



United Nations Development Programme

Country: ECUADOR

Project Document

Project Title: Strengthening the Peace and Development Programme in the Northern Border Zone of Ecuador

UNDAF Outcome(s)*: *En el 2014 se fortalecen las capacidades gubernamentales y la participación ciudadana, garantizando el ejercicio de los derechos en el marco de seguridad humana, paz y desarrollo preventivo en la frontera norte, con énfasis en los cantones del cordón fronterizo.*

Expected Outcome(s)*: **CP**
(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CPAP)

- Políticas y programas de desarrollo y seguridad humana incorporan enfoque de prevención a conflictividad.
- Servicio mejorado en calidad y cobertura, conocimiento de justicia, seguridad humana, derechos humanos y de mujeres, incrementado.

Expected Output(s)*:
(Those that will result from the project and extracted from the CPAP)

- Capacidades fortalecidas, actitudes cambiadas y brechas llenadas en relación a Prevención de Conflictos y "No Hacer Daño"
- Espacios de diálogo establecidos o fortalecidos, incluyendo temática transfronteriza
- Fortalecida la provisión de los servicios de justicia, de protección de derechos y de seguridad ciudadana.

Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme

Responsible Parties: N/A

*Taken from the latest UNDAF and CPD 2010-2014 drafts. No official translation available yet.

Brief Description

The Peace and Development Programme in the Northern Border Zone of Ecuador (PDP-NBZ) represents a territorial approach to preventive development and conflict prevention for the UN System in a complex border area and, further, represents an innovative way of promoting UN Reform on the ground. The focus is on strengthening strategic conflict-sensitive interagency coordination and key national capacities, and linking the work of the UN System to strategic policies of the Government of Ecuador (GoE). The PDP-NBZ seeks to diminish vulnerability of Ecuador's Northern Border Zone in relation to its historic marginalization as well as the destabilizing spillover effects from Colombia's violence and humanitarian crisis. The MDGs provide a guiding framework for the Programme. Gender represents a cross-cutting theme throughout the Programme within the framework of UNDP's Eight Point Agenda and a gender mainstreaming strategy is currently in implementation¹. The PDP-NBZ goes beyond joint programming by providing a coherent framework for the whole UN System - represented by 12 agencies - within which exist a number of joint programmes and various interagency coordination mechanisms.

This project will strengthen key aspects of the PDP-NBZ strategy. Specifically, this project responds to three recent developments that underscore the strategic need to extend BCPR support to PDP-NBZ immediately. First, a new round of requests and opportunities for the Programme to support the most strategic national government counterparts have opened up as a result of new actors assuming key offices in the aftermath of recent elections. Second, opportunities have recently opened to provide strategic support to bi-national initiatives involving local actors at the local level. Third, the newly developed UNDAF for 2010-2014 has established peace and development as one of five national priorities for coming five years thereby bringing a number of new demands on the PDP-NBZ to prepare the groundwork on certain issues as quickly as possible. Each of these is discussed briefly in Annex I, the Request for Project Supplement Presented to BCPR.

Recent events have created a situation in which a number of needs and opportunities have arisen and is critical for the PDP-NBZ's future to address them. The activities proposed in this request for a project extension will provide technical and institutional support to the most strategic national governmental counterparts regarding the NBZ (Plan Ecuador, SENPLADES and MoFA), support bi-national and cross-border initiatives through local governmental and civil society actors in the border zone and strengthen key aspects of inter-agency coordination in anticipation of the new UNDAF that begins in 2010 and which makes peace and development in the NBZ one of five national priorities for the UN System in Ecuador.

More specifically, the activities will consist of the following:

Institutional strengthening and Technical Support to GoE

Support will be provided to key government entities such as Plan Ecuador, MoFA and SENPLADES to: 1) establish new mechanisms of GoE vertical and horizontal coordination mechanisms for the NBZ that will allow for the articulation of sector initiatives within an overall territorial plan; 2) formulate and institutionalize a regional conflict sensitive development plan; 3) include conflict sensitivity and security concerns in local planning and articulate local level needs with regional and national priorities; and 4) establish a GoE baseline with conflict sensitive indicators. The support will be provided in form of technical consultancies with the key counterparts complemented direct support from PDP-NBZ staff at strategic moments.

Bi-National Initiatives at Local Level

In light of recent statements that the GoE is not opposed to local bi-national initiatives the PDP-NBZ propose to support QIP at the local level to speed up local cross border integration. The PDP-NBZ will provide seed money to a number of initiatives and CAF has indicated they would be willing to double the seed money. The initiatives will be identified using local participatory planning processes that involve local level dialogues. Besides form seed money the PDP-NBZ will provide technical assistance to formulate projects and facilitate processes. The processes are expected to keep local level communication between the two countries fluid while diplomatic relation are expected to be broken. It will also bring renewed dynamic and momentum the bi-national border integration process to mitigate and lessen cross-border spillover effects.

UN Coordination

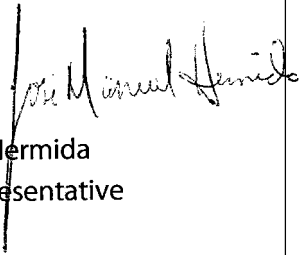
UN coordination is entering a strategic phase of important consolidation. The initiation of the new UNDAF 2010-2014 opens fresh opportunities to strengthen the existing collaboration across UN agencies. Facilitation of on-going coordination processes will be further strengthening through the establishment of webpage and an information management system. In an initiative parallel to this, a technical consultant will be hired to consolidate existing studies and data regarding the NBZ into a unified and updated assessment of the situation. Towards the end of the year, a process to update the existing UN programmatic framework and coordinate monitoring and evaluation will be initiated in the hopes of developing a full-fledged joint programme. The PDP-NBZ will provide facilitation support and a consultant to help write the necessary documents and convene a series of workshops.

Programme Period:	2009-2014
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	Goal 3: Supporting crisis prevention and recovery
Atlas Award ID:	45260
Start date:	October 2006
End Date	May 2010*
PAC Meeting Date	25/07/2006

2009 AWP budget:	\$909,629.29
Total resources required	\$250,000.00
Total allocated resources:	_____
• Regular (04160)	\$130,000.00
• Other:	
○ BCPR 00231	\$353,046.87
○ DFAIT	\$159,462.29
○ UDENOR	\$17,130.13
Unfunded budget:	_____
In-kind Contributions	

**The Gender and Conflict Strategy has been approved to be implemented until May 2010.*

Agreed by UNDP:



José Manuel Hermida
Resident Representative

I. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2009

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME 2009												RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		FUND	DONOR	BUDGET DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	
National Planning authority's (SENPLADES), Plan Ecuador's Technical Secretariat key local actors capacity for conflict preventive planning, coordinating, monitoring and evaluation strengthened.	Government coordination mechanism (vertical and horizontal coordination) for NBZ designed															26921	00095	71300 consultants	18,000.00
	- Provide technical support for the design of coordination mechanism and drafting of necessary norms.															26921	00095	75700 Training and Workshops	3,000.00
	- Workshops to identify and validate coordination mechanism																		
	Conflict sensitive regional plan formulated															26921	00095	71300 consultants	18,000.00
	- Provide technical support for mainstreaming of conflict sensitive programming and training.																		
	Conflict relevant baseline established for the NBZ															26921	00095	71300 consultants	5,000.00
	- Support to the formulation, including design of indicators																		
- Support to consolidation of data and studies on the NBZ															26921	00095	72100 Contractual Services Companies	20,000.00	
- Support to recompilation of data																			
- Support to set up database and its maintenance with relevant authorities.																			
Key local level actors are familiar with regional planning mechanisms and framework, and mainstream conflict prevention in local level planning															26921	00095	75700 Training and Workshops	18,000.00	
- Provide training																			
- Provide coaching of local actors support																			
- Design of guidelines and tools.																			

Strategic programmatic initiatives within Plan Ecuador's framework have been designed and are under implementation.	Design and implement programmatic initiatives within PE's framework in strategic areas. Initiatives detailed will be defined through the participatory PCDA process linked to PE and will kick-start activities in the following areas: - citizen security and small arms - access to justice and human rights - environmental conflicts		UNDP	26921	00231	71300 Consultants	44,000.00
Ecuador's side of the Bi-National Plan for a Border Integration Zone (Bi-National Plan) has been institutionally strengthened (within the Min of Foreign Relations).	Technical, advisory and strategic support to strengthen key aspects of the Min of Foreign Relations related to the Bi-National Plan for a Border Integration Zone between Ecuador and Colombia, including elements such as: - the institutional design of the Bi-National Plan (proposals to be negotiated with Col) - profiling bi-national projects and providing relevant follow-up - linking UN agency initiatives into Bi-National Plan framework		UNDP	26921	00231	71300 Consultants	18,000.00
Strategic bi-national initiatives within the framework of the Bi-National Plan have been designed and are under implementation.	Design and implement bi-national initiatives within framework of the Bi-National Plan in areas such as: - dialogue building - confidence building - bi-national coordination between UNCTs in Ecu and Col		UNDP	26921	00231	74500 Misc.	13,000.00
Local border integration strengthened.	Local bi-national border integration mechanisms functioning - Provide seed money and technical support for identification, design and implementation of local bi-national and mirror projects. - Establish bi-national local dialogue group - Define conflict prevention project selection and prioritization criteria		UNDP	26921	00095	72600 Grants (for the implementation of projects. 71300 Consultants	84,000.00 40,000.00
			UNDP	26921	00095	74500 Miscellaneous	5,000.00

II. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The PDP-NBZ is implemented under direct execution modality (DEX), in conformity with approved UNDP rules and procedures.

Project Manager: Under the guidance and supervision of the RR/RC, the Chief Technical Peace and Development Advisor (CTPDA)/PDP-NBZ Director will be responsible for effective implementation and coordination of programme activities. The programme and programme support units of the CO will support the monitoring and implementation of work plans, and the resource and financial management. The CTPDA will ensure coordination with counterpart agencies; will be responsible for preparing corporate reporting, end project reports and setting up and ensuring the implementation of evaluation criteria and mechanisms.

The CTPDA will coordinate and liaise with the different UNDP areas, with agencies of the UN System, and will manage technical experts and consultants involved in implementing the PDP. The CTPDA will be responsible for the coordination with governmental and civil society counterparts.

Project Board: The project board responsible for making by consensus, management decisions for the project when guidance will be required by the Project Manager will be conformed by:

Executive: Resident Coordinator of the UN System in Ecuador. The executive will represent the project ownership and chair the group.

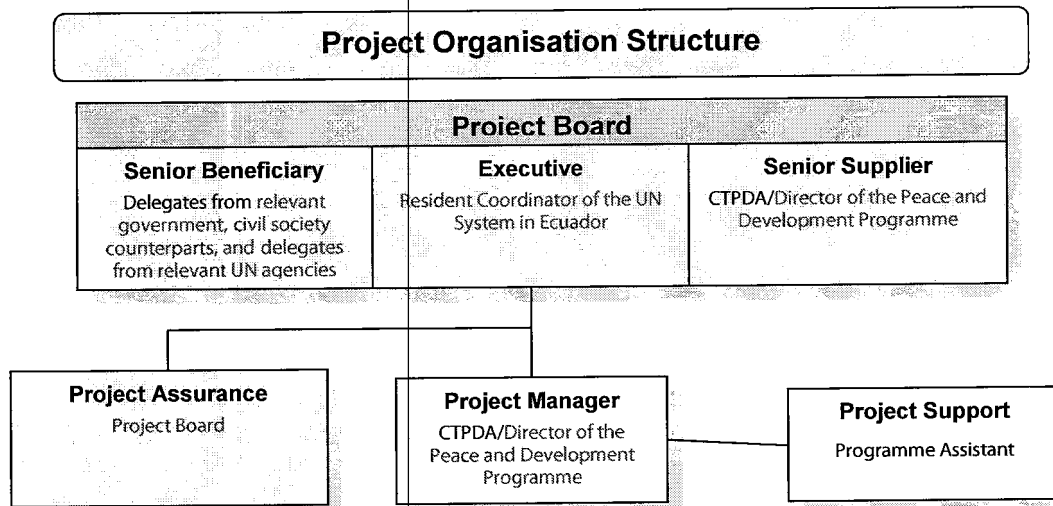
Senior Supplier: CTPDA/Director of the Peace and Development Programme. The Senior Supplier will provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. For the implementation of activities, the Senior Supplier will rely on the support of the UN System Agencies that work in the NBZ within the framework of the GTI-FN.

Senior Beneficiary: Delegates from relevant government, civil society counterparts, and delegates from relevant UN agencies. The Senior Beneficiaries' primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

Project Assurance: Project Assurance will be the responsibility of the Project Board.

Project Support: Under the supervision of the CTPDA, and the support of the CO programme unit, a Programme Assistant will be responsible for administrative and budget management for the PDP-NBZ. The PA will coordinate as required with the programme support unit also.

Implementation: The PDP team of Programme Officers will manage the day to day activities required for the implementation of the project in line with the overall PDP framework.



UNDP Support Services

The UNDP Country Office in Ecuador implements directly the "Strengthening Peace and Development in the Northern Border Zone of Ecuador". Based on its Cost Recovery Policy, the CO charges a 3% fee for managing the Project and the costs associated to the implementation (e.g. procurement and payment processes, reporting, travel arrangements, etc.)

Collaborative arrangements with related projects

The PDP-NBZ collaborates with the NGO, Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (FFLA) to implement a project designed jointly. The partnership with the NGO increases PDP-NBZ capacity to respond to demands from the Government, Civil Society and UN agencies and helps build national level conflict prevention capacity. FFLA provides training and technical advice in conflict prevention and conflict prevention mainstreaming to several PDP-NBZ partners. FFLA and PDP-NBZ coordinate the implementation closely and a joint UN reference group has been created to monitor progress and advice on projects priorities

The collaboration takes place in the context of Project 00063671 Capacity Building on Conflict Prevention in the Northern Border Zone of Ecuador. It was approved by the LPAC, around 85% of the funding stems from DFAIT/Canada within the framework of the PDP-NBZ. The planned results of the 00063671 project complement the planned results of "Strengthening the Peace and Development Programme in the Northern Border Zone of Ecuador", so US\$ 20,000 from the BCPR allocated resources to the PDP-NBZ were transferred (with the approval of BCPR) to fund the Capacity Building project, as explained in the Resources Section.

III. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

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 (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- 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
- A Lessons Learned document will be published covering the experience of the PDP till date.

Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- **Annual Project Review.** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

IV. 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. UNDP Executive Board approved a one-year extension for the CPD/CPAP. UNDP Executive Board approved an one year extension for the CPD/CPAP.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document".

ANNEXES

- I. Request for Project Supplement (submitted to BCPR)
- II. Gender and Conflict Strategy – 2009 AWP
- III. Risk Analysis



Annual Work Plan

Ecuador - Quito

Award Id: 00045260

Report Date: 3/9/2009

Award Title: Paz y Desarrollo en la Frontera Norte de Ecuador

Year: 2009

Project ID	Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Planned Budget				
			Start	End		Fund	Donor	Budget Descr	Amount US\$	
00053431	Paz y Desarrollo en la Frontera	1. Public Policy Bin'l Level	11/10/06	31/12/09	UNDP	26921	DEN	71300	Local Consultants	40,000.00
					UNDP	26921	SWE	71300	Local Consultants	18,000.00
					UNDP	26921	SWE	71600	Travel	16,000.00
					UNDP	26921	DEN	72600	Grants	84,000.00
					UNDP	26921	DEN	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	5,000.00
					UNDP	26921	SWE	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	13,000.00
					UNDP	30000	DFAIT	71200	International Consultants	8,000.00
					UNDP	26921	DEN	71300	Local Consultants	41,000.00
					UNDP	26921	SWE	71300	Local Consultants	44,000.00
					UNDP	30000	DFAIT	71300	Local Consultants	19,000.00
		2. Public Policy Territ. Level	11/10/06	31/12/09	UNDP	30071	UDENOR	71300	Local Consultants	17,130.13
					UNDP	26921	SWE	71600	Travel	7,000.00
					UNDP	26921	DEN	72100	Contractual Services-Companie	20,000.00
					UNDP	26921	SWE	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	110,000.00
					UNDP	30000	DFAIT	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	30,500.00
					UNDP	30000	DFAIT	75100	Facilities & Administration	4,025.00
					UNDP	26921	DEN	75700	Training, Workshops and Confe	21,000.00
					UNDP	04160	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	18,000.00
					UNDP	04160	UNDP	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	17,000.00
					UNDP	04160	UNDP	71600	Travel	15,000.00
3. Gender Strategy and 8PA	1/5/09	31/5/10	UNDP	04160	UNDP	72100	Contractual Services-Companie	37,000.00		
			UNDP	04160	UNDP	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	10,000.00		
			UNDP	04160	UNDP	75700	Training, Workshops and Confe	33,000.00		
			UNDP	26921	SWE	61300	Salary & Post Adj Cst-IP Staff	60,000.00		
			UNDP	30000	DFAIT	61300	Salary & Post Adj Cst-IP Staff	42,500.00		
			UNDP	26921	DEN	71300	Local Consultants	10,000.00		
			UNDP	26921	SWE	71300	Local Consultants	11,000.00		
			UNDP	30000	DFAIT	71300	Local Consultants	41,500.00		
4. Scaling up of the PDP	11/10/06	31/12/09	UNDP	26921	DEN	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	18,000.00		
			UNDP	26921	SWE	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	17,000.00		



Annual Work Plan

Ecuador - Quito

Award Id: 00045260

Award Title: Paz y Desarrollo en la Frontera Norte de Ecuador

Year: 2009

Report Date: 3/9/2009

Project ID	Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Planned Budget				
			Start	End		Fund	Donor	Budget Descr	Amount US\$	
		4. Scaling up of the PDP	11/10/06	31/12/09	UNDP	26921	SWE	71600	Travel	6,000.00
					UNDP	30000	DFAIT	71600	Travel	1,000.00
					UNDP	26921	SWE	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	4,000.00
					UNDP	26921	SWE	72800	Information Technology Equipm	3,000.00
					UNDP	30000	DFAIT	74100	Professional Services	0.00
					UNDP	26921	SWE	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	12,000.00
					UNDP	26921	DEN	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	11,000.00
					UNDP	26921	SWE	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	22,046.87
					UNDP	30000	DFAIT	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	4,683.69
					UNDP	30000	DFAIT	75100	Facilities & Administration	6,263.60
					UNDP	26921	SWE	75700	Training, Workshops and Confe	10,000.00
		9. Small Arms	11/10/06	31/12/09	UNDP	30000	DFAIT	71600	Travel	1,000.00
					UNDP	30000	DFAIT	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	850.00
					UNDP	30000	DFAIT	75100	Facilities & Administration	130.00
TOTAL										909,629.29
GRAND TOTAL										909,629.29



Annual Work Plan

Ecuador - Quito

Award Id: 00045260

Report Date: 3/9/2009

Award Title: Paz y Desarrollo en la Frontera Norte de Ecuador

Year: 2010

Project ID	Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Timeframe		Responsible Party	Planned Budget				
			Start	End		Fund	Donor	Budget Descr	Amount US\$	
00053431	Paz y Desarrollo en la Fronter	3. Gender Strategy and 8PA	1/5/09	31/5/10	UNDP	04160	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	6,000.00
					UNDP	04160	UNDP	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	7,000.00
					UNDP	04160	UNDP	71600	Travel	9,500.00
					UNDP	04160	UNDP	72100	Contractual Services-Companie	21,000.00
					UNDP	04160	UNDP	72600	Grants	50,000.00
					UNDP	04160	UNDP	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,000.00
					UNDP	04160	UNDP	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,000.00
					UNDP	04160	UNDP	75700	Training, Workshops and Confe	20,500.00
TOTAL										118,000.00
GRAND TOTAL										118,000.00



17 August 2009

Dear Mr. Hermida,

I am pleased to inform you that the BCPR Project Appraisal Committee (BPAC) approved the allocation of a total amount of USD250,000 in support of the project entitled "Strengthening the Peace and Development Programme in the Northern Border Zone of Ecuador". Funding will be made available from the Conflict window of the Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (Atlas Fund code 26921; Donor code 00095).

In accordance with our resource management guidelines, you are kindly requested to submit a revised signed project document, including the Annual Work Plan (AWP), within the next ninety (90) days. BCPR will then establish the authorized spending limit (ASL) in Atlas accordingly. Please ensure that electronic copies of the signed project document, as well as quarterly progress reports, are uploaded into Atlas.

If a signed project document is not received within 90 days, funds will revert back to the original Fund.

Please don't hesitate to contact your BCPR regional team (bcpr.lamerica@undp.org), led by Mr. Pablo Ruis, for any additional support you might require. We look forward to working with you and your team in supporting your office on crisis prevention and recovery.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jordan Ryan', is written over the typed name.

Jordan Ryan
Assistant Administrator and Director
Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery

Mr. Jose Manuel Hermida-Viallet
UN Resident Coordinator
UNDP Resident Representative
Ecuador

cc: Mr. Niky Fabiancic, Deputy Director, Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
Ms. Sudha Srivastava, Chief, BCPR Programme and Operations Support Cluster
BCPR Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Team

**Strengthening the Peace and Development Programme in
the Northern Border Zone of Ecuador (PDP-NBZ)**

Request for Project Supplement

CONTENTS

Introduction and Context

The UN Response

Key Achievements to Date

Activities Currently Funded by BCPR

Justification for an Immediate Extension Based on Recent Events

Current Fund Raising Strategy

Proposed Activities to Address Recent Events

Request for Funding

Workplan for 2009

Introduction and Context

The Northern Border Zone (NBZ) of Ecuador comprises the provinces Esmeraldas, Carchi, Sucumbíos, and Imbabura – where the first three share a border with Colombia. It is a complicated territory characterized by several conflict-types, a host of vulnerabilities, and great environmental and natural resource wealth that make the region a priority for the Government of Ecuador.

A complex mix conflict dynamic affect the NBZ, including: (a) spill-over from the conflict and humanitarian crisis in Colombia; (b) armed violence¹ perpetuated by lawlessness and criminal groups; and (c) a range of environmental, natural resource, and land disputes.

- Illegal armed groups linked to Colombia have increased the frequency of their incursions and scaled up their presence in Ecuador's border zone. Over 250 Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), camps have been dismantled by the GoE in the last three years. The Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) also uses certain parts of the NBZ to acquire arms and provisions of different types. Organized criminal groups operate in the region, including some that are direct offshoots from "right wing self-defence groups" in Colombia.
- The three provinces of Esmeraldas, Carchi and Sucumbíos demonstrate the highest levels of armed violence in the country and are comparable with the most violent parts of Latin America. Armed violence is closely linked to the activities of organized and semi-organized criminal groups – such as trafficking in drugs, people, white gas (used in cocaine production), and arms.
- The region is affected by a range of environmental, natural resources and land disputes – largely rooted in the consequences of extractive natural resources including oil. These disputes involve indigenous groups, oil companies,

¹ Armed violence includes the use or threatened use of weapons to inflict injury, death or psychosocial harm, which undermines development (OECD, 2009).

populations affected by oil industry activities and related pollution, and tensions between the crude oil/palm oil industries and local populations.

Conflict dynamics in the NBZ are rooted in and perpetuate several vulnerabilities, such as historic marginalisation of the region, widespread poverty, limited social services, weak local governance, and limited access to justice. Mitigating these are strong regional capacities, such as significant natural wealth, both in beauty and natural resources, great cultural diversity, a tradition of self-organisation, and a history of strong cultural and economic cross-border ties with Colombia.

The UN Response

After the visit of the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan to Ecuador in November 2003, the President of Ecuador at that time requested "a multidisciplinary inter-agency mission of the United Nations to assess the situation of Ecuador's northern border". The inter-agency mission fielded in March 2004 submitted its report in September 2004 and recommended actions at different levels of Government (both national and local) and to the UN System. To start the implementation of the Interagency Report recommendations a Peace and Development Programme (PDP) for the Northern Border Zone (NBZ) was launched in 2005.

The UN Department of Political Affairs (UN-DPA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in New York, in close consultations with the UN Resident Coordinator in Ecuador, approved implementation of the assessment requested by the President of Ecuador. An inter-agency mission fielded in March 2004 submitted the Report to the GoE in September 2004. It recommended actions at different levels of Government (both national and local) and to the UN System. The most important recommendation to the GoE was to formulate a comprehensive policy for the Northern Border Zone to tackle some of the most fundamental developmental problems of the region as a preventive measure. The Report includes an explicit commitment to strengthen UN's coordinated presence in the territory.

To begin the implementation of the recommendations of the Interagency Report, the Peace and Development Programme (PDP) was launched in 2005 for the Northern Border Zone (NBZ) and a Peace and Development Advisor (PDA) was deployed to Ecuador. With the arrival of the PDA, conflict prevention work began in the NBZ and humanitarian interventions have been increasingly linked to preventive development efforts.

The overall objective of the PDP-NBZ is to diminish the vulnerability of the NBZ to cross-border spill-over effects resulting from the violence and humanitarian crisis in Colombia. The six basic strategies of PDP-NBZ are to: (i) mainstream conflict prevention methodologies throughout interventions of governmental, civil society, and international community, including UN actors at all levels; (ii) support the development and implementation of conflict prevention policies and relevant institutional strengthening; (iii) promote coordination between humanitarian and development initiatives; (iv) improve vertical and horizontal coordination among

governmental, civil society, and international community, including UN actors at all levels; (v) promote strategic cross-border initiatives as a means of creating bi-national coordination, a culture of peace at the local level and an border integration zone to promote cross-border development between Ecuador and Colombia; and (vi) fill development gaps with conflict-strategic initiatives in the NBZ.

The NBZ is one of five national priorities for the UN System within its United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2010-2014, ensuring a normative foundation for prioritizing efforts in the border territory.

Key Achievements to Date

Since 2006, through the support provided in the context of the PDP-NBZ, the UN has been instrumental in promoting a conflict prevention and peace building agenda in Ecuador's NBZ. Highlights to date include:

GoE Policy for Northern Border Zone

- In 2007, the Government of Ecuador established a policy for peace, development and equity in the NBZ (called Plan Ecuador). The policy strongly reflects the strategic direction, content and recommendations of the UN's 2004 inter-agency report on the NBZ and mainstreams gender concerns as a result of PDP-NBZ support.

Governmental and Civil Society Partners

- Locally, ART/PDP-NBZ has established and facilitates multi-sectoral dialogue and planning roundtables that bring together all key local governmental actors (the provincial governor, the prefect, the mayor of the provincial capital and district leaders), representatives of national governmental agencies (Plan Ecuador and SENPLADES), and key civil society actors (women's and youth groups, the local university, and the chamber of commerce). ART/PDP-NBZ technical support has allowed these roundtables to develop a shared analysis and prioritization of local needs; seek co-financing for locally prioritized projects; and oversee implementation of these.
- Nationally, PDP-NBZ provides long-term technical support to key governmental counterparts including Plan Ecuador and the Ministry of Foreign Relations (.). This support was critical in achieving the policy impact mentioned above regarding establishment of Plan Ecuador. Support has also resulted in the design and external funding of an important local solid waste management project between municipalities on both sides of the border (described below in more detail). Support to Plan Ecuador was essential in allowing the institution to establish its initial priorities; coordinate participatory processes within border zone communities; mainstream gender considerations into its policy and institutional operations; and develop an initial assessment regarding justice issues. PDP-NBZ support to Plan Ecuador also produced the Peace, Conflict and Development Analysis in the NBZ.

Improved UN Strategic Orientation and Coherence in the Northern Border Zone

- Peace and development in the NBZ has been selected as one of five national priorities for the UN System over the coming years, as reflected in the UNDAF for 2010-2014. The UN has established an effective inter-agency coordination framework that promotes an increasingly strategic, coherent and conflict-oriented focus on the NBZ, as evidenced by:
 - An increase in UN field presence in the zone, including PDP-NBZ establishing its first field office in the border province of Carchi.
 - The establishment of an inter-agency working group on the NBZ (called GTI-FN) and the development of a strategic framework to refine the UN's strategic focus in the NBZ.
 - A shared analysis of the NBZ (the Peace, Conflict and Development Analysis).
 - The establishment of detailed inventory of programmatic interventions to monitor the UN's impact, as well as possible gaps.
 - The formulation of two inter-agency joint programmes operating in the NBZ through 2009.2
 - A consistent increase in UN programming in the NBZ since 2005 as reflected in the total budget for the zone (approximately USD 12 million in 2008).

Greater emphasis on conflict prevention in the context of the GoE and UN's support to the Northern Border

- The PDP-NBZ has strengthened an evidence-based approach to programming in the border territory. For example, a Peace, Conflict and Development Analysis of part of the NBZ was undertaken between 2008 and 2009 by the PDP-NBZ in coordination with Plan Ecuador and the UN System, in order to gain a better understanding of the conflict drivers in the region. A series of thematic assessments on selected conflict factors (e.g., registration and documentation of Colombians including those in need of international protection; small arms; cross-border migration patterns; access to justice with a special emphasis on access to justice for women, gender based violence) have also been undertaken to serve as baselines and to inform the design of new programmatic interventions.
- Particular efforts have been made towards strengthening the conflict focus of national and UN-sponsored interventions in the border territory. To this end, a coherent conflict prevention methodology has been developed to support the work of key governmental, civil society and UN actors in the NBZ, through a combination of training and technical assistance. The initial phase of this work is using the concepts and tools of "Do No Harm" as an entry point to influence key policies, programmes and projects. This work has resulted in direct changes in UNHCR's programming and operations in the NBZ.3

² These projects are: 1) Attention to Vulnerable Populations in the Northern Border Zone of Ecuador (UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP); and 2) An Integrated Approach to HIV/AIDS in the Province of Sucumbios (UNFPA and seven other agencies).

³ As a result of this work, UNHCR has made significant changes in one of its areas of programming in particular. Formerly, the programming area named "Protection" focused on protection of the rights of those in need of

Increased Bi-National and Cross-Border Coordination

- PDP-NBZ in coordination with UNDP Colombia and the Carter Center established and supported a high-level, bi-national dialogue group of 20 influential citizens from both countries to promote the positive agenda between Ecuador and Colombia. This process has involved 5 rounds of bi-national meetings. Concrete products have included over 20 articles and editorial pieces by members of the group in major media outlets in both countries.
- The UN Country Teams in Ecuador and Colombia have supported a series of bi-national projects prioritized by the governments of Ecuador and Colombia.
- WHO/PAHO and IOM have been implementing bi-national and mirror projects, and UNFPA and UNIFEM have also planned bi-national projects.⁴
- ART/PDP-NBZ in Ecuador and ART/REDES in Colombia have established mirror offices on both sides of the border using the same methodology and are actively planning a robust cross-border strategy involving local actors.
- PDP-NBZ, through the GoE Ministry of Foreign Relations, has supported the design of and resource mobilization for the first major bi-national municipal project in years. A solid waste management project between the cities of Tulcán (Ecuador) and Ipiales (Colombia) was designed and has now received over \$1 million in funding through the Corporación Andina de Fomento.

Gender and Conflict

- Given the specific challenges and opportunities in the border area, a strategic decision was made to engender conflict prevention through the PDP-NBZ, prioritizing gender mainstreaming as a cross-cutting issue of the Programme. Thus, since 2006, the PDP-NBZ has worked in alliance with UNIFEM to jointly develop and implement a multi-layered gender mainstreaming strategy based on UNDP/BCPR's Eight-Point Agenda and UN Security Council resolutions 1325 and 1820. All of this fits within the integrated CPR strategy in Ecuador to support institutional reform and the prevention and management of crisis. The comprehensive Gender and Conflict strategy operates at various complementary levels to ensure the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the work of key governmental and UN actors, and implementation of specific projects to empower women's organizations in the NBZ.

Systematization of Lessons Learned to Date

- A document systematizing the major lessons learned by the PDP-NBZ to date has been finalized to capture best practices, and to inform the next phase of the PDP initiative. The document will be published in the next few weeks.

international protection (i.e., the protection of the rights of certain Colombians in Ecuador). This programming area is now called "Community Integration and Protection," and brings a range of services for all members of receptor communities (i.e., Ecuadorians and Colombians) in order to promote community integration while ensuring the rights of Colombians are also protected.

⁴ See footnote 5 for more detail.

Activities Currently funded by BCPR

The activities that are currently under implementation with BCPR financial support are summarized below.

BCPR supported Gender Mainstreaming.

The implementation of the third phase of the "Gender and Conflict Strategy" began in May 2009, thanks to funding from BCPR (\$US 248.000 over 12 months). The scaling-up of the strategy will incorporate the gender perspective in the processes prioritized by the PDP-NBZ addressing 3 complementary levels of impact:

1. *Impact regarding the core planning and management of the PDP-NBZ:*
 - Follow up of the incorporation of gender and conflict sensitivity into PDP-NBZ management procedures and policies.
 - Mainstreaming of the gender perspective within the monitoring, evaluation and Knowledge Management mechanism of the PDP-NBZ.
2. *Impact regarding PDP-NBZ as a service provider to the UN agencies working in the NBZ:*
 - Creation of a working group within the GTI-FN to prioritize gender and conflict issues in the GTI-FN agenda, aligning them with UNDAF 2010 - 2014 planning, including a base line compilation and set of indicators.
 - Training of all relevant UN staff and implementing partners in gender and conflict sensitivity through regular workshops.
 - Develop and implement specific action plans with UN agencies working in the PDP-NBZ framework to include gender and conflict sensitivity in their programming and projects through a day to day service provided.
3. *Impact regarding the strategic areas of PDP-NBZ intervention: public policy, women's empowerment as agents for peace and projects targeting gender-based violence:*
 - Strengthening Inter-Institutional Coordination to Promote Integrated Services Regarding Gender-Based Violence in the NBZ provinces
 - Building capacity in Women's Organizations Working on Gender and conflict issues in the NBZ, through 2 specific projects:
 - Psychological dimensions of the GBV in conflict context
 - Participative planning process.

Support to the Technical Secretariat of Plan Ecuador (TSPE)

In coordination with the TSPE, a Conflict-related Development Analysis (CDA) was undertaken in alliance with FFLA. The TSPE used the CDA immediately in their planning processes, thereby increasing immediately TSPE conflict prevention awareness with this key government partner.

PDP-NBZ strengthened TSPE capacity by providing support in the form of technical experts working directly in the secretariat and through continued policy advice and support to develop specific initiatives in areas such as access to justice, citizen security and small arms.

PDP-NBZ provided direct support to the initial design of Plan Ecuador, the GoE main plan for dealing with the security, conflict prevention and development challenges in the NBZ.

Support to Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)

The MoFA has been supported with 3 technical experts that have helped develop a proposal for a Border Integration Zone (ZIF), develop local bi-national projects and helped maintain communication with the Colombian MoFA on technical issues related to the ZIF.

High level conflict prevention advice

Advice was provided by the CTA and the senior national expert on the NBZ in response to specific government requests and needs within the UN.

Local dialogues and participatory planning

PDP-NBZ provided support to local level planning, dialogue and QIP (Quick Impact Projects) through ART-PDP office in Carchi. The processes are showing good results and will serve as example for expanding the activities to other parts of the NBZ.

Justification for an Immediate Extension Based on Recent Events

Three developments underscore the strategic need to extend BCPR support to PDP-NBZ immediately. First, a new round of requests and opportunities for the Programme to support the most strategic national government counterparts have opened up as a result of new actors assuming key offices in the aftermath of recent elections. Second, opportunities have recently opened to provide strategic support to bi-national initiatives involving local actors at the local level. Third, the newly developed UNDAF for 2010-2014 has established peace and development as one of five national priorities for coming five years thereby bringing a number of new demands on the PDP-NBZ to prepare the groundwork on certain issues as quickly as possible. Each of these will be discussed briefly below. A final section is also included to highlight the urgent and time-sensitive nature of this request for a funding extension; quite simply, it is important that this request be considered as soon as possible.

Requests and Opportunities with Key National Governmental Counterparts

On 26 April 2009, President Correa and his government were re-elected with a strong mandate. For the first time in many years in Ecuador, the government is expected to complete its full four-year mandate and another mandate seems a realistic possibility at this point in time. As a result, the government has the potential for much greater stability than has been possible for many years.

In the events leading up to the election and its aftermath, the government has made a number of critical changes in the individuals responsible for key portfolios related to the NBZ. With these changes, new individuals with new teams have filled the critical positions of the most strategic counterparts for work in the NBZ (e.g., within Plan Ecuador, SENPLADES and MoFA). As a result, the PDP-NBZ must be able to respond to the initial requests it receives from these counterparts and it must be able to re-

establish its close relationship with these governmental bodies as an urgent priority. This is needed to ensure the PDP-NBZ remains a centrally strategic actor on border zone issues and also to ensure Conflict Prevention concerns are kept on the national agenda. To do this, the PDP-NBZ requires resources in order to respond to any initial requests and to approach these organizations with something to offer in order to address new priorities and interests. These resources are needed to position the Programme with the new interlocutors and to ensure the PDP-NBZ maintains its position as a fundamentally relevant actor on critical border zone issues. As things currently stand, the PDP-NBZ does not have the resources needed to address the new demands and runs the risk of losing its strategic positioning and credibility. Obviously, these are invaluable assets the Programme has worked to establish over the last four years of its work and should not be allowed simply as a result of a short-term funding gap.

More specifically, initial requests have been made to the PDP-NBZ from both Plan Ecuador and SENPLADES for technical support. These requests provide entry points to consolidate the PDP-NBZ's reputation with the new individuals and team in each of these institutions and to re-establish a strategic package of technical support to further the conflict prevention agenda. In the case of SENPLADES, there is strong interest in receiving PDP-NBZ support in the development and design of the Regional Plan for the NBZ to ensure conflict sensitivity, security and cross-border spillover concerns are incorporated adequately. SENPLADES is also interested in strengthening coordination with MoFA to ensure bi-national projects at the local level are promoted in a strategic way that complements local and regional planning. In the case of Plan Ecuador, a series of requests have been made covering a wide range of issues including: capacity building in conflict prevention issues; technical support to better understand linkages between development and security concerns; development of a baseline for the NBZ that consolidates existing data and studies; and the development of legislation to create a new regime of incentives to attract higher quality professionals in the health and education sectors to work in the border zone.

The PDP-NBZ has managed these requests very carefully to avoid sending a negative signal that support cannot be provided and by using the minimal resources currently available to send positive signals and to be responsive. This said, more significant resources are urgently needed to open dialogue with both of these actors and to respond to some of their current needs.

Recent Opportunities Regarding Bi-National Initiatives with Local Level Actors

A central feature of the PDP-NBZ strategy has always been to promote cross-border coordination, bi-national development in the border areas between Ecuador and Colombia and a culture of peace and mutual understanding between the two countries. Since formal bi-national relations between the two countries were broken off in March of 2008, much of the PDP-NBZ bi-national strategy has been put on hold in order to avoid offending the sensitivities of the national government on these matters. Recently, however, a very important development has taken place in regards to the President's and the government's position on bi-national issues. Specifically, President Correa and a number of senior governmental actors have made it very clear

that bi-national and cross-border coordination and initiatives are now possible as long as they involve local level actors in border territory. In other words, the PDP-NBZ can now advance on any bi-national initiative or project focused on local governmental and civil society actors. This is an enormously important development given that bi-national relations between the two governments involved are unlikely to be re-established in the short to medium-terms.

As mentioned, bi-national and cross-border considerations are central to the PDP-NBZ strategy and the Programme has maintained activities to further these dimensions since its inception. With this recent development, however, the PDP-NBZ should move quickly to consolidate on its successes over the years and to take advantage of this critical opportunity. Resources are urgently needed to support the development and design of bi-national projects involving local actors as well as to begin laying the initial foundation for processes and mechanism to promote further bi-national coordination at the local level. Through all of this work, the PDP-NBZ will be in close coordination with ART/REDES in Colombia. It should also be mentioned that it is probable that some new resources that would be received from BCPR in regards to bi-national issues will be topped up by the Cooperación Andina de Formento (CAF), given that the CAF has expressed interest to contribute an equivalent amount as PDP-NBZ can provide in regards to certain kinds of bi-national projects.

New Opportunities Related to the UNDAF for 2010-2014

The current UNDAF makes no explicit reference to the NBZ. One PDP-NBZ result is that the UNDAF for the next five years (2010-2014) establishes peace and development in the border territory as one of the five national priorities for the UN System over this period. This development highlights the need for the PDP-NBZ to begin strengthening the foundation for inter-agency coordination regarding the NBZ. A relatively small injection of new resources to PDP-NBZ at this point in time would be a strategic investment to help ensure the UNDAF commitments are implemented in an adequately coordinated and conflict sensitive manner. Specifically, the PDP-NBZ needs some more resources to further strengthen its inter-agency coordination support for the UN System (e.g., joint programming, M&E, information management).

Urgent and Time-Sensitive Nature of this Request to Extend BCPR Support

As mentioned, there are three set of recent developments that underscore the importance and time-sensitive nature of this request to extend BCPR support to the PDP-NBZ in 2009. The first two of these – the changes and opportunities in regards to the most strategic national governmental actors regarding the border territory, and the recent opening to support bi-national initiatives with local-level actors – go to the heart of the PDP-NBZ legitimacy and potential impact. Both of these developments offer the PDP-NBZ enormous opportunities to maintain and strengthen its legitimacy as a critical international actor regarding border zone issues, and at the same time to consolidate critical developments regarding peace and development in the border territory. Of equal importance, if this request for extension is not granted quickly, the first set of developments underscore the fact that the PDP-NBZ runs the very real risk of losing the political ground and institutional legitimacy that has been developed over almost four years of effort. This would be a very high cost to pay given the amount of money being request is relatively small.

The third development highlighted above relates to the PDP-NBZ's need to consolidate inter-agency coordination given that peace and development in the border zone represents one of five national priorities in the newly approved UNDAF for 2010-2014. The PDP-NBZ is directly responsible for the level of priority given to conflict prevention issues regarding the NBZ in the UNDAF and has a critical role to ensure successful implementation of these new UN commitments. A very small investment towards these aspects of the PDP-NBZ seems extremely justified given the importance of UN coordination and coherence at this time.

Current Fund Raising Strategy

Although this request for an extension of BCPR support for 2009 is relatively small in scale, it is important to highlight that the PDP-NBZ is currently very involved in a fundraising strategy for multi-year financing. Partly because of this, the PDP-NBZ does not have the staff capacity to seek a new donor to fund the time sensitive issues and urgent issues described above.

The PDP-NBZ fundraising strategy has involved preparation of a detailed Lessons Learned document based on the Programme's first three and half years of experience, a Concept Note for an estimated \$US 17 million for the years 2010 to 2013 and a series of meetings with key donors that form part of the "Friends of BCPR". The next to final draft of the Lessons Learned document was distributed to a group of key potential donors along with the aforementioned Concept Note at a meeting that was held in New York on 5 June 2009, and convened by the Canadian mission to the UN (a key financial backer of the PDP-NBZ to date). The final version of Lessons Learned document will be published in the coming weeks. Quite possible, the Programme will have to embark on proposal preparations as follow-up to the Concept Note over the coming months.

These resource mobilization efforts are very time-consuming for Programme staff. Even if 100% successful, however, these fundraising efforts will not address the immediate financing gaps for 2009 described above. Complementary to the Concept Note, the PDP-NBZ has also submitted proposals to other potential donors for smaller amounts of money but none of these will address the urgent needs related to the requests and opportunities described earlier. The proposals that look most promising and which would complement the funding requested in this document include: a) a proposal to the Government of Belgium's Preventive Diplomacy Fund for mainstreaming conflict prevention in dialogue building and local planning processes (\$US 300,000); b) a proposal to Canada's Global Peace and Security Fund for conflict prevention mainstreaming and local Quick Impact Projects (\$US 280,000); and c) a proposal in coordination with the UNDP ART Programme to a network of 11 local provincial governments in Italy to establish a local multi-sectoral roundtable for conflict sensitive planning in the border Province of Esmeraldas and to support local preventive development projects (\$US 250,000).

Proposed Activities to Address Recent Events

As described, recent events have created a situation in which a number of needs and opportunities have arisen that are critical to the PDP-NBZ's future and which cannot be addressed unless new resources are accessed quickly. These activities proposed in this request for a project extension will provide technical and institutional support to the most strategic national governmental counterparts regarding the NBZ (Plan Ecuador, SENPLADES and MoFA), support bi-national and cross-border initiatives through local governmental and civil society actors in the border zone and strengthen key aspects of inter-agency coordination in anticipation of the new UNDAF that begins in 2010 and which makes peace and development in the NBZ one of five national priorities for the UN System in Ecuador.

More specifically, the activities will consist of the following:

Institutional strengthening and Technical Support to GoE

Support will be provided to key government entities such as Plan Ecuador, MoFA and SENPLADES to: 1) establish new mechanisms of GoE vertical and horizontal coordination mechanisms for the NBZ that will allow for the articulation of sector initiatives within an overall territorial plan; 2) formulate and institutionalize a regional conflict sensitive development plan; 3) include conflict sensitivity and security concerns in local planning and articulate local level needs with regional and national priorities; and 4) establish a GoE baseline with conflict sensitive indicators. The support will be provided in form of technical consultancies with the key counterparts complemented direct support from PDP-NBZ staff at strategic moments.

Bi-National Initiatives at Local Level

In light of recent statements that the GoE is not opposed to local bi-national initiatives the PDP-NBZ propose to support QIP at the local level to speed up local cross border integration. The PDP-NBZ will provide seed money to a number of initiatives and CAF has indicated they would be willing to double the seed money. The initiatives will be identified using local participatory planning processes that involve local level dialogues. Besides form seed money the PDP-NBZ will provide technical assistance to formulate projects and facilitate processes. The processes are expected to keep local level communication between the two countries fluid while diplomatic relation are expected to be broken. It will also bring renewed dynamic and momentum the bi-national border integration process to mitigate and lessen cross-border spillover effects.

UN Coordination

UN coordination is entering a strategic phase of important consolidation. The initiation of the new UNDAF 2010-2014 opens fresh opportunities to strengthen the existing collaboration across UN agencies. Facilitation of on-going coordination processes will be further strengthening through the establishment of webpage and an information management system. In an initiative parallel to this, a technical consultant will be hired to consolidate existing studies and data regarding the NBZ into a unified and updated assessment of the situation. Towards the end of the year, a process to

update the existing UN programmatic framework and coordinate monitoring and evaluation will be initiated in the hopes of developing a full-fledged joint programme. The PDP-NBZ will provide facilitation support and a consultant to help write the necessary documents and convene a series of workshops.

Request for Funding

The funds required for this supplement that covers the last six months of 2009 is \$250,000, as detailed in the Workplan below.

**Strengthening the Peace and Development Programme in the Northern Border Zone of Ecuador (PDP-NBZ)
WORKPLAN 2009**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	RESP.	PLANNED BUDGET
National Planning authority's (SENPLADES), Plan Ecuador's Technical Secretariat key local actors capacity for conflict preventive planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation strengthened.	<p>Government coordination mechanism (vertical and horizontal coordination) for NBZ designed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technical support for the design of coordination mechanism and drafting of necessary norms. - Workshops to identify and validate coordination mechanism <p>Conflict sensitive regional plan formulated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technical support for mainstreaming of conflict sensitive programming and training. <p>Conflict relevant baseline established for the NBZ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the formulation, including design of indicators - Support to consolidation of data and studies on the NBZ - Support to recompilation of data - Support to set up database and its maintenance with relevant authorities. <p>Key local level actors understand regional planning framework and mainstream conflict prevention in local level planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide training - Provide coaching of local actors support - Design of guidelines and tools. 	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>BCPR 09</p> <p>18,000</p> <p>3,000</p> <p>18,000</p> <p>5,000</p> <p>20,000</p> <p>18,000</p>
Local border integration strengthened.	<p>Local bi-national border integration mechanisms functioning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide seed money and technical support for identification, design and implementation of local bi-national and mirror projects. - Establish bi-national local dialogue group - Define conflict prevention project selection and prioritization criteria for dialogue group - Implement and follow up to projects. 	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>84,000</p> <p>45,000</p>
UN System integration strengthened in the NBZ	<p>Day-to-Day coordination of the UN system in the NBZ facilitated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide administrative and logistical - Interagency coordination and services provided for the UN in the NBZ, such as support to joint programming, coordination, M&E and information management. 	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>24,000</p> <p>15,000</p>
Total amount requested for new activities during 2009			250,000

I. ANNUAL WORK PLAN – GENDER AND CONFLICT PREVENTION STRATEGY

Year: 2009

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2009		2010				Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (\$)
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1					
Level 1: PDP-NBZ Planning & Management										
Output 1.1. Technical and strategic support/advice on gender and conflict issues to the PDP-NBZ is in place on a daily basis. <i>Baseline:</i>										
- <i>Process of gender and conflict mainstreaming ongoing and in need of scaling-up.</i> <i>Indicators:</i> - # of PDP-NBZ's initiatives incorporate gender and conflict perspectives. - % of PDP-NBZ staff trained in gender and conflict. <i>Targets:</i> - 100% of PDP-NBZ's initiatives incorporate gender and conflict perspectives. - 100% of PDP-NBZ staff trained in gender and conflict. <i>Related CP outcome:3</i>	1.1. Incorporation of gender and conflict sensitivity into PDP-NBZ management procedures and policies on a day to day basis through technical support from a gender expert.	X	X	X	X	UNDP	BCPR	71400 Service Contract Individual	\$6,000,00	
Output 1.2 A monitoring, evaluation and Knowledge Management mechanism regarding gender based issues within the PDP-NBZ is implemented. <i>Baseline:</i> - No M&E and Knowledge management existing. <i>Indicators:</i> - 1 M&E and KM mechanism existing and implemented.	1.2 Elaboration and implementation of a monitoring, evaluation and Knowledge Management mechanism for the PDP-NBZ's gender mainstreaming strategy.	X	X	X	X	UNDP	BCPR	71600 Travel	\$5,000,00	

<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring, evaluation and Knowledge Management mechanism for the PDP-NBZ's gender mainstreaming strategy elaborated and implemented. <p>Related CP outcome:3</p>					
Level 2: PDP-NBZ as a service provider to UN agencies					
<p>Output 2.1. Gender priorities ensured through technical advice to the GTI-FN. Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No gender and conflict group existing within de GTI-FN - No baseline compilation and gender and conflict set of indicators existing. <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Gender and Conflict group created - # of reunions of the Gender and Conflict group. - 1 baseline compilation - # of gender and conflict indicators included in the planning. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender and Conflict group created within the GTI-FN. - Baseline compilation and set of indicators on Gender and Conflict included in planning. <p>Related CP outcome:3</p>					
<p>2.1. Creation of a working group within the GTI-FN to prioritize gender and conflict issues in the GTI-FN agenda, aligning them with UNDAF 2010 - 2014 planning, including a base line compilation and set of indicators.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>71400 Service Contract Individual</p> <p>BCPR</p> <p>\$6.000,00</p>
<p>Output 2.2. UN staff and implementing partners working in the NBZ trained on gender and conflict issues. Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ART/UNDP and UNCHR staff has been trained in gender. - UN staff and implementing partners working in the NBZ haven't been trained in gender and conflict issues. <p>Indicators:</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>75700 Training Workshops</p> <p>BCPR</p> <p>\$4.000,00</p>
<p>2.2. Training of all relevant UN staff and implementing partners in gender and conflict sensitivity through regular workshops.</p>					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of individuals from UN agencies trained. - % of individuals from implementing partners trained. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70% of all relevant UN staff and implementing partners trained in gender and conflict sensitivity. <p>Related CP outcome: 3</p>									
<p>Output 2.3.</p> <p>Specific UN agencies working within the framework of the PDP-NBZ have been supported and advised regarding gender and conflict issues.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only one UN agency working in the NBZ has a Gender and Conflict Action Plan existing and in implementation <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of reunions with UN agencies to develop gender action plan - % of agencies working in the NBZ with specific gender and conflict action Plan developed and implemented. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% of agencies working in the NBZ with Gender and Conflict Action Plan. <p>Related CP outcome: 3</p>	<p>2.3. Develop and implement specific action plans with UN agencies working in the PDP-NBZ framework to include gender and conflict sensitivity in their programming and projects through a day to day service provided.</p>	X	X	X	X	UNDP	BCPR	71400 Service Contract Individual	\$6,000,00
<p>Output 2.4.</p> <p>The work of the UN System in the NBZ has been monitored and advised from a gender and conflict perspective.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No M&E and K&M mechanism, with gender and conflict perspective, existing for the UN system in the NBZ. <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of M&E and K&M mechanism, with gender and conflict perspective, existing - # of gender and conflict indicators in UN 	<p>2.4. Implement monitoring, evaluation and Knowledge Management mechanism.</p>	X	X	X	X	UNDP	BCPR	71400 Service Contract Individual	\$6,000,00
						UNDP	BCPR	74200 Printing and Publishing	\$2,000,00

<p><i>agencies programs and projects.</i></p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 monitoring, evaluation and Knowledge Management mechanism implemented. <p><i>Related CP outcome: 3</i></p>						
Level 3: Strategic Areas of Programmatic Intervention						
3.1 Strengthening Inter-Institutional Coordination to Promote Integrated Services Regarding Gender-Based Violence in the NBZ provinces						
<p>Output 3.1.1 Relevant coordination mechanisms established and dialogue promoted and facilitated between and within all key actors involved in setting up integrated mechanisms addressing gender based violence in the 3 NBZ provinces. Shared agenda, shared strategies, and shared action plans to promote inter-institutional coordination regarding integrated services related to gender-based violence have been developed and put in place.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No mechanisms of coordination between the public sector at national and local level and civil society actors regarding inter-institutional mechanisms of addressing Gender Based violence existing <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of reunions of the coordination team. - # of action plans elaborated and implemented - # of meetings and Workshops held with relevant actors - % of relevant actors participating in the meetings and workshops. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanisms of coordination between the public sector at national and local level and civil society actors regarding inter-institutional mechanisms of addressing Gender Based violence created - Interinstitutional action plan elaborated 	<p>3.1.1.1 Build mechanisms of coordination between the public sector at national and local level and civil society actors regarding inter-institutional mechanisms of addressing Gender-Based violence. Elaborate an interinstitutional action plan and set up a shared agenda and strategies between all relevant actors involved in order to promote streamlined action.</p>	<p>3.1.1.2 Strengthen coordination between relevant actors in GBV issues in the NBZ through meetings and workshops.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>
	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>BCPR</p>	<p>71300 Local consultancy</p>	<p>\$24.000,00</p>		
	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>BCPR</p>	<p>74500 Miscellaneous</p>	<p>\$6.000,00</p>		
	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>BCPR</p>	<p>75700 Training, Workshops</p>	<p>\$9.000,00</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 6 coordination meetings/workshop realized in the NBZ (2 in every province: Sucumbios, Esmeraldas, Carchi). - 70% of relevant actors participating in the meetings and workshops. <p>Related CP outcome: 3</p>					
<p>Output 3.1.2</p> <p>All relevant staff and members of the institutions involved in addressing victims of gender based violence in the NBZ have received training in gender sensitivity issues.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The level of knowledge of staff members of the institutions involved in GBV in NBZ regarding gender sensitivity issues is not homogeneous. 					
<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of workshops organized - % of relevant actor participating in workshop. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 3 workshops with relevant actors organized. - 100% of relevant staff and members of the institutions involved in addressing victims of gender based violence in the NBZ trained in gender sensitivity issues. <p>Related CP outcome:3</p>	<p>3-1-2.1 Organize workshops and facilitate training in gender-based violence issues in the NBZ's Provinces with all relevant actors.</p>	<p>X</p>			
<p>3-2 Building capacity in Women's Organizations Working on Gender and conflict issues in the NBZ</p> <p>Output 3.2.1</p> <p>Capacities build and put in place through a specifically designed methodology in order to deal with the psychological dimensions of gender-based violence.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identified need from the Women's Organization, in a previous project of the PDP-NBZ, to develop modules for workshops addressing the psychological dimensions of GBV. 	<p>3.2.1.1 Develop modules for workshops to address the psychological dimensions of gender-based violence in a way that links personal experience to the public role of women working within the women's movement</p> <p>3.2.1.2 Facilitate the delivery of these workshops to select women's</p>	<p>X X X X</p>			

<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of modules developed - # of workshops delivered - # of women trained. - # of modules published. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modules for workshops to address the psychological dimensions of gender-based violence developed and published. - At least 3 women representing every organization of the Women's Movement trained and able to replicate in their respective organization. <p>Related CP outcome: 3</p> <p>Output 3.2.2</p> <p>Capacities build regarding participatory planning and the design of community-based projects related to gender and conflict issues in communities along the border line (as well as quick impact implementation projects executed)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's groups in the NBZ need training to strengthen their capacities in planning process and project proposals design. - Few projects are implemented in the border line communities. <p>Indicators:</p> <p># of training module of planning process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of Women's from de Women's Federation of Sucumbios trained on local participatory planning processes and the design of project proposals. - # of missions to the border line communities. - # of project proposal designed and 	organizations throughout the Province of Sucumbios				UNDP	BCPR	75700 Training, Workshops	\$8.500,00
	3.2.1.3 Systematization of the process and publication of the module		X			UNDP	BCPR	72100 Contractual Services Companies
3.2.2.1 Selection process of the NGO		X			UNDP	BCPR	74500 Miscellaneous	\$1.000,00
3.2.2.2 Develop a module to train the Women's Federation of Sucumbios to facilitate local participatory planning processes and the design of project proposals		X	X		UNDP	BCPR	72100 Contractual Services Companies	\$15.000,00
3.2.2.3 Train a select group of women from the Women's Federation of Sucumbios to facilitate local participatory planning processes and the design of project proposals			X	X	UNDP	BCPR	75700 Training, Workshops	\$25.000,00
3.2.2.4 Technical accompaniment and support for the Women's Federation of Sucumbios when they go to border line communities to facilitate relevant processes			X	X	UNDP	BCPR	72100 Contractual Services Companies	\$30.000,00

<p>implemented for the border line communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of portfolio of longer-term projects related to gender and conflict issues in border line communities. <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 training module of planning process. - At least 10 women from de Women's Federation of Sucumbios trained on local participatory planning processes and the design of project proposals. - At least 10 missions to the border line communities. - At least 5 project proposals designed for the border line communities. 	<p>3.2.2.5 Facilitation by the Women's Federation of Sucumbios of local participatory planning processes and the design of the project proposals in border line communities (both quick impact projects and longer-term projects).</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>BCPR</p>	<p>72100 Contractual Services Companies</p>	<p>\$5.000,00</p>	
<p></p>	<p>3.2.2.6 Funding and implementation of a select number of quick impact projects related to gender and conflict issues in border line communities</p>	<p></p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>BCPR</p>	<p>72600 Grants</p>	<p>\$50.000,00</p>	
<p></p>	<p>3.2.2.7 Development of a portfolio of longer-term projects related to gender and conflict issues in border line communities (for future funding from PDP-NBZ or other relevant actors).</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>BCPR</p>	<p>72100 Contractual Services Companies</p>	<p>\$5.000,00</p>	
Total									\$248.000,00

Related CP outcome: 3

Award Overview | **Risks** | Issues | Monitoring

Unit: ECU10
 Award ID: 00045260 Paz y Desarrollo en la Frontera Norte de Ecuador
 Institution: 01022 UNDP DEX PROYECTS Institution Type: UNDP
 Award PI: 486562 RENDA, Luca Sponsor: 00012 UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Risk Type	Date Identified	Risk Description	Risk Management	Critical
OPERATIONAL	04/08/2008	If human resources do not increase correspondingly with the PDP-NBZ's increase in impact, finances and scope, it faces serious managerial/delivery risks that could negatively affect the quality and success of the Programme	View Details	<input type="checkbox"/>
ORGANIZATIONAL	04/08/2008	The PDP-NBZ could be unable to implement its strategy for conflict prevention given limitations associated with DEX modality	View Details	<input type="checkbox"/>
	04/08/2008	PDP-NBZ's impact in the border territory could be limited if our field presence in the border territory is not scaled-up. Additionally, this could begin to diminish the strong reputation it has achieved at the level of n'tl policies and political impact	View Details	<input type="checkbox"/>
POLITICAL	04/08/2008	Possible lack of political will on part of the Central Government (especially Plan Ecuador) linked to a year of political changes associated with profound changes to the State structure (Constitutional Referendum, elections)	View Details	<input type="checkbox"/>
	04/08/2008	Risk of political instability due to complications/conflict linked to a year of political changes and profound changes to the State structure	View Details	<input type="checkbox"/>
	04/08/2008	Bi-national aspects of the PDP-NBZ could face complications if political relations between Ecuador and Colombia are not re-established or are broken again in the future	View Details	<input type="checkbox"/>
ENVIRONMENTAL		No Record		
SECURITY		No Record		
STRATEGIC		No Record		
X_OTHER		No Record		
FINANCIAL		No Record		
REGULATORY		No Record		

Save | Return to Search | Refresh
 Award Overview | Risks | Issues | Monitoring