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Topic:

Development of a Decentralized International Cooperation Project for the Environmental Management System of the Parish of Sinincay - Autonomous Decentralized Government (ADG)

Graduation work prior to obtaining the degree in International Studies, Bilingual mention in Foreign Trade

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Cuenca – Ecuador

2020

DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my parents, because they have been a great inspiration for me to become the person that I am, and thanks to their great efforts I have been able to complete my professional studies. Without their unconditional support, I would not have been able to do it. Thanks for always helping me achieve my goals and aspirations. I also dedicate this to you, dear brother, for always believing in me and being the force that I need to be better every day.

I love you with my whole heart.

--Joseline Ortega

I dedicate this degree work to my family for always being my support at every stage of my life. To my parents, for being my inspiration and motivation every day. To my brothers, for always being there for me. Thank you for being unwavering.

--Daniela Viñansaca

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank all people: family, friends, and teachers who have helped our training and guidance throughout our university career. We would not have been the same without you. The Autonomous Decentralized Government (ADG) of Sinincay opened the doors and took us aside to make us a part of its community.

In particular, we want to thank the Ana María Bustos. Atty., for her patience and support, because thanks to her we were able to be part of this thesis project that allowed us to learn much more. Thanks for your guide.

Joseline Ortega y Daniela Viñansaca

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Summary:

The objective of this degree work was to create an International Cooperation Plan for the Environmental Management of the Sinincay Autonomous Decentralized Government (ADG). This started with a foundation of the liberal theory of International Relations, which raises the emergence of International Cooperation (IC) as a tool for aid between States. Thus, the evolution and impact of the IC in Ecuador is analyzed through its regulations, focused mainly on environmental management. Likewise, in this paper the current situation of the Sinincay ADG is described, in order to understand the main problems and the potential for the international application of the project entitled: “Minga: Recovery of native plants through ancestral practices and knowledge in Sinincay, during 2020 - 2023”. Thus, the project of International Decentralized Cooperation focused on the environmental axis of the parish is designed, as well as the necessary tools for the announcement of future projects of the Sinincay ADG.

Introduction:

International Cooperation (IC) is a support tool for government entities, as it seeks development among its members. It is commonly used at the central government and municipal government levels. However, Parish Autonomous Decentralized Governments (ADG) have international cooperation authority that is not developed due to lack of knowledge and technical assistance. Thus the approach for the proposal arises for the International Cooperation Plan for the Sinincay ADG.

The development of each chapter supports the fulfillment of the main objective of this degree work. To begin, the first chapter referring to the theoretical framework aims to describe and analyze the theories of International Relations that allow us to know how international cooperation emerges, its evolution and main characteristics, to understand the importance of carrying it out. Equally important is the legal framework of International Cooperation in Ecuador.

This being said, the main objective of this work was to support the Sinincay ADG in developing an International Cooperation Plan, taking into account its main needs. Thus, the project is classified along the environmental axis, which has been neglected due to lack of economic and technical resources. The main objective of the present work is to provide such ADG with the design of an environmental project and the steps to be followed to integrate it with international cooperation.

The progress of each chapter supports the completion of the main objective of the degree work. To begin, the first chapter, which references to the theoretical framework, aims to describe and analyze the theories of International Relations to know how international cooperation emerges, its evolution and main characteristics, and to understand the importance of carrying it out. Of equal importance is the legal framework of International Cooperation in Ecuador.

As the work focuses on the biophysical axis of the ADG, it includes the reference to environmental management, its instruments and its connections with local territorial development. Similarly, it is important to describe the state of progress of the environmental

axis in Ecuador. Thus analyzing the current regulations regarding environmental management and the duties of the ADG.

Then, the second chapter is focused on describing the current situation of the Parish of Sinincay. For this, visits to the site, interviews with authorities of this ADG, and information sources were provided by the ADG such as their Development Plans and Territorial Planning (PDYOT for its acronym in Spanish), lists of executed projects, organizational charts, and other resources. All this information served as a basis to describe each axis of action: social, economic-productive, and environmental. In this way, the resources, needs, problems, and potential of each area can be identified and preserved.

It should be noted that focus groups were held through participatory assemblies to get to know the opinion of the community. This allowed the ADG evaluation to better know its reality and link the project to the most urgent environmental needs.

The third chapter outlines the International Cooperation Pilot Plan, which synthesizes all the ADG information through the analysis of its territory and of each priority axis for cooperation. The following describes the importance of the plan and its objectives. Additionally, there is the specific organizational chart for the project presented - based on the organizational chart established in the PDYOT and the duties at each ADG level.

Strategies for the international promotion of the ADG are also suggested, as well as the implementation of policies at the institutional level that facilitate the implementation of the plan, and the monitoring and control mechanisms that allow the project to be carried out efficiently.

Finally, the project “Minga: Recovery of native plants through ancestral practices and knowledge in Sinincay, during 2020 - 2023” is designed, which was presented by the ADG based on its needs. Each phase of the project is detailed with two international organizations defined as possible collaborators -see appendix 7- as a part of the international integration of the project. Each activity is listed at the end of the chapter, thus providing the ADG with the necessary tools not only for implementing the presented project, but also for future projects.

CHAPTER 1

1. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1.1. International Cooperation

Cooperation is understood as an action in which two or more parties collaborate or work together for a certain purpose. The concept of International Cooperation (IC) has changed over time, and as a result, several organizations and doctrinaires have created different concepts and even classes of IC. Despite the variety of concepts or different forms that may exist, they all point to the same purpose, which is to provide assistance to a particular place or territory, manifesting it in different ways such as technical assistance, funding, educational issues, among others. These activities may be aimed at helping with the following axes: economic, social, environmental, and educational, among others.

1.1.1. International cooperation from the perspective of international relations theories

International Cooperation is a means for helping to achieve specific purposes, which is carried out with the participation of actors from the international community. Therefore, it is a matter of international relations, since this discipline encompasses “the set of social relations that shape international society, such as those of a political, economic and cultural nature, as well as those that occur between states and among other actors in international society” (Ayllón, B, 2007). Hence, it is necessary to know the theories of international relations to understand the actions of states, and how and why they establish cooperation ties.

For starters, there are two main theories: realism and liberalism. The first has as its main characteristic the attainment of power and the self-defense of the State. In contrast, there is liberalism, which determines that cooperation is the means to achieve peace, through international, economic, and political relations that establish the interdependence of states and reduce the likelihood of conflict (Jiménez, 2003). Despite the notable

differences, both theories establish international cooperation to deal with the anarchic system.

On the one hand, realism indicates that such cooperation will only be carried out if it responds to the interests and relative earnings of the State (Ayllón, B, 2007). On the other hand, liberalism establishes that economic interdependence leads to cooperation and a long-awaited peace, which is why it is also known as idealism (Jiménez, 2003). Additionally, the structuralism theory interprets external aid as a manifestation of imperialism (Jiménez González, C., 2003). Thus, each of the theories tries to explain the reality of a globalized and therefore more interdependent world.

"People may not agree on what forms of international cooperation are desirable, or what purposes they should serve, but we can all agree that a world without cooperation would undoubtedly be bleak." (Robert O. Keohane).

1.1.2. Birth and historical context: World War II

The first manifestation of cooperation between states occurred with the creation of the League of Nations in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles "to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security" (United Nations, n.d.). However, the League of Nations could not avoid World War II.

This is how, after its failure and with the end of World War II, the United Nations Organization (UN) was born on October 24, 1945, in California, United States; where 51 member states signed the "Charter of the United Nations". The purpose of the organization is defined in article 1 of the Charter: "to maintain international peace and security, foster friendly relations between states, equal rights, self-determination of peoples" (UN, 1945). Such Charter defines international cooperation as "the solution of international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian nature" (UN, 1945).

It also describes international cooperation as development aid and at the same time as a way of promoting "respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, without

making any distinction on the grounds of race, sex, language or religion” (UN, 1945). Additionally, it is within Chapter IX the “International economic and social cooperation” is established, which is a broader concept and form of what international cooperation encompasses and its importance.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) together with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) play an important role since these are the organizations that adopt and promote the term "human development". Such term is defined as an extension of the opportunities for human beings, which are found within three levels: “to enjoy a long and healthy life, to have knowledge, and to have access to the resources necessary to achieve a decent standard of living” (Sotillo, n.d).

1.1.2.1. Official Development Assistance

In this context, the concept of development is often linked to the economic growth that is measured in the increase in the GDP of the states. Max Neef, an economist known for proposing development on a human scale, postulates that the orthodox economic system is based on the obsession with growth, where value is recognized only in material objects (Max-Neef & Smith, 2014). Thus, development and economy, according to this traditional system, go hand in hand.

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), this is how a forum that promotes the creation of policies for the social and economic welfare of its member states (OECD, 2018), Official Development Assistance is defined as:

“The government’s help is designated to promote the economic development and well-being of developing countries. Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. The aid can be provided bilaterally, from a donor to a recipient, or channeled through multilateral development agencies such as the United Nations or the World Bank. The aid includes subsidies... and the provision of technical assistance” (OECD, 2018).

From this definition, it can be determined that the origin of Official Development Assistance (ODA) has two foundations. On the one hand, the well-being of developing countries is sought, and on the other, their economic development. Thus, the first source was established in the UN Charter, an organization that in itself is a clear example of international cooperation as its member states work together for common purposes such as peacekeeping and international security. In this way, ODA manifests itself through the help offered by the UN Specialized Agencies and Programs.

The second emerged after the Second World War, because after that crisis several financing programs were created for the economic restoration of the most affected European countries. Thus, the World Bank emerged as the first financial institution whose mission has been to reduce extreme poverty, promote shared prosperity, and international development (World Bank, 2019). Later, in the 1950s, its focus shifted towards the development of Latin America, Africa, and Asia, the so-called underdeveloped countries. In this way, loans were not only provided for infrastructure projects, but also for training and technical-financial advice.

Thus, North-South cooperation took place in international relations and was strengthened with the creation of regional financial institutions and related cooperation agencies, of which the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Andean Development Corporation (currently Development Bank of Latin America – CAF for its acronym in Spanish) are part. Both financial institutions promote a model of sustainable development through technical and financial assistance to Latin American and Caribbean countries in their constitutional charter (Inter-American Development Bank, 2019) (Development Bank of Latin America, 2019).

This model of cooperation gave rise to the Non-Aligned Movement, made up of developing countries that demanded reforms to the international economic system, because they felt excluded from this system by being merely recipients and not being in the same negotiating position as donor countries (Sotillo, n.d.). Therefore, the creation of multilateral cooperation mechanisms was promoted, in which UNCTAD (United Nations Conference

on Trade and Development) and the Group of 77 (Sotillo, n.d.) stand out. In this way, these countries established new forms of cooperation between each other, which gave rise to South-South cooperation carried out among countries with a similar level of development in order to reduce asymmetries.

1.1.2.2. International cooperation for development after the Cold War

Thus, international cooperation evolved, and thanks to the creation of international cooperation mechanisms, the International Development Cooperation (IDC) was born. Therefore, international development cooperation can be defined as:

“A part of the international dynamics, whereby different kinds of actors collaborate together in order to improve the socio-economic conditions of those who are in a worse situation, with the aim of achieving their development. Therefore, cooperation would be the means to achieve the end, development” (Sotillo, p. 6).

Although the talks about improving socioeconomic conditions, the Cold War (1947-1991) arose, an event that changed the paradigms of international cooperation itself. It became an instrument to join allies, who obtained the benefits of their donor, the United States or the Soviet Union, which, in turn, assured their influence and power within the international community (Ayllón, 2007). That is to say, it was a bilateral aid in an international cooperation framework whose purpose was not development itself, but reconstruction.

To illustrate, the Marshall Plan was one of the first ODA programs by the United States towards its European allies victims of the post-war crisis. It is important to highlight the insertion of the term "underdeveloped" within said plan, which confirms the dependent relationship between donor and recipient, in which the interests of the donor essentially prevail over the true needs of the "underdeveloped" or beneficiary country (Ayllón, 2007). The end of the Cold War meant the resurgence of ODA, as investment in arms and military resources were set aside. However, contrary to expectations, the flows destined for

development programs decreased compared to previous years, a fact known as “donor fatigue” (Sotillo, n.d.).

Despite the decline in ODA, the United Nations plays an essential role in strengthening multilateralism that, in conjunction with other events such as the independence of various peoples and countries, and the emergence of new public and private actors, they hold globally focused summits on social development and the well-being of the people. In this way, the development approach as it relates to economic growth, becomes human development, first published in 1990 in the report "Concept and Measurement of Human Development" (Sotillo, n.d.). Thus, according to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), human development is defined as:

“A process in which the opportunities of human beings are extended. The three most essential are enjoying a long and healthy life, acquiring knowledge, and having access to the resources necessary to achieve a decent standard of living” (Sotillo, p. 10).

That is, the new development approach is linked to the full exercise of human rights and its harmonious relationship with the environment. Thus, in 1987, the concept of “sustainable development” was introduced in the “Our Common Future” report prepared by the UN World Commission for Environment and Development (United Nations, n.d.). This definition was based on two foundations, the first is the protection of the environment as a global problem; and the second, the need to achieve sustainable development that meets the needs of the present without compromising those of future generations (United Nations, n.d.).

That is, it seeks to create a link between environmental, economic, and social goals to achieve an equitable, visible, and viable environment that leads to a balance for the aforementioned sustainable development (Gutiérrez León, Andrés; López Cabana, Silvia, 2018).

1.1.2.3. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

With the end of the Cold War, multilateralism¹ arose, resulting in the celebration of world summits in the 90s. With this a vision was achieved that people can act together to make a difference (Sotillo, n.d.). Among the largest institutions or organizations that arose was the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) that adopts human development as its main axis.

In this context, several documents are created by the UN, OECD, IMF, and World Bank, resulting in seven international developmental objectives between 1990 and 2015:

1. Reduce by half the proportion of people living in extreme poverty.
2. Enroll all children in schools.
3. Promote and achieve gender equality and empower women.
4. Reduce the death rate of children by two thirds.
5. Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters.
6. Accessibility to reproductive health services.
7. The implementation of national strategies for sustainable development since 2015, with a focus on care for ecological resources (Sotillo, n.d.).

After that, the Millennium Goals were created (see Figure 1). These were adopted at the General Assembly of the United Nations, on September 13, 2000, effective until 2015. This Declaration establishes the fundamental values within the international relations for the 21st century: freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, and respect for nature, among others (Sotillo, n.d.).

¹ Multilateral: It concerns several states or affects the relationships between them. Obtained from the Royal Academy of the Spanish Language.

Figure 1: Millennium Development Goals



Source: UN. (July 17th, 2017):

https://www.undp.org/content/undp/es/home/sdgoverview/mdg_goals.html

Created by: United Nations Development Program

Following that, in 2015 the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were established by the UN. These focus on development in five fundamental axes: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and alliances. They are designed in parallel with the end of the Millennium Goals, with the main purpose of giving continuity, with a term of 15 years, being part of the creation of the new 2030 sustainable development agenda. The SDGs set 17 objectives, with a total of 169 goals (Sotillo, n.d.) that also seek the integration of States and other actors from the international community (International Organizations, NGOs, and others), the search to end poverty, protect the planet, and guarantee peace and prosperity for all humanity (PNUD, n.d.). See Figure 2.

Figure 2: Sustainable Development Goals



Source: UN. (July 17th, 2017):

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/2017/07/se-debe-acelerar-la-implementacion-de-los-objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible/>

Created by: United Nations Development Program

The SDGs sets a new beginning that goes beyond the relationship between donor and recipient (something typical of traditional North-South cooperation). This new stage emerges as a new dimension of development since it involves more actors. Traditional cooperation was based on using the donor that imposed its own criteria, especially geographical and even geopolitical, known as traditional donors (mainly formed by Northern or "developed" countries) that helped developing countries. At present, this has changed, since it has gone from being an instrument that depended on donor criteria, to form more actors and new forms of cooperation, ending in a more complex system (Sotillo, n.d.).

1.1.2.4 Birth of Cooperation for local development

In this sense, Decentralized Cooperation (DC) was born as a way to boost development from a local approach, that is, from bottom to top and on multiple levels (since it allows for the coordinated action of different institutions). This new approach makes it possible to deal more directly with all situations, both positive and negative, that are manifested in a given territory, since there is first-hand knowledge about local resources

and other capacities. Its purpose is to create sustainable processes for economic, social, and environmental development.

The DC focuses specifically on the main actors being local and regional authorities. In addition, the relationships that are built within a DC tend to be more horizontal and reciprocal, since the benefits are for all members of the relationship, resulting in other methods and instruments of cooperation, while in a traditional cooperation, the transfer of resources is the predominant instrument (Oroval, 2018).

1.1.3. International Cooperation Parties

In the field of International Cooperation, the form of interaction between actors has evolved, just as the concept has changed. A key factor in this process is globalization, the involvement of organizations from emerging countries that have devised various ways for cooperation to cease to be as it was in its traditional form, that is, for a country, or an international organization to be who imposes the mechanisms and processes of how the receiving country is the one who can only accept what is offered to them.

In this way, different forms of identifying the actors or parties involved in these new dynamics of international cooperation are established, as we have outlined as follow.

Public

Mainly made up of national administrations such as ministries; but in turn, if we see it at the level of a decentralized cooperation, these public actors can be divided into more organizations such as local authorities and autonomous communities. Within this group the provincial governments are found at regional levels, and county or even parish governments are found at the local level (Sotillo, n.d.).

They also include multilateral organizations of a global nature, such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund; or also of a regional nature: European Union, Mercosur, and the Organization of American States.

Private

Included among the main private actors are Non-Governmental Development Organizations (NGDO) and Civil Societies. However, there are other institutions such as foundations, private companies, and unions that work in areas linked to their work area. These also include help provided by individuals, called “private aid”; that is, philanthropists who contribute their private capital to humanitarian projects of their interest or contribute economically to established NGOs (Sotillo, n.d.).

1.1.4. Methods of cooperation:

The study of the types of cooperation modes can have several approaches, depending on the channels, instruments, actors and even the goals of international cooperation. The diversity of typologies responds to the variables that are taken into account, that is, there is no single classification (Gutiérrez León, Andrés; López Cabana, Silvia, 2018). International cooperation has undergone a process of evolution, which has responded to the social, political, and economic changes of the international community, from official development assistance to international development cooperation.

In this way, new parties have emerged who have determined new cooperation mechanisms responding to their interests and needs. It should be noted that the IDC is constantly changing, therefore, each actor decides which classification mechanism best suits their purposes. For study purposes, a table with the main cooperation methods is presented, based on the Methods of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Development by the authors Gutiérrez and López (2018), and the Spanish Agency's Guide of Cooperation Methods and Instruments for International Development Cooperation (2014) (see Table 1).

Table 1: Methods of International Cooperation

METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	
1. According to the nature or purpose of the cooperation	
Financial aid:	Refundable: its conditions are more flexible than those of a normal credit at market price, as it has a lower interest, a longer pre-payment period, and has been negotiated under favorable financial conditions. Ex .: grants, budget support, credit, and loans
	Non-refundable: Actual transfer of funds so that the recipient can develop the project or program for which they have been assigned, without reimbursement of the financial resources granted. Ex.: financial, in-kind donations, and technical assistance.
Non-financial or technical cooperation	Set of activities funded by the donor for the strengthening of technical skills and abilities, at the institutional and personal level, through the exchange of technology, knowledge, advice, research, analytical studies, scholarships, internships, training or training activities through seminars, courses, or workshops, and good practices in order to promote the recipient's own development.
Humanitarian or emergency aid	Set of actions that the donor performs in the face of a humanitarian crisis, natural disaster, or armed conflict in order to assist basic needs, contribute to saving lives, and protect the dignity and fundamental human rights of the victims. Its nature is urgent, and short term. Ex .: dispatch of supplies and relief equipment, free distribution of basic goods and services for survival, assistance to victims, and preparation, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters, etc.

Development education	Set of actions and activities aimed at promoting global citizenship for the formation of critical, responsible, and active awareness for respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Its dimensions are awareness, training, research, and social participation. It is intended to generate collective awareness of the social problems that occur, while promoting understanding, respect, tolerance, and therefore maintaining peace.
2. According to the degree of involvement and responsibility of the parties, cooperation:	
Direct Cooperation	Direct cooperation ties are established between Local Authorities, who become principal, and generally unique, parties in this process. By having autonomy, they are able to determine local and territorial problems, establish cooperation frameworks based on their own resources (economic and know-how) for mutual learning. It allows the participation of other local actors, the relationship with the community, and strengthens the institutions of local governments.
Indirect Cooperation:	Financing a local entity for the realization of projects or development programs presented by intermediary organizations, generally NGOs. There is a dependent donor-recipient relationship, without there being a work relationship with civilian society. Most interventions are through aid, which is based on the presence of unmet basic needs. Thus, it generates dependence on the public sector, which acts only as a sponsor and does not get involved in projects / programs.
Delegated Cooperation	This happens when one or several agencies, called “silent donors”, transfer to another “leading donor” agency the total or partial payment for certain activities such as negotiation with partners, project monitoring, and fund management, among others. In this way, better coordination and division of labor between donors is achieved, reducing transaction costs, and increasing efficiency.
3. According to the level of party development, cooperation:	

North-South Cooperation	It is carried out among developed countries (in the North), who provide financial resources or technical assistance to the so-called developing countries (in the South), so that the latter can reach their development. This is known as traditional cooperation, since from the beginning developed countries have acted as donors to carry out projects for developing countries.
South-South cooperation. Technical Cooperation between Developing Countries (TCDC)	This arises in response to the asymmetries of traditional cooperation, becoming more important in recent years, due to the global economic crisis that mainly affected southern countries. It is the transfer of resources between two actors with similar levels of development. In this way, countries with common experiences and objectives create a new linkage structure determined by principles of sovereignty, nationality, non-conditionality, equity, mutual benefit, etc.
4. According to capital ownership, cooperation:	
Government	This is the most traditional type of cooperation given that it involves public organizations, whose main sources of financing comes from the public money of a country.
Non-Government	This is done with organizations that are not part of the government. Their income comes mainly from donations, membership fees, service sales, public subsidies, contests or conferences, among others.
Decentralized	The activities that are carried out are managed by sub-state organizations, or organizations that are located at the local level, such as provincial, county, and parish governments; resulting in what is known as decentralized public cooperation.
5. According to joint cooperation	

Bilateral	This is distinguished by having only two actors involved, tending toward a donor-recipient relationship. Within the organizations that may be involved may be central or decentralized public administrations. The documents used for this relationship are through agreements, programs or projects, depending on the interests and purposes of the parties.
Triangular:	As its name implies, this is a relationship between three actors: Donor country (offering help) Middle income country: acts as a donor party Receiving country: lower level of development than donors
Multilateral	This occurs when governments grant a portion of their resources to international organizations, such as international or even regional organizations for their own purposes, resulting in governments losing the resources granted, but at the same time aligning with the activities that are carried out towards the interests of the donor country. Ex.: United Nations, European Union, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, among others.
6. According to the type of relationship between the actors	
Horizontal	Linked to what is known as South-South Cooperation, where actors are on equal footing between the parties, such as economic level, social spheres, among others.
Vertical	Linked to North-South cooperation, or also known as traditional bilateral cooperation, where one party has more power or influence over the other party (donor-recipient).

Sources: (Gutiérrez León, Andrés; López Cabana, Silvia, 2018) (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID, for its acronym in Spanish), 2014).

Created by: (Ortega Albarracín, Joseline; Viñansaca Cabrera, Daniela, 2019)

1.1.5. Legal Framework of International Cooperation in Ecuador

1.1.5.1. Constitution of Ecuador

The powers that correspond to the levels of decentralized autonomous governments are established within articles 262 to 267 in the 2018 Ecuadorian Constitution (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008): regional, provincial, metropolitan, municipal or county and parishes. Within these duties, in the subsequent articles it is established that the provincial, municipal, and rural parish autonomous governments will be responsible for territorial planning, which is coordinated with the national level. Such autonomous governments are also in charge of managing international cooperation for fulfilling their duties (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008).

Also, section 5 of the Ecuadorian Constitution contains information related to the Development Regime of Ecuador. It states that governments must guarantee national sovereignty. Furthermore, it is considered that the Latin American integration should be promoted to ease the insertion of the global South countries in the international context. This would contribute to peace, democracy, and to a more balanced world (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008).

Additionally, in article 416 it is considered that Ecuador's relations with the international community would promote a multipolar global order. For this, the country would participate in regional economic and political blocs. This would help to strengthen a more just, democratic, and intercultural world.

1.1.5.2. Organic Code of Territorial Organization, Autonomy, and Decentralization

The Organic Code of Territorial Organization, Autonomy, and Decentralization (hereafter COOTAD), in force since 2010, establishes the national system of duties, financing mechanisms, and institutionalism of the territorial organization of the country, taking into account the new duties of the autonomous decentralized governments (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).

Thus, articles 32, 42, 55, 65 of COOTAD (2010) determine the exclusive powers of the ADGs, at the regional, provincial, municipal, metropolitan, and rural parish levels, respectively, to manage international cooperation as part of its powers (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010). On the other hand, Article 131 of COOTAD (2010), indicates the powers of the ADGs for resource management and technical assistance in the field of international cooperation, which must be considered within the national objectives. This information must be registered in the national IC system, to ensure transparency in the process (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).

Article 187 of COOTAD (2010) determines that the ADG income, among others, comes from international cooperation, legacies, donations, and self-management activities. Finally, Article 293 of COOTAD (2010) promotes collaborating with decentralized governments of different countries to strengthen integration, and the development of both parties. In addition, cooperation between bordering ADGs is encouraged to address ongoing problems in the environmental field and the provision of public services. For this, cooperation is carried out through treaties and agreements that align with the principles of respect, sovereignty, and reciprocal benefit, to guarantee the rights of the citizens in each community (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).

1.1.5.3. Organic Code of Planning and Finance

The article 66 of the Organic Code of Planning and Finance lists the guiding principles for establishing international cooperation with Ecuador. Such principles highlight sovereignty, independence, legal equality of the States, peaceful coexistence, self-determination of the peoples, transparency, equity, and respect for human rights (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).

In addition, this regulation provides for the harmonization and management of national development plans with non-reimbursable international cooperation, which in article 65 is defined as: “mechanisms used by Ecuador to grant, receive or transfer tangible or intangible resources in order to contribute to achieving the planned objectives” (National

Assembly of Ecuador, 2010). Likewise, in article 69 (2010) it indicates the autonomy of the decentralized autonomous governments for the approval of IC projects, provided they are under the guidelines of national regulations and registered with the responsible body (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).

It also establishes the obligation to register programs or projects that are carried out based on non-reimbursable cooperation, which will be monitored and evaluated by a technical body. On the other hand, in the case of non-financial international cooperation, the cooperator must send said information, at least twice a year, to the assigned technical body, under the guidelines of the national regulations.

1.1.5.4. Reorganization of the International Cooperation System

In October 2016, Rafael Correa, former President of Ecuador, issued the Executive Decree No. 1202 to reorganize the International Cooperation System. Such Decree eliminated the Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation (Decree No. 1202, 2016). It established that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility would be the entity in charge of exercising the rectory, planning, regulation, control, and management of the Ecuadorian International Cooperation System (SECI, for its acronym in Spanish), which is made up of the ADGs and corresponding entities according to their responsibilities (Decree No. 1202, 2016).

Article 2 of this Decree indicates the features of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility regarding non-reimbursable international cooperation (Decree No. 1202, 2016), including the following:

1. Regulate, organize, evaluate, supervise and direct the SECI functions and the participation of its parties in accordance with the National Development Plan.
2. Negotiate and sign agreements
3. Support and assist in programs and projects
4. Identify sources of financing and expansion opportunities
5. Monitor and assess projects

6. Evaluate and coordinate the offers that Ecuador can grant to friendly countries
 7. Sign, register, and control the agreements, programs, and projects executed by the public sector
- (Decree N° 1202, 2016).

1.1.5.5. Transfer of Authority to the International Cooperation

For a correct integration of the International Cooperation authority at the different levels of government, in September 2011 the Resolution No. 0009-CNC-2011 was issued. Article 1 of such resolution establishes the transfer of management of non-reimbursable international cooperation and technical assistance to rural, municipal, provincial, and regional parish ADGs, within the framework of the SECI (Resolution No. 0009-CNC- 2011, 2011). The article 4 of this Resolution details the criteria of the international cooperation authority such as complementarity and co-responsibility, territorial integration, transparency, effectiveness, impact, self-sufficiency and non-conditionality, specialization and harmonization, and decentralized management (Resolution No. 0009-CNC-2011, 2011).

Regarding the second chapter of the management model, the powers of the Central Government are described in the first section, including planning, regulation, control, and management at the national level (Resolution No. 0009-CNC-2011, 2011). In this way, the Central Government is responsible for defining plans and strategies that foster complementarity between the powers of the ADGs, as well as for establishing national regulations for the proper management of non-reimbursable international cooperation. This includes the registration of agreements, programs, actors, periodicity, monitoring and evaluation, and the minimum information that must be contained in agreements, covenants, and projects in accordance with national regulations and planning (Resolution No. 0009-CNC-2011, 2011).

The control mechanisms established by the Central Government in order to verify compliance with current national regulations and with the integration of the management of international cooperation, should be noted. Among these mechanisms are periodic evaluations of the programs and projects in execution, delivery of the respective information for updating of the information system, authorization for starting activities, registration of

foreign non-governmental organizations, and design of accounting mechanisms for the measurement of impacts and results (Resolution No. 0009-CNC-2011, 2011)

On the other hand, the non-reimbursable international cooperation management activities that the Central Government has with the ADGs involve:

Provide timely information on cooperation instruments, opportunities, actors, and events, among others

Organize and integrate SECI operations

Systematize territorial demands and offers, and propose an annual demand plan for international non-refundable cooperation

Identify expansion opportunities and dissemination mechanisms

Request annual reports of programs and projects financed through international cooperation (Resolution No. 0009-CNC-2011, 2011).

The second section of the Resolution No. 0009-CNC-2011 refers to the Autonomous Decentralized Governments (ADG) and the powers of their territorial constituency: first, the power of local rectory to issue local policies and guidelines, in accordance with national policies and guidelines; second, the power to plan and to establish and manage local plans, strategies, and agendas considering their respective development plans, territorial planning, and national regulations, in addition to organizing territorial demand and supply; third, the power to regulate the alignment of offers with the defined territorial demands; fourth, to control and define mechanisms of accountability, transparency, and access to information, as well as to monitor, evaluate and register agreements, programs, and projects of its territorial constituency (Resolution No. 0009-CNC-2011, 2011).

Finally, the ADGs have the authority over international cooperation management that involves the following:

1. Identify parties, resources, and supply, as well as identify, coordinate, and process demands for existing international cooperation, within the scope of their authority,
2. Program international non-refundable cooperation management,

3. Negotiate and sign agreements, programs, and projects that derive from international agreements signed with official decentralized cooperators, or those that are generated from direct management in accordance with their authority,
4. Promote decentralized Cooperation,
5. Promote international positioning and representation,
6. Formulate, design, and prepare non-reimbursable international cooperation projects,
7. Execute non-refundable international cooperation programs and projects within its territorial constituency individually or associatively,
8. Periodically inform the national technical entity of international cooperation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility) about the status and the results of evaluations of non-reimbursable international cooperation programs and projects, in all its versions, present in the territory,
9. Establish, promote, and participate in integration of spaces at the local level and with the different levels of government, which allow aligning non-reimbursable international cooperation with local and national development plans
10. Promote and participate in spaces of integration with other levels of government to formulate proposals and identify priority issues in development plans and territorial planning, which should be considered for negotiation of treaties and international agreements signed by Ecuador,
11. Promote and participate in the integration of spaces with other levels of government, international cooperators, civil society, and other actors to establish lines of intervention for international cooperation in the framework of territorial planning (Resolution No. 0009-CNC-2011, 2011).

Finally, the third chapter of the Institutional Strengthening, of Resolution No. 0009-CNC-2011, indicates that the national technical entity of international cooperation, the associative entities of the ADG, in coordination with the National Council of Authorities will design a strengthening institutional plan for the management of international cooperation that will include permanent technical assistance, training and formation (Resolution No. 0009-CNC-2011, 2011). For the execution of said plan, the technical entity of international cooperation will provide technical assistance to the ADG; in addition, agreements will be established between the associations of the ADGs, universities, and NGOs, for the respective formation and training (Resolution No. 0009-CNC-2011, 2011).

1.1.5.6. National Development Plan

The National Development Plan (2017 - 2021) (identified in articles 280 and 293 of the Constitution as a Development Plan), establishes that for its compliance the proper territorial management is essential and must guarantee multilevel and multisectoral governance, allowing participatory planning spaces and the alignment to international cooperation with national priorities (National Planning Council, 2017).

Furthermore, the policies of Axis 3: “Better Society, Better State” guarantee “sovereignty and peace to strategically position the country in the region and the world” (SENPLADES, 2014). It is important to establish an integration process with Latin America, the Caribbean and neighboring countries, to generate a correlation in areas such as politics, economy, logistics, environment, tourism, culture, and cooperation management. Ecuador's strategic goals seek international cooperation as a way in which the country's development objectives can be met, especially in the search for a change in the productive matrix, which plans to change the dependence of the economics of exhaustible products such as oil and mining for a diversified economy (SENPLADES, 2014).

It should also be noted that the national plan promotes South-South cooperation as a “peer relationship, with similar realities and needs, whether particular or specific”, and links the national plan with the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SENPLADES, 2014).

1.1.6. State of International Cooperation in Ecuador

In Ecuador, International Cooperation has changed. Before there was a traditional cooperation system, that is, there was a focus on economic development (Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation, 2015). This traditionalist type also implied North-South type cooperation, which generated a paternalistic relationship given that the cooperation was established by the organizations of the most economically developed countries.

According to the data revealed by the former Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation, which since 2016 has been managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, in Ecuador, the aid received through international cooperation, comes first from countries (central governments), second from foreign NGOs, third from multilateral cooperation, and fourth from decentralized cooperation (Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation, 2015).

1.1.7. Decentralized cooperation and its development at the local level

ADG

Within this framework, the National Skills Council (CNC, for its acronym in Spanish) is part of the National Skills System responsible for the regulation, planning, coordination, management, and control of authority based on the National Decentralization Plan. That is, it is the body responsible for transferring powers to the ADGs to strengthen their institutionalism and territorial development (National Council of Powers, n.d.).

Since 2011, the CNC has transferred powers to the ADGs, including the management of International Cooperation (National Skills Council, 2011). In fact, through Resolution 009 the powers should be transferred according to the management of IC to obtain non-reimbursable resources and technical assistance (National Powers Council, 2011).

In this context, some organizations were created to allow ADGs to strengthen their institutionalism and ratify the decentralization of their duties. Therefore, the Consortium of Provincial Autonomous Governments of Ecuador -hereafter CONGOPE- and the National Council of Rural Parish Governments of Ecuador - hereafter CONAGOPARE were established. These kind of associations take international cooperation as one of their functions (CONGOPE, 2011).

CONGOPE, indeed, mentions international cooperation among its lines of work in order to establish relationships with international organizations that promote the development of ADGs in the economic and social sphere (CONGOPE, 2011). On the other hand, CONAGOPARE, within its objectives points out the management of both national

and international cooperation with public or private institutions for the creation of programs that promote the development of the community and that satisfy the interests of autonomous decentralized rural parish governments (CONAGOPARE, 2011).

1.2. International Cooperation for Environmental Management

In this sense, international cooperation plays the role of coordinator and policy creator, this being the model for establishing international regimes on different topics such as economy, human rights, health, and environment among others topics. Within the environmental regime, there are global agreements and changes for the internal policies of states, multilateral organizations, and civil society, among others. In this context there are principles, norms, rules, and even procedures on a wide range of different aspects that involve the environment.

For Latin America and the Caribbean, the Rio de Janeiro Convention -1992, has led to a breakthrough in the field of environmental management. According to Rodríguez and Espinoza (2002), the environmental agenda has evolved to the point that it has been introduced within other areas such as economic, social and political. Also, during these recent years certain regulations and goals on the environment have been normalized, establishing rights and obligations for the people and for the State itself and for other public organisms (Miranda, 2011).

1.2.1. Environmental management

Environmental management can be defined as:

“The process through which a set of activities, mechanisms, and actions are carried out to minimize the consumption of raw materials, products, waste, and reduce pollution. This implies a minimum environmental impact and greater satisfaction of society and its quality of life. This is achieved through planning, tools implementation, control, and improvement.” (Isaac & Rodríguez, 2010).

In other words, environmental management is the set of actions carried out with the purpose of protecting and using environmental resources appropriately. It has different perspectives and scales. For example, the rural or urban environment, a specific policy, a global threat, an impact due to an economic activity, or the conservation or proper treatment of a natural resource. It is because of this breadth, that environmental management can be administered through different levels of government such as national, provincial, and municipal, among others, and it can also be administered by the private sector in the different territorial areas ranging from neighborhoods to the global level (Rodríguez-Becerra & Espinoza, 2002).

1.2.2. Instruments

For correct environmental management it is necessary to implement instruments that promote environmental conservation and protection. Thus, the instruments for environmental management are public policy tools to respond to environmental problems (Rodríguez-Becerra, 2002). The point of the environmental instruments is related to its purpose, which is attainable through the plans. Therefore, a plan is the combination of several instruments, in order to achieve the objectives, set by public policies (Rodríguez-Becerra, 2002).

Hence, the effectiveness of an environmental instrument depends on a set of factors such as the nature of the problem, the actors involved, economic, political, and social conditions, among others (Rodríguez-Becerra, 2002). In other words, it is necessary to take into account the context in which an environmental management instrument is to be implemented, since the way in which it can be applied can define the scope and limitations of the proposed objectives. The four most well-known types of environmental management instruments, based on the IDB's Department of Sustainable Development, are the following:

1.2.2.1. Legal Instruments:

This type of instrument, also known as command and control, is based on the declaration of standards and the consequent sanction for non-compliance with them. That

is, it is based on the principle of coercion-sanction in order to fulfill the purpose of environmental care (Rodríguez-Becerra, 2002). In this way, regulatory mechanisms for the prevention and control of environmental pollution are established, among which the standards stand out, as one of the tools most used by States to control and regulate environmental pollution (Weitzenfeld, 1996).

The environmental standards could be: 1) environmental quality control on the use of natural resources and specific measures of concentration of certain substances in the ecosystem; 2) emission and waste disposal; 3) products and production processes (Rodríguez-Becerra, 2002). It should be noted that these environmental standards may be primary or secondary depending on their approach. On the one hand, the primary standards focus on the health of the population, while secondary standards are related to environmental protection (Rodríguez-Becerra, 2002). Therefore, environmental standards promulgate requirements that ensure the environmental protection and health of the population. See Table 2.

Table 2: Types of Environmental Standards

TYPE OF STANDARD	DESCRIPTION	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Environmental quality	It establishes the maximum permissible concentrations of pollutants in the environment	It provides the basis for evaluating the effectiveness of existing controls	Requires technical knowledge about the effects of contaminants
Broadcast and download	It sets the maximum pollutants emitted from a polluting source	It allows easy government control	It involves high monitoring costs
Emission and download based on	It specifies the type of technology to be used, as discharge treatment or as	It provides maximum government	There is no flexibility in control

technology	emission control equipment	control	technologies. It involves high monitoring and implementation costs.
Emission and download based on performance	It defines a removal rate. For example, volume or concentration percentage to be obtained.	It allows cost reduction and flexibility in control technologies.	It involves high monitoring costs
Product / process	It establishes the total allowable amount (or maximum concentration) of contaminants in a given product. They set the types of processes associated with certain industrial activities.	It eliminates or limits the emission of pollutants before production	It requires the use of substitutes for prohibited products.

Source: Weitzenfeld, 1996, pg. 9

Created by: (Ortega Albarracín, Joseline; Viñansaca Cabrera, Daniela, 2019)

First, environmental quality standards arise after a process of measuring the impact that certain processes and elements may have on a specific resource - water, air, or soil -, or on the whole ecosystem. In other words, the capacity of the natural resource and its ecosystem to withstand pressures from external elements and to recover its state of equilibrium is measured. For this, physical, chemical and biological criteria are taken into account. Thus, the quantity, class, user requirements, management, and the component disposal of natural resources are established (Rodríguez-Becerra, 2002).

Second, emission standards are measured based on the dispersion of pollutants from the emitting source and their impact on natural resources, especially those mentioned above. That is, physical, chemical, or biological contamination of natural resources,

including landscapes, is foreseen through the establishment of standards for the emission of polluting elements (Rodríguez-Becerra, 2002). In case of non-compliance, the principle of coercion-sanction is applied, in order to protect the environmental quality objectives with internal legislation and prevent the deterioration of the environment.

Finally, the rules on products and production processes refer to the parameters in the production process, so that through clean technology and appropriate processes the environmental impact is minimized. Thus, a quality product with specific characteristics that avoid environmental damage is delivered to the client (Rodríguez-Becerra, 2002). Therefore, it is necessary to know about the types of environmental standards and environmental conditions of a site, and their socio-economic reality in order to best adopt and comply with the standards.

1.2.2.2. Economic Instruments:

The economic instruments integrate economic and environmental decisions, which help to comply with the regulations established for environmental management. This type of instrument seeks monetary equivalence for environmental damages caused by the use of natural resources, especially if they end up causing environmental pollution. In this way, this system tries to discourage polluting behavior (Rodríguez-Becerra & Espinoza, 2002).

Based on Panayoutu's document about "Economic instruments for environmental management and sustainable development" – 1994, Rodríguez-Becerra & Espinoza (2002) propose the following classification of economic instruments:

- Fine and fees systems,
- Tax instruments,
- Financial instruments,
- Responsibility system,
- Deposit refund system,
- Property rights,
- Market creation (Rodríguez-Becerra & Espinoza, 2002)

Among the economic instruments that are most used, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean, are the fees or fines that apply to emissions, effluents, or use of renewable natural resources (Rodríguez-Becerra & Espinoza, 2002). This system is based on the principle of environmental law "polluter pays", which attempts to value environmental damage, the costs of the decontamination process and irreparable damage costs (Rodríguez-Becerra & Espinoza, 2002).

The next instrument is conventional taxation, which is nothing more than traditional taxes that are used especially for the conservation of ecosystems and the promotion of clean energy or decontamination systems. The taxes will depend on the desired objective, such as to discourage the consumption of a specific resource for its conservation or for the generation of resources for environmental management, mainly to repair damage or, as already mentioned, for the implementation of a decontamination system or clean technology (Rodríguez-Becerra & Espinoza, 2002).

The third instrument is direct economic incentives, such as payments for environmental services and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). These incentives are payments, whether monetary or in kind, to certain parties so that they are responsible for conserving, protecting, or restoring a specific environmental resource. It should be noted that this incentive is not the same as a subsidy, since these payments granted to companies do not exceed the monetary value that would be generated with public environmental services. On the other hand, the CDM is a type of instrument that originates from the Kyoto Protocol, and works as follows: two countries establish an agreement in which a developed country reduces its greenhouse gas emissions through the funding of a project in a developing country (Rodríguez-Becerra & Espinoza, 2002).

A fourth instrument is the creation of green markets. This refers to the generation of green products or services to promote the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources. For example, ecosystem maintenance, carbon sequestration, ecotourism, semi-industrialized products such as wood or oils, and final products such as handicrafts or paper (Rodríguez-Becerra & Espinoza, 2002).

1.2.2.3. Information, education, and environmental research instruments:

As the name implies, this type of instrument refers to the different media on environmental management and care, in order to raise awareness in society and promote the creation of environmental policies. Thus, the first point is the environmental information systems. An environmental information system can be defined as the set of data and information, structured and limited, referring to the environment and intended for public knowledge, to adopt environmental decisions that promote sustainable development (Rodríguez-Becerra, 2002).

In the first instance, the identification of the main environmental problems and their causes and consequences can be foreseen, in order to determine the possible solutions (Rodríguez-Becerra & Espinoza, 2002). Then, the community's representative is expected to create environmental awareness and empowerment to demand their rights to live in a healthy environment. It is also expected to share information on these environmental problems, and the role of environmental management to solve them.

In order for this information system to be carried out and to be useful at the time of its application, whether at the national, regional, or local level, by the competent authorities or citizens, it is necessary to publish such information on environmental and performance indicators of environmental management (Rodríguez-Becerra, 2002). In this way, the information is available easily accessible. For example, there are publications about national parks, protected areas, and biodiversity among others, which promote the spread of knowledge about the environment, about social empowerment and about environmental management (Rodríguez-Becerra, 2002).

1.2.2.4. Administrative Instruments:

Administrative instruments are the most used to control and prevent environmental deterioration and pollution. These regulations are created to control the emission and management of solid waste, and in case of non-compliance, sanctions are applied. Such

regulations control the whole production process and its technological standards. These control and restrict the use of renewable natural resources (Rodríguez-Becerra & Espinoza, 2002). In this respect, the main instruments are the following:

Environmental quality standards, which ensure acceptable levels of natural resources such as water, air, and soil, for the protection of the environment and at the same time for use by the population.

Emission standards, which are environmental parameters for the air, water, and solid waste emissions of those who generate pollution.

Environmental licenses, which are granted by an environmental authority. This paves the way for the execution of works or on the other hand, allows the development of an activity even if it causes changes in the environment but at the same time establishes responsibility for “preventing, mitigating, correcting, and managing the environmental effects that are generated by the performance of such authorized activity” (Rodríguez-Becerra & Espinoza, 2002).

1.2.3. Environmental management towards sustainable development

Environmental Management promotes the correct use of environmental resources, therefore, it is directly linked to sustainable development. This new development concept arises in response to territorial, economic, and human imbalances, and proposes a new model that guides management practices to address the environmental issue (Novo, 2003). That is, a new development model based not only on the economic perspective but one that promotes the balance between the social, economic, and environmental goals.

This is how development becomes sustainable. Therefore, communities must actively participate in the creation of alternatives for the development of their community avoiding the transfer of social models from the Cooperating States and avoiding the North-South dependency (Novo, 2003). So, each community has the ability to use its own instruments, discover its strengths and limitations, and develop a growth system that emerges from its local reality.

1.2.4. Territorial local development

The concept of local development arises in response to globalization and its open market form, which concentrates economic power in a few territories - the so-called developed countries - at the expense of a majority that is excluded from such growth. For this reason, in the 1980s local development (LD) became popular - as a result of the decentralization of the State - and became the new paradigm of the regional economy (García Jurado, 2004).

The LD focuses on initiatives such as clusters, industrial districts, enterprises, etc., which help to recover forms of artisanal production that constitute a cultural foundation, and to learn about the means used by communities to subsist with a limited environmental impact (García Jurado, 2004).

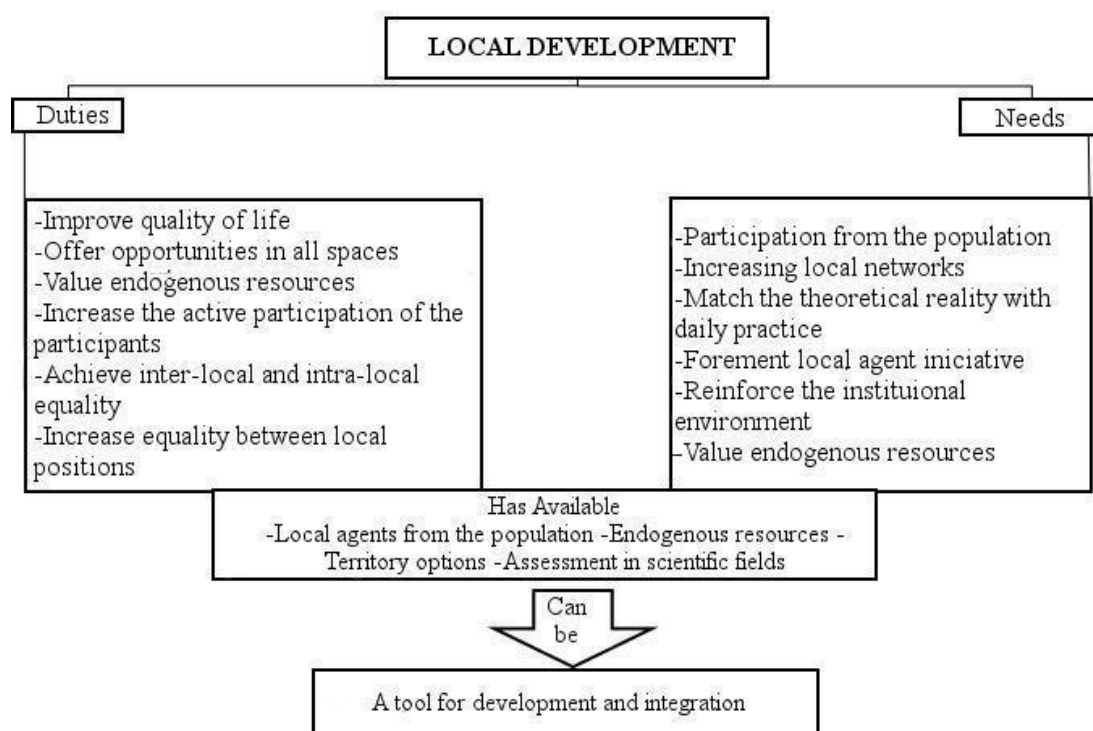
From this point of view, local development can be defined as the economic dynamics of cities or regions that are organized based on industrial activities, using the development potential that exists in said territory which fosters the development and quality of life of its communities (García Jurado, 2004). That is to say, social development is promoted and it leaves aside the duality of the center - periphery markets. It should be noted that this new development model has a more humane and sustainable point of view, as it ignores the so-called "development poles" -from outside the territory-, giving rise to the concept of endogenous local development which is generated from bottom to top.

For this, the work of the local government is needed to drive the endogenous development processes that allow for equitable social distribution and the least environmental impact. Thus, some policies are established where the territory should be the main means to receive the effects of economic, social, and environmental activities.

These policies have three fundamental characteristics on which local development, decentralization, de-bureaucratization, and privatization are based (García Jurado, 2004). The most obvious factor is the decentralization of powers and capillary dynamics: from bottom to top and sideways.

Hence, a good local government is required to stimulate sustainable human development, because in the face of environmental, social, and cultural hazards, endogenously based local development constitutes a long-term solution (Rosales, 2009). Additionally, the connection between local actors, the appraisal of local potentials, the capacity to promote local enterprises, and local, national, and international interactions, is needed (Boiser, 2006) See Figure 3.

Figure 3: Local Development



Source: (Juárez Alonso, 2013, pg. 14)

Created by: (Ortega Albarracín, Joseline; Viñansaca Cabrera, Daniela, 2019)

As it can be seen in figure 3, local territorial development is a tool for integration and development from the reality of each community. Thus, to achieve this development model requires the incorporation of the three phases detailed as follow.

1) The LD as an industrial structure matrix:

This approach is evident in the new models of local industrial production.

First: the industrial district. This is based on work specialization, cooperation within the processes, and the competitive capacity vis-à-vis other industries (Boiser, 2006).

Second: the innovative medium. This aims to reduce uncertainty and business risks through the use of material, intangible, technological, and human resources that allow them to be at the forefront of the market.

Third: the clusters. These are groups of companies working in the same industrial sector which create a business network to share learning processes and reduce risks, to deal with large companies (Boiser, 2006).

2) LD as an endogenous process of structural change:

An endogenous development process implies the unique and direct action of the community, which has the capacity to develop a new socio-economic model based on the sustainable use of the territory's resources for its benefit. That is, endogenous development is the ability to innovate locally (Boiser, 2006). This development model is presented in four areas, the political scope, the ability to design and execute development policies; the economic scope, reinvestment for diversification and long-term livelihood; the scientific and technological scope, through the creation of spaces for research and development; and the cultural scope, the defense of socio-territorial identity (Boiser, 2006).

3) LD as empowerment of local society:

This last approach emphasizes the importance of local responsibilities for the construction of policies that foster the endogenous capacities of the region. Although local development emerges as a response to globalization, it is this same phenomenon that the assumption of territorial responsibilities for new processes of social change and for a new development model (Boiser, 2006). For this, local communities are required to understand the existing development model, to organize collectively, and to be guided by a regional culture responding to local problems for the benefit of the community.

1.2.5. Environmental management and management in Ecuador

1.2.5.1. Ecuadorian Constitution

Relationship between the environment and human beings

The 14 article of the Constitution of Ecuador (2008) recognizes the right of people to live in a healthy and balanced environment, seeking sustainability and quality of life. In addition, ecosystems conservation, biodiversity, and genetic heritage is sought, as well as the prevention and recovery of natural spaces that have been degraded or damaged. In addition, in article 66, under number 27, this same right is recognized again, taking into consideration that one must live in harmony with nature (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008).

Regulation regarding the environment and nature

According to the Constitution of Ecuador (2008), the environmental management is regulated, starting from article 10. Thus, the Constitution acknowledges that nature is subject to the rights recognized in the Constitution. Additionally, the II title of the Constitution, “Rights” (2008), mentioned within the Seventh Chapter, acknowledges that the rights of nature are established from article 71 to 74, which are as follows:

Right to restoration, which states that the State and natural or legal persons have the obligation to indemnify individuals or groups that have been harmed by the dependence on natural systems.

The State must implement more efficient mechanisms for the restoration of non-renewable natural resources.

The State will apply precautionary and restrictive measures for activities that endanger species, ecosystems, or natural cycles.

The environmental services may not be seized and their production, provision, use and exploitation will be regulated by the State.

People and groups have rights to benefit from the environment (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008).

In article 395 (2008), environmental principles are recognized as follows:

1. Ensure a **sustainable development model** that conserves and protects biodiversity and its regeneration capacity,
2. **The environmental management policies will be transversal** and will be applied to all levels of the State and natural or legal persons,
3. The **participation of people** in all activities that generate environmental impacts will be guaranteed,
4. In case of doubts about environmental matters, **what is most favorable to nature** will always be applied (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008).

In article 399 (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008), it is established that the protection of the environment and the relationship with citizens and its preservation will be controlled through the National Decentralized System of Environmental Management, which in addition to this, will be in charge of the defense of the environment and nature. It is worth mentioning that in article 263 (2008) environmental management is mentioned as the exclusive responsibility of provincial governments. Article 267 (2008) establishes that rural parish governments have authority in development planning and territory planning. They also have powers for the preservation of biodiversity and the protection of the environment (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008), in accordance with COOTAD and the Organic Code of the Environment (CODA), certain duties specific to other levels of government are specifically established in environmental management.

1.2.5.2. Organic Environment Code

The Organic Code of the Environment, by its acronym CODA (for its acronym in Spanish), was published in the Official Register in 2017, and came into force one year after said publication. The purpose of this Code is to guarantee the fulfillment of the right to live in a healthy environment, as well as the protection of nature, and the environmental guarantees contained in the Constitution (National Assembly, 2017). Likewise, the regulation of the exploitation of non-renewable natural resources and all productive activities must be governed according to the provisions of the Code regarding Environmental Management (National Assembly, 2017).

Regarding its purposes, the establishment of instruments of the National Decentralized System of Environmental Management, and the responsibility of the citizens for its application stand out (National Assembly, 2017). In addition, article 8 highlights the environmental responsibility of the State to foster international cooperation with subjects of the international community, to establish relationships in the area of nature rights and environmental management, without such cooperation affecting international sovereignty (National Assembly, 2017). It should be noted that article 8, number 4, determines the importance of working with the community - individually and in all forms of association - in the process of public policies and environmental management (National Assembly, 2017).

In Title I, Chapter I of the National Decentralized System of Environmental Management, Article 12 indicates the importance of this system, since it allows the cohesion of the organisms and their connection with the citizens in environmental matters through management regulations and instruments. Likewise, said system is established as a base mechanism for supervision and control through environmental management, and for the protection of the natural resources and of the rights of nature (National Assembly, 2017). It should be noted that organizations whose functions do not involve environmental responsibilities must apply the provisions established in the CODA, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Chapter II, Instruments of the National Decentralized System of Environmental Management, highlights the form of citizen participation in environmental management to promote its analysis, and the association of society with the State at all levels of government, through the mechanisms described in the law. For example: 1) The Citizen Council for the Decentralized System of Environmental Management, and 2) Local Consultative Councils for the monitoring, control, and evaluation of public policies in environmental matters of the Decentralized Autonomous Governments (National Assembly, 2017).

Regarding the funds for environmental management, Article 20 establishes that the National Environmental Authority which is the Ministry of Environment, will be responsible for issuing standards for the management of public, private, or mixed funds, in

accordance with the priorities determined in the National Development Plan (National Assembly, 2017). Here, the power of the ADG to create environmental funds that allow the development of environmental management is highlighted, as long as it is aligned with the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and the provisions of the CODA (National Assembly, 2017).

Likewise, it is indicated in article 21, that the National Fund for Environmental Management is public and will be used to support projects or activities of environmental nature that promote its protection or repair. Article 22 details the sources of financing for said fund such as income that comes from fees, agreements, or concessions, budget collected by fines and forfeitures, and cooperation and donations from national and international organizations, among others (National Assembly, 2017).

1.2.5.3. National Development Plan

Within the National Development Plan (2017-2021), environmental management is embodied in Axis 1: Rights for all throughout life. This axis promotes three basic obligations, which include the following:

Respect for the rights of the State,
Protect the rights. If these are incurred the State must enforce their fulfillment and reparation,
Perform, which means that the State must act proactively to guarantee rights.

In the Ecuadorian Constitution the right to human beings to live in a healthy and balanced environment is recognized, and in the National Development Plan such right is taken as the basis for environmental management, where part of the diagnosis establishes that the State must ensure sustainable governance, especially in the management of natural resources, to guarantee the protection of nature and the human life (National Planning Council, 2017).

Also, within the context that Ecuador is a territory with a tendency for disasters, both natural and anthropic in origin, inter-institutional work for the development of

strategies that allow prevention, mitigation, and risk reduction should be promoted. At the same awareness and participation within communities should be encouraged (National Planning Council, 2017).

At the same, the policy of multilevel territorial planning seeks that all public works and productive activities comply or proceed in accordance with the standards of environmental management, with the objective of complying with the intergenerational principle of guaranteeing sufficient natural resources for future generations (National Planning Council, 2017).

1.2.6. Environmental Management in parish ADGs

1.2.6.1. CODA

The second chapter of CODA about Environmental Faculties of Autonomous Decentralized Governments (Article 28 of the Faculties of Rural Parish Decentralized Autonomous Governments), indicates that it will exercise environmental powers in accordance with the provisions of the law, the regulations issued by the National Environmental Authority, and in accordance with the policies of the Provincial, Metropolitan, and Municipal ADGs (National Assembly, 2017).

Thus, the following are among its fields of action: 1) the development of plans, programs, and projects related to forest resources and wildlife, 2) deforestation and reforestation for conservation, 3) the promotion of plant nurseries and seedlings, 4) the insertion of climate change criteria into the Development Plans and Territorial Planning (PDYOT) and other parish planning instruments, and 5) the promotion of environmental education, organization, and citizen oversight of the environmental rights of nature (National Assembly, 2017).

1.2.6.2 COOTAD

Within the Organic Code of Territorial Organization, Autonomy, and Decentralization (COOTAD for its acronym in Spanish), the political-administrative

organization of the State is established in the territorial scope at the levels of autonomous decentralized governments with the objective of guaranteeing political, administrative, and financial autonomy (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).

As mentioned earlier, the powers of decentralized autonomous governments are described very briefly in the Constitution of Ecuador, but COOTAD explains the functions in Article 6 more broadly, and the guarantee of autonomy is mentioned, where it is said that no function of the State or other authority may intervene in the autonomous decentralized governments. Among such functions, COOTAD mentions the capacity to reform, suspend or execute statutes. The execution of statutes is autonomous and can be done through the rural parish agreements or resolutions (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).

In this sense, article 65 acknowledges the exclusive duties of the rural parish ADG. Such ADG are responsible for territorial planning together with other institutions from the public sector and from society. In addition, article 65 encourages productive activities that seek to preserve biodiversity and protect the environment (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).

Article 136 of COOTAD (2010) establishes the environmental management powers and highlights the authority of rural parishes ADG as follows:

The authority should be in charge of defending the environment and nature through its management, subject to policies established by the national environmental authority on technical regulations and control (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).

Environmental licenses are granted to public works or projects that cause serious environmental impacts, risks, or threats to the health or welfare of the population (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).

The regional and provincial decentralized autonomous governments may establish fees in relation to the administration of river basins, with the objective of obtaining resources for their conservation and for the environmental management. The resources obtained will be used in the conservation and recovery of ecosystems with

water sources, in conjunction with autonomous decentralized parish governments and rural communities (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).

Rural parish autonomous decentralized governments will be the entities responsible for the promotion of activities that promote the preservation and protection of biodiversity and the environment (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010). They must create and promote projects and/or programs for sustainable management within their territory, which must be in coordination with the policies, programs, and projects of other levels of government (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).

The activities for which the Rural Parish ADGs are responsible, are the following:

- Watch over natural resources,
- Ecosystem restoration,
- Protection of water sources and courses,
- Prevention and recovery of soil degraded by pollution,
- Desertification and erosion;
- Deforestation and reforestation preferably with native species adapted to the area;
- Environmental education,
- Citizen organization and monitoring of environmental and nature rights (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).

1.2.6.3. Environmental Management Duties of Decentralized Governments

Prepare and propose plans, programs, and projects for the conservation, promotion, protection, research, management, industrialization and commercialization of the forest resources, natural areas, and wildlife (National Council of Skills, 2017).

From the powers of the Environmental Management of the Decentralized Governments - published in the Official Gazette in 2015 - in the fourth section, Article 20 determines that the Rural Parish Autonomous Decentralized Governments should always (and when the correct coordination with the other levels of government is guaranteed) plan and manage within the framework of environmental management (National Council of

Powers, 2017). Within the scope of planning, the duties of parish ADGs are established as follows:

1. Prepare and propose plans, programs, and projects for the conservation, promotion, protection, research, management, industrialization, and commercialization of the forest resource, natural areas, and wildlife (National Council of Skills, 2017).
2. Develop plans, programs and projects to carry out deforestation and reforestation in forest plantations for conservation purposes, exclusively forestry lands, and forest aptitude (National Council of Skills, 2017).
3. Develop plans, programs and projects for the promotion and training of plant nurseries and seed orchards and the collection, conservation, and supply of certified seeds for the forest seed program (National Council of Skills, 2017).
4. The others that are established in the current national law and regulations (National Council of Skills, 2017)

Additionally, the rural parish ADGs have to:

1. Provide technical assistance in the development and implementation of projects and seedling supplies, and inputs from forest plantations.
2. Implement plans, programs, and projects to carry out deforestation and reforestation in forest plantations for conservation purposes, exclusively forestry lands, and forest aptitude.
3. All other responsibilities that are established in the current national law and regulations (National Council of Powers, 2017).

It should be noted that among the general provisions, it is pointed out that the governing body, in coordination with the National Powers Council, will generate an institutional strengthening plan for provincial, municipal, and rural parish ADGs within the framework of environmental management. In addition, it will be responsible for the formulation, implementation, control, monitoring, and evaluation of environmental management duties, in conjunction with citizen participation (National Powers Council, 2017) See Table 3.

Table 3: Parish Duties in the Environmental Management of Rural Parish ADGs

PARISH DUTIES IN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF RURAL PARISH ADGS	
Constitution of Ecuador	
Article 399	The protection of the environment and the relationship with citizens and its preservation will be directed through the decentralized national system of environmental management, which will be in charge of the defense of the environment and nature (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008).
Article 263	Environmental management as the exclusive responsibility of provincial governments
Article 267	Rural parish governments have responsibilities in development planning and territorial planning. The preservation of biodiversity and the protection of the environment are also exclusive powers (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008).
COOTAD	
Article 136	<p>Autonomous decentralized rural parish governments are the entities responsible for the promotion of activities that promote the preservation and protection of biodiversity and the environment. They must create and promote projects and / or programs for sustainable management that are within their territory, which must be in coordination with the policies, programs and projects of the other levels of government (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).</p> <p>The activities for which they are responsible are those regarding the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> natural resources, ecosystem recovery, protection of water sources and courses; prevention and recovery of soil degraded by pollution, desertification and erosion,

	<p>deforestation and reforestation preferably with native species adapted to the area,</p> <p>environmental education,</p> <p>citizen organization and monitoring of environmental and nature rights (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010).</p>
CODA	
Article 28	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop plans, programs, and projects for the protection, management, restoration, promotion, research, industrialization, and commercialization of forest resources and wildlife, 2. Forestation and reforestation of forest plantations for conservation purposes, 3. Promote the formation of plant nurseries, seed orchards, collection, conservation, and supply of certified seeds, 4. Insert climate change criteria in the Development and Territorial Plans and other parish planning instruments in a manner coordinated with provincial, municipal planning and national policies, and, 5. Promote environmental education, organization and citizen oversight of environmental rights and nature (National Assembly, 2017).
National Plan	
Axis 1	<p>Rights for all throughout life</p> <p>This axis promotes three basic obligations, which are:</p> <p>Respect the rights of the State,</p> <p>Protect the individual rights and if infringed, the State must enforce their fulfillment and reparation,</p> <p>Perform and guarantee rights (National Council of Skills, 2017).</p>
Resolution of the National Duties Council: Environmental Management Duties of Decentralized Governments	
Article 20.	Parish planning and management in coordination with the other levels of government (National Powers Council, 2015)

Article 21. Planning:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepare and propose plans, programs and projects for conservation, development, protection, research, management, industrialization and commercialization of forest resources, natural areas and wildlife. 2. Develop plans, programs, and projects to carry out deforestation and reforestation in forest plantations for conservation purposes, exclusively forestry lands, and forest aptitude. 3. Develop plans, programs, and projects for the promotion and training of plant nurseries and seed orchards for the collection, conservation, and supply of certified seeds for the forest seed program. 4. The others duties that are established in the law and current national regulations.
Article 22. Managem ent:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide technical assistance in the development and execution of projects and supplies of seedlings and inputs from forest plantations. 2. Implement plans, programs, and projects to carry out afforestation and reforestation in forest plantations for conservation purposes, exclusively forestry lands, and forest aptitude. 3. The other duties that are established in the law and current national regulations.

Source: National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008; National Assembly of Ecuador, 2010; National Assembly, 2017; National Council of Powers, 2017)

Created by: (Ortega Albarracín, Joseline; Viñansaca Cabrera, Daniela, 2019)

CHAPTER 2: ANALYSIS OF THE CONTEXT OF THE RURAL PARISH OF SININCAY FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

2. Description of the Rural Parish of Sinincay

The parish of Sinincay is part of Cuenca and is located northwest of the city, within the Province of Azuay, in the southern part of Ecuador. The center of the parish is 15 minutes from the center of Cuenca, which is why it is considered an “area of urban expansion” (ADG Parish of Sinincay, 2015).

The territorial boundaries of the parish are:

North: borders the Chiquintad parish.

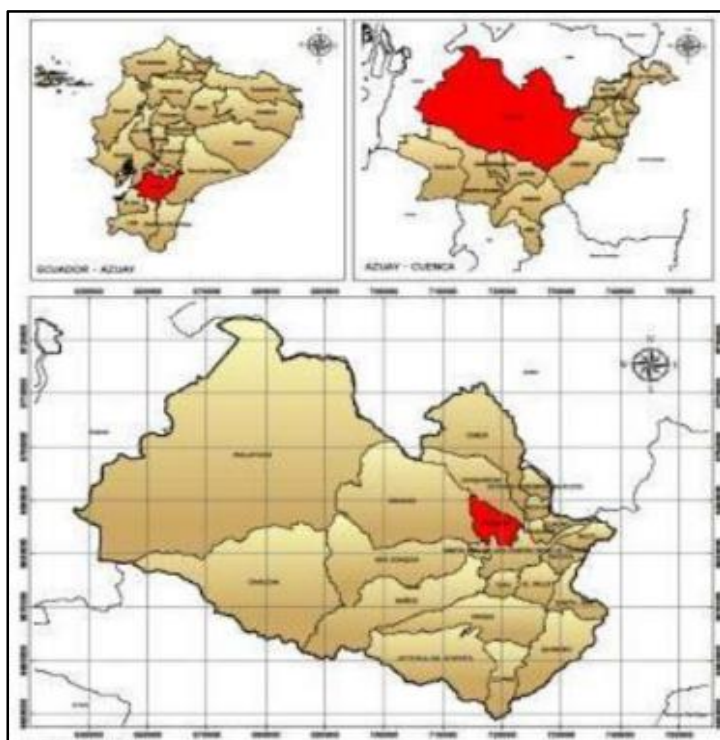
South: borders the urban parishes Bellavista and El Vecino.

East: borders the urban parish Hermano Miguel.

West: borders the Sayausí parish.

See Figure 4.

Figure 4: Map of the location of the Parish of Sinincay

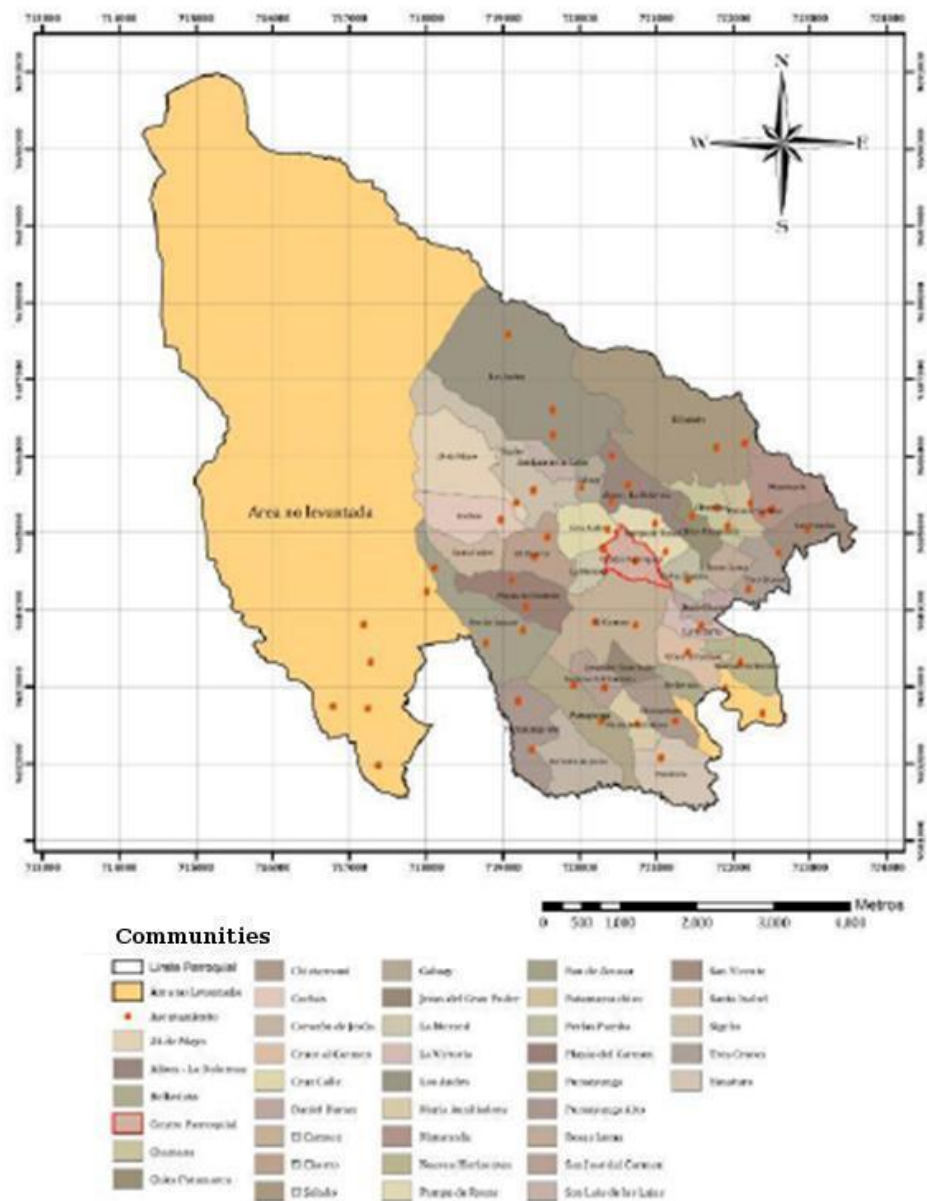


Source: Municipality of Cuenca

Created by: PDYOT Sinincay 2014-2019

Sinincay has 38 communities. “El Salado” is the community with the highest percentage of population, which represents 6.61% of the total population of the parish, while the community with the lowest population density is “La Victoria” with 0.78%. There is an area identified as an “unsurveyed zone” to which, due to the new borders, some communities of Sayausí, have begun to move, which represents 0.58% of the parish population (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015). See Figure 5.

Map 2: Political administrative division of the Sinincay Parish



Elaboración: I. Municipalidad de Cuenca Plan de Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial de la Parroquia San Isidro
Fuente: I. Municipalidad de Cuenca - POT

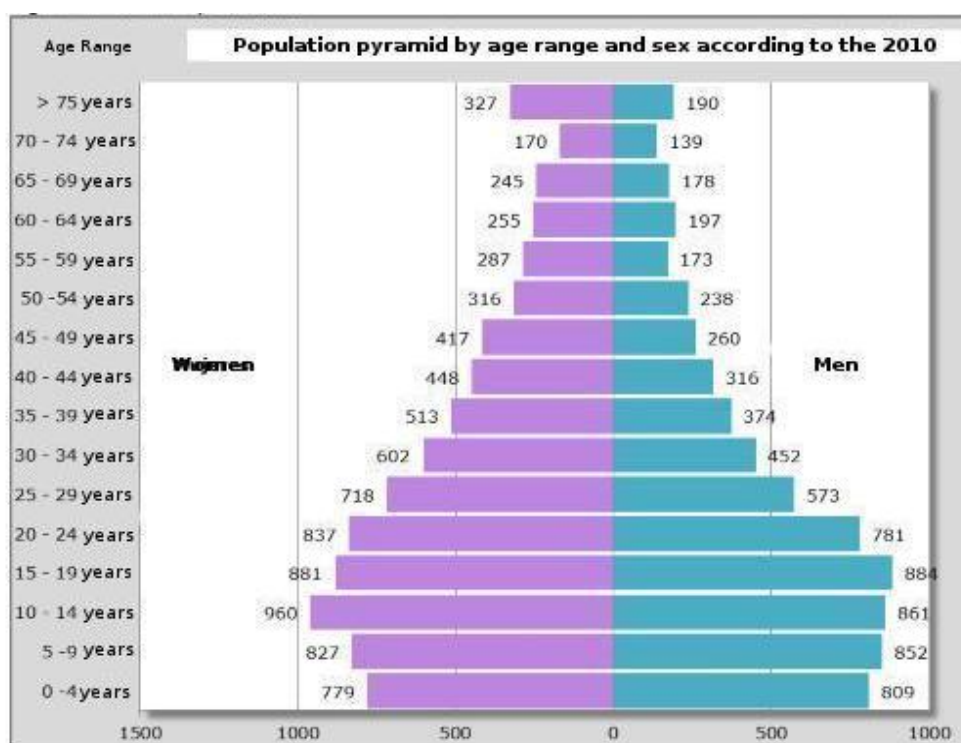
Created by: PDYOT Sinincay 2014-2019

2.1. Social Axis

2.1.1. Population

According to the last census carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) in 2010, the population of Sinincay was 15,859 inhabitants with a growth rate of 0.26% (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015); of which 8,582 inhabitants are women, that is, 54.11%, and 7,277 men, representing 45.89% (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015). As for the population pyramid, it can be said that the parish of Sinincay is a relatively young population, since 22.61% of its population is within the age range of 10 to 19 years, followed by children under 10 years, that is, 20.60% of the population. In contrast, older adults represent 7.88% (Parish ADG of Sinincay, 2015). See Figure 6. This is directly related to the 4.38% migration rate, since the majority of young people migrate abroad in search of job opportunities (Parish ADG of Sinincay, 2015).

Figure 6: Sinincay Population Pyramid



Source: INEC, 2010

Created by: I. Municipality of Cuenca - PDOT Rural 2011

It should be noted that if the student population of Sinincay is analyzed, it is low compared with the number of young inhabitants. Only 4,964 people (34.78%) attend an educational center. This directly affects illiteracy, hence 11.11% of the total population is illiterate (ADG Parish of Sinincay, 2015).

Taking the former into account, the main problems and potentials of the Sinincay ADG are mentioned, which are based on the PDYOT and on the information gathering matrix that was carried out in the parish as part of the field work. The methodology used was qualitative, through semi-structured interviews addressed to the members and the president of the Parish Board. In the same way, focus groups were held during the ADG assemblies, where representatives of the communities and residents participated, who presented their main opinions on the social, economic, and environmental axes described throughout this chapter.

2.1.2. Problems

Social organization:

Domestic violence, because of sexism and alcoholism mostly present in men towards women through psychological and physical violence. For this reason, most women are in charge of their families and do not receive an income (Huiracocha, 2019).

Spaces are not adapted for people with disabilities, due to the lack of connection within the community. This is clearly evidenced in the abandonment they suffer, because according to the Community Health Center, children with disabilities are abandoned by their fathers (Huiracocha, 2019).

As for abandonment of older adults, 32.9% of them live in poverty (ADG Parish of Sinincay, 2015). This happens given that most of their children have migrated. It should be noted that there are also problems of verbal violence towards older adults (Huiracocha, 2019).

Migration:

Family destruction, which is evidenced in the high rate of single mothers and in minors who remain in the care of extended family members (Huiracocha, 2019).

Teenagers are prone to alcohol and drug use due to the abandonment of their parents. Additionally, there is a high level of teenage mothers.

Population dispersal and low population density, because they travel abroad where their relatives are. Hence, 16.52% of homes are unoccupied (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Basic services:

Sixteen communities out of a total of 38, that is, 55% do not yet have the infrastructure for sewers. Out of the rest, 24% use septic tanks, and 15% direct discharge. Other forms of septic disposal are also used, such as the blind well, latrines, or others. See figure 7 (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Figure 7: Forms of waste water disposal

Categories	Census 2010	
	Cases	%
Public sewage network	1792	45
Septic ditch	101	3
Septic tank	949	24
Direct disposal into rivers, oceans, lakes, or ravines	591	15
Latrine	48	1
Other		
None	507	13
Total	3988	100

Source: INEC, 2010

Created by: PDYOT Sinincay 2014-2019

It should be noted that, according to the PDYOT, the Parish of Sinincay does not have a potable water service, only piped water. However, the construction of a drinking water matrix has been carried out in some sectors, such as San Lucas (Administration, 2019). In addition, there are still a total of 5 communities, that is, 14% of the total communities of this

parish, which do not have the infrastructure to access to the public water network (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Lack of maintenance of the irrigation system, which directly influences diseases, as well as affects the state of nearby homes, recreational spaces and green areas (Huiracocha, 2019).

Equipment deficit in education due to population dispersion.

A lack of recreation equipment, lack of green areas both in quantity and quality due to lack of maintenance. Those that already exist are not enough for the number of inhabitants thus there is a 53% deficit in recreational equipment (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Education:

Children aged 5-9 do not have access to education, since 23.95% of children have to work (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Only 5.34% have completed third grade education, making it difficult to access to better job opportunities (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Lack of sexual education, which leads to a high rate of single mothers -268 cases registered from 2014 to 2015- (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

2.1.3. Potential

Social organization

Mostly a young population, which enables the growth of the EAP², and the stimulation of the economy, through new sources of employment.

Thus, in 2015 the “*Casa de Encuentros Manuel Puma Mayancela*” project was created, which sought to be a space for social gatherings for children, youth, and older adults

² Economically Active Population (EAP): People 15 years of age and over who worked at least 1 hour during the reference week or although they did not work had a work (employees); and people who were not employed but were available to work and are looking for employment (unemployed) (National Institute of Statistics and Census - INEC, 2018).

in the parish. The Parish ADG began with maintenance, for this it provided materials and labor. In 2016, it began to function as a dining room for older adults with the support of the REMAR Foundation (Administration, 2019).

It should be noted that the space is not yet suitable to function as a social meeting space, since the studies for physical intervention ended at the end of 2018 (Administration, 2019). Currently, the project is under execution under the ADG monitoring.

Creation of entrepreneurial fairs, for example the agro-artisan fairs held every year at the parish festivities, a space in which artisans and farmers in the region can exhibit their products.

Within the productive projects, there is one that consists of "breeding and commercializing chickens and guinea pigs". This project consists of raising and handling of guinea pigs and chickens, and their direct sale. This project is developed by the Association of Producers of Minor Animals "*Luchando para el futuro*", in an Inter-Parish Productive Cooperation Agreement between MAGAP and the Rural Parish ADGs of Sinincay and Chiquintad (Administration, 2019).

In addition, it has the participation of children and young people with the support of educational institutions such as the Sinincay Educational Unit and the *Carolina de Febres Cordero* educational unit, which train students to raise these animals (Administration, 2019). Likewise, community talks are carried out to have a greater reception, and bi-monthly technical visits are made by the ADG to follow up on the project (Huiracocha, 2019).

Social projects to eradicate alcoholism and drug use, such as basketball, soccer, inclusive championships, dance school, Ecuadorian Andean Music School, the vacation camp. Most of these take place in the parish headquarters (Huiracocha, 2019).

Creation of workshops focused on priority care groups "*Club del Adulto Mayor*", which is a meeting place where they perform crafts, artistic-cultural and recreational activities (tourist outings outside the county), and basic computer classes with the support of the Info center (Administration, 2019).

Basic services:

Eighty-six percent of the population has access to the public water network (ADG Parish of Sinincay, 2015). In addition, there is significant progress in wastewater management projects. Since 2014 there are sewage projects that have been carried out in agreement with ETAPA. Thus, in 2018 the parish of Sinincay ADG invested 4,392,509.37 USD in sewerage projects.

It should be noted that the actions of the inhabitants are key since they are who let the ADG know about their needs for the management of the project's planning, and for the funding to execute the projects. As evidence, there is "Construction of the combined sewer San Vicente-Chictarrumi", agreement 22-R-2014, considered an emblematic work due to the impact it has in several sectors such as Chictarrumi, Jesús del Gran Poder, San José, Pumayunga alto, Pumayunga bajo, El Carmen del Verdillo, Loma de Mira, and Bellavista, with an extension of 16 km. This project had the contribution of ETAPA (\$481,525.36), of the Parish ADG (\$364,188.23), and of the Inhabitants (\$486,771.44) (Administration, 2019).

In addition, with the support of the parish ADG, the construction of water drains, drinking water networks, placement of water passage pipes, construction of rainwater channels, construction of a drinking water matrix, geotechnical studies, campaigns of water management, cleaning of the banks and streams, and campaigns for the maintenance and improvement of wastewater signaling, among others have been managed (Administration, 2019).

High potential for the creation of green areas. For this reason, the project "Cleaning of solid waste and maintenance of green areas, in cooperation with EMAC" (Administration, 2019) has been organized. In addition, awareness campaigns on the contamination of green spaces with the participation of the Sinincay Educational Unit are being performed. Finally, there are studies being carried out for the construction of infrastructure of green areas and for the acquisition of land for green areas on the banks of the Sinincay River (Administration, 2019).

Education:

Programs for the promotion of culture, health, and sports for children and adolescents. Festivals promoting rights, held on holidays such as Children's Day, Mother's Day, and Women's Day (Huiracocha, 2019).

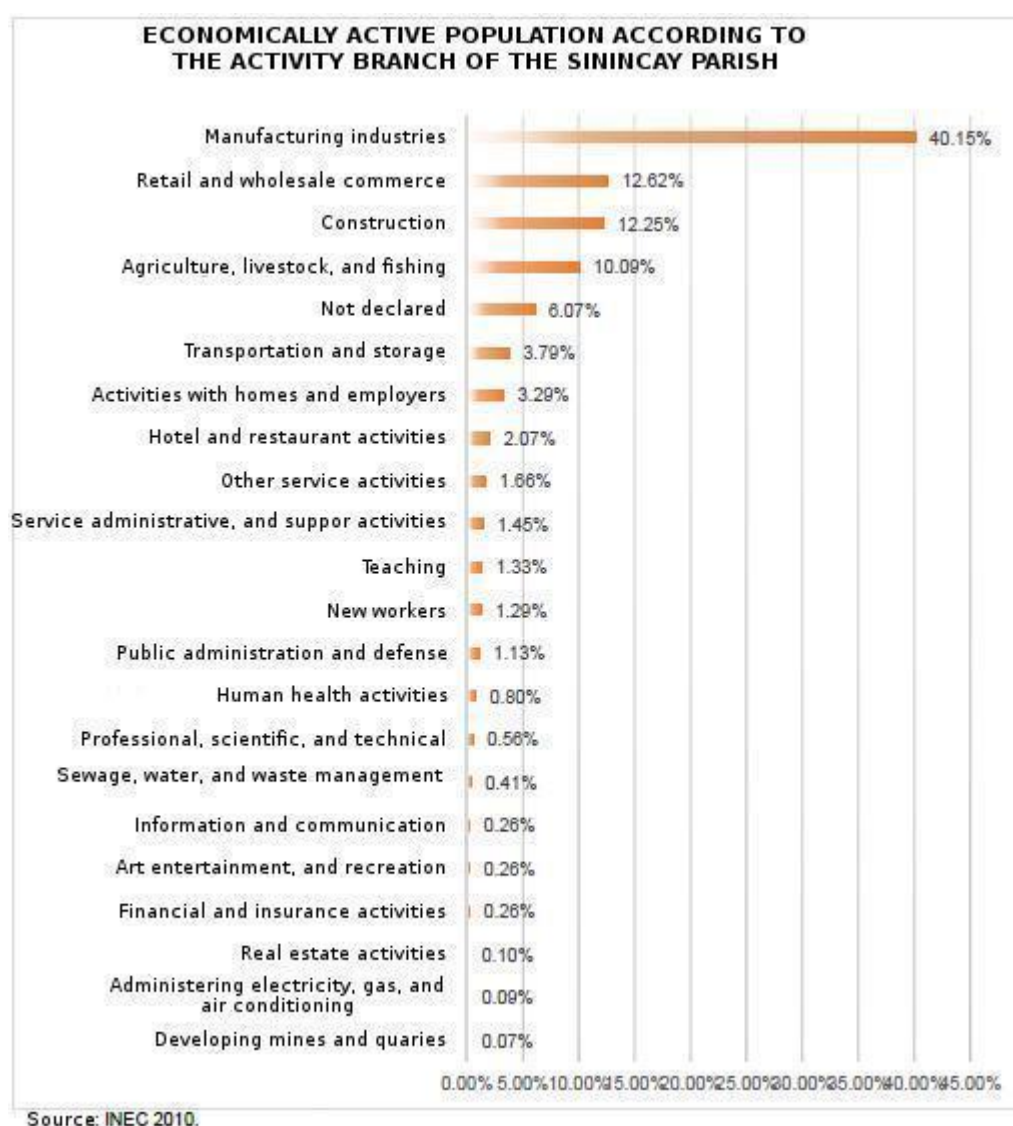
Decentralizing basketball, football, dance, and music schools, with the commitment of community leaders. This project is still under study.

2.2. Economic-Productive Component

2.2.1. Productive structure

Within this point are the productive activities carried out in the parish according to INEC data. See Figure 8:

Figure 8: Division of the Economically Active Population (EAP) of the Parish of Sinincay



Source: INEC, 2010

Created by: PDYOT Sinincay 2014-2019

The main industry in the parish is manufacturing, with 40.15% of the EAP. It is followed by wholesale trade, with 12.62% of the EAP. The third main activity is agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing activities performed by 10.09% of the EAP (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015). The other activities are distributed among the rest of the economically active population. Other activities that stand out are transportation and domestic services (Parish of Sinincay ADG 2015). See Figure 9.

Figure 9: Trade activities division of the Rural Parish of Sinincay

Table 126: Commerce and services of the Sinincay Parish

Sinincay commerce and services		
ACTIVITY	No.	%
Stores and Retail	149	40.93
Professionals	32	8.79
Mechanics	7	1.92
Snack Stands	2	0.55
Restaurants	12	3.30
Beauty Salons	5	1.37
Others	5	1.37
Internet and phone cafes	10	2.75
Stationary and Bazaars	4	1.10
Hardware stores	6	1.65
Sports courts	35	9.62
Event hall	2	0.55
Public clinic	1	0.27
Health subcenter	1	0.27
Musicians and writers	16	4.40
Private clinics	6	1.65
Popular doctors	12	3.30
Painters	11	3.02
Brick workers	37	10.16
Seamstresses	7	1.92
Pharmacies	2	0.55
Gas vendors	2	0.55
TOTAL	364	100.00

Source: PDOT 2011 Sinincay

Source: PDYOT 2011, Sinincay

Created by: PDYOT Sinincay 2014-2019

Within this, 46.16% of the population, that is 6,907 inhabitants, belong to the EAP, of which 3,866 are men. In the primary sector (agriculture) there 696 active people; in the secondary sector (industry) there are 2,803 people; and in the tertiary sector (services) there are 3,393 people. This is detailed in the Figure 10 (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Figure 10: Division of the EAP by economic sector and sex of the parish of Sinincay

EAP by economic sector and sex.				
		Men	Women	Total
Primary Sector	Agriculture, livestock, silviculture, and fishing	268	429	697
Secondary Sector	Developing mines and quarries	4	1	5
	Industrial manufacturing	1.573	1.200	2.773
	Supply of electricity, gas, and air conditioning	6	0	6
	Water, sewage, and waste management	19	9	28
Tertiary Sector	Construction	822	24	846
	Wholesale and retail trade	429	443	872
	Transportation and storage	251	11	262
	Hotel and food services	33	110	143
	Information and communication	11	7	18
	Financial and insurance activities	6	12	18
	Real estate activities	4	3	7
	Professional, scientific, and technical activities	22	17	39
	Administrative and support service activities	66	34	100
	Public defense administration	53	25	78
	Teaching	32	60	92
	Human health care activities	11	44	55
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	11	7	18
	Other activities and services	26	89	115
	Activities employed by homes	8	219	227
	Not declared	157	262	419
	New work	54	35	89
Total		3.866	3.041	6.907

Source: INEC 2010.

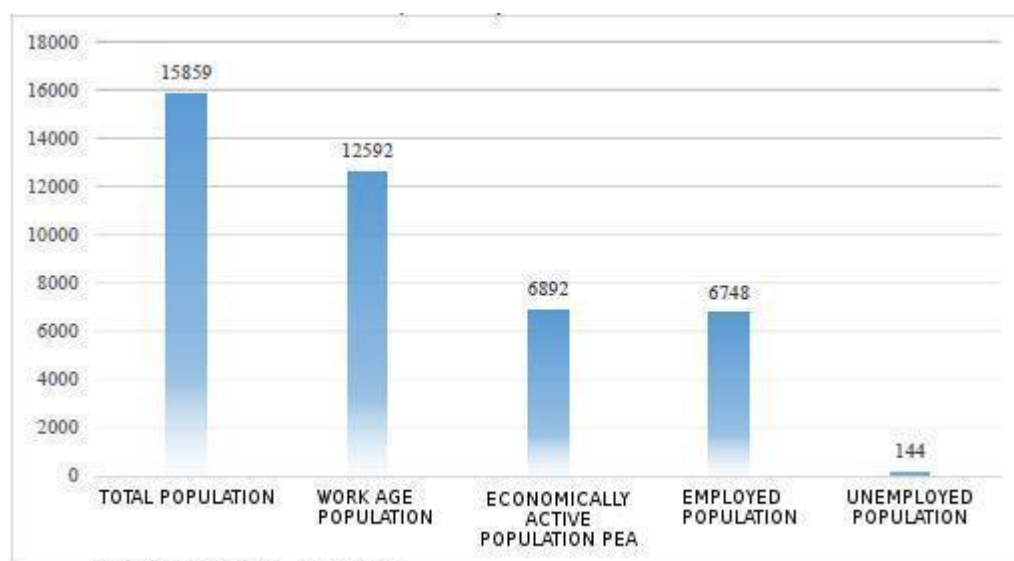
Source: INEC,2010

Created by: PDYOT Sinincay 2014-2019

2.2.2. Workforce and Employment:

The population of the Parish is divided into categories: population of working age (PET for its acronym in Spanish), economically active population (EAP), employed population, and unemployed population. See Figure 11 (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Figure 11: Parish of Sinincay's population divided economically



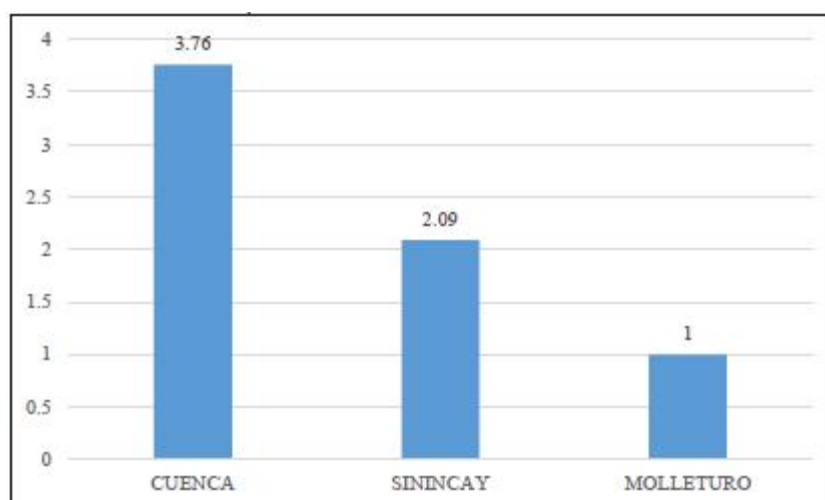
Source: PDOT COUNTY 2015 - INEC 2010.

Source: PDOT County, 2015

Created by: PDYOT Sinincay 2014-2019

The unemployment rate can be obtained from the data on figure 11, which is the relationship between the EAP and the unemployed population, resulting in 2.09%. This is similar to the entire Cuenca canton's unemployment rate and to the parish of Molleturo. See Figure 12 (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Figure 12: Parish of Sinincay Unemployment Rate



Source: PDOT County, 2015

Created by: PDYOT Sinincay 2014-2019

2.2.3. Financial system

Within the existing financial systems in the parish, there are no private or public financial systems, that is, there are no banks. However, there are credit unions as part of the informal and cooperative economy, which are the following:

Savings and Credit Union ERCO Ltd.

It is a cooperative also known as COOPERCO that began in 1965, in the city of Cuenca. With time it began to open new branches, among them one in Sinincay (in 2013). It also expanded even to other provinces: El Oro, Cañar, Guayas, Loja, Morona Santiago, and Zamora Chinchipe (COOPERCO, 2019).

Sinincay Integral Cooperative

Also known as MÁS COOP, it started its activities in 2015. It is located in the city of Cuenca and has a small structure and expansion (Chamber of Commerce of Cuenca, 2019).

Its main activity is to give out loans which are used for the implementation of productive enterprises, construction activities, and/or purchase of goods (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

2.2.4. Tourism

According to the latest Inventory of Tourist Attractions drawn up by the Ministry of Tourism in 2007, the parish of Sinincay does not have attractions within its territory (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015). However, to determine the tourism potential, an inventory of tourist sites (contiguous sets of resources with tourism potential) has been carried out, among which are: El Cerro Mishirrigri, Laguna de Pizarro, Laguna de Silla, Laguna de Cabogana, Bosque de Yurogcaca and the Sinincay town center (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Taking into account the aforementioned, the main problems and potentials of the Sinincay ADG are mentioned in the following section. These are based on the PDYOT and

on the information gathering matrix that was carried out in the parish as part of the field work. The method was through semi-structured interviews addressed to the speakers and to the parish board president. Likewise, focus groups were held during the ADG assemblies, where there were community representatives participating, as well as the inhabitants who presented their main opinions on the social, economic, and environmental axes described throughout this chapter.

2.2.5. Problems

The main problems of the Parish of Sinincay are:

The low qualification of the workforce for secondary and agricultural activities.

There are few jobs and there is no fair payment to small farmers due to intermediation. Within the productive activities, agricultural performance was because there are not proper agricultural practices. This does not allow for added value in agricultural products.

The technological and production capacity is limited. In addition, the lack of productive associations is a factor that also limits the productive capacity and the negotiation capacity.

Infrastructure in relation to production does not guarantee or help promote the conditions necessary for effective production.

The tourist attractions are in poor conditions which limits accessibility for interested parties.

The population has little or no knowledge about the operation and administration of tourist activities, and there are no public or private initiatives to promote the tourism potential of the parish.

Transportation needs to improve, since there are communities that are out of reach of standard transportation services.

There is a sector of small enterprises that need funding in order to grow, but do not have the support of financial institutions.

(Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

2.2.6. Potential

Having a 50% of EAP indicates that there is great labor potential, which gives the parish the opportunity to activate and create work sources (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Due to the natural spaces in the parish, the green areas have a natural tourist potential that can be used in their favor.

The parish has potential in making marketing channels fairer, since this is one of the main problems for farmers.

Other opportunities that they have are public and private institutions that promote economic development as well as craft unions that offer advice and technical assistance.

For tourism, there are four options: the parish's downtown, the high altitude forest next to Yurakcaca, the agricultural fields (northwest of the parish), and the lacustrine system in the rain forest and grasslands.

Other tourist activities that the parish can offer are: hiking, sport fishing, participating in agricultural activities, horseback riding, mountain biking, camping, identifying medicinal plants, performance of myths and legends, rappelling, and bird watching.

Tourism has support from the Provincial, Municipal, and Parish ADG with powers and projects to promote tourism within their jurisdictions. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism promotes a "minga" for community tourism.

Ecotourism, experience tourism, adventure tourism, and culinary tourism are all important options for the Parish to have an income.

Within the financial system, due to the presence of savings and credit unions, there are the means for small businesses and other businesses to improve and grow through loans (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

The Project "Agricultural improvement for domestic units / Supervision and Monitoring" is being carried out this year, but has been in progress since 2016. For this project, a tractor is used to promote the agro-productive enterprises of the parish (Administration, 2019).

2.3. Biophysical System and evaluation of environmental management in Sinincay

2.3.1. Geomorphology

The Cordillera de los Andes crosses Ecuador. This gives Cuenca certain geomorphological characteristics such as a large number of reliefs. Sinincay is located within an area with such characteristics (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

2.3.1.2. Land use and coverage

A soil analysis can reveal the areas that are used in different activities such as urban land, agriculture, and protected areas, among others. In addition, with this study different characteristics and conditions of the parish can be identified.

With the foregoing as a reference it should be stated that most of the parish is covered by native forest (103ha), which represents 24.92% of the total of the parish. After that, there is a coverage of herbaceous rain forest (212ha) of 19.87%, which together with the previous one, have an extension of 44.79% of the total territory of Sinincay (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

2.3.1.3. Watersheds

The parish, due to the area in which it is located (south central region of the country), depends on the rainwater that accumulates and forms a common channel. This area is within the hydrography of the Paute River, therefore it occupies the sub-basin of the Machángara River and the sub-basin of the Tomebamba River. This sub-basin covers 60.35% of the Sinincay area on the Cabogana hill.

So it is distributed as follows, see Figure 13:

Figure 13: Areas that make up Sinincay water systems

Table 12. Areas that make up hydraulic systems

SYSTEM	CUENCA	SUB-BASINS	MICRO-BASINS	AREA (Has.)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Santiago	Paute	Sub-basin of Río Machangara	Río Machangara Bajo	2.826,94	60,35
			Subtotal	2.826,94	60,35
		Sub-basin of Río Tomebamba	Río Cuebrillas	6,12	0,13
			Río Tomebamba	1.850,92	39,52
			Subtotal	1.857,04	39,65
TOTAL			4.683,98	100,00	

Source: I.G.M. 25k. 50k, in UDA-IERSE
Created by: I. Municipality of Cuenca - PDOT Rual

Source: Municipality of Cuenca

Created by: PDYOT Sinincay 2014-2019

An important part of water management is water capture, which within the parish happens in the “El Salado” sector. El Salado feeds the Potable Water System and is managed by the Administrative Board, “*Asociación de Moradores Unidos de Sinincay*”, that works together with ETAPA (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

2.3.1.4. Slopes

Due to the slopes that exist in the parish, there is little territory that is considered flat or even slightly flat (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015). Due to this, it does not have spaces suited for agricultural activities or housing. As shown in Figure 14:

Figure 14: Slope classification of the Parish of Sinincay

Table 4: Classification of slopes (range< 70%)

DESCRIPTION	AREA (Has.)	PERCENTAGE (%)
0 - 5	545,79	11,65
5 - 12	752,11	16,06
12 - 25	1.417,06	30,25
25 - 50	1.499,87	32,02
50 - 70	355,42	7,59
>70	113,74	2,43
TOTAL	4.683,98	100,00

Created by: I. Municipality of Cuenca
Source: I.G.M. 25k. 50k/ UDA-IERSE

Source: Municipality of Cuenca

Created by: PDYOT Sinincay 2014-2019

2.3.2. Needs

Among the needs of the Sinincay ADG, is the noteworthy lack of both technical and economic resources, which hinder proper environmental management of the parish. As part of the technical resources, the lack of knowledge regarding environmental matters, the care

of streams, and deforestation, among others, contribute to environmental problems (Narváez, 2019).

In the same way, the lack of economic resources prevents training campaigns from being carried out, and hinders the implementation of sewerage, the provision of pure water, the care of streams, waste collection vehicles, etc., which allow a minimum adequate management of biophysical resources and the right of citizens to live in a healthy environment.

The lack of urban control should also be mentioned. Within the parish there are areas at risk of landslides, areas with topographic limitations, areas set aside for the protection of rivers and streams, or areas of active provenance (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015). As a consequence, 750 homes are located in a risk zone, which is 19% (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

As a consequence, many of the citizens do not have good environmental practices - often due to lack of knowledge - which results from a lack of interest. Additionally, the lack of citizen empowerment affects the actions of the authorities, who intend to meet the needs of the community. In other words, environmental issues are neglected and other projects or campaigns are prioritized, mainly in social fields.

The situation becomes clear upon taking into account the aforementioned problems and potentials of the Sinincay ADG, which are based on the PDYOT and on the information gathering matrix that was carried out in the parish as part of the field work. The method was through semi-structured interviews addressed to the speakers and the parish board president. Likewise, focus groups were held during the ADG assemblies, where community representatives participated, as well as the inhabitants who presented their main opinions on the social, economic, and environmental axes described throughout this chapter.

2.3.3. Problems

The relief of the parish shows that 32.92% of the surface has major slopes, this means that these are territories not suitable for agricultural or livestock development (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Around 47.09% of Sinincay soil is exposed to erosion, especially in the highland area (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Within the highland, only 6.27% are lands that can be used for permanent tillage. In addition, there are areas within the highland that can be used as forest and pastures (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Within the management of the water system, there are personal interests and groups of people, as well as the management of the river basins, since they are not institutionalized.

There is water pollution due to anthropic activities.

The introduction of pines in the highland areas and within native forests has had a negative impact on biodiversity and hydrology.

The expansion of the agricultural frontier produces homogeneity of biological diversity.

Sinincay does not have detailed information on the fauna variety, only global data (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

There is no control over the reproduction of companion animals, despite the campaigns.

2.3.3.1. Environmental management

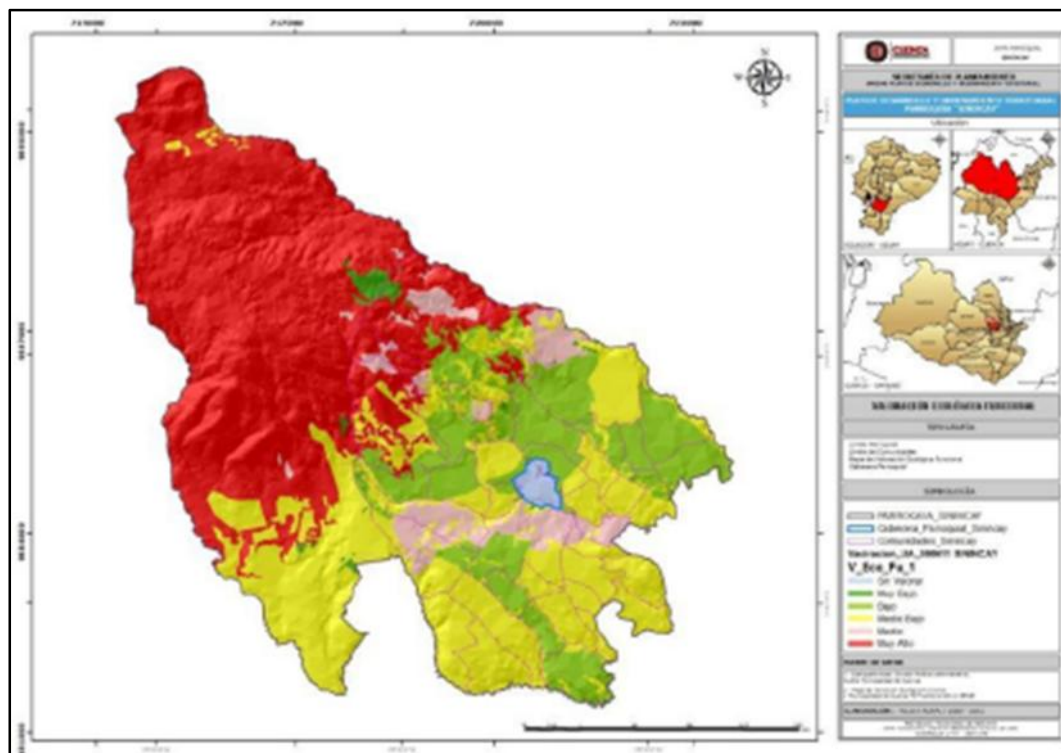
There are mining concessions within protected areas. This is incompatible with conservation. Currently, within the parish there are four mining concessions which have a term of 10 years (still in force). The Protected Forest Upper Basin of the Machángara River is within this region. This represents a danger as it was revealed that workers use explosives without adequate control or safety as recommended by the Mining Regulation and Control Agency (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

2.3.3.2. Landscape

The highland and native forests areas are in ranges of very high and high landscape fragility. This is made worse by human settlement pollution, which causes a deterioration in the landscape quality.

This result arises from the ecological-functional assessment that is measured through the ecological functionality of natural green areas. Some of the criteria for this evaluation are: water maintenance, CO2 capture, landscape resources, and diversity maintenance, among others. The importance and priority required for the management of these areas is given according to the ecological-functional assessment. See Figure 15 and 16:

Figure 15: Ecological-functional assessment of the Sinincay territory



Source: Municipality of Cuenca

Created by: PDYOT Sinincay 2014-2019

Figure 16: Results of the ecological-functional assessment of the Sinincay territory

Table 24: Ecological-functional evaluation

DESCRIPTION	AREA (Has.)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Not Evaluated	35.14	0.75
Very Low	41.95	0.90
Low	764.01	16.31
Medium Low	1,472.98	31.45
Medium	271.95	5.81
High	0.00	0.00
Very High	2,097.95	44.79
TOTAL	4,683.98	100.00

Created by: Municipality of Cuenca
Source: Municipality of Cuenca County POT 2011/IERSE

Source: Municipality of Cuenca

Created by: PDYOT Sinincay 2014-2019

2.3.4. Resources

Sinincay is considered within the urban expansion plan, based on technical plans prepared by the Municipality of Cuenca. The parish has a rural housing presence of 193.39 ha, which represents 4.12% of the total area (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015). Sinincay ADG has both natural and human resources.

As detailed above, the biophysical system of the parish allows it to have a variety of biophysical elements, such as hydrographic sources. For example, the main rivers of the parish are Patamarca, Sinincay, and Amarillo. There are also gaps, such as Pizarro, Silla, Cabogana, and small lagoons called "Cochas", which contribute to the beauty of the parish and its tourist potential (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

On the other hand, most of the citizenry is dedicated to cultivation. Which is the reason why there is a mosaic of crops and cultivated grass that occupy a total of 1,579.4 ha, that is, 33.72% of the total area (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015). This constitutes a primary contribution, for biological diversity as well as for the agricultural industry.

Although there has been no adequate management of these spaces, these natural resources have the potential to provide the community with not only recreational spaces through the implementation of green areas, but also with funding to implement eco-tourism.

As for human resources, the inhabitants of the parish have participation spaces that allow them to present plans or projects according to their needs. Whether through their representatives or directly, the community has the opportunity to actively participate in the decision-making process of the ADG. It should be noted that many of the projects implemented by the ADG are carried out with the initiative and sponsorship of its inhabitants (Narváez, 2019).

Additionally, the community spirit stands out with the so-called “minga” practice, an activity that promotes the participation of all for a common purpose (minga can be translated as work group, though it is a casual or even spontaneous gathering rather than a formally organized group of professionals). Although mingas take place in the social axis, they can be directed towards the environment (even though in the environmental area the mingas have not had the expected impact). Well, for this it is necessary that citizens acknowledge their need for environmental management, identify problems, deal with them, and receive the corresponding support.

2.3.5. Potential

The Parish of Sinincay has the following resources:

There are piedmont deposits that could be extracted and used as raw material for construction activities.

The soils have the potential for agricultural production, without taking into account the 39.60% corresponding to protected lands or natural reserves.

Around 24.92% of the parish area is occupied by native forests and the climatic variety allows productive diversity.

The hydrological regulation favors the highlands.

Within biodiversity, reforestation with pine trees is a productive alternative to reduce pressure on native forests.

Trout farming represents a productive alternative for the inhabitants of the sector.

Within wildlife control, the sterilization campaigns of companion animals must continue.

Around 44.79% of the surface has a very high landscape valuation.

(Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)

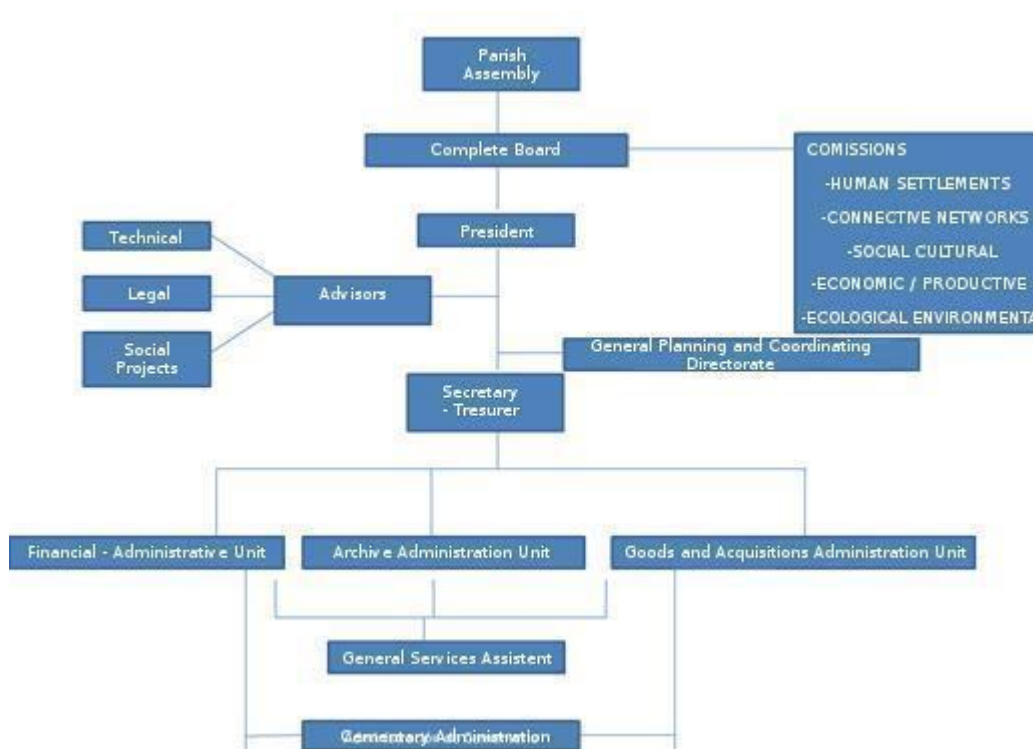
Among the projects that are managed within the Biophysical System during this year are the following:

1. Construction of the Chitarrumi park
2. Adaptation of Las Totoras Park (Mayancela Ecological Park)
3. Conservation and recovery of green and recreational spaces in various sectors of the parish. This project is being developed along with the Municipal Waste Management Department - EMAC.
4. Sterilization campaign: This is a project that has been carried out within the Parish since 2015. It is especially focused on dogs and cats.
5. Community Security Project: This project aims to provide community alarms for the following sectors: La Dolorosa de Balzay, Yanaturo, and Tres Cruces (Administration, 2019).

2.4. Functional Organic Structure

The organizational structure of the Parish of Sinincay ADG is based on its mission of acting autonomously in the political, administrative, and financial processes for the development of the parish (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015). Thus, its organizational focus is focused on processes, services, and products as seen in Figure 17.

Figure 17: Organic functions of the Parish of Sinincay ADG



Source: Structural and Functional Organization of the Parish of Sinincay Government
Created by: (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)

Thus the organizational structure of the Parish of Sinincay ADG is made up of the following levels:

1. Citizenship and civil society that is part of the following:
 - Parish General Assembly
 - Planning Council
 - Oversight Committee (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)
2. Legislative, administrative, operative, and supervisory acts
 - Plenary session of the Parish Government: members elected by popular vote
 - Commissions: organized by the elected members, they can be permanent, special, occasional, or technical (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)
3. Executive, which guides and executes policies
 - President
 - Vice President (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)

4. From the operational level, complementary technical and administrative assistance
 - General Coordination and Planning Directorate
 - Secretary
 - Treasury (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)
5. Administrative
 - Financial-Administrative Unit
 - Archives Unit
 - Asset Management Unit: Acquisition and Custody
 - Sinincay Cemetery Administration (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)
6. Level of Assessment
 - Legal Assessment
 - Technical Assessment
 - Project Assessment (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)

It should be noted that in March 2019, the current parish ADG authorities were elected through a popular vote, who as of May assumed their functions, with Mr. José Atancuri as head of the Parish Board.

Regarding the institution of the ADG, it is necessary to highlight its most relevant problems and potential, based on the PDYOT of the parish and the field work that was carried out - in assemblies and through interviews with the current authorities.

To begin with, some community leaders do not have the necessary preparation for properly planning, which leads to a lack of participation and interest in some ADG leader projects, and the lack of prioritization of works for common benefit (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015). In addition, there is a limited capacity for organization at the community level, as several community representatives exercise authority ignoring the popularly elected dignitaries, which causes a lack of authority rotation, mainly of the neighborhood president.

In contrast, there is a direct citizen initiative for proposing projects and in-committees- participation for improvements, as well as there are general assemblies. As a

consequence, women show their interest in taking leadership roles within their community, although there is still no gender equity among the authorities.

Finally, the organizational structure grants managerial authority to the ADG. However, outdated and incomplete documentation, lack of specialization, the temporary nature of technicians, and the lack of economic resources hinder comprehensive and continuous management, and prevent decision making to implement projects that would benefit the ADG.

CHAPTER 3: PROPOSAL FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PLAN FOR THE PARISH OF SININCAY ADG ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

3. Pilot Plan for International Cooperation for Environmental Management at the Parish level

This chapter will refer to a summary of the Parish of Sinincay context with a focus on the socio-cultural, productive, and environmental axes, as well as the organizational structure and the way in which the parish ADG functions.

Later, a model of an environmentally focused project will be presented along with an explanation about how the decentralized International Cooperation process can be done.

3.1. Territorial Institutionalization: Description of the territory

Table 4 highlights the main aspects of the Parish of Sinincay, which are detailed in chapter two:

Table 4: Description of the Parish of Sinincay

PARISH OF SININCAY	
LOCATION	Cuenca is located to the northwest of the county, within the Province of Azuay.
BORDERS	North: Parish of Chiquintad South: Parishes of Bellavista and El Vecino East: Parish of Hermano Miguel West: Parish of Sayausí
COMMUNITIES	Total: 40 communities 1. 24 de Mayo, 2. Bellavista, 3. Chamana, 4. Chicopatamarca, 5. Chictarrumi, 6. El Chorro, 7. Corazón de Jesús, 8. Cruce al Carmen,

	9. Centro Parroquial, 10. Cruz Calle, 11. Daniel Durán, 12. El Carmen, 13. Galuay, 14. La Merced, 15. La Victoria, 16. Las Cochas, 17. Santa Isabel, 18. Los Alisos-Dolorosa, 19. Los Andes, 20. Jesús del Gran Poder, 21. María Auxiliadora, 22. Mayancela, 23. Nuevos Horizontes, 24. Pampa de Rosas, 25. Pan de Azúcar, 26. Patamarcachico, 27. Perlas Pamba, 28. Playas del Carmen, 29. Playitas, 30. Pumayunga Alto, 31. Pumayunga, 32. Rosasloma, 33. El Salado, 34. San José de la Calzada, 35. San José del Carmen, 36. San Luis de las Lajas, 37. San Vicente, 38. Sigcho, 39. Tres Cruces, 40. Yanaturo.
POPULATION	15,859 total inhabitants 8,582 women - 54.11%, 7,277 men - 45.89% 22.61% youth 11.11% illiteracy 4.38% migration index

Source: (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)

Created by: (Ortega, Joseline; Viñansaca, Daniela, 2019)

3.2. General analysis of the Priority Axes of the Parish of Sinincay ADG for Rural Territorial Development

Table 5: Social Cultural Axis of the Parish of Sinincay ADG

Social Cultural Axis	
Resources	Potential
<p>Social Organization:</p> <p>Mostly young population for economic recovery</p> <p>Active participation</p> <p>Organization of communities for the presentation of project proposals</p> <p>Natural Resources</p> <p>Sources of liquid water</p> <p>Natural spaces with high potential for recreation and ecological tourism</p> <p>Education:</p> <p>Participation of educational establishments in the ADG's programs</p>	<p>Social organization:</p> <p>Creation of entrepreneurship fairs</p> <p>Creation of workshops focused on priority attention groups</p> <p>Basic services:</p> <p>86% of the population has access to the public water network</p> <p>Sewerage projects with ETAPA.</p> <p>Education:</p> <p>Programs for the promotion of culture, health, and sports for children and teenagers</p> <p>Rights promotion festivals</p>
Needs	Problems

<p>Social Organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of participation spaces for women in leadership roles Lack of opportunities for women to grow economically Lack of adequate places for priority groups and people with disabilities Lack of sex education <p>Migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of job opportunities in the area Lack of land use Basic services Lack of infrastructure for sewage services (this makes up 55%) Lack of irrigation system maintenance Lack of green spaces <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment deficit in education due to population dispersion 	<p>Social Organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic violence Sexism Alcoholism Psychological and physical violence mostly from men to women High instances of teenage mothers (268 cases between 2014-2015) Abandonment of older adults (32.9% of them live in poverty) <p>Migration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family destruction Alcohol and drugs used by teenagers Scattered population and low population density. Around 16.52% of houses are unoccupied <p>Basic services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improper wastewater management There is a 53% deficit in recreation equipment <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is 23.95% of child labor rate Only 5.34% have completed a third grade level of education.
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Source: (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)

Created by: (Ortega, Joseline; Viñansaca, Daniela, 2019)

Table 6:: Productive Economic Axis of the Parish of Sinincay ADG

Productive Economic Axis	
Resources	Potential
<p>The manufacturing industry, with 40.15% of the EAP.</p> <p>Wholesale trade, with 12.62% of the EAP.</p> <p>Agriculture activities, livestock, forestry, and fishing with 10.09%.</p> <p>The unemployment rate is 2.09%.</p> <p>Within the financial system there are credit unions</p> <p>The Parish of Sinincay does not have attractions, but it does have tourist potential.</p>	<p>Practically 50% of population are EAP, which indicates the existence of a great source of labor.</p> <p>Green areas have a natural tourist potential.</p> <p>Potential in creating fairer marketing channels such as craft guilds with advice and technical assistance.</p> <p>Ecotourism, Experience Tourism, adventure tourism, and opportunities to produce culinary products</p>
Needs	Problems
<p>The performance of agricultural activity is low because proper agricultural practices are not observed</p> <p>The technological and production capacity is limited</p> <p>The lack of associations of producer groups limits the productive and negotiation capacity</p> <p>The population has little knowledge about operation and administration of tourist activities</p>	<p>Underqualified labor for secondary and agricultural activities.</p> <p>Few jobs and there is no fair salary.</p> <p>The infrastructure does not guarantee the necessary conditions for helping effective production</p> <p>Tourist attractions are in poor condition.</p> <p>Transportation does not provide service to all communities.</p> <p>Small businesses that do not have the support of financial institutions.</p>

Source: (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)

Table 7: Environmental axis of the Parish of Sinincay ADG

Environmental Axis	
Resources	Potential
<p>Natural Resources:</p> <p>Variety of biophysical elements, where hydrographic sources stand out</p> <p>River axes: Patamarca, Sinincay, and Amarillo</p> <p>Lakes: Pizarro, Silla, Cabogana, and small lagoons called "Cochas"</p> <p>Mosaic of crops and cultivated grass - 33.72% of the total area</p> <p>The Biological diversity is evident especially regarding its native forests and protected areas</p> <p>Natural resources with recreational and ecological tourism potential.</p> <p>Human resources</p> <p>Initiative, sponsorship, and active participation in the ADG planning and projects development</p> <p>Mingas</p>	<p>Natural Resources</p> <p>Piedmont deposits which can be used as raw material for construction activities</p> <p>Sinincay is included within the urban expansion plan, based on technical plans developed by the Municipality of Cuenca.</p> <p>Farming industry</p> <p>Within wildlife control, the sterilization campaigns of companion animals must continue.</p> <p>Around 44.79% of the surface has a very high landscape value.</p>
Needs	Problems
Technical resources	Technical resources

<p>Unidentified environmental problems by inhabitants</p> <p>Lack of knowledge regarding environmental matters, the care of streams, and deforestation, among other related issues</p> <p>Lack of interest</p> <p>The environment is left aside and projects or campaigns are prioritized, mainly in the social field.</p> <p>Economic resources</p> <p>Lack of training campaigns,</p> <p>Insufficient infrastructure for sewer implementation</p> <p>Mishandling of pure water provision</p> <p>Deficit in stream care</p> <p>Insufficiency of waste collection vehicles</p> <p>Lack of control in terms of urbanity, especially in risk areas</p> <p>Lack of care and maintenance in rivers and streams or areas of active origins</p>	<p>750 homes are located in a risk zone, that is, 19%.</p> <p>32.92% of the area is not suitable for agricultural or livestock development.</p> <p>47.09% of Sinincay soil is exposed to erosion.</p> <p>Only 6.27% are lands that can be used for permanent tillage.</p> <p>Water system management and river basin management are not institutionalized.</p> <p>Introduction of pines negatively impacts biodiversity and hydrology.</p> <p>The expansion of the agricultural frontier produces biological diversity homogeneity.</p> <p>It does not have detailed information on the fauna variety.</p> <p>There is no control over the reproduction of companion animals, despite the campaigns.</p> <p>There are mining concessions within protected areas.</p> <p>Highland zones and native forests are in ranges of Very High and High landscape fragility.</p>
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Source: (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)

Created by: (Ortega, Joseline; Viñansaca, Daniela, 2019)

3.3. International Cooperation Strategic Plan for the Parish of Sinincay ADG

3.3.1. Mission: What is the International Cooperation Plan?

International cooperation is necessary for the Sinincay ADG because it is a tool to implement projects, as it offers assistance in the absence of economic and technical resources. Thus, the International Cooperation plan grants the ADG the power and autonomy to carry out projects for the benefit of the community and at the same time establishes cooperation ties, and becomes an institutional reference as a cooperator at local and international levels, making the potential of the ADG known.

3.3.2. Vision: What is sought with the International Cooperation Plan?

The International Cooperation plan seeks to ensure that the project is and will be sustainable over time and serves as the basis for future projects. In addition, it seeks to position the ADG as an autonomous international cooperator, making its potential internationally known.

3.3.3. Objectives

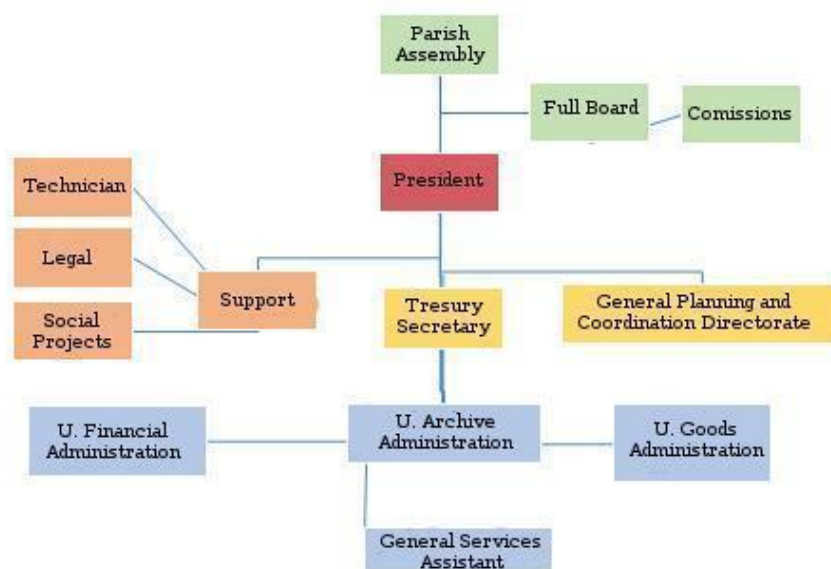
- Publicize the benefits of implementing international cooperation.
- Generate an international cooperation project within the biophysical axis.
- Provide the Sinincay ADG with the necessary guidance to implement the project.
- Present alternatives from international organizations as potential cooperators
- Learn how to present the project to an international organization
- Present activities to be carried out to finish the project.

3.3.4. Strategies

3.3.4.1. Sinincay ADG Organizational Chart

The project's strategy is to reorganize the Organization Chart based on hierarchical levels, as is seen in Figure 18.

Figure 18: Sinincay ADG Organization Chart



Source: (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)

Created by: (Ortega, Joseline; Viñansaca, Daniela, 2019)

3.3.4.2. Organizational Structure for the execution of International Cooperation in the Parish of Sinincay ADG

Based on Figure 18, the following Functional Organization Chart has been developed. This shows the duties of each level for International Cooperation (See Table 8).

Table 8: Functional Organization Chart for International Cooperation according to the duties of each level.

Functional Organization Chart for International Cooperation according to the duties of each level.		
	PDYOT duties	Duties 009/ 2011
Legislative Level: General Assembly Parish Board Commissions	Administrative Acts	<p>Article 14 regarding regulation. Each ADG will regulate its management in relation to international cooperation (Resolution-009-CNC -2011, 2011).</p> <p>Article 14 regarding regulation within the scope of its duties. It may issue local regulations to regulate non-reimbursable international cooperation actions (Resolution-009- CNC -2011, 2011).</p> <p>Article 15 regarding control mechanisms. It establishes control mechanisms so that local regulations are complied with in relation to programs and projects carried out with non-reimbursable international cooperation, (Resolution-009- CNC -2011, 2011), such as: Define accountability, transparency, and access to information mechanisms so that results can be measured Carry out monitoring and impact evaluations of executed projects Maintain a registry of these projects and programs (Resolution-009- CNC -2011, 2011).</p>
Executive Level: President	Define, orient, and execute policies	Article 10 on management: in paragraph 3 it is determined that the ADG must be part of the discussion on international cooperation

		<p>(Resolution-009- CNC -2011, 2011).</p> <p>Article 13 on planning: it is up to the ADG to establish local plans, strategies and agendas, in addition to organizing the supply and demand of cooperation with respect to its territorial planning (Resolution-009- CNC -2011, 2011).</p> <p>Article 16: to identify actors, resources, and offer that come from international cooperation (Resolution-009- CNC -2011, 2011).</p> <p>Identify, coordinate, and process the demands of international cooperation</p> <p>Schedule the management of international non-refundable cooperation</p> <p>Negotiate and sign agreements and other implementing instruments for international cooperation with international agreements between Ecuador and official cooperators, between decentralized cooperation entities, and among non-governmental cooperators.</p> <p>Establish, promote, and participate in discussion spaces with other levels of government and incorporate territorial needs</p> <p>Promote and participate in spaces with levels of government, international cooperators, civil society, and other actors for the discussion of intervention channels for international cooperation (Resolution-009- CNC -2011, 2011).</p>
Adviser Level	Legal and technical projects	<p>Should:</p> <p>Formulate, design, and prepare non-reimbursable international cooperation</p>

		<p>projects.</p> <p>Execute international cooperation programs and projects.</p> <p>Periodically inform the national technical cooperation entity about the monitoring, status, and results of programs and projects.</p> <p>Article 19 establishes that the assistance of the national technical entity of international cooperation must be obtained, which will provide technical assistance (Resolution-009-CNC -2011, 2011).</p>
Support Level	Financial, archives, and goods administration	Support in projects planning and monitoring and / or support for cooperation programs.
Operative Level: Secretary-Treasury Planning and General Coordination Directorate	Complementary technical and administrative assistance	Support in the formulation and preparation of projects or programs. Cooperation.

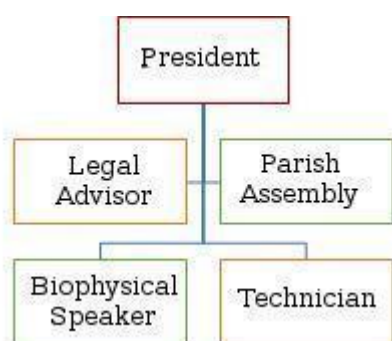
Source: (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015), (Resolution-009- CNC -2011, 2011)

Created by: (Ortega, Joseline; Viñansaca, Daniela, 2019)

3.3.4.3. Organizational chart and description of functions for the International Cooperation Plan

As shown in figure 19, each official is expected to intervene in the International Cooperation Plan according to the duties described in table 8 on ADG levels and based on the organization chart established in the PDYOT.

Figure 19: Specific organization chart of International Cooperation for Environmental Management.



Source: (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)

Created by: (Ortega, Joseline; Viñansaca, Daniela, 2019)

President:

Schedule the activities already established in the work plan to be executed according to the established schedule.

Analyze the two proposals of international organizations, and choose the one with which the project will be executed.

Negotiate and sign international cooperation agreements (both organizations that are proposed have an agreement in force with Ecuador)

Promote the ADG as an actor within international cooperation through local agendas and in participation in international fairs. It can also be supported at other levels of government as per their relevance.

Legal Advisor

Design proposed projects taking into account legal and technical jurisdictions for approval.

Periodically inform the national technical cooperation entity about the monitoring, status, and evaluation results of the project.

Request assistance from the national technical entity for international cooperation when it deems appropriate.

Environmental Technician

Assist in the design of the project in terms of environmental matters.

Support the execution of the project presented, within the established work plan and schedule.

Assist as an expert in the area at each stage of the project (plant collection, plant nursery construction, training, and reports).

Biophysical Speaker

Identify the needs of its axis of action and present the project (project already presented).

Support the environmental technician and legal advisor in the design of the project.

Assist in the execution of the project.

Follow up: it is suggested to visit plant nurseries, training sessions, and submit the corresponding reports.

Perform evaluations based on the means of verification suggested in the work plan, in addition to feedback after training.

Register and file the submitted project for monitoring, control, and for future reference. It is suggested to do so both digitally and physically.

Parish Assembly

Approve the project in conjunction with the Parish Board

Regulate the activities of the project, it is suggested to establish the mechanisms of control and verification of the presented project - as well as of future international cooperation projects - as part of the local regulations

To establish control mechanisms, it is suggested to demand semiannual project reports that are presented in the assemblies so that they are transparent and of general knowledge.

Evaluate and supervise the project through the monitoring and control mechanisms presented.

3.3.4.4. ADG Promotion for International Cooperation

For the promotion of the ADG in the International Network, it is proposed to participate in international fairs commonly held at the county level. That is to say, it is necessary to create alliances with the different levels of governments, as they have tools, contacts, and experiences that can serve to raise awareness of the ADG's potential.

Additionally, there is an option to sign up for free international networks and offer international forums and a network of contacts at the government level. Thus, at the national level there is the International Cooperation Network that allows its members to know about the latest news and opportunities regarding international cooperation.

3.3.4.5. International Cooperation Policies

Policies should be created based on the needs and problems identified in the priority axes for international cooperation. In this way, it is proposed to design policies at the institutional level that will have an impact when establishing international cooperation. The following topics are suggested, regarding the axis of environmental action:

Technical assistance: it is necessary to develop agro ecological capacities that allow citizens to plant and cultivate sustainably.

Urban development control, especially in risk areas.

Care and awareness of agricultural land through environmental campaigns and policies that ensure its protection.

Creation of awareness campaigns and control of companion animals through sterilization campaigns.

Creation of campaigns for stream care.

Prioritize the development of sewage infrastructure.

Prioritize the ADG budget for productive, economic, and environmental development.

Care and protection of protected areas.

3.3.4.6. Accountability and Control Mechanisms

Regarding accountability, it is necessary to establish strategies that ensure that the project presented is executed efficiently and transparently. Thus, it is suggested:

Creation of participatory assemblies to integrate the project with the community

Appoint an oversight committee that is composed of members of the community, to accompany the execution of the project

Direct civil society organizations present in the ADG to support and disseminate the project

Register and archive the submitted project, physically and digitally

Include information and news about the project on the ADG website.

Record the ancestral knowledge and practices collected in a guide as a tool that facilitates training.

Make quarterly visits to plant nurseries and trainings, and submit reports on them.

Perform feedback through focus groups after each training

Submit semiannual project reports at the general assembly, which must include support such as invoices for the following: native plants and seeds purchased, plant nursery creation, agricultural utensils, training points, and other expenses detailed in the project budget

Record the ancestral knowledge and practices collected in a guide book / module, which serves as a tool for training.

3.3.5. Local Development Project - Parish of Sinincay ADG Territory

Title: Minga. Recovery of native plants, through ancestral practices and knowledge in Sinincay during 2020 - 2023.

Entity: Parish of Sinincay ADG

3.3.5.1. Executive Summary

The Parish of Sinincay in 2010 had 15,859 inhabitants (INEC), but currently exceeds 20,000 people. Such urban expansion has eliminated multiple native tree species (walnut, capulí, etc.), shrubs (blackberry, taxo, etc.), and annuals (parsnips, jicama, ocas, etc.) among others, causing an imbalance in the ecosystem. This motivates the Parish of Sinincay ADG to propose a project with the purpose of "generate a sustainable model for recovering native plants that provide economic and environmental benefits, using ancestral practices and knowledge for its diffusion and rescue and to generate adaptation mechanisms to climate change, in the Parish of Sinincay" (National Planning Council, 2015).

Additionally, this project is linked to the objectives of the National Development Plan (2017 - 2021) as it promotes the development of productive capacities, and a participatory society that guarantees the rights of nature (National Planning Council, 2017). Initially, native plants will be acquired. Also, for the project species in mobile plant nurseries and in farmers' fields will be produced. Actions will also be carried out for the preservation of other environmental components with the organizational participation of communities and their leaders, who will also practice planting of annual crops such as corn-beans and parsnips, among others. All of them of economic and nutritional importance.

From this perspective, the project aims to help the Sinincay's communities reduce productivity losses and sustainably improve water, soil, and biodiversity resources for their quality of life.

3.3.5.2. Background and defining the problem

The Parish of Sinincay was founded in 1853 and is located northwest of Cuenca city, in the province of Azuay, towards the south of Ecuador. It takes 15 minutes by car to go from the Parish center to the center of the city of Cuenca. This proximity makes urban expansion grow fast. The parish has 15,859 inhabitants (INEC, 2010), of which 7,277 are men and 8,582 are women. But according to the projection, currently there are 20,000 citizens in an area of 4683 ha.

Its inhabitants were initially dedicated to the manufacture of tile and brick, combining this activity with agricultural and livestock work of greater and lesser livestock, because this was and is their livelihood. In addition, they are dedicated to cultivating trees, shrubs, and other vegetables alone or associated according to the topography of the land, such as the following: capulí trees, walnuts, cañaro, apple trees, chilean apples, pears, peaches, quince, siglalón, gullán, penco, and achira. They also cultivate corn-beans, chiuo potatoes, melloco, oca, jicama, white carrot, and achojcha.

It should be noted that almost all of these species had multiple varieties adapted to different conditions and production cycles, which guaranteed food throughout the year. However, over the years the population has grown, but the cultivated species and varieties are gradually disappearing. This is due to deforestation practices, which aim to increase monoculture, livestock, mining, and the various construction projects for the galloping urban expansion which is annihilating biodiversity, a source of health for the planet and for life.

3.3.5.3. Justification of Local Development Project - Parish of Sinincay ADG Territory

Currently, there is global, national, and regional concern about the constant decline of flora and fauna on the planet. For this reason, the Parish of Sinincay ADG recognized the increase in the problem with urban expansion. Well, processes such as new roads, building construction, electric lighting networks, etc. reduce significant amounts of trees, shrubs and plant species, which in past times our great-grandparents planted and multiplied with care, because for them they were used for food, wood, fuel and shade.

Additionally, with the decrease in flora it causes an ecosystem imbalance, directly affecting the wild animals of the sector. It should be noted that, youth no longer have the same information on environmental care, which directly affects the lack of interest to be linked to planting and plant care activities, because their time is dedicated to study, work, or migration to the city or abroad.

Thus, the Parish of Sinincay ADG will responsibly support this project that guarantees the necessary and essential social justice quota. Thus it ensures environmental balance, while

ensuring food and economic sustenance for society and wildlife. The project is intended to be carried out mainly along streams, and spaces deemed necessary by the population itself and the previous technical studies.

3.3.5.4. General Goals and Objectives of the project

Axis 1: Rights for all throughout life

☒ Objective 3: Guarantee the rights of nature for current and future generations.

(United cities and local governments, 2016).

This objective is linked to the project as it seeks to conserve, recover, care for, and allow adequate access to the natural heritage, in this case, to native plants of the parish. In addition, it seeks to implement good sustainable practices and boost the rural economy.

Axis 2: Economy at the service of society

☒ Goal 6: Develop productive and environmental capacities to achieve food sovereignty and integral rural development.

(United cities and local governments, 2016).

This objective is linked to the project as it promotes local production, promotes the associativity of farmers through the participation, and sustainable management of natural resources.

Axis 3: More society, better state

☒ Objective 7: Encourage a participatory society, with a State close to the citizens it serves.

(United cities and local governments, 2016).

This objective is linked to the project as it seeks to promote a link between the ADG and the inhabitants. Above all, the ADG consolidates and promotes self-organization through the project, as it strengthens the management of its duties.

Within the relationship of the project with the SDGs and, linking it with the role that Local Governments have, the proposed project has helped to meet the objectives 13 and 15 which

seek “to adopt urgent measures to combat the climate change and its effects” and “to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, fight desertification, stop and reverse land degradation, and curb the loss of biological diversity” respectively (United Cities and local governments, 2016).

Based on this, the project meets the stated objectives, see Table 9:

Table 9: Sustainable Development Goals that are linked to the project.

X	OBJECTIVE 13	ADOPT URGENT MEASURES TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS EFFECTS.
X	OBJECTIVE 15	PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, FIGHT AGAINST DESERTIFICATION, STOP AND REVERSE THE DEGRADATION OF LANDS, AND STOP THE LOSS OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY.

Source: (United cities and local governments. (2016). Sustainable Development Goals. What local governments should know. United cities and local governments.)

Created by: (Ortega, Joseline; Viñansaca, Daniela, 2019)

Objective 13:

1. Strengthen the capacity to manage the effects of climate change.
 2. Raise awareness and educate the population about the causes and effects of climate change.
- (United cities and local governments, 2016).

Objective 15:

1. Promote private / community cooperation to protect ecosystems, habitats and natural resources.
 2. Planning and management to conserve biodiversity.
- (United cities and local governments, 2016).

The project seeks to reduce the destruction caused by the urban expansion of the parish through a sustainable model for the recovery of native plants. In addition, it seeks the participation of communities and their leaders, so that there is a balance between productivity

and improvement of the use of their natural resources. Ancestral knowledge is also something very important to highlight. It is important to take into account the sowing, planting, and herbology ancestral knowledge together with new practices such as specialized plant nurseries. The population's care and importance of native plants is not good only for the environment, but also to create a culture of protection. The inhabitants would then be aware of what they do and the importance of these activities for the environment and to improve the quality of life.

3.3.5.5. Project participants (number of participants and their qualification)

The following describes the potential project participants, which is divided into age groups and priority groups, as it is an inclusive project that seeks the benefit of the entire community. Additionally, the degree of importance of participation of each group is qualified, 1 being the lowest, 2 the middle, and 3 the highest, according to the degree of participation that their capacities allow. It should be noted that there is no information on the number of people belonging to the priority groups, which is why they will only be given the level of qualification (See Table 10).

Table 10: Participants of the project "Minga: Recovery of native plants, through ancestral practices and knowledge in Sinincay, during 2020 - 2023"

BENEFICIARIES	DIRECT		INDIRECT	
	Participants	Qualifications	Men	Women
Boys/Girls	3,267	3	1,661	1,606
Adolescents	3,586	3	1,745	1,841
Pregnant women	-	2	-	-
Elderly Adults	953	2	317	415
Handicapped persons	-	2	-	-
Imprisoned persons	-	1	-	-
Terminally ill persons	-	1	-	-

Adults	7,721	3	3,328	4,393
TOTAL	15,527	Medium/High	7,051	8,255

Source: (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015)

Created by: (Ortega, Joseline; Viñansaca, Daniela, 2019)

As it is seen, the project brings together the majority of the population. First, it requires the participation of children and young people who are informed about planting and caring for plants, as well as traditional cultivation practices. Likewise, the participation of adults and older adults who impart such knowledge is needed. That is the reason why the participation of this group is rated as highly important. Second, the participation of older adults is rated as average, because not all of them have the health needed to be part of the project. For this same reason, people with disabilities and pregnant women are on the same level.

Finally, imprisoned persons and those with terminal illnesses have been qualified with low participation, since their conditions do not allow them to actively participate in the project.

It should be noted that, although each group of the population has a different degree of participation according to their abilities, all of them are beneficiaries of the project, as they will enjoy the right to live in a healthy environment in addition to having sustainable food and economy.

3.3.5.6. Table 11: Work Plan

General Objective	Specific Objectives/Component	Indicator	Expected Results	Activities	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Generate a sustainable model of native plant recovery that brings cheap benefits. Use planting based on ancestral knowledge and spread it as an adaptation mechanism to climate change in the Parish of	1. Promote the conservation and acquisition of native plants based on the economic and environmental benefits they provide	1. Number of native plants acquired for planting 2. Number of plant nurseries installed for cultivation	Sectors of the parish have native species purchased and produced in the parish	Acquire native perennial plants and Seeds. Build plant nurseries, acquire inputs and materials for sowing and handling of plants in field and plant nurseries.	Bills. Reports. Field books. Agreements. Participant lists. Photos.	Commitments with specialized plant nurseries and groups of people of the parish to work with plant nurseries and plantations are not fulfilled because of budget delays

Sinincay						
	2. Rescue practices and learn ancestral sowing, planting, and native species uses	1. Number of practices and ancestral knowledge that have been collected	Report and / or guide ancestral knowledge based on the information collected	Gather practices and knowledge . Synthesize information in reports and / or guides. Hire people in charge of collecting information.	List of Informants . Records of information collection. Presenting reports and / or guides.	Leaders and communities do not take their project responsibilities seriously.

	3. Promote and encourage economic and agro ecological practices based on ancestral knowledge of planting and cultivation	1. Number of training sessions conducted within the ADG	Strengthen alternative agricultural knowledge to conventional planting practices that are friendly with the management and with the natural capital	Acquire tools for pruning and grafts. Buy utensils for culinary practices. Training for sowing and native species management. Protecting annual, biennial, and perennials in danger of extinction. Tour and observation of plant nursery.	Purchases. Training reports. Workshop assistant signatures.	The community does not take environmental problems seriously and is not committed to use practices for agro ecological plantations.
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Sources: (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2019)

3.3.5.6. Monitoring and evaluation plan

3.3.5.6.1. Table 12: Activity Timeline

Project Duration: 36 MONTHS

6. ACTIVITY TIMELINE:

ACTIVITIES	START	FINISH	DURATION	RESOURCES	TRIMESTERS (YEARS: 1, 2, AND 3)											
					1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2		
R.1.																
Hiring a technician	January 2020	May 2023	30 months	Economic and Technical	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hiring workers	January 2020	May 2023	30 months	Economic and Technical	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Acquiring native plants	April 2020	April 2021	12 months	Economic	X	X	X	X								
Installation and maintenance of 3 mobile nurseries	April 2020	May 2023	27 months	Economic and Technical		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Purchase and collection of native seeds	January 2020	Dec. 2022	24 months	Economic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Acquiring field and office materials	January 2020	Dec. 2022	24 months	Economic	X				X							
Training (courses, meetings, and workshops).	April 2020	May 2023	27 months	Economic and Technical	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Annual and final reports								X					X			X
R.2.																
Acquisition of field and office materials	January 2020	Dec. 2022	24 months	Economic	X				X							
Collecting and categorizing information	January 2020	Dec. 2022	24 months	Economic and Technical	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Training (courses, meetings, and workshops).	April 2020	May 2023	27 months	Economic and Technical	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Writing and presenting annual and final reports	Dec. 2020	June 2023	3 months	Technical				X					X			X
R.3.																
Transportation for Visits, meetings, training, etc.	January 2020	June 2023	33 months	Economic and Technical	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Acquiring seeds, fertilizer, and other supplies	April 2020	Dec. 2022	21 months	Economic		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Writing and presenting annual and final reports	Dec. 2021	June 2023	3 months	Technical				X					X			X
Technical trips	Oct. 2022	Dec. 2022											X			

Created by: (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2019)

3.3.5.6.2. Table 13: Budget

7. BUDGET

RUBRIC	QUANTITY	COSTS	
		UNITS	TOTAL
R.1.			
Hiring technicians	1		35,670.15
Hiring workers	1		22,581.55
Acquiring native plants	15,000		7,500
Installation and maintenance of 3 mobile nurseries	3		1,200
Purchase and collection of native seeds	Various		600
Acquiring field and office materials	Various		1,500
Training (courses, meetings, and workshops).	2 + 7 + 5		2,500
Annual and final reports	3		1,000
R.2.			
Acquisition of field and office materials	Various		2,000
Collecting and categorizing information	2		200
Training (courses, meetings, and workshops).	2 + 7 + 5		500
Writing and presentation of annual and final reports	3		500
R.3.			
Transportation for visits, meetings, training, etc.	Various		3,000
Acquisition of seeds, fertilizer, and other supplies	Various		1,500
Writing and presentation of annual and final reports	3		500
Technical trips	2		2,000
TOTAL \$S			82,751.8

3.4. International Conversation for the execution of the Development Project through international cooperation

3.4.1. International Cooperation Organizations, Agencies, and Networks

It is important, within the pilot plan, to identify international cooperation organizations and detail them according to the cooperation axis, so that it serves as a tool for Sinincay ADG for future projects that they wish to implement. Thus, the following appendices describes entities that work on the three fundamental, sociocultural, economic-productive, and environmental pillars.

The Appendix C include characteristics of NGOs such as: country of residence, mission, objectives, contacts, means of cooperation whether open or through. Furthermore, Appendix D describes funds; Appendix F, agencies; and Appendix G, cities networks in cooperation projects within the country. The main primary source should be the directory of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, which details the NGOs that have an active agreement with the country.

3.4.2. Justification for the creation of the international organization for international cooperation.

Based on the purpose of the project, two organizations have been chosen. These are within the axis of environmental action and have an agreement with the Republic of Ecuador. The chosen organizations are the following:

3.4.2.1. Ceiba Foundation for Tropical Conservation

It is a non-profit organization that promotes conservation and scientific education for environmental sustainability (CEIBA). Cooperation with this organization is sought so that young students become involved in environmental activities and learn with the support of specialized technicians on ecosystem protection and endemic biodiversity.

In this way, this cooperation allows to create solutions from the reality of the communities and motivates the active participation of all, farmers, technicians, authorities, students, and the community in general. It should be noted that the organization works through open registration, that is, the interested party must create an account on the organization's website and apply through a form.

3.4.2.2. GIZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

The GIZ is a German company that is dedicated to international cooperation worldwide and has been working with Ecuador since 1962 (GIZ, 2018). This cooperation is developed based on two main pillars or approaches: Environmental Conservation and Natural Resources; and State, Democracy, and Participation. With this, the GIZ works for the promotion between the different levels of government, in which the ADGs are found. Among some of the impacts and achievements with Ecuador are the strengthening of ministries such as the Ministry of Environment (MAE), introduction of new technologies and renewable energies, development of new value chains for national products, improvement of framework conditions and strengthening of individual and / or organizational capacities in the public sector, and the development of sustainable management models for protected areas (GIZ, 2018).

Among some projects that are ongoing in the country are the following:

- “Increased resilience to climate change through the protection and sustainable use of fragile ecosystems” (Pro Change II),
- "Scientific Cooperation",
- “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Heritage”,
- “Sustainable Intermediate Cities” (CIS),
- “Prevention of Violence against Women” (PreViMujer)

(GIZ, 2018)

The main services offered by GIZ are the following:

Mobilizing experts to advise and strengthen individual and / or organizational capacities.

Advise on strategic planning and innovation development.

Support in the development and implementation of methodologies and problem solving models, based on the context of each country.

(GIZ, 2018)

3.4.3. Description of stakeholders and beneficiaries

Organizations seek to invest in projects focused on meeting the Sustainable Development goals that are related to the care of the environment, both for the changes that occur worldwide, and for the care of the life that lives on earth.

On the other hand, the beneficiaries will promote and carry out projects created by themselves. In this case, the Sinincay ADG, because it links the care of biodiversity and the community that inhabits the territory, while preserving ancestral knowledge by prioritizing native species of the place.

3.4.3.1. Ceiba Foundation for Tropical conservation

Ceiba proposes cooperation focused on the technical, academic, and research aspects of environmental protection. It is directly related to the project, as the main mission of the organization is the care of endemic biodiversity. Additionally, it motivates cooperation as it seeks solutions from the locality in which it works, thus involving the participation of the community, authorities, and students. In this way, ancestral practices and knowledge are encouraged to young people, which with adequate monitoring guarantees the sustainability of the project.

3.4.3.2. GIZ

In the case of the GIZ and the ADG, the objectives of the organization are linked to those of the ADG, since the project promotes its two approaches:

Conservation of Natural Resources, the Environment, and the State, since the project has a purely environmental approach, for the protection and preservation of Sinincay's native flora.

Democracy and Participation, since the project started with the ADG, but within its objectives is the search for participation from the parish inhabitants. In addition to this, it is linked to another GIZ objective, and that is the strengthening and the independence of ADGs within Ecuador.

3.4.4. Needs of the target group

"Right to live in a healthy environment that guarantees its sustainable development", according to art. 86 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador (National Assembly of Ecuador, 2008).

Economic and dietary sustainability.

Creation of green spaces.

Natural resources care

Information on sustainable agricultural practices

3.4.5. Actions to be taken to generate international cooperation

The following are the main activities to be carried out to generate international cooperation, which were described throughout the chapter:

Project design (a project proposal is attached)

Presentation of the project (in the Parish of Sinincay ADG)

Project approval

Identification of conditions to apply for the project (see NGO Appendix)

Contact with the NGO

Negotiate cooperation agreement

Sign agreement

Project execution

4. Conclusions

To begin, the analysis of International Relations theories allows the understanding of the birth of International Cooperation from various approaches, which are essential to understand its evolution and the different types that have emerged according to their historical context. Hence, the IC subsequently align with local development based on the Sustainable Development Goals.

From this, it is possible to extract the types of actors and methods, to choose the most appropriate to the project at hand. Thus, technical cooperation is suggested, which is decentralized, bilateral, and horizontal. Therefore, the ADG autonomy is guaranteed to exercise IC powers, to have direct contact with the NGO, and at the same time to guarantee equal treatment between the parties.

In order to implement IC, it is necessary to know the Legal Framework in Ecuador, which attributes IC powers to the ADGs. It should be noted that South-South cooperation is spreading more, as a more equitable method between parties. While IC powers are being transferred to ADGs, it is still necessary to disseminate these capabilities.

In the case of Sinincay, the authorities have knowledge of their powers and autonomy as an ADG, with respect to International Cooperation and in relation to the central government. However, it is suggested that it should be empowered by the central government - after training - to exercise these powers and gain autonomy when implementing projects.

On the other hand, environmental management has been neglected within the Parish of Sinincay. As evidence, there is the amount of social projects carried out in the ADG in relation to environmental projects. In the evaluation made in chapter two, it was possible to demonstrate the ADG's weaknesses, which derives mainly from the lack of economic and technical resources. It is important to point out the lack of interest and lack of knowledge that

exists on the part of the community regarding environmental matters, since there is irresponsibility and even more so in the absence of a sanctioning element that controls environmental care.

In the same way, it can be seen how local sustainable development is linked to environmental management. This concept highlights the importance of development hand in hand with the capacities of the community without neglecting indigenous knowledge: a development that is equitable and fair.

Hence, the importance of linking the ADG with the community for the creation of socio-environmental projects. It should be noted that the majority of projects arise from the same community and there is still a spirit of minga when they start. This motivated the design of the project: “Minga: Recovery of native plants through ancestral practices and knowledge in Sinincay, from 2020 - 2023”. This project raised based on the needs of the inhabitants of the Parish of Sinincay and was presented by the same ADG.

As part of the ADG evaluation, within the PDYOT the ADG organization chart is structured, but in practice the functions are diffused due to the scarcity of resources. Thus, an official is in charge of several projects at the same time.

The financial part is a factor that prevents its organizational structure from functioning in the best way, since for the project that the ADG proposes it is necessary to hire a technician who is focused clearly on the project, making it necessary to find the funds needed to hire such an individual, because the internal budget is not sufficient to pay for it.

Thus, within the institutional organization chart the international cooperation powers established in Resolution 009/2011 are not exercised. Therefore, it is necessary for each official to know their responsibilities as part of the international cooperation, which are detailed in the last chapter, so that they can exercise them properly. This point is essential, because although there are several international organizations that work within the environmental axis, the internal institutional structure is required to apply and / or present cooperation projects that are approved.

Finally, the details of the International Cooperation Pilot Plan were presented along with each of the phases and activities needed to carry out for the development of the project, as well as the Appendices - the evaluation matrix of each axis and the detailed list of NGOs and Networks among other documents that serve as tools and guidance to clarify the current and future projects for international audiences.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Interviews with ADG Officials

Name: Johanna Quishpe

Post: Legal Advisor

Department: Legal

1. So I want you to tell me in as much detail as possible what your responsibilities within the ADG are and in which department you work

My name is Johanna Quishpe, I am a freelance lawyer. I work in the legal department of the ADG. Within the legal department, we carry out activities for the Parish of Sinincay ADG judicial processes. We deal with creating, surveying, and executing public procurement processes, issues related to community service management in general, and also issues on the level of community organizations. Basically, those are the areas.

Are you involved with technical-legal advice?

Yes.

And is it linked to social projects or is it separate? The technical-legal advice, that is.

For example, the issue of legal advice works the same as, not the same, but similar to the same structure as accounting, we generally intervene in some areas of that project. For example, for hiring technicians, for hiring in general, or for the acquisition of goods, if they exceed the minimum allowed amounts or if the hiring process requires it.

2. How do you perform your duties in the sense of whether you have someone in charge, who is your immediate boss, as you usually do, or if perhaps, you have a process for each activity?

First, my immediate boss is Mr. José Luis Atancuri, who is the president, from whom the directives or activities that are executed are directly derived. Now, how are procurement processes executed in general? What do you need to see the most? Always starts with the technician's requirements, the technician presents specifications, requirements, and

guidelines for what he needs. There is also the issue of preparing specifications or general documents to deal with the issue of selecting suppliers or contracts, and once that is done, the public procurement process is applied.

**3. Likewise, for your functions, do you have the power of decision in any of them?
What about the functions you have?**

I would have the power of decision, for example, in functions or activities that are not related to the issue of procurement or to the application of public procurement processes.

Which ones, for example?

For example, in the issue of sector support, for the community; on the issue of directive election, which is precisely an issue we were discussing the previous week with the Carmen Sector. I decided we have already structured what the Electoral Tribunal is going to be. That's an example, and what I do is follow up on how we are going to carry out the procedure, make the proposal of how we are going to proceed on the issue of elections and other things. How to follow the whole procedure is a decision that more or less falls directly on me. On the issue of process monitoring, we have an administrative process, for example, which the Superintendence follows for land use planning. So what I do is see what are the best opportunities, the best options that the parish ADG has, and I carry them out accordingly.

As for what I was saying about the community, what kind of processes do you carry out?

On the subject of community, the main issue is leaders getting the support that they need for changing policy. So generally, the organizations we support do not have legal status, they do not have the notion of establishing statutes, or establishing procedural rules in general. So what we do is, looking at the big picture, for example, what would be the most suitable procedures for them. There are sectors that are large and there are sectors that are small. We have a big problem in that people are no longer so interested in actively participating in their community, and for several reasons. Those are a few of the problems we have with the community and that also affects the time that we are going to spend on prioritizing public works or we are going to socialize the works. We can see that we do not have support in the community to be able to bring up the topic of the socialization process.

4. Between the activities where you have autonomy and those where you do not have decision making power. Who is the one with decision making power?

If it is a public purchase, it is already through the public procurement procedure. For example, the commission meets there, classifies the most viable technical offers, and according to the reverse auction process, granting it to the lowest bidder. To a lesser extent, for example, the qualified suppliers have a lottery to decide who will get the job, while in a reverse auction the lowest bidder gets the job.

So in that case the ones who have decision-making power are the technicians who meet to decide, or who does that?

It's part of the system, let me tell you. In a reverse auction process, for example, we may have three technical offers, which we could acquire, which I know, is 100 thousand dollars, for example, then the person or the bidder who makes the lowest bid is the person who wins, but they do it through the public procurement process. In the case of smaller amounts, for example, in the solidarity rate we had 17 bidders, so of those 17 bidders, 10 are qualified by the technical commission. We upload the information to the system, well, I upload the information to the public purchasing portal, and the public purchasing portal makes the raffle. So there we no longer decide, neither the technician nor the commission decides.

Then your direct boss would be Mr. Atancuri, is he the only one you have to report to, so to speak?

If, for example, I report my activities, I pass them directly to the president.

So he's the one you report to, and you are autonomous? Do you work with anyone else in your unit? Do you have an official, perhaps, in charge?

No, no one.

5. What do you think are the main strengths that you think you have in the performance of your duties? Maybe that you picked up along the way, or that you offer to the ADG or the community.

For example, on the topic of the parish ADG, we have a good working relationship with the group. We work with technicians; we have a good level of communication with them. Now what we're lacking in that regard is sufficiently structured planning that prevents us from,

for example, if I were already scheduled to leave today, but I have a priority to, or I was told to make it a priority to publish a public procurement process. That was not within the schedule that I was aware of, so that makes it a bit difficult.

6. What are the main difficulties you have in performing your duties?

It would be the subject of planning.

I do not know if I can clarify a bit because what we want to see specifically is how much decision-making is there as they perform their functions? Do you have autonomy or perhaps have limitations there, because it has to be approved by the president or by a certain person?

I have autonomy to some extent, but from there, for example, he developed everything, I make my reports with my recommendations, but generally the one who approves is the president with my recommendations.

So whoever approves it isn't the president?

Exactly, with my recommendations.

Name: Mayra Bravo

Post: Secretary

Department: Administration and archives unit

- 1. So as I was saying, this is to evaluate what are the natural and functional aspects of the ADG and to create a process manual for what we're doing with the agreement. So can you describe to me what are the roles and functions, more or less, of this administration and archives unit?**

Well here what we provide is attention to the general public. All procedures enter here, requests come and go, neighborhood leaders, and sector leaders. We make our entrance here and we announce the president, and in turn, the members who are in charge of each system or the technicians. So here we distribute those communications to give timely attention to the public.

So your functions are to receive, evaluate and...

This is effectively the secretary of the parish board. Within the secretary we take care of everything, by which I mean, we enter all the documents that come from neighborhoods, sectors, institutions, and we pass them on to the president or the technicians or speakers.

Anyone, even if not a leader, can come and participate?

Yes, everything is here in the secretariat. All proceedings are entered by the secretary.

2. So more or less what would the process be: the reception and the shipment, or do they have any specific process?

If you enter the document, we pass it to the president, then the president gives the answer. We already do the response trades, but in turn, as I said, we coordinate with the technicians and the speakers so that they are also aware of what is happening, if it is the responsibility of the architect, the public works technician, or civil works. According to the request and the respective jurisdiction.

3. So within your duties maybe you have decision power? For example, within the procedures that come you can say if this is approved or not approved, or whose responsibility it is.

It is the responsibility of the president to approve or not.

Is it always the president, or the speakers as well?

The president is at the head.

4. So he is the one with the decision power and is he your direct superior?

Yes.

And you report to him?

Exactly.

Just to him or the speakers as well?

We, as administrative staff, have the obligation to also see to the speaker's requests, we are always here to support them. But our direct supervisor is the president, but the speakers, as they are elected authorities, also become our superiors. They ask us to give him a trade and

we have to help them and make contacts so that they can go to the negotiations. We take care of that. When they ask us for support, we are ready to help them.

But do you report to them or the president?

As I said, the president is at the head and then come the speakers. If they are also elected authorities.

Then you help them too, support them.

Yes. Bone parish ADG is composed of 5 speakers. The first member is the president, the most voted, then comes the vice president and the rest. So they are practically our supervisors, but the one who makes the decision is the president. If a trade comes he says this is done or this is not done. Or if we do not go to the speakers ADG parish meeting, members there decide if the resolutions come out with everyone's approval.

Let's imagine a hypothetical case to understand this better: if the resolution is already there, of the 5 speakers, 3 are in favor or the majority is in favor, but the president is not, is it passed or not passed?

Of course, practically if the speakers are in favor, but the president is not, the speakers have already won. If it is by majority. Sometimes there are ties, in those cases the president returns, gives the vote, to break the tie. If it is not the majority.

5. So is there an official in your charge, or are you in charge of everyone, or do you have someone to support you?

We will see that the secretariat unit is composed of the secretariat and the administrative assistant.

So she is under your direction?

No, we work together, as she is also in charge of the administration of the ADG assets. We rely on each other here at work.

6. In general, what are the main strengths for the performance of their duties? Maybe he has the support of the ADG, the community, something technical, resources, I don't know.

Our strengths are all the support provided by technicians, and colleagues who work in the administrative floor. Those are the strengths.

And maybe some difficulties or limitations when doing the job?

If sometimes we have the problem that there is extra work and there are only two of us. So sometimes we don't move forward and that makes things difficult. Also the problem at work is that the internet is not good, it freezes sometimes, it would be more technical.

Name: Lucía Narváez

Post: I am a member of the biophysical commission of the Parish of Sinincay

Department: Administrative or legislative

1. What are your duties or functions? (describe what you do in full detail)

My duties are: to work in coordination with the ADG technicians in the environmental care area, which must be managed, for example, to place children's games in the parish sports areas or green areas. We also have to socialize the issue of garbage, recycling, compost, with the people, these issues are our responsibility.

In short, we have to ensure the improvement in our quality of life.

2. What functions do you perform? (describe in more detail what you do)

My function is to legislate and supervise here in the ADG in such a way that things go correctly without any alteration. This is the management that we carry out for the well-being of the parish.

3. How do you perform your duties? (describe in as much detail as possible) Do you have any manuals, guides? If so, what are they?

We carry out the joint efforts in coordination with the Miss Secretary, with the President of the ADG, we also have the support of a technician, we also support the students as in your case, the University of Azuay, and we also have the students of the Salesian Polytechnic University that collaborate with us on the topic of cooperating for recycling, the correct collection or classification of garbage to also avoid burning waste, as people in the community usually do here, so those in aspects are we coordinating to prevent it from happening again.

4. Do you have decision power in any of your functions? Yes, or no? If so, in which ones?

Yes, because, for instance, if we have to act, let's say, with a foundation, then according to that we have to decide if something we have to execute or not, requires us to consult with a legal advisor that we also have available here in the ADG.

What kind of decisions do you make?

Our decisions are, for example, this: For example, my decisions are to run a “minga”, talks, and things like that. Also to visit the neighborhoods, manage some purchases for the man who cleans the parish, so I have to act to give him the necessary materials.

What kind of talks?

Us. The talks are to prevent, raise awareness among citizens about keeping our planet clean, so there we work so that they don't throw away a lot of garbage, don't use plastics too much.

5. Of the activities you do, who has the power to make decisions on them?

The president also has to decide what is managed to be fully executed.

I mean, if it doesn't go through him, it doesn't happen?

No

6. Who is your boss or direct supervisor?

Well we don't have bosses, we don't. We all have the same rank.

The president is also like us.

7. To whom do you report?

We deliver our monthly report to the community of what we execute. Obviously that is filed here but the report we have to give annually to the community, but the monthly report we deliver here to the ADG.

8. Are there any officials under you? Who are they and what do they do, what roles do they play?

No, all officials are from the ADG, from the institution, so they are not under me.

I mean, you don't have a technician?

No

9. What are the main strengths for the performance of their functions or responsibilities?

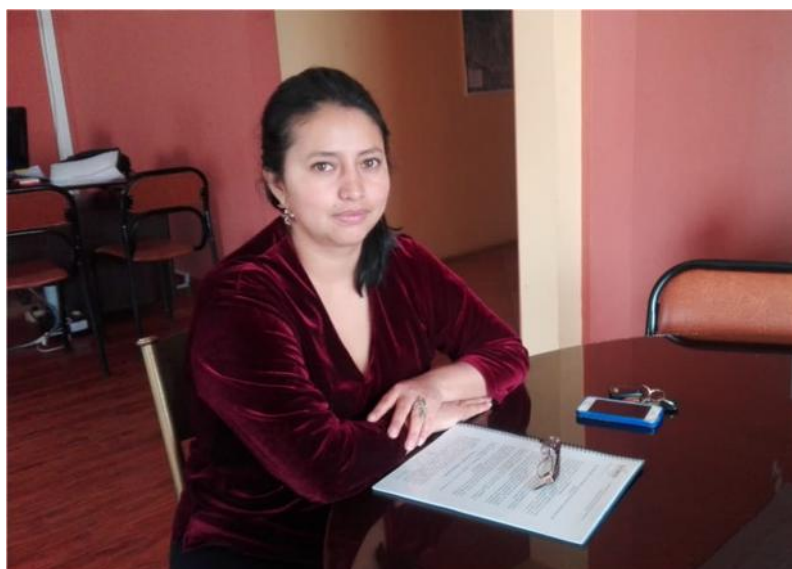
The strength I have is to help the community because I really like to do that, and I do it with all my love and dedication.

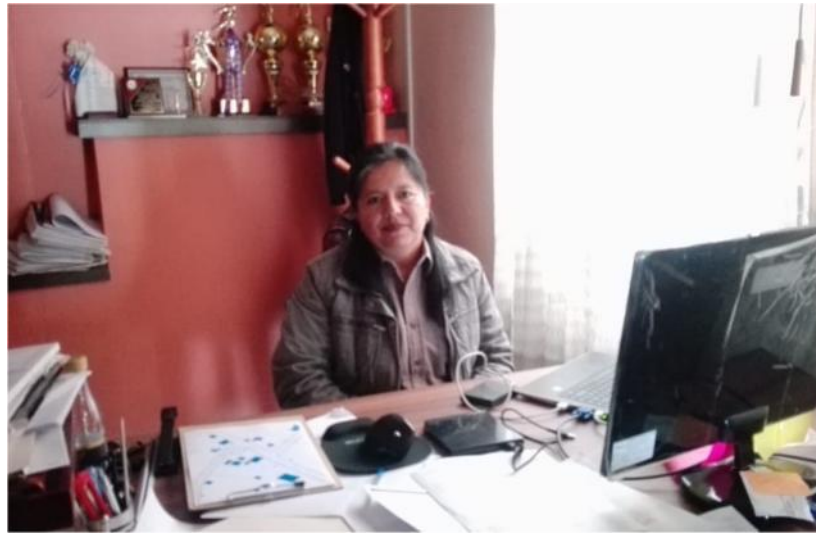
10. What are the main difficulties they have in performing their functions or duties?

The difficulties are that we need money to help communities, but we always have to coordinate with the accountant so that, for us, requests go through the portal for the respective purchases of materials. Then there is a quick and timely execution to help the community.

That demands a process for acquiring the necessary materials.

The process is very cumbersome, very delayed, very problematic, then, but we have to comply.





Appendix B: Information Collection Matrix

INFORMATION COLLECTION MATRIX SININCAY ADG PARISH PROJECT: STRATEGY TO ANNOUNCE THE DUTIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ADG OF CUENCA AND THE PARISH ADG OF THE CUENCA CITY SECOND STAGE						
BIOPHYSICAL SYSTEM	DESCRIPTION / INFORMATION	PROBLEMS	POTENTIALITIES	POLICIES	PROGRAMS	PROJECTS
WATER SOURCES	<p>Parish of Sinincay, located in the Paute River basin, occupies part of the Machángara River sub-basin, and the Tomebamba River sub-basin.</p> <p>The sub-basin of Machángara comprises 60.35% of the Sinincay area, in an area of 2826.90 ha, covering the communities located towards the center and north of the</p>	<p>Lack of drinking water.</p> <p>The population is supplied through a Patamarca reservoir that comes from the river of the region.</p>	<p>Cleaning is needed to make use of green areas near water sources.</p> <p>The Andean forest and highland areas have good performance characteristics and hydrological regulation.</p>	<p>National Development Plan:</p> <p>Objective 3: Guarantee the rights of nature for current and future generations</p> <p>PDOT:</p>	Biophysical System Program	<p>3.1. Conservation and recovery of green, recreational areas, streams and rivers.</p> <p>-Project for the recovery of the Sinincay river banks from the</p>

	<p>parish and an extension of the Sinincay Agricultural Cooperative on the Cabogana hill.</p> <p>The Tomebamba Sub-basin, represents 39.60% of the Parish with an area of 1857 ha, covering the communities of the southern area of the parish. Its hydrological courses are born in the National Park "El Cajas". The upper parts of the basin still have native vegetation cover, but gradually suffer the advance of the livestock frontier. In this sub-basin, the "El Cebollar" catchment plant (Parish of Sinincay) is located, which covers the water demand 50%</p>	<p>The 30 meters that are designated for green areas is not respected.</p> <p>On the banks of the rivers agriculture practices are given and houses are built, which are causes of contamination.</p> <p>Wastewater problems.</p> <p>Lack of control of water systems.</p>	<p>Population predisposition to an increase in the water service rate.</p>	<p>1. Strategic Objective:</p> <p>Promote an integrated, comprehensive, and revalued management of natural resources with high physical, chemical and landscape quality, considering climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>Valparaíso bridge to the Daniel Durán bridge.</p> <p>- Construction of a linear park near the Daniel Durán bridge</p>
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	<p>of the population of the city of Cuenca.</p> <p>Water channel</p> <p>Main rivers: Sinincay, Milchichig</p> <p>Streams: Negrillo and Chamana.</p>					
URBANIZED SOIL PERCENTAGE	<p>Sinincay is considered within the urban expansion plan, based on technical plans developed by the Municipality of Cuenca.</p> <p>The parish has a presence of rural housing of 193.39 ha, which represents 4.12% of the total area.</p> <p>In addition, as an indicator of the level of consolidation that the parish has, together the</p>	<p>Citizens do not respect urbanization plans.</p> <p>There are no improvements in asphalt, nor sewage.</p> <p>Lack of urbanized land planning by the Municipality, as the population</p>	<p>Extension projects of the tracks, and lighting.</p>	<p>National Development Plan:</p> <p>Objective 1: Guarantee a dignified life with equal opportunities for all people.</p>	<p>A. Program: Road Infrastructure</p> <p>B. Biophysical System Program</p> <p>C. Program: Urban Infrastructure</p>	<p>A.3.1. Improvement, rehabilitation and river drainage in the road network of the Parish of Sinincay.</p> <p>A.5.1 Concrete paving in Mayancela</p>

	batching coverage, consolidation area and header Parish represent 8.62% of the parish area with an extension of 403.61 ha.	grows and sits in a disorderly manner		<p>Objective 3: Guarantee the rights of nature for current and future generations</p> <p>Objective 5: Promote competitiveness and productivity for economic growth, sustainable in a redistributive and supportive manner.</p>	<p>sector and other streets of Parish of Sinincay</p> <p>A.5.1. Project: Community Security</p> <p>A.1.4. Project: Adaptation of the parish power network with posts and lighting</p> <p>B.3.2 Conservation and recovery of green, recreational areas, streams and rivers.</p>
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				<p>PDOT:</p> <p>1. Strategic Objective: Ensure parish and inter-parish connectivity and accessibility to a diversified transportation system.</p> <p>2. Strategic Objective: Promote an integrated, comprehensive and revalued</p>		<p>C.3.2. Architectural project: Construction, adaptation, and equipment of parks, green and recreational areas.</p> <p>C.1.4. Project: Construction, adaptation or improvement of communal and educational buildings in various sectors of the Parish of Sinincay.</p>
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				<p>management of natural resources with high physical, chemical and landscape quality, considering climate change adaptation</p> <p>3. Strategic objective: Plan, build and / or maintain the physical infrastructure , facilities and public</p>		<p>C.3.2 Project: Sewerage prioritized in the 2018 ETAPA POA</p>
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				spaces of parish scope. 4. Strategic objective: Ensure access to basic services and facilities and public spaces for the population through adequate spatial planning		
AGRICULTURAL SOIL PERCENTAGE	Most of the citizenry is dedicated to cultivation. There are mosaics of crops and cultivated grass that occupy a	Lack of knowledge in agricultural practices that are friendly to	Apply composting instead of chemicals for agriculture	National Development Plan: Objective 5: Promote		5.1. Development of productive agricultural systems for Good Living,

	total of 1,579.4 ha, that is, 33.72% of the total area	<p>the environment.</p> <p>Most farmers plant capriciously without taking into account times of the year, and care of the soil.</p> <p>Lack of technical knowledge about agricultural practices to produce organic products.</p>		<p>competitiveness and productivity for economic growth, sustainable in a redistributive and supportive manner.</p> <p>PDOT:</p> <p>1. Strategic Objective: Strategic objective: contribute to the improvement of the</p>		<p>through training and technical assistance in the different neighborhoods of the Parish of Sinincay.</p>
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				economic income of the Sinincay population based on initiatives with a social and solidarity economy approach		
PROTECTED AREAS (specify category)	In the Parish of Sinincay according to the data provided by the Ministry of Environment through Ministerial agreement, there are 1761.05 ha in the category of Protected Forest. That is, 37.60% of the parish territory. Of the protected area, 32.35% corresponds to the Machángara	The "La Comuna" area went into private hands, despite being initially slated for the ADG. Organizations dedicated to agro ecological	There are organizations dedicated to agro ecological cultivation in 5 areas of the parish, which benefit from the talks given by the Municipality. Its organic			

	<p>Expansion Protected Forest, Tomebamba and 67.65% corresponds to the Machángara Tomebamba Protected Forest</p> <p>There is a protected area called "La Comuna", in the upper part of the Sinincay Agricultural Production Cooperative, destined by the MAE, for the conservation of the environment.</p> <p>In addition, the Parish of Sinincay is located within the Cajas Massif Biosphere Reserve, which occupies 1,000,000 hectares of national territory</p>	<p>cultivation need economic and technical support to boost their business.</p>	<p>products are sold in the local market.</p> <p>Tourism potential</p>			
RISK AREAS	<p>The areas defined as risk zones are those that present</p>	<p>The cemetery area it is</p>	<p>Urban planning project with the</p>			

	<p>landslides, areas with topographic limitations, protected areas for rivers and streams or geologically active areas.</p> <p>If a comparison is made of the total number of dwellings occupied by persons present in the parish (3,988) with the number of dwellings located in the risk zone (750), it turns out that 19% of the dwellings are located in these risk areas.</p> <p>Some risk areas are: the cemetery, New Horizons, Cochas, Chicta Rumi, Victoria</p>	<p>considered a risk zone due to sinking. Studies are needed to make more vaults.</p> <p>The area called "New Horizons" has suffered geological failure, due to the rains.</p> <p>Las Cochas, suffers damage due to settlements</p> <p>In La Victoria, for landslides</p>	<p>support of the Municipalities of Cuenca</p>			
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		<p>Geological fault that comes from Cañar, a product of limestone due to the connection with seawater</p> <p>Chicta Rumi settlements by rainwater and sewage</p> <p>Risk areas that expand because there is no good treatment of problems, there have only been superficial repairs, such as road fillings</p>				
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LAGUNAS	Laguna de Pizarro, Laguna de Silla, Laguna de Cabogana Small lagoons called "Cochas"	Water eruptions Exploitation of clay for the brick industry, pollutes the lagoons.	House building permit as a prevention system. Technical control of the Municipality supports the ADG. Potential for tourism			
FAUNA	There is no information or a detailed analysis of the variety of fauna in the Cuenca City, beyond global data. In the protected areas there are animals such as foxes, wild rabbits, deer, wolves, coyotes, myrrh, parrots, swallows.	Based on the Protection of Rights Project: in the areas of San José de Balzay and Los Lirios: of 267 families, there is no responsibility	Continue with sterilization campaigns	National Development Plan: Objective 3: Guarantee the rights of nature for current and	Biophysical System Program	3.1. Relocation and sterilization of pets

	Pets	<p>for the care of pets, urban fauna.</p> <p>Stray dogs for lack human responsibility.</p> <p>Lack of budget for sterilization and public awareness campaigns.</p>		<p>future generations</p> <p>PDOT</p> <p>1. Strategic Objective:</p> <p>Promote an integrated, comprehensive and revalued management of natural resources with high physical, chemical and landscape quality, taking climate change</p>		
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				adaptation into account		
FORESTS	<p>Most of Sinincay is occupied by coverage 103 (native forest), with an area of 1167.21 ha (24.92% of the parish area). It is located in part of the communities of: El Salado, San Luis de las Lajas, Sigcho, 24 de Mayo, Cochas and western territories.</p>	<p>Danger of large trees near high voltage cables. Tourist areas.</p>	<p>Tourism potential for its landscape wealth</p>	<p>National Development Plan:</p> <p>Objective 3: Guarantee the rights of nature for current and future generations</p> <p>PDOT</p> <p>1. Strategic Objective: Promote an integrated, comprehensi</p>	<p>Biophysical System Program</p>	<p>3.1. Planting trees on riverbanks</p>

				ve and revalued management of natural resources with high physical, chemical, and landscape quality, taking into account climate change adaptation		
FLORA	In the Parish of Sinincay about 52.70% of the area is covered by wasteland, native forests, and eucalyptus forests. The	The penco, uvillas, and walnut trees are becoming	Promote seeding new plants that contribute to the productive sector,			

	<p>native vegetation forest is the most represented ecosystem with an area of 1167.21 ha, which represents 24.92% of the entire surface. While the highlands represent 19.87% and eucalyptus forests with 7.91%. The parish is moderately diverse, since of the 86 species of plants registered so far for the Parish of Sinincay, 3 are endemic species for Ecuador, 71 are native, and 12 species are introduced.</p>	<p>extinct, so they require priority attention</p>	<p>such as pine and cypress</p>			
<p>POPULATION (Total 15,859)</p>	<p>DESCRIPTION / INFORMATION</p>	<p>PROBLEMS</p>	<p>POTENTIALITIES</p>	<p>POLICIES</p>	<p>PROGRAMS</p>	<p>PROJECTS</p>

MEN	7,277 people, representing 45.86%, are male	Problems of machismo, alcoholism. Psychological violence in the family and in society in general.	<p>If there were gender equity, contributions would improve, because there is currently work overload for women.</p> <p>Entrepreneurship fairs.</p> <p>Social projects to eradicate alcoholism.</p>	<p>National Development Plan:</p> <p>Objective 5: Promote competitiveness and productivity for economic growth, sustainable in a redistributive and supportive manner.</p> <p>PDOT:</p> <p>1. Strategic objective: to</p>	Program for the promotion of family agricultural production under forms of social economy with technological transformation processes	5.1. Project of production and commercialization of the guinea pig with associations and educational centers.
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				contribute to the improvement of the economic income of the Sinincay population based on initiatives with a social and solidarity economy approach		
WOMEN	8,252 represents 54.11%. There is a tendency of a female population higher than the male, having a difference of	Women are in charge of families. Mothers in charge of	Projects that are planned for priority care groups: "The caretaker moms", "La Colmena".	National Development Plan: Objective 5: Promote	Program for the promotion of family agricultural production	5.1. Project of production and commercialization of the guinea pig with

	<p>17.93%, that is, 1,305 women more than the male population.</p>	<p>children with disabilities do not have the necessary time for their care.</p> <p>Poor pay</p> <p>Upper area: high rate of single mothers due to migration, and lack of sex education.</p> <p>Victims of verbal violence.</p>	<p>This is a means of economic support according to their capabilities.</p>	<p>competitiveness and productivity for economic growth, sustainable in a redistributive and supportive manner.</p> <p>PDOT:</p> <p>1. Strategic objective: to contribute to the improvement of the economic income of the Sinincay</p>	<p>under forms of social economy with the technological transformation processes</p>	<p>associations and educational centers.</p>
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				population based on initiatives with a social and solidarity economy approach		
CHILDREN (1-10)	3,267 people, representing 20.60% of the population. They occupy the second place, according to the population density of the parish.	According to the Community Health Center, children with disabilities are abandoned by their fathers. In addition, there is no adaptation of spaces for people with disabilities.	Create recreational spaces, which will serve them in the future. Implement green areas.	National Development Plan Objective 1: Guarantee a dignified life with equal opportunities for all people. Objective 2: Affirm	A. A program of inclusion to prioritize care groups through occupational recreational workshops. B. A rescue and protection program for the memory, culture, and	A.1.1. Promotion and sponsorship of recreational activities and promotion of rights for children and women: A.1.1. Promotion of sponsorship of community

			interculturalit y and plurinationali ty, revaluing diverse identities PDOT 1. Strategic objective: Promote the cohesion of the various groups of the population under the principles of equity and equality as a basis for the rescue of the	identity of the parish	participation in championships on an inclusive basis. A.1.1 Basketball School A.1.1 Soccer School A.1.1 Vacation Colony B.2.1 Ecuadorian Andean music school B.2.1 Ecuadorian folk dance school and ballroom dance.
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				identity and cultural diversity of the parish.		
TEENS (10-19)	<p>3,586 people representing 22.61% of the population.</p> <p>The group with the highest population in the Parish of Sinincay is composed of adolescents between 10 and 14 years of age (11.48%), in second place are those with ages between 15 and 19 years with (11.13%).</p>	<p>High rate of alcoholism and drugs.</p> <p>Teenage mothers.</p>	<p>"Meeting house", a priority attention group due to social problems (Alcohol, drugs).</p> <p>It is intended to create occupational workshops to motivate young people to have ventures and sustain themselves economically.</p> <p>(Program provided in the Mayancela sector.)</p>	<p>National Development Plan</p> <p>Objective 1: Guarantee a dignified life with equal opportunities for all people.</p> <p>Objective 2: Affirm interculturalit y and plurinationali ty by</p>	<p>A. A program of inclusion to prioritize care groups through occupational recreational workshops.</p> <p>B. A rescue and protection program for the memory, culture, and identity of the parish</p>	<p>A.1.1. Promotion and sponsorship of recreational activities and promotion of rights for children and women:</p> <p>A.1.1. Promotion of sponsorship of community participation in championships</p>

			Higher population density that requires planning for employment opportunities	revaluing diverse identities. PDOT: 1. Strategic objective: To promote the cohesion of the various groups of the population under the principles of equity and equality as a basis for the rescue of the identity and cultural diversity of the parish.		on an inclusive basis. A.1.1 Basketball School A.1.1 Soccer School A.1.1 Vacation Colony B.2.1 Ecuadorian Andean music school B.2.1 Ecuadorian folk dance school and ballroom dance.
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ELDERLY ADULTS (65 and up)	953 people, which represents 7.88% of the population.	Abandonment due to neglect of children. Problems of legalization of lands that derive from migration. Verbal violence	"Meeting house", a priority attention group due to social problems (Alcohol, drugs). It is intended to create occupational workshops to motivate young people to have ventures and sustain themselves economically. (Program provided in the Mayancela sector.)	National Development Plan: Objective 1: Guarantee a dignified life with equal opportunities for all people. PDOT 1. Strategic objective: Promote the cohesion of the various groups of the population under the principles of	Program of inclusion to priority care groups through occupational recreational workshops	1.1. Formation of the Elderly club with recreational- occupational activities.

				equity and equality as a basis for the rescue of the identity and cultural diversity of the parish.		
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION	<p>The economically active population is 6,907 inhabitants, that is, 46.16%, of which 3,866 are men and 3041 are women.</p> <p>The EAP is distributed in the primary sector (agriculture), with 696 people; secondary (industry), 2,803 people; tertiary (services), 3,393 people. Mostly artisan businesses, women are engaged in agriculture (corn,</p>	<p>High levels of pollution in the agricultural industry.</p> <p>Work in the brick industry causes health problems.</p>	<p>It is intended to hold an artisanal, agro-productive fair focused on the native products of the region.</p> <p>It is intended to have greater impact and acceptance of the community in the "Cuy</p>	<p>National Development Plan:</p> <p>Objective 5: Promote competitiveness and productivity for economic growth, sustainable in</p>	<p>Program for the promotion of family agricultural production under forms of social economy with technological transformation processes</p>	<p>5.1. Production project for commercialization of the guinea pig with associations and educational centers.</p> <p>5.1. Project: Agricultural improvement of</p>

	beans), and raising minor animals (guinea pigs)		entrepreneurship Plan". The parish is a reference in the artisanal sector (Brick)	a redistributive and supportive manner. PDOT: 1. Strategic objective: to contribute to the improvement of the economic income of the Sinincay population based on initiatives with a focus on a social		domestic units with technological support. 5.1. Project: Market location for productive economic insertion.
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				and solidarity economy.		
MIGRANTS	<p>It has one of the highest indexes in the Cuenca City.</p> <p>The number of cases, according to the 2010 census, is 748 people, representing 4.38% of the migrant population of the county.</p>	<p>Family destruction, adolescent boys left in the care of family members (grandparents) have high alcohol and drug use.</p> <p>High number of teenage mothers, few are the number of people in the third level of education.</p>	<p>This sector is linked to the entrepreneurial projects, explained above, to promote the community.</p>	Does not exist	They are not aligned to programs.	Does not exist

		Some go abroad where they meet their parents.				
COMMUNITIES (POPULATION)	1. 24 de Mayo, 2. Bellavista, 3. Chamana, 4. Chicopatamarca, 5. Chictarrumi, 6. El Chorro, 7. Corazón de Jesús, 8. Cruce al Carmen, 9. Centro Parroquial, 10. Cruz Calle, 11. Daniel Durán, 12. El Carmen, 13. Galuay, 14. La Merced, 15. La Victoria, 16. Las Cochas, 17. Santa Isabel, 18. Los Alisos-Dolorosa, 19. Los Andes, 20. Jesús del Gran Poder, 21. María Auxiliadora, 22. Mayancela, 23. Nuevos Horizontes, 24. Pampa de Rosas, 25. Pan de Azúcar, 26. Patamarcachico, 27. Perlaspamba, 28. Playas del	Mayancela, land use based on inheritance of territory. The ADG lost the territory management corresponding to the protected area, and is now part of the private sector.	We want to carry out workshops in the communities, to decentralize the basketball, football, dance and music schools. These projects will be carried out with the commitment of community leaders.	National Development Plan: Objective 1: Guarantee a dignified life with equal opportunities for all people. Objective 2: Affirm interculturality and plurinationality by revaluing	Program of inclusion to priority care groups through occupational recreational workshops	1.1. Organization and sponsorship of art, culture and traditions rescue festivals 1.1. Project: Rights promotion festivals 1.1. Project: Installation of community alarms 1.1. Rescue of intangible heritage with the historical

	<p>Carmen, 29. Playitas, 30. Pumayunga Alto, 31. Pumayunga, 32. Rosasloma, 33. El Salado, 34. San José de la Calzada, 35. San José del Carmen, 36. San Luis de las Lajas, 37. San Vicente, 38. Sigcho, 39. Tres Cruces, 40. Yanaturo.</p>			<p>diverse identities.</p> <p>PDOT:</p> <p>1. Strategic objective: Promote the cohesion of the various groups of the population under the principles of equity and equality as a basis for the rescue of the identity and cultural diversity of the parish.</p>		<p>commemoration of 05-02-1853</p> <p>1.1. Promotion and sponsorship of community participation in championships with inclusive character</p> <p>1.1. Days of medical and nutritional care with the hypertensive and diabetic population</p> <p>2. 1. Rescue of local identity and folklore by designating the</p>
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						“ Cholita Sinicayense”
ECONOMIC	DESCRIPTION / INFORMATION	PROBLEMS	POTENTIALITIES	POLICIES	PROGRAMS	PROJECTS
MIPYMES	<p>“Cooperative Agropecuaria Sinincay”, in addition to agricultural organizations, and small enterprises.</p> <p>Within the artisanal sector such as: furniture and bricks</p>	<p>Workforce</p> <p>Excess of agricultural products.</p> <p>Lack of financial resources to support organizations and enterprises.</p>	<p>Recognition of the parish through MIPYMES.</p> <p>Natural diversity.</p> <p>There are green areas with natural and tourist potential.</p> <p>Manufacturing industry as the main activity in the Parish</p> <p>The parish is a reference in the artisanal sector (Brick)</p>			

COMMERC E	<p>-Agro production is the largest industry in the parish.</p> <p>-Convenience stores 40.93%</p> <p>- Masonry 10.16%</p> <p>-Processed products: Processed products are not produced to a greater extent, however the few that are made are derived from dairy products, specifically milk, in the same way it is for the use of families, that is, for self-consumption.</p>	<p>Lack of organization among companies in the same industry, for example the masonry sector.</p> <p>Lack of technical knowledge and organization by industry.</p> <p>- Brokerage covers most of the productive supply of the parish generating a decrease in the</p>	<p>Productive capacity to consolidate fairer marketing spaces.</p> <p>Private public institutions that promote economic development.</p> <p>There is an offer to improve infrastructure to support production.</p> <p>Craft guilds with advice and technical assistance.</p>	<p>National Development Plan:</p> <p>Objective 5: Promote competitiveness and productivity for economic growth, sustainable in a redistributive and supportive manner.</p> <p>PDOT:</p>		MARKET PLACEMENT FOR PRODUCTIVE ECONOMIC INSERTION

		<p>profit perceived by the producer.</p> <p>- Limited negotiation capacity.</p>		<p>CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC INCOME OF THE SININCAY POPULATION BASED ON INITIATIVES WITH A SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY APPROACH</p>		
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AGRICULTURE	<p>It is produced for the urban area, and is not retained for the parish.</p> <p>Agricultural production, as the primary sector of production in the Parish of Sinincay represents an important sector that has been gaining strength in recent years.</p> <p>Plant production: In the Parish of Sinincay the cultural tradition is associated with cultivating corn and beans. This kind of farming has a certain diversity that supports home food demands, which is to say, subsistence farming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permanent cultures 1% - Transient and fallow crops 7% 	<p>There is no fair payment to small farmers, as intermediaries cover the majority of the parish's productive offer, generating a decrease in the profit perceived by the producer.</p>	<p>Training programs for farmers.</p> <p>Organized groups have been identified that are dedicated to organized agricultural production and the circulation of products through parish marketing channels and / or through spaces in the city of Cuenca. These groups are organized in collective processes of agro ecological</p>	<p>National Development Plan:</p> <p>Objective 5: Promote competitiveness and productivity for economic growth, sustainable in a redistributive and supportive manner.</p> <p>PDOT:</p> <p>1. Strategic objective: to</p>	<p>Program for the promotion of family agricultural production under forms of social economy with technological transformation processes</p>	<p>5.1. Agricultural improvement of domestic units with technological support</p> <p>5.1. Development of agro-productive systems for Good Living, through training and technical assistance in the different neighborhoods of the Parish of Sinincay</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rest 2% - 30% cultivated pastures - Natural pastures 56% - Other uses 4% 		production, or of production of smaller animals, and vegetables among others things.	contribute to the improvement of the economic income of the Sinincay population based on initiatives with a focus on a social and solidarity economy.		
LIVESTOCK	<p>It is mostly done in the upper region.</p> <p>Animal production: Animal production volumes in the Parish of Sinincay show that the trend is to raise guinea pigs</p>	Insecurity, and livestock theft throughout the parish.	There are organizations at the austral level dedicated to this activity, in the parish there is a	National Development Plan: Objective 5: GUARANTEE THE		MAG Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, vaccination campaigns. - specific periods

	and chickens, followed by field chickens and pigs.		group of 10 people dedicated to agro-ecological production and they are part of the Association of Agro-Ecological Producers of Azuay, a grassroots organization, as well as being part of the Agro ecological Network of the Austro as a 2nd grade entity. According to data provided by the Parish ADG of Sinincay, the products they offer are guinea pigs,	RIGHTS OF NATURE FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS. PDOT: PROMOTE INTEGRATED, INTEGRAL AND REVALORIZED MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES WITH		RELOCATING AND STERILIZING COMPANY ANIMALS
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			poultry, vegetables, corn, and grains, among others.	HIGH PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND LANDSCAPE QUALITY, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ADAPTATIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE		
SERVICES	Tourism Potential: According to the latest Inventory of Tourist Attractions drawn up by the Ministry of Tourism in 2007, the Parish of Sinincay does not have attractions	The population has no knowledge or skills for operating tourist activities.	Tourism potential in natural areas. The parish of Sinincay presents favorable conditions for the			

	<p>within its territory. However, in order to determine the tourism potential, an inventory of tourist sites (contiguous sets of resources with tourism potential) has been carried out, among which are: Mishirrigri Hill, Pizarro Lagoon, Silla Lagoon, Cabogana Lagoon, Yurogcaca Forest and Sinincay populated center.</p>	<p>Bad conditions and accessibility to ecosystems of tourist interest.</p> <p>Visual pollution of urban environments.</p> <p>Ignorance of tourism planning and administration by the social organizations of the Parish.</p> <p>The rural sectors with tourism potential do not</p>	<p>practice of the following tourist activities: hiking, sport fishing, participating in agricultural activities, horseback riding, mountain biking, camping, identification of medicinal plants, interpretation of myths and legends, rock descent, and bird watching.</p>			
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		have basic services.				
INSTITUTION	DESCRIPTION / INFORMATION	PROBLEMS	POTENTIALITIES	POLICIES	PROGRAMS	PROJECTS
PLANNING TEAM	<p>Projects in the areas of the 5 components of the ADG: Human settlement system, networks and connectivity, biophysical, sociocultural, and economic-productive</p> <p>It is composed of all members of the parish ADG including the president, members and technicians of: Public works,</p>	<p>Lack of economic resources, delivery of annual resources by the Cuenca ADG that do not meet their needs.</p> <p>Delivery of resources by the Ministry of</p>	<p>All programs and projects are based on the Development and Planning Plan linked to the National Development Plan.</p> <p>There is citizen participation in assemblies</p>			

	<p>civil works, social planner, and productive projects.</p> <p>It works together with the Parish Planning Council, which approves the projects in parish assemblies. It is composed of the chairman of the board, the parish ADG technician, ADG speaker and two people from the community.</p>	<p>Economy and Finance</p> <p>Delivery of resources from individuals and private companies</p> <p>Authority transition issues</p>				
ENVIRONM ENTAL TEAM	<p>Coordinated work of the biophysical system speaker with the support of the public works technician and productive projects. This is because it involves the maintenance of green areas, for example parks, where you</p>	<p>Lack of economic resources.</p> <p>Authority transition issues</p>	<p>There are several projects aligned to the POA.</p> <p>Plant thousands of trees for the parish with the support of the Sinincay Educational Unit</p>			

	need to implement bio-friendly games, plants, and trees.		through planting squads. The plants are donated and the irrigation system of Machángara. Recycling campaigns Sterilization campaigns			
ECONOMIC TEAM	This team is supported by the associations of parish entrepreneurs - especially ecological entrepreneurs. At the head is the technician of the productive economic system	Lack of economic resources. Authority transition issues	Breeding project for minor animals - guinea pigs, work in family gardens, delivery and planting of fruit bearing plants			

SOCIAL PROJECTS TEAM	<p>The ADG provides the minimum of 10% for fulfilling social projects.</p> <p>At the head is the member of the socio-cultural commission</p>	<p>Lack of economic resources.</p> <p>Authority transition issues</p>	<p>Among the priorities is the Manuel Puma Meeting House. This house is located in Mayancela for info centers, and care for the elderly, recreational and social schools. Social projects for the benefit of children, adolescents, and older adults through soccer, basketball, music, and dance schools.</p>			
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BASIC SERVICES COVERAGE	It mainly focuses on sewerage works.	Lack of economic resources that do not meet the needs of the population. Authority transition issues	Agreements are made with ETAPA, ADG, and the locals to carry out projects.			
COMMUNI TY LEADERS	There are leaders who are active, on the other hand, there are others who only show up when there are problems. There is a process for the prioritization of annual POAS, through workshops in which leaders participate to expose the needs of their neighborhoods. The decision is made through the president of the ADG and the members,	Lack of planning and preparation for people taking public positions. Lack of change of authorities - mainly neighborhood presidents. There is no gender parity	There are plans to develop leadership and administrative management workshops, which allow leaders the proper management of their communities and their relationship with society.			

	taking into account economic resources and project urgency.	between the authorities Lack of participation and interest of some leaders.	Workshops for the prioritization of annual works.			

Source: (Parish of Sinincay ADG, 2015).

Created by: (Ortega Albarracín, Joseline; Viñansaca Cabrera, Daniela, 2019)

Appendix C: NGO Chart

NGO	ACRONYM	RUC	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	OBJECT	SCOPE OF ACTION	TYPE OF COOPERATION	AGREEMENT	CONTACT	WEBSITE	OPEN MODE, MEETING	LINKS FOR APPLICATION
ECOLOGY PROJECT INTERNATIONAL	EPI	1792470633001	United States	This is a nonprofit educational organization like no other. Our mission is to improve and inspire scientific education and conservation efforts throughout the world through partnerships between students and scientists. We train young people to take	ENVIRONMENTAL: Conservation and scientific education through first-hand education experiences to promote	Bilateral Cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND ECOLOGY PROJECT	315 S. 4th St. East Missoula, MT 59801 P 406.721.8784 F 406.721.7060 Galápagos Juan	fellowship@ecologyproject.org	Open Inscription, form application per account created	Students travel guide: https://www.ecologyproject.org/assets/docs/2020_EPI_Catalog_for_web.pdf

				an active role in conservation.	environmental sustainability.		INTERNATIONAL	León Mera and Scalesia Puerto Ayora, Isla Santa Cruz, Galapagos, Ecuador Tel. +593 53 013266			
WORLD WILD LIFE FUND INC.	WWF	1791 9427 4400 1	United States	The WWF works for a living planet and its mission is to stop the environmental degradation of the Earth and build a	ENVIRONMENTAL: Conservation of biodiversity	Technical and non-refundable financial	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN	Address: Calle José Joaquín de Olmedo	https://www.worldwildlife.org/projects/professional-	Open	https://c402277.ssl.cf1.rackcdn.com/publications/1095/files/original/PDG_Guidelines_2019.pdf

				<p>future in which human beings live in harmony with nature</p> <p>1.- Preserving the world's biological diversity. 2.- Ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable. 3.- Promoting the reduction of pollution and excessive consumption.</p>	<p>y and also those functions that are defined in the statutes by which it is governed. by virtue of this, it undertakes to develop its objectives through non-reimbursable technical and</p>	<p>cooperati on</p>	<p>THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION \ "WORLD WILDLIFE FUND INC. \". (Valid until April 2019)</p>	<p>s / n and Escalesia Av. Orellana E11-28 and Av. Coruña, Bld. Orellana, Floor 7, Office 701 Quito</p> <p>Telepho ne: (05) 2527299 / (05) 3015100 / (02) 2 554783</p>	<p><u>develop</u> <u>ment-</u> <u>grants</u></p>		
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					economic cooperation programs, in accordance with the needs of the different sectors in which it serves.			Email: hugo.arnal@wwf.org.ec, gabriela.maldonado@wwf.org.ec Website: www.wwf.org.ec			
CEIBA FOUNDATION FOR TROPICAL CONS	CEIBA	1791855043001	United States	Provide, promote, and support scientific, educational or ecological tasks for the conservation and improvement of natural and cultural	ENVIRONMENTAL: Conservation and environmental	Bilateral cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE	Address: Urbanization Punta Blanca, House i12,	https://ceiba.org/	Open	https://ceiba.org/wp-content/uploads/researchapp-1.pdf

ERVA TION, INC				assets, biodiversity, integrity in land and ecosystem management and promote scientific research, conservation efforts, education programs, public awareness and any or all appropriate measures to advance these tasks. Community support based on wildlife and habitat conservation efforts in tropical areas of South and Central America, with a focus on private land. Promote resource management	managem nt framed in the strengtheni ng of talent through: - Scientific research - Education - Training for local communiti es		GOVERN MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION "CEIBA FOUNDAT ION FOR TROPICAL CONSERV ATION". Valid until: 06/23/2020	Jaramijó, Manabí. Quito, Ecuador. Telepho nes: (02) 5139770 /099168 7330 Email: mail@ce iba.org; cwoodw ard@cei ba.org; ctoapant a@ceiba. org www.cei ba.org			
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				practices that maintain the integrity of ecosystems and biodiversity. Promote environmental education through field courses, teacher training and community outreach activities. Monitor the impacts of the land used on ecosystems, habitats and species diversity. Facilitate communication between conservation organizations, farmers, scientists, and resource managers.				http://ceiba.org/about/projects/			
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WILD AID, INC		1792 2350 7300 1	United States	Provide direct protection to endangered species, through the application of wildlife laws, habitat protection, education, and community support	ENVIRONMENTAL: Financing; and Technical Assistance, and legal for projects related to environmental care	Non-refundable financial cooperation and technical assistance	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION WILDAID	Address: Marchena and Av. Charles Darwin. Barrio El Eden, Puerto Ayora-Santa Cruz Island. Telephone: (05) 252 7412 Email: bravo @ wildaid.org /	www.wildaidec.org	open	https://wildaidec.org/contacto/
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							INC. (Valid until December 2022)	cortez @ wildaid.org Website: https://wildaidecuador.wordpress.com, www.wildaid.org			
GALAPAGOS CONSERVANCY, INC	N/A	179260000	United States	Long-term protection of the Galapagos Archipelago ecosystems.	ENVIRONMENTAL: Scientific research - environmental	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE	Av. Republic of El Salvador No. 1084 and United Nations, Torre Mansion	http://espanol.galapagos.org	Open	http://espanol.galapagos.org/equipo-contacto

							REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION GALAPAG OS CONSERV ANCY, INC.	Blanca PB, local 16			
INTER NATIO NAL PLAN T NUTRI	IP NI	1791 0000 0000 0	United States	Contribute to the improvement of agricultural productivity through the implementation of proper nutrient	ENVIRON MENTAL: Scientific research - environme ntal	Technica l cooperati on	Finished	Gaspar de Villaroel E14-171 and Eloy Alfaro,	www.ipn i.net	Finished	-----

TION INSTI TUTE, Inc.				management practices, with a scientific basis.				Stilo Building			
ISLAN D CONS ERVA TION	IC	1792 5000 0000 0	United States	Prevent extinctions in the biodiversity of the Ecuadorian islands, especially the Galapagos Archipelago	ENVIRON MENTAL: Scientific research - environme ntal	Technica l cooperati on	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF ECUADOR AND THE NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION ISLAND	Av. Charles Darwin S / N, Galapag os National Park Offices next to Human Resource s.	www.islandconservation.org	Open	info@islandconservation.org

							CONSERVATION				
FAUNA AND FLORA INTERNATIONAL	FFI	1792 1059 1900 1	Great Britain	Its purpose is to conserve threatened species and ecosystems throughout the world, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on a solid science, and that take into account human needs.	ENVIRONMENTAL-SOCIAL: Most of the FFI activities are framed under the Strategic Cooperation Sector: Environmental Protection and Disasters, although some essential	Governments, technical, bilateral, triangular cooperation.	BASIC AGREEMENT OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND OPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL	julio.bernal@fauna-flora.org - Telf: (02)6 006 804/ 0984519 124	https://www.fauna-flora.org/nuestro-trabajo-en-ecuador/	Open	Trusts & Foundations hannah.braithwaite@fauna-flora.org +44 1223 749 027

					activities to support and fulfill the environme ntal conservati on purposes may be framed under other sectors such as social developme nt / social inclusion, tourism / ecotourism						
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					and developme nt of scientific research / other research.						
Germa n Society for Internat ional Cooper ation	GI Z		Germany	Social development State and democracy Environment and climate change	ENVIRON MENTAL: Protection of the environme nt and natural resources Promotion of governanc e, democracy and	Govern ment, technical , financial, bilateral, triangula r cooperati on. (Dependi ng on the project)		Address: Whympe r N28-39 and Francisc o de Orellana -Quito Telepho ne: 00593-2- 381- 5810 / - 5811	https://w ww.giz.d e/en/wor ldwide/3 99.html	Open inscription to propose projects or align to one based on the dates of the conference	giz-ecuador@giz.de

					participatio n			00593-2- 243- 9907 e-mail: giz- ecuador @giz.de Web page:			
SEA SHEP HERD CON SERVA TION SOCIE TY	SS CS	1792 1326 7300 1	United States	Cooperate in the conservation of natural protected areas in Galapagos and in the protection of their marine life, within the framework of environmental planning	ENVIRON MENTAL: Environme ntal protection and natural disasters Environme ntal planning and control	Technica l Cooperat ion - Bilateral - Indirect	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF	Address: Calle Marchen a S / N Lead Color Building, 2nd floor in front of Hostal El Pinzón	https://se ashepher d.org/	open	Projects are evaluated on a case- by-case basis, send a description of your project to media@seashepherd global.org

					Transporta tion, communic ation, and roads		ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION "SEA SHEPHER D CONSERV ATION SOCIETY" (Valid until February 2020)	Phone: (05) 3014116 Email: merlenw ay@gma il.com; seashepe rdecuado r@gmail .com Website: www.sea shepherd .org/gala pagos; www.fac ebook.co m/seashe			
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BIRDL IFE INTER NATIO NAL		1791 2999 8100 1	United Kingdo m	- Contribute to the conservation of critically threatened species worldwide. - Support the program in Ecuador of important areas for the conservation of birds and habitats, in their components of conservation, and legal protection, and evaluation of their eco-systemic services, among others. - Support government efforts in various international conventions: Ramsar	ENVIRON MENTAL: - Contribute to guarantee the rights of nature and promote a healthy and sustainable environment. - Conserve and sustainably manage	Multilate ral cooperati on	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ	Address: Av. Julio Zaldumb ide N25- 82 and Valladoli d, 2nd floor, La Floresta. Quito, Ecuador. Telepho nes: (02) 25 55 361/22 33 086 Email: amanda.t apia@bir	https://w ww.birdl ife.org/	Conferences	https://www.birdlife. org/sites/default/files /tor_audit_ncd_eng. pdf pag 7

				(wetland conservation), Conservation on Biological Diversity and the Albatross and Petrels Conservation agreement.	the natural heritage and its terrestrial and marine biodiversity		ATION BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL Valid until: 03/28/2022	dlife.org / representative.legal@birdlife.org www.birdlifeecuador.org			
DGRV - DEUTSCHE R GENOSSENSCHAFTS- UND RAIFFEISEN	D G R V	1791 0339 7300 1	Germany	It is the third degree dome organization for the cooperative sector in Germany and is constituted as a non-profit civil association. Beyond its functions in Germany, it supports various cooperative development activities worldwide;	PRODUCTIVE: Modernize and strengthen the organizational and business structures of credit unions		BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN	Signature Building, Of. 701, Rumipamba E2-214 and Republic , corner, Phone (02) 3518389	www.dgrv.org	Conferences	-

<p>VERB AND e.V. (GER MAN ASSO CIATI ON OF COOP ERATI VES GREM IA LES AND SOCIE DAD RAIFF EISEN)</p>				<p>These tasks of the DGRV are intended to contribute to the improvement of the performance of cooperatives, thus promoting advances in social and economic structures.</p>	<p>through the use of the services offered by corporations and specialized service institutions</p>		<p>NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION \\\ "DGRV- DEUTSCH ER GENOSSE NSCHAFT S - UND RAIFFEIS ENVERBA ND e.V. (GERMAN ASSOCIAT ION OF GREAT COOPERA TIVES</p>	<p>Mail: pheckler @dgrv.c oop</p>			
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							AND SOCIETY.)				
CATA LANA ASSO CIATI ON OF ENGIN EERS WITH OUT BORD ERS	IS F- C A T	2290 3183 0300 1	Spain	a) Facilitate access to basic services for communities by minimizing the environmental, social, and cultural impact on technical processes through the use of Renewable Energy, this with a perspective of sustainability of the training actions. b) Strengthening of the institutions authorized by Ecuadorian legislation to provide the population with	PRODUC TIVE: a) Renewable Energy b) Water Supply	Bilateral cooperati on	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ	Address: Barrio Santa Rosa, Ernesto Rodrigue z Street between Napo and Quito. Francisc o de Orellana - Ecuador. Telepho nes: (06) 2883338	https://esf- cat.org/es/	Conferences	https://esf- cat.org/es/contacta/

				the primary basic services.			ATION “CATALANA ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS WITHOUT BORDERS - ESF” Valid until: 08/05/2019	/ (03) 2884 346 Email: ecuador@esf-cat.org https://esf-cat.org/es/			
VRED ESEIL ANDEN	V EC O	1901 4954 4001	Belgium	VECO Ecuador facilitates processes in favor of sustainable agriculture, from the perspective of productive chains, within the framework of rural local	PRODUCTIVE: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (Agricultural	Non-refundable financial cooperation and technical assistance	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF	Address: Toledo Street N24-660 and Coruña. La Floresta sector	https://lafinoamerica.rikolto.org/	Conferences	-

				development, for which it works in co-responsibility with NGOs and producer groups, strengthening organizations, their institutional development, and supporting them financially. To this end, it also develops knowledge management as an interactive process that enriches all actions and favors initiatives of political influence, from the local to the national and international. It integrates the	Development or Agro industrial Development Subsector)		ECUADOR AND VREDESEI LANDEN. (Valid until May 2021)	Phone: (02) 2900318 Email: johanna.renckens@rikolto.org, ecuador@rikolto.org; pablo.alvarez@rikolto.org Website: https://sudamerica.rikolto.org			
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				approaches of participation, gender equity, and interculturality in its actions.							
TRIAS	TRIA S	6917 0912 4001	Belgium	Trias wants to increase the living standards of small business owners and family farmers in the South and their organizations.	PRODUCTIVE: Agriculture - Microfinance - Organizational	Technical Cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-	Address: Argentina e Streets 38-82 and Carlos Zambrano Telephone: (03) 296 8211 - (03) 2955141 -	https://www.trias.ngo/en/	Open	https://www.trias.ngo/en/contact

							GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION "TRIAS" (Valid until November 2020)	0994556 561 Email: lieve.van .elsen@t rias.ngo; trias.and es@trias ngo.be Website: www.tria s.ngo/en			
JOHAN NNITE R- UNFA LL- HILFE e.V. (JUH)	JU H	1,79 E+1 2	Germany	Cooperation to improve the living conditions of low- income populations	PRODUC TIVE: Urban and housing equipment (drinking water);	Technica l cooperati on	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN	Vasco Street of Contrera s N38- 127 and Av. Granda Centeno-	https://w ww.joha nniter.de /die- johannite r/johanni ter- unfall-	Open	https://www.johannit er.de/die- johanniter/johanniter -unfall- hilfe/auslandshilfe- english-site/project- countries/america- latina-

					Health (first level care); Social and family protection; Rural developme nt; Environme nt; Agricultur e, Livestock and Fishing		MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION JOHANNI TER- UNFALL- HILFE e.V. (JUH)	Quito. Tel: (02) 2 443 141. Mail: kirsten.w esenberg @thejoh anniter.o rg	hilfe/auslandshilfe-english-site/projects-ct-countries/america-latina-espanol/ecuador/?L=0#contactperson-95223		espanol/ecuador/?L=0#contactperson-95223
PLAN INTER NATIO	PL A N	3,90 E+1 1	United States	Reference organization on children's rights and gender equality	PRODUC TIVE: Promotion of	Technica l cooperati on	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME	Av. Republic 1-135 between	https://plan.org.ec/	Open	-

NAL, INC					Production ; Social and Family Protection		NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION \ "PLAN INTERNA TIONAL, INC. \"	Teresa de Cepeda and August 10- Quito. Tel: (02) 244 4941 / (02) 244 4942 Email: rossana.v iteri@pla n- internati onal.org; Cecilia. Garcia@ plan- internaci			
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								onal.org; Mariela. Onia@pl an- internati onal.org			
NORW AY PUBLI C AID	AP N	1791 7042 6600 1	Norway	<p>- Cooperate with public organizations and civil society in the search for democratization and thus contribute to a fairer distribution of power and resources.</p> <p>- Support the work of organizations to the rights of land and strategic natural resources that are of benefit to all. - Promote equality and</p>	<p>PRODUCTIVE:</p> <p>Capacity building in productive and organizational issues with a focus on popular and economic solidarity</p>	Bilateral cooperati on	<p>BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN</p>	<p>Address: Av. Shiris 760 and Republic of El Salvador . Bld. Tapia, floor 10 PH. OF.1001 .</p>	<p>https://w ww.npai d.org/Ou r- Work/De velopme nt- Cooperat ion/Whe re-we- work/Ec uador/(la nguage)/ esl-ES</p>	open	-

				the fair distribution of power and resources between women and men.			NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION NORWAY PUBLIC AID Effective until: 06/16/2022	Quito, Ecuador. Telephones: (02) 245 7830 / (02) 352 0100 Email: apn.americalatina@npaid.org www.npaid.org/apn-Ecuador			
SWISS AID, SWISS FOUN	S WISS	1791 3308 7000 1	Switzerl and	We strengthen the capacities of poor people to achieve	PRODUCTIVE:	Technical-Government	BASIC OPERATING AGREEME	Address: Urbaniza tion Los Guabos:	http://www.swissaid.org/ec/	Conferences	ofcoord@swissaid.org.ec

DATIO	AI			their sovereignty and food security, access to water, and the exercise of their individual and collective rights and obligations. We rely on an adequate management of natural resources, the equitable participation of men and women without religious, political, racial, ethnic, and cultural preferences, preventing and mitigating the risks produced by the environment.	Strengthening of Ecuadorian human talent in the field of food security, sustainable management of natural resources, productive and marketing ventures; and gender equity	Cooperat ion	NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF ECUADOR AND THE SWISS FOUNDAT ION OF DEVELOP MENT COOPERA TION - SWISSAID -. (Valid until October 2019)	Fray Angélico E6-129 and Toscana- Cumbay á Telepho ne: (02) 289 4950 (02) 289 0766 Email: f.zambra no@swis said.org. ec/ m.silva @swissa id.org.ec			
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								Website: www.sw issaid.or g.ec			
SAVIN GS BANK S FOUN DATIO N FOR INTER NATIO NAL COOP ERATI ON	n/a	1,90 E+1 1	Germany	The organization offers more modern training and consulting services to finance institutions in developing countries.	PRODUC TIVE: Offers lasting access to financial services	Technica l cooperati on	Basic Operating Agreement between the Governmen t of the Republic of Ecuador and the Foreign Non- Governmen tal Organizatio n \\\ "Sparkassen stiftung für	Padre Aguirre 15-24 and Rafael Maria Arizaga, Bellavist a Building, 1st floor - Quito Phone: (07) 2838195 Email: Katja.Bo	https://w ww.spar kassensti ftung.de/ es/contac to/	Conferences	https://www.sparkas senstiftung.de/es/con tacto/

							International le Kooperatio n E.V. \\\ (Savings Banks Foundation for Internationa l Cooperatio n)	enisch@ sparkass enstiftun g.de			
SOCIC OSTR UTT ITALI AN ASSO CIATI ON	IB O		Italy	Providing a national and international volunteer service, inspired by the evangelical message, which is to contribute to the promotion and development of man in all its possible	Productive : CBF AUTHORI ZED SECTORS : STRENGT	Bilateral cooperati on	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF	Address: Av. 10 de Agosto N34-188 between Thomas Moro and	https://iboitalia.org/	Conferences	sonia.santucci@iboitalia.org

				<p>dimensions: -</p> <p>Helping him to become aware of his own human dignity. -</p> <p>Improving living conditions. - Raising the good will of cooperation and help towards others in their own social context and in the communities of life, providing adherents, particularly young people, with a field of action and search where their personality can be fully expressed and thus acquire a most vivid sense of their</p>	<p>HENING OF ECUADO RIAN HUMAN TALENT WITH EMPHASI S IN THE POPULAR AND ECONOM IC SOLIDAR ITY</p>		<p>THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION ASSOCIAZ IONE ITALIANA SOCI COSTRUT TORI - IBO ITALIA</p>	<p>Atahualpa. Quito, Ecuador. Telepho nes: 0224445 24 Email: manuela. dispaldro @iboitali a.org/ andres.l @centro artisticod onbosco. com www.ibo italia.org</p>				
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				own responsibilities in society.							
E.N.G. I.M (NATI ONAL ENTIT Y GIUSE PPINI DEL MURI ALDO)	E N GI M	1792 6523 2400 1	Italy	Improve the quality of life of young people through nutrition, sports, medical care, preventive education (drug addiction, sexually transmitted diseases) - Offer education to young people - Promote activities to satisfy awareness, reflection, and dissemination of new issues related to poverty and the reality of deprivation, also aimed at promoting public	PRODUC TIVE: Economic and Social Inclusion - Agricultur al production promotion	Bilateral cooperati on	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ	Quisiqui s Street S9-307 and Cañaris (La Magdale na) Quito. Tel: 0984702 197 / (02) 2645231 Email: provinci al.ec@m urialdo.o rg;	https://en gimecua dorblog. wordpres s.com/	Open	https://engimecuador blog.wordpress.com/ contatti/

				service as a tool to fight against social exclusion.			ATION E.N.GI.M (NATIONA L ENTITY GIUSEPPI NI DEL MURIALD O)	daniele.p ellegrini @engimi nternazio nale.org; ecuador @engimi nternazio nale.org			
CEFA ONLU S - ITALI A	CE FA	1792 1872 5700 1	Italy	1.- Improve family and community economies, value human talent, especially of young people, women, and indigenous population and support the strengthening of organizations. 2.- Strengthen	SOCIAL AND PRODUC TIVE: - Social and rural developme nt, focused on strengtheni ng	Bilateral cooperati on	BASIC AGREEME NT ON TECHNIC AL COOPERA TION AND OPERATI ON BETWEEN THE GOVERN	Address: 2246 Guayas Street and Venezue la. Nueva Loja- Ecuador.	http://cefaecuador.org/	Conferences	cefa.ecuador@cefao nlus.it

				<p>mechanisms of production, transformation and commercialization (value chains) of agricultural products, with emphasis on coffee and cocoa. 3.- Support the conservation of biodiversity, territorial planning and the sustainable use of natural resources. 4.- Promote and strengthen local cultures and the defense of community territories, through</p>	<p>capacities of Ecuadorian human talent - Sustainable productive development focused on changing the productive matrix</p>		<p>MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION FOREIGN AFFAIR - EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON TRAINING AND AGRICULTURE</p>	<p>Telephones: (06) 2821117</p> <p>Email: cefa.ecuador@cefaonlus.it www.cefaecuador.org</p>			
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				community tourism mechanisms and the promotion of artisan productions. 5.- Promote the participation in of the International Civil Service of Italy volunteer projects, or other countries.			Valid until: 03/08/2023				
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED STATES CONF	CRS	1790322629001	United States	- Promote human development through emergency assistance. - Combat poverty, disease, and build societies that can live in justice and peace. - Serve Catholics in the United States by accompanying them	SOCIAL: 1. Social development (refugees, humanitarian assistance, rural development	Bilateral cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN ECUADOR AND CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	Address: Av. De Los Shyris N32-40 and Av. 6 de Diciembre.	https://www.crsespanol.org/	Conferences	https://www.crsespanol.org/quienes-somos/contactenos/

EREN CE OF CATH OLIC BISH OPS				to live their faith in solidarity with their brothers and sisters in different parts of the world. - Assist people based on their needs and not because of their religious creeds, races, or nationalities. - Work through holiness in the search for justice, peace, dignity, rights, fair administration of people's resources.	nt). 2. Disaster risk reduction specifically in: Vulnerability estimation and disaster risk reduction.		Valid until: 04/12/2022	Quito, Ecuador. Telephones: (02) 3938230 Email: fdurini@ADGlegal.com; ADG@ADGlegal.com; spao_benalcazar@hotmail.com www.crsespanol.org			
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Terre des Hommes? Help to children in the world - Foundation	TDH	1792 2853 6400 1	Switzerland and	It helps to contribute to a better future for disadvantaged children and their communities in specific ways, especially in the fields of health care, health and protection.	<p>SOCIAL:</p> <p>1. Juvenile Justice</p> <p>2. Reintegration and reparation of the damage to the victims and / or the community (Social Development).</p>	Technical Cooperation	<p>BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION TERRE</p>	<p>Address:</p> <p>Av. República E7-194 and Diego de Almagro, Zobo Building, first floor block A, Sector La Pradera</p> <p>Telephone: 02 2901 806</p> <p>Email: marisol.iza@tdh.</p>	<p>https://tdh-latam.org/</p>	Open	<p>https://tdh-latam.org/contacto/</p>
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							DES HOMMES - CHILD SUPPORT IN THE WORLD - FOUNDAT ION. (Valid until November 2022)	ch / tierradeh ombres.e cuador@ gmail.co m Website: www.tdh .ch / http://tdh - latam.or g/ www.jus ticiajuve nilrestau rativa.or g			
SERVI CE OF THE	SJ R	1792 0925	Italy	Our mission is to accompany, serve and defend people in	SOCIAL: Legal Advice on	Technica l- Educatio	BASIC OPERATI NG	Address: Eustorgi o	http://w ww.jesui tas.ec/ser	Open:	http://www.jesuitas. ec/category/inclusio

JESUIT TS FOR REFUG GEES		7400 1		<p>situations of refuge, displacement and migration and their families, particularly the most vulnerable.</p> <p>We place special emphasis on women, children, adolescents, senior citizens, indigenous people, afro descendants and victims of trafficking and trafficking.</p>	Human Rights Education and psycho-social care Social investigation	n Indirect-Develop ment Cooperat ion	<p>AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND THE JESUITE REFUGEE SERVICE (SJR).</p> <p>(Valid until July 2022)</p>	<p>Salgado Street N19-83 and Av. Universitaria</p> <p>Phone: (02) 2559876 and (02) 2543985 /098742 2328</p> <p>Email: coordcionprogramas.sjrec@gmail.com</p>	<p><u>vicio-jesuita-a-refugiados-ecuador-sjr-ec/</u></p>	<p>Social projects: it opens the doors of its foundations, health centers, shelter for migrants / refugees, and shelter for the elderly in Quito, Guayaquil, and Manta</p> <p>Educational projects: establishments founded by the Jesuit</p>	<p><u>n-social/obras_inclusion_social/</u></p>
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								Website: www.sjr. org.ec		<p>Brothers such as the Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador, Borja School, Fe y Alegría Educational Unit, among others</p> <p>The aid establishments are open to the general public with special emphasis on people in vulnerable situations and</p>	
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										priority groups	
Latin American Network of Non-Governmental Organizations of Persons with Disabilities and their Families	RIADIS	1792707277001	Brazil	Promote and defend Human Rights and the full and effective social inclusion of people with disabilities and their families, representing the national organizations of the Latin American and Caribbean region, regionally and globally.	SOCIAL: Attention and inclusion of people with disabilities with a focus on capacity building and training of Ecuadorian human talent.	Education for the Development-Cooperation Non-Government-Multilateral	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL	Dirección: Carlos Julio Arosemena 14-76 Eduardo Salazar Teléfono: 0995650359, (02) 2272066, (02) 2272067 Email: analucia.arellano	https://www.riadis.org/	Open: For organizations that represent people with disabilities as well as natural persons.	https://www.riadis.org/requisitos/

S - RIADIS					Defense, promotion, and visibility of rights Institutional strengthening of international cooperation and alliances		ORGANIZATION LATIN AMERICAN NETWORK OF NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR FAMILIES - RIADIS	@riadis. org Página web: www.riadis.org			
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							(valid until June 2020)				
FOUN DATIO N ALLIA NCE FOR RIGHT S, EQUA LITY AND INTER NATIO NAL SOLID ARITY	AP S	1791 8198 8800 1	Spain	Alliance for Solidarity: We are a civil society organization that channels the effort and support of more than 40,000 people among members, volunteers, supporters and workers to fight against inequalities and contribute to protecting Human Rights in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, and Europe.	SOCIAL: Global citizenship and mobility, women's law, sustainable local developme nt, humanitari an action	Technica l cooperati on Humanit arian assistanc e	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ	C / Jaén 13, local 28020 Madrid (Spain) telephon e: +34 91 598 62 90 mail: aps@apo rsolidari dad.org ECUAD OR Avda. Remigio Crespo y Guayas.	https://w ww.allian ceforlas solidarida d.org/pai ses/ecua dor	CONFEREN CE: Creation of Municipal Joint Venture Companies (EMMAI), to promote the development, the integral management of urban solid waste, and a better service at lower cost and with	Contact the organization directly to present projects

							ATION FOUNDAT ION ALLIANC E FOR RIGHTS, EQUALIT Y AND INTERNA TIONAL SOLIDARI TY. VALID UNTIL JUNE 2020.	San José building. Office 201. Cuenca (Azuay) Telepho ne: (593 72) 88 6262		greater efficiency. In women's rights, it works with the Azuay Women's Movement Support Group (Gamma).	
HIVOS FOUN DATIO N (HUM	HI V OS	1792 2462 6100 1	Netherla nds	To act based on humanistic values. We want to contribute to a free, fair, and sustainable	SOCIAL: Rights and citizenship in which	Cooperat ion for Technica l- Educatio	DOES NOT KEEP AGREEME NT WITH THE	Address: Toledo N24-660 and Coruña	www.hiv os.org / https://la tin-	Open:	Contact the organization directly to present projects

ANIST IC INSTI TUTIO N FOR DEVE LOPM ENT COOP ERATI ON)				world, in which citizens - men and women - have equal access to resources, opportunities to markets and in which they can participate in the same way, and make decisions for their lives, their society, and their future. In the country office in Ecuador, we are guided by the same values that are part of our institutional mission.	gender, women, and developme nt participatio n are included; Expression and Commitme nt through actions related to Human Rights and democratiz ation. Action for change that is	n Develop ment	GOVERN MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR	(Sector La Floresta) Telepho ne: (02) 2 900 318 / (02) 2 234 049 / (02) 2 904 580 ext. 110 and 124 Email: dortiz@h ivos.org Website: www.hiv os.org / https://la tin-	america. hivos.org		
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					implemented through actions linked to art and culture. Green business management, in which we work in activities related to the environment.			america.hivos.org			
Canadian Fund for	FCIL		CANADA	An apolitical program created by the Canadian government around the world, in	SOCIAL: Human development	Bilateral Cooperation	DOES NOT KEEP AGREEMENT WITH	Address: Av. Amazon as and	http://www.candainternational.gc	The Canadian Embassy opens the	Not available, last conference in 2015

Local Initiatives				order to encourage the implementation of projects aimed at increasing the democratic conditions and quality of life of the most vulnerable sectors of the country.	nt: projects that generate the conditions to help people who are in a clear state of vulnerability in the areas of health, nutrition, and migration. Initiatives that offer not only assistance		THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR	National Union of Journalists Eurocent Building, 3rd Floor (one block north of the Supreme Court of Justice, near the Amazon and United Nations) P.O. Box	ca/ecuador-developpement/in dex.aspx?lang=spa&menu id=350	conference in different years, the most recent conference in 2015. Contact the Fund coordinator directly at the Canadian Embassy	
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					<p>but activities that address the problem in a sustainable manner will be considered .</p> <p>Civil society: projects that are aimed at strengthening the capacities of human rights</p>			<p>17-11-6512.</p> <p>Quito, Ecuador.</p> <p>Telephones: (011 593 2) 2455-499</p> <p>Email: quito@international.gc.ca</p>			
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					<p>organizations of Venezuela in civil society during highly complex times.</p> <p>Democracy: projects that promote participation in public life and the promotion of issues such as access to justice,</p>							
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					government transparency, and access to information.						
NORWAY ALLIANCE MISSION - MANE	MANE	1991 3500 0000 0	Norway	Strengthen local organizations that seek to improve the living conditions of people and families.	SOCIAL: Social Development - Education - Health - Environment - Water and Sanitation	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND NORWAY ALLIANCE	Fortín, km. 25 Via Perimetral, continued to the Mall del Fortín - Guayaquil, Ecuador. Tel: (+ 593-4)	www.misionalianza.org	Open	Contact the organization directly to present projects

							MISSION. VALID UNTIL JANUARY 2021.	308 5555, 308 5204 Website: www.missionalianza.org			
Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation	ACCED		CATALAN	The ACCD is based on a conception of cooperation at the service of sustainable human development and as a projection and strengthening of values such as peace, respect for human rights and democracy, the rights of peoples, the defense and promotion of	SOCIAL: Social development, Humanitarian aid	Decentralized Cooperation	DOES NOT KEEP AGREEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR	Regional office Calle Andalucía # 163 and Madrid (Sector La Floresta) Quito, Ecuador	http://cooperaciocatalana.gencat.cat/ca/agencia_catalana_de_cooperacio_al_desenvolupament/ajuts-i-subsidencions/2019/cvocatoria-de-projectes-2019/	Conference	

				individual culture, language, and identity, the right to self-governance with the government institutions themselves and to define their own development strategies, respect for pluralism and diversity, and the principle of subsidiarity and democratic participation. In all these values, Catalonia has a tradition of work and can contribute its experience in favor of				Telepho ne: +593 2 3228270 Regional Director South America: Eva König cooperac io@genc at.cat / http://co operacio catalana. gencat.ca t/ca			
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				a more equitable international order.							
GERMAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION, REGISTERED ASSOCIATION	DVV	1792 4755 5400 1	Germany	a) Strengthen the formation of individual and collective citizens capable of defining strategies and actions to improve their living conditions. b) Support the institutional strengthening of groups, grassroots organizations, counterparts, and networks. C) Influence local and national policies in favor of a quality	SOCIAL: Education of young people and adults, in areas of literacy, intercultural bilingual education, and / or labor education.	Bilateral cooperation	Basic operating agreement between the government of Ecuador and the German Association for Adult Education, valid until 05/29/2022	Address: Calle Andalucí a 163 and Madrid. Quito, Ecuador. Telephones: 0229077 10/0232 28270/0 9832290 14 Email: koenig@dvv-	www.dvv-international.org.ec	Open: Projects in axes of Interculturality, environmental education, gender, education in prisons, and productivity	Contact the organization directly to present projects

				education system for young people and adults.				internati onal.de / centeno @dvv- internati onal.org. ec / cpajc200 3@yaho o.com.m x / info@dv v- internati onal.de / anmarae @yahoo. es			
ASSO CIATI ON			France	Support various social aid foundations	SOCIAL: Education and culture	Bilateral cooperati on	Basic operation agreement	Address: Av. Eloy Alfaro	http://w ww.asso ciacion-	Open	Contact the organization directly for project

FRAN CE- ECUA DOR							between the government of Ecuador and SOS Children's Villages Internationa l valid until 03/23/2022	and Passage Los Juncos 427 - 21st Century Set, Torre Tierra, Departm ent 335. Quito, Ecuador. Telepho nes: (593) 0984838 097 Email: chiribog	<u>france-</u> <u>equateur.</u> <u>com</u>		presentation: association.france.eq uateur@gmail.com
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								anegocio s@gmail .com			
CHILD REN'S VILLA GES SOS INTER NATIO NAL	SO S	1790 1744 1700 1	Austria	The organization specializes in childcare based on a family model. It is aimed at children who are at risk because they have lost their parents or because parents cannot take care of them.	SOCIAL: Education and Social Developm ent	Multilate ral cooperati on	Basic operation agreement between the government of Ecuador and Children's Villages SOS Internationa l valid until 08/28/2022	Address: Cuenca, Roberto Crespo Toral 261 and Nicanor Merchán . Phone: (07) 288 5884 / (07) 288 5428 Contact:	https://w ww.alde asinfantil es.org.ec /	Conference	https://www.aldeasin fantiles.org.ec/conoc enos/convocatorias

								Angelica Palacios, Director.			
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL	N R C	1792 2450 4400 1	Norway	All NRC activities in Latin America and the Caribbean respond to the needs and rights of displaced persons and refugees regardless of their age, gender, social, ethnic, religious, or national status, with a focus on access to rights and lasting solutions.	SOCIAL: Education, Legal assistance, Housing and infrastructure, Rapid response unit	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATIONS AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERN	Main Office Carrera 9 # 81A - 26 Floor 8 Bogotá - Colombia Telephone: +57 1 3171481 Email: co.nrc@nrc.no	http://www.nrc.org.co/ecuador/	Open: For people who need legal advice and assistance on asylum and refugee issues	Contact the organization directly to present projects: http://www.nrc.org.co/ecuador/

							MENTAL ACTIVE ORGANIZ ATION				
CHILD REN OF THE ANDES HUMANITARIAN	C O T A H	1792 2082 9700 1	United States	Provide relevant education to indigenous Ecuadorian youth to increase economic and social equity.	SOCIAL: Education, Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Agriculture, Community, Ethics and morals	Technical Cooperation- Development Education	BASIC OPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-	364 Fifteen Street Salt Lake City, UT 84103- 1643 Ecuador Kilometer 23, route to Otavalo – Selva Alegre	https://childrenoftheandeshumanitarian.org/es/home-espanol	He works only in the province of Otavalo, on the axes of education, culture, and health	He works only in the province of Otavalo, on the axes of education, culture, and health

							GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION CHILDRE N OF THE ANDES HUMANIT ARIAN. VALID TILL JUNE 2020	P.O. Box 10-02-05 Otavalo, Ecuador Mail: children oftheand eshuman itarian@ gmail.co m Saminay _Legado @gmail. com			
COOP ERATI VE	C A RE	1790 1766 5700 1	United States	CARE works around the world to save lives, overcome	SOCIAL: Empower ment of women,	Technica l cooperati on -	BASIC OPERATI NG	Street El Nacional No. 39-	https://w ww.care. org/coun	Conference	https://www.care.org .ec/sociedades- inclusivas/

FOR ASSIS TANC E AND RELIE F EVER YWHE RE INC				poverty and achieve social justice.	Health, Food security, Education	Humanit arian assistanc e	AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION COOPERA TIVE FOR ASSISTAN CE AND	139 and El Telégraf o, Batán Bajo sector. Quito Telepho ne: + 593- 225-361- 5	<u>try/ecuad</u> <u>or</u>		
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							RELIEF EVERYWHERE, IN. VALID UNTIL JULY 2023.				
AMERICAN CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL LABOR SOLIDARITY - ACILS	ACILS	1791 7867 3400 1	United States	Collaborate efficiently with worker's organizations in strengthening their fundamental labor rights. - Train workers in matters related to their fundamental labor rights, community development and national duty. - Intervene in work and	SOCIAL: Capacity building and knowledge transfer (Labor Legislation , Organization, Leadership , Social	Technical- bilateral cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND THE AMERICAN CENTER FOR	Address: Av.: Ramírez Dávalos No. 117 and Amazon as Turis Mundial Building, 8th floor, office 801.	www.solidaritycenter.org/where-we-work-americas/ecuador/	Open: For people who need advice and assistance on labor law issues	Contact the organization directly to present projects: acilsecuador@gmail. com

				community research programs, working continuously with workers 'and workers' organizations, in projects that strengthen the respect for fundamental labor rights.	Communication, Labor Rights, Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining , Social Security).		INTERNATIONAL LABOR SOLIDARITY ACILS. VALID UNTIL JULY 2020	Quito, Ecuador. Telephone: (02) 256 2636 (02) 256 2607 (02) 255 3469/09 9890830 9 Email: lpcontreras@hotmail.com / pcontreras@solidaritycenter.org / lpcontreras@solidaritycenter.org			
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								as@solidaritycenter.org / samtate@solidaritycenter.org / acilsecuador@gmail.com			
STICHTING DE WAAL FOUNDATION	Fwd.	1791 4232 2400 1	Netherlands	Contribute to the construction of a culture of prevention of prenatal diseases and deficiencies that may cause disabilities, through awareness raising, inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination and	SOCIAL: Strengthening Ecuadorian human talent and provision of services in the field of health,	Technical Cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC	Address: Calle la Niña and Av. 6 december, Edf. Multicenter, 3rd Floor.	www.fdwaaal.org www.prenatal.tv	Open	https://fundaciondewaal.org/index.php/contactanos/

				training, aimed at generating better conditions and opportunities for unborn children.	focused on pregnant women and people with disabilities		OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION STICHTING DE WAAL FOUNDATION. IN FORCE FEBRUARY 2020	Telephone: (02) 290 7210 (02) 223 1167 Email: mvernooij@fdwaal.org/ecuador@prenatal.tv/fdw@fdwaal.org			
EXTR EME RESPONSE		1792 1183 4400 1	United States	We are dedicated to helping people living in extreme, sometimes life	SOCIAL: Orphans and vulnerable	Technical cooperation -	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT	Box 345 Snellville, GA 300	www.extremeresponse.org	Open:	Contact the organization directly to be part of the project:

INTERNATIONAL INC				threatening, conditions. We help people living in poverty and / or in danger, with little hope of improving their situations. Our goal is to accompany these people, offering them immediate help and sustainable support.	children, Women's empowerment, Educational access, Leadership development	Humanitarian assistance	NT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND EXTREME RESPONSE INTERNATIONAL, INC. VALID UNTIL NOVEMBER 2020	78-0345 teléfono: (678) 344-1950 mail: info@extremeresponse.org Ecuador Calle El Nacional No. 39-139 y El Telégrafo, sector Batán Bajo. Quito Telephone:			ajchidalgo@extremeresponse.org.
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								+593-225-361-5			
CHARLES DARWIN FOUNDATION FOR THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS	FC D	'179 1000 0000 00	Belgium	Support through scientific research and complementary actions to ensure the conservation of the environment and biodiversity of Galapagos	SOCIAL: Scientific research - environmental	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZ	Av. Charles Darwin s / n (Puerto Ayora) Charles Darwin Research Station Tel: (05) 2526146 ex. 141 email: direccion.ejecutiva@fcdarwin.org.	https://www.darwinfoundation.org/es/participa/contribuye	Open: For people who want to contribute to the research, or donation campaigns	https://www.darwinfoundation.org/es/participa/contribuye

							ATION "CHARLE S DARWIN FOUNDAT ION FOR THE GALÁPAG OS ISLANDS". VALID UNTIL OF MARCH 2021	ec; johanna. carrion@ fcdarwin .org.ec			
SAVE THE CHILD REN INTER NATIO NAL	SC I	1792 3872 7200 1	United Kingdo m	Promote significant progress in the way the world treats boys and girls, in order to generate immediate and lasting changes in their lives	SOCIAL: Childhood and adolescenc e Water and Sanitation.	Educatio n for Bilateral Develop ment- Cooperat ion	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN	Address: Av. Amazon as y Guayas, esq. Torre Center	www.savethechildren.org.ec	Open: For people who wish to sponsor a child	https://support.savethechildren.org/site/PageNavigator/sponsorship.html#!/

							<p>MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION SAVE THE CHILDRE N INTERNA TIONAL. VALID UNTIL JANUARY 2021.</p>	<p>Building, Of. 1002. Quito EC 170507 Telepho ne: (02) 3941000 ex. 1001. Cell: 0993 318 515 Email: smosque ra@moo restephe nstaxfir m.ec; administ rative@</p>			
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								mooreste phenstax firm.ec			
SOCIE TY OF FRIEN DS OF THE ECUA DORI AN CHILD -SANE	SA N E		Japan	To improve the living conditions of children, young people, families, and communities of the intervened areas that are in a condition of poverty, through the development of programs, projects, and actions that revolve around education.	SOCIAL: Human talent Sector: education	Cooperat ion: Develop ment Educatio n - Technica l - Bilateral - Indirect	Basic Operating Agreement between the Governmen t of the Republic of Ecuador and the Foreign Governmen t Organizatio n of the Society of Friends of the Ecuadorian	Address: Vivar Oe0-25 and Rocafuer te Phone: (02) 2364165 Email: sanecuad or.cay@ gmail.co m / sojaecay @andina net.net	<a href="http://san
ejapon2.
blogspot.
com/">http://san ejapon2. blogspot. com/	Open	Contact the organization directly for project presentation: info@sanejapan.org

							Child SANE. VALID UNTIL MARCH 2022.				
FOUN DATIO N FOR THE INTEG RAL DEVE LOPM ENT OF WOM EN, WOM EN OF LIGHT	M L	1792 6000 0000 0	Chile	Support the integral development of women and their environment through strategic intervention programs.	Social: Women's welfare	Technica l cooperati on	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL	Address: Julio Zaldumb ide N25- 104 and Valladoli d (La Floresta) Phone: (02) 3240154 - 0994732 463	www.mujerdeluz.org	Open: In its facilities in Ambato, Latacunga, and Quito	Directly contact the organization to be part of the project: axes of violence, community, and women deprived of liberty ecuador@mujerdeluz.org

							ORGANIZATION \ "FOUNDATION FOR THE INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN, WOMEN OF LIGHT". ACTIVE	Email: ecuador @mujerd eluz.org			
ULLA BRITA PALM FOUN DATIO N	FU BP	1792 2000 0000 0	Sweden	Improve the living conditions of women with limited resources, through technical knowledge in the artisanal and	Social: Women's welfare	Technical cooperati on	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE	Address: Luis Saá Street N14-20 and Sodiro, Daniel	www.fubp.org	Open: Medical and training centers open to women in Quito	Contact the organization directly to be part of the project: hcorpleg@hotmail.com

				industrial branches of cutting and sewing.			GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND THE ULLA BRITA PALM FOUNDATION. VALID UNTIL AUGUST 2022	Cadena Building, 4th floor, office 406 Telephone: (02) 3 341 440 / (02) 2 245 790 Email: hcorpleg@hotmail.com			
KINDERNOTHILFE e.V.	K N H	6917 1000 0000	Germany	Reduce violations of the Rights of Children and Adolescent Girls in situations of extreme poverty.	Social: Rights of children and adolescents	Cooperation: Technical - Indirect	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN	Address: Luis Saá Street N14-20 and Sodiro,	www.kindernothilfe.org/www.knhecuador.org	Open	https://www.kindernothilfe.org/Global+Partnerships/Project+Partners.html

							THE GOVERN MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION. VALID UNTIL JANUARY 2020	Daniel Cadena Building, 4th floor, office 406 Telepho ne: (02) 3 341 440 / (02) 2 245 790 Email: hcorpleg @hotmai l.com			
UNITE D HAND	n/a	6917 6000 0000	Spain	Fight against hunger, poor nutrition, misery, disease,	Social: Developm ent of	Technica l	BASIC OPERATI NG	Address: Avum Rumicha	www.manosunidas.org	Open: The project proposal is	proyectos@manosunidas.org

S-CATHOLIC COMMITTEE OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST HUNGER IN THE WORLD				underdevelopment and lack of education, and work to eradicate the structural causes between people and peoples.	indigenous communities	cooperation	AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND UNITED HANDS - THE CATHOLIC COMMITTEE OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST HUNGER IN THE	ca S26-365 and Moro (Turubamba neighborhood. (In front of the Aucas stadium) Phone: 0226709 25/0982 924134 Email: ecuador2.convenios@manosunidas.org		presented, which is subject to evaluation for approval	
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							WORLD. CURRENT AS OF JUNE 2022				
MANN A PROJE CT INTER NATIO NAL	M PI	1792 5000 0000 0	United States	Establish a worldwide network of Manna Project communities where young adults live and work together in marginalized communities.	Social: Social developme nt, education, cultural exchange	Technica l Cooperat ion	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION	Address: Calle España 295 and Gonzále z Suárez (Sangolq uí- Rumiñah ui) Telepho ne: 0981444 619 Email: ecuador @	www.mannaproject.org/ecuador-spanish	Open	Contact the organization directly to be part of the project: ecuador@mannaproj ect.org, deborah@mannaproj ect.org

							MANNA PROJECT INTERNA TIONAL. VALID UNTIL AUGUST 2022	mannapr oject.org ,deborah @ mannapr oject.org			
POR CRIST O INC		9913 5632 0001	United States	Provide health care and social development to poor children and their families	SOCIAL: Health	Bilateral Cooperat ion	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR	Address: Cooperat iva Desarroll o Comunal , Mz. 16, Solar # 1 Trinitari a Island, Guayaqu il - Ecuador	www.por cristo.or g www.por cristo.or g/facebo ok.com/p orcristo.i nc/	Work in primary medical care, only on the Trinitarian Island	

							AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERN MENTAL ORGANIZ ATION POR CRISTO, INC. VALID UNTIL JANUARY 2020	Phone: (04) 2600828 /099948 8663 Email: teresitarc e@yaho o.com; porcristo org@yah oo.com			
FOND AZION E DON CARL O GNOC CHI -		8917 5539 2001	Italy	The Foundation exclusively intends to follow social solidarity purposes in the fields of health care, social, and social-sanitary	SOCIAL: Health - Social and educationa l assistance - Social inclusion	Bilateral Cooperat ion - Technica l	BASIC OPERATI NG AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE	Address: Calle Amazon as and Carchi, within the	https://w ww.dong nocchi.it/ solidariet a- internazi onale	Operates exclusively in the province of Esmeraldas	

ONL US				assistance and scientific research of particular social interest. According to its presentation document: - Training and preparing staff and other professionals involved in the school - Promotion and consolidation of a network of exchange and integration relationships between the organizations present in the project area operating in the field of disability - Vocational training and labor integration	of people with disabilities through school education - Rehabilitation services - Raising awareness in communities and rural areas on disability issues		GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION "FONDAZIONE DON CARLO GNOCCHI - ONLUS". VALID UNTIL	facilities of the Free Missionary Institute of Special Education Tel: (06) 2 780890 email: fdgecuador@dongnocchi.it			
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				for people with disabilities - Public awareness about disability - Management of programs and rehabilitation activities in the communities of San Lorenzo county.			JUNE 2020.				
Japan International Cooperation Agency	JICA		JAPAN	It is oriented towards field work, focusing on human security and adopting an approach of greater effectiveness, efficiency, and speed.	Social: Human Security	Bilateral Cooperation - Technical	DOES NOT KEEP AGREEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR	https://www.jica.go.jp/spanish/about/mission.html	Add: Av. 6 de Diciembre N33-42 and Ignacio Bossano, Titanium Building, 4th	Conference	https://www.jica.go.jp/ecuador/english/office/others/c8h0vm000a81f64-att/brochure_03.pdf

									Floor, Quito		
									Tel: + 593-2- 3333- 653		
									Fax: + 593-2- 3332- 956		
EDUC ATION AL ORIEN TATIO N CENT ER - COE	C O E	1890 1136 0100 1	Italy	The main objective is to provide comprehensive health services to the most vulnerable population. In the Specific Objective it is to give preventive, primary, and secondary care to the	SOCIAL: Civil Volunteeri ng - Education - Social Promotion	Technica l cooperati on	BASIC OPERATI ON AGREEME NT BETWEEN THE GOVERN MENT OF ECUADOR	Address: Av. Rodrigo Pachano s / n Atocha - Atocha Indigeno us Hospital	www.coe web.org	Open	Contact the organization directly for project presentation: mascoecu@yahoo.es

				population to the province of Tungurahua and the central zone of the country.			AND THE "EDUCATIONAL ORIENTATION CENTER - COE". BEYOND DECEMBER 2022	Telephone: (03) 242 3927 (03) 242 1279 (03) 242 1562 Email: med55coe@yahoo.es / coehia@yahoo.es			
CENTER FOR HUMAN SERVICES	CHS	1791 8059 9200 1	United States	Support to improve health care with various related programs	SOCIAL: Training and strengthening of health services,	Bilateral cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE	Address: Av. Shyris N37-313 and El Telégrafo. Bld.	https://www.chs-nw.org/	Open: It offers medical advice in Cotopaxi and Quito in	Contact the organization directly to be part of the project: veronicam@puentea sociados.com

CES - CHS					focused mainly on reproducti ve age women, pregnant mothers, and newborns.		GOVERN MENT OF ECUADOR AND CENTER FOR HUMAN SERVICES . VALID UNTIL JULY 2022.	Rubio Piso 7, Of. West. Quito, Ecuador. Telepho nes: (02) 2266267 /226627 0 Email: veronica m@puen teasociad os.com; gizquier do@urc- chs.com		support of the Ministry of Health; IESS; International Plan; World Vision; Matto Grosso Organization; and the University Research Corporation	
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Cabrera, Daniela, 2019)

Appendix D: Funds List

International Cooperation for funds			
Organization name's	Description of opportunity	Date Valid	Web page
Global Innovation Fund (GIF)	GIF invests in social projects that improve the lives and opportunities of millions of people in the world. It especially funds innovative solutions to the challenges of sustainable development (ODS).	No deadline	https://globalinnovation.fund/apply/about/
CAF - Development Bank of Latin America	CAF finances specialized operations that complement the technical capacity of the shareholder countries, in order to promote innovative programs that contribute to sustainable development and regional integration.	No deadline	https://www.caf.com/es/sobre-caf/
Oak Foundation	Projects with global social or environmental interests will be supported, particularly those that have an important	No deadline. The period of review	https://oakfnd.org/

	impact on the lives of the most vulnerable sectors.	and selection of projects can last from 2 to 9 months.	
The Minor Foundation: MFMCs Grant Program	MFMC will support the development of innovative communication strategies that involve people, and that facilitate the necessary transition to avoid dangerous climate changes.	The invite closes in August	http://www.minor-foundation.no/apply-for-a-grant
Insolites Bailleurs	French organization that supports projects that contribute to the reduction of educational, cultural, health, economic, and environmental inequalities.	No deadline	http://www.fondation-insolitebailleur-philipperomero.com/-Proposer-un-projet-.html?lang=fr

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Appendix E: Funds by country

Observations	Source	Notes
Receives projects throughout the year. It does not finance more than 50% of each project and does not finance less than \$25,000. They have not subsidized projects in Ecuador. In case of not being summoned to present a project, a consultation letter must be submitted.	http://oakfnd.org/our-grant-making.html	Program officials have to send an invitation
They receive applications at all times of the year, however it is preferred that they be sent 6 months before the start of the project.	https://www.nippon-foundation.or.jp/en/what/grant/application/other_fields/	
Different types of invites in different periods of the year. There is currently no open invite for the region.	https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/1106	
Receives requests at any date of the year	https://www.usaid.gov/work-usaid/get-grant-or-contract/unsolicited-proposals	
It has no application deadline.	https://globalinnovation.fund/apply/steps/understanding-the-application-process/	It is applied by filling out a web form.
It has no application deadline. The average grant is \$6200	http://www.hildencharitablefund.org.uk/overseas.htm	
Receives applications at any time of the year.	http://www.fondation-insolitebatisseur-philipperomero.com/-Proposer-un-projet-.html?lang=fr	

Invitations open all the time. It consists of technical assistance for community development, focused on eco-tourism.	https://www.travindy.com/es/buenas-practicas-en-trc/	
Open invites for financing projects that aim to eradicate hunger through nutrition. Open until 09/24/2018	https://innovation.wfp.org/innovation-accelerator	
The INSPIRE Fund offers a grant from \$5,000 to \$30,000 for projects that seek to eradicate child violence. There are different invites with different deadlines: 08/31 - 10/31 - 12/31.	http://www.cpcnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/INSPIRE-Fund-RFP_Spanish.pdf	
For the foundation to finance a project, it needs to use mobile technology. The application deadline is 08/10/2018.	https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/mobile-for-humanitarian-innovation/innovation-fund/	
Invites are open until 08/31/2018. Offers an approximate amount of \$100,000	https://www.leatherman.com/grants.html#terms-and-conditions-modal	
There are three open invites that end on: 08/17/2018 - 09/28/2018 - 11/28/2018.	http://www.minor-foundation.no/for-grantseekers	

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Appendix F: Agencies

NGO	ACRO NYM	COUNT RY OF ORIGI N	GOAL	AXIS OF ACTION	TYPE OF COOPER ATION	AGREE MENTS	WEBSI TE	CONTACT	OPEN STATUS, INVITAT ION	LINKS FOR APPLICA TION
Korea Internationa l Cooperatio n Agency	KOICA	Korea	KOICA aims to achieve sustainable socio-economic development and poverty eradication in developing countries; and to contribute to solving global problems related to international development cooperation to harmonize development efforts with those of the international community.	Education	----	BASIC OPERA TION AGREE MENT	There is no specific website	Address: Av. 12 de Octubre N24- 660 and Francisco Salazar, Concorde Building, 3rd Floor Quito Phone: (02) 255- 8437	---	

ANDALUCIA	AACID	SPAIN	The Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID in Spanish) is the body responsible for coordinating and promoting the international solidarity policies of the Junta de Andalucía. Configured as a Public Law Entity with its own legal entity, it is its mission to contribute “to the eradication of poverty and to the consolidation of processes aimed at ensuring sustainable human development”	Development cooperation itself, raising awareness and education for development projects, and humanitarian and emergency action.	Financial Aid	BASIC OPERATION AGREEMENT	http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/aacid/inicio.html	Av. De la Palmera, 24 - 41012 Seville (Spain) Telephone: 955 051 851 - FAX: 955 051 898 aacid@juntadeandalucia.es	The collaboration between the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation and the aforementioned agents is developed through collaboration
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									agreements and grants.	
VALENCIANA		SPAIN	Promote sustainable, equitable, and inclusive human development that helps to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.	Sustainable development	Technical cooperation and grants	BASIC OPERATION AGREEMENT	http://www.cooperaciogva.es/es/cooperacion-al-desarrollo	General Directorate for Cooperation and Solidarity Paseo de la Alameda, 16 46010, Valencia Telephone: (+34) 96 192 23 20 Email: cooperacio@gva.es	Invite	

								Twitter: @GVacooperaci o		
Basque Developme nt Cooperatio n Agencies	-	SPAIN	Public entity of private law that seeks to plan and manage development policies: fight against poverty, promotion of human development, education, gender equity, humanitarian action in disasters and conflicts; all with the objective of promoting international cooperation.	Assistance in developing cooperation projects and programs, scholarships, emergency funds, gender units, and publications, among others.	Technical Scholarships	BASIC OPERATION AGREEMENT	https://www.elankidetza.eus/informacion/agencia-vascadesarrollo/x63-content7/es/	Nafarroa, 2 01007 Vitoria-Gasteiz Spain Tel: 945018087 Fax: 945017808 e-mail: agencia@elankidetza.eus	Annual Invite	

German Society for International Cooperation	GIZ	GERMANY	GIZ has been present in Ecuador since 1962. Around 77 national collaborators, 11 international collaborators, 6 integrated experts and 6 cooperators, work there.	Conservation of the Environment and of Natural Resources and State, Democracy and Participation.	Technical	BASIC OPERATION AGREEMENT	https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/28451.html	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH Whympfer N28-39 and Orellana T +593 2 3815 810 F + 593 2 3815 810 Ext. 200 giz-ecuador@giz.de www.giz.de	Proposal submission	
SPANISH AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	AECID	SPAIN	The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID, in Spanish) is the main management body of the Spanish Cooperation, aimed at the fight against	Water and sanitation, economic growth, culture and science,	Financial cooperation, (refundable or non-refundable) technical	BASIC OPERATION AGREEMENT	http://www.aecid.es/ES/1a-aecid	Av. Reyes Católicos 4 - 28040 Madrid - Tel. +34 91 583 81 00 centro.informacion@aecid.es	Open	

COOPERA TION			poverty and for sustainable human development. According to its statute, the agency was created to promote the full exercise of development, conceived as a fundamental human right, the fight against poverty being part of the process of building this right.	rural developm ent, food security and nutrition, education, gender, democrati c governanc e, environme nt and climate change, health	cooperatio n, Humanitar ian aid					
Belgian Developme nt Agency	BTC	BELGIUM	We work together with our partners by putting experts, staff, and	SOCIAL: Health Economic Developm	Governme nt cooperatio	BASIC OPERA TION	https://www.enabel.be/con	Av. Angamos Oeste 380 - Miraflores, Lima 18, Peru	Invite	

			financial resources at your disposal.	ent and Commerce	n ended 2n 2017. Currently, non-governmental cooperation such as NGOs and universities, continue to exist.	AGREEMENT	tent/que-hace-en-ecuador	T. + 511 447 6297 / lima@diplobel.fed.be F. Embassy of Belgium in Lima		
CATALAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY	ACCD	SPAIN	The Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation (ACCD, in Spanish) is the body of the Generalitat de Catalunya responsible for managing development cooperation policies and humanitarian action. It is attached to the Ministry of	Health and water; education; productive capacities, employment and labor rights;	Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action	BASIC OPERATION AGREEMENT	http://www.cooperaciolh.cat/220322_2.aspx http://cooperacio	cooperacio@gencat.cat. subvencions.accd.exi@gencat.cat accd@gencat.cat.	Invite	

			Foreign Affairs of the Department of the Presidency. It is the main instrument of the Government and citizens of Catalonia to join the international community in the commitment to build a more just and supportive world, and work to guarantee access to fundamental rights and the free development of people and peoples of all the world.	human rights, governance and strengthening of the social fabric; empowering women, environmental sustainability, and peace building.			catalana.gencat.cat/ca/contacte/			
MADRID TOWN HALL		SPAIN	The Agreement of the Governing Board of the City of Madrid of June 27, 2019 establishes the	Focus on ODS	Financial cooperation and	BASIC OPERATION	https://www.madrid.es/portales/mun	Via Website	Invite	

		<p>organization and duties of the Government</p> <p>Department of the Vice Mayor for the exercise of its powers. This agreement creates the Delegated Area of Internationalization and Cooperation, with powers in internationalization, and European funds and development cooperation. The General Directorate for Cooperation and Global Citizenship depends on this area, which is structured in the General Sub Directorate for Global Citizenship and International Development Cooperation and the</p>		<p>humanitari</p> <p>an aid</p>	<p>AGREE</p> <p>MENT</p>	<p><u>imadrid/</u></p> <p><u>es/Inicio/</u></p> <p><u>El-</u></p> <p><u>Ayuntam</u></p> <p><u>iento/Co</u></p> <p><u>operacio</u></p> <p><u>n-y-</u></p> <p><u>Ciudada</u></p> <p><u>nia-</u></p> <p><u>Global-</u></p> <p><u>/?vgnext</u></p> <p><u>fmt=defa</u></p> <p><u>ult&vgn</u></p> <p><u>extchann</u></p> <p><u>el=cb520</u></p> <p><u>eb4b923</u></p> <p><u>8610Vgn</u></p> <p><u>VCM10</u></p> <p><u>00001d4</u></p> <p><u>a900aRC</u></p> <p><u>RD&vgn</u></p>			
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			General Sub Directorate for Internationalization.				extoid=c b520eb4 b923861 0VgnVC M10000 01d4a90 0aRCRD			
CEFA ONLUS - ITALY		ITALY	<p>It is a non-governmental organization that supports the poorest communities in the south of the world to achieve food self-sufficiency and fundamental rights: food, education, gender equality, training, and work.</p> <p>CEFA in Ecuador has been present since 2008 with the EU-funded</p>	FARMIN G; JOB; MIGRATI ON; RIGHTS	Technical cooperatio n	No specific ation	https://ce faecuado r.org/#	Eloy Alfaro and Amazonas. 2nd floor (in the Office of German Technical Cooperation - Giz) - Quito. Ecuador (06) 2821117 Lago Agrio (02) 2239109 Quito cefa.ecuador@cefaonlus.it	Open	

			<p>Community Tourism project.</p> <p>CEFA aims to strengthen Producer Organizations, currently targeting 45 associations of the three value chains, involving around 11,500 families.</p> <p>In addition, CEFA is working on resilience to climate change.</p>								
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Appendix G: Cities networks

NGO	ACRO NYM	COUNT RY OF ORIGI N	GOAL	AXIS OF ACTION	TYPE OF COOPER ATION	AGREE MENTS	WEBSIT E	CONTACTS	OPEN STATUS, INVITATIO N	LINKS FOR APPLIC ATION
United Nations Educati onal, Scientif ic and	UNESC O	United Kingdo m	UNESCO seeks to establish peace through international cooperation in	SOCIAL: Education, Culture, Human and Social	Governme nt, technical, bilateral, triangular	BASIC OPERATI ON AGREEM ENT	https://es. unesco.or g/	National Ecuadorian Commission of UNESCO: Ministry of Foreign	Open Invitation, form application per	

Cultural Organiz ation			education, science, and culture.	Sciences, Communica tion and Information . ENVIRON MENTAL: Natural Sciences	cooperatio n.			Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador. Address: Gral. Ulpiano Páez and Gerónimo Carrión (corner), 4th floor, Quito, Ecuador. Telephone: 593-2 299- 3200. Email: cominalecuado r (a) cancilleria.gob .ec	account created	
	URBAL	Spain	URB-AL III is a program of decentralized	SOCIAL: social cohesion	Governme nt, technical,	BASIC OPERATI ON	http://ww w.observ- oecd.org/es	Latin America Headquarters: Municipality	Program closed	

			cooperation of EuropeAid (European Commission) with Latin America whose objective is the promotion of local public policies that contribute to increase the degree of social cohesion in the sub-national communities of the region and that can become reference models.	and reference models	bilateral cooperation.	AGREEMENT	/program me-urb-al-iii	of Montevideo Division of International Relations and Cooperation. Address: Luis Piera 1994, MERCOSUR Building 11200 Montevideo, Uruguay. Telephones: +598 2 413 66 24 (o25) +598 2 413 66 24 (ext. 207). Email: antena.al@gmail.com		
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Europe an Union- Latin Americ a Relatio ns Observ atory	OBREAL		Its objective is to identify and strengthen the possibilities of relationships between the European Union and Latin America based on the specialized skills available in entities of both regions, in order to achieve a better understanding of the regional and sectoral problems that affect the development of public policies.	SOCIAL: dialogue and possibilities of association	Governme nt cooperatio n	BASIC OPERATI ON AGREEM ENT	https://www.obreal.org/	Globalization Observatory: University of Barcelona, Adolf Florensa 808028 Barcelona. Telephone: +34 934034479 Mail: info@obreal.org	Open	
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Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development	NRG4SD	South Africa	Support collectively sustainable development	PRODUCTIVE AND ENVIRONMENTAL: sustainable development	Government, technical, bilateral cooperation.	BASIC OPERATIONAL AGREEMENT	https://www.regions4.org/about-us/regions4	Email: info@regions4.com Phone: +32 736 234 903. Address: Chaussée d'Alseberg, 999 - 1180, Brussels, Belgium	Open Invitation, form application per account created	
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