



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

**Project Inception Workshop Report
February 26th, 2021**

**Integrated Management of Water Resources of the
Mira, Mataje and Carchi-Guáitara, Colombia –
Ecuador Binational Basins**

Ecuador - Colombia



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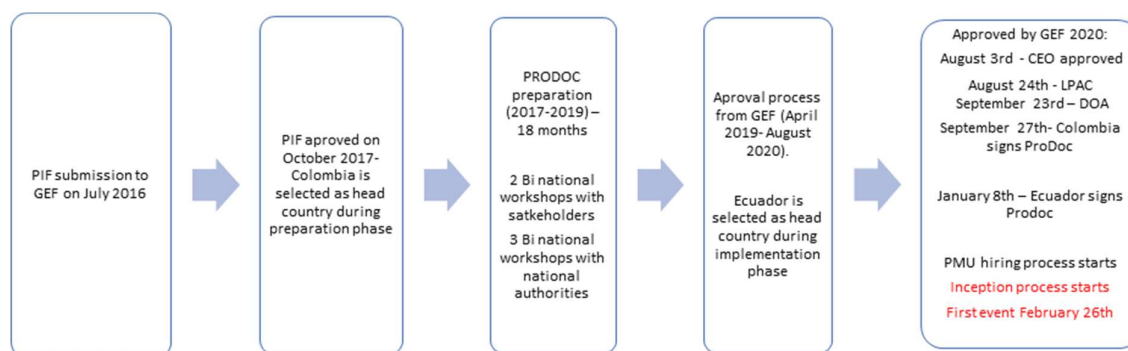
1. Introduction

The Mira, Mataje, and Carchi-Guáitara are transboundary basins that are very important for Colombia and Ecuador. About 1.1 million persons live in this area. These basins sustain valuable biodiversity from two hotspots: the tropical Andes and Tumbes-Choco-Magdalena, including high-value conservation species like the north shore marsupial frog (*Gastrotheca espeletia*), the yellow-eared parrot (*Ognorhynchus icterotis*), and the Andean bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*). Water resources and biodiversity are threatened by natural and anthropogenic pressures (e.g., land-use change, pollution from untreated sewage). The area is also impacted by the expansion of illegal crops, drug processing and trafficking, and illegal armed groups. The condition of the three basins has deteriorated and there are evident symptoms of problems in several areas.

This project will focus on water governance which is one of the root causes of the present situation in the area. The core element of the proposed theory of change is that improved water governance (e.g., multi-level dialogue, watershed identity, empowered communities) will generate a range of improvements along the causal chain. The project will be a catalyst that will contribute to: (i) build a common vision based on IWRM, (ii) establish common planning to guide actions at the binational, national, and local levels, and (iii) mobilise and involve key stakeholders for the integrated transboundary management. The project will allocate GEF resources strategically to (1) develop a participatory process to generate an integrated diagnosis on the current situation of the transboundary basins (i.e., TDA) and a formal instrument adopted by both countries (i.e., SAP), (2) build human and social capital through training, and (3) implement some practical exercises to generate learning on key issues (inadequate wastewater treatment, climate-related landslides, and hydrometeorological data sharing).

During the project design, approval and kick-off, the following key milestones have occurred, as shown in the graph 1.

Graph 1: Project milestones



Once the project document had been signed by both countries, the inception process of the project started. Due to COVID19 restrictions it was recommended to organize more than one event, starting with a short meeting. As a result of a strategic decision of both governments, the inception process was organized in two stages, also considering that the PMU has not yet been hired at the time of the first event:

Stage 1: high level political and public online event (February 26th)

Stage 2: technical workshops with stakeholders to take place after PMU is hired. The results of the technical workshops will be added as annexes to this document.

The first stage of the inception process was organized to ensure that the main focal points from the Ministry of Environment and Water of Ecuador (MAAE), Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADs), and implementing partners of the project had a clear understanding of the project and to reaffirm the commitment of both countries.

The purpose of the first event was to present the project and its objectives together with the anticipated results and activities approved in the project document. It was organized to inform on and launch the implementation of the project as a high-level political and public event.

The objectives of the first inception workshop event were:

- Present the project's goal, objectives, and expected outcomes.
- Provide detailed information of GEF requirements during implementation.
- Provide information about the project's governance and management arrangements.
- Present social and environmental safeguards, gender action plan and indigenous people action plan

The second stage of the process will be composed of technical workshops to review the logical framework of the project under the current context of the binational basins. These workshops will provide insights to inform potential adjustments to the framework (if required), and/or other recommendations from the technical and governance standpoints. The workshops will be organized once the Binational Coordinator is on board, as it is essential for the Coordinator to establish a direct relationship with the project stakeholders.

2. Project overview

The objective of the project is to promote integrated water resources management (IWRM) in the Mira, Mataje, and Carchi-Guaitara river basins shared by Colombia and Ecuador by strengthening the institutional and managerial capacities at the regional, local, and community levels for achieving environmental and socioeconomic benefits.

The project is organized in four components and five outcomes. In total, six outputs will be generated (Table 1). The four components are:

- Component 1 will develop a participatory process to generate an integrated diagnosis on the current situation of the three transboundary basins (i.e., Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis).
- Component 2 will develop a participatory process to prepare an instrument with priority actions to advance IWRM (i.e., Strategic Action Programme).
- Component 3 will help to build human capital through training activities.
- Component 4 will focus on generating and sharing lessons and practical experience.

Table 1. Project outcomes and outputs.

Outcomes	Outputs
Outcome 1. Priority transboundary issues affecting quality and quantity of water, its vulnerability to climate change and variability and barriers for IWRM, and their immediate and root causes, have been identified, including a governance and stakeholder analysis to further inform the SAP process.	1. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) on Mira, Mataje and Carchi-Guáitara basins, based on the secondary information and generation of primary information, including structural causes, future status and dynamics completed and validated.
Outcome 2. Priority actions required for achieving IWRM of the Mira, Mataje and Carchi-Guáitara basins identified and integrated to the binational, national and sub-national development plans in both countries.	2. Strategic Action Program (SAP) adopted by the two countries focused on priority actions (e.g., governance reforms, investments) to address the transboundary issues identified by the TDA.
Outcome 3. Improved individual and institutional capacities in both countries to apply IWRM in the binational basins.	3. Training of key national and subnational stakeholders in key aspects to apply IWRM (water governance and improved operation of water and irrigation boards).
Outcome 4.1. Integrated water resource management and sustainable land use reduce pollution, improve water use efficiency and protect/restore aquatic ecosystems in the Mira, Mataje and Carchi-Guáitara river basins and their aquifers.	4.1.1. Three small scale innovative interventions on IWRM to reduce pollution from domestic wastewater, facilitate hydrometeorological data sharing and reduce risk of climate-related landslides. 4.1.2. One pre-feasibility study to catalyse investments to improve the operation of rural water boards.
Outcome 4.2. Learning generated through replicable innovative interventions supports the SAP development and decision making.	4.2. Systematization of results, lessons and experience from the project and the innovative interventions in the Mira, Mataje and Carchi-Guáitara basins is available for relevant national and subnational stakeholders, as well as for other projects through participation in IW: LEARN.

The TDA/SAP process will be the main tool. An exercise of deep collaborative and inclusive analysis and strategic planning will warrant the mainstreaming of fundamental elements such as watershed identity, governance, participation and representation. The aim will be to have a formal instrument (the SAP) that has an adequate balance between the technical, social-gender and political dimensions of transboundary management. In addition, it is envisioned that the SAP will be the basis for future actions at the local, national and binational levels.

To complement the TDA/SAP process, the project will develop:

- a. some training activities to confront (i) the lack of watershed identity, (ii) the issues in the operation of river basin councils and water and irrigation boards, and (iii) the limited participation of women in water governance, and

- b. some practical experiences to generate learning on key issues (inadequate wastewater treatment, climate-related landslides, and hydrometeorological data sharing), and
- c. the preparation of a public investment project to obtain fiscal funds for improving the performance of rural aqueducts in 12 municipalities of Nariño

Under outcome 4.1, three pilot projects will be implemented during the second year of implementation. Also, GEF funds will support a pre-feasibility study to improve the performance of rural community aqueducts in 12 municipalities of the Nariño department. The pilot projects are described below:

Pilot 1. Implementation of purification systems using redworms (*Eisenia foetida*), as an alternative for the reduction of pollutant loads of residual domestic effluents in the rural parishes of Tufiño, Angochagua, and Mataje in Ecuador, and the Municipality of Cumbal in Colombia.

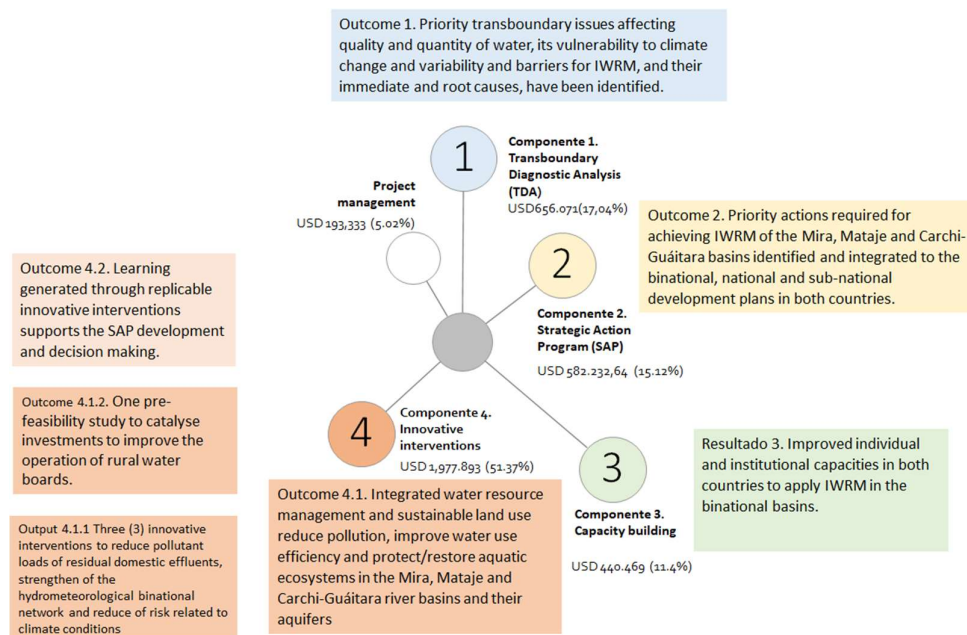
Pilot 2. Binational information system integration through strengthening of the hydrometeorological network at Carchi-Guáitara and Mira binational basins.

Pilot 3. Community bioengineering as a process of adaptation to changing climate conditions and reduction of risk in the sub-basin of the Güiza River, Nariño, Colombia.

The pilot interventions were identified and selected by the project partners and then prepared by the entities that will implement them once the project begins.

An overview of the project components is presented in graph 2.

Graph 2: Project components and outcomes



The project partners are:

In Colombia, (i) the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), (ii) the Government of Nariño, (iii) the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Nariño (CORPONARIÑO), (iv) the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies, (v) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and (vi) WWF-Colombia.

In Ecuador, (i) the Water Secretariat, (ii) the Decentralized Autonomous Government of the Carchi province, (iii) the Decentralized Autonomous Government of the Imbabura province, (iv) the Decentralized Autonomous Government of the Esmeraldas province, (v) the Commonwealth of northern Ecuador (MNE), (vi) INAMHI and (vii) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In order to achieve the projects results, it is fundamental to collaborate with the organizations that are generating information about water conservation in the Mira and Mataje basins: Altropico, ECOLEX, Corporación Grupo Randi Randi, WWF-Colombia and Duke University. Another key partner will be the World Food Programme (WFP) which is implementing the project “building adaptive capacity through food and nutrition security and peacebuilding actions in vulnerable Afro and indigenous communities in the Colombia-Ecuador border area”.

3. Progress during Inception period

As mentioned above, the project document was signed in September 2020 by Colombia, and in February 2021 by Ecuador. After the signature, the CO of Ecuador, as the lead office for implementation, has been coordinating the hiring process of the Binational Coordinator and the Financial-Administrative Assistant with the Implementing partners, and UNDP Colombia. Both processes have been launched and are under revision. Both processes are still ongoing and are expected to be finalized by April 2021. The Implementing Partners have not designated yet focal points for the implementation of the project.

The inception process has started with a high-level political event that took place virtually¹ on February 26th. Technical workshops are still to be held once the Binational Coordinator is hired.

The first Steering Committee will also take place once the Binational Coordinator is hired, and the annual planning process takes place. During that meeting, issues such as Steering Committee composition and procedures manual will be discussed, since there is a request from new actors to be part of the Committee.

In relation to cooperation agreements for pilots, they will be determined once the Binational Coordinator is hired. It is important to mention that pilot projects are expected to be implemented during the second year of the project implementation.

4. Situation Analysis

The assumptions underpinning the project remain the same, as well as the risks as identified in the project document.

¹ Link to complete video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=58-deY374P4>

Five main risks were identified, and they remain relevant:

1. Changes in central and local governments in Ecuador and Colombia just prior and during project implementation may imply that project partners could change their priorities and modify their support and contributions to the project.

In fact, some institutional changes in both countries have already occurred since the development and approval of the project document. This implies a need to strengthen the strategy to ensure new stakeholders understand the project components. In 2019, Colombia elected new local governmental authorities. In 2020, the former Secretary of Water and the Ministry of Environment in Ecuador were combined into a new Minister of Environment and Water with a new organizational structure. It is also important to mention that the first round of Ecuador's presidential election took place in February 2021 and the second round will take place on April. This represents a context of uncertainty as new authorities will come.

2. An insecure environment caused by the presence of illegal armed groups, violent crime and illegal activities threaten the local population and the project team. Project activities may be hindered or obstructed and access to some areas may be impeded.
3. Inapplicable requests from indigenous peoples for approval of project actions in the framework of prior consultation in Colombia. In Colombia prior consultation with ethnic groups (the term used in national regulations) is mandatory by law. However, there have been cases in which local groups request compensation in initiatives that are for their own benefit (e.g., water systems). In the present project, one of the small-scale pilot demonstrations will be implemented in a Pasto community and it is assumed that the SAP (being a policy and planning instrument) will require to undergo the formal prior consultation process. From known cases, the requested compensation may overpass the capacity of project proponents. Additionally, the prior consultation process requires specific allocations of time and funding.
4. Limited participation and involvement of women. This is due to the traditional role of men in water and irrigation organizations, and in decision making processes in this field of work.
5. Impacts of climate variability and climate change; for instance, El Niño events, will have a direct impact on the hydrological regime of the three transboundary basins.

In addition to these risks, a new risk related to the COVID-19 pandemic is added:

6. The COVID-19 pandemic also had an impact specifically on local and national government's priorities and institutional strategies. On-site activities are slowly going back to normal and new projects are needed locally.

In terms of assumptions, the main ones are highlighted:

- Both countries maintain their political commitment to advance on collaborative management of transboundary water resources.
- It is a priority in the political agenda of both countries to address the major anthropogenic pressures that negatively affect the three transboundary watersheds.
- There is good communication and collaboration among government agencies and local governments in both countries.
- Key stakeholders are motivated to advance IWRM in the transboundary basins.

- Political factors do not limit collaboration and commitment among key organizations and local and national authorities.
- The members of the TDA development team are granted sufficient time to contribute to the process by their employers.
- Local groups and stakeholders, including women, are motivated to be part of the TDA development team and the SAP development process.
- Members of water and irrigation boards are motivated to improve their skills.
- Indigenous peoples and afro-descendants are interested in water management and governance and are motivated to participate in training activities.
- Local or national entities are willing to invest in long-term efforts to improve the capacities and skills of water users.

The project strategy and theory of change remain adequate from a technical and political standpoint. Government stakeholders support the project and are committed to its implementation.

In terms of new opportunities for synergies, it is important to mention that there are different research initiatives working towards transboundary water resources management in the intervention area with a strong interest to collaborate with the project. Additionally, the Nariño Government and UNDP CO of Colombia have been working on different topics such as water resources restoration and climate change, two important aspects of the project's objectives that will be well coordinated during project implementation.

5. Overview of the Project Implementation Process

Annual Work Plan:

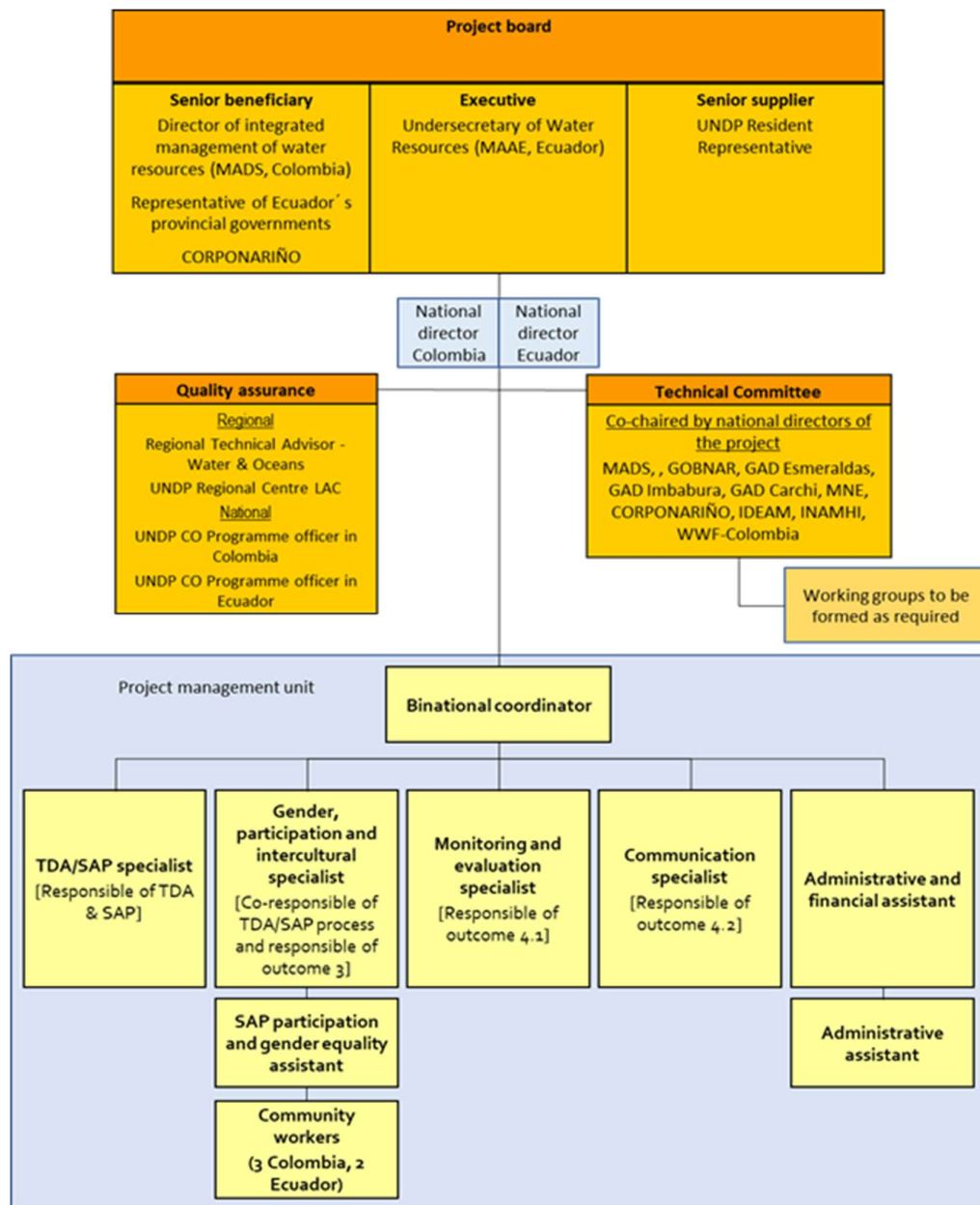
The Annual Work Plan for the initial year will be developed once the Binational Coordinator is hired.

Project Organization Structure – roles and responsibilities:

The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality (NIM supported), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the governments of Colombia and Ecuador, and the Country Programme. The host country will be Ecuador.

The Implementing Partners for this project are the Ministry of Environment and Water in Ecuador (former Water Secretariat of Ecuador, SENAGUA) and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) in Colombia. The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

The project organisation structure is as follows:



The **Project Board** (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the project manager (here called binational coordinator), including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances.

The Project Board is formed by the following people: (i) Director of integrated management of water resources of MADS (Senior Beneficiary), (ii) a representative of Ecuador's provincial governments (Senior Beneficiary), (iii) CORPONARIÑO (Senior Beneficiary), (iv) Undersecretary of Water Resources of MAAE (Executive) and (v) the UNDP Resident Representative in Ecuador (Development partner). In addition, the ministries of foreign affairs and the GEF focal points of each country will participate as observers. The UNDP Regional Technical Advisor in governance of waters and oceans will participate in the meetings as part of its quality assurance role to provide advice and guidance. The binational

coordinator of the project will act as secretary of the committee, but without vote. In its first meeting, the Steering Committee will agree its operating procedures.

The **Technical Committee** is an inter-institutional binational coordination space. Its main role is to provide technical guidance to the binational coordinator and the project unit in support of the achievement of the project outcomes. In addition, this entity reviews and pre-approves the annual work plans and budgets before they are submitted for consideration of the Project Board.

The technical committee will be formed by formally designed delegates from the Government of Nariño, CORPONARIÑO, IDEAM, GAD Imbabura, GAD Esmeraldas, GAD Carchi, MNE, INAMHI, and WWF-Colombia. When appropriate, the programme officers, or other UNDP specialists will participate. The members of the Technical Committee will decide on inviting other entities that consider relevant. The committee will be co-chaired by the national directors of the project in Colombia and Ecuador. In its first meeting, the Technical Committee will agree on its operating procedures.

The **National Directors** of the project will be government officials formally designated by MADS in Colombia and MAAE in Ecuador. These persons will be responsible for the execution of the project according to what is established in the project document and the approved work plans. The national directors will supervise the implementation of the national actions of the project and establish guiding and coordination actions with the Binational Coordinator, facilitate coordination and cooperation with the various relevant national entities, participate (when necessary) in the processes of recruitment/acquisition of staff, goods and services for the project, and is the person who authorizes the expenditure to be executed.

The **Project Management Unit** is headed by the binational coordinator and includes eight members.

Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E):

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures (POPP) and the UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific monitoring and evaluation requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF monitoring and evaluation policy and other relevant GEF policies:

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Time frame
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office in Ecuador	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Binational coordinator	Within two weeks of inception workshop

Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office in Ecuador	Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Binational coordinator UNDP Country Offices in Colombia and Ecuador	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Binational coordinator	Annually before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Binational coordinator, UNDP Country Office in Ecuador and UNDP-GEF team	Annually
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Binational coordinator	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Binational coordinator, Gender, participation and intercultural specialist and UNDP Country Office in Ecuador	On-going
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Binational coordinator, Gender, participation and intercultural specialist and UNDP Country Office in Ecuador	On-going
Gender Action Plan	Binational coordinator, Gender, participation and intercultural specialist and UNDP Country Office in Ecuador	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Binational coordinator, UNDP Country Office in Ecuador and Project Board	On-going
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office in Ecuador Binational coordinator	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office in Ecuador	Annually

Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	Troubleshooting as needed
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office in Ecuador, Binational coordinator and UNDP-GEF team	To be determined.
Mid-term update of GEF core indicators	Binational coordinator	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	UNDP Country Office in Ecuador, project team and UNDP-GEF team	Between 2 nd and 3 rd PIR.
Terminal update of GEF core indicators	Binational coordinator	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office in Ecuador, project team and UNDP-GEF team	At least three months before operational closure

Project Risks and Risk Management:

As mentioned above, the project risks remain the same, including a new COVID-19 related risk. The risks will be monitored quarterly and updated to the ATLAS risk platform.

6. Social and environmental safeguards

UNDP use the "UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure" to ensure social and environmental safeguards in order to identify, prevent and mitigate possible negative social and environmental impacts. The project was classified as high risk. Due to this, the project elements regarding gender, indigenous communities, stakeholders involvement and climate change will be given special attention. To ensure compliance with the UNDP SESP, the work plan will be developed considering core challenges and to prevent negative implications once the Binational Coordinator will be in place.

More information will be available after the Technical Workshops.

7. Gender mainstreaming

The activities that are to be undertaken are in line with the UNDP and GEF institutional policies on gender equality, as well as with international commitments and the national regulations of Ecuador and Colombia. The gender plan prepared during PPG integrates specific actions in the design, context and background, activities, results framework, training processes, awareness, communication, feedback or consultation, as well as in its monitoring strategy. In addition, it has a specific budget destined for integration, personnel specialized in the formation of the execution team, and necessary consultant personnel for the implementation of the project.

The project's gender plan aims at reducing gender inequalities and guaranteeing equal participation and benefits from the project. Gender actions are integrated throughout the project as well as in the

budget. Monitoring will be undertaken semi-annually in terms of budget execution of gender elements and the participation of women in the project.

The project also includes an action plan for indigenous people which aims at full and efficient participation of indigenous communities and it is integrated throughout all the interventions as well as in the budget. Participation and budget execution will be reported semi-annually. The project will also comply with the requirement of "free, informed and prior consent" as per Colombian law.

8. Stakeholders Engagement

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is a management tool designed to achieve the successful involvement and participation of stakeholders related to the water resource during the design and implementation of the Project. For an adequate design and implementation of the project with a participatory and inclusive approach of key stakeholders, following the GEFs and UNDPs policies and guidelines, stakeholders were identified through map-based analysis.

This stakeholder engagement plan is developed to consolidate the project's social management, addressing the participation policies and rules of the GEF and UNDP, as well as the internationally set reference safeguards. This plan includes guidelines for the participation, engagement and communication of the different stakeholders that will serve as the reference frame for all processes associated with the project.

The participation process of Indigenous Peoples is based on the practices and recommendations of the Global Environment Facility - GEF and the United Nations Development Program - UNDP; such participation is planned specifically as a process of intercultural, responsible, inclusive and transparent dialogue under the guidelines of the "Policy on Stakeholder Participation" and the "Minimum Standards on Environmental and Social Safeguards" of the GEF. Similarly, the guidelines and guidance provided by the SES (Social and Environmental Standards) of the UNDP are also considered. Furthermore, under Convention 169 ratified by Colombia, the National Government will ensure the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples.'

The engagement plan will ensure participation of key stakeholders, identified spaces and time for consultation throughout the project planning and execution, as well as monitoring of activities and a grievance mechanism.

9. Conclusions and recommendations/way forward

The inception process was organized in two stages: Stage 1: high level political and public event, and Stage 2: technical workshops with stakeholders.

Considering COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, the first meeting was held online. In addition, technical workshops will take place once the Binational Coordinator is on board and under the same biosecurity guidelines.

The first event of the inception process was accomplished with strong participation from a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including authorities, delegates of national entities, universities and public

in general and the objectives were met. According to the online video recorded during the meeting, about 2000 people have been reached.

It is important to mention that the revision of the Results Framework Matrix will be held during the second phase of the inception process, during the technical workshops.

In terms of general comments during the event, it was strongly recommended that local universities and environmental NGOs could also collaborate during the implementation of the project, in order to build local capacities and recognize local knowledge. Also, some participants asked more technical questions about methodologies that will be discussed during the next phase of the inception process.

In addition, during the LPAC and this event, COVID-19 pandemic was included as a project risk.

As for next steps, hiring the PMU is required as soon as possible to continue with the implementation of the project. This will allow for a review of the project document and elaborate the annual workplan. Consequently, it will be presented to the first project Board meeting for approval.

Additionally, the following link was created with the project document for all stakeholders:
<http://bit.ly/DocumentosCuencasBinacionales>

It is important to mention that both UNDP COs have requested for official focal points for the different project management committees and for the PMU hiring process.

Lastly, both national authorities from MADS and MAAE reaffirmed their commitment to the project's objective.

10. Annexes

Annex 1: Inception Workshop Agenda

Actividad	Responsable
Bienvenida y presentación de la agenda	Sr. José Martino - PNUD
Palabras de bienvenida	Sr. Jaime Ortiz - Vice Ministro del Agua, MAAE
Palabras de bienvenida	Sr. David Olarte - Jefe de Asuntos Internacionales, MADS
Palabras de bienvenida	Sra. Matilde Mordt – Representante Presidente PNUD Ecuador
Palabras de bienvenida	Sra. Jimena Puyana – Gerente de Desarrollo Sostenible PNUD Colombia
Presentación del Proyecto Manejo Integrado de Recursos Hídricos de las cuencas binacionales Mira, Mataje y Carchi – Guáitara Colombia – Ecuador	PNUD Mónica Andrade Jimena Puyana Ana María Núñez
Presentación del Modelo de Gobernanza del Proyecto	
Presentación de Salvaguardas Ambientales y Sociales, Plan de Género, Plan de Pueblos Indígenas e Involucramiento de Actores	
Próximos pasos	Delegado MAAE
Cierre	Delegado MADS Delegado MAAE

Annex 2: Workshop participants list

The following table is the invitation list. It is important to mention that the online video has to this day 2000 views.

Nombres y Apellidos	ENTIDAD	País
Julian Martinez	Alcaldía Municipal de Ricaurte - Nariño	Colombia
Jairo Díaz	Alcaldía Municipal de Tumaco - Nariño	Colombia
Santiago Levy	ALTROPICO - Carchi	Ecuador
Jorge Gómez-Paredes	Andean Sustainable Development Network (SDSN-Andes)- Pichincha	Ecuador
Albeiro Tarapuez	Asociación de Autoridades Indígenas de los Pastos- Colombia	Colombia
Vicente Revelo	Asociación para el Desarrollo Campesino (ADC).- Colombia	Colombia
Otto Polanco	Autoridad Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca - AUNAP - Bogotá	Colombia
Ing. Vicente Pachacama	Ayuda en Acción ADT Carchi	Ecuador
Andrés Laguna	Big Mammals Foundation	Ecuador
Jesús Iván Nastacuaz	Cabildo Mayora Awá de Ricaurte (CAMAWARI)- Nariño	Colombia

Andersos Abreu	Cancilleria Colombia	Colombia
Carlos Andrés Ballesteros Galvis	Cancilleria Colombia	Colombia
Ricardo Montenegro	Cancilleria Colombia	Colombia
Marcia Beatriz Rochina Guzman	Cancilleria Ecuador	Ecuador
Capitán de fragata, Carlos Martínez	Centro de Investigaciones Oceanográficas e Hidográficas del Pacífico -Tumaco - Nariño	Colombia
Sr. Jefferson Valencia	Clubes Ecológicos Carchi	Ecuador
Ricaurte Ocampo	Consejo Comunitario Alto Mira y Frontera- Colombia	Colombia
Lidoro Hurtado	Consejo Comunitario Bajo Mira y Frontera- Nariño	Colombia
Javier Mesa	Consejo Comunitario de La Nueva Reserva (ACANURE)- Nariño	Colombia
Guillermo Cantillo	Consejo Cuenca Guiza - Nariño	Colombia
PRODOC	Consejo de Gobierno Parroquiales Rurales del Carchi - CONAGOPARE	Ecuador
Maria Claudia Diazgranados	Conservación Internacional - Colombia	Colombia
Luis Suarez	Conservación Internacional - Ecuador	Ecuador
Xavier Chalén	Conservación Internacional - Ecuador	Ecuador
PRODOC	Consorcio de Capacitación para el Manejo de los RRNN Renovables - CAMAREN	Ecuador
Segundo Coello	Consultor	Ecuador
Victor Fernandez	Cooperación Internacional del GADPE	Ecuador
Gloria Amparo Garcia	CORPONARIÑO	Colombia
Ivan Muñoz Garcia	CORPONARIÑO	Colombia
Maria Fernando Folleco	CORPONARIÑO	Colombia
Milena Montenegro	CORPONARIÑO	Colombia
Susan Poats	Corporación Grupo Randi Randi- Pichincha	Ecuador
Manuel Morales	Ecolex - Pichincha	Ecuador
Ing. Arturo Fuentes	EMAPA - Empresa Municipal de Agua Potable	Ecuador
Agustin Zimmermann	FAO	Ecuador
Euquerio Ortiz	Fedarprobin - Federación de Asociaciones de Recolectores de Productos. Biacuáticos Naturales	Ecuador
Florencio Cantincus	Federación de Centros Awa del Ecuador (FECAE) - Imbabura	Ecuador
Felix Aquijeo	Federación de Centros Chachi del Ecuador (FECCHE) - Esmeraldas	Ecuador
Crsitian Florez	Fundación Ecológica los Colibríes de Altaquer - FELCA- Nariño	Colombia
PRODOC	Fundación Grupo Ecológico Los Tirapuentes	Colombia
Pablo URGENTE DATOS	GAD - El Espejo	Ecuador
Nober Branda Pinillo	GAD Ancon de Sardina	Ecuador
Luis Mora	GAD Imbabura	Ecuador
PRODOC	GAD Municipal Tulcán	Ecuador
Hernán Sandoval	GAD Parroquial Angochagua - Imbabura	Ecuador
Jairo Canticus García	GAD Parroquial de Mataje - Esmeraldas	Ecuador
María Teresa Tarapues	GAD Parroquial Tufiño - Carchi	Ecuador
Tiberio Edgardo Prado Erazo	GADPE	Ecuador

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Liliana Lucyleth Burbano Benavides	Gobernación de Nariño	Colombia
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Nel Pimentel	Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Provincial de Esmeraldas	Ecuador
Guillermo Bernardino Herrera Villarreal	Gobierno Provincial del Carchi	Ecuador
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Humberto Pascal	GONAE Gobierno Originario de la Nacionalidad Awa de Ecuador	Ecuador
Pedro Luis Nastacuas Pai	Gran Familia Awa Binacional- GFAB- Nariño	Colombia
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Fanny Portillo	Grupo ecologico Los Tirapuentes- GELTI- Nariño	Colombia
Ing. Pablo Molina	Grupo Naturalista de Aves del Norte	Ecuador
Andrés Felipe Marmolejo Egred	IDEAM	Colombia
Camila Hernandez	IDEAM	Colombia
Claudia Yaneth Contreras Trujillo	IDEAM	Colombia
Nury Mesa	IDEAM	Colombia
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Diego Javier Inclán Luna	Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INABIO) INBIO	Ecuador
Francisco José Prieto	Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INABIO) INBIO	Ecuador
Lizbeth Janet Vivas Aguas	INVEMAR - Colombia	Colombia
Franco Romo (Confirmar)	JUNTA DE ACCION COMUNAL- Colombia	Colombia
Catalina del Rocío Ortiz López	MAAE	Ecuador
Cristian Iza	MAAE	Ecuador
Daniela Saltos	MAAE	Ecuador
Jaime Ortiz	MAAE	Ecuador
Oswaldo Ganzhi	MAAE	Ecuador
Sadan Garcia	MAAE	Ecuador

José Luis Naula	MAAE	Ecuador
Nadya Rodriguez	MAAE - Subsecretaria Patrimonio Natural	Ecuador
Mauricio Vargas	MAAE - Subsecretario Agua Potable	Ecuador
Diego Teca	MAAE - Subsecretario Cambio Climático	Ecuador
Wilmer Villareal	MAAE - Subsecretario Recursos Hidricos	Ecuador
David Olarte	MADS	Colombia
Fabian Caicedo	MADS	Colombia
Yaisa Bejarano	MADS	Colombia
Oscar Dario Tosse Luna	MADS/Recurso Hidrico	Colombia
Esteban Salazar	Mancomunidad del Norte	Ecuador
Mery Montesdeoca	Mancomunidad del Norte del Ecuador	Ecuador
Roberth Jiménez	Mancomunidad Mira	Ecuador
Mery Montesdeoca	Mancomunidad	
Rosa Elvia Enrriquez	Mesa Departamental de Mujeres- Nariño	Colombia
Blanca Marisol Cuasapaz Tirira	Ministerio del Ambiente oficina Carchi	Ecuador
Danilo Vazquez	Mirador Oso Andino	
Rosa Murillo Naranjo	Movimiento de economia social y solidaridad del Ecuador	Ecuador
Inés Morales	Movimiento de Mujeres Negras de la Frontera Norte de Esmeraldas (MOMUNE) - San Lorenzo	Ecuador
PRODOC	Municipio de Cumbal	Ecuador
Wilson Parrano	Nacionalidad Eperara Siapiadara del Ecuador - NAESE	
Pedro Julian Segura Z.	Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia - Nariño	Colombia
Santiago felipe Duarte Gómez	Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia - Nariño	Colombia
Monica Orjuela	Patrimonio Natural -CEPF- Colombia	Colombia
Gerardo Rodriguez	PDA Nariño	Colombia
Eduardo Rebolledo	Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador	Ecuador
Lucy Rosmery Pillajo Pérez	<u>Prefectura Carchi</u>	Ecuador
Rosmery Pillajo	Prefectura Carchi	Ecuador
Iván Sánchez Hernández	Prefectura Esmeraldas	Ecuador
Dora Elizabeth Cuamacas	Prefectura Imbabura	Ecuador
Fernando Sinchiguano	Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA) - Coordinador proyecto en Ecuador	Ecuador
Susan Poats	Randi Randi	Ecuador
PRODOC	Red de Organizaciones Sociales Comunitarias en Gestión de Agua - ROSCGAE - Sierra Norte	Ecuador
Olivio Bisbicus Pascal	Reserva Natural La Nutria "Piman"- Nariño	Colombia
Marcos García	Reserva Natural La Planada- Nariño	Colombia
Mauricio Florez Pai	Reserva Ñambí- Nariño	Colombia
Ana Maria Nuñez	RTA PNUD- Aguas internacionales	
PRODOC	Secretaría de Gestión de Riestos	Ecuador
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Luz Estela Lagos Mora	Universidad de Nariño	Colombia

Luis Enrique Gil Torres	Universidad Nacional-Sede Tumaco - Nariño	Colombia
Andrea Encalada.	Universidad San Francisco de Quito	Ecuador
Ing. Henry Vinuesa	Usuarios Canal de Riego Salinas	Ecuador
Ginna Ortiz Escobar	WWF Colombia	Colombia
Luis Fernando Gomez	WWF Colombia	Colombia

Annex 3: Updated project implementation arrangements

To be completed after the technical workshops

Annex 4: Updated and validated Results Framework (logframe), indicators and means of verification

To be completed after the technical workshops

Annex 5: Draft Annual (Operational) Work Plan and Budget for year 1 (completed for submission to PSC)

To be completed after the technical workshops

Annex 6: Updated ATLAS Risk Log (see attached)

Annex 7: Updated stakeholder mapping

To be completed after the technical workshops

Annex 8: Updated project document

To be completed after the technical workshops

Annex 9: Presentations used during the workshop (see attached)

Annex 10: Social media content

As stated above, due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions in both countries the meeting was held online. According to the social media strategy, the following posts were prepared with relevant information about the project and hashtag #ProtegemosElAgua (we protect water).





At the end of the event, the hashtag #ProtegemosElAgua was reported as a Twitter trending topic.



The meeting was live on three different Facebook pages:

UNDP Ecuador

<https://www.facebook.com/ecuador.pnud/videos/771981913453021> (2000 views)

Ministry of Water and Environment of Ecuador

<https://www.facebook.com/AmbienteEc/videos/771984606786085>

UNDP Colombia

<https://www.facebook.com/pnudcol/videos/132000872146746>

The complete video is on:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=58-deY374P4>



The image shows a Facebook post from PNUD Ecuador. The main content is a video thumbnail with the following text: "PRESENTACIÓN DEL PROYECTO", "Manejo Integrado de los recursos hídricos de las cuencas binacionales", and "Mira, Mataje y Carchi-Guáitara". The thumbnail features a stylized landscape with a river, trees, and people. Below the video, there are logos for the Ministry of Environment and Water, UNDP, and GEF. The Facebook interface shows the post was made on February 26, 2021, and has 36 likes, 23 comments, and 2,000 reproductions. Two comments are visible: one from Diego Quishpe Landeta congratulating the project, and another from Remigio Hernán Galárraga Sánchez discussing scientific contributions.

Furthermore, the media posted the following news:

<https://www.ec.undp.org/content/ecuador/es/home/presscenter/articles/2021/1--1-millon-de-personas-de-colombia-y-ecuador-se-beneficiara-de-.html?fbclid=IwAR33yZHIVINwiPSctVp5bcd0rk1AUm-0UcQhJqrBU4aFiCKdazzffp7S2mE>

<https://www.ambiente.gob.ec/ecuador-y-colombia-impulsan-la-conservacion-de-las-cuencas-hidrograficas-binacionales/>

<https://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/noticias/4978-habra-una-mejor-gestion-del-agua-en-la-frontera-con-ecuador>

<http://www.radiosantafe.com/2021/02/26/habra-una-mejor-gestion-del-agua-en-la-frontera-con-ecuador/>

Annex 11: Second phase of the inception process

To be completed once the Project Team is on board.