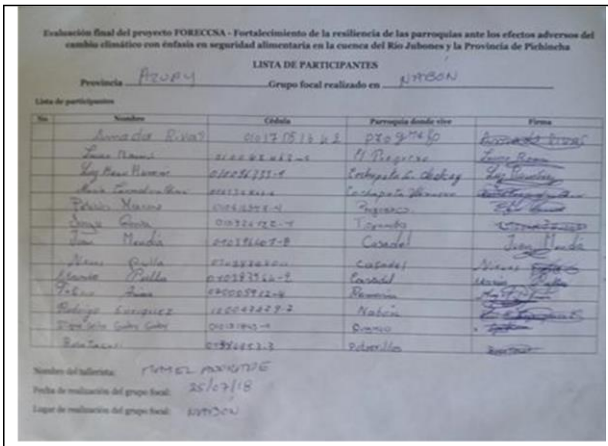
65. At the end of the focus group session, once all topics were covered, and individual survey, with 5 questions, was realized. From the first focus group, 11 out of 14 answered, as 3 people left a little before the survey delivery that were filled out at the end. In the case of the focus group in San Fernando, there were 6 participants, but one was not included, since he was in representation of one beneficiary, and he was confused with another project, according to some participants, he was referring to the "good living (Buen Vivir)" project. Therefore, though there were 20 participants in total in the focus groups, the universe of people that responded anonymously to the survey was 16 people.

Table A1.3 Focus Group Results

Questions/Results	BAD	FAIR	GOOD	VERY GOOD	TOTAL
1. We achieved what we wanted in my community when we got involved with the project	0	0	2	14	16
2. In my community we have a greater knowledge of how to manage climate change risks, especially those that affect our food.	0	3	4	9	16
3. The participation of my community was good related to the decision of measures and the execution of the project.	0	2	4	10	16
4. Women in my parish were actively involved in the project.	0	2	2	12	16
5. In my community, we are more prepared to manage the climate change risks, especially on food security	0	2	5	9	16

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE FOCUS GROUP

Focus Group in Nabón, July 25th, 2018



Evaluación final del proyecto FORECCSA - Fortalecimiento de la resiliencia de las parroquias ante los efectos adversos del cambio climático con énfasis en seguridad alimentaria en la cuenca del Río Jubones y la Provincia de Pichincha

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

Provincia AZUAY Grupo focal realizado en NABON

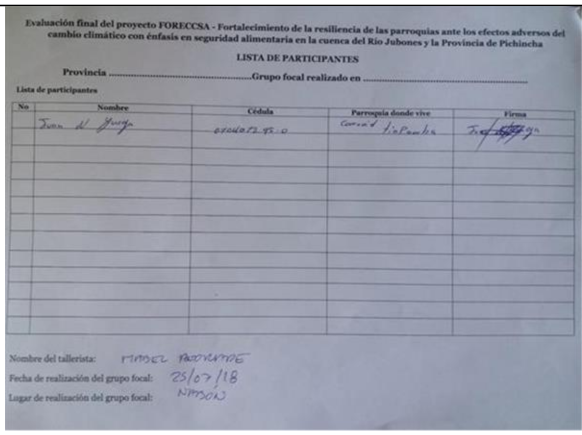
Lista de participantes

No	Nombre	Cédula	Parroquia donde vive	Firma

Nombre del tallerista:

Fecha de realización del grupo focal: 25/07/18

Lugar de realización del grupo focal:



Evaluación final del proyecto FORECCSA - Fortalecimiento de la resiliencia de las parroquias ante los efectos adversos del cambio climático con énfasis en seguridad alimentaria en la cuenca del Río Jubones y la Provincia de Pichincha

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

Provincia .... Grupo focal realizado en ....

Lista de participantes

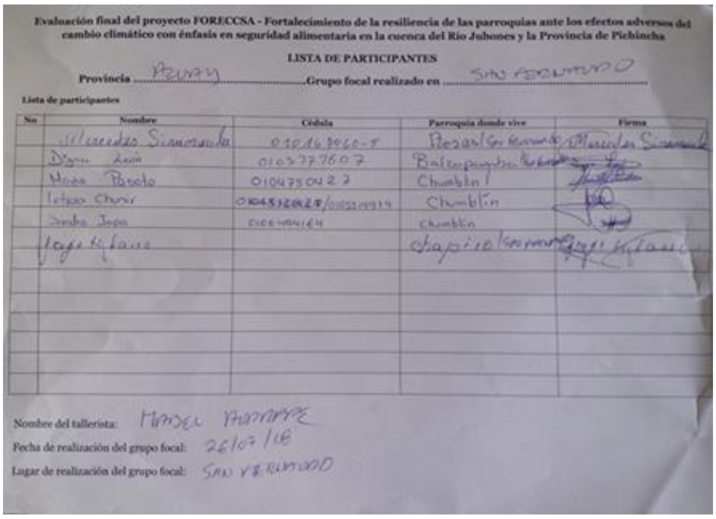
No	Nombre	Cédula	Parroquia donde vive	Firma

Nombre del tallerista:

Fecha de realización del grupo focal: 25/07/18

Lugar de realización del grupo focal:

Focus Group in San Fernando, July 26th, 2018



Evaluación final del proyecto FORECCSA - Fortalecimiento de la resiliencia de las parroquias ante los efectos adversos del cambio climático con énfasis en seguridad alimentaria en la cuenca del Río Jubones y la Provincia de Pichincha

LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

Provincia AZUAY Grupo focal realizado en SAN FERNANDO

Lista de participantes

No	Nombre	Cédula	Parroquia donde vive	Firma

Nombre del tallerista:

Fecha de realización del grupo focal: 26/07/18

Lugar de realización del grupo focal:

FIELD WORK RELATION

66. The following table shows a relation of the main activities, interviews, focus groups, and visits to adaptation measures carried out during the field work in Azuay

Table A1.4 – Relation of the main activities, interviews, focus groups, and visits to adaptation measures

Canton	Parrish	Activity
Cuenca		Interview Gender Specialist, María Falconi
Cuenca		Interview Planning technician MAG, Luis Alberto Lata
Cuenca		Consultant CODEMIPE, Blanca Rojas
Nabón	Las Nieves	President of GADPLN Victor Tacuri, VicePresident Fernando Cedillo, Technician in charge Carlos Ramón, social Technician Romel Coronel
Nabón	Nabón Centro	Mayor Magaly Quezada, Planning technician Jessica Naulay, technician in charge Brian Ochoa
Nabón	Cochapata Centro	President del GADPEP Paul Guanuchi, Parish Board, Parish Technicianl Guido Armijos

Canton	Parrish	Activity
Nabón	Cochapata Centro	Interview Ex-President Telmo Mendieta, Rep President Bolívar Morocho, Treasurer Manuel Aguilar de Irrigation Canal Zhincata-Culebrillas-Granadilla
Nabón	Taro	Visit Family Garden Sr. Manuel Erraez Ordoñez
Nabón	Nabón centro	Focus Group Beneficiaries de Cochapata, Las Nieves, Nabón, El Progreso
Nabón	Progreso	President GAD Progreso, Saul Capelo, Jimena Tacuri Tesorera, Patricio Local Macas Promotor
San Fernando	Chumblín	President GADP Chumblín Manuel Chacha
San Fernando	San Fernando Centro	Mayor of San Fernando, Miguel Peña
San Fernando	San Fernando Centro	Manuel Gualpa focal point Technician, Pablo Bravo Obras Públicas Public Works Director, Agua Potable
San Fernando	San Fernando Centro	Focus Group with Beneficiaries (San Fernando Chumblin)
Nabón	Cochapata	Visit to improvements Reservoir, water canal Zhincata -Granadillas
Nabón	Cochapata	Interview Local Promoter Guido Armijos Cochapata (during visit)
Nabón	Cochapata	Visit to 2 Family Gardens of communities de Bayan and Jerusalén
Cuenca		Interview Lourdes Abril, agriculture expert Technician of Agroazuay EP-GAD Azuay
Cuenca		Interview Technical team FORECCSA Azuay and El Oro (Richard Ochoa, Juan Carlos Ochoa, Milton, Juan Manuel, Emma Illescas)
Cuenca		Interview Juan Pablo Rivera Provincial Director Azuay -MAE
Cuenca		Andrés Arciniegas Academic of Cuenca University - Faculty of Agriculture / Agriculture expert –Jubones Zone

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

67. A Photographic Record of the main activities during the territory visit is presented.

2. RELEVANT FINDINGS FROM LOJA'S FIELD VISIT

INTRODUCCIÓN

1. The field work in the Province of Loja was developed during four days from July 23th to July 26th, 2018. The visit had three objectives. The first one, to interview officials at provincial, cantonal, parish level, and participating communities in the project. The second one was to conduct a focus groups with the Project's direct beneficiaries, and the third one, was the field visit to some adaptation measures executed in the Province. The work was carried out applying the interview and focus group tools contained in the methodological report, previously approved by WFP. At the end of this relation, it is presented a list of the persons interviewed.

CONTEXT

2. The FORECCSA Project in Loja was implemented in eleven parishes part of Saraguro Canton, including the head of Canton, these are: Manu, Paraíso de Celén, San Pablo de Tenta, Lluzhapa, Urdaneta, Cumbe, El Tablón, Sumaypamba, Selva Alegre, San Sebastián de Yuluc y Saraguro.

3. There were executed six measures for adapting to climate change:

    a) Protection of water sources
    b) Promotion of Silvopastures
    c) Provision and enhancement of parcel irrigation
    d) Enhancement of community irrigation
    e) Promotion of family gardens
    f) Management of organic fertilizer

4. According to the Project Performance Report data received on September 2018, the measures in Loja benefited directly to a total of 2,723 families, which represents 89.0% of what was initially planned, as it is observed in detail in the following table.

Table A1.5 - Beneficiary Families by FORECCSA

Canton	Parrish	Benefited Families 2018	
		Planned	Reached
SARAGURO	San Pablo de Tenta	204	206
	Lluzhapa	320	320
	Urdaneta	271	252
	Cumbe	224	190
	El Tablón	270	225
	Sumaypamba	300	300
	Selva Alegre	315	175
	San Sebastián de Yuluc	250	160
	Manu	400	395
	Paraíso de Celén	300	300
	Saraguro	205	200
SUBTOTAL PROVINCE		**3.059**	**2.723**

Source: Project Performance Report 2018

ACHIEVEMENTS EVALUATION

1. The implementation of FORECCSA in Loja was focused in Saraguro Canton, given that this canton of the province has a portion of its territory in the Jubones River Basin. It was applied in 11 parishes, including the head of canton. The execution was mainly focused on communitarian irrigation, parcel irrigation and family gardens. Out of 19 implemented adaptation measures in the parishes, 15 correspond to 3 typologies.

2. The selection of these measures was based on the environmental vulnerability assessments and the baseline of each parish contracted in 2013 by the Consortium of River Jubones, entity that was responsible for the Project execution since 2012 until the end of 2015, when the execution became direct responsibility of MAE.

3. According to the kind of participating stakeholders, the achievements of FORECCSA in Loja- Saraguro can be divided into two big categories: Communities and direct beneficiaries and the implementing institutions at provincial, cantonal and parish level

Communities and direct beneficiaries Achievements

4. In the communities and neighborhoods of Saraguro Canton, where the greatest achievements of FORECCSA are observed, it is in those locations, where simultaneously and integrally, communitarian irrigation or parcel irrigation and family gardens were applied. This is due to the fact that the adopted measures reached synergies for achieving their beneficiaries' reduction of food insecurity; therefore the reduction of vulnerability facing climate change risks.

5. In quantifiable values, this reduction of food insecurity is reflected in increases of 30-40% of the harvested areas yearly, passing from one sowing during rainy season to an almost permanent use of soil due to a greater availability of water. It is also observed the incorporation of production in areas that had been previously abandoned because of desertification processes (for example, in Sumaypamba, Yuruc and Lluzhapa the production of onions, bean, pepper, tomato, etc. was increased).

6. Regarding the promotion of vegetables and fruits family gardens, it was fostered in Saraguro the establishment of 700 family gardens, of which, a percentage near the 50% have parcel irrigation. On average, it is managed to obtain a 40% of the production intended to be sold in local fairs. This means an additional source of income for the beneficiary families. This income, besides the portion aimed to self-consumption of vegetables, did not exist before the Project.

7. It is important to highlight that from the Environmental Vulnerability Assessments point on, it was the local stakeholders, namely parish GADs and the communities the ones that participated in the decision of which measures should be implemented in each place. This is very relevant, since it develops from the start of the Project implementation an ownership of the achievement of results.

8. This ownership was reinforced by the commitment and co-funding of the projects, represented but the work contribution in the form of mingas, and with some materials as well. For example, in Lluzhapa the community layed and buried a main water pipe for irrigation, of 1,500 meters of length in 10 days of minga, where 70 people

participated, some of them were women. The water pipe was a contribution of the Project.

9. The organizations of beneficiaries of irrigation works were strengthened. This is how several Irrigation Boards of irrigation canals and the Boards of the Irrigation System have formalized by obtaining legal identity, authorized at canton level by the territorial Undersecretaries of MAE; the legalization of water rights by SENAGUA; the formalization of payment of the members contributions; the establishment of irrigation shifts, and the consolidation of their Presidents roles, elected for a 2-year term.

10. An important achievement of FORECCSA's beneficiaries is the change of agriculture practices. In effect, it has shifted from irrigation by gravity in rainy season to aspersion irrigation for a longer time, including dry seasons, through the installation of hoses and sprinklers in parcels, to the setting of shifts, the adaptation and improvement of trunked pipelines, and of existing reservoirs.

11. In several cases it was verified that the communitarian irrigations works have stimulated that with their own resources they buy hoses, sprinklers to extend the area with this system and extend what was funded by FORECCSA. It was also evident this practice in neighbor lands of families that did not participate directly in the Project, but that belong to the area of influence of communitarian irrigation. Equally, as it was mentioned before, the irrigation measures allowed the lands, that were abandoned due to lack of water, to be used again for food production.

12. It was also stated in the interviews with beneficiaries that in the markets and local fairs exists a significantly greater offer of vegetables, that indicates that not only in the beneficiary families, with establishment of family gardens, has experimented a change in diet, but in general also the families in parishes where the project was implanted.

13. In Saraguro, in September 2017, a Festival of Andean Knowledge and Flavors was organized, with the participation of 1,500 agricultural entrepreneurs, several of them in the area of entrepreneurships, all of them beneficiaries of the 34 municipalities and parishes of Saraguro, Azuay and Loja. This event that was realized with the sponsorship of FORECCSA, MAE, MAG, and Saraguro GAD, allowed, as expressed by the participating beneficiaries in the focus group, and members of the Irrigation Boards interviewed in this evaluation, to know and deepen experiences with other producers, in order to have better information for the development of their new undertakings in production with irrigation and production of vegetables and fruits; as well as the production of organic fertilizers. The event was attended by the Vice minister of Environment and WFP representatives.

Institutions Achievements

14. The most tangible achievement of FORECCSA at institutional level was the acknowledgement, in the Territorial Development and Land-Use Plans, PDOT, at cantonal and parish level, of the risks of climate change and how the adoption of food security measures was the fundamental strategy to achieve a reduced vulnerability in the affected communities; with MAE's delivery of Climate Change Adaptation Plans, PACC , in July in Saraguro, and in September 2017 to the 11 participating parishes, including their corresponding vulnerability maps; this purpose of planning became

more effective, in as much as it allows the authorities the resources access for such measures implementation.

15. It should be stressed that Saraguro was the first canton in Ecuador to obtain MAE's approval for all its parishes.

16. The ownership of this achievement is clear in the political speech of local authorities, which is manifested in one phase of the Major of Saraguro, who states "Before communities asked for sports fields, today they ask for irrigation and family gardens."

17. Another achievement of the Project is to have fully involved the Parish GADS for a joint effort with communities for awareness raising, selection and implementation of adaptation measures that were implemented in each location. In the following section related to processes, this aspect is evaluated in more detail.

18. At MAE's provincial delegation level, an as a consequence of a national Directive, in the last six years the management by its officials and technical team has been focused in relevant way to work in the territory, but not like before in the protected areas or buffer zones, but on areas affected by climate change through the implementation of measures to mitigate it; whereas food security is clearly identifiable in thir actions. This a result on coordination of FORECCSA from its initial design with MAE. In the case of Loja, this was evidenced with greater clarity, from the exit in 2016 of the Consortium of River Jubones as Project Operators and its transfer to Provincial MAE.

19. Regarding Provincial MAG, its participation in the project was concentrated in its Techincal Office in Saraguro, and its greatest achievement is that they have been part of the FORECCSA team in a shared execution of the Project with cantonal GAD, parish GADs and communities. This builds an installed capacity and territorial knowledge in the Provincial MAG to continue and exapnd this type of participative actions once FORECCSA ends.

Unexpected Effects on the initial design

20. Applying the different field instruments designed for the evaluation allowed for the preliminary identification of several unexpected effects of FORECCSA. As one first qualitative appraisal, it can be stated the following unexpected effects in Saraguro Canton:

    1. Decrease in migration, especially in the most impoverished parishes.

    2. Change in dietary patterns of the general population of the beneficiary communities, especially consumption of garden produce, since there is greater offer and demand of these products in local markets.

    3. The importance of parish governments as a fundamental articulating element in achieving the Project's objectives.

    4. Generation of spillover effects in the sense of appropriation of non-beneficiary producers of some measures as in the case of aspersion irrigation and family gardens.

5. Direct participation of MAE in the territory.

PROCESS EVALUATION

21. The main aspects that should be noted about the development of FORECCSA in Loja are the following:

    1. Unanimously, the interviewed persons, in institutions, as well as community organizations referred to two phases clearly differentiated during the development of the Project. The first one is the one comprised between 2012 and 2015, in which the Consortium of River Jubones was in charge of the project; and the second corresponding the period 2016-2018, in which MAE assumed its execution.

    2. The assessment of the first stage received a very precarious qualification, since the Consortium did not gain trust nor an effective participation of the local stakeholders, given their low effectiveness in finalizing agreements for public works and funding with Saraguro Municipality and the parishes. This was only achieved at the end of 2015 when the agreements were signed between MAE and the territorial authorities.

    3. This was one of the reasons why to extend the initial execution period of FORECCSA, since the signed agreements with MAE only lasted one year, which provoked that in September 2016, these were renewed until May of 2018.

    4. The lack of trust in the Consortium is summed up in the sign of agreements and the transfer of resources to local authorities delay, as well as an excessive number of assessment activities and preparatory workshops during almost four years, without an effective implementation take off of the announced measures. In some parishes, they had to change the measures plan, initially agreed with the Consortium, since the time for executing them, at the time MAE started to manage directly the Project, was too short. For example, in Manú the main measure was to regulate the lake Chinchilla, through a system of *algabarras* and gates, located at the upper part of the parish, which would allow to have communitarian irrigation all year long. This initial purpose was replaced for parcel irrigation and family gardens, leaving for a new phase the initially agreed works.

    5. In contrast, the second stage, in charge of MAE has a very high qualification by the local governments, communitarian organizations and beneficiaries; since the technical assistance scheme, the support on administrative aspects and monitoring of the implementation of the parties' agreements (parish GADs and communities) was very effective from the FORECCSA technical staff assigned to Saraguro, as well as, the technical staff assigned by the Parish GADs.

    6. Though the Parish GAD support materialized with the appointment of one technician, the supply of some materials and the loan of equipment, it was the least support among all the participants. On average the total cost of the project was of around $115,000, from which the project covered around 73%, the community

15%, and the Parish GADs 12%. Nevertheless, the parish contribution was significant, since on average this entities account for yearly budgets close to $150,000, which the most part is aimed to operational expenses; as such the cost of their contribution to FORECCSA represented a very high portion of their investment expenditures.

7. In reference to the internal procedures for operating the Project, an aspect to improve is the contracting of works and the supply purchasing, that was centralized in WFP, which though it is acknowledged it was much faster and efficient than the public procedures, it represented delays and lack of timing in some critical moments of the implementation. This was the case of small purchases of spare parts, seeds, and other type of minor expenditures.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

22. The monitoring of the Project's progress at provincial level was realized mainly through matrixes produced by the technical team of FORECCSA, adding information from the technical staff, who are hired by the Parish GADs. FORECCSA management and WFP receive this information and aggregate the numbers that are presented in the yearly Project Performance Reports (PPR). The Provincial Department of Environment of MAE receives monthly a technical report that included matrixes, which is sent by a special storing system of the Ministry and to FORECCSA.

23. Additionally, as a final element of information and base for future monitoring, in March and April 2018, for each parish, a Closing of the Project Report was written, where in a detailed manner, the implemented, in each case, adaptation measures process and final results are related. This report was written jointly by FORECCSA's Provincial technical team and the ones hired by the Parish GADs.

24. There is no explicit procedure for monthly reports or closing reports to be known by the measures beneficiary communities, even though at parish GAD level, the progress of the Project is discussed in general terms.

SUSTAINABILITY RISKS

25. While the project in Saraguro had a proper focus towards parishes with greater vulnerabilities facing climate change, its reach in the canton is still relatively small. According to estimates from Provincial MAE, FORECCSA reached 25% of the vulnerable population. This indicates a double challenge in the future for the national and local institutions: consolidating what has been achieved and moving forward in the coverage of the rest of the high- vulnerability population in the canton.

26. The consolidation of the advances depend to a large extent on the local governments attitude towards continuing what is currently established in the PDOT and especially in the Climate Change Adaptation Plans, PACC, in each parish. The current term of provincial, cantonal and parish authorities is coming to an end and the new authority's elections, in March 2019, represent a serious risk in several aspects for the continuity of the achievements. In this regard, not all representatives can be reelected; it is not clear whether the new elected representatives will like to continue on their own, considering the absence of FORECCSA in the task of consolidating what has been achieved and to increase the reach; and finally it is required a certain degree of political coordination in

these three levels, which is not necessarily guaranteed in the new election.

27. At provincial level exists great uncertainty whether there will be a new phase of FORECCSA. The provincial representation of MAG aims to incorporate the Project's guidelines in the provincial action. For example, its new Rural Family Farming Program, AFC, intends from the parcel irrigation to bring directly a comprehensive technical package to assist families, focusing on incorporating to the new program, the families with the best results in FORECCSA; which will be covering all the Province. The Provincial budget for this MAG's program is of $925,000, for the second semester 2018.

28. The subsidies delivered by FORECCSA to the beneficiary families at the end of the project (January-May, 2018) were a way of reducing continuity risks, at beneficiary level, of what was achieved to reduce food insecurity. This action is seen as pertinent, since the project, due to the start –up problems registered, it had a relatively short period of measures implementation (2016-2018), becoming relevant the need to reinforce the results, where greater commitment to the project was observed.

29. On the other hand, events like the ones in Saraguro for exchanging Expertises and Flavors, are the beginning of the establishment of producers networks that know each other and start not only to exchange experiences, but to star joint activities and trade exchange; which is a step towards their future sustainability, regardless of the promotion of these events by the Estate or programs such as FOECCSA.

GENDER PERSPECTIVE

30. Regarding gender challenges it was noted important progress facing traditional patterns of women exclusion in decision-making activities. Corroborations show a greater participation in the implementation of measures decisions, family gardens management, not only in agricultural tasks, but on sales and obtained income disposal. Moreover, their participation was high in the project's workshops about information and training.

31. It should be emphasized that in Saraguro exists a high proportion of female-headed households, due to men migration, many of whom have left the country. In two cases, the presidents of Parish GADs selected women to be technical staff assisting the implementation of adaptation measures.

DEVELOPMENT AND RESULTS OF FOCUS GROUP

32. As a very relevant part of the field work, a group of beneficiaries were called to participate in a focus group in Saraguro. There were called 16 people, and 11 attended, out of which, five were women and six were men. The participants were from 5 different parishes from Saraguro Canton; Saraguro, Celén, Manú, Sumaypamba and Lluzhapa. It should be pointed out that the selection of beneficiaries attending the focus groups was completely random.

33. During the session, a long discussion took place about each one of the five relevant themes of the evaluation. When the discussion of each theme was over, the participants were asked to qualify individually, in a written form and anonymously, how they valued each aspect. In the following table the results are presented;

disaggregating responses by men and women ones, and the total number of participants categories.

Table A1.6 – Qualifications given to FORECCSA's results by beneficiaries participating at Focus Group in Saraguro

Discussion themes	Rating				
	Sex	Bad	Average	Good	Very Good
In our community we accomplished our goal when we were involved with the project.	Women	0	0	0	4
	Men	0	0	1	5
	Total	0	0	1	9
	Proportion of Women	0%	0%	0%	100%
	Proportion of men	0%	0%	17%	83%
	Total	0%	0%	10%	90%
In our community, we have a better and broader knowledge about climate change management especially related with food production.	Women	0	2	2	0
	Men	0	4	2	0
	Total	0	6	4	0
	Proportion of Women	0%	50%	50%	0%
	Proportion of men	0%	67%	33%	0%
	Total	0%	60%	40%	0%
The participation of my community was adequate in the decision making for the project implementation.	Women	0	0	1	3
	Men	0	0	2	5
	Total	0	0	3	8
	Proportion of Women	0%	0%	25%	75%
	Proportion of men	0%	0%	33%	83%
	Total	0%	0%	30%	80%
Women were well involved in the project.	Women	0	0	2	1
	Men	0	0	6	1
	Total	0	0	8	2
	Proportion of Women	0%	0%	50%	25%
	Proportion of men	0%	0%	100%	17%
	Total	0%	0%	80%	20%
Our community is well prepared for risk and climate change management in particular related to food security.	Women	0	0	4	0
	Men	0	1	5	1
	Total	0	1	9	1
	Proportion of Women	0%	0%	100%	0%
	Proportion of men	0%	17%	83%	17%
	Total	0%	10%	90%	10%

Source Own calculations based on Focus Group realized in Saraguro. In total participated 11 beneficiaries

34. In the evaluation of the Project's achievements and results, 90% of beneficiaries qualified them as very good. In women, the rating of very good was 100% and in men 83%.

35. In the qualification about a greater knowledge of climate change risks, especially in what it means to their food security, based on Project's trainings, the percentage of good knowledge was 40% and fair knowledge was 60%.

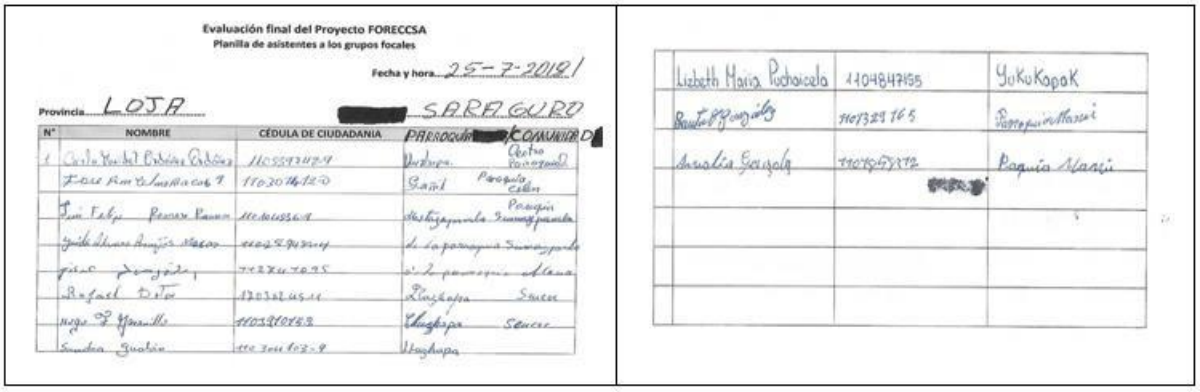
36. Regarding the qualification of how they considered the participation of their communities in the decisions of the project, 73% of beneficiaries rated as very good, and 27% as good. In reference to women's participation in the decisions of the project, 80% of the beneficiary rated as good. In women the rating as good was 67%,

while in men was 86%.

37. Finally, concerning the preparedness to face climate change risks and food insecurity, 82% of participants consider that their conditions of preparedness to face these events are good.

38. Summing up, the qualifications about the global achievements of the project are very good, yet they do not feel totally able to face properly climate change risks. They declared absolutely satisfied with their participation, including women in the decisions that were made in the Project. In reference to facing future challenges, they feel better prepared.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE FOCUS GROUP



FIELD WORK RELATION

39. In Table A1.7 it is presented the relation of interviewed persons.

Table A1.7 - relation of interviewed persons during the field work in Loja

Fecha	Cantón	Parroquia	Hora	Actividad
23/07/2018	Loja	Capital Provincial	09H00	Interview - Province Director Loja MAE: Ing. Vladimir Plascencia
23/07/2018	Loja	Capital Provincial	10H00	Interview - Director Provincial MAG: Ing. Efrén Vidal
24/07/2018	Saraguro	Cabecera cantonal	09H00	Interview -MAG Saraguro: Ing. Verónica Rivas, Dr. Pablo Briceño, Patricia Salas y Erwin Correa
24/07/2018	Saraguro	Cabecera cantonal	10H00	Interview - Saraguro Mayor: Lic. Abel Sarango
24/07/2018	Saraguro	Cabecera cantonal	11h00	Interview - Former president of the irrigation system of Tuncarta: Sr. Danilo Medina
24/07/2018	Saraguro	Celen	13h00	Interview –Parrish president del GAD : Abg. Byron Godoy
24/07/2018	Saraguro	Celen	13h45	Entrevista - president of the irrigation System of Gañil: Sr. Benjamín Macas
24/07/2018	Saraguro	Manú	15h00	Interview- GAD parrish president: Lic. Ángel Armijos y Sr. Jorge González, Vocal del GAD
25/07/2018	Saraguro	Manu	16h00	Interview Saraguro – FORECCSA technical personel: Ings. Hernán Briceño y Álvaro Ordoñez
25/07/2018	Saraguro	Cabecera cantonal	10h00	Focus Group – 11 beneficiaries from Saraguro, Celén, Manú, Sumaypamba y Lluzhapa
25/07/2018	Saraguro	Cabecera cantonal	15h00	Interview- Presidente de la Junta de Regentes Canal N1 Sumaypamba, Sr. Vicente Escaribay

Fecha	Cantón	Parroquia	Hora	Actividad
25/07/2018	Saraguro	Cabecera cantonal	14h00	Interview - GAD Parrish president Sumaypamba, Sr. Enrrique Dota
25/07/2018	Saraguro	Cabecera cantonal	15h00	Interview- Parrish GAD president de Lluzhapa; Sr. Manuel Sánchez Presidente del Canal de Riego Lluzhapa Seucer; Sr. Emiltón Antonio Celia Presidente Junta agua potable de lluzhapa
25/07/2018	Saraguro	Tuncarta	16h00	Visit to Tuncarta reservoir
25/07/2018	Saraguro	Cabecera cantonal	17h00	Visit to a family orchard beneciciary of FORECCSA

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

40. Next, a Photographic Record of the main activities during the territory visit is presented.

3. RELEVANT FINDINGS FROM EL ORO'S FIELD VISIT

INTRODUCTION

1. As part of the appendices of FORECCSA's final evaluation report, it is presented a detail of the coverage and most relevant findings during the field visit in each of the four intervened provinces. The following review refers to the field work in El Oro Province's territory.

5. For the primary data collection to realize the final evaluation of FORECCSA, Pasaje, the head of canton, and some of its rural parishes were visited; territory that were selected as part of the sample of visiting sites during the methodology design phase of the project evaluation. This assignment was carried out between 23rd and 25th of July, 2018. During this period, there were interviewed political and technical representatives at provincial, cantonal, parish level and the project's participating communities representatives; a focus group was carried out with the project's direct beneficiaries that corresponded to different parishes; some adaptation and incentive measures executed in the province were visited. The interview and focus group tools contained in the methodological report, previously approved by WFP, were applied.

CONTEXT

6. The FORECCSA Project in El Oro was implemented in nine parishes, belonging to three cantons: Pasaje Canton, Pasaje, Uzhcurrumi, Casacay and Caña Quemada Parishes Zaruma Canton, Zaruma, Sinsao, Abañín and Guanazán Parishes Chilla Canton, Chilla Parish

7. There were executed five adaptation measures for facing climate change effects

   g) Protection of water sources
   h) Provision and enhancement of parcel irrigation
   i) Enhancement of community irrigation
   j) Improvement of water supply for human consumption
   k) Promotion of family gardens

8. According to data from the *Project Performance Report* obtained in September 2018, the measures in EL Oro benefited directly to a total of 1,692 families, which represents 66, 4% of what was initially planned, as it is observed in detail in the following table.

Table A1.8 - Beneficiary Families by FORECCSA in El Oro

Canton	Parrish	Beneficiary Families 2018	
		Planned	Reached
PASAJE	CAÑA QUEMADA	150	150
	CASACAY	857	128
	PASAJE	285	168
	UZHCURRUMI	340	365
SUBTOTAL CANTÓN		**1632**	**811**
CHILLA	CHILLA	355	355
SUBTOTAL CANTÓN		**355**	**355**
ZARUMA	ABAÑIN	230	231
	GUANAZAN	330	295
SUBTOTAL CANTÓN		**560**	**526**
SUBTOTAL PROVINCE		**2.547**	**1.692**

Source: Project Performance Report 2018

ACHIEVEMENTS EVALUATION

In the Communities

9. It is considered that the chosen areas for the intervention were well chosen, the most vulnerable zones to climate change adverse effects were reached. The active participation of communities has been an important factor for this achievement.

10. The Project managed to build great security on its beneficiaries. The initial distrust derived by the existing problems till 2016, was substituted by a good response following the first executed actions, after the exit of the Consortium of River Jubones. The beneficiaries point out that the degree of commitment and the mystique of FORECCSA's and Parish GADs' technical staff have been key elements for this, (a beneficiary very graphically stated that the technicians are now received in their living room, not in the communal house)

11. In general terms, it is estimated that the communities where the project intervened acquired a greater capacity to identify and prioritize their needs facing climate change risks and food security.

12. The project has made possible to generate production surpluses. In some cases, this has implied an increase in the family income due to the sale of such surpluses; in other cases, especially among beneficiaries of family gardens and minor animals, the availability of the surpluses has allowed them to deepen the relations of solidarity with neighbors and relatives, through the free exchange of seeds and products.

13. Several beneficiaries of the mini- greenhouses, consider that their size, in relation to the amount of seeds that they received, was too small. They indicated that the project delivered between 8 to 10 species of plants, but in the four furrows the greenhouse had, it was only possible sow only half of them.

14. The community has been motivated by the presence of the project, it has cohesioned and has managed the undertaking of several initiatives as a community. As examples, there were shared some cases, through mingas, of fixing houses, when the aqueduct for

human consumption water was inaugurated, and the joint decision of one parish to contract and pay for machinery to remove land, when the project could not do it.

15. As a result of the measures implementation within the Project, in several zones the individualism has reduced. In the cases of water sources protection and water provision, the inhabitants of the upper parts have learned that the management of the waterways affects the inhabitants of the low parts; there is a greater concern regarding the need to reforest, contamination due to bad waste disposal in water courses, and the mining activities nearby.

16. This greater awareness in the population of communities is reflected in a lesser extent at government level and other institutions at cantonal and provincial level (It was quoted the example of the government of Machala that does not contribute to the reforestation of river Casacay and despite this, it is the direct beneficiary of its waters).

17. The project executed effective actions related to the exchanges of expertise and experiences. Beneficiaries from El Oro visited other communities from the province and went to Loja and Saraguro; the users consider that these experiences were very helpful.

18. In the parcel irrigation systems, it is identified as a significant technological achievement to move from flooding irrigation practices to dripping irrigation ones, which allows for a better utilization of water resource.

19. Some technical personnel and farmers state that there are beneficiaries of, community and parcel, irrigation systems that have increased their cacao production, minimally participating in the design and execution of the project, without receiving knowledge or acquiring a better preparation to manage climate change risks.

20. In some cases, meetings and workshops were programmed on working days, which reduced the participation of several beneficiaries.

21. A present limitation during the whole Project implementation was the limited mobilization availability that technical staff had. They only disposed of a vehicle for 8 days per month for each technician; which in many cases was not enough to meet the requirements of the project and presence demands of the served population. Furthermore, they did not received resources for their per diems, which restricted even more their mobility.

In the Institutions

22. In general terms, positive changes are observed in Parish Decentralized Autonomous Governments or Parish Boards with regard to their attitude towards the management of climate change and food security risks of the population. The signed agreements with the project have been implemented (except for Uzhcurrumi that does not keep the technical staff). In the PDOT and institutional work plans has been included the climate change variable, for the future, the GADs have proposed to continue with their participation in the management of the measures developed by the project.

23. There are positive changes in the political discourse of GADs' presidents and council members in the face of their commitment towards the management of climate change

risks, “they no longer offer only sports fields and communal houses”

24. Parish GADs manage much reduced budgets, which constitutes a limitation for the development of their activities in the territories. In general, the GADs, besides the president and the council members, only count with one employee, a secretary-accountant.

25. Despite the above restriction, some presidents and council members of Parish GADs would like to include in their budgets, items for managing the risks and food security; especially to continue the hiring of a technician and to invest in actions for water sources protection and development of family gardens. Nevertheless, they consider unlikely that these items are approved, due to the current existing restrictions in the country.

26. The sign of agreements with Parish GADs is considered appropriate, these have generated strong dynamics in the local governments, environmental awareness and a sense of ownership among their members.

27. It is considered that the closeness of Parish governments with people in their jurisdictions, has been a relevant factor for the success of their work; the community pressure has been a strong determinant for GADs to keep their contribution to the project.

28. With cantonal and provincial public institutions, the interinstitutional coordination has been less successful; personal interests for political purposes, competences jealousy, favoritisms, excessive paperwork and administrative procedures, high turnover of officials, especially in public companies (SENAGUA had 3 directors in one year) are mentioned as causes that limit work with these institutions. It is considered as most appropriate, the decision of FORECCSA to work mainly with Parish GADs.

29. With the Consortium of River Jubones, it was not feasible a good project implementation, during their period in charge, very little progress was made and then, when MAE undertook its role, to make up for lost time was not easy.

30. Irrigation and Human Consumption water Boards strengthened, many of them have now statutes, legal identity, water distribution shifts and service charging tariffs; nonetheless, some of them are not sustainable and require municipalities, water public companies, or FORECCSA’s technical staff support.

31. The parish GADs and the beneficiaries consider that MAE’s actions as implementer of FORECCSA project was appropriate, however, some stated that maybe because of a lack of resources, it lacked a more frequent monitoring of the implementation of several measures; which limited coverage and the results optimization of the interventions.

32. The Territorial Development and Land-Use Plans (PDOT) of local governments include climate change considerations and in some cases, the parishes count with climate change adaptation plans that include adaptation measures; nevertheless, in the majority of visited sites, it was not found that, in practice, they take into account these plans for risk management and food security in the locations. Here is also

quoted the budget restrictions as this fact's cause. It was also observed a heterogeneous appraisal of this topic in the different parish GADS, depending on, a great extent, the personal position of the president and the council members of each Board.

33. A few fears were detected from the Water Boards towards AGUAPAS, the municipal public company that provides the service in the urban and some rural areas of Pasaje Canton. The concern emerges from the fear, apparently unsubstantiated, that the public company could take over the water systems that the Boards keep.

Unexpected Contributions or Results

34. In several communities it has been achieved an increase of the population's trust in the Projects' implementing institutions, trust that goes beyond its activities. Some examples are the population's support given to MAE in order to control illegal hunting, fishing and logging, as well as to water companies, by reporting the illegal use of water for irrigation.

35. FORECCSA's actions have allowed to standardize criteria in MAE's Provincial Department of Environment in EL Oro with its other provinces' peers and even with peers from Perú. This has enabled the optimization of illegal activities control, the close season stipulations and other measures relative to environmental control.

36. As a result of seeds and products exchange among neighbors of the project's beneficiaries, an unexpected multiplier effect, especially in places where micro-greenhouses were implemented, non-beneficiary people observed the results of the ones that did participate in the project; they obtained seeds (many times as beneficiaries' gifts), and sowed them, on its own. According to some testimonials gathered during the evaluators' fieldwork, some neighbors are even initiating the construction of their own greenhouses with their own resources.

37. It was also observed as an unexpected result of the project, a multiplier process for horizontal teaching-learning among neighbors of the communities, in which participated beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of measures and trainings of the intervention.

38. Some administrative procedures that FORECCSA's technical team has supported before public institutions have permitted to obtain unexpected benefits by the project; as examples of this were pointed out, the dialogues kept with INAMHI in order to obtain the meteorological station in Caña Quemada and the assistance in the agreement subscription, for supporting farmers from Chilla in their products commercialization, among said canton's GAD and Pasaje GAD.

39. Several beneficiaries of the project, especially women that received micro-greenhouses and minor animals, shared their supplies with schools and local high-schools, and now they observe that students sow plants and raise animals and take them to their homes, increasing the number of the project's measures beneficiaries.

40. As an initiative of some members of the technical team, it was increased the coverage of trainings and other topics related to climate change management and food security. As an example, it was mentioned the urban agriculture workshops that were offered to the beneficiaries of the human consumption water systems in several communities

or the preparation of *bioles* and compost in the peripheries of the towns.

41. Several beneficiary women highlighted the fact that after a start of men's distrust, they attended the meetings and workshops accompanied by their husbands and children, something that deepened family unity in many households.

42. It was also reported some cases in which young people were thinking about migrating from the parcels, but when seeing the results of the project, they gave up their purpose and stayed with their parents.

PROCESS EVALUATION

43. The process has been participative the prioritization of the measures and the execution budget were established together with the beneficiaries, especially since MAE substituted the Consortium of River Jubones as implementer of the Project. Communities do not make budget control over the investments of the project, but they do control the quality of the goods acquired by WFP (mainly seeds, animals and plants) and they do not receive them if they do not reach the offered parameters.

44. A limitation mentioned by several beneficiaries and technical personnel of the project is found in WFP delays for approving studies and realizing purchases, it is said that this put off the implementation of work plans and discouraged some beneficiaries.

45. The coordination with the Provincial Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock worked as expected. The Department has as a priority in its work promoting family agriculture, which enabled an easy integration and complementarity with the objectives and measures developed during the execution process of FORECCSA Project.

46. Technical representatives of different public institutions mentioned that there were problems during the design process of some Project's measures. Especially in the provision of irrigation and human consumption water, it was indicated that in several cases the coverage and the diameter of the recommended pipelines were over-dimensioned, without considering the quantity of water available; which originated some degree of disappointment in the population, in the first case, and excessive accumulation of sediments in the second one. It is stated as a cause of this problem, the fact that the available studies from some Water Boards were too outdated and the water flow rates measurements were not updated.

47. In some cases, there were signaled problems with beneficiaries in the technical design of the measures; it was mentioned as example the case of Pucará, where users, believing that a greater diameter of conduction pipelines meant more water availability, demanded hoses of 400mm, when technically, it was enough 200mm. hoses.

48. In the specific case of family gardens and minor animals, it was said that several government institutions, (among these the ministries of Health, Education, Environment, social and economic inclusion, Provincial and Municipal GADs) have similar initiatives and each one of them "go its own way", multiplying efforts unnecessarily. In the case of irrigation, the Provincial GAD actions are mentioned, with which, it has even reached arguments that have delayed the works execution.

49. An aspect that deserves special attention from technical staff and beneficiaries is the obstacles and delays that exist in the public entities to reach agreements that enable the project to act on areas that legally correspond to its competencies; this delayed significantly the implementation of various work plans. These agreements called concurrencies are necessary and in FORECCSA's case, they mainly had to be signed with Provincial GADs for irrigations measures and with municipal GADs and public companies for the provision of human consumption water.

EVALUATION OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS

50. The monitoring and evaluation system is coordinated by MAE through its technical team. The Provincial Department authorities are informed of the progress through monthly reports prepared by the technical personnel, but they manifest that they do not use them effectively.

51. Parish GADS provide information for the Project's monitoring system through their technical personnel, who issue regular reports and fill the matrixes of the system jointly with FORECCSA'S technical team, but they do not receive reports from it. Regularly, the Boards and the council members make a presentation and discussion about the progress reached, without a determined format for it.

52. The Project's beneficiaries do not know about the monitoring and evaluation system.

53. In reference to the transparency and accountability of the Project's activities, the Provincial Department of MAE states that these are incorporated to the general system of the Ministry.

SUSTAINABILITY RISKS EVALUATION

54. Local leaders when counting with the Project's resources they endorsed works to themselves and gain political benefits, they feel visible and in the majority of cases they do gain knowledge and value the importance of managing climate change risks and food security; yet, there exists the risk of some of them using these to their own advantage instead of the community's benefit.

55. It was perceived in the communities a positive feeling regarding the Projects results, however, it is estimated that it is required additional support to make them sustainable; many manifest that the impacts take too long, it may take a second generation and they consider that the external support should be extended.

56. Several beneficiaries believe that by having a greater capacity to govern their territories, as a consequence of their participation in the project, they can call their migrant sons, achieve their return and consolidate this way the obtained results, (the migration country-city in EL Oro remains, The Provincial Department of MAE estimates the average age in the countryside is 55 years of age)

57. Among the beneficiaries of community and parcel irrigation systems, it was found a low participation of women in the young population. Being the opposite in the measures regarding water for human consumption, water source protection, family gardens and minor animals.

58. The communities have raised awareness about the need to manage climate change risks and are searching for new water sources, planning new conduction systems and

seeking to diversify the parcel production by sowing of fruits and vegetables, regardless of the termination of FORECCSA Project; which is considered a positive signal for the sustainability of the intervention's results.

59. The Ecuadorian crisis and the consequent budget reductions of the governments and other public institutions, at national as well as local level, are considered serious threats for the project sustainability. The electoral context for next year, when local governments will be renewed, and the political risks that such process implies, is also seen as a threat.

60. Regarding environmental risks besides the process of climate change globally, it is considered a concern the indiscriminate aerial spraying made in the banana plantations that affect organic productions, animals and the water used by the province.

GENDER PERSPECTIVE (MAINSTREAMING)

61. The participation of women has been high, in the *mingas* work as well as in the participation in training workshops, meetings where decisions are made and their access to leadership positions in beneficiaries associations.

62. Women, especially those benefited by human consumption water measures, micro-greenhouses, and minor animals, mainly participated in the training events and the organizations meetings; their greater availability of time compared to men that mostly work in banana and cacao large farms , is signaled as the main reason for this result.

63. Among the beneficiaries of community and parcel irrigation, it was detected a lower participation of women; the water concessions have been ancestrally made to men and they are inherited to male children. Even though in FORECCSA's project many women appear as beneficiaries, in meetings and training workshops the participation of their husband predominate.

64. The previous difference in participation of women in the different types of measures is reflected in the composition of grassroots organizations, while in producers organizations their participation in leadership roles is increasing, in the Irrigation Boards, their presences continues to be low.

65. The project has increased the confidence and self-esteem of its beneficiaries; this is especially noticeable among women ('many of them have opened their eyes"). This, at the same time, has allowed to improve the relations among various groups of residents with apparently dissimilar interests, for example, between farmers and livestock owners.

66. As a result of the project, it is found that women in the intervened zones are now more aware about the relevance to count with safe water for human consumption and better food for the family.

67. Mostly, this is translated into real changes in the diets of the family. There have been incorporated fruits and vegetables in the family diet, their own food production has

increased, and the purchase of bottled water and food in the market have reduced, with the consequent money savings.

68. In some locations it has already been reported the reduction of children's diseases, this is mentioned mainly by school teachers, who were interviewed, and realize that there is a lower absence rate of children in class.

RECOMMENDATIONS (technical team, institutions and beneficiary representatives)

69. The infrastructure and especially the human capital built by FORECSSA project must harnessed in the short run in order not to lose it.

70. More work has to be done for strengthening of public institution at cantonal and provincial level to raise awareness about the importance of getting involved in the management of climate change risks. It was set as an example the water company "that should not only be engaged in installing pipelines", SENAGUA should be involved for this purpose.

71. In order to avoid the unnecessary duplication of effort in institutions that work in similar areas, it is recommended to have a greater coordination with them. Specifically, it is proposed to link and to reach specific agreement with other stakeholders since the design phase of the projects, based on the adaptation measures to climate change effects that are proposed to adopt, thus:

    a) Food security and water sources protection: Ministry of Environment.

    b) Agriculture, animals and parcel irrigation; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

    c) Training and Education on environmental management: Ministry of Education and Ministry of Environment

    d) Community irrigation: Provincial Government

    e) Water for human consumption: Municipal Government and water public companies

72. The concurrence agreements that are required to sign with public entities must be negotiated and signed if possible, during the design phase of the project, or immediately after prioritizing the adaptation measured to be implemented, aiming not to cause any delays in the implementation schedules of such measures.

73. The more availability of irrigation water, seeds, minor animals, combined with training for their better management, make parcel productivity increase, which constitutes as a positive result, however, it is detected that in some cases the surpluses cannot be traded properly, which discourages several beneficiaries of the Project. It is recommended to include as part of a new project, the generation of commercialization channels, or the coordination with entities such as MAG, in order to support the beneficiaries in this final phase of the productive chains.

74. It is suggested that FORECCSA's and Parish GADs' technical team can be trained

in commercialization topics, so that they can transfer this knowledge to the community leaders.

75. It is recommended that in the selection of beneficiaries of the project, schools and high schools of the chosen communities are prioritized. Knowledge and preparedness for managing climate change risks will have a very high multiplier effect in the locations where children and adolescents are educated; school and high-school teachers must be invited to participate in all the training events developed by the project.

76. Several beneficiaries of family gardens recommend making a better planning in seed selection. They ask to be considered whether they are for a short or permanent cycle, in order to maximize the use of the limited available space in the greenhouses.

77. Meetings and workshops schedules with the project's beneficiaries must suit better their time availability. Most men work and they only have time at the end of the afternoon, evenings or weekends.

78. It should be increased the mobilization capacity of the project's technical staff, covering per diem expenditures and offering better facilities to mobilize.

FOCUS GROUP RESULTS

79. In the focus group, conducted in Uzhcurrumi with beneficiaries from El Oro, participated eighteen people, ten men and eight women. It was not possible to differentiate by gender the qualifications that they gave to each of the five questions that were included in the group work. The aggregated results are shown in the following table:

Table A1.9 – Qualifications given by the Focus Group to Evaluation Themes

Achievement	Bad	Fair	Good	Very Good	Average
1. We achieved what we wanted in our community when we got involved with the project	0	3	5	10	3,39
2. In our community we have a greater knowledge of how to manage climate change risks, especially those that affect our food.	1	1	9	7	3,22
3. The participation of my community was good related to the decision of measures and the execution of the project.	0	0	6	12	3,67
4. Women in my parish were actively involved in the project.	0	2	4	12	3,56
5. In our community, we are more prepared to manage the climate change risks, especially on food security.	1	2	9	6	3,11

Source: Project Performance Report December 2016 – December 2017

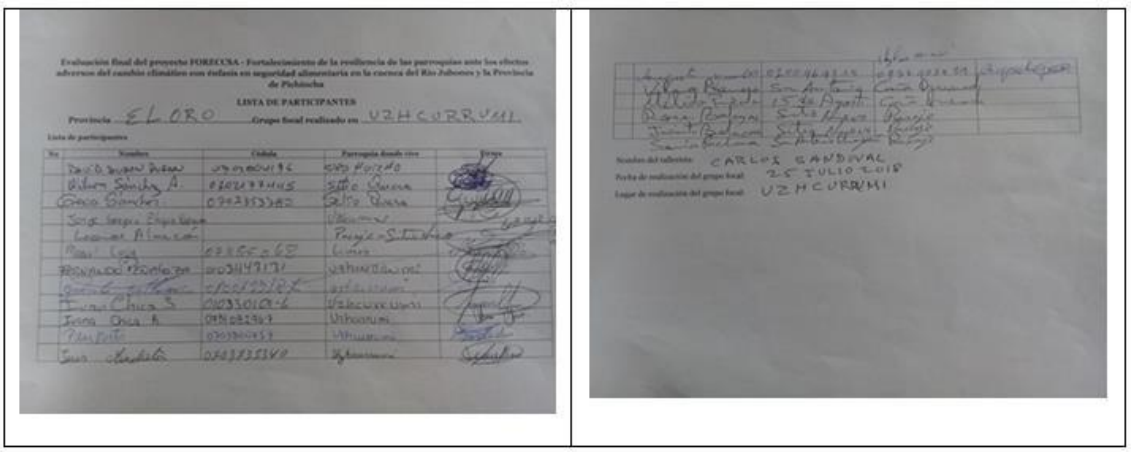
80. To calculate the average on the last column of the above table, it was given a score of 1 to Bad results, 2 to fair, 3 to good, and 4 points to very good, and later a weighted average was realized with the sum of the multiplication of the number of responses for each score by the points assigned to each one and dividing that total but the

number of responses for each category.

81. The responses of the participants show the high satisfaction achieved by the beneficiaries of FORECCSA Project in all the aspects evaluated with the focus group participants. Especially notorious are the qualifications about participation, globally considering community as well as specific to women (questions 3 and 4) that reached averages higher than a 3.5.

82. The first question, also with a high average, shows that the expectations of the beneficiaries were satisfied with the project execution. In the same line, the scores given to the questions 2 and 5, relative to the grasping of knowledge and preparedness of communities to face climate change risks, though with lower averages that the previous, at surpassing the global qualification of 3, also reflect that the results obtained were satisfactory.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE FOCUS GROUP



FIELD WORK RELATION

83. The following table shows a relation of the main activities, interviews, focus groups, and visits to adaptation measures carried out during the field work in El Oro.

Table A1.10 – Main activities carried out during the field visit to El Oro

Canton	Parish	Activity
Machala	Machala	Interview - Provincial Director MAE El Oro: Reinaldo Sánchez
		Interview __ president GAD Parroquial Cañaquemada: Alejandro
		Interview - Provincial Director MAG El Oro: Bismark Ruilova, and 5
		Interview – AGUAPAS Manager: Jonathan Campuzano. Human
Pasaje	Caña Quemada	Visit to measure – Beneficiaries of micro greenhouses Casacay
Pasaje	Pasaje	Visit to measure – Water treatment plant of Huizho
		Interview - President Parish GAD Casacay: Daniel Pesántez
Pasaje	Casacay	Interview - President of Water system of Santa martha: Wilson Sánchez
Pasaje	Casacay	Interview - President Irrigation Board San Benito: René Cocheres
Pasaje	Uzhcurrumi	Interview – president of Carabota irrigation canal: Augusto Yumbo
Pasaje	Uzhcurrumi	Visit to measure: Carabota irrigation canal
Pasaje	Uzhcurrumi	Beneficiaries Focus Group

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

84. Finally, in this appendix a photographic record is presented about the main activities

during the field work carried out in El Oro Province.

Focus Group and Interviews to local stakkeholders

Adaptation measures: Communitarian and Parcel Irrigation

Adaptation Measure: Water treatment Plant and y minor animal's management

Adaptation Measure: Micro-greenhouse

Adaptation Measure: Sow of native species and water source protection

Unexpected results: Beneficiaries own initiatives

Threats: Cacao and Banana

4. RELEVANT FINDINGS FROM PICHINCHA'S FIELD VISIT

INTRODUCTION

1. As part of the appendices of FORECCSA's final evaluation report, it is presented a detail of the coverage and most relevant findings during the field visit in each of the four intervened provinces. The following review refers to the fieldwork in Pichincha Province's territory.

2. For the primary data collection to realize the final evaluation of FORECCSA, the heads of cantons, and some rural parishes were visited of Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo cantons, the two in which the project intervened. This assignment was carried out on the 4th and 8th of august, 2018. During this period, there were interviewed political and technical representatives at provincial, cantonal, parish evel and the project's participating communities representatives; a focus group was carried out with the project's direct beneficiaries, and some adaptation and incentive measures executed in the province were visited. The interview and focus group tools contained in the methodological report, previously approved by WFP, were applied.

CONTEXT

2. The FORECCSA Project in Pichincha was implemented in thirteen parishes, belonging to two cantons, thus: Cayambe Canton, Ascázubi, Ayora, Cayambe, Juan Montalvo, Cangahua, Olmedo, Otón y Santa Rosa de Cuzubamba Parishes, Pedro Moncayo, Canton, La Esperanza, Malchinguí, Tabacundo, Tocachi y Tupigachi Parishes.
3. There was executed one adaptation measure for facing climate change effects: Enhancement of community irrigation in drought zones

5. According to data from the *Project Performance Report* obtained in September 2018, the measures in Pichincha benefited directly to a total of 1,122 families, which represents 69, 7% of what was initially planned, as it is observed in detail in the following table.

Table A1.11 – FORECCSA beneficiaries

Cantón	Parrish	Benecifiary Families 2018	
		Planned	Reached
CAYAMBE	ASCAZUBI	106	106
	AYORA	94	94
	CAYAMBE	39	39
	JUAN MONTALVO	102	110
	CANGAHUA	294	97
	OLMEDO (PESILLO)	104	104
	OTON	81	85
	SANTA ROSA DE CUZUBAMBA	127	140
SUBTOTAL CANTÓN		**947**	**775**
PEDRO MONCAYO	LA ESPERANZA	206	93
	MALCHINGUI	44	44
	TABACUNDO	296	94
	TOCACHI	66	66
	TUPIGACHI	50	50
SUBTOTAL CANTÓN		**662**	**347**
SUBTOTAL PROVINCE		**1.609**	**1.122**

Source: Project Performance Report 2018

ACHIEVEMENTS EVALUATION

In the Communities

6. The chosen areas for the intervention were well chosen, the participation of communities has been an important factor for this achievement. All stakeholders involved agree that the most vulnerable zones to climate change adverse effects were reached.

7. The beneficiaries are very thankful with the Project. Disposing of a greater quantity of water has solved old problems that the communities had to face due to the scarcity of this element; especially in dry season. The project satisfied the expectations of the communities that focused on obtaining more water with the construction of reservoirs and conduction canals.

8. The beneficiaries trust Pichincha Provincial GAD as executing entity of FORECCSA's project. They feel that the presence of its technical team has been timely and sufficient to serve their needs. In reference to the Project's thematic, the communities consider that they have received very limited contributions from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and from the Municipal and Parish GADs the have obtained almost no contribution.

9. The improvements in the irrigation systems, implemented by the Project, has made possible to diversify the agriculture production, increase the used surface, increase the soil productivity and generate tradable surpluses. A wide zone of Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo is dedicated to flower production by big exporting companies; some beneficiaries of the project also have small flower plantations, although they traditionally produce corn and wheat, a certain number, due to the presence of the Project, have renewed their crops, and primarily, they have increased the production of tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce and other vegetables. Furthermore, they have extender the quantity of minor animals, especially guinea pigs and hens that are raised in the parcels.

10. In order to reduce droughts, frosts, and strong winds that in some months affect the agricultural production, some families, on their own, and thanks to a greater quantity of water available due to FORECCSA Project, have built small reservoirs, greenhouses and dripping irrigation systems.

11. With the before mentioned improvements, they have been able to sow short-cycle varieties, which allows to obtain up to three yearly harvests and a significant increase in the family income. A group of producers indicated that in the past in ¼ hectare they produced 10 quintals of wheat per year that were sold on average at $20 per quintal, with a gross income of $200; and now they calculate that sowing tomatoes under a greenhouse and with dripping irrigation, with less risk of weather affectations and changes in prices, the could obtain up to $ 300 every 4 months

12. Other group mentioned that before, in ½ hectare, it could be obtained 10 quintals of corn per year, 5 of them were used for self-consumption and the other 5 were sold on around $200. Now, thanks to the water that FORECCSA has provided, they can mix corn, bean and *chochos*; obtaining between 3 and 4 quintals of product, 1-2 quintals are for family consumption and sells 2 quintals in $120, which constitutes an improvement in their diet and an additional income for the family.

13. A third group stated that they have started to sow vegetables, and with the harvest they have reduced the purchase of these products, saving around $ 5 weekly, between $20 to $25 monthly.

14. In the zones with population primarily indigenous (Kayambi) traditionally, it is consumed grains, rice, noodles and meats. Since the beginnings of the current decade, with the intervention of several stakeholders that started projects in similar topics such as FORECCSA's (USAID, CARE, Heifer Ecuador Foundation, Ecolex, and Pichincha Provincial GAD, itself) some families started to sow vegetables, and integrate them in the family diet. FORECCSA Project has accelerated and reinforced this process, the technicians estimate that currently, 50% of the families, in the influence zone of the Project, have changed their diet habits.

15. As incentives, in Pichincha they carried out soil studies, there were delivered seeds, minor animals, parcel irrigations kits and silos, a community plant nursery and additional minor reservoirs were built. These incentives were only effective from March of the current year.

16. In March, when the beneficiaries received the seeds, it was dry season. Some families sowed immediately a portion of their seeds, and they were lost partially. The beneficiaries considered that more training and assistance was missing. Nonetheless, the majority of the seeds were stored and it is expected to sow them from September onwards, when winter season begins.

17. The majority of the beneficiaries consider that the training provided by the Project was very scarce, they point out that there were offered 5 workshops in 2016. In some communities the technical staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and livestock and the Pichincha Province GAD, mainly through their corresponding Risk Management and Environmental Management Departments, they realize workshops on organic agriculture and those expertise are being applied for the sow of seeds, delivered by the project as incentives. Especially, among the indigenous communities, after the greater availability of water, people are going back to the use of ancestral knowledge, that include less use of chemical products, and a greater variety in their food diet.

18. In the parishes of Pichincha Province, it is observed a significant difference in the organization of indigenous communities and the ones that are predominantly mixed population. In the first ones, grassroots organizations are strong and have a good convening capacity, while the second ones are weaker. This translates in a greater participation of the first one, in *mingas* to work in the construction of the adaptation measures, as well as the participation in meetings and workshops organized by the project. It is not perceived a significant change in the organizations due to the implementation of the project.

19. A highly valued achievement is that the countryside people have learned to manage better the water resource. The change in technology, using sprinkler and dripping irrigation, instead of irrigation by flooding, has resulted in a significant reduction of waste, and that currently, the irrigation with the same flow rates and same schedule of irrigation availability for each user enables a better coverage and saves working time.

In the Institutions

20. The Pichinca Province GAD is a strong and consolidated institution in the country. It counts with a structure that makes possible to carry out their competencies in several fields. In Ecuador the irrigation water management is a competence of provincial governments; in the case of Pichincha, the increase of quantity of available water and the improvement of the irrigation systems in rural areas have been prioritized activities in which have been already incorporated concepts of care of the environment, climate change, and in less extent, food security. Within the structure of the Provincial GAD, there are two departments, irrigation management and environmental management that manage this topic.

21. As a result of the previous interventions in the cantons of Cayambe and Pedro Moncayo, the cantonal and Parish governments, in their Territorial Development and Land-Use Plans. - PDOT, include concepts and actions regarding management of waste, protection of water runoffs, Wastewater discharge, environmental education and gender. The concepts of Climate Change and food security have been only incorporated in Pedro Moncayo Gantonal Government, since his Director of Environment Management was previously FORECCSA's coordinator in the zone, for eight months.

22. Most of the Water Boards have strengthened as a consequence of having more water flow rate due to FORECCSA's measures. They count with pumping stations, they have established shift for water distribution and service charge tariffs system. Moreover, they have elaborated equipment maintenance and replacement programs. With the service collection, they cover operational expenses (payment to the operator and electricity) and save to buy spare parts and fix the pumps when it is needed; they are not sustainable and they have to ask the Provincial GAD or other institution for support when there are major damages or they need to replace an equipment.

Unexpected Contributions or Results

23. Conflicts regarding the use of water have reduced in the communities, as well as, the abuse from some flower companies that used excessively this resource, to the detriment of users located in the low parts of the zone.

24. The capacity building of a technician that after his exit of FORECCSA Project, was appointed for a leadership role in the municipal GAD, integrating among the priorities of the local government, actions for managing climate change and food security, can be considered as another unexpected result that could be replicated after the termination of the project; other technical personnel can follow similar paths.

PROCESS EVALUATION

25. The process has been participative the prioritization of the measures and the execution budget were established together with the beneficiaries,

26. The Provincial Government of Pichincha, since several years ago, has maintained a continuous presence in the zone through various programs and projects, with which it has managed to gain the population's trust. This facilitated the implementation of the FORECCSA Project.

27. The management model adopted in Pichincha, in which the Province GAD has operated as the executing entity of FORECCSA Project has had an operative advantage. The fact that the provincial government, as executing entity of infrastructure works counts with a good number of technical personnel from different areas, previous studies, machinery, vehicles, and other equipment to its disposal, has allowed that, from the design of the measures to the socialization, construction and process of operationalization, the project counts with the necessary resources for implementing it in a rapid and efficient way, in the majority of cases, without depending on third parties.

28. The management model adopted in Pichincha, in contrast with what was performed in the Jubones River Basin, did not include the direct participation of the cantonal and parish governments. Despite this, it is acknowledged that it existed a bidirectional flow of information between the Project and the local governments. At the beginning of FORECCSA's execution, agreements were made with the endorsement of local governments, which did not have significant follow-up.

29. In spite of the previous, some Parish GADs realized specific support actions for the Project's measures implementation; such is the case of the La Esperanza Parish GAD that helped in the callings through *perifoneo* in the parish head or Cangahua Parish GAD that lent machinery for the reservoir construction and contributed with a technician that carried out the training event in agro ecological production for the Project's beneficiaries.

30. It is considered that the time invested in producing assessments and the definition of specific measures demanded too much time, and provoked that some people "lose faith" in the project. Besides, it is mentioned the delay in the purchase of supplies for the measures as an obstacle, slowing results achievement.

31. For using the available funds as incentives, Pichincha Provincial GAD made a distribution of the same amount among all participating parishes, without any consideration of the number of families served or the number of hectares irrigated. After, in a participative manner, the beneficiaries prioritized up to five measures that they wanted to implement with those resources, and they covered as many as possible with given resources.

32. This contribution gave as result that each community could dispose of around $ 26,000 for incentives; in one extreme, these resources had to be distributed to 39 families with 74 irrigated hectares (Ancholag Neighborhood, Cayambe Parish), and in the other extreme, the incentives had to be distributed to 206 families (Tabacundo) or to owners of 290 irrigated hectares (Juan Montalvo). This distribution provoked inequities against the most populated communities, which during the execution of the incentives allocation, it was partially corrected.

33. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has participated in the execution of the project, yet it was not detected the existence of planned interinstitutional coordination. The MAG has supported the implementers of FORECCSA project, mainly in training and assistance activities for its beneficiaries. The local representatives of the Ministry consider that FORECCSA has not changed the management model that they use, however, the interrelation with the Project has enabled them to maximize the results of their territorial work.

34. The MAE's technical personnel, assigned to other projects, especially to taking care of

protected areas, consider that a positive result of FORECCSA is that the Ministry had diversified its field of action, extending it to issues such as climate change related to food security. Furthermore, they state it is good that the MAE does not only execute in protected areas, but also with rural population and the agriculture production zones.

EVALUATION OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS

35. The cantonal and Parish governments of Pichincha and the beneficiaries of FORECCSA project marginally participate in its monitoring and evaluation activities; in the signed agreements with local governments is it's said that these should give support in the monitoring and evaluation of the measures, however, its participation sis reduced to the delivery of information to FORECCSA technical team. The monitoring is carried out by MAE and the Pichincha Provincial GAD through its institutional system then integrates the project as another activity of the Provincial GAD.

36. In reference to transparency and accountability of the project's activities, Pichincha Provincial GAD through its communication officials manage these aspects. The MAE also promotes the dissemination activities through public media regarding the progress and results of the Project in Pichincha.

SUSTAINABILITY RISKS EVALUATION

37. It exists in the beneficiary communities a positive feeling regarding the Projects results up to date: the greater availability of water and the consequent increase in the land productivity. There are expectations about derived additional benefits of the provided goods as incentives. Since they were only delivered starting march this year, (five months before the project termination) the expected results might be lost, if there is no additional follow-up. MAE and MAG have committed to carry it out as part of their regular activities in the territory.

38. The Ecuadorian crisis and the consequent budget reductions of the governments and other public institutions, at national as well as local level, are considered serious threats for the project sustainability.

39. The elections next year, when local governments will be renewed, and the political risks that such process implies, are also seen as sustainability threats.

40. The delivery of incentives only half a year before the project's closure, without a proper assistance for their use, represents a risk that can affect the purpose of such incentives to constitute a sustainability reinforcement for the implemented measures.

41. The growing flower activity, highly profitable in the two intervened cantons, is another threat. Not long ago, this activity was limited to big export companies, however, it is observed recently a growing number of small and medium plantations that sell to non-producer exporters, displacing other productions, some of these new plantations belong to former worker of the flower companies and include project's beneficiaries.

42. As environmental risks, there are identified the drop of water flow, reduce droughts, strong winds in some periods of the year, and the increasing soil erosion due to bad agricultural practices in already vulnerable soils (slopes, sandy or clayey).

GENDER PERSPECTIVE (MAINSTREAMING)

43. In the two intervened cantons by the Project in Pichincha, the parcels are under care of women, it is estimated that approximately 80% of them are managed by women. Most men work in flower companies, in the construction sector or in other activities that require them to leave the cities. Although many women work as well, especially in flower plantations, they do it in a lower proportion or they have to assume the double responsibility of working out, taking care of the parcel and the children.

44. This greater participation of women in the agricultural tasks makes saving time destined to irrigation, due to the systems technological improvements, especially valued by them.

45. The participation of women has been very high in the work of *mingas*. Equally in meetings and training workshops, on average, 75% of participants to the encounters promoted by the Project are women. Despite this, in some interviews, as well as in the focus group, it was observed that women attend due to an undervaluation of the events relevance, especially of trainings, and because of their subordinated attitude. Males expressions directed to their wives, such as " if it is about a training, only you go" or " as head of the household I don't have time to go", were listened and corroborated by several beneficiaries. The fact that the trainings were sporadic could explain this appreciation.

46. Some women have recently organized and have established an association to commercialize vegetables in Quito and Cayambe, they count with 12 members. On average each one of them sell between $50 and $100 weekly, they feel optimist about the future and the growth of the organization.

47. Women have gained spaces in leadership positions of grassroots organizations, community and neighborhood, except for the Water Board and local Governments. Some of them consider that there still remains certain fear to reach those positions and men distrust about their abilities to face those roles responsibilities. Among the technical staff of public institutions, it was found a high participation of women: in the zonal office of MAG in Tabacundo, the three technicians, with whom they count, are women.

RECOMMENDATIONS (technical team, institutions and beneficiary representatives)

48. The community trusts Parish GADs, they manage or execute some direct actions in their territories, such as road repairs, communal house and chapels building or funding search to develop productive activities; moreover, due to their closeness to their territories population, they know very well the issues and the priority needs of people. Based on these considerations, it is recommended that in the future, in similar projects, be included parish GADs with a more active role, including their participation in decisions for prioritization, design and implementation of adaptation measures.

49. Further work must be done to strengthen governments at cantonal and parish level to raise their awareness about the importance of getting involved in the management of climate change risks and food security.

50. Meetings and workshops schedules with the project's beneficiaries must suit better their time availability. Most of them, men and women work, either in flower companies or

urban activities and they only have time weekdays from 16h00 onwards, or weekends.

51. It is considered that only providing water as adaptation measure to climate change is insufficient. It is recommended that measures be comprehensive, including parcel irrigation systems, family gardens and raise of minor animals from the beginning, not only at the end as incentives.

52. Some technicians suggests that measures should include the sow of fruit trees and actions for trading surpluses obtained thanks to the project; some beneficiaries state that they obtain surpluses, but by not being able to sell them under fair conditions, they are discouraged and do not continue producing.

53. Several leaders of grassroots organizations and members of Parish GADs suggest that climate change, food security and gender trainings should be organized for them they consider that their leadership and ascendancy among the population can have a multiplier effect in knowledge transfer and preparation of people to face climate change risks. Some interviewed suggest the creation of a permanent training school on climate change.

54. MAG technical staff consider that they should be integrated in the process of species and seeds selection to be used in the incentives, as well as the dates for sowing and the technical assistance to beneficiaries. They believe they have the specific knowledge that can contribute to maximize the yield of their use. One of them summed up the recommendation, stating that complementing FORECCSA's resources with their expertise they could obtain better benefits for the countryside population.

55. Despite the reached achievements, it is considered that in Pichincha must work further on awareness raising of the population for avoiding the waste of water and its rational use.

FOCUS GROUPS RESULTS

56. In the focus group, conducted in Cayambe with beneficiaries from Pichincha, participated initially fifteen people, but three left before the end of the session, participating in the qualification only six men and six women. The qualifications they rated to each one of the five questions, that were included in the group work, are shown in the following table:

Table A1.12 - Qualifications given by the Focus Group to Evaluation Themes

Achievement	Sex	Bad	Fair	Good	Very Good	Average
1. We achieved what we wanted in our community when we got involved with the project	Women	0	0	1	5	3,83
	Man	0	0	1	5	3,83
	Total	0	0	2	10	3,83
2. In our community we have a greater knowledge of how to manage climate change risks, especially those that affect our food.	Women	0	0	4	2	3,33
	Man	0	1	4	1	3,00
	Total	0	1	8	3	3,17
3. The participation of my community was good related to the decision of measures and the execution of the project.	Women	0	0	1	5	3,83
	Man	0	0	0	6	4,00
	Total	0	0	1	11	3,92
4. Women in my parish were actively involved in the project.	Women	0	0	3	3	3,50
	Women	0	0	3	3	3,50
	Man	0	0	6	6	3,50
	Total	0	1	5	0	2,83

Achievement	Sex	Bad	Fair	Good	Very Good	Average
5. In our community, we are more prepared to manage the climate change risks, especially on food security	Women	0	0	6	0	3,00
	Man	0	1	11	0	2,92

Source: Project Performance Report December 2016 – December 2017

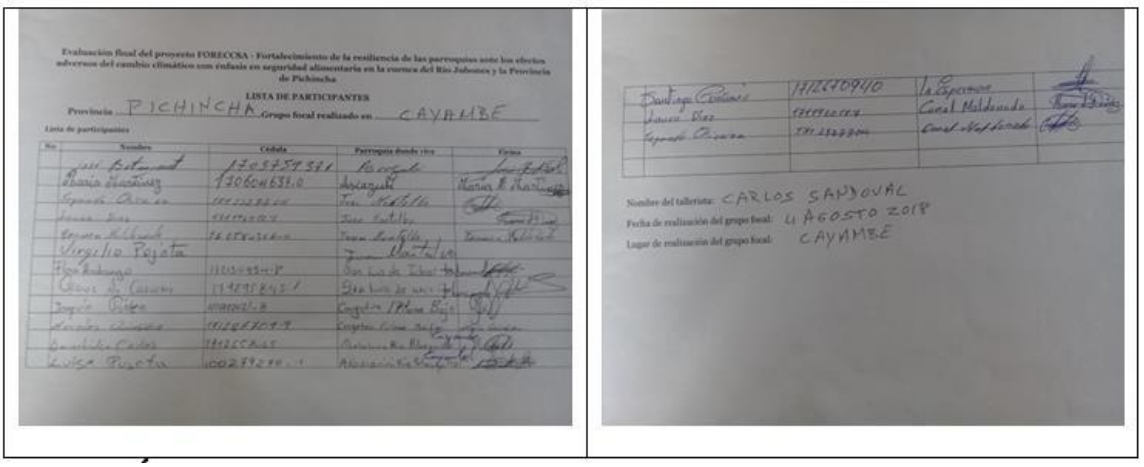
57. To calculate the average on the last column of the above table, it was given a score of 1 to Bad results, 2 to fair, 3 to good, and 4 points to very good, and later a weighted average was realized with the sum of the multiplication of the number of responses for each score by the points assigned to each one and dividing that total but the number of responses for each category.

58. In the above results it can be observed that there are no major differences between the qualifications given by men and women participating in the focus group, thus, in the questions 1 and 4 the responses were completely equal; in questions 3 and 5, men gave a slightly higher average, while in question 2, the best average was given by women.

59. Although the qualifications in general are good, it is evident the existing difference between the results for questions 1 and 3 and questions 2 and 5. In the last two a lower qualification was obtained, (the only ones that obtained responses rating Regular and especially the fifth, where the global average was lower to 3 and nobody rated it as Very Good) which is explained by how scarce were the training events during the implementation of the project, which resulted on a relatively scarce grasping of knowledge and preparedness to face the climate change risks.

60. In question 4, related to participation of women, intermediate results between the two previous groups were observed, with an exact division between men and women, with one half considering Good and the other half estimating them as Very Good.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE FOCUS GROUP



FIELD WORK RELATION

61. The following table shows a relation of the main activities, interviews, focus groups, and visits to adaptation measures carried out during the field work in Pichincha.

Table A1.13 - Main activities carried out during the field visit to Pichincha

Canton	Parrish	ACTIVITY
Cayambe	Ascázubi	Visit to an irrigation system Ascázubi
Cayambe	Cayambe	Interview – parrish GAD president Cangahua: Bayardo Lanchimba
Pedro Moncayo	Tabacundo	Interview – President of wáter directory San Luis de Ihisi: José Cuzco
Cayambe	Cayambe	Interview- community president Pitana bajo: Rodrigo Quimbiulco
Cayambe	Cayambe	Interview - President Rio Blanquillo Association, irrigation users Ancholac: Luisa Puijota
Pedro Moncayo	Tabacundo	Interview – President San Luis de Isichi, Association irrigation users Tabacundo: Carlos Cualchi
Cayambe	Cayambe	Focus Group
Pedro Moncayo	Tabacundo	Interview - Director GAD Municipal de Pedro Moncayo: Luis Catucuago
Pedro Moncayo	La Esperanza	Interview - presidente GAD Parroquial de La Esperanza: Iván Toapanta
Pedro Moncayo	La Esperanza	Interview - President Water directory El Rosario: Rafael Jarrín. Expresidente: Genaro Rodríguez
Pedro Moncayo	La Esperanza	Visit: La Esperanza Reservoir
Pedro Moncayo	Tabacundo	Interview – Local chief MAG Pedro Moncayo: Jimena Martínez
Cayambe	Cayambe	Interview – Local chief MAG Cayambe: Jenny Flores
Cayambe	Cayambe	Interview - Director GAD of Cayambe: Paúl Sánchez

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

62. Finally, in this appendix a photographic record is presented about the main activities during the field work carried out in Pichincha.

Focus Group and Interviews to local stakeholders

Adaptation measures: Reservoirs and irrigation water conduction

Incentives: Greenhow and community silos

Results; better irrigation = Increase in land productivity

Appendix 2. Evaluation Matrix of FORECCSA

Research Questions based on	**Sources of information employed for the response**	
1. Evaluation of the effective achievement of objectives and expected outcomes of the Project.		
Research Questions	**Documentary, Secondary Sources and indicators**	**Field primary sources**
1. Are the immediate, mid-term results / products/ contributions (outcomes) and possible expected impacts for FORECCSA consistent with the objectives and priority strategies of Ecuador to face climate change?	FORECCSA's Project Document FORECCSA's Logic Framework National Development Plan	WFP, MAE, MAG
2. Were the proposed objectives and results in the Project's logical framework reached? Which ones were the most relevant and effective for you?	Final Annual Report Project's Indicators	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments
3. Were the implemented measures of adaptation to climate change relevant and effective? Which ones would you highlight?	Parish Adaptation Plans PPR 2007 annex 2 measures	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non-governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
4. Are there objectives, results, measures of adaptation that were not considered in the Project, and would have been key to include, considering the zones of intervention? Which ones?	Adaptation Plans Vulnerability Assessments	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non-governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
5. Which coverage, focus did the project have in its communities and beneficiary families (women, men, excluded or vulnerable groups, urban, rural populations, etc.)?	FORECCSA's Logic Framework PPR 2007 indicators women participation	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non-governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
6. Have there been observed Project's results, products, contributions (outcomes) that were not expected initially? Which ones?	PPR 2007 indicators results y objectives	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD
2. Evaluation of the process developed to obtain the Project's outcomes		
Research Questions	**Documentary, Secondary Sources and estimate of indicators**	**Field primary sources**
7. Previous to the implementation of the Project, were all entities involved capacities evaluated, and was their adequate preparation and engagement to the project secured?	Project's Initial report Project's document Meeting minutes	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD
8. Were the objectives and components of the Project clear, practical and attainable considering the established time and execution context?	FORECCSA's Logic Framework	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD

9. Has the project involved, with clear roles, relevant and qualified stakeholders at national, subnational and community level?	Project's document Section 3 – administrative mechanisms	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments

Research Questions based on Theme of Evaluation	**Sources of information employed for the response**	
10. Have the implemented measures of adaptation been based on territorial baselines/ context and précised vulnerability assessments that take into account the possible effects of climate change in the intervention zones?	Vulnerability Assessments	Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non-governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
11. Were institutionalization and sustainability mechanisms generated for the main actions, measures and results of the project? Which ones?	NA	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments,
12. Which processes, activities, actions, do you consider were the most relevant for the effective execution and sustainability of the project?	Project's document Measures of implementation	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non-governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
13. Did the project have appropriate execution and budget controls?	PPR 2007 Financial information	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments
14. ¿ Were adjustments necessary in order to develop the project and bring it to a conclusion? Which ones?	Mid-term report	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD
3. Evaluation of the monitoring and evaluation systems of the Project		
Research Questions	**Documentary, Secondary Sources and estimate of indicators**	**Field primary sources**
15. Was a monitoring and evaluation plan designed in coordination with other national and local plans that could facilitate effective follow-up and feedback of the project?	FORECCSA's monitoring and evaluation plan	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD
16 Is there a baseline integrated to the indicators of the Monitoring Plan?	FORECCSA's baseline	WFP, MAE
17. Are the indicators of the monitoring plan relevant and coherent with the Project's objective?	FORECCSA's Logic Framework	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD
18. Has it been established which entity will continue monitoring the measures and actions developed by the project, after the termination of FORECCSA.	NA	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non-governmental local stakeholders
19. Are there aspects of institutional coordination at national, local and community level that put at risk the sustainability of the achieved results? Which ones?	PPR 2007 Risk Assessment	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non-governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
Sustainability risks of the project's outcomes and progress towards the final expected		
Research Questions	**Documentary, Secondary Sources and estimate of indicators**	**Field primary sources**

20. Are there national or local resources to continue with FORECCSA's actions once the resources of AF are finished? Which ones?	Parish Development Plans Canton Development Plans	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non-governmental local stakeholders,

Research Questions based on Theme of Evaluation	**Sources of information employed for the response**	
21. Are there political, regulatory or economic factors that put at risk the sustainability of the achieved results? Which ones?	PPR 2007 Risk Assessment	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non-governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
22. Are there participatory, corresponsibility and social oversight mechanisms in the communities to ensure the sustainability of the project?	NA	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
23. Are key stakeholders aware that it is of their interest that the project's outcomes or contributions are sustained? What have they done to sustain it?	NA	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non-governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
24. From a global perspective, is it considered that immediate, mid-term results / products/ contributions (outcomes) contributed to reach the proposed goals in the strategic framework of the Adaptation Fund?	Adaptation Funds' Logic Framework FORECCSA's Logic Framework	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, on governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
5. **Contribution of the Project to objectives, impacts and goals of the Adaptation Fund.**		
Research Questions	**Documentary, Secondary Sources and estimate of indicators**	**Field primary sources**
Have Households, communities, and national and local authorities increased their knowledge about climate change effects and risks, due to FORECCSA's actions?	PPR 2017 indicators for result 1.1	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non-governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
26. Have the immediate, mid-term results / products/ contributions (outcomes) and possible expected impacts for FORECCSA allowed to increase resilience to climate change effects at local and national level?	PPR 2017 indicators for result 1.1 y 1.2	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non-governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
Has the project allowed to increase adaptability to climate change effects in the communities where it was implemented?	PPR 2017 indicators for result 2.1	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non-governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
28. Has the project allowed to reduce food insecurity in beneficiary households?	PPR 2017 "House hold consumption score"	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, on governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
29. Given the previous response, is it considered that the project allowed to reduce vulnerability to climate change effects in the communities where it was implemented?	PPR 2017 indicators for result 1.1, 1,2, 1.3 y 2.1	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries

Research Questions based on Theme of Evaluation	Sources of information employed for the response	
6. Mainstream Aspects		
Research Questions	**Documentary, Secondary Sources and estimate of indicators**	**Field primary sources**
30. Are there sustainable and effective mechanisms that include gender perspective in the design, implementation, evaluation of the Project, as well as the products and results of the intervention? Which ones?	FORECCSA's Logic Framework Document of FORECCSA Project	WFP, MAE, MAG, Pichincha Provincial GAD, local governments, non-governmental local stakeholders, beneficiaries
31. Are there lessons learned and key recommendations that you would like to highlight regarding FORECCSA Project? Which ones?	PPR 2017 indicators for result 2.1	

Source: Own elaboration

Appendix 3. Logic Framework of the Project

Outcome	Original Indicators	Modified Indicators	Base Line	Original Goal	Modified Goal
Goal Component 1: Develop awareness, knowledge and capacity at the community level on climate change and food insecurity related risks					
Outcome 1.1: Increased awareness of counties on climate change risks	Number of adaptation plans implemented at the community level, and incorporated in the district development plan	Number of adaptation plans implemented at the parish level, and incorporated in the local development plan	there are no development plans	50 parishes (39 parishes for the MCRJ and 11 for the GPP develop adaptation plans to climate change risk, in a participatory process	50 parishes (37 parishes for the Jubones and 13 for Pichincha) develop adaptation plans to climate change risk, in a participatory process
Outcome 1.2: Secured ownership of adaptation measures in parishes in targeted cantons.	Number of planning frameworks at provincial and canton level include change adaptation considerations	Number of planning frameworks at local level include change adaptation considerations	each local government has its own development plan that include environmental issues but no adaptation measures	By the end of the project all the targeted cantons and provinces have incorporated climate change variability and adaptation considerations	All the targeted local government have incorporated climate change variability and adaptation considerations
	Number of parishes with adaptation plans aligned with local and provincial priorities	Number of parishes with adaptation plans aligned with local and provincial priorities	each local government has by law a development law that include environmental matters	By the end of the project 50 parishes have developed their adaptation plans, aligned with local and provincial priorities, are used as a decision making tool	50 parishes have participated in the adaptation plan development, with 50% of women in parishes participating
	Number of adaptation plans, developed with community participation.	Number of adaptation plans, developed with community participation.	0	By the end of the project 50 parishes have participated in the adaptation plan development, with 50% of women in parishes participating	50 parishes have participated in the adaptation plan development, with 50% of women in parishes participating
Outcome 1.3: Increased knowledge to manage climate change and risk, including climate variability affecting	Disaster preparedness score.	Disaster preparedness score	limited	Disaster preparedness score equal to or greater than 7, indicating local government capacity in disaster preparedness ad food security information with WFP support	Disaster preparedness score equal to or greater than 7, indicating local government capacity in disaster preparedness ad food security information with WFP support

Outcome	Original Indicators	Modified Indicators	Base Line	Original Goal	Modified Goal
food security and nutrition.	Percentage of early warning systems that meet national meteorological standards that are used on place	Percentage of climatic information systems that meet national and/or international meteorological standards that are used on place	there are none climatic information systems	By the end of the project 50 systems in place and parishes able to take appropriate response actions following protocols	Systems in place to cover targeted parishes (50) so they take appropriate response actions following protocols
Goal component 2:ncrease adaptive capacity and reduce recurrent risks of climate variability at the community level					
Outcome 2.1: Increased adaptive capacity and ecosystem resilience in targeted rural parishes	Community adaptation asset score (natural and physical)	Community adaptation asset score (natural and physical)	0	By the end of the project 50 parishes have reduced their risk and implemented adaptation measures	50 parishes have reduced their risk and implemented adaptation measures
			survey information	Asset score threshold set to capture increase (created or restored) in community adaptation assets over base level communities	Asset score threshold set to capture increase (created or restored) in community adaptation assets over base level communities
	Percentage of households in targeted parishes with increased capacity to manage climate risk desegregated by gender	Percentage of households in targeted parishes with increased capacity to manage climate risk desegregated by gender	0	By the end of the project at least one member of each targeted household has received training and increased their understanding of climate risk and management	At least one member of each targeted household has received training and increased their understanding of climate risk and management
			0	50% of the household participants are women	50% of the household participants are women
Outcome 2.2: Increased capacity at parishes and institutional level to manage climate change risk in the targeted cantons	Coordination mechanisms among parishes, local governments, provincial governments in place	Coordination mechanisms among parishes, cantons and/or provincial governments in place	limited coordination	By the end of the project there is a letter of interest among all the involved entities to manage jointly climate change risks in the targeted cantons	There is a letter of interest among all the involved entities to manage jointly climate change risks in the targeted parishes.
	Percentage of local governments and key stakeholders at national, provincial and local level that access to climate	Percentage of local governments and key stakeholders at national, provincial and local level that access project´s	insufficient information and not updated	Project stakeholders are able to access to up-dated information	At least 60% of project stakeholders are able to access to up-dated information

Outcome	Original Indicators	Modified Indicators	Base Line	Original Goal	Modified Goal
	change relevant information	climate change relevant information			

Outputs

Original Output	Modified Output	Original Indicators	Modified Indicators	Baseline	Original Goal	Modified Target
Output 1.1.1: Communities in targeted cantons trained in climate change threats and adaptation measures which reduce vulnerability, in particular related to food security	1.1.1. Parishes in targeted cantons trained in climate change threats and adaptation measures which reduce vulnerability, in particular related to food security	Number of targeted population aware of climate change impacts and appropriate responses to threats	Number of targeted population aware of climate change impacts and appropriate responses to threats	Limited knowledge by vulnerable parishes in the adaptation measures to reduce food insecurity	At least one family member out of 15,000 households have knowledge of climate threats and adaptation measures	At least one family member out of 15,000 households have knowledge of climate threats and adaptation measures
Output 1.1.2: Targeted communities participate in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities.	1.1.2. Targeted parishes participate in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	Awareness raised at community level of climate change threats	Awareness raised at community level of climate change threats	Limited awareness by parishes of climate threats and local responses	By the end of the project two 4 year awareness campaigns (one for the MCRJ and one for GPP) have been established and implemented	By the end of the project at least 30% of households (4,500) perceive to have increase their awareness on climate change threats through two awareness campaigns (one for the CCRJ and one for GADPP) which have been established and implemented

Original Output	Modified Output	Original Indicators	Modified Indicators	Baseline	Original Goal	Modified Target
Output 1.1.3: Food security and gender considerations integrated in all adaptation training programs	1.1.3. Food security and gender considerations integrated in all adaptation training programs	Food security training plan integrated within the adaptation training programs, with gender considerations.	Food security training plan integrated within the adaptation training programs, with gender considerations.	No	By the end of the project all the developed adaptation plans, include a food security training plan.	All the developed adaptation plans, include a food security training plan
					At least 40% of the participants in the training programs are women	The project the training plan on food security has been implemented with gender(at least 40% of the participants in the training programs are women)
Output 1.2.1: Canton and community adaptation plans developed to reduce vulnerabilities to climate change induced food insecurity in targeted areas	1.2.1. Local adaptation plans developed to reduce vulnerabilities to climate change induced food insecurity in targeted areas	Number of adaptation plans with a vulnerability reduction and food security approach	Number of local adaptation plans with a vulnerability reduction and food security approach	0	By the end of the project all targeted canton and community adaptation plans incorporate vulnerability reduction and food security solutions	All targeted parishes (50) have adaptation plans which incorporate vulnerability reduction and food security solutions

Original Output	Modified Output	Original Indicators	Modified Indicators	Baseline	Original Goal	Modified Target
Output 1.2.2: Community participation in processes to develop adaptation plan in targeted cantons	1.2.2. Community participation in processes to develop adaptation plans in targeted parishes	Number of parishes and community leaders that participate in the process to develop adaptation plans	Number of parishes and community leaders that participate in the process to develop adaptation plans	0	By the end of the project, 50 parishes, including leaders and citizens have actively participated in the adaptation plans development	50 parishes, including leaders and citizens have actively participated in the adaptation plans development
Output 1.2.3 Agreements developed and signed among targeted cantons, GPP or MCRJ, MAE and WFP to implement adaptation actions	1.2.3. Agreements developed and signed among targeted parishes, GADPP or CCRJ, MAE and WFP to implement adaptation actions	Number of institutions with increased capacity to manage adverse climate change events	Number of institutions that establish agreements to manage adverse climate change events	0	50 parishes sign agreements with required stakeholders	At least six agreements signed between interested parties (GADPP, CCRJ, MAE, UNWomen, WFP) to manage adverse climate change events.
						50 parishes sign letter of commitments for the implementation of adaptation measureS

Original Output	Modified Output	Original Indicators	Modified Indicators	Baseline	Original Goal	Modified Target
Output 1.2.4 Women participated in process and decision making to develop adaptation plans	1.2.4. Women participated in processes and decision making to develop adaptation plans	Number of women that are community leaders with an actively participation in adaptation plans development, and decision making processes.	Number of women that are community leaders with an actively participation in adaptation plans development, and decision making processes	Limited participation of women and limited decision making roles	Women involved in decision making in all parishes	Women (at least 40%) involved in decision making in all parishes
Output 1.3.1: Community early warning system designed, implemented and maintained	Dismantled 2014	Number of vulnerable cantons with a designed early warning system and protocols	None	No info	By the end of the project 50 parishes have designed their early warning systems and protocols	None
Output 1.3.2: Monitoring system in place to track climate events in targeted cantons	1.3.1. A climatic information system, including monitoring of climatic events, designed and implemented in each targeted areas in accordance with local context	A basic community based system for risk monitoring	Number of vulnerable parish that use data from the climatic information system	0	By the end of the project 30 parishes have a monitoring system to track climate events	A climatic information system and climatic meteorological stations, including monitoring of climatic events, are designed and implemented in targeted areas covering needs of 50 targeted parishes
Output 1.3.3. Monitoring system to track project results and lessons learned	1.3.2. Monitoring system to track project results and lessons learned	A project results and lessons learned monitoring system	A project results and lessons learned monitoring system	No monitoring system	By the first six months of the project implementation, a monitoring system is designed and implemented	A monitoring system is designed and implemented to track project

Original Output	Modified Output	Original Indicators	Modified Indicators	Baseline	Original Goal	Modified Target
					Document with project lesson learned and validated models to be replicated.	
Output 2.1.1: Concrete adaptation measures based on community adaptation plans are designed	2.1.1. Concrete adaptation measures based on parish adaptation plans are designed	Number of parishes that have implemented concrete adaptation measures	Number of parishes that have designed and approved concrete adaptation measures	0	By the end of the project 50 parishes have implemented at least 3 concrete adaptation measures	50 parishes have identified and designed at least one concrete adaptation measure.
Output 2.1.2: Physical assets created, improved or maintained.	2.1.2. Adaptation to climate change measures (physical assets, natural assets and technologies) are implemented according with the parishes adaptation plans	Physical assets implemented	Number of adaptation measures (physical assets, natural assets and technologies) implemented at parish level according with vulnerability analysis and adaptation plans	Limited	Assets created according to community plans	50 parishes implemented adaptation measures (physical assets, natural assets, technologies) according to parishes plans.
Output 2.1.3: Natural resources assets created, improved or maintained.		Natural resources assets implemented			Activities implemented according to community plans	
Output 2.1.4: Identification of adaptation technology requirements and transfer of technologies through concrete actions.		Number of technological instruments to address climate threats identified			By the end of the project the GPP and the MCRJ have identified the adaptation technologies needed to address climate change on each of the targeted parishes	

Original Output	Modified Output	Original Indicators	Modified Indicators	Baseline	Original Goal	Modified Target
Output 2.1.5: Implementation strategy includes approach for the use of incentives and PES	2.1.3. Implementation strategy includes approach for the use of incentives	Number of parishes that receive incentives or PES	Number of parishes where families receive incentives to implement physical/natural resources assets	0	To be determined based on strategy and community plans	At least 30% of parishes uses incentives to support adaptation measures implementation.
Output 2.2.1: Community participation, in particular of women, guide decision making processes for project execution	2.2.1. Community participation, in particular of women, guide decision making processes for project execution	Parishes agree and support with decisions taken	Parishes agree and support with decisions taken	Limited community participation on decision making processes	All of the proposed activities in the project have a participatory implementation strategy	All of the proposed activities in the project have a participatory implementation strategy
					50% of the participants are women.	50% of the participants are women.
Output 2.2.2: Communities share success stories and lessons learned	2.2.2. Parishes share success stories and lessons learned	Number of workshops to disseminate de information	Number of workshops to disseminate de information	No documented information available	Each of the targeted parishes has by the end of the project documented their experience	Each of the targeted parishes has by the end of the project documented their experience the lessons learn in at least one event
		Number of visits to other parishes, not targeted in this project, to disseminate the information	Number of visits to other parishes, not targeted in this project, to disseminate the information	0	The most successful experiences, as well as the worst ones are documented	At least two exchange of experiences programs in each targeted area are carried out documented

Appendix 4. List of interviewed persons

Province	Canton	Parrish	Activity (23- 30 of July , 2018)	Number of persons
Azuay	Cuenca	Provincial Capital	Interview Gender Specialist, María Falconi	1
Azuay	Cuenca	Provincial Capital	Interview Planning technician MAG, Luis Alberto Lata	1
Azuay	Cuenca	Provincial Capital	Consultant CODEMIPE, Blanca Rojas	1
Azuay	Nabón	Las Nieves	President of GADPLN Victor Tacuri, VicePresident Fernando Cedillo, Technician in charge Carlos Ramón, social Technician Romel Coronel	4
Azuay	Nabón	Nabón Centro	Mayor Magaly Quezada, Planning technician Jessica Naulay, technician in charge Brian Ochoa	3
Azuay	Nabón	Cochapata Centro	President del GADPEP Paul Guanuchi, Parish Board, Parish Technicianl Guido Armijos	2
Azuay	Nabón	Cochapata Centro	Interview Ex-President Telmo Mendieta, Rep President Bolívar Morocho, Treasurer Manuel Aguilar de Irrigation Canal Zhincata-Culebrillas- Granadilla	3
Azuay	Nabón	Taro	Visit Family Garden Sr. Manuel Erraez Ordoñez	
Azuay	Nabón	Nabón centro	Focus Group Beneficiaries de Cochapata, Las Nieves, Nabón, El Progreso	14
Azuay	Nabón	Progreso	President GAD Progreso, Saul Capelo, Jimena Tacuri Tesorera, Patricio Local Macas Promotor	3
Azuay	San Fernando	Chumblín	President GADP Chumblín Manuel Chacha	1
Azuay	San Fernando	San Fernando Centro	Mayor of San Fernando, Miguel Peña	1
Azuay	San Fernando	San Fernando Centro	Manuel Gualpa focal point Technician, Pablo Bravo Director de Obras Públicas, Agua Potable	2
Azuay	San Fernando	San Fernando Centro	Focus Group with Beneficiaries (San Fernando, Chumblin)	6
Azuay	Nabón	Cochapata	Visit to improvements Reservoir, water canal Zhincata -	
Azuay	Nabón	Cochapata	Interview Local Promoter Guido Armijos Cochapata (during visit)	1
Azuay	Nabón	Cochapata	Visit to 2 Family Gardens of communities de Bayan and Jerusalén	
Azuay	Cuenca	Provincial Capital	Interview Lourdes Abril, agriculture expert Technician of Agroazuay EP-GAD Azuay	1
Azuay	Cuenca	Provincial Capital	Interview Technical team FORECCSA Azuay and El Oro (Richard Ochoa, Juan Carlos Ochoa, Milton, Juan Manuel, Emma Illescas)	5
Azuay	Cuenca	Provincial Capital	Interview Juan Pablo Rivera Provincial Director Azuay -MAE	1
Azuay	Cuenca	Provincial Capital	Andrés Arciniegas Academic of Cuenca University - Faculty of Agriculture / Agriculture expert –Jubones Zone	1
Subtotal				51

Provincia	Cantón	Parroquia	Actividad (23-25 de julio 2018)	Número de personas
Loja	Loja	Provincial Capital	Interview - Provincial Director Loja MAE: Ing. Vladimir Plascencia	1
Loja	Loja	Provincial Capital	Interview - Provincial Director MAG: Ing. Efrén Vidal	1
Loja	Saraguro	Cantonal Head	Interview -MAG Saraguro: Ing. Verónica Rivas, Dr. Pablo Briceño, Patricia Salas y Erwin Correa	4
Loja	Saraguro	Cantonal Head	Interview – Mayor of Saraguro: Lic. Abel Sarango	1
Loja	Saraguro	Cantonal Head	Interview – Ex-President of Tuncarta irrigation system	1
Loja	Saraguro	Celen	Interview -President of Parish GAD: Abg. Byron Godoy	1
Loja	Saraguro	Celen	Interview - President of Gañil irrigation system: Sr. Benjamín Macas	1
Loja	Saraguro	Manú	Interview - President of Parish GAD: Lic. Ángel Armijos y Sr. Jorge González, GAD Board	2
Loja	Saraguro	Manu	Dialogue about the development of the project in Saraguro - Technical team FORECCSA: Ings. Hernán Briceño and Álvaro Ordoñez	2
Loja	Saraguro	Cantonal Head	Focus Group – Participation of 11 beneficiaries of Saraguro, Celén, Manú, Sumaypamba y Lluzhapa	11
Loja	Saraguro	Cantonal Head	Interview - President of Irrigation Board Canal N1 Sumaypamba, Sr. Vicente Escaribay	1
Loja	Saraguro	Cantonal Head	Interview - President of Parish GAD Sumaypamba, Sr. Enrique Dota	1
Loja	Saraguro	Cantonal Head	Interview - President of Parish GAD of Lluzhapa; Sr. Manuel Sánchez President of Irrigation Canal Lluzhapa Seucer; Sr. Emiltón Antonio Celia President of lluzhapa human consumption water	3
Loja	Saraguro	Tuncarta	Visit to reservoir of Tuncarta	
Loja	Saraguro	Cantonal Head	Visit to family garden of a FORECCSA beneficiary	
Subtotal				30

Provincia	Canton	Parish	Activity (23-25 of july, 2018)	Number of Persons
El Oro	Machala	Provincial Capital	Interview - Provincial Director MAE El Oro: Reinaldo Sánchez	1
El Oro	Machala	Provincial Capital	Interview _ president GAD Parroquial Cañaquemada: Alejandro	3
GAD Board : Lorenzo Benítez. Técnico GAD Parroquial: Francisco Solis				
El Oro	Machala	Provincial Capital	Interview - Provincial Director MAG El Oro: Bismark Ruilova, and 5 Technicians of the Direction	6
El Oro	Pasaje	Pasaje	Interview – AGUAPAS Manager: Jonathan Campuzano. Human consumption water: Yamil Panamá, ans 3 technicians	5
El Oro	Pasaje	Caña Quemada	Visit to measure – Beneficiaries of micro greenhouses Casacay	
El Oro	Pasaje	Pasaje	Visit to measure – Water treatment plant of Huizho	
El Oro	Pasaje	Casacay	Interview - President Parish GAD Casacay: Daniel Pesántez	2
El Oro			Technician Parish GAD: Libia Sánchez	

El Oro	Pasaje	Casacay	Interview - President of Water system of Santa martha: Wilson Sánchez	1
El Oro	Pasaje	Casacay	Interview - President Irrigation Board San Benito: René Cocheres	1

Province	**Canton**	**Parish**	**Activity (23-25 of july, 2018)**	Number of Persons
El Oro	Pasaje	Uzhcurrumi	Interview _ president Parish GAD of Uzhcurrumi: Helena Vargas	4
El Oro			Parish Board Members: Pilar Nieto, Augusta Aguilar. Secretary of Parish: Myriam Nagua	
El Oro	Pasaje	Uzhcurrumi	Interview – president of Carabota irrigation canal: Augusto Yumbo	1
El Oro	Pasaje	Uzhcurrumi	Visit to measure: Carabota irrigation canal	
El Oro	Pasaje	Uzhcurrumi	Beneficiaries Focus Group	18
Subtotal				42

Province	**Canton**	**Parish**	**ACTIVITY (4 &8 of August, 2018)**	Number of Persons
Pichincha	Cayambe	Ascázubi	Visit to measure: Beneficiaries Irrigations System of Ascázubi	
Pichincha	Cayambe	Cayambe	Interview - president Parish GAD Cangahua: Bayardo Lanchimba	1
Pichincha	Pedro Moncayo	Tabacundo	Interview - President Water Board of San Luis de Ihisi: José Cuzco	1
Pichincha	Cayambe	Cayambe	Interview - president community Pitana bajo: Rodrigo Quimbiulco	1
Pichincha	Cayambe	Cayambe	Interview - President of Rio Blanquillo Association , irrigation water user in Ancholac: Luisa Puijota	2
Pichincha	Pedro Moncayo	Tabacundo	Interview - President of San Luis de Isichi, Association, irrigation water users in Tabacundo: Carlos Cualchi	2
Pichincha	Cayambe	Cayambe	Focus Group with beneficiaries	12
Pichincha	Pedro Moncayo	Tabacundo	Interview - Director of environmental Management Pedro Moncayo Municipal GAD: Luis Catucuago	1
Pichincha	Pedro Moncayo	La Esperanza	Interview - president of La Esperanza Parish GAD: Iván Toapanta	1
Pichincha	Pedro Moncayo	La Esperanza	Interview - President Water Board of El Rosario: Rafael Jarrín. Expresident: Genaro Rodríguez	2
Pichincha	Pedro Moncayo	La Esperanza	Visit to measure: Reservoir La Esperanza	
Pichincha	Pedro Moncayo	Tabacundo	Interview - Zonal Coordinator MAG Pedro Moncayo: Jimena Martínez	1
Pichincha	Cayambe	Cayambe	Interview - Zonal Coordinator MAG Cayambe: Jenny Flores	1
Pichincha	Cayambe	Cayambe	Interview - Director of environmental Management of Cayambe Municipal GAD: Paúl Sánchez	1
Subtotal				26

Province	Canton	Parish	ACTIVITY (6-14 of august, 2018)	Number of Persons
Pichincha	Quito	Provincial Capital	Interview Project Manager FORECCSA, Carmen Galarza, World Food Program	1
Pichincha	Quito	Provincial Capital	Interview Climate Change Undersecretary, María Victoria Chiriboga, Ministry of Environment	1
Pichincha	Quito	Provincial Capital	Interview FORECCSA Project Manager , Javier Rojas, Ministry of Environment	1
Pichincha	Quito	Provincial Capital	Meeting review Monitoring and Evaluation System of FORECCSA, Tatiana Paredes Ministry of Environment	1
Pichincha	Quito	Provincial Capital	Interview Director of Environmental Management, Cinthya Hervás, Pichincha Provincial GAD	1
Pichincha	Quito	Provincial Capital	Interview Director Irrigation Manegement, Eduardo Toscano,organizational enhancement technician, Javier Bolagay , reservoirs impermeability technician, Pichincha Provincial GAD	3
Pichincha	Quito	Provincial Capital	Workshop -presentation of FORECCSA results evaluation	
Subtotal				8
Total				157

Appendix 5. Lists of received documents

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received (Yes/ NO)
	Comment/Title	Date of	
Appraisal misYeson & gender report			
Yestuation analyYess	Línea Base	29-jun	Yes
	Producto Final Francisco Enríquez	29-jun	Yes
	Anexo No. 7a Community Asset Score Matriz español.xls	29-jun	Yes
	Anexo No. 7b.docx	29-jun	Yes
	Anexo No. 8 Matriz de Preparación de Desastres.docx	29-jun	Yes
	Anexos No. 1 - 6 Línea de base del proyecto FORECCSA.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	Informe de la Línea de Base del Proyecto FORECCSA final marzo2014.docx	29-jun	Yes
	Informe de la Línea de Base del Proyecto FORECCSA final.docx	29-jun	Yes
	Producto No 2 Matriz de Alineación Indicadores y Marco Lógico.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	Resultados línea base	15-ago	Yes
	4.AnáliYess Descriptivo de Pichincha RC.docx	15-ago	Yes
	4.Indicadores de Impacto Pichincha RC.docx	15-ago	Yes
	Resultad_LB_Post_R_Parcelario.docx	15-ago	Yes
	Resultados LB_Abonos.docx	15-ago	Yes
	Resultados LB_post implem_Yeslvopasturas.docx	15-ago	Yes
	Resultados LB_Post implem_ Prot_fuent.docx	15-ago	Yes
	Resultados LB_por Implem_Agua de Consumo.docx	15-ago	Yes
	Resultados LB_post implem_RComunitario.docx	15-ago	Yes
	Resultados LB_post_ Animales menores.docx	15-ago	Yes
	Resultados LB_post imple_huertos.docx	15-ago	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
Targeting Analyess			NO
Project document (including Logical Framework in Annex)	Ecuador - ISC rate for adaptation fund funded project DM may 2011	29-jun	Yes
	Ecuador Adaptation Fund Yesgned Agreement 2	29-jun	Yes
	Ecuador final project	29-jun	Yes
	ECUADOR Trust Fund for the Adaptation Fund (AF)	29-jun	Yes
	Project Agreement with Adaptation Fund	29-jun	Yes
	UN adaptation fund Yesgned Agreement 1	29-jun	Yes
	Presentaciones	29-jun	Yes
	ASAMBLEA_Mavic (1).pptx	29-jun	Yes
	CDN_2018_Rvs_JR_Feb_23_10h30.pptx	29-jun	Yes
	Pager FORECCSA project English v final 20_OCT_2015.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Presentación FORECCSA_MAGAP_CEN.pptx	29-jun	Yes
	ROLES GENERO-CAMBIO CLIMATICO_modificada.pptx	15-ago	Yes
	PPT Taller final	15-ago	Yes
	Fortalecimiento organizativo.pptx	15-ago	Yes
	Presentación activos de información.pptx	15-ago	Yes
	Presentación cierre proyecto.pptx	15-ago	Yes
	Presentación Monitoreo.pptx	15-ago	Yes
	Presentación SAGRC.pptx	15-ago	Yes
	Presentación Yesstematización.pptx	15-ago	Yes
	Resultados provinciales Azuay.pptx	15-ago	Yes
	Resultados provinciales El Oro.pptx	15-ago	Yes
	Resultados provinciales Loja.pptx	15-ago	Yes
	Resultados provinciales Pichincha.pptx	15-ago	Yes
	Marco lógico	29-jun	Yes
	Teoría Cambio_ EMT	29-jun	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Diagrama Teoria FORECCSA 12Jun2014.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	Teoría Cambio_ Nieves.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	Marco Lógico INGLES ajustado marzo 2015-1.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	FORECCSA_DOCUMENTAL_PASADO EN EVENTO DE CIERRE (MP4)	10-ago	Yes
	doc divulgación 3	15-ago	Yes
	Yesstematización FORECCSA Corregida_13 de agosto (borrador)	15-ago	Yes
Standard Project Reports			NO
			NO
Budget ReviYesons			NO
Note for the record (NFR) from Programme Review Committee meeting (for original operation and budget reviYesons if any)			NO
Approved Excel budget (for original operation and budget reviYesons if any)			NO
Operational Plan (breakdown of beneficiary figures and food requirements by region/activity/month and partners)			NO
Country Office Strategic Documents			
Country Strategy Document (if any)			NO
Other			NO
Assessment Reports			
ComprehenYesve Food Security and Vulnerability	Estudios de Vulnerabilidad		Yes
	Estudio Uzhcurrumi CGRR 14 mar 1.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Estudio Vulnerabilidad Cochapata CGRR 14 mar 14.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Estudio_AnáliYess_Vulnerabilidad_Nabón.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Estudio_AnáliYess_Vulnerabilidad_Saraguro.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Estudio_AnáliYess_Vulnerabilidad_Sumaypamba.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Estudio Casacay CGRR 12 marzo 14.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Diagnóstico de la seguridad alimentaria.rar	29-jun	Yes
	Diagnótico de la seguridad alimentaria		
	Anexo indicadores san.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Índices de seguridad alimentaria foreccsa.pdf	29-jun	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Informe final de resultados proyecto Foreccsa PMA revisado.pdf	29-jun	Yes
Crop and Food Security Assessments (FAO/WFP)			NO
Emergency Food Security Assessments			NO
Food Security Monitoring System Bulletins			NO
Market Assessments and Bulletins			NO
Joint Assessment MisYesons (UNHCR/WFP)			NO
Inter-Agency Assessments			NO
Rapid needs assessments			NO
Local capacity assessment to plan a social communication campaign			NO
National Survey on Household Consumption			NO
Cash and voucher feaYesbility studies			NO
Monitoring & Reporting			
M&E Plan			NO
Country Yestuation Report (YESTREP)			NO
Country Brief			NO
Country Executive Brief			NO
Food Distribution and Post-distribution Monitoring			NO
Monthly Monitoring Reports	MATRICES_SEGUIMIENTO Y DATOS DUROS	13-jul	Yes
	DATOS DUROS J_P.xlsm	13-jul	Yes
	Matriz de seguimiento.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	Resumen de Avance de la medida.xls	13-jul	Yes
	tipologia_alt técnica medidas_2017.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
Beneficiary Verification Reports			NO
Donor specific reports	Reportes Donantes	29-jun	Yes
	PPR 2012	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2012 Finacial data .pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2012 Lessons learned .pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2012 Project indicators .pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2012 Rating.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2012 Results tracker .pdf	29-jun	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2012 Risk assessment.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2012 todo.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2012 v5feb2013 public.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR 2013	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2013 Financial Data.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2013 for webYeste public.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2013 Indicators.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2013 Lessons Learned.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2013 Overview.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2013 Procurement.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2013 Rating.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2013 Results.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2013 Risk Assessment.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2013 Units of Indicators.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador noviembre 2013 v19dic2013 sent to AF.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	PPR 2014	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 Annex 1 Products.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 Annex 2 Measures.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 Annex 3 Logframe.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 Annex 4 Budget.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 Financial Data.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 Lessons Learned.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 Overview.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 Procurement Data.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 Project Indicators.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 Rating.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 Results Tracker.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 Risk Assessment.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 Units for Indicators.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 vf 23march2015 Sent to AF final.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2014 vf 30march2015.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR 2015	29-jun	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Annex 3 Media Coverage.pptx	29-jun	Yes
	Ecuador PPR 2015 - February 2016.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Request for project extenYeson Ecuador.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR 2016	29-jun	Yes
	PPR checklist 26012017WFPresponse - Ecuador 2015-2016.xls	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 - 26012017.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 Annex 1 Products.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 Annex 2 Measures.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 Annex 3 Media.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 Annex 4 Lessons Learned.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 Annex 5 Explanatory Notes.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 Financial Data.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 Lessons Learned.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 Overview.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 Procurement.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 Project Indicators.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 Rating.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 Results Tracker.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 Risk Assessment.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador December 2016 Unit of Indicators.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PPR 2017	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Annex 1 Products.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Annex 2 Measures.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Annex 3 Lessons Learned.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Annex 4 Media.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Annex 5 Institutional Media.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Annex 6 Explanatory Notes.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Annex 7 Incentive Jubones.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Annex 8 Incentives Pichincha.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Annex 9 Gender.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Annex 10 Monitoring Process.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Annex 11 Tipology.pdf	29-jun	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Financial Data.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Overview.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Procurement.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Project Indicators.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Rating.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Results Tracker.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Risk Assessment.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_2017 Unit for Indicators.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ANUAL_PPR_FEB_19_2018 Ecuador_may-18.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	PPR Ecuador 2018_TP.xlsx (datos actualizados a AGO 31)	10-Sep	Yes
Other	M_ Seguimiento _ PLAO_ abril_2018_total.xls	29-jun	Yes
	Matriz Seguimiento PFSC abril 2018.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	(Evaluación Medio Término)Matriz Recomendaciones de la EMT.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	Reportes de monitoreo (carpeta vacía)	29-jun	NO
	doc divulgación 3	15-ago	Yes
	FORECCSA Productos Consultoría de Género	15-ago	Yes
	1a. Plan de Capacitación Final	15-ago	Yes
	1b. Producto 1b Línea de Base Final	15-ago	Yes
	3. Herramientas Operativas Final	15-ago	Yes
	4. Informe de Monitoreo incluYesón enfoque de género FINAL	15-ago	Yes
	4b. Informe de Monitoreo incluYesón enfoque de género final	15-ago	Yes
	5a. Resumen de las Medidas por Parroquia	15-ago	Yes
	Informes_finales_Medidas/	13-jul	Yes
	Azuay_IFinal_med/Carmen de Pijilí_culminación	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 1_ESTUDIO DE VULNERABILIDAD CARMEN DE PIJILÍ _2014	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 2_PLAN ADAPTACI0´N_EL CARMENPIJILÍ - 2014	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 3_Informes trimestrales:	13-jul	Yes
	Carmen_Pijilí_Reporte_trimestral_Abril_Junio_2017	13-jul	Yes
	Carmen_Pijilí_Reporte_trimestral_Enero_Marzo 2017	13-jul	Yes
	Carmen_Pijilí_Reporte_trimestral_enero_marzo_2018	13-jul	Yes
	Carmen_Pijilí_Reporte_trimestral_Julio_Septiembre_2017	13-jul	Yes
	Carmen_Pijilí_Reporte_trimestral_Octubre_Diciembre_2017	13-jul	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Anexo 4_Matriz de focalización familias	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 5_actas de entrega	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 6_7_oficio y Resolución del GAD aprobación del PACC	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo_8_Aval_PACC_Carmen de Pijilí	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo_9_Plan de Fortalecimiento_Sostenibilidad_Cierre	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo_10_ACTA_Entrega_recepción_PFSC	13-jul	Yes
	Final_Inf_Culminación_Carmen_Pijilí_RV	13-jul	Yes
	Azuay_IFinal_med/Girón_IN_final	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXOS	13-jul	Yes
	1.1 LISTA_BENEFICIARIOS	13-jul	Yes
	1.2 MATRIZ DE FOCALIZACIÓN PARA GIRÓN (1)	13-jul	Yes
	1.3 Diseños prediales (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	1.4 Actas de entrega recepción al GAD	13-jul	Yes
	1.5 Registro capacitación	13-jul	Yes
	Cierre_Girón_2017_04_20	13-jul	Yes
	Medida_Girón_2017_03_28	13-jul	Yes
	Medida_Girón_2017_03_30	13-jul	Yes
	Medida_Girón_2017_07_13	13-jul	Yes
	Medida_Girón_2017_12_01	13-jul	Yes
	Medida_Girón	13-jul	Yes
	1.6 Planos_Canales_Girón	13-jul	Yes
	1.8 Registro fotográfico	13-jul	Yes
	1.11 Memorias talleres	13-jul	Yes
	1.15 REPORTE_EVALUACIÓN_SEGUIMIENTO	13-jul	Yes
	2016_III_Trimestre	13-jul	Yes
	reporte trimestral GIRÓN (CUARTO TRIMESTRE))	13-jul	Yes
	reporte trimestral GIRÓN (TERCER TRIMESTRE))	13-jul	Yes
	reporte trimestral GIRÓN(SEGUNDO REPORTE1)	13-jul	Yes
	Reporte Trimestral Girón (PRIMER TRIMESTRE).xls	13-jul	Yes
	1.18 PDOT_2014_2019_GIRÓN	13-jul	Yes
	1.19 Plan de Adaptación Girón	13-jul	Yes
	1.21 RESOLUCIÓN AACC	13-jul	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	INFORME_FINAL_GIRÓN_2018_06_01	13-jul	Yes
	Informe cierre San Felipe de Oña reviYesonRO2	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME FINAL COCHAPATA Definitivo RO-JY_JR-RO3	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME Nabón_2018 -14-05-rev-BR y RO1F	13-jul	Yes
	Informe_Final El Progreso. ajst RO123	13-jul	Yes
	Azuay_IFinal_med/Sumaypamba_In_final	13-jul	Yes
	4.Estudio_AnáliYess_Vulnerabilidad_Sumaypamba.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME FINAL FORECCSA SUMAYPAMBA	13-jul	Yes
	Informe Cierre SUMAYPAMBA (HB) 23-05-2018.docx	13-jul	Yes
	OFICIO CIERRE DE GAD A SCC - SUMAYPAMBA.docx	13-jul	Yes
	Azuay_I Final_med/Pucará_IN_Culminación	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 1	13-jul	Yes
	Estudio Pucara CGRR 12 mar 14.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 2	13-jul	Yes
	Actas de entrega ecología medida.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 3	13-jul	Yes
	01-02-2018-evaluación.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	13-07-2108-SAN MIGUEL.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Medida_Pucara_2017_06_13.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Minga y taller de pastos_8-03-2018.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 4	13-jul	Yes
	San Miguel	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 5	13-jul	Yes
	Datos duros_medios de verificación_Dic2017.xlsm	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 6	13-jul	Yes
	ACTA ENTREGA_MANZANILLAS.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Actas de entrega_SMPalmeras.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 7	13-jul	Yes
	informes 2017	13-jul	Yes
	enero.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	febrero.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mens-Agosto.pdf	13-jul	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Informe mens-mayo.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mens-Noviembre.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mens-Octubre.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mens-Septiembre.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mensual-abril.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mensual-mayo.doc	13-jul	Yes
	Julio.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	informes 2018	13-jul	Yes
	Informe abril.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Informe ENERO.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Informe FEBRERO.doc	13-jul	Yes
	Informe marzo.doc	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mayo.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 8	13-jul	Yes
	Seguimiento y monitoreo SMPALMERAS.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 9	13-jul	Yes
	Manzanillas	13-jul	Yes
	NOMINA MANZANILLAS_ultimo.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	San Miguel de las palmeras	13-jul	Yes
	beneficiarios_SMPalmeras.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 10	13-jul	Yes
	Manzanillas	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 11	13-jul	Yes
	CONDUCCIÓN-Layout1.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	CONDUCCIÓN-Layout2.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 12	13-jul	Yes
	seguimiento y monitoreo manzanillas.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 13	13-jul	Yes
	RESERVORIO MANZANILLA-Layout1.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 14	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria de socialización del ARV y PACC.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 15	13-jul	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Resolución parroquial para el aval.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	anexo 16	13-jul	Yes
	Carta de MAE AL GADP.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Pucará_IN_Culminación.docx	13-jul	Yes
	El Oro_IFinal_med	13-jul	Yes
	El Oro_IFinal_med/Caña_Quemada_culminación	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 1_Estudio Caña quemada.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 2_Plan Cañaquemada.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 3_Informes técnicos	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES MES DE Agosto 2016 (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES MES DE Diciembre 2016 (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES MES DE Enero de 2017 (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES MES DE Julio 2017 (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES MES DE Junio 2016 (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES MES DE Junio de 2017 (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES MES DE Marzo 2017 (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES MES DE Mayo 2017 (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES MES DE NOVIEMBRE 2017	13-jul	Yes
	informe mes de septiembre 1.docx	13-jul	Yes
	informe mes de septiembre 2.docx	13-jul	Yes
	informe mes de septiembre 3.docx	13-jul	Yes
	BENEFICIARIOS DE KITS FRUTALES.docx	13-jul	Yes
	CRONOGRAMA SEMANAL.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	Diagnostico_predial.docx	13-jul	Yes
	DISEÑO Y SIEMBRA.dwg	13-jul	Yes
	DISEÑO Y SIEMBRA.png	13-jul	Yes
	FORMATO PARA PREDIOS .dwg	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mes de NOVIEMBRE 1.docx	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mes de NOVIEMBRE 3.docx	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mes de NOVIEMBRE2.docx	13-jul	Yes
	LISTA DE PLANOS REALIZADOS.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	NOMINA DE PARTICIPANTES.docx	13-jul	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES MES DE OCTUBRE 2017	13-jul	Yes
	informe mes de septiembre 1.docx	13-jul	Yes
	informe mes de septiembre 2.docx	13-jul	Yes
	informe mes de septiembre 3.docx	13-jul	Yes
	BENEFICIARIOS DE KITS FRUTALES.docx	13-jul	Yes
	Diagnostico_predial.docx	13-jul	Yes
	DISEÑO Y SIEMBRA. dwg	13-jul	Yes
	DISEÑO Y SIEMBRA.png	13-jul	Yes
	FORMATO PARA PREDIOS. dwg	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mes de Octubre 1.docx	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mes de Octubre 2.docx	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mes de Octubre 3.docx	13-jul	Yes
	MEDIDA DE ADAPTACIÒN.docx	13-jul	Yes
	NOMINA DE PARTICIPANTES.docx	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES MES DE SEPTIEMBRE 2017	13-jul	Yes
	informe mes de septiembre 1.docx	13-jul	Yes
	informe mes de septiembre 2.docx	13-jul	Yes
	informe mes de septiembre 3.docx	13-jul	Yes
	BENEFICIARIOS DE KITS FRUTALES.docx	13-jul	Yes
	CRONOGRAMA SEMANAL.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	DISEÑo YESEMBRA.png	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mes de septiembre 1.docx	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mes de septiembre 2.docx	13-jul	Yes
	Informe mes de septiembre 3.docx	13-jul	Yes
	NOMINA DE PARTICIPANTES.docx	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES MES DE Octubre 2016	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 4_Memorial fotográfico	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 5_Actas Entrega_Recepción	13-jul	Yes
	Acta de entrega recepción_animales_menores_medida.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Acta de entrega recepción_riego_parcelario_medida.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 6_Matriz focalización	13-jul	Yes
	Matriz de focalización de familias.pdf	13-jul	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Anexo 7_Memorias eventos capacitación	13-jul	Yes
	CAPACITACIoN 1.ppt	13-jul	Yes
	CAPACITACIoN 2.ppt	13-jul	Yes
	CAPACITACIoN 3.ppt	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME Agricultura sostenible.docx	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME DE BUENAS PRÁCTICAS AGRÍCOLAS.docx	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME IMPLEMENTACIÓN EN INVERNADEROS.docx	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME Labores culturales.docx	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME labores de mantención.docx	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME Labores de Yesembra.docx	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME Manejo de cultivos.docx	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME Preparación de abonos orgánicos.docx	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME Preparación de suelo, y siembra y trasplante.docx	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME Uso y manejo de los abonos orgánico.docx	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 8_Resolución aprobación PACC	13-jul	Yes
	Oficio_ presentación del PACC y resolución del GAD versión final.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 9_Aval del PACC	13-jul	Yes
	Caña Quemada.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Final_Inf_Culminación_Caña_Quemada_RV.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	El Oro_IFinal_med/INFORME FINAL-FORECCSA IMPLEMENTACIÓN ABANÍN-2018	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXOS-INFORME FINAL-FORECCSA	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 7 (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 1.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 2.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 3.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 4.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 5.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 6.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 8 (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 9 (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 10.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 11 (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	ANEXO 12.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 13.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 14.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 15 (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 16.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 17 (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 18.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 19.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXO 20.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Informe_2017 - final-ABAÑÍN-FORECCSA.docx	13-jul	Yes
	Loja_IFinal_med	13-jul	Yes
	Loja_IFinal_med/Lluzhapa_In_final	13-jul	Yes
	ESTUDIO DE VULNERABILIDAD LLUZHAPA_2014.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Informe de Cierre-Lluzhapa _2018 aj. 23_05_2018.docx	13-jul	Yes
	MATRIZ FAMILIAS HUERTOS LLUZHAPA - 2017.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	PLAN DE ADAPTACIÓN LLUZHAPA_2014 (2).pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Loja_IFinal_med/Manu_In_final	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 1 Fichas de monitoreo y seguimiento	13-jul	Yes
	Scanned-image.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 2 Registro Fotográfico	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 3 Acta entrega recepción insumos.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 4 Registro de talleres de capacitación medida	13-jul	Yes
	Cambio climático, seguridad alimentaria y género.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Manejo de huertos agroforestales y abonos orgánicos.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Manejo de huertos y técnicas a emplear.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Manejo eficiente del agua y riego por asperYeson.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 5 Matriz focalización familias	13-jul	Yes
	matriz huertos.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	matriz riego (1).xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 6 Ayuda memoria ARV y Plan.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 7 Resolución del GAD cambio climático.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 8 Oficio al MAE para solicitar aval del PACC.pdf	13-jul	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Anexo 9 Carta aval del MAE al PACC parroquial.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Manu_In_final.docx	13-jul	Yes
	Loja_I Final_med/Selva Alegre_In_final	13-jul	Yes
	Informe final SELVA ALEGRE rev JY AO - 31 - 05.docx	13-jul	Yes
	Loja_I Final_med/Sumaypamba_In_final	13-jul	Yes
	4.Estudio_AnáliYess_Vulnerabilidad_Sumaypamba.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME FINAL FORECCSA SUMAYPAMBA	13-jul	Yes
	Informe Cierre SUMAYPAMBA (HB) 23-05-2018.docx	13-jul	Yes
	OFICIO CIERRE DE GAD A SCC - SUMAYPAMBA.docx	13-jul	Yes
	Loja_I Final_med/Yuluc_In_final	13-jul	Yes
	Estudio_AnáliYess_Vulnerabilidad_Yuluc.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Informe Cierre Yuluc_final 28-05-2018.docx	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME DE APROBACIÓN_MEDIDA.docx	13-jul	Yes
	PCC _YULUC_FINAL.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Lista de beneficiarios -MEDIDAS Jubones	13-jul	Yes
	Azuay	13-jul	Yes
	1. Las Nieves	13-jul	Yes
	Focalización de Familias Las Nieves ok.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	2. El Progreso	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 9.2 Informe El Progreso.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	3. Nabón	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 9.2 Informe final Nabón.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	4. Cochapata	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 9.2 Informe final Cochapata.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	5. Shaglli	13-jul	NO
	6. Abdón Calderón	13-jul	NO
	1.2.-Listado de beneficiarios_Abdón_Calderón.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	7. Carmen de Pijilí	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo_9_2_Listado_beneficiarios_Carmen_Pijilí.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	8. Cañaribamba	13-jul	NO
	9. Girón	13-jul	NO
	1.2.-LISTA_FAMILIAS_GIRÓN.xlsx	13-jul	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	10. San Gerardo	13-jul	NO
	11. La Asunción	13-jul	NO
	1.2.-LISTA_FAMILIAS_ASUNCIÓN.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	12. Chumblin	13-jul	Yes
	Focalización Familias Chumblín ok.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	13. San Fernando	13-jul	Yes
	Beneficiarios_Yeslvopasturas.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	Lista beneficiarios agua para consumo san Fernando.xls	13-jul	Yes
	14. San Felipe de Oña	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 9.2 Informe final Oña.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	15. Susudel	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 9.2 Informe final Susudel.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	16. Zharug	13-jul	NO
	17. Pucará	13-jul	NO
	Lista de Participantes Manzanillas.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	Lista de participantes S. Miguel de las Palmeras.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	18. Victoria del Portete	13-jul	Yes
	19. Santa Isabel	13-jul	Yes
	El Oro	13-jul	Yes
	19. Abañín	13-jul	Yes
	Lista de Participantes Abañín, Daligzhe, Unión de Tamacado, Ganacay.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	NOMINA USUARIOS YESSTEMAS-AGUA.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	20. Guanazán	13-jul	NO
	21. Zaruma	13-jul	NO
	22. Yesnsao	13-jul	NO
	23. Chilla	13-jul	NO
	100 familias beneficiarios.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	Nacientes, abrevaderos foreccsa.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	24. Pasaje	13-jul	NO
	25. Casacay	13-jul	NO
	AGUA COMUNIDAD DE QUERA.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	CANAL DE RIEGO SAN BENITO-hectáreas.xlsx	13-jul	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	26. Caña quemada	13-jul	NO
	Anexo_9_2_Listado_beneficiarios_Cañaquemada.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	27. Uzhcurrumi	13-jul	NO
	Loja	13-jul	Yes
	28. San Pablo de Tenta	13-jul	NO
	29. LLuzhapa	13-jul	NO
	MATRIZ FAMILIAS HUERTOS LLUZHAPA - 2017.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	30. Urdaneta	13-jul	NO
	31. San Antonio de Cumbe	13-jul	Yes
	Lista de participantes CUMBE.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	32. El Tablón	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 15. Listado de beneficiarios Tablón.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	Lista de Participantes El Tablón.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	33. Sumaypamba	13-jul	NO
	34. Selva Alegre	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo. listado de familias Selva Alegre.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	35. San Sebastian de Yuluc	13-jul	NO
	36. Saraguro	13-jul	Yes
	Lista de participantes Saraguro.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	37. Manú	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo listado de beneficiarios Manu.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	38. El Paraíso de Celén	13-jul	Yes
	Lista de participantes Celén.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
Output monitoring reports			
Actual and Planned beneficiaries by activity and district/ location by year	Informes de impacto de la campaña sensibilización ALER.rar	29-jun	Yes
	Informe Evaluación Impacto Campaña 2014.pdf (ALER)	29-jun	Yes
Male vs. Female beneficiaries by activity and district/ location by year			NO
Beneficiaries by age group			NO
Commodity type by activity			NO
Actual and Planned tonnage distributed by activity by			NO

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
Actual and Planned cash/voucher requirements (US$) by activity by year			NO
Operational documents			
Organization structure for main office and sub-offices	**(Comité directivo Nacional) Roles y funciones Anexo 1**	29-jun	Yes
	Organigrama y personal	29-jun	Yes
	Estructura Orgánica Aprobada Por El Cdn Para El Proyecto Foreccsa.Docx	29-jun	Yes
	Funciones Personal Contratado Por Pma.Docx	29-jun	Yes
	Funciones. Docx	29-jun	Yes
	Justificación de SP7 a tres personas del Foreccsa. Docx	29-jun	Yes
	Organigrama aprobado por cdn.jpg	29-jun	Yes
	Organigrama FORECCSA.Pdf	29-jun	Yes
	organigrama.jpg	29-jun	Yes
	Two pager Foreccsa word_april_2018.pdf	29-jun	Yes
Activity Guidelines	(Comité directivo Nacional) Manual Operativo v27mayo2013 control	29-jun	Yes
	(Comité directivo Nacional) Propuesta reglamento CDN 28052013 control cambios	29-jun	Yes
	TORS Consultant for Evaluation Plan & MTE final for contract.docx	29-jun	Yes
	Manual y Reglamento	29-jun	Yes
	Código Orgánico Organización Territorial Autonomía Descentralización. Pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Constitución de la república del ecuador 2002.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Instructivo CDN.doc	29-jun	Yes
	Instructivo CDN.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Manual FORECCSA_Definitivo	29-jun	Yes
	3. Manual Operativo_FORECCSA.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	4. Instructivo_CDN_FORECCSA.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Esquema.pptx	29-jun	Yes
	Manual Operativo_FORECCSA.docx	29-jun	Yes
	Manual Operativo.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Modelo de Gestión.doc	29-jun	Yes
	Roles y funciones Anexo 1.doc	29-jun	Yes
	Roles y funciones Anexo 1.pdf	29-jun	Yes
MisYeson Reports			NO

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
Pipeline overview for the period covered by the evaluation			NO
Logistics capacity assessment			NO
Partners			
Reports from cooperating partners	Informes y Reportes	29-jun	Yes
	Informes de Gestión	29-jun	Yes
	Actas	29-jun	Yes
	Acta entrega recepción GAD Girón.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Acta entrega recepción pastos Yeslvopastura.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Caso Girón	29-jun	Yes
	1.1 LISTA_ BENEFICIARIOS. Xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	1.2 MATRIZ DE FOCALIZACIÓN PARA GIRÓN (1).Xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	1.3 Planos_Canales_Girón.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	1.4 Memorias talleres.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	1.5 PDOT_2014_2019_GIRÓN.docx	29-jun	Yes
	1.6 Plan de Adaptación Girón.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	1.7 RESOLUCIÓN AACC.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	1.8 INFORME_FINAL_GIRÓN_2018_06_01.docx	29-jun	Yes
	1.9 Rieg.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Medidas	29-jun	Yes
	Medida_Girón.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Reporte	29-jun	Yes
	reporte trimestral GIRÓN (CUARTO TRIMESTRE)).xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	reporte trimestral GIRÓN (TERCER TRIMESTRE)).xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	reporte trimestral GIRÓN(SEGUNDO REPORTE1).xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	Reporte Trimestral Girón (PRIMER TRIMESTRE).xls	29-jun	Yes
	Informes_finales_Medidas/	13-jul	Yes
	Azuay_I Final_med/Carmen de Pijilí_ culminación	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 1_ESTUDIO DE VULNERABILIDAD CARMEN DE PIJILÍ _2014	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 2_PLAN ADAPTACIÓN_EL CARMENPIJILÍ - 2014	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 3_Informes trimestrales:	13-jul	Yes
	Carmen_Pijilí_Reporte_trimestral_Abril_Junio_2017	13-jul	Yes
	Carmen_Pijilí_Reporte_trimestral_Enero_Marzo 2017	13-jul	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Carmen_Pijilí_Reporte_trimestral_enero_marzo_2018	13-jul	Yes
	Carmen_Pijilí_Reporte_trimestral_Julio_Septiembre_2017	13-jul	Yes
	Carmen_Pijilí_Reporte_trimestral_Octubre_Diciembre_2017	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 4_Matriz de focalización familias	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 5_actas de entrega	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo 6_7_oficio y Resolución del GAD aprobación del PACC	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo_8_Aval_PACC_Carmen de Pijilí	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo_9_Plan de Fortalecimiento_Sostenibilidad_Cierre	13-jul	Yes
	Anexo_10_ACTA_Entrega_recepción_PFSC	13-jul	Yes
	Final_Inf_Culminación_Carmen_Pijilí_RV	13-jul	Yes
	Azuay_IFinal_med/Girón_IN_final	13-jul	Yes
	ANEXOS	13-jul	Yes
	1.1 LISTA_BENEFICIARIOS	13-jul	Yes
	1.2 MATRIZ DE FOCALIZACIÓN PARA GIRÓN (1)	13-jul	Yes
	1.3 Diseños prediales (jpeg)	13-jul	Yes
	1.4 Actas de entrega recepción al GAD	13-jul	Yes
	1.5 Registro capacitación	13-jul	Yes
	Cierre_Girón_2017_04_20	13-jul	Yes
	Medida_Girón_2017_03_28	13-jul	Yes
	Medida_Girón_2017_03_30	13-jul	Yes
	Medida_Girón_2017_07_13	13-jul	Yes
	Medida_Girón_2017_12_01	13-jul	Yes
	Medida_Girón	13-jul	Yes
	1.6 Planos_Canales_Girón	13-jul	Yes
	1.8 Registro fotográfico	13-jul	Yes
	1.11 Memorias talleres	13-jul	Yes
	1.15 REPORTE_EVALUACIÓN_SEGUIMIENTO	13-jul	Yes
	2016_III_Trimestre	13-jul	Yes
	reporte trimestral GIRÓN (CUARTO TRIMESTRE))	13-jul	Yes
	reporte trimestral GIRÓN (TERCER TRIMESTRE))	13-jul	Yes
	reporte trimestral GIRÓN(SEGUNDO REPORTE1)	13-jul	Yes
	Reporte Trimestral Girón (PRIMER TRIMESTRE).xls	13-jul	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	1.18 PDOT_2014_2019_GIRÓN	13-jul	Yes
	1.19 Plan de Adaptación Girón	13-jul	Yes
	1.21 RESOLUCIÓN AACC	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME_FINAL_GIRÓN_2018_06_01	13-jul	Yes
	Informe cierre San Felipe de Oña reviYesonRO2	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME FINAL COCHAPATA Definitivo RO-JY_JR-RO3	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME Nabón_2018 -14-05-rev-BR y RO1F	13-jul	Yes
	Informe Final El Progreso. ajst RO123	13-jul	Yes
	La Asunción_IN_culminación	13-jul	Yes
	1.1.-AnáliYess_vulnerabilidad_Asunción.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	1.2.-LISTA_FAMILIAS_ASUNCIÓN.xlsx	13-jul	Yes
	1.3.-ACTAS_ENTREGA_RECEPCIÓN_INSUMOS	13-jul	Yes
	06.IA04-ACTA DE ENTREGA DE INSUMOS HORTALIZAS.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	06.IA04-ACTA DE ENTREGA DE INSUMOS HUERTOS FAMILIARES ABONOS.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	06.IA04-ACTA DE ENTREGA DE INSUMOS HUERTOS FAMILIARES PLANTAS.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	06.IA04-ACTA DE ENTREGA DE INSUMOS HUERTOS FAMILIARES.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	06.IA04-ACTA DE ENTREGA DE INSUMOS PLANTAS FORESTALES,FRUTALES MEDICINALES.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	06.IA04-ACTA DE ENTREGA DE INSUMOS SEMILLAS DE HORTALIZAS.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	1.4.-REGISTRO_FOTOGRÁFICO_ASUNCIÓN	13-jul	Yes
	1.5.-PDOT_LA ASUNCIÓN.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	1.6.-ACTAS_ENTREGA_GAD_BENEFICIARIOS	13-jul	Yes
	Acta_Entrega_Beneficiarios (1).jpeg	13-jul	Yes
	Acta_Entrega_Beneficiarios (2).jpeg	13-jul	Yes
	Acta_Entrega_Beneficiarios (3).jpeg	13-jul	Yes
	Acta_Entrega_Beneficiarios (4).jpeg	13-jul	Yes
	1.7.-REGISTRO_FOTOGRÁFICO_CAPACITACIÓN	13-jul	Yes
	1.8.-REGISTROS_CAPACITACIONES	13-jul	Yes
	1.10.-SEGUIMIENTO_FAMILIAS	13-jul	Yes
	1.13-TRÍPTICO_CAPACITACIÓN	13-jul	Yes
	TRÍPTICO_CAPACITACIÓN.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	TRÍPTICO_FRUTALES.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	1.14.-CARTA_APROBACIÓN_PACC.pdf	13-jul	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	AYUDA_MEMORIA	13-jul	Yes
	Ayuda memoria con firmas.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria arranque Asunc. (2).pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria arranque Asunc. (3).pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria arranque Asunc. (4).pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria arranque Asunc. (5).pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria arranque Asunc..pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria reunión arranque SF (2).pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria reunión arranque SF (3).pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria reunión arranque SF (4).pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria reunión arranque SF (5).pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria reunión arranque SF (6).pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria reunión arranque SF (7).pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria reunión arranque SF (8).pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria reunión arranque SF (9).pdf	13-jul	Yes
	Memoria reunión arranque SF.pdf	13-jul	Yes
	INFORME_SEGUIMIENTO_EVALUACIÓN	13-jul	Yes
	1_2_TRIMESTRE_2016_Asunción.xls	13-jul	Yes
	3_TRIMESTRE_2016_Asunción.xls	13-jul	Yes
	4_TRIMESTRE_2016_Asunción.xls	13-jul	Yes
	Trimestral Asunción (CUARTO TRIMESTRE).xls	13-jul	Yes
	Trimestral Asunción (PRIMER TRIMESTRE).xls	13-jul	Yes
	Trimestral Asunción (SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE).xls	13-jul	Yes
	Trimestral Asunción (TERCER TRIMESTRE).xls	13-jul	Yes
	Informe- final La Asunción-2018_05_09.docx	13-jul	Yes
	oficio y resolución de La Asunción.pdf	13-jul	Yes
List of partners (Government, NGOs, UN agencies) by location/ activity/ role/ tonnage handled	**Actores Jubones.xlsx (lista de autoridades)**	13-jul	Yes
	Base de datos actores claves (anexo 19. Producto final 6)	29-jun	Yes
Other (Inter-institutional agreements)	Convenio GADS	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda Lluzhapa.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Lluzhapa.pdf	29-jun	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Adenda Nabón.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Nabón.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda San Fernando.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio San Fernando.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda Saraguro.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Saraguro.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda Selva Alegre.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Selva Alegre.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda Susudel.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Susudel.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda Tablón.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Tablón.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda Yuluc.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Yuluc.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda Abañin.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Abañín.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Abdón Calderón.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda Chilla.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Chilla.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda Cumbe.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Cumbe.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda El Progreso.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio El Progreso.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda La Asunción.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Asunción.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Manu´.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda Oña.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Oña.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda Sumaypamba.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Sumaypamba.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Cañaquemada.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Casacay.pdf	29-jun	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Convenio Celén.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Cochapata.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Sharug.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adenda Uzhcurrumi.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Uzhcurrumi.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Victoria Portete.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Carmen Pijilí.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Girón.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Pasaje.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio MAE	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio MAE GAD PP.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio MAE Y CCRJ-FORECCSA.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio MAE - MAGAP - PMA	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio Cooperación MAE-MAGAP-PMA - Cambio Climantico.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Enmienda 1 Convenio Cooperación MAE-MAGAP-PMA - Cambio Climantico.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio MARCO FORECCSA	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio CCRJ-PMA -FORECCSA Firmado.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	CONVENIO MAE_GADPP.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	CONVENIO MAE_MAGAP_PMA.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	CONVENIO MAE-CRJ.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	CONVENIO PMA_GADPP.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Adendas Convenio Marco FORECCSA	29-jun	Yes
	1era Adenda GADPP_2016.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	2da Adenda GADPP_21_11_2017.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ENMIENDA 1 CCRJ-PMA firmada.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Enmienda MAE CCRJ firmado.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio PMA CCRJ	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio CCRJ-PMA -FORECCSA Firmado.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ENMIENDA 1 CCRJ-PMA firmada.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	ENMIENDA 2 CCRJ-PMA v24junio2015 firmada PMA.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio PMA GAD PP	29-jun	Yes
	Carta para GAD PP con Convenio.docx	29-jun	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Convenio GAD Pichincha Proyecto FORECCSA_2017-2018.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Convenio PMA GAD PP Proyecto FORECCSA firmado.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Enmienda Convenio GADPP.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Primera Enmienda GADPP-PMA.pdf	29-jun	Yes
Cluster/ Coordination meetings			
Logistics/Food Security/nutrition cluster documents			NO
NFRs of coordination meetings			NO
Other (meetins minutes)	Actas de Comité Directivo Nacional (CDN)	29-jun	Yes
	Propuesta reglamento CDN 28052013 control cambios	29-jun	Yes
	Roles y funciones Anexo 1	29-jun	Yes
	Instructivo CDN v final octubre 2013	29-jun	Yes
	Propuesta reglamento CDN 28052013 control cambios	29-jun	Yes
	Roles y funciones Anexo 1	29-jun	Yes
	ACTAS_CDN 2014	29-jun	Yes
	Extraordinario de Marzo_2014:	29-jun	Yes
	Acta_final_cdn	29-jun	Yes
	Proceso de aprobación	29-jun	Yes
	Quinto_Enero_2014:	29-jun	Yes
	Sexto_Septiembre_2014:	29-jun	Yes
	ACTAS_CDN 2015	29-jun	Yes
	Extraordinario de Enero 2015:	29-jun	Yes
	Acta CDN enero 2015_firmada	30-jun	Yes
	Acta CDN Final.docx	29-jun	Yes
	Mayo_Aprobación de POAs:	29-jun	Yes
	ACTA 7ma reunión CDN firmada	29-jun	Yes
	ACTA 7ma reunión CDN.docx	29-jun	Yes
	Actas_CDN 2016	29-jun	Yes
	Enero_2016:	29-jun	Yes
	Extraordinario de Junio de 2016:	29-jun	Yes
	1. Acta_CDN_proyecto_Foreccsa	29-jun	Yes
	Actas_cdn 2017	29-jun	Yes
	1. Ordinario marzo:	29-jun	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Acta_novena_reunión_cdn_proyecto_foreccsa	29-jun	Yes
	2. Extraordinario mayo:	29-jun	Yes
	Acta_cdn_mayo_2017_firmada	30-jun	Yes
	Anexo 1_Matriz Valorada que resume los PFSC por parroquia	29-jun	Yes
	Anexo 2_Listado de las 34 parroquias donde se implementará los PFSC	29-jun	Yes
	Actas_cdn 2018	29-jun	Yes
	Acta de II SeYesón Extraordinaria del Comité´ Directivo Nacional final rev PMA	29-jun	Yes
	Instructivo CDN final octubre 2013	29-jun	Yes
	Varios Comité´ Directivo Nacional	29-jun	Yes
	Acta 1era Reunión Comité´ Directivo FORECCSA firmada	29-jun	Yes
	Acta 2da Reunión Comité´ Directivo FORECCSA firmada	29-jun	Yes
	ACTA 7ma reunión CDN firmada	29-jun	Yes
	Acta CDN 13.11.2012 firmada	29-jun	Yes
	Acta CDN enero 2015_firmada	29-jun	Yes
	Acta de II Sesión Extraordinaria del Comité´ Directivo Nacional firmada	29-jun	Yes
	ACTA DE LA SEXTA SEYESÓN ORDINARIA DEL COMITÉ DIRECTIVO NACIONAL firmada	29-jun	Yes
	Acta de Reunión CDN firmada	29-jun	Yes
	Acta firmada III CDN Extraordinario 14marzo2014	29-jun	Yes
	CLIO-A7VJPD Acta Firmada enero 2016	29-jun	Yes
	Actas Comité Técnico (CT)	29-jun	Yes
	Acta 2da Reunión Comité´ Directivo FORECCSA firmada	29-jun	Yes
	Acta 21 CT - 29 CT Foreccsa	29-jun	Yes
	Acta CT-12A-Pichincha firmada	29-jun	Yes
	ACTA DE COMITÉ TÉCNICO 26 DE FEBRERO vs3	29-jun	Yes
	ACTA FINAL CT 4abril2014	29-jun	Yes
	Acta_4to_CT_FORECCSA firmada	29-jun	Yes
	CT-Acta 18-Pichincha firmada	29-jun	Yes
	CT-Acta 19-Pichincha firmada	29-jun	Yes
	Actas Reuniones CT(CT4-14, CT 19-25)	29-jun	Yes
Evaluations/ Reviews			
Evaluations/ reviews of past or on-going operation	Final Midterm Evaluation Report English	29-jun	Yes
	151007 Annex FORECCSA Carlos Rodríguez Ariza DEF ENG.docx	29-jun	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	151007 Annex FORECCSA Carlos Rodríguez Ariza DEF ENG.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	151007 Evaluation report FORECCSA Carlos Rodriguez Ariza DEF ENG.docx	29-jun	Yes
	151007 Evaluation report FORECCSA Carlos Rodríguez Ariza DEF ENG.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Annex 7 Evaluation matrix.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Reporte Final de medio Término Español	29-jun	Yes
	151007 Anexos FORECCSA Carlos Rodríguez Ariza DEF.docx	29-jun	Yes
	151007 Anexos FORECCSA Carlos Rodríguez Ariza DEF.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	151007 Informe de evaluación FORECCSA Carlos Rodríguez Ariza DEF.docx	29-jun	Yes
	151007 Informe de evaluación FORECCSA Carlos Rodríguez Ariza DEF.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	151007 Resumen Ejecutivo Informe de evaluación FORECCSA Carlos Rodríguez Ariza	29-jun	Yes
	151007 Resumen Ejecutivo Informe de evaluación FORECCSA Carlos Rodríguez Ariza	29-jun	Yes
	Anexo 7 Matriz de Evaluación.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Anexo 7 Matriz de Evaluación.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
Resource mobilisation			
Resource Yestuation			NO
Contribution statistics by month			NO
Resource mobilization strategy			NO
Donor proposals (if applicable)			NO
NFRs Donor meetings			NO
Maps			
Operational Map			NO
Logistics Map			NO
Food/Cash/voucher Distribution Location Map			NO
Food Security Map	Atlas Ecuador Final	29-jun	Yes
	Info.Def Ecuador 22-10-2012.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Mapas PMA con baja resolución - 7-11	29-jun	Yes
	7. Incidencia del Climático en los Riesgos - br.png	29-jun	Yes
	8.-Vulnerabilidad de la Disponibilidad de Alimentos a Riesgos de Desastres y Climático - br.png	29-jun	Yes
	9.-Incidencia del Climático en el Acceso de Alimentos - br.png	29-jun	Yes
	10.- Incidencia del Climático Uso Alimentos - br.png	29-jun	Yes
	11.-Incidencia del Climático en la Seguridad Alimentaria - br.png	29-jun	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Mapas PMA con baja resolución 1-6	29-jun	Yes
	1.-Vulnerabilidad de la Disponibilidad de Alimentos - br.png	29-jun	Yes
	2.-Vulnerabilidad de Acceso de Alimentos -br.png	29-jun	Yes
	3.-Vulnerabilidad en el Uso de Alimentos - br.png	29-jun	Yes
	4.- Vulnerabilidad de la Inseguridad Alimentaria - br.png	29-jun	Yes
	5. Mapa integrado de Riesgos de Desastres de Origen Climático - br.png	29-jun	Yes
	6.-Variabilidad Climática al Ano 2020 Cambio Climático - br.png	29-jun	Yes
Other documents collected by the team (including external ones)			
Reference /literature (external)	2013 El-proceso-mancomunado-cuenca-del-rio-Jubones-2000-2013		N/A
Operational activities/products	POA 2012	29-jun	Yes
	2012- 14 - 03 Propuesta POA 2012 Comité´ Directivo .xls	29-jun	Yes
	2012-12-03 Cronograma de actividades FORECCSA 5 años.ods	29-jun	Yes
	Hoja de Ruta 2012 elaborado x Gerente 19abril2012.xls	29-jun	Yes
	Plan Implementación Cambio Climático.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	POA 2013	29-jun	Yes
	PLAN DE ACTIVIDADES 2013 ETL CRJ.xls	29-jun	Yes
	PLAN DE ACTIVIDADES 2013 ETL Pichincha.xls	29-jun	Yes
	PLAN OPERATIVO NACIONAL 2013 aprobado por CDN 11dic2012.xls	29-jun	Yes
	PLAN OPERATIVO NACIONAL 2013.xls	29-jun	Yes
	POA 2013 FORECCSA-RESUMIDO 22 11 2012.xls	29-jun	Yes
	POA 2014	29-jun	Yes
	POA 2014 CCRJ aprobado por CDN.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	POA 2014 GADPP aprobado por CDN ajustado abril 2014.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	POA 2014 GADPP aprobado por CDN.xls	29-jun	Yes
	POA 2014 MAE aprobado por CDN.xls	29-jun	Yes
	POA 2014 PMA aprobado por CDN.xls	29-jun	Yes
	POA_GADPP_2014_Abril_PRINT FINAL mayo 2014.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	POA 2015	29-jun	Yes
	CCRJ_POA_2015_2016_final.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	GADPP_POA_2015_2016_final.pdf	29-jun	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	MAE_POA_2015_final.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PMA_POA_2015_2016_final.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	POA_Aprobado_2015.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	PRESENTACIÓN CDN_FINAL 2.pptx	29-jun	Yes
	POA 2015.rar	29-jun	Yes
	POA 2016	29-jun	Yes
	MATRIZ DE POA GLOBAL.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	POA_CCRJ_APROBADO.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	POA_CCRJ_OK.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	POA_GADPP_APROBADO.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	POA_GADPP_OK.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	POA_MAE_2016_APROBADO.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	POA_MAE_OK_.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	POA_PMA_APROBADO.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	POA_PMA_OK.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	POA 2016.rar	29-jun	Yes
	POA CCRJ-GADPP 2014-2015	29-jun	Yes
	FORECCSA CCRJ_15oct2014-1_Rvs_JR_FB_21nov2014.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	FORECCSA GADPP_15oct2014-1Rvs_JR_TT.FB_22nov2014.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	POA Y PRESUPUESTO 2014	29-jun	Yes
	POA_23_Enero	29-jun	Yes
	MAE_Presupuesto_y_POA_28_ENERO.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	PMA_Presupuesto_y_POA_28_ENERO.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	Presupuesto CCRJ_2014_con Ajustes de CDN_RVs_JR.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	Presupuesto GADPP_2014_con Aportes de CT_2.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	POA_2017	29-jun	Yes
	POA_2017_Fondos Cooperación_CM_05_Marzo_16h30.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	POA_2017_Fondos Cooperación_CM_05_Marzo_16h30.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	POA_2017.rar	29-jun	Yes
	POA_2018	29-jun	Yes
	NOTAS.docx	29-jun	Yes
	POA_DEFINITIVO	29-jun	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	1. PLAN OPERATIVO 2018.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	1. PLAN OPERATIVO 2018.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	Anexo 1. PROPUESTA DE USO DE SALDOS.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	Anexo 2. HOJA DE RUTA.xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	PREVIOS	29-jun	Yes
	Saldos para Antiheladas..xlsx	29-jun	Yes
	POA_2018.rar	29-jun	Yes
	CAMAREN:	29-jun	Yes
	Anexos	29-jun	Yes
	Producto 1. Plan de trabajo y cronograma	29-jun	Yes
	Producto 2.- plan de fortalecimiento de capacidades	29-jun	Yes
	Producto 3.- 13 carpetas didácticas Foreccsa y módulo formación a formadores (no se encuentran archivos)	29-jun	No
	Producto 4.- informes de ejecución de tres talleres de capacitación	29-jun	Sí
	Producto 5.- informe final	29-jun	Yes
	Estudio suelos gadpp	29-jun	Yes
	Producto 1	29-jun	Yes
	Plan trabajo estudio suelos parroquia Ascázubi.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	plan trabajo estudio suelos parroquia juan montalvo.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Producto 2	29-jun	Yes
	Ascázubi	29-jun	Yes
	Anexos	29-jun	Yes
	Ascázubi_perfiles_digital.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Ascázubi_reporte_análiYess.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Ejemplo_de_barrenaciones_Ascázubi.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Ficha_entrega_ascázubi.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Fichas_Ascázubi_suelos.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Informe	29-jun	Yes
	Memoria_Ascázubi.docx	29-jun	Yes
	Pdf_layout	29-jun	Yes
	Ascázubi_taxonomía_suelos.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Ascázubi_tenencia.pdf	29-jun	Yes

Type of Document	Comment/Title and dates of received documents		Received
	Comment/Title	Date of	
	Ascázubi_unidades_de_manejo.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Cartografía	29-jun	Yes
	03_geoinformacion	29-jun	Yes
	0301_vector	29-jun	Yes
	Predios	29-jun	Yes
	Suelos	29-jun	Yes
	0303_geodatabase	29-jun	Yes
	Proyecto_Foreccsa	29-jun	Yes
	Excel (carpeta vacía)	29-jun	No
	Gdb_proyecto_foreccsa.gdb	29-jun	Yes
	Juan_montalvo_tenencia.mpk	29-jun	Yes
	(carpeta vacía)	29-jun	No
	MXD	29-jun	Yes
	Ascázubi tenencia.mxd	29-jun	Yes
	Ascázubi unidades de manejo.mxd	29-jun	Yes
	Ascázubi_ taxonomía suelos.mxd	29-jun	Yes
	PDF_layout	29-jun	Yes
	Ascázubi taxonomía suelos.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Ascázubi tenencia.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Campañas	29-jun	Yes
	Informe_Implementación_Campaña_17nov2014.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	Informe_Final_Consultoría_Aler.pdf	29-jun	Yes
	FORECCSA Productos Consultoría de Género	10-ago	Yes
	1a. Plan de Capacitación Final.pdf	10-ago	Yes
	1b. Producto 1b Línea de Base Final.pdf	10-ago	Yes
	3. Herramientas Operativas Final.pdf	10-ago	Yes
	4. Informe de Monitoreo inclusión enfoque de género Final.pdf	10-ago	Yes
	4b. Informe de Monitoreo inclusión enfoque de género final.pdf	10-ago	Yes
	5a. Resumen de las Medidas por Parroquia.pdf	10-ago	Yes

Appendix 6. Distributions of measures and benefits per Parish

Type of Measure	CHUMBLIN	SAN	OÑA	SUSUDEL	SHAGLLI	ABDON A	GIRÓN	LAS NIEVES	EL PROGRESO	NABON	SAN GERARDO	LA ASUNCIÓN	ZHARUG	COCHAPATA	C. PLILÍ	CAÑARIBAMB	STA. ISABEL	PUCARÁ	VICTORIA DEL T	UZHCURRUMI	CAÑA	PASAJE	CASACAY	GUANAZÁN	ABAÑÍN
1. Protección de fuentes de agua	1			1	1				1	1										1				1	
2. Promoción de silvopasturas		1					1		1																
3. Dotación y fortalecimiento del riego parcelario				1						1					1					1	1				1
4. Fortalecimiento del riego comunitario							1			1				1		1	1	1	1	1			1	1	
5. Promoción de semillas resistentes a la sequía y heladas	1				1																				
6. Fomento de huertos familiares			1	1			1		1	1		1	1	1							1				1
7. Manejo de abonos orgánicos			1					1			1														
8. Mejoramiento de la dotación de agua para consumo humano		1				1														1		1	1		1
9. Manejo de animales menores													1		1						1				
Total, por Parroquia	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	2	2	3

Tipo de Medida	CHILLA	MANÚ	CELÉN	TENTA	LLUZHAPA	URDANETA	CUMBE	EL TABLÓN	SUMAYPAMBA	SELVA ALEGRE	YULUC	SARAGURO	AYORA	ASCÁZUBI	OLMEDO	OTÓN	CANGAHUA	CUZUBAMBA	JUAN MONTALVO	CAYAMBE	TABACUNDO	LA ESPERANZA	MALCHINGUI	TOCACHI	TUPIGACHI
1. Protection of water sources	1				1																				
2. Promotion of silvopastures										1															
3. Provision and enhancement of parcel irrigation parcelario	1	1	1				1					1													
4. Enhancement of community irrigation			1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. Promotion of seeds resistant to droughts and freezing																									
6. Promotion of family Gardens	1	1	1		1		1					1													
7. Management of organic fertilizer						1		1																	
8. Improvement of water supply for human consumption.																									
9. Handling of minor animals																									
Total per Parish	3	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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