

INFO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14 FEB. 2012					
FILE:	P/000 71623/G (prod doc)				
LOG No.	12E-00 750				

HOJA DE RUTA



TIPO DE REVISION:	PROYECTO NUEVO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FONDO/S	51902
GENERAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	DONANTE/S	COMISION EUROPEA
MANDATORIA	<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCIA/S IMPLEMENTADORA/S	TEC. GESTION RIESGOS
SUSTANTIVA	<input type="checkbox"/>	# ACTIVIDADES	2
		MONTO TOTAL	US\$ 520.000,00
PROYECTO NUMERO	000711623		
NOMBRE:	IMP. COLLABORATIVE CLIMATE SEISMIC AND VOLCANIC INFO SYSTEM		

- presentado por:
 formato AWP
 cuadro de responsabilidades
 plan de compras
 plan de trabajo
 cronograma de actividades
 aprobación Finanzas Programa
 aprobación Gerencia de Operaciones
 aprobación Res. Rep.
 aprobación Res. Rep. Adjunto

JF
EB
RG
JMH
CP

[Handwritten signatures]

FECHA:	
FECHA:	
FECHA:	
FECHA:	

1. PROPOSAL- APROBACION LUEGO DE PREPAC /CLEARING HOUSE

MINUTA PREPAC

OFICIAL DE PROGRAMA: JF APROBADO:

ASISTENTE A CARGO: SE

CONTROL RECURSOS REGULARES TRAC					
API		EB			
AÑO	APROBADO	AUMENTO/ DISMINUCIO N EN ESTA REVISION	TOTAL INCLUIDA ESTA REVISION	% DE UTILIZACION	
2003					
2004					
2005					
2006					

Variación Presupuesto NO SI

Monto anterior
 Variación
 Total de presupuesto

2 AWARD

FIRMADO POR CONTRAPARTE _____ FECHA: _____

FIRMADO POR RR _____ FECHA: _____

APROBADO *(AWARD MOVED)* EB *[Handwritten signature]*

3 PROYECTO /PRESUPUESTO AL MODULO KK

ENVIADO EB

4. COMUNICACIÓN

RESPONSABLE OP

A. AGENCIA: _____

B. CONTRAPARTE: _____

PNLUD QUITO: _____

FILE PRODOC: _____

OFICIAL DE PROGRAMA: _____

FINANZAS PROGRAMA: _____

COMENTARIOS: GENERACION AWARD: PROPOSAL No. 00057865

**Implementation of a Collaborative Climate, Seismic
and Volcanic Information System for Decision Making
at the Municipal Level in Ecuador**

	Account	Mayo-Diciembre 2009	Agosto-Diciembre 2009	Enero-Julio 2010	Enero-Diciembre 2009- 2010	Total	Total
Resultado 1							
Local Consultant	71300	€ 64.800,00	USD 84.240,00	€ 56.700,00	USD 73.710,00	€ 121.500,00	USD 157.950,00
<i>Project Technical Advisor & Supervision (16 meses)</i>		€ 11.893,33		€ 10.406,67		€ 22.300,00	
<i>Project Coordinator (16 meses)</i>		€ 10.666,67		€ 9.333,33		€ 20.000,00	
<i>Vulnerability expert (15 meses)</i>		€ 9.600,00		€ 8.400,00		€ 18.000,00	
<i>GIS expert (15 meses)</i>		€ 7.680,00		€ 6.720,00		€ 14.400,00	
<i>Sys. and Comp. Expert (15 meses)</i>		€ 7.680,00		€ 6.720,00		€ 14.400,00	
<i>Technical assistant (15 meses)</i>		€ 7.680,00		€ 6.720,00		€ 14.400,00	
<i>Inf. And Comm. Expert (15 meses)</i>		€ 9.600,00		€ 8.400,00		€ 18.000,00	
Information tech. equip.	72800		USD -	€ 55.000,00	USD 71.500,00	€ 55.000,00	USD 71.500,00
Travel	71600	€ 4.000,00	USD 5.200,00	€ 6.000,00	USD 7.800,00	€ 10.000,00	USD 13.000,00
Miscellaneous	74500	€ 10.666,67	USD 13.866,67	€ 9.333,33	USD 12.133,33	€ 20.000,00	USD 26.000,00
Total Resultado 1		€ 79.466,67	USD 103.306,67	€ 127.033,33	USD 165.143,33	€ 206.500,00	USD 268.450,00

	Account	Mayo-Diciembre 2009	Agosto-Diciembre 2009	Enero-Julio 2010	Enero-Diciembre 2009- 2010	Total	Total
Resultado 2							
Local Consultant	71300	€ 42.666,67	USD 55.466,67	€ 37.333,33	USD 48.533,33	€ 80.000,00	USD 104.000,00
<i>Project Technical Advisor & Supervision (16 meses)</i>		€ 12.053,33		€ 10.546,67		€ 22.600,00	
<i>Project Coordinator (16 meses)</i>		€ 13.333,33		€ 11.666,67		€ 25.000,00	
<i>Inf. Managm. Expert (15 meses)</i>		€ 9.600,00		€ 8.400,00		€ 18.000,00	
<i>Technical assistant (15 meses)</i>		€ 7.680,00		€ 6.720,00		€ 14.400,00	
Contractual Services Individuals	71400	€ 8.000,00	USD 10.400,00	€ 7.000,00	USD 9.100,00	€ 15.000,00	USD 19.500,00
Audio Visual & Print Prod.	74200	€ 25.000,00	USD 32.500,00	€ 30.000,00	USD 39.000,00	€ 55.000,00	USD 71.500,00

Travel	71600	€	2.000,00	USD	2.600,00	€	4.000,00	USD	5.200,00	€	6.000,00	USD	7.800,00
Miscellaneous	74500	€	4.500,00	USD	5.850,00	€	5.000,00	USD	6.500,00	€	9.500,00	USD	12.350,00
TOTAL		€	82.166,67	USD	106.816,67	€	83.333,33	USD	108.333,33	€	165.500,00	USD	215.150,00
7% General Management Service GMS		€	14.933,33	USD	19.413,33	€	13.066,67	USD	16.986,67	€	28.000,00	USD	36.400,00
GRAND TOTAL						€				€	400.000,00	USD	520.000,00



Government Ecuador

**United Nations Development Programme
Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery**

***Implementation of a Collaborative Climate, Seismic
and Volcanic Information System for Decision Making
at the Municipal Level in Ecuador***

April, 2009

Dear Dr Affonso Mascarenhas,

On behalf of Ms. Margareta Wahlstrom, the Assistant-Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, I am very pleased to inform you that, following consideration of some sound submissions for the 2009 Sasakawa Award for Disaster Reduction, the jury selected '**Centro Internacional para la Investigación del Fenómeno de El Niño (CIIFEN), Ecuador**' to award the Certificate of Merit in recognition of the organization's comprehensive work in disaster risk reduction. Please accept, on behalf of the UNISDR partnership, our sincere congratulations for this international recognition.

The award ceremony is planned to take place during the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Second Session, 16- 19 June 2009 in Geneva, Switzerland. The ceremony will be held during the reception on 16th June 2009. We would appreciate, if you or a representative of your organization could attend the ceremony to receive the certificate on behalf of your organization.

On this occasion we would also organize an event on 18 June (from 1330 to 1500 hours) for the Sasakawa awardees to present (*10 minutes*) their achievements as well as ideas and recommendations for enhancing disaster risk reduction. We would appreciate it if you can send us an advanced copy of your presentation and a brief profile of your organization for distribution during the ceremony.

I would be grateful if you could confirm your participation in the above event at your earliest convenience and send us your organization and contact details along with a copy of your (or your representative's) passport; so that, we can proceed for the travel arrangements for you to come to Geneva.

Please let me remind you that the Sasakawa Award 2009 will not be announced until 16 June 2009 and hence would request you to keep it confidential until the award ceremony.

I will send you more information on the award ceremony soonest.

I remain at your disposal for any further information or details on the above process.

On behalf of the Assistant-Secretary-General, Ms Margareta Wahlstrom

Sujit Mohanty
Programme Officer
UNISDR Secretariat, Geneva

Narrative

The aim of this action is to improve current presentation of hazards, vulnerabilities and risk information, in order to make it accessible and applicable to end users, particularly in the fields of climate, volcanic and seismic activities. In close cooperation with the National Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology, INAMHI, and the Geophysics Institute at Escuela Politécnica Nacional-IGEPN, bulletins, analysis, forecasts for climate, climate maps, shaking intensities or accelerations, risk maps and other technical information will be used to generate appropriate information flows for decision makers, community and main local stakeholders.

This processes will include, the publication of easy to understand technical information related to floods, earthquakes and volcanic activity. These publications will use different means to address end user-specific needs, and will be also adapted to specific formats required for radio, TV, cell phones messages, press, magazines and others with whom agreements will be achieved.

Further, risk information will be validated with local communities and used to assist both, municipalities and local authorities in the preparation of DRR and Emergency Plans, including the identification of prioritized action plans that can be implemented in the short and medium run. Capacity building to allow municipalities and communities to directly update and manage information on their own will be promoted at all times in order to assure sustainability of the intervention.

All this information resources will be also integrated in a digital platform which will be installed in each Emergency Operations Center –COEs- in the selected municipalities where this project will be developed. This platform will be web based and available 24/7.

It will incorporate information provided by key partners such as INAMHI and IG-EPN, but will be opened to other key organizations. The tool will be transformed to be decision making oriented, and complemented by near real time risk/impact mapping, including statistics and other relevant data for disasters managers and local authorities, with special emphasis on emergency and crisis management.

The action will prepare educational materials to conduct training of trainers focused on the understanding and application of risk information. The objective of this material will be to understand hazards, vulnerabilities, capacities and risk information and its interpretation, including how uncertainties should be managed. Another important element would be to assist end users in understanding how this information can be useful to put in place concrete actions to reduce personal and communitarian impacts. Further, a sustained work with the media would be incorporated in this process so that this important group of people could be incorporated into the awareness raising mechanisms and can contribute not only in the emergency phase but mostly in the prevention, mitigation and recovery phases.

During the development of the educational materials, close coordination with related proposed actions will be taken to ensure complementarities of the projects in Ecuador. This includes linkages with the proposed UNICEF DIPECHO action, whose 1st, 3rd and 4th results are relevant to both initiatives, contact with the Ministry of Education which is the counter in Ecuador for the UNICEF project, will be also approached to discuss this matter. Final educational products will incorporate friendly designs and formats that will help reaching out young people. Finally, and complementing result No. 4, all the results and materials developed will be widely disseminated, especially at CRIDs and SIAPADs websites.

National actors such as the Technical Secretariat for Risk Management (STGR), SENPLADES, AGECEI and the associations of Municipalities and local governments (AME, CONCOPE) and the regional Ministry of the Coastal Region (Ministerio del Litoral), constitute the core partners of the project.

This proposal has been approved for funding by ECHO's VI DIPECHO ACTION PLAN. The total amount that will be covered by ECHO is equivalent to 400.000 Euros, recovery costs via GMS corresponding to 7% of the total amount is assured according to FAFA corporate agreements between ECHO and UN, the modality of recovery would be over the top and the implementation arrangements, according to the specific request of the donor that points out to UNDP CO as the sole Responsible Party, with Secretaría Técnica de Gestión del Riesgo, STGR, acting as the implementing partner, and CIIFEN, INAMHI and IG-EPN and selected municipalities being the beneficiaries. Therefore NEX modality execution is requested. Gender issues would be mainstreamed wherever possible; in this regard the eight point agenda for gender mainstreaming would be used. The budget in this project document reflects ECHO's contribution only.

COMPONENT 1: COVER PAGE

Country: **ECUADOR**

UNDAF Outcome(s):

The national and local governments count on risk reduction and prevention plans for natural disasters

Expected CP Outcome(s):

(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CPAP)

4. Crisis Prevention and Recovery

4.5 Natural Disaster Management

Expected Output(s):

(Those that will result from the project and extracted from the CPAP)

The National and local governments count on prevention and mitigation plans as well as with disaster risk management capabilities

STRATEGIC PARTNERS:

National Institute for Hydrology and Meteorology INAMHI, Geophysics Institute, IGEPN, International Research Centre on El Niño – CIIFEN

Responsible Party:

UNDP

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER:

SECRETARIA TECNICA DE GESTION DE RIESGOS

Programme Period:	2004-2008
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	4.5 Natural Disasters Management
Atlas Award ID:	TBD
Start date:	May 2009
End Date	Dic. 2010
PAC Meeting Date	_____

Total Budget:	533.000 euros
Total resources required	
Total allocated resources:	
• ECHO	400.000 euros
• Other:	
○ Various	_____
○ Donor	_____
○ Donor	_____
○ Government	_____
Unfunded budget:	_____
In-kind Contributions	133.000 euros
Research Institutions	

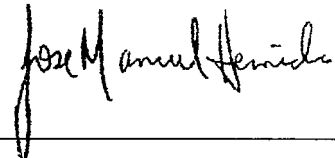
Agreed by Secretaría Técnica de Gestión de Riesgo:



Lorena Cajas Alban
 Secretaria Técnica

SECRETARIA TECNICA DE
GESTIÓN DE RIESGOS

Agreed by UNDP:



José Manuel Hermida
 UNDP Resident Representative

COMPONENT 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Needs Assessment

Information for preparedness and emergency management is a key asset for decision making. Assisting first responders in the community as well as political leaders and technical staff, usually placed far away from the affected zones, is only possible if timely and accurate information is available. Effective planning, saving lives, providing basic supplies such as food or water, mobilising affected people to shelters or simply guiding the general public on what to do in an emergency situation can be very different when done based on sound information.

A field work conducted in different regions in Ecuador to analyze the main factors that cause a poor or inexistent response of population to climate hazards¹ will be used to demonstrate how lack of easy-to-understand climate information prevented a better reaction of the community in climate related crisis. The evaluation is based on several surveys conducted in different provinces, covering users in sectors where the pattern of vulnerability and losses is recurrent. The questionnaire was designed to find out how much, the lack of information and dissemination of climate-related information was a determinant factor on the social and economical impacts of this natural hazard.

In addition, during 2008, more than 10 workshops were conducted in different locations of the coast and highlands with the objective to find out end users perception to innovative versus traditional climate information products. Local authorities, communitarian leaders, local media and the private sector were the target of these consultation processes carried out by the International Centre for El Niño, CIIFEN.

The reactivation of Mt. Tungurahua in year 2006 produced severe impact on the population located near and around the volcano. In October 2006 UNDP produced a proposal for recovery and sustainable development of the affected zones. When discussing the issues of information and communication associated with this episode, the document recognizes the following challenges to improve preparedness and emergency management in that area:

- There is no appropriate information related to the possible depth of ashes to correlate its impact to highly sensitive sectors such as the agricultural for example.
- There is a need to pursue additional analysis to relate volcanic hazards to specific vulnerabilities –risk- to allow the identification of probable effects over specific development sectors thus facilitating the decision making through the population and local authorities considering for example housing, basic services and amenities, types of crops, etc.
- The hazards map prepared by the Geophysics Institute from Escuela Politécnica Nacional, IGEPN, is not fully known and understood by the population and the authorities.
- There is not enough culture among end users to manage and handle information related to risk, in particular volcanic risks.
- The decision making process is not fully based on the available technical information, but rather into political or even personal interests.

¹ This survey was part of a regional project coordinated by CIIFEN (International Research Center on El Niño) in the Andean countries with the support of the Inter American Development Bank, 2007-2008

Other sources of information are:

- 1) Lineamientos de política para el proceso de recuperación y desarrollo sostenible de las zonas afectadas por la erupción del Volcán Tungurahua, Octubre de 2006, Report for the preparatory assistance by BCPR. <http://www.undp.org.ec/Proyectos/Sistema/web/lineamientos-%20recuperación-tungurahua-resumen.pdf>
- 2) Climate Information applied to Risk management in the Agricultural Sector in the Andean Countries (IADB-CIIFEN), Progress Report – November, 2008. www.ciifen-int.org
- 3) Final Report of the Preparatory Assistance for El Niño coping capacities (UNDP, OCHA, ISDR, CIIFEN, 2005). www.ciifen-int.org
- 4) Ecuador 2008, la respuesta frente a las inundaciones en el litoral, Ministerio del Litoral con el auspicio de OPS y PNUD, Diciembre 2008. http://www.undp.org.ec/Proyectos/Sistema/web/páginas%20de%20ecuador%202008_%20la%20respuesta%20frente%20a%20las%20inundaciones%20-%20i%20parte.pdf
- 5) Recopilación de protocolos, procedimientos operativos y estructuras funcionales utilizadas para la atención de los efectos de las inundaciones en el litoral ecuatoriano 2008, Ministerio del Litoral, con el auspicio de PMA y PNUD, Diciembre 2008. <http://www.undp.org.ec/Proyectos/Sistema/web/páginas%20de%20recopilación%20de%20protocolos,%20po%20y%20estructurales%20funcionales%20-%20i%20parte.pdf>
- 6) Memorias del Taller “Del Manejo de la Emergencia a la Gestión Integral del Riesgo”, MCSIE, Min. Litoral, Senplades, con el auspicio de PNUD, Marzo 2008. <http://www.undp.org.ec/Proyectos/Sistema/web/páginas%20de%20taller%20-%20i%20parte.pdf>
- 7) Documento país, DIPECHO, 2009.

2.2 Problem statement and stakeholder analysis

Some of the outcomes of the assessment referred to item 2.1, suggest that 15 to 20% of damage observed in a flooded areas is directly or indirectly related to information and/or communication failures. In some cases the reason being the limited access to the information, in others to the confusion generated when media edits or interprets the technical information provided by the national institutions in charge, however the most important issue identified is the lack of a clear understanding of the data provided, because of the use of unfamiliar technical jargon. One of the conclusions of this assessment estimates, that probably more than 50 - 60% of population is not aware of climate forecasts and/or do not know what they mean, and if they fairly understand it, have a limited idea of how to use and apply this information for their own benefit.

After the recent floods in the coastal region of Ecuador, an assessment to evaluate the weaknesses and strengths of the current institutional framework to cope adequately with regular climate related disasters in the region was carried out. One of the main conclusions of that study relates to the critical deficit of adequate and well-timed information to support decision making before, during and even after the emergency. One of the main aspects emphasized throughout the evaluation is the urgent need to count on specific information, written in a friendly language, which is easy to access, and available 24/7 for decision makers and disaster managers. Another important recommendation relates to the need of having mapping options to show, over the territory, the evolution of the natural hazards or its impact,

the different levels of preparedness and the evolution of the response during all the stages of an emergency.

Another valuable finding speaks about the role of the media and the complex liaison with local authorities or community leaders and the general public. Media is always looking for news, and this does not imply necessarily objective and realistic information. A conflict between different institutions which are requested to inform about climate, the rainfall and probable flooding or impacted areas, are usually contradictory. In addition other experts who are not involved in the operational services give their opinion, complicating even more, the flow of information to all target audiences. Lack of communication and information sharing protocols, constitute another source of misunderstanding during emergency or crisis situations, thus dispersion of judgments disseminated by the media most of the time causes confusion, and at the end, relevant stakeholders are misinformed, even when there are official statements.

In general, the information associated with natural hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, has shown significant problems to arrive on time, with accuracy and clarity to end users, decision makers and stakeholders. Because of this limitation, most of the efforts to build early warning systems are lost when at the end; scientific efforts to forecast or prevent from the negative impacts of a natural hazard do not produce a positive response in the involved actors.

This problem is closely related with the limited awareness that involved actors in disaster risk reduction have on available options to reduce impacts with the adequate use of climate, seismic and volcanic information.

In terms of disasters management, only a few local systems have been able to involve non traditional partners in Ecuador such as the private sector. The media is a fundamental partner that now a days plays its role mostly to report the impacts of a natural hazard, but with a potential role, through appropriate communication, to make a contribution to prevention, mitigation and management of natural events.

National technical institutions are limited in terms of human resources and spare time to be devoted on the improvement and innovation of information management. On this matter, CIIFEN has developed a comprehensive methodology to implement mechanisms to assist on this critical issue. Scientific organizations in Ecuador have developed a good understanding of hazards, but a comprehensive evaluation of the risk associated to those hazards is something that still needs to be worked out. Despite this good level of technical information generated, there is still a gap to be bridge between those who produce the information and those who should make use of it. The possibility of having good and accessible information for end users could really make the difference between the success or the complete failure of specific actions for emergency management, land use, or other aspects related to DRM, for example, the use of an early warning system, or the formulation of action plans for preparedness and response.

CIIFEN mandate states their role in the improvement of early warning systems with a strong component of information management. The participation of CIIFEN in this proposal adds value to the proposed concept and capitalizes the accumulated experience of CIIFEN in the Andean region to put it in place in an operational way initially in Ecuador, demonstrate the case and replicate it in other countries within the region and elsewhere.

In terms of technological implementations, PREDECAN, the program for disaster risk reduction for the Andean Region, through their different information services such as SIAPAD (Information System for Disaster Prevention and Attention), DESINVENTAR (Disaster Inventory) and BIVAPAD (Virtual Library for Disaster Prevention and Attention), has demonstrated the usefulness of web based tools on disaster management. However, due to the subregional nature of the Project, these services have spatial scale limitation, especially when the target areas are local communities. The main gap in terms of digital information services is the downscaling of technical and scientific information plus the geographic vulnerability representation in order to assist effectively to the Emergency Operation Centers

(COEs), Municipalities and local authorities in the decision making process during all the stages of the crisis.

Further, our second partner, the Geophysics Institute of Escuela Politécnica Nacional, IG-EPN, is the leading organization in charge of volcanic and seismic monitoring in the country. With an ample vision statement that aims at leading the scientific investigation looking forward its incidence in public policy to improve collective safety and sustainable development through vulnerability reduction, has been engaged in several critical seismic and volcanic processes, where its skills for information and communication were a challenge that needed to be faced.

IG-EPN's past experience in information and communication for emergency management will be factored in this project which will get the most out of several important experiences dealing with the communication processes followed during the eruption of Mts. Pichincha (1981-1999, with a major eruption on 1998), Tungurahua (1999-2008), Mt. Reventador (2002-present) the Baeza Earthquake in 1987, the Bahia de Caraquez Earthquake in 1998, the Macas Earthquake in 1995, and Pujili in 1996.

2.3 Findings and Proposed Intervention

Finding 1: Some of the outcomes of this assessment suggest that 15 to 20% of damages relates, direct or indirectly, to information and/or communication failures.

Finding 2: An evaluation of the most recent flooding event Ecuadorian coast points out the critical deficit of adequate and opportune information to support decision making

Action 1

The aim of this action is to improve current presentation of hazards, vulnerabilities and risk information, in order to make it accessible and applicable to end users, particularly in the fields of climate, volcanic and seismic activities. In close cooperation with the National institute for Meteorology and Hydrology, INAMHI, and the Geophysics Institute at Escuela Politécnica Nacional-IGEPN, bulletins, analysis, forecasts for climate, climate maps, shaking intensities or accelerations, risk maps and other technical information will be used to generate appropriate information flows for decision makers, community and main local stakeholders.

This processes will include, the publication of easy to understand technical information related to floods, earthquakes and volcanic activity. These publications will use different means to address end user-specific needs, and will be also adapted to specific formats required for radio, TV, cell phones messages, press, magazines and others with whom agreements will be achieved.

Further, risk information will be validated with local communities and used to assist both, municipalities and local authorities in the preparation of DRR and Emergency Plans, including the identification of prioritized action plans that can be implemented in the short and medium run. Capacity building to allow municipalities and communities to directly update and manage information on their own will be promoted at all times in order to assure sustainability of the intervention.

All this information resources will be also integrated in a digital platform which will be installed in each Emergency Operations Center –COEs- in the selected municipalities where this project will be developed. This platform will be web based and available 24/7.

It will incorporate information provided by key partners such as INAMHI and IG-EPN, but will be opened to other key organizations. The tool will be transformed to be decision making oriented, and complemented by near real time risk/impact mapping,

including statistics and other relevant data for disasters managers and local authorities, with special emphasis on emergency and crisis management.

Finding 3: The assessment estimates, that probably more than 50 - 60% of the population is not aware of the climate forecasts, seismic, volcanic or other risk related information and/or do not know what they mean, and if they fairly understand it, have a limited idea of how to use and apply this information for their own benefit.

Finding 4: The media is in most of the cases ill-prepared to handle hazards or emergency related information. Most of the time official statements are cut, interpreted or edited at convenience of newspapers, radio stations or TV, to accommodate them to reduced spaces or make more emphasis on issues than in possible solutions or actions actually taken by the authorities. It seems that sensationalist news related to injured, . This recurrent situation produces a critical impact in the communication process and generates misinformation, even in the Emergency Operations Centers and Governmental and Local authorities.

Action 2:

The action will prepare educational materials to conduct training of trainers focused on the understanding and application of risk information. The objective of this material will be to understand hazards, vulnerabilities, capacities and risk information and its interpretation, including how uncertainties should be managed. Another important element would be to assist end users in understanding how this information can be useful to put in place concrete actions to reduce personal and communitarian impacts.

During the development of the educational materials, close coordination with related proposed actions will be taken to ensure complementarities of the projects in Ecuador. This includes linkages with the proposed UNICEF DIPECHO action, whose 1st, 3rd and 4th results are relevant to both initiatives, contact with the Ministry of Education which is the counter in Ecuador for the UNICEF project, will be also approached to discuss this matter. Final educational products will incorporate friendly designs and formats that will help reaching out young people. Finally, and complementing result No. 4, all the results and materials developed will be widely disseminated, especially at CRIDs and SIAPADs websites.

The educational kit prepared for the project: **“Implementation of a multimodal Climate Extreme Events Information system for Ecuadorian Local Communities”** executed under the V DIPECHO Action Plan will serve as base information among Ministries of Education, DIPECHO partners, regional institutions, governmental and non-governmental organizations that work on related DRR issues in Ecuador.

Workshops and other participatory processes will be used as means for capacity building, training, and exchange of information and also as an opportunity to build trust, ensure communication channels, and identify key contacts and specially to ensure communications channels within the local communities. As experimental and innovative activity - a voluntary communitarian network of observers and reporters for risk and emergency situations will be promoted. A network of volunteers associated with UNV programs will be incorporated in this effort with no cost for this project.

In addition the action will work specifically on building strong alliances with local media in order to get free space for dissemination of official risk information oriented to improve prevention and preparedness at the municipal and community levels. Free spots will be negotiated in the most relevant newspapers in the localities of intervention of the project. The information to be published will be edited in a simplified format including

maps and recommendations to general public. In the same way, special time slots will be negotiated with relevant radios in the zone of intervention, and they will transmit special messages that link climate forecast with recommendations for community. All these agreements will be institutional and will not imply any cost. Similar alliances will be pursued with cell phone companies, local magazines, and TV channels. The action will include training to local journalists, and training to technical personnel of National Institutions to broadcast climate or other natural hazards watches and warnings. A special training course for technicians to deal with the media and ensure a reliable flow of communication will be developed as curriculum for training activities.

2.5 Institutional Framework and Capabilities

The area of Democratic Governance at UNDP incorporates Disaster Risk Management among its portfolio of programs. Major focus has been given to the strengthening of local capabilities for a comprehensive disaster risk reduction and management. A key element represents the incorporation of risk sensitive planning perspective into development and land use plans as an option for pre-event mitigation and vulnerability reduction. The development of appropriate communication and information technologies and early warning systems to keep local stakeholders aware is a second line of interest. In addition, UNDP plays an active role for emergency situations within the UN System through the inter-agency group called UNETE. This has broadened our perspective to engage in this type of situations particularly related to early recovery and planning for long term recovery, looking mostly at livelihoods recovery.

Since 2004, UNDP has strengthened interactions with CIIFEN in response to 9 UN resolutions, the latest A/RES/63/24 (November 2008), where international cooperation is called for assistance to CIIFEN in order to improve the coping capacities in most vulnerable countries and respond adequately to the future el Niño events. UNDP has successfully accomplished joint projects with CIIFEN such as the UNOPS initiative for Climate Risk Management assistance Project which is global, and other regional and national initiatives undertaken during the last few years, mainly focused on capacity building, information services, risk management, climate risk mapping and others. During the last two years UNDP followed up the implementation of the project carried out by CIIFEN with the financial support of the Inter American Development Bank entitled "Climate Information System applied to Climate-Agriculture Risk Management". The project was developed in six countries: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chile and has been qualified by the Inter American Development Bank, IADB, as successful because of the innovative, sustainable and effective achievements. UNDP considers that CIIFEN is a suitable partner in the current initiative, provided its important experience in information management methodologies that will add significant value to the intervention. UNDP considers that this experience has a great potential to be replicated regionally in the LAC countries, nevertheless it is strategically convenient due to logistic and institutional conditions to kick off the application in Ecuador first, with the current intervention within the Sixth DIPECHO Action Plan for South America before expanding it regionally.

COMPONENT 3: STRATEGY

3.1 Project Strategy

The intervention will be developed for six specific localities of the coastal and Andean region of Ecuador. The provinces of Santa Elena, Guayas and El Oro in the coast, and Pichincha, Chimborazo and Cotopaxi in the highlands are included. These provinces are shown beneath on Figures 1 and 2.

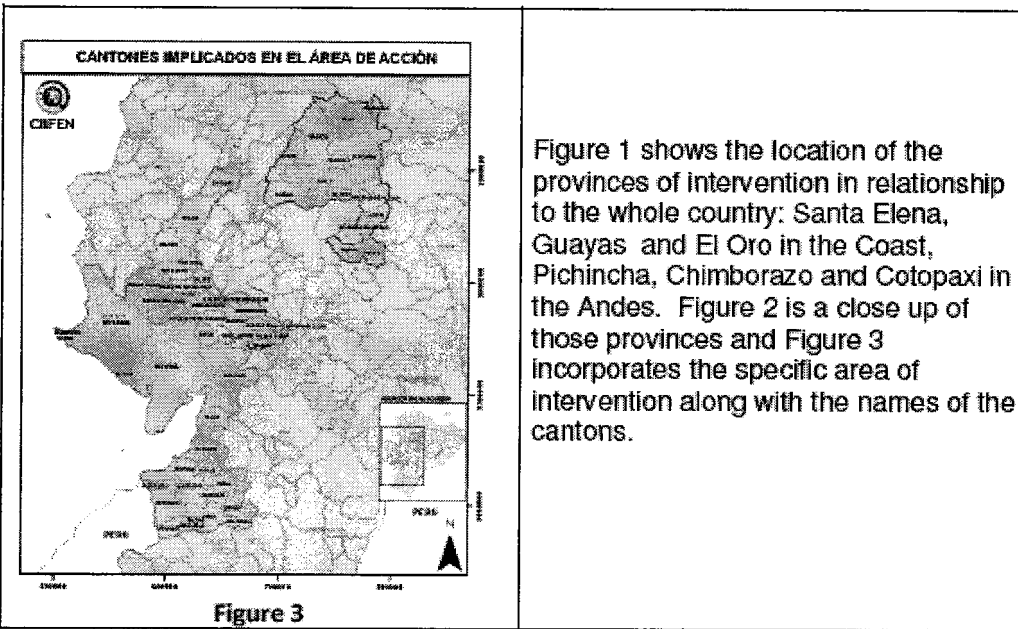
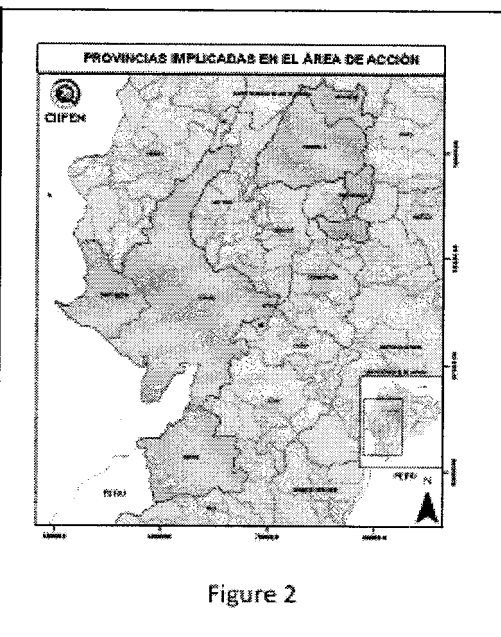
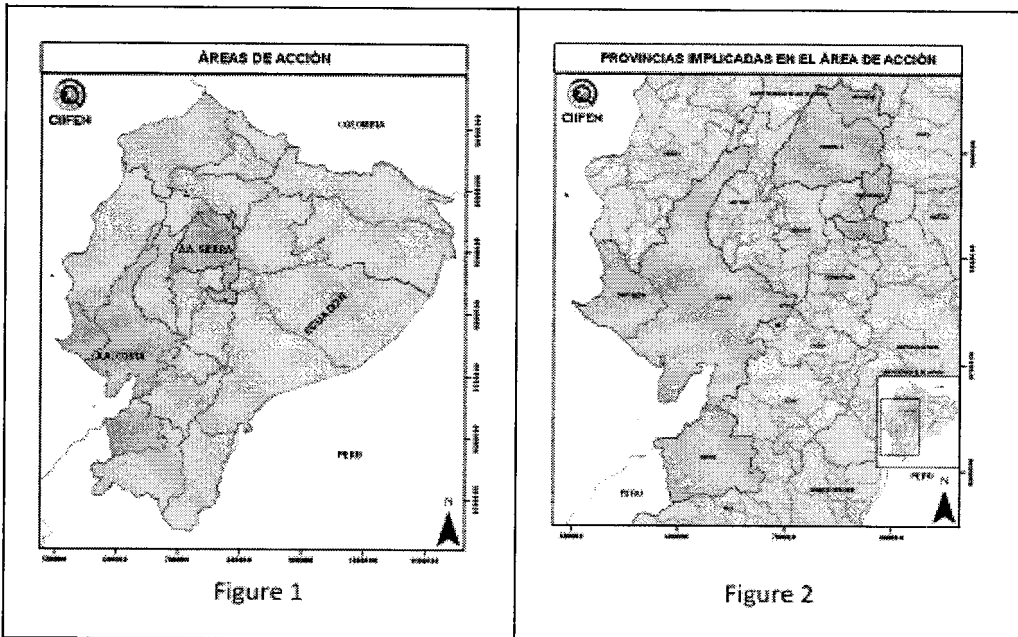


Figure 1 shows the location of the provinces of intervention in relationship to the whole country: Santa Elena, Guayas and El Oro in the Coast, Pichincha, Chimborazo and Cotopaxi in the Andes. Figure 2 is a close up of those provinces and Figure 3 incorporates the specific area of intervention along with the names of the cantons.

Beneficiaries

Municipalities, local communities and Emergency Operations Centres will improve their preparedness and response capacities through access to opportune and reliable climate, seismic and volcanic risk-related information. In addition, media and general public will receive the official information in a friendly and understandable language. The expected number of beneficiaries is detailed below:

Volunteering organizations play a key role when working with the communities. FETV, Federación Ecuatoriana de Trabajo Voluntario” is one of the most active and important members of the Cluster of Volunteers in Ecuador. It is an organization with 25 years of experience. They count on representation in 13 provinces of the country and it is best positioned to reach out Volunteer Involving Organizations –VIOs- at the local level. FETV counts with local coordination systems in the 3 provinces. It is also

important to mention that in the selected provinces there are some existing initiatives that shall benefit strongly this project:

- ACORVOL in Guayas. With 85 affiliated NGOs, it is one of the strongest members of the FETV and MVE in Ecuador. They have shown interest in getting training on disaster preparedness for their member organizations during the last two years. This is the first initiative that ACORVOL undertakes in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change at the Community Level. UNV has recently mobilized a Spanish University Volunteer to strengthen the coordination mechanisms of ACORVOL.
- In Chimborazo the provincial coordination of the FETV counts with 13 affiliated NGOs. Damas Salesianas, Crusado Social and Rotary Club were involved in 2007 in disaster relief activities related to the Tungurahua volcano eruption (distribution of masks, training on breathing ailments and the use of masks in schools). In the capital, Riobamba, the municipality is involved in food distribution programmes and field visits to affected families. The volcanic eruption caused temporary displacement of people and health problems. These projects are conducted with the collaboration of university young volunteers and the Ministry of health.

Direct Beneficiaries of Result 1. Fifty cantons will be all together actively participating in this project. It is estimated that at least 20 people will be directly engaged in the project per canton, this estimates include the personnel at the COEs and those staff members at the municipalities where the COEs are set up. Therefore, at least 1000 people will directly benefit from the intervention.

Direct Beneficiaries of Results 2: Volunteers and Emergency Operations Centers, Municipalities and local media staff. Total approximately 5000.

Total number of direct beneficiaries:

Total number of beneficiaries from result 1 and 2 would be 6000 all together. It is expected to enlarge the number of beneficiaries by incorporating a multiplying factor by working with the local media in each province.

3.2 Country Office DRM Strategy

This project is part of a larger DRM strategy that the CO has put in place in response to the risk background in Ecuador. An action plan aimed at assisting the National Government of Ecuador building its strategy for disaster risk reduction and management has been formulated, it includes five key areas of intervention were identified: 1) Development of Public Policy for disaster risk reduction and management, 2) Development of a bundle of projects to support national and local capabilities with the technical advice of UNDP, 3) Interagency collaboration within the UN system, and inter-area collaboration within the UNDP office, 4) Knowledge Management for DRR and DRM, and 5) mobilization of resources and funding from different sources.

The attached table shows a summary of the DRM portfolio of projects that will be complementary to the activities that will be undertaken under the GRIP Initiative. The completion of these projects in the upcoming years will provide a very good understanding of hazards, vulnerabilities and risk in the country, plus the identification of an agreed upon DRM Strategy and the improvement of Information and Communication Processes for both DRM and Emergency Management.

**DRM portfolio for Ecuador implemented by UNDP
Year 2009-2011**

Name of the Project	Amount	Sources of Funding	Implementing Partners
Urban Risk Reduction Program for Quito	USD 981.000	WB	City of Quito Implementation initiated March 2009
Strengthening voluntarism for DRR and DRM in Ecuador	USD 300.000	AECID through UNV	Several Volunteering Organizations in Ecuador Approved, Implementation will start on April 2009
TOTAL	USD 1'281.000		

COMPONENT 4: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Title of the Project	Implementation of a Collaborative Climate, Seismic and Volcanic Information System for Decision Making at the Municipal Level in Ecuador			
Principal Objective	Contribute to DRR by improving information and communication capabilities for preparedness and response through a better understanding of risk information addressed to disasters managers and other key users in community.			
	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Specific Objective	To implement an inter-institutional collaborative system for dissemination and communication of multi hazard risk information focused on end users and decision makers in Ecuador.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Six provinces among the most vulnerable of Ecuador with access 24/7 to an inter-institutional collaborative system for dissemination and communication of multi hazard risk information 2. One protocol for multi-risk information management and dissemination, which is appropriate, practical and consistent with the local context of every province. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surveys addressed to staff of Emergency Operation Centres. 2. Surveys to trainers. 3. Workshop Reports. 4. Educational Material 5. Formal documents of the alliances established. 6. Formal documents of each protocol, established by the stakeholders. 7. Surveys addressed to the municipal staff quality of access to the web based system. 8. Surveys to the most vulnerable population to verify if access/understanding of risk information has improved. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political and internal security conditions are fairly stable. 2. Local authorities will keep relative stability during the project life. 3. INAMHI and IG-EPN continue operating during the life of the project.

<p>Outputs</p>	<p>Output 1: Implemented local climate/seismic/volcanic information systems for local communities and an integrated decision support system in Emergency Operation Centers (COEs).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least one agreement with local media and private sector for dissemination and communication of information in six provinces among the most vulnerable of Ecuador 2. At least one educational material specific designed for each hazard that can be easily replicated in six provinces among the most vulnerable of Ecuador. 3. The Emergency Operation Centres of six provinces have one action plan clear and feasible for disaster risk reduction based on the multi-risk information system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information products generated by the system. 2. Formal document of each action plan 3. Formal documents of each agreement with local media 4. Number of bulletins. 5. Surveys with users and stakeholders. 6. List of key contacts 7. Designed formats. 8. Reports of meetings and workshops. 9. Emergency Plans for the Municipalities. 10. Verification on the web. 11. Surveys with the Emergency Operation Centers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical consultants assigned to the project will work in INAMHI and IG EPN during the life of the project. 2. Municipalities are committed to receive the information and use it. 3. Municipalities and Emergency Operations Center have internet access. 4. Emergency Operation centers staff is stable during the life of the project. 5. Municipalities are willing to keep the training to trainers system. 6. Local media and private companies are willing to contribute with the information system. 7. Relationships between local media, private companies and local authorities are fairly acceptable and fluent.
	<p>Output 2: Local counterparts trained on the use and application of climate/seismic/ volcanic information and construction of alliances with the local media and private sector.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 60% of the vulnerable population understand and qualified as necessary the risk information provided oriented to preparedness, mitigation and emergency management 2. 180 persons (30 per province) belonging to local organizations and institutions are trained to ensure the sustainability of the multi-risk information system. 3. 300 persons (50 per province) belonging to local communities are trained to ensure the sustainability of the multi-risk information system. 4. At least, the 40% of the trained persons are women. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educational material. 2. Surveys to beneficiaries. 3. Training Workshops reports. 4. Surveys, before and after, the community involved in the training process. 	

<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p>Output 1 Implemented climate/seismic-volcanoes information systems for local communities and integrated decision support systems in Emergency Operations Centres (COEs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Recompilation of base information and consolidation of team work 1.2 Field trips for Base-line establishment 1.3 Design and implementation of new formats or multi-risk protocols. 1.4 Carry out local workshops for validation of information formats and multi-risk protocols. 1.5 Training workshops within municipalities to understand information content and formats. 1.6 Design and development of the digital system. 1.7 Development of a Website. 1.8 Development of GIS and mapping applications. 1.9 Data base implementation. 1.10 Training to staff of Municipalities and Emergency operations Centres. 1.11 Formulation of surveys as needed. 1.12 Design of educational material. 1.13 Design of an action plan for DRR and DRM for the COEs. <p>Output 2 Training to trainers on the use and application of climate, seismic and volcanic information and build alliances with local media and private sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 To design and prepare educational material on risk management and local preparedness. 2.2 Training workshops for potential communitarian trainers. 2.3 Elaboration of promotion and visibility material 2.4 Coordination and Promotion meetings 2.5 Analysis of existing data/documentation to avoid duplication of already existing tools 2.6 Local meetings in the coast to promote the system and to involve key stakeholders in the process. 2.7 Local meeting in the highlands to promote the system and to involve key stakeholders in the process 2.8 Coordination meetings with media and other ECHO National projects 2.9 Video Chat conferences for follow-up of projects' activities 2.10 BI monthly coordination meetings ECHO Quito 2.11 International Disaster Risk Reduction Days coordination activities 2.12 Elaboration of Capitalization guaranteeing its presentation for National and Regional workshops. 2.13 Dissemination, distribution and promotion of the Capitalization Document. 2.14 Elaboration of National Document in coordination with all the DIPECHO projects within the country 2.15 DIPECHO National Workshop _cooperation in the organization _ participation of national staff and key stakeholders 2.16 DIPECHO Regional Workshop _participation of national staff and key stakeholders 	
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	<p>2.17 Coordination and negotiations with local media. 2.18 Coordination and negotiations with private sector. 2.19 Elaboration of Intermediate Report 2.20 Evaluation of base line initial report with final surveys 2.21 Elaboration of Final Documents</p>	
		<p>Pre-conditions: INAMHI and IG-EPN provide basic information and the COEs get together for training and use of the information.</p>

COMPONENT 5: ANNUAL WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEET

EXPECTED OUTPUTS and indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List all activities including M&E to be undertaken during the year towards stated CP outputs</i>	TIME FRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		Q u a r t e r 1	Q u a r t e r 2	Q u a r t e r 3	Q u a r t e r 4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount EUROS	Amount USD
1. Implemented local climate/seismic/volcanic information systems for local communities and an integrated decision support system in Emergency Operation Centers (COEs).	<p>Project admin. and coordination</p> <p>1.1 Recompilation of base information and consolidation of team work</p> <p>1.2 Field trips for Base-line establishment</p> <p>1.3 Technical Support, Supervision & Evaluation</p> <p>Formulation of a DRR and DRM Strategy</p> <p>1.4 Design and implementation of new formats or multi-risk protocols.</p> <p>1.5 Design of an action plan for DRR and DRM for the COEs.</p> <p>Design and implementation of a decision support system</p> <p>1. 6 Design and development of the digital system.</p> <p>1.7 Development of a Website</p> <p>1.8 Development of GIS and mapping applications.</p> <p>1.9 Data base implementation.</p>					Technical Partners STGR Min. Litoral Local Governments and Municipalities	ECHO/ DIPECHO	71300 Local Consultants Project Coordinator 71600 Travel 61100 Technical Assistance 71300 Local Consultants Vulnerability expert 71600 Travel	20.000 1.500 22.300 18.000 1.500	
							ECHO/ DIPECHO	71300 Local Consultants GIS Expert System and Computer Expert Technical Assistant 72800 Information Technology Equipment	14.400 14.400 14.400 55.000	

	<p>Model Validation, Training and Capacity Building</p> <p>1.4 Carry out local workshops for validation of information formats and multi-risk protocols.</p> <p>1.5 Training workshops within municipalities to understand information content and formats.</p> <p>1.10 Training to staff of Municipalities and Emergency operations Centres.</p> <p>1.12 Design of educational material.</p>		ECHO/ DIPECHO	<p>71300 Local Consultants Information and Communication Expert 18.000</p> <p>71600 Travel 7.000</p> <p>74500 Miscellaneous Expenses 20.000</p>	<p>206.500</p>
<p>2. Local counterparts trained on the use and application of climate/seismic/ volcanic information and construction of alliances with the local media and private sector.</p>	<p>Project Admin. and Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange with DIPECHO partners within the country and regional workshop Office Materials and courier costs Health Insurance Sundry Technical Support, Supervision & Evaluation <p>Training to trainers</p> <p>Building alliances with local media and private sector</p>	<p>Technical Partners STGR Min. Litoral Sectoral Secretaries Local Governments and Municipalities</p>	<p>71300 Local Consultants Project Coordinator 25.000</p> <p>71600 Travel 1.000</p> <p>74500 Miscellaneous Expenses (Office materials/courier, other) 500</p> <p>61100 Technical Assistance 22.600</p> <p>71300 Local Consultants Information mgmt. expert & Technical Assistant 18.000</p> <p>74500 Miscellaneous Expenses (workshops) 4.000</p> <p>71600 Travel 4.500</p> <p>71300 Local Consultants Information mgmt. expert 14.400</p> <p>74500 Miscellaneous Expenses (Meetings) 4.500</p> <p>71600 Travel 1.000</p>	<p>TOTAL Result 1</p> <p>206.500</p>	

COMPONENT 6: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This project will be implemented following the NEX modality. Since this is a request of the donor and reflects the overall FAFA agreement which determines UNDP's responsibility to ensure full compliance with agreed upon procedures, UNDP-CO is in this case the Responsible Party with the National Secretary for Disaster Risk Management (STGR) acting as the Implementing Partner and beneficiaries including CIIFEN, INAMHI, the Geophysics Institute, and selected municipalities from 6 provinces in the country.

The intervention will be carried out within existing selected municipalities belonging to 6 Provinces in the country, 3 in the coast and 3 in the highlands, and coordinating bodies such as the Emergency Operations Centers. All the results are conceived as self sustainable after the end of the project because they will be assimilated by these beneficiaries and will not imply considerable further funds to keep the operations running. However, a special component of this project is specially designed to pursue for institutional agreements with local media and some private companies in order to get special services without costs and a minimal in kind or cash contribution to contribute with some small requirements that probably will appear in the implemented system such as promotion, GIS licenses or eventually some staff.

The project has been conceptualized to empower and transfer capacities to emergency managers and those who can promote DRR actions within municipalities' regular business. It aims at improving the effectiveness of their mobilization when a disaster happens as well as to increase their awareness on how to reduce their vulnerability to risks. The rationale followed is that by involving in this process the actual actors, they will become more empowered when disasters happen and therefore capacities will remain after project implementation, because awareness and capacities have been raised.

More specifically, the project aims at ensuring sustainability of project efforts by:

- a) Involving from the beginning of the projects all relevant stakeholders: COEs, municipalities and the general public;
- b) Handing over timely, accurate and easy to understand information for emergency management and preparedness to these stakeholders, establishing clear roles and responsibilities.

Risk Analysis

RISKS IDENTIFIED	MITIGATION MEASURES
Institutional: the country is undergoing a constitutional reform, which will bring about deep changes at the policy and institutional level. This might affect government's response and ownership over this project.	Local structures (COEs organizations, volunteer networks and municipalities) are stable and will provide sustainability to the process.
Political: the country will go through political elections during year 2009. This will influence local and national agendas.	Activities will be programmed taking in consideration major political events.
New disasters occurs in intervention zone	In that case, if possible and needed technical organization's staff could be shifted into a response mode and still work under this cooperative arrangement

The feasibility of the project is contingent on several key factors in order to ensure its achievement:

- Willingness to collaborate among all key stakeholders.
- Adequate institutional capacity to manage decentralised and participatory processes.
- Expansion of the budgetary allocation commitment of all partners to ensure the implementation of the policies.
- Appropriate planned and timely simultaneous funding to contribute to multi-sectoral interventions that assure the overall impact and progress against the established indicators.

Gender Perspective

Adequate gender sensitive approach will be provided to the program, from its design to implementation and especially through its pilot applications. This approach will be based on SGP's Gender Mainstreaming Manual for Community Based Environmental Projects and on the UNDP's Eight-Point Agenda for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crisis Prevention and Recovery will be incorporated with emphasis in two major elements:

To promote gender equality in disaster risk reduction.

- Incorporate gender analysis in the assessment of disaster risks, impacts and needs.
- Address women's unique needs and value women's knowledge in disaster reduction and recovery policies, plans and programs.
- Strengthen women's networks and organizations to facilitate women's active engagement.

To ensure Gender-Responsive Recovery.

- Infuse gender analysis into all post-disaster planning tools and processes.
- Ensure recovery efforts provide equal economic opportunities for women including access to assets, such as land and credit.
- Promote social protection and sustainable livelihoods.
- Prioritize women's needs in key sectors such as transportation, shelter and health care.

COMPONENT 7: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The UNDP Manager of the Area of Governance will be in charge of overall program oversight who will work in close collaboration with the NDRA, in consultation with the national counterparts through regular meetings to discuss the program implementation and assess its progress. The Management Unit will ensure monitoring and evaluation of the Programme, in accordance with UNDP's NEX and Results Management Guidelines. Implementing partners will be responsible for the direct monitoring of the respective program components.

Permanent monitoring will be included into the implementation process in order to take immediate corrective actions if necessary. A monitoring team will be established at the beginning of the project which will set up regular meetings for progress review and identification of issues.

Monitoring of project implementation and monitoring and evaluation of key outputs and outcomes will be ensured through the following activities:

- Field visits undertaken jointly by with key partners.
- Preparation of progress reports for review at the annual review meetings.
- Surveys and evaluations to obtain baseline data and to measure progress against baselines undertaken jointly with the Government and partners.
- Community consultations in the areas of intervention. Every effort will be made to involve beneficiaries in the monitoring of activities.

Towards the end of each calendar year, the Government, UNDP and other key technical and institutional partners will conduct an annual review to assess progress in the project implementation, as well as progress against the indicators outlined in the UNDAF.

Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

Monitoring will be carried out by UNDP's National Disaster Risk Advisor-NDRA. Visits to designated locations, CIIFEN, INAMHI and IG will be carried out regularly. Regular follow up activities are also undertaken by DIPECHO staff based in Ecuador, a bi-monthly meeting in Quito takes place at DIPECHO's office, and in the field evaluation is done twice during the project life time by DIPECHO colleagues based in Quito.

DG ECHO will be regularly updated on the progress of the project, should any concern arise, and prompt consultation with ECHO/DIPECHO colleagues within the country will be advanced. In addition, the UNDP's desk in Brussels is permanently in contact with ECHO offices in Europe, making it possible any request of advice and consultation to be immediately solved.

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project

- a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

COMPONENT 8: LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government of the Republic of Ecuador and UNDP on 19 January 2005, and published in the Official Bulletin No. 526 of 17 February 2005, which is incorporated by reference and constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement] and all CPAP provisions apply to this document. CPAP was signed between the Government of the Republic of Ecuador and the UNDP on 14 April 2004 for the cooperation period of 2004-2008.

The new UNDAF and related CPAP are currently being negotiated with the Government for the period 2010-2014, meanwhile the former arrangements are still in place for programming purposes.

COMPONENT 9: COST RECOVERY

A 7% of the total budget of the project will be charged as General Management Services – GMS, and the recovery modality would be over the top. Both conditions are reflected in the general agreement, FAFA, signed between ECHO and UNDP.