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**International Cooperation Plan for  
environmental management for the Decentralized  
Autonomous Government of Paccha Parish.**

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to all the people that have been part of my formation and growth as a person and as a professional; to the people that have been part of this phase of my life. To my parents, grandparents, and brothers, for the unconditional love and support they have always given me. To my closest friends, Sofía, Mateo, Marissa y Edgar, for their friendship, constant support and for making college one of the most memorable stages of my life.

Jonnathan Coronel Tenesaca

## **DEDICATION**

This degree work is dedicated to the people that have helped me the most during this process. Especially my mom for being the one who was pending all the process. To Payu who became my guide and has been an essential part for my spiritual and personal growth and for understanding me in my difficult moments. To Tati for enduring all my moments of bad temper and despair during the preparation of this thesis and knowing how to guide me to make this happen. And last but not least, Marínés for being a person who helps me through difficult times to overcome the potholes that arose along the way.

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## **ABSTRACT**

This degree work seeks to create a pilot plan of international cooperation for environmental management for the Decentralized Autonomous Parish Government (DAG) of Paccha. To carry out this work, we began analyzing theoretical concepts in international cooperation and its regulations in Ecuador, in addition to the concept of environmental management and its national and international regulations. Secondly, an internal analysis of the Parish was carried out, through interviews, socializations, and focal groups within the DAG and its population with the intention of obtaining information on the problems, needs and potentialities.

With the information previously obtained, we proceeded to realize a guide and a plan of international cooperation for Paccha, in which the DAG will be able to access resources to solve needs and carry out projects that it is not able to accomplish due to the lack of own resources. Finally, we elaborated a pilot for an environmental management project for Paccha, in which the parish can start its foray into international cooperation and form the basis for continuing this in the future.

## INTRODUCTION

International cooperation has become a tool of great importance used by different governments to help each other in improving their development, be it in social, environmental, humanitarian, cultural, or infrastructure areas. However, cooperation for development has gained greater impact, and with it, it is sought to improve the socio-economic conditions of others who are in a bad situation, since this type of cooperation seeks a balance between nature, development, and human beings in order to achieve the development objectives and improve basic aspects such as human rights, education, environmental conditions, among others.

In Ecuador, according to current regulations, the different levels of Decentralized Autonomous Governments have the competence to manage International Cooperation in their territories, however, this function has not been achieved because many of the DAG do not have the necessary knowledge and resources. As is the case of Paccha parish, which does not know the procedure for obtaining cooperation, which can be of great help to solve its environmental management and development needs.

For this reason, this work has a theoretical part focused on the investigation of different theories and concepts of international cooperation, as well as the compilation of national and international regulations that lay down the rules for international cooperation in the country, focused on cooperation for development and the environment, seeking to improve the development of the parish and quality of life of its inhabitants. Through the analysis of the theories of international relations for international cooperation, it has been possible to define that liberalism is the theory that develops the concept in greater depth.

This chapter also analyzes environmental management, since our objective is to seek international cooperation focused on environmental management, understanding the environment as one of the most important concerns nowadays, which is why it has become part of various government plans and policies worldwide. And in the case of Paccha one of the main reasons for seeking cooperation is to improve environmental management in the parish, which is not possible due to the lack of own economic and technical resources.

Secondly, we have the analysis of the parish of Paccha, which is one of the 21 rural parishes of Cuenca, and has great biological diversity. However, the territory of the Parish is in a high-risk geological area, in where sinking landslides have occurred due to the instability of the soil. In addition to this, there are external factors that contribute to this problem, such as urbanization and lack of sewerage. Within the demographic analysis, it was observed that the parish does not have a high population and the majority of it is considered economically active. Despite this, there is only a small number of economic activities taking place, and little industrial development. Therefore, efforts have been made to strengthen the productive processes that are carried out in the territory such as agriculture, taking them towards agroecology. This information helps us to develop the third chapter, in which an international cooperation guide for Paccha is presented and a base project is prepared to begin obtaining resources for the Parish.

Finally, we have the proposal of a guide for international cooperation, which sets out the steps and points to follow and how a plan should be developed in an adequate way to manage international cooperation. This, also, done in a way that it can be applied in the future to other plans or projects. The purpose of generating this plan is that the Parish DAG could access to different resources to carry out its projects based on the resources needed and the needs they want to solve.

The project “Agroecology in Paccha's agricultural activities, rescuing local products and ancestral knowledge, with a gender focus.” was elaborated. It brings together some of the main needs of the parish in terms of environmental management and development. And it is in a position to be presented to international organizations to request international cooperation, both technical and financial. Also, in this chapter, a possible international organization is suggested from which to obtain cooperation based on the axes in which it works and objectives that the proposed project seeks to fulfill.

## CHAPTER I

### 1.1 THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

If we talk about the main theories of international relations we can see how they have evolved according to the changes that have occurred in the global reality (Jimenez González, 2003). That is why within the main theories of International Relations, the theory of liberalism within international cooperation has been considered as the most important. Due to the factor that puts in favor of cooperation, and it is believed that countries should trust among them so that cooperation can be given in the best possible way.

**Chart 1. International Relations theories for International Cooperation**

	<b>Realism</b>	<b>Liberalism</b>	<b>Marxism</b>
<b>International Cooperation</b>	According to this notion it is difficult to conceive cooperation between states, this is because there is not a central power, which impulses to a permanent competence	Recognize the existence of a process of political and economic independency in the international scenery, which creates a growing demand for cooperation	The division of the global system between a center and a periphery questions the truthful scope of the processes of cooperation, because they affirm the existence of an unequal global system, in which cooperation grants more advantages to hegemonic countries

*Source: (Jimenez González, 2003)*

### *1.1.1 Realism*

Realism seeks to explain the international reality, this is how relations with other states through their foreign policy are based on using different tools in order to achieve power increased or maximize their security. In this sense, international cooperation is understood as a tool to promote national interest with the purpose of generating more security for the donor or generating greater wealth by seeking to boost bilateral donor trade with the receptors of the cooperation. It is also important to think in the geographical variable that exists between the donor and the receptor, related with a self – interested way of keeping influence from this countries (Pauselli, 2013).

It is also important to take in consideration the influence that the structure of cooperation has over the relations of the states. This makes reference to the existence of a possible bipolar system, thus considering the relative distribution of capacities of the distribution of preferences for the benefit of donors, such as the rivalry of the communist and capitalist blocks to alienate different parameters to help to development.

### *1.1.2 Liberalism*

The liberal school underlines the different possibilities of cooperation considered achievable. Thereby, liberalism is focused in the internal characteristics of the states and not the national interest. Thus, that the foreign policy of the states should not be explained only in terms of power balance, but also the relations of trust that are created. That is why liberalism saw cooperation between states as a variable of great potential and progress in the International Relations. That is how international cooperation is seen as an instrument of foreign politics of states, with the goal of generating cooperation and combining interests with the purpose of generating actions.

According to the liberal theory of international cooperation, it can also include different internal actors of the state, and can have a positive preference for democratic states to set aside funds to international assistance, thus understanding cooperation as a tool used to generate not only more cooperation but also more democracy.

### *1.1.3 Marxism*

This theory underlines the division North – South that exist between States, and the relations of inequality in the international system, this occurs as a result of a capitalist expansion, that generates inequality in the States. So *undeveloped* countries are seen as to have a condition of inferiority and dependency due to the characteristics that capitalism seeks. So cooperation is seen as help from northern countries to southern ones; according to Marxism, the economic life of nations considered weak are understood by the interests of powerful nations, generating hierarchies between these countries (Pauselli, 2013).

In the same way, there is talk of cooperation with a new interstate system where the hegemony of United States prevails, manifesting cooperation as a way to help development so they can influence in the structure of authorities inside the country receptor. On the other hand, we also have inside the Marxist theory of the dependence manifested through inequality in the international interchange, so international aids are related with the strengthening of the relation of dependence between donors and receptors of international aid.

## **1.2 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

Nowadays, International Cooperation is important to achieve development in different areas of the world, especially in those considered as “underdeveloped” or “third world”. In order to obtain assistance for social, environmental, humanitarian, cultural or infrastructural development, countries or regions must understand international cooperation, how it works, its potential and the steps to achieve it. In the case of Paccha, according to Art. 263 of the Ecuadorian Constitution, the Autonomous Decentralized Government of the Parish is responsible for executing international cooperation operations.

To understand International Cooperation, it is necessary to know its definitions, the concepts that exist, and the terminology. According to the legal dictionary of the Spanish Royal Academy, cooperation is “the decision-making process that requires an agreement of wills between two or more parties, either to produce a joint act or plan, or to ensure the participation of some entities in the procedures that must be solved by others

”(Real Academia Española, 2019). In the international field, the parties or actors, cooperators and recipients, that intervene in the cooperation process are States (*Donor Countries* that have the capacities or resources to cooperate with another country in order to help the latter to develop new capacities. or to solve a problem, and *Receiving Countries*, which are generally developing countries that receive cooperation) (Socas & Hourcade, 2009), International governmental or non-governmental organizations and national or sub-national entities (provinces, regions, communities, etc. .), public and private. The parties want to achieve a joint act or plan, which is an action with effect that can be executed at the international or national (domestic) level, in order to obtain a benefit for both parties or only for one of the parties, which receives international cooperation. (Ibid., P. 21).

Taking these considerations into account and according to Socas & Hourcade, international cooperation can be defined as “actions carried out by nation-states or state organizations, sub-national actors or NGOs with another of these actors, to achieve common objectives in the international and / or national level of one or more actors”. Another important definition is offered by the Peruvian Agency for International Cooperation, which defines cooperation as (2009):

*Set of international actions to mobilize resources and exchange experiences between developed and developing countries, including public and private actors, to achieve common goals stipulated in the global agenda and based on criteria of solidarity, equity, effectiveness, sustainability, co-responsibility and mutual interest; aims to achieve permanent and sustainable increase in the levels of social, economic, political and cultural development of developing countries.*  
(Agencia Peruana de Cooperación Internacional, n.d.)

It should be noted that at the moment there is no unified concept of international cooperation, but, despite its short existence, it has been evolving and providing new connotations. According to Duarte Herrera & Gonzáles Parias, it is possible to identify certain elements that are inherent in international cooperation, such as (2014):

- Co-responsibility criterion.

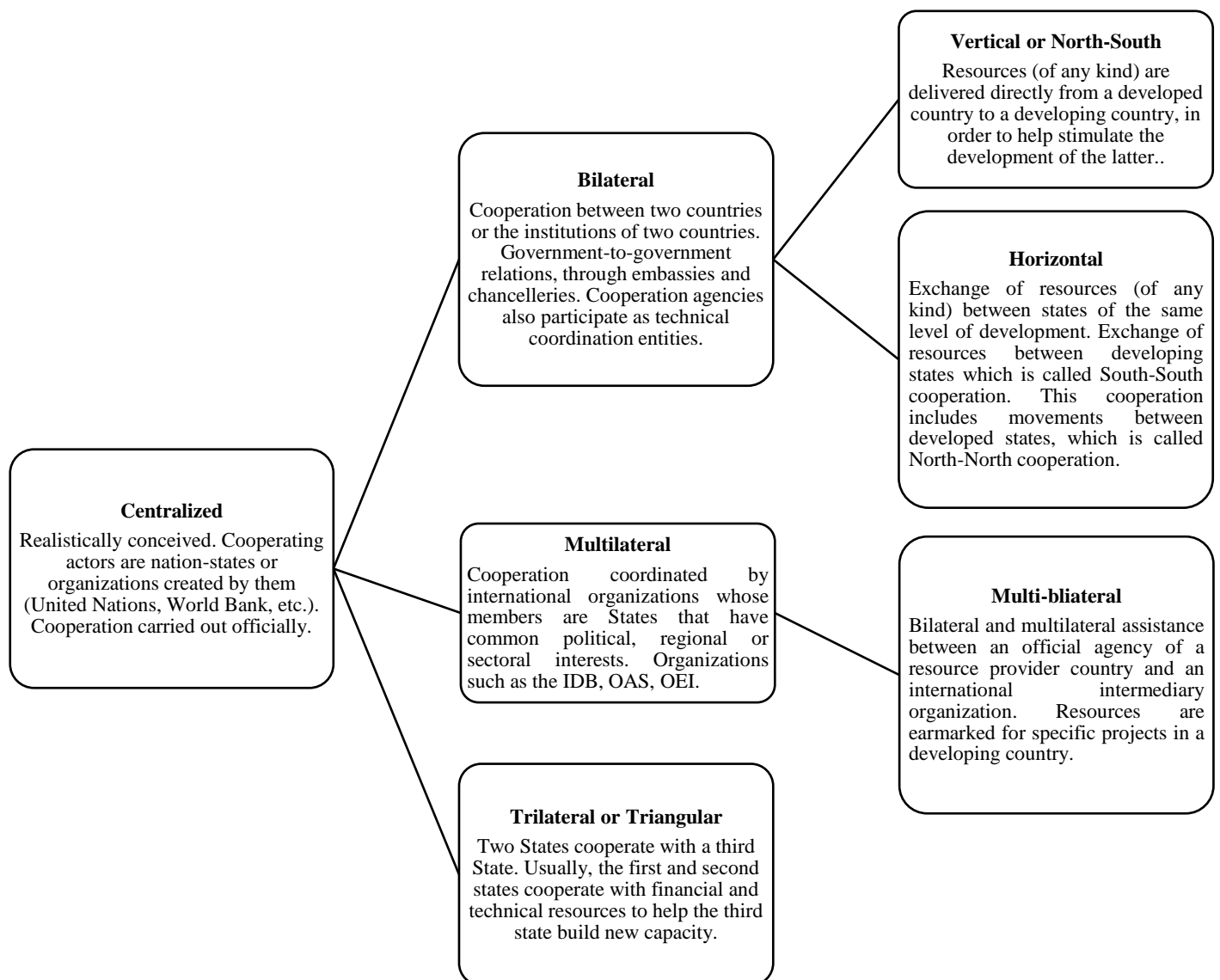


- It is based on the principle of solidarity between peoples, respect, and protection of human rights. It also aims to obtain better conditions and resources to improve social welfare, in accordance with human dignity.
- Includes actions carried out by both private and public actors.
- Must respond to priorities.
- There must be common goals and strategies.
- It promotes the existence of a clear and constant dialogue between the parties to harmonize interests.
- Ideally, it should not involve the interference of the cooperator in the internal or external policy of the receiving country. (Duarte Herrera & Gonzáles Parias, 2014).

### *1.2.1 TYPES OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION*

International cooperation can be classified according to the actors involved and the purpose. Based on the different actors involved in cooperation actions at the international level, we can differentiate several types of cooperation:

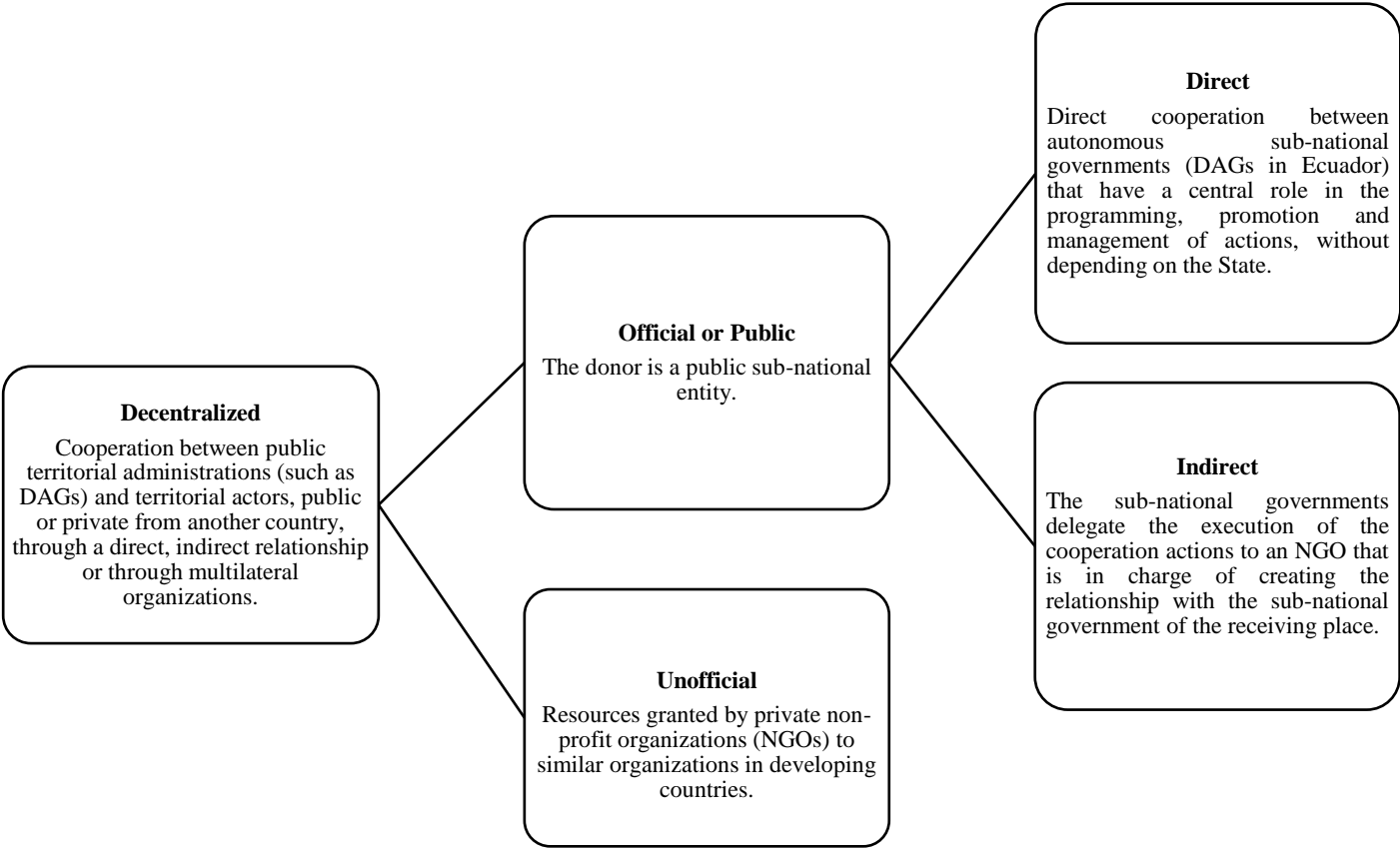
**Figure 1** Types of International Cooperation - Intervening actors.



Source: (Socas & Hourcade, 2009) (Ministerio de Educación Nacional de Colombia, n.d.) (García)

Author: Jonnathan Coronel; María Isabel Luppi, 2019

**Figure 2** Types of decentralized international cooperation according to the actors involved.

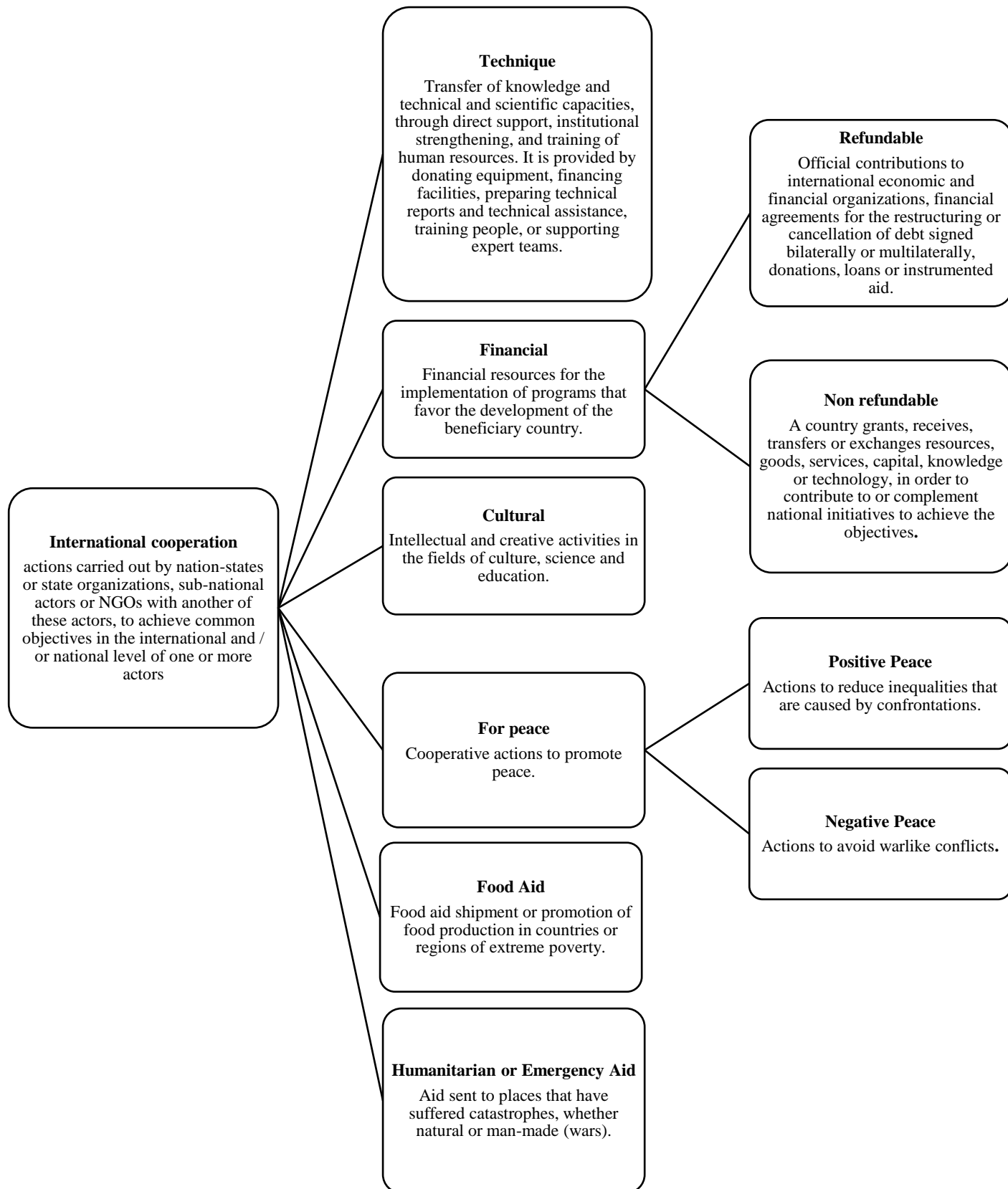


Source: (Bonilla Estrella, 2014) (Socas & Hourcade, 2009)

Author: Jonnathan Coronel; María Isabel Luppi, 2019

The modalities of cooperation according to the purpose are:

**Figure 3** Types of international cooperation according to the purpose



Source: (García) (Socas & Hourcade, 2009) Author: Jonnathan Coronel; María Isabel Luppi, 2019

It is important to mention that in international cooperation actions, it is possible to classify cooperation according to the competences of the cooperator and the needs of the country that will receive the cooperation.

### **1.3 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT**

International Development Cooperation became important when the concept of development was used to differentiate between developed and developing countries, in order to improve the socioeconomic conditions of those groups with poor economic conditions and achieve their development.

#### *1.3.1 Concept of development*

The concept of development was used after World War II, when the new independent countries had weak economic structures and faced difficulties in making their economies prosper. At that time, the concept of development was related to the idea of the future as a goal for the human collective (Gutierrez León & Lopez Cabana, 2018). Gutiérrez and López mention a change of focus during the 1970s, when it was proposed that people's basic needs should be development priorities. During the 90s, development focused on the idea of modernization, prioritizing the levels of industrialization and living standards achieved. As a result of this, sustainable development became the focus of debate. (2018).

Development is a concept that has evolved over time. Initially, theories focused on the material enrichment processes such as the volume of production of goods and services in order to accumulate capital. It was considered that the increase in GDP per capita would reduce poverty and increase the welfare of the population. During the 1970s development focused on expanding people's capacities and not on economic growth. In this way, in 1989 the concept of human development was established, emphasizing the need to evaluate the realization capacity and establishing positive relationships between economic growth and people (Pérez, 2015).

## 1.1 International Cooperation for Development

Inside international cooperation we have international cooperation for development, which start to gain force when the term development begins to be used to make reference to different countries, having developed countries and others considered developing countries, based this in a principle of human development with the goal of improve the socioeconomic conditions of whom are in a bad situation and achieve their development.

### 1.3.1 Development concept

The concept of development begins to be referred to after II World War, where the new independent countries had weak economic structures and faced difficulties to achieve that their economies thrive. That is how the concept of development was related with the idea of future as a goal to the human collective (Gutierrez León & Lopez Cabana, 2018). Gutierrez and Lopez talk about a change during the 70s decade where the approaches given to development approaches should include the basic needs of a person as the priorities of development. While for the 90s decade the vision of development was given by the idea of modernization, which answers the levels of industrialization and levels of live reached. This is how we start talking about *sustainable development* (2018).

Development is a concept that has evolve over the time, since the beginning the theories where interested for the concept of material enrichment, like is the production volume of goods and services, with the goal of accumulate capital, it was said that the increase of the gross domestic product per capital will reduce poverty and increase the wealth of the population. During the sixties the concept of development passed to be understood as a process of extension of the *capacities of people* more than an economic raise. Well in 1989 it was stablished the concept of *human development*, emphasizing the needs of evaluate the function that people could realize better every time and establishing positive relations between economic and people growth (Pérez, 2015).

### *1.3.2 Sustainable development*

The concept of sustainable development was introduced for the first time at the “Our Common Future” Inform known as the Brundtland inform, that was published in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development. In which it was established that the environmental protection is a global problem, not only of a State or region, which is why development is sustainable when it reaches to satisfy present needs without compromise future needs. So the idea enters definitively at the field of development at the Rio Summit in 1992 about Environment and Development. Now it is understood as the sustainability of three spheres: social, environment, and economic; that is why the Agenda 2030 reunites all the process in one line promoting development and environmental protection (Gutierrez León & Lopez Cabana, 2018).

Sustainable development, starts to recognize that nature permits any modality of development. That is why is stablished to make a use of the natural resources that permit to reach the levels of satisfactory well – being, as well as generations to come (Sotillo Lorenzo, 2017). Nowadays as Mulieri and Paz told us, the concept of sustainable development is part of the international agenda, because it take into account environmental subject, fight against poverty, social equity and the economic production that do not damage other fields (2009).

### *1.3.3 International Cooperation for development*

International cooperation for development has been converted on an important part into the international dynamic, in which the different actors of nature collaborate together to improve the different socioeconomic conditions of those who are vulnerable, so they could achieve the development. Cooperation is the set of politics, programs and projects, of which could participate different actors, whose purpose is achieve the objectives of development. That is to say, cooperation looks after this development (Sotillo Lorenzo, 2017).

Therefore, international cooperation to development has been destined to those countries with less resources, to improve some basic aspects as human rights, education, environmental conditions, and others. We could notice how sustainable development affects to the economic, environmental and social areas, as they have put this components

as fundamental pillars, interdependent for sustainable development (Mulieri & Paz, 2009). It is necessary to consider that this sustainable development cannot only stay in a theoretical analysis, but also we need to formulate practical and viable projects: conceptual, theoretical and practice (ibid).

#### *1.3.4 International cooperation for development challenges*

The obstacles that we have at a conceptual level are because it does not exist only one precise interpretation about the concepts of “sustainable development” “equity” and “environmentally sustainable”. It is for that reason that is necessary that between actors it could arrived to an agreement on the definition of those terms. Also, in the theoretical part, according some authors, it is said that one of the principal obstacles is that the fundamental pillars do not have measurable parameters compatible between them, since it does not exist a common denominator between them, since each one of the objectives are in different evaluation plans (Mulieri & Paz, 2009); nevertheless Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) have goals and policies to be achieve, thus these can be measurable. Since each one of these terms are measurable in different scopes, it has become a challenge for sustainable development and for the creation of plans for international cooperation (Mulieri & Paz, 2009).

As for the practice due to the process of articulation, it is necessary to carry out a management process in which could be integrated the actors to achieve the different goals both economic, social and environmental. That is why the goals are based on having economic growth, equity and environmental sustainability, in order to achieve sustainable development. It seeks to create a viable form of interchange both among actors and the different scopes, also generating social awareness and thus have an approach for the three basic pillars and achieve the goals determinate (Mulieri & Paz, 2009).

#### *1.3.5 Actors*

Inside international cooperation we have *traditional* actors in which we can find the nation – states, their secretariats, ministries and other decentralized organisms. Here we can talk also of the bidders of cooperation, as to say the called Cooperation Agencies, International Organizations (IO) and International Financial Institutions (IFI). *No*



*traditional or new* actors diversified as such way that not only take on count to national states, but also estate governments, municipalities, departments, commonwealth, civil society, non-governmental organizations, universities, and we can also find institutions of the private sector (Mulieri & Paz, 2009).

## **1.4 NATIONAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

The State is territorially organized into regions, provinces, cantons and rural parishes. Special systems may be established for reasons of environmental conservation, or ethnic-cultural or population factors. Such as Autonomous metropolitan districts, the province of Galapagos, and indigenous and pluricultural territorial districts shall constitute special systems. These regimes shall be Decentralized Autonomous Governments and shall have political, administrative and financial autonomy and law-making powers within the scope of their competences and territorial jurisdictions (Asamblea Constituyente , 2008).

### *1.4.1 Constitution of Ecuador*

The Ecuadorian Constitution of 2008, in Title V, Chapter IV, establishes the parameters of the exclusive powers regime that governs both the central State and the autonomous regional, provincial, municipal governments, autonomous metropolitan districts, and parish governments.

Article 267 determines the exclusive competences to be exercised by parish decentralized autonomous governments, highlighting the activities of “Planning, building and maintaining the physical infrastructure, facilities and public spaces of the parish, as provided for in development plans and included in annual participatory budgets.” The Parish DAGs are also responsible for incentivizing development of community production, the conservation of biodiversity and the protection of the environment. DAGs also have the competence of secure international cooperation for the fulfillment of their competences. (Asamblea Constituyente , 2008).

In accordance with this article of the Constitution, rural parish governments have the power to work on the development and growth of their parishes without requiring authorization from other entities or levels of government. However, most DAGs do not have the institutional organization or financial capacity to exercise these powers. In other words, even though parishes have the institutional competence to promote development, they have not been able to achieve it due to lack of management.

#### *1.4.2 General Code of Territorial Organization, Autonomy and Decentralization*

COOTAD establishes the political-administrative organization of the Ecuadorian State, the regime of the different levels of decentralized autonomous governments and special regimes, to guarantee their political, administrative and financial autonomy. (General Code of Territorial Organization, Autonomy and Decentralization, 2010) Art. 8 refers to the normative power of rural parish governments, which have the capacity to issue agreements, resolutions and administrative regulatory frameworks. Art. 131 determines that all decentralized autonomous governments have the competence to manage international cooperation to obtain resources and technical assistance in order to fulfill their competences, execute development plans, and apply the principles of equity, solidarity, interculturality, etc. (Presidencia de la Republica del Ecuador, 2010).

#### *1.4.3 General Code of Planning and Public Finance*

This law regulates the exercise of planning powers and the exercise of public policy at all levels of government, the National Development Plan and the development and territorial planning plans of the Decentralized Autonomous Governments. (Organic Code of Planning and Public Finance, 2010) Art. 12 refers to the Decentralized Autonomous Governments and the planning process, which is the competence of the DAGs, which must be executed through plans in coordination with the different levels of government. Art. 15 refers to public policies, establishing that DAGs have the competence to execute local policies that must be incorporated into development plans and territorial planning. (Gobierno Nacional de la República del Ecuador, 2010).

From articles 265 to 269, this law refers to planning of non-reimbursable international cooperation, establishing in Article 268 that “the management of non-reimbursable international cooperation, exercised by decentralized autonomous governments, will be guided by national policies and the respective development and territorial planning plans.” It also establishes the principles of non-reimbursable international cooperation, national policy and approval, registration and control.

#### *1.4.4 Executive Decree No. 1202 - Reorganize the International Cooperation System*

This decree promoted the elimination of the Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation, which was in charge of managing international cooperation in the country, and appointed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility as responsible for exercising control and management of the Ecuadorian System of International Cooperation, whose members are entities related to non-reimbursable international cooperation and decentralized autonomous governments (Executive Decree No. 1202, 2016). Article 3 establishes that the National Secretariat for Planning and Development is responsible for the approval of non-reimbursable international cooperation programs and projects, which will be carried out according to the prioritization procedures of public investment programs and projects (Delgado, 2016).

#### *1.4.5 Resolution No. 0009-CNC-2011*

This resolution implements and transfers to the parish, rural, municipal, provincial and regional Decentralized Autonomous Governments the competence of managing international cooperation to obtain non-reimbursable resources and technical assistance for the fulfillment of their competences (Resolution No. 0009-CNC -2011, 2011). Art. 4 of the resolution determines the parameters to execute the international cooperation management competence, which will be guided by the criteria of: complementarity and co-responsibility, territorial articulation, transparency, effectiveness and impact, self-sufficiency and non-conditionality, specialization and harmonization, and decentralized management.

From Art. 11 (S. II) to Art. 16, this law established that the powers of Decentralized Autonomous Governments are:

- Rectorial local: Local Rectorial: each DAG will be able to create policies and guidelines that recognize its territorial specificity for the management of non-reimbursable international cooperation.
- Planning: DAGs will establish local plans, strategies and agendas to organize the management of international cooperation, will organize the territorial demand and supply of international cooperation, and will plan for the management of programs and projects to enforce their competences.
- Regulation: DAGs will be able to create local regulations to control the management of international cooperation, in order to ensure the alignment of the offer of cooperation to the territorial demands established in the development and territorial planning plans.
- Control: DAGs must implement control mechanisms to ensure compliance with local regulations and proper management of international cooperation.
- Management: Each DAGs must identify actors, resources and international cooperation offer; coordinate and process requests for cooperation; cooperation planning; promote decentralized cooperation; create, design and execute international cooperation projects for the fulfillment of its competences; Periodically inform the technical entity of international cooperation on the monitoring and status of projects; etc.

#### *1.4.6 National Development Plan 2017-2021*

The National Development Plan has the objective of "planning national development, eliminating poverty, and promoting sustainable development and the equitable redistribution of resources and wealth to enable access to the good way of living" (National Secretariat of Planning and Development, 2017). In other words, it is an instrument to guarantee rights in a public policy framework, therefore, its execution is important at all levels of government, other State functions, and even in the private sector, which is jointly responsible for the processes of development.

The territorial approach is important to comply with the National Development Plan, for this reason it is necessary to formulate a series of mechanisms for planning and ordering the use of the territory to fulfill the responsibilities, competences and powers of the Decentralized Autonomous Governments. For this, it is necessary to promote the production and management of information and the strengthening of capacities for planning, including proposals and actions that strengthen participatory planning spaces and the alignment of international cooperation with national priorities. In objective 9, which refers to the promotion of peace, sovereignty and integration, the plan establishes that Ecuador has consolidated cooperation relations that complement the State's action for development, especially South-South cooperation, which promotes a relationship between States, with similar realities and needs, particular and specific (National Secretariat for Planning and Development, 2017).

## **1.5 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT**

Nowadays, environmental issues have become the focus of discussion in the international community. International cooperation for the environment has become relevant because environmental issues are increasingly important, and cooperation is a means of structuring effective strategies to improve the conditions of the planet.

Due to the proliferation of different actors and agencies, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, it has been possible to promote the creation of national environmental norms and policies focused on respect for the sovereignty and exploitation of natural resources. These have led to the creation of international summits, treaties, legal instruments, and the formation of institutions such as the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Commission on Development Sustainable (CDS), and other entities that are part of the global environmental liability regime (Lucatello, 2014).

Currently, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNEP, CSD, and economic aid organizations such as the World Bank have developed the operating framework for international environmental cooperation (Lucatello, 2014).

The fragmentation of environmental policies both at different levels and spheres of action, both vertical (supranational, international, national and sub-national levels of authority) and horizontal (parallel systems of rulemaking by different groups of actors and for different sectors), is one of the great challenges of coherent and integrated environmental cooperation. That is why, today, discussions on environmental issues are carried out at different levels and institutional spheres and between public and private actors with a consequent lack of uniformity both in the policies to be adopted and in the decision-making processes. (Lucatello, 2014).

Taking stock overall, since environmental issues are a primary axis in the negotiation processes, between 1998 and 2010, international cooperation for the environment has grown by 50%, which shows that environmental cooperation will follow a rising trend. (Lucatello, 2014).

## **1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

The environment is one of the biggest concerns today for individuals as well as for companies, governments, international organizations and other entities. Therefore, environmental management is essential to government plans and policies at all levels, from the central government to parish governments. In the case of Ecuador, this country has abundant natural resources to protect, for which the competence of environmental management has been granted to the different levels of government, including the autonomous decentralized governments of the parishes, as is the case of Paccha.

First of all, it is necessary to know the concept of the environment. The United Nations Conference on the Environment, held in 1972, defines the Environment as “the set of physical, chemical, biological and social components capable of causing direct or indirect effects, in the short or long term, on living beings and human activities ”(Agrino Triviño & Bastidas Murillo, 2014). Therefore, there is not only a natural environment but a constituted one, which includes man-made processes and elements that affect an organism or community

According to (Santana Moncayo & Aguilera Peña, 2017), the environment or natural element, includes various elements such as the atmosphere, the aquatic

environment, flora and fauna, natural resources and the soil. On the other hand, the built or social environment includes elements such as culture, education, health, economy, employment, urban planning, social conflicts and industrial development. It is important to understand that each of these elements have their own characteristics, therefore, when an element suffers an affectation, the other elements are also affected, and when a problem affects any of the elements, it is not enough to solve the problem, but it is necessary to evaluate the collateral effect of the problem on the other elements.

According to (Massolo, 2015), environmental management is a set of strategies and actions to organize human-related activities that affect the environment, aiming to achieve an adequate quality of life for all living beings and to prevent and mitigate environmental problems. Environmental management takes sustainable development into account and tries to strike a balance between economic development, population growth, rational use of resources and the protection and conservation of the environment. It should be noted that for proper environmental management it is necessary to follow the guidelines of Agenda 21, which we will analyze in the following pages.

In order to carry out effective environmental management, it is important that decentralized autonomous governments take into account the fundamental principles of environmental policy such as prioritizing prevention over remediation; where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage; the lack of scientific evidence does not excuse the application of preventive policies. (Precautionary Principle). gradual and dynamic development of environmental policies that consider the needs of society and natural resources, as well as scientific and technological advances to obtain resources in a sustainable manner (Principle of Progressivity) (Ibid).

It is necessary to implement environmental management mechanisms in order to create government environmental protection policies, which, in the process, can be classified as preventive, corrective, remediation or proactive policies. In order to obtain better results, it is necessary to use the different instruments of environmental management. Some of the main environmental management mechanisms are listed below.

- *Environmental Risk Analysis*: Mechanism for evaluating ecological risks caused by point sources or diffuse sources of frequent or accidental emissions. It also

allows evaluating risks for human health in the workplace as well as risks for outdoor environments. (Moreno & Espí, 2007)

- *Environmental Impact Assessment*: it is the most popular environmental management mechanism and it is part of the environmental policy of several countries. It incorporates the analysis of physical, biological, and social impacts, and, more importantly, the explicit identification of damages and effects to the environment and to society, caused by destructive agents or processes. (Negrão Cavalcanti, 2000)
- *Environmental Monitoring Programs*: Systematic monitoring of the temporal and spatial variation of environmental parameters, through data selection and interpretation. It is important because it allows the constant evaluation of the environmental management program - focusing on the errors that must be solved - and promotes a good relationship between government bodies and communities, encouraging the systematic verification of established operations. (ibídem)
- *Environmental Audit*: Mechanism mostly used in industrial sectors. It includes a systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation of the performance of an organization and of the equipment intended for the protection of the environment. The main objectives are to facilitate the management and control of their environmental practices, and to assess compliance with existing environmental legislation. (ibídem)
- *Environmental Behavior Assessment*: internal audit system that is based on indicators to measure, evaluate and verify organizational environmental behavior taking into account the criteria established in a management system (environmental objectives). (Moreno & Espí, 2007)
- *Life Cycle Analysis*: identifies both the resources used and the waste that is emitted to environmental vectors (air, water and soil) throughout the life cycle of a specific good or service. (ibídem)



- *Risk analysis*: Mechanism that is developed jointly with the environmental impact assessment or independently. This mechanism identifies the elements and the situation of any activity that represents risks for the environment and the health of the human being or other organisms. The process is: a) identification and classification of dangerous events, through inspections, investigations, questionnaires, etc .; b) determination of the frequency of occurrence through probability calculations; c) analysis of the effects and damages related to events through mathematical models; d) determination of control and mitigation techniques.. (Negrão Cavalcanti, 2000)
  
- *Due diligence*: Research activities to identify potential environmental obligations and / or costs caused by company and land owners. It is necessary to study the environmental history of the company, inspect, take samples of the different components of the medium, carry out laboratory tests, etc. (ibídem)
  
- *Environmental recovery programs*: Environmental planning and management instrument that must be used from the initial phases of a project. It can influence the technical orientations of the project and can be applied to damaged areas that reduce the properties of the environment. This mechanism should be part of the project planning. (ibídem)
  
- *Emergency Management Program*: Programs developed to complement the risk analysis mechanism. The emergency measures programs formulate a series of actions to attend emergencies caused by environmental accidents. It is essential that each project contains an intervention program to guarantee the efficiency and control of possible environmental accidents. (ibídem)
  
- *Communication programs*: The most important complementary mechanism of the environmental management program. Communication programs inform public opinion about the activities of the environmental program, and, at the same time, receive opinions and perceptions from the population. (ibídem)

### *1.6.1 NATIONAL REGULATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT*

#### 1.6.1.1 Constitution of Ecuador

The Ecuadorian Constitution of 2008 recognizes the Rights of the good way of living including the right to live in a healthy environment, which is established in Chapter II, Section II. Article 14 provides the right of the population to live in a healthy and ecologically balanced environment that guarantees sustainability and the good way of living. The Constitution of Ecuador also recognizes the rights of nature in Chapter VII, Art. 66, No. 27 establishing the right to live in a healthy environment that is ecologically balanced, pollution-free and in harmony with nature. Likewise, Art. 71 establishes that nature has the right to comprehensive respect for its existence and for the maintenance and regeneration of its life cycles (Constituent Assembly, 2008).

On the other hand, in Chapter II on biodiversity and natural resources, Art. 395 recognizes environmental principles such as guarantee a sustainable model of development, one that is environmentally balanced and respectful of cultural diversity and conserves biodiversity; Environmental management policies shall be applied cutting across all sectors and dimensions; In the event of doubt about the scope of legal provisions for environmental issues, it is the most favorable interpretation of their effective force for the protection of nature that shall prevail. According to Art. 396, the State is responsible for adopting timely policies and measures to avoid adverse environmental impacts. In the event of environmental damage, according Art. 397, the State shall act immediately and with a subsidiary approach to guarantee the health and restoration of ecosystems.. (Constituent Assembly, 2008).

Regarding biodiversity, the State is in charge of exercising sovereignty over it. In Art. 401, Ecuador is declared free of transgenic crops and seeds, therefore, in Art. 403 it is established that the State shall not make commitments to cooperation agreements or accords that include clauses that undermine the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, human health, collective rights and rights of nature (Constituent Assembly, 2008).

Article 404 provides that Ecuador's natural assets require protection, conservation, recovery and promotion. Therefore, Art. 405 highlights that protected areas guarantee the

conservation of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecological functions, all this to guarantee the conservation, management and sustainable use, recovery, and boundaries for the domain of fragile and threatened ecosystems. As a result of this, Art. 407 establishes that the extraction of nonrenewable natural resources are forbidden in protected areas and in areas declared intangible assets (Constituent Assembly, 2008).

Regarding natural resources, Art 408 provides that Nonrenewable natural resources and, in general, products coming from the ground, mineral and petroleum deposits, are the unalienable property of the State, immune from seizure and not subject to a statute of limitations. These assets can only be produced in strict compliance with the environmental principles set forth in the Constitution (Constituent Assembly, 2008).

Title V, Chapter IV, of the Constitution refers to the competences that each government has. Art 267 determines the competences of Rural Parish Governments, establishing that one of their competences is "To encourage the development of community production, the conservation of biodiversity and the protection of the environment" (Constituent Assembly, 2008).

#### 1.6.1.2 General Code on Territorial Organization, Autonomies and Decentralization

The General Code on Territorial Organization, Autonomies and Decentralization (COOTAD), through a decentralization model, establishes the political-administrative organization of the Ecuadorian State and the regime of the different autonomous governments. Article 54 of the Code determines the functions of the municipal decentralized autonomous government, which have the competence of "Regulating, preventing and controlling environmental contamination in the cantonal territory, always respecting national environmental policies." In the same way, this Code determines that another of the competence of the municipal decentralized autonomous government is "Preserve, maintain and disseminate the architectural, cultural and natural heritage of the canton and build public spaces for these purposes" (Presidencia de la Republica del Ecuador, 2010).

According to article 64, the duties of the decentralized autonomous government of rural parishes are to promote sustainable development; design and implement policies

to promote equity and inclusion; prepare the rural parish development plan; promoting investment and economic development, especially in the popular economy, in sectors such as agriculture, livestock, crafts and tourism, among others; promote and sponsor cultures, arts, sports and recreational activities; provide the public services that are delegated to them; o promote comprehensive protection systems for priority attention groups (Presidencia de la Republica del Ecuador, 2010).

Regarding the environmental management competencies established in COOTAD, Art 136 establishes the co-responsibility of the citizens to preserve the environment and nature. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the decentralized autonomous governments "to direct, order, dispose, or organize environmental management, the defense of the environment and nature, within their territory." The autonomous municipal governments have the power to implement "waste management systems, in order to eliminate polluting discharges into rivers, lakes, lagoons, streams, estuaries or the sea, wastewater from the sewerage system, public or private" (Presidencia de la Republica del Ecuador, 2010).

On the other hand, the decentralized autonomous governments of rural parishes must promote activities for the preservation of biodiversity and the protection of the environment, which is why these entities have the responsibility of executing projects and/or programs on sustainable management of natural resources and protection of water sources, as well as carrying out training activities on water, prevention and recovery of soils degraded by pollution, desertification and erosion. Likewise, it is necessary to promote activities on afforestation and reforestation using native species. Therefore, these activities should be organized in coordination with environmental policies, programs and projects at all government levels (Presidencia de la Republica del Ecuador, 2010).

#### 1.6.1.3 General Code of the Environment

The Code of the Environment (CODA) aims to protect the right of the population to live in a healthy environment and protect the rights of nature, as well as regulate the rights established in the Constitution, establish environmental principles and guidelines to create public policies for the State, implement mechanisms and instruments to conserve and restore ecosystems and their components, and determine the environmental

competencies of the National Environmental Authority and the Decentralized Autonomous Governments (PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA, 2017).

The Code also limits the powers that the Decentralized Autonomous Governments of rural Parishes have, establishing in Article 28 that the environmental competences are: (PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA, 2017):

1. Create plans, programs, and projects for the protection, management, restoration, promotion, research, industrialization, and commercialization of forest resources and wildlife;
2. Carry out afforestation and reforestation of forest plantations for conservation purposes;
3. Promote the creation of nurseries, seed orchards, collection, conservation and supply of certified seeds;
4. Include climate change criteria in the Development and Territorial Planning Plans and other parish planning instruments in a harmonized way with provincial, municipal planning and national policies; Y,
5. Promote environmental education, organization and citizen oversight of environmental and nature rights.

#### 1.6.1.4 Municipal ordinances

Regarding the municipal ordinances on environmental management in the Cuenca canton, there are several ordinances for the regulation of processes related to the prevention, control, monitoring and sanction of environmental pollution in the canton, and their main objective is to regulate both the procedures and technical instruments implemented to prevent, avoid, reduce, control and sanction pollution and environmental damage (Alcaldía de Cuenca, 2017).

There is an ordinance that aims to control acoustic pollution generated by both static and mobile sources, that is, the ordinance has the purpose of preventing, controlling and sanctioning acoustic contamination that affects the health and quality of life of the

population of the canton. This ordinance applies to industrial, commercial, craft, individual or service activities (Alcaldía de Cuenca, 2017).

There is also an ordinance for the control and management of urban fauna and the protection of companion animals in Cuenca. These ordinances have the purpose of controlling the possession of pets, as well as guaranteeing the protection of urban fauna in accordance with the principles of good way of living. (Alcaldía de Cuenca, 2016).

#### 1.6.1.5 National Development Plan 2017-2021

“The territorial approach, provided in the National Development Plan, is important because it allows to determine the common points to articulate public policies between the different axes of development and guarantee the sustainability of natural resources for productive transformation, reduction of territorial gaps, and the population resilience ” (Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo , 2017).

It is necessary to take into account a cohesion between the sustainable management of natural and cultural landscapes, that is, it is necessary to take into account the interdependence between human settlements, both internal and international mobility, productive dynamics, natural resources, environmental services and internal processes developed in the earth's crust. Likewise, the conservation and protection of areas of provision of water resources is important. (Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo , 2017).

Objective 3 of the Plan establishes that it is necessary to guarantee the rights of nature for current and future generations, through the protection and care of fragile and threatened natural reserves and ecosystems. Likewise, it is important to have a bioethics, bioeconomy and bioknowledge framework for development, which is why a sustainable governance of non-renewable resources is proposed. (Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo , 2017).

The plan proposes policies such as achieving, conserving, recovering and regulating the use of natural and social, rural and urban, continental, insular and marine-coastal heritage to ensure and protect the rights of both present and future generations, among other important policies for the maintenance and preservation of natural spaces

within the Ecuadorian territory as well as for the recovery of environmental spaces. One of the goals for 2021 is "to keep 16% of the national territory under conservation or environmental management" and "to increase biocapacity to 0.35 global hectares per capita" among other important policies not only for the country but globally since these objectives are alienated to global goals (Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo , 2017).

### *1.6.2 INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS*

When we talk about International Environmental Right (IER), we could understand how this is a legal system that look up to regulate the coexistence, cooperation and interdependence relationships, between different actors, looking for the protection of the environment. Since the importance of the environmental topic has been develop in the last 20 years, it has given the need of having a new right branch as is to the environment; therefor IER born through the Stockholm conference in 1972 (Servi).

Nevertheless this has a diffuse norm, with various legal instruments, that do not count with effectiveness to apply them, also we can notice a lack of matter as for jurisdictional activity, since it has not been used in a public level, but rather as something private; and the existence of factors to take in count that only considers it as *soft law* since there is no legal instruments that enforce international environmental laws (Servi).

#### 1.6.2.1 Stockholm Declaration

The Stockholm Declaration of 1972, promotes the right of human beings to enjoy an environment where they can develop morally, socially, and spiritually; therefore it establishes the “obligation to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations” as well as talks about the preservation of the most representative resources of ecosystems and the protection of non-renewable resources. Seeking to implement this through education of environmental issues, planning the use of different resources, conducting more research on environmental problems, and seeking international

cooperation in order to join efforts and obtain better results (Uribe Vargas & Cárdenas Castañeda, 2010).

#### 1.6.2.2 Rio de Janeiro Declaration

This declaration of the year 1992 was developed based on the implementation of the concept of “sustainable development”. It sought to establish a link between human beings, development, and the environment, as well as the right for States to take advantage of natural resources under environmental policies. Thus, it is also promoted that development should be carried in a way that can respond to the development and environmental needs with both present and future generations in mind. Thus aligning itself with the principles developed in the same way in the Stockholm Declaration (Uribe Vargas & Cárdenas Castañeda, 2010).

#### 1.6.2.3 Agenda 21

It was the action plan of the 1992 Rio Conference, with a special emphasis on the “social and economic dimensions” as well as referring to international cooperation in order to accelerate sustainable development in countries that are on the way to developing. On the other hand, we have the conservation and management of resources, which include topics such as the protection of the atmosphere, deforestation, biological diversity, protection of water resources, among other of vital importance for *sustainable development* (Uribe Vargas & Cárdenas Castañeda, 2010).

#### 1.6.2.4 Convention on Biological Diversity

The fundamental objective of the agreement is the conservation of the existing biological diversity, through its sustainable use with fair and equitable participation in order to benefit both developed and undeveloped countries. This also seeks to impose



certain conservation measures and obligations such as creating protected areas, the administration of biological resources or the rehabilitation of degraded systems in order to recover threatened species, this is known as in situ; on the other hand, we have ex-situ measures such as are the collection of biological resources (Uribe Vargas & Cárdenas Castañeda, 2010).

Thus, the sovereign right of States to access to their natural resources and those of other Contracting Parts before their consent is also recognized, thus promoting equitable and mutual participation in research or commercial activities of those resources. The right to access technology, especially developing countries is recognized, thereby establishing obligations for developed countries to provide financial resources to help developing countries with the costs of activities proposed in the Convention (Uribe Vargas & Cárdenas Castañeda, 2010).

#### 1.6.2.5 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

This agreement is born when it is determined that “climate change is a common concern of humanity” since there is a concern for human activities generating an accelerated and inadequate concentration of greenhouse gases, which has caused an increase in temperature and a deterioration of the ecosystem, therefore certain principles have been defined such as precaution, the right of sustainable development, and the duty to promote it (Uribe Vargas & Cárdenas Castañeda, 2010).

There is also talk of a series of commitments such as the duty to prepare periodically update, publish, and provide the Conference of the Parties with national inventories of greenhouse gas emissions. Thus, it is also sought that developed countries limit their greenhouse gas emissions to return to 1990 levels, by the year 2000 (Uribe Vargas & Cárdenas Castañeda, 2010). Thus, this agreement seeks to reduce the level of greenhouse gases, thereby allowing ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change and thus sustainably allowing economic development.

### 1.6.2.6 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) were approved in 2015 at the UN with the 2030 Agenda on sustainable development, this sought an opportunity with which countries seek new alternatives to improve life for all in a sustainable way, and to future generations. That is why 17 goals were created that countries should seek to achieve by 2030, based on the achievements of the Millennium Goals, including areas of climate change; so we have these objectives ranging from the elimination of poverty to the fight against climate change, education, equality for women, defense of the environment, among others as seen in the following image (PNUD, 2019).



Source: (PNUD, 2019)

## **CHAPTER II**

### **CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PACCHA PARISH**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Paccha parish, located within Cuenca, is one of the 21 rural parishes of the city, within its territory you can find different climatic floors, it has great biological diversity and tourist attractions so this parish can have a great attraction within Cuenca.

The Development and Territorial Planning Plan of the Parish has different sections, according to this we have the division in the environmental climate sector, a section on human settlements, thus we also find a demographic analysis, a section of the parish road network and finally it has the section of planning instruments and a territorial ordinance in force or existing in the Decentralized Autonomous Government, as well as the current legal framework.

The Parish plan seeks to establish which are the main human settlements, as this is a parish with significant landslide problems because they are in a risk area due to geological failure, the reason why it is important the planning of the different zones in order to avoid potential problems within the parish.

## **2.2 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

Paccha is one of the 21 rural parishes of Cuenca, located in the province of Azuay, at coordinates -2.9°N, -78.9333°W. It is located near the Guagualzhumi hill, in land of high geological risk. Before the conquest, this territory had an indigenous settlement but after the arrival of the Spanish conquerors, this territory was founded under the name of San Francisco de Paccha in 1582 (Avilés Pinos, 2015).

Paccha is located between the altitudes of 2421 and 3060 m.a.s.l. Therefore, in this territory it is possible to find two different types of climates. Between 1800 and 2500 meters above sea level, there is an Inter-Andean Subtropical climate whose temperature varies from 15 to 18 ° C, and is characterized by abundant rains in winter and infrequent rains in summer. Between 2,500 and 3,200 meters above sea level, there is an Inter-Andean Temperate climate whose temperature varies between 10 to 15 ° C, and is characterized by strong winds during rainy season and strong winds, dry and warm air during the dry season (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Paccha, 2014)

According to Paccha's D & LMP and the information provided by the Ucubamba ETAPA station, there are two periods of rainfall in the territory of the parish. The first

period occurs during the months of March, April and May (the months with the highest levels of precipitation) with an average rainfall of 105.44 mm. The second period occurs during the months of October, November and December; it has an average of 88.17 mm. Similarly, dry periods occur during June, July, August and September, and between January and February.

Rainfall plays an extremely important role for the parish, since agriculture, livestock and other activities related to land use are important activities for the Paccha population, both for their own food consumption and for the development of commercial activities.

On the other hand, the parish is located in an area with high geographic risk. Precipitation can cause natural disasters -landslides or differential settlements- that can put the lives of the inhabitants at risk, since today there are several human settlements in risk areas. To avoid risks, the DAG of the parish has an Urban Control department that needs due planning and organization to become the controlling entity for human settlements in risk areas (Bravo, 2019).

### *2.2.1 Biodiversity*

Paccha is located within an area of Dry Mountain Forest, between 2000 and 3000 m.a.s.l. It has an approximate of 1,376 hectares of forest and bushes, of which 13.15% are mostly eucalyptus forests. At the moment 78 species of native plants have been identified and the wildlife of the parish is mainly composed of birds and minor species such as rabbits and foxes (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Paccha, 2014). Very few species of trees and native vegetation can be found in the parish due to agricultural activities (mostly short-cycle crops) and livestock, which occupy 44% of the territory (Bravo, 2019).

The expansion of the agricultural frontier has become an environmental problem in the parish, since the residents prioritize their crops, without realizing that this activity is leading to the destruction of the native vegetation and protected forests that exist in the area. For this, the DAG of Paccha sees as a potential that the parish becomes an area dedicated to agricultural activities, based on agroecology (Ibid). For which it is necessary

to formulate projects to establish agroecology in Paccha, obtaining both technical and financial resources through international cooperation.

### *2.2.2 Water System*

The territory of Paccha is limited by the Cuenca River to the southwest and by the Quingeo and Jadán rivers to the northwest, so the water system in the area corresponds to a set of small and medium-sized streams that feed these tributaries, which more they go on to form the river Paute (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Paccha, 2014). Another environmental problem that affects Paccha is the contamination of these streams, which are often covered with rubble, or contaminated with sewage, putting sensitive environmental areas at risk, such as the health of the inhabitants (Bravo, 2019).

On the other hand, the parish also has lagoons, such as the Quituiña lagoon which covers 0.83% of the territory, and are in drying and with a high level of contamination (Ibid), this is due to the fact that the inhabitants, due to the lack of information, have the expansion of their agricultural land or crops as a priority, rather than the conservation of the water sources in the area. These problems cannot be directly solved by the parish DAG, since they must be redirected to the Environmental Management Commission of Cuenca, to the Control Department of the Municipal DAG and other municipal entities for analysis, and it is subsequently referred to the parish DAG for to exercise control, which delays the remediation process of these problems, often leaving them unresolved.

### *2.2.3 Potentialities*

In Paccha, its geographical conditions, such as the fertility of its soils, access to water sources such as the gorges, or its numerous mountains with viewpoints and lagoons (Baguanchi, 2019), they give the possibility of using them to the benefit of the residents and the parish in general. An example of this may be, using the numerous potentialities that Paccha's geography offers, to promote the Parish for tourism, through viewpoints, trails or ecological parks, located in the lagoons or mountains that exist in the sector. That it cannot only help the conservation of these ecosystems but also establish Paccha as a tourist destination, which would generate a great economic impact in the parish.

On the other hand, the biodiversity that exists in the territory that the Parish occupies offers opportunities for the economic development of its inhabitants, an example of this is the *Totora*, a plant that grows on the shores of the lakes that exist in Paccha and from which crafts such as mats and baskets can be made, which are highly attractive to both locals and foreigners (Ibid). Therefore, it is of great importance that this tradition of planting and making *Totora*-based products be recovered, which cannot only lead to an economic benefit for the inhabitants but is also part of the culture of the town, which should be recovered and preserved.

Also, there are numerous fruit trees that occur in the locality, such as *capulí*, peach, apple, *tocte*, avocado and pear (Baguanchi, 2019), they can be used by the community, both for their own consumption and for trade, since these products become highly desired by the general public. So it is important to recover the planting and production of these trees, which has been gradually decreasing due to the development of agricultural activities, such as the cultivation of corn and the use of land for raising livestock.

## **2.3 RISKS**

Since surface land movements of the parish of Paccha have been known for a long time, it is said that the first reference known is one of Teodoro Wolf in 1892, who realized a description of “Las areniscas de Azogues” and which have been the cause of sinking in Paccha. Since it is known that the parish is seated in an extremely changing geodynamic medium, this is a cause that is seated over instable materials as are low strength clay materials (Loyola training), and is a fault that is projected from the area of Giron; so these unfavorable conditions make it prone to mass movements.

This unfavorable geologic – geomorphologic condition, causing significant damages in the population. The destruction of essential elements for the development of the Parish is every time more abundant due to a demographic grow and many years of urbanization without technical planning. So there is also that the evolution of landslides in Paccha have been strongly influence for the intensity and frequency of rains, as well as the facility with which the runoff can move through the terrain until reaching natural drains. Nevertheless this also depends of the different conditions that are found in the

channels, many of them used to be affected by it for the presence of debris as well of landslides that generates impoverishment.

A reactivation of landslides in the area of Baguanchi, the same that apparently was stabilized, that is an important sign to understand how sensitive are surface deposits to water content; a deficient drain was what generate a high saturation of the residual soils and colluvions and under these conditions their resistance to cutting is completely lost and they break. This show us how a deficient drain inside the area of Paccha can cause a landslide in whichever hillside. To more of the proper factors of the area, there are anthropic factors as a high percentage of households that do not have sewerage and still using latrines to discharge wastewater, that provoke a saturation of soils and diminution of the shear strength, since the wastewater infiltrates directly in the floor at more superficial levels, which increments the vulnerability of the soils and superficial rocks to the instability of the terrain.

#### *2.3.1 Geologic factors*

The factors that are considered for the evaluation, among the most unfavorable values for loose materials such as filler material, colluvial material and shales, are materials that have bad geotechnical characteristics and are mostly susceptible to erosion and landslide. It has been observed that the area is tectonized, which is why there are more than three discontinuities present, also been one of the unfavorable factors for soil stability.

#### *2.3.2 Hydrological – environmental factors*

It is important to take into account that these sites suffer from human intervention such as urbanization, cuts, and others, which contributes to soil instability. In the same way crops and irrigation weaken the surface layers, which decreases soil resistance. Thus the sites where vegetation is found were considered a favorable factor (GAD Municipal de Cuenca, 2015).

### *2.3.3 Very high risk areas*

It is recommended that very high risk areas should not be inhabited and it is forbidden to build any kind of infrastructures, this are areas that can only be used as forests, grazing and as recreative areas. If this area is inhabited, it is necessary to keep permanent surveillance, for the evaluation of the dynamic behavior and with it prevent losses of infrastructures. It is important to design mitigation works and to implement drains and sub-drains towards the streams that must be reshaped; it is also a need to substitute the use of septic tanks for a sewerage system for wastewater management and with this avoid the damage produced by filtrations (GAD Municipal de Cuenca, 2015).

### *2.3.4 High risk areas*

It is recommended to not facilitate new housing developments, nevertheless in case the planning of new housing structures is decided, what is suggested is to not allow more than one house per each 2.000 square meters of terrain, it is also recommended that to be light homes that avoid direct contact with the land, since in this way the same type of load is not generated; being important to underline that the houses should have basic services of sewerage, because the use of septic tanks contribute with the instability of the soil. For the infrastructure works it is recommended to have geologic – geotechnical studies that permit design prevention and control works to mitigate the existence risk (GAD Municipal de Cuenca, 2015).

An important point is that like in the very high risk areas, it is important to have a control of the waters and the realization of works that help facilitate the ecorenteria and to decrease infiltration; also is important to build or rehabilitate the existent ditches and complement with a drainage system (GAD Municipal de Cuenca, 2015).

### *2.3.5 Medium and low risk areas*



Taking in consideration that according with the study elaborated in the parish of Paccha there are any areas without risks, due to bad geological and morphological conditions, that is why is not recommended a massive urban type of housing development. For this area of risk it is suggested to continue whit a scheme of light housing, prior to a soil study (GAD Municipal de Cuenca, 2015).

Because the superficial deposits (residual soils, colluvium, topsoil) are very sensible to saturation, which provoke a rapid decrease in cut resistance, reason why it is important to identify the saturated zones in order to implement drains and sub-drains towards the streams. For that reason it is of great importance to make a riverbed rehabilitation program, improve surface drainage through the drainage opening and flooded areas. As well as the great importance of the cleaning of gutters and sub-drains on all road within the Parish (GAD Municipal de Cuenca, 2015).

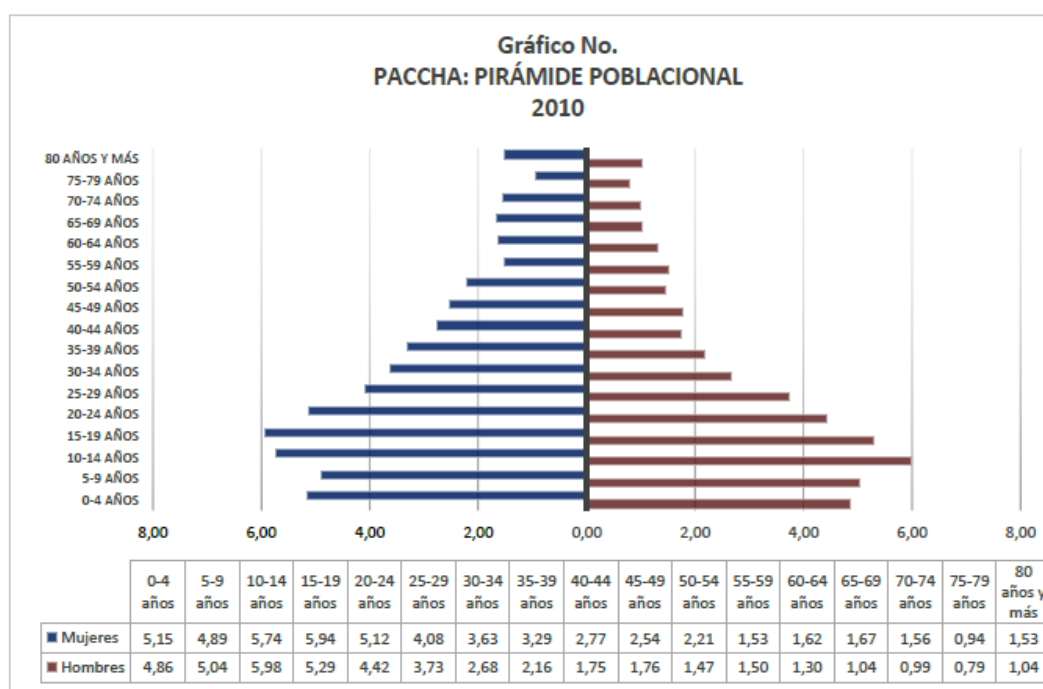
#### *2.3.6 Considerations*

One of the measures that it is important to take on count are the practice of short cycle crops, which can be substitute by fruit trees, because this ones have a better consumption of water that could increase the evapotranspiration and therefore the stability of the land. According to studies have determine that there is a direct relation in the forest areas with the increase of evapotranspiration. That is why it is proposed that in order to mitigate the danger of landslides it is necessary the stabilization of the land through the control of the runoff and ameliorating the evapotranspiration of the area, this can be done using shallow drains and with a program of revegetation and afforestation, thus the substitution of grass by species of trees, shrubs, and short rain could be carried out. With all these it is important the participation of the population, creating an environmental education program for the protection, forest control and use of forest services such as investigation, medicine, touristic, and others (GAD Municipal de Cuenca, 2015).

## **2.4 SOCIECONOMIC DATA**

### 2.4.1 Demographic indicators

The population of Paccha parish according to the census of 2010 is made up of approximately 6400 inhabitants, representing 1.28% of the cantonal population, for 2015 is has approximately 7200 inhabitants. Based on the data of the 2010 census of the total of the population we have that 2900 are men, that shows an equivalent of 46% of the population, while 3500 are women, equating a 54%. By the other hand if we take in consideration the population by age, we have that children are 1200, teenagers and young adults 1400, elderly adults 600; which show us that the majority of the population in the parish is young and intermediate with an important group of the population in ages between 20 and 39 years old. We also found an important migratory factor, especially of the male population between 40 and 64 years old. That is the reason why their population pyramid is characterized for having an intermediate profile with negative growth rate, as is shown next (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Paccha, 2014)



Fuente: INEC: VII Censo de Población y VI de Vivienda, 2010.  
Autor: Equipo consultor.

Fuente: (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Paccha, 2014).

According to the population pyramid, a higher concentration in ages between 10 and 19 years, and we have a population reduction from the age of 20 years, noticing this

mostly in the population between 50 and 64 years old, this is mainly due to the migration generated by the lack of exiting work in the parish. That is why it is necessary to take into account the young population and develop plans for them (GAD Municipal de Cuenca, 2015).

#### 2.4.1.1 Potentialities

Because the evolution of the population shows a growth, this could facilitate more sustainable socio-environmental development process with territorial relevance; as well as an intermediate population structure can be observed, which can lead to suppose an important productive potential. Because growth rates have remained positive, it thus constitutes an opportunity to undertake actions that favor its sustainable growth. And finally since most of its population lives in rural areas, this has become a potential to implement different strategies aimed at promoting rural production, food sovereignty, rural community tourism, resource conservation, among others (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Paccha, 2014).

#### *2.4.2 Economic Activities*

The economically active population according to the census of 2010 in the parish of Paccha is of 3000 inhabitants approximately, where is considered people between 20 and 64 years old. Inside the parish the principal economic activities are bakery and the elaboration of handicrafts with *tatora*, nevertheless specific data about this activities are not found (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Paccha, 2014).

On the other hand, we notice that there is the presence of micro and small companies (MIPYMES in Spanish), although is not an area of great industrial development, there are few MIPYMES that have been noticed, especially in the area of mechanics, metalworking and carpentry, which constitute the principal income item inside the productive sector. Paccha is not a real agricultural nor breeder parish, there is an agricultural potentiality inside this area, above all, it seeks to promote agroecology and

small-scale animal husbandry, with the goal to have a sustainable agriculture for the families (Hernández, 2019).

One of the most important points to emphasize is that in recent years it has been sought to give the parish a development in the tourism sector focused on ecotourism, since there are areas which have significant tourism potential, which could be exploited to make a touristic area within Cuenca (Hernández, 2019).

This is also shows that efforts have it made to strengthen the existing support to the different actors in the popular economy for inclusion within the economic activities. Seeking to generate different alternatives to promote in this way the development of small and medium sized enterprises as a form of productive parish development. This would also seek to promote and enhance different productive capacities, and promoting support for enterprises (Hernández, 2019).

#### 2.4.2.1 Potentialities

Taking into account that a large part of the Paccha population is within the economically active population and the growth in the same area is expected to be positive, it could be considered as an important fact for the development of economic activities that are carried out in the parish. Noticing that this has great potential in terms of small business development, it should be encourage to gain impact on industrial development. One of the potentials in which work has begun has been in the agricultural area, especially with the breeding of small animal, which seek an end to the sustainability of the families of the parish, is for that reason that the economic area is important for the inhabitants of Paccha (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Paccha, 2014).

On the other hand, we have the natural beauty that exists in the parish with important ecological areas, which could lead to a touristic development focusing mainly on ecotourism, which could stand out as an important touristic area even within Cuenca; this would be an economic area in which they should focus and promote, especially considered to be of greater touristic attraction. This also could help to promote craft activities as basketry with *totorá* and even crafts created with *totorá* and wood, creating

a new opportunity for economic outlet for the families of the parish (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Paccha, 2014).

As well as it is important to consider the production of fruit trees that can occur within the Parish such as *capulí*, peach, apple, *tocte*, avocado and pear (Baguanchi, 2019), this can be not only an economic benefit for the families of the communities, but also due to the landslides that exist in the area, this is an effective way to avoid them.

#### *2.4.3 Housing and Basic Services*

According the 2010 census the parish has 2645 homes, of which 12% show signs of being occupied despite no one is found in them, which is why they are considered properties of residents in the city of Cuenca, as “holiday villas”. Regarding the availability of water we have that approximately 55% of the houses are supplied by the public water network, while 45% have other methods of water supply, which is considered to be in deficit. As for the drinkable water, 70% of the houses drink the water as it arrives at their home, contrasting the data of those who supply themselves from the public water network, there are a significant number of people who drink water without the necessary conditions to be ingested (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Paccha, 2014).

In terms of availability of sewerage, there are major differences, with just 20% of homes having a connection to the public sewer network, while more than the half (52%) of families discharge wastewater into a septic tank, and 3% to blind wells, making this somewhat worrying, due to the situation of the water in the parish due to the instability of the parish soil, as well as approximately 20% of the families do not have any sewage disposal system (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Paccha, 2014).

### **2.5 POLITICAL – ADMINISTRATIVE SITUATION OF THE PARISH DAG OF PACCHA**

The Decentralized Autonomous Government of the Parish of Paccha seeks to structure the organic model so that it can be executed with agility, efficiency,

effectiveness and dynamism. For this reason, the participation of different social actors is sought through different social programs in order to achieve the objectives set by the parish DAG. So it is important to take in mind that the Parish Board is the meeting of members or most of them in the sessions that are held; the president, is the first authority of the DAG; Vowels are those people who have been elected through popular vote; and the Commission President, is the member who chairs a commission (Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado Parroquial de Paccha, 2015). So in Paccha we have to conform as it follows:

#### *2.5.1 Paccha DAG Commissions*

- Table Commission
  - Carlos García Gómez
  - Alex Correa
  - Ana Peña
- Planning and Budget Commission
  - Alex Correa
  - Ana Peña
- Equality and Gender Commission
  - Adriana Fajardo
  - Ana Peña
- Territory Management and Institutional Policy Commission
  - Milton Cabrera
  - Adriana Fajardo
- Economic – Productive Commission
  - Ana Peña
  - Alex Correa
- Ecological Environmental Commission
  - Ana Peña
  - Milton Cabrera
- Socio – Cultural Commission

- Alex Correa
- Ana Peña
- Human Settlement, Movility and Conectivity Commission
  - Ana Peña
  - Alex Correa

#### *2.5.2 Administrative Level*

- Secretary – Treasurer
  - General service assistant
- Legal Advice
- Accounting Advice

#### *2.5.3 Operative Level*

- Project Consulting
  - Technicians
- Technical Infrastructure Advisory
  - Machinery Operator
  - Cleaning worker

## **2.6 FUNCTIONAL ORGANIC STRUCTURE**

## **2.7 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT IN PACCHA PARISH**

### *2.7.1 Paccha Parish Agroecological Reactivation Project*

Based on the good results obtained in previous projects carried out in Paccha, it was proposed to strengthen the agro-ecological production of the parish by encouraging the production of bio-inputs. The productive power is weakened due to the lack of agricultural knowledge and the lack of resources necessary for the proper development of this activity. (Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, 2019)

The Paccha Parish Agroecological Reactivation Project has two main objectives. The first is to technify the production of vegetables, improving their performance, through proper management of the soil, water and cultivation. The second objective is to technify and improve the breeding of guinea pigs and broilers, based on a family farming model, promoting the use of organic fertilizers and mechanical biological control for the treatment of pests and diseases because consumers require clean products. For this, the project foresees the provision of genetics and agricultural inputs to boost the agricultural sector (Yáñez Izquierdo & Bravo, 2015).

The application of this project occurred in three phases. The first phase was the Reservoir Implementation, which included activities such as land adaptation, implementation of the drip irrigation system and labour and live fencing. The second phase of the project was to promote the raising of guinea pigs, through the adaptation of sheds, delivering basic supplies and materials, and training in breeding, handling and marketing. The last phase was to promote the raising of broilers, carrying out the same activities as in the previous phase.

The project lasted 7 months, with 60 direct beneficiaries (producers) and 300 indirect beneficiaries. MAGAP provided technical training for technical agricultural management, the parish DAG provided basic inputs for production, and the Association provided the labour and land for the development of the project. The total cost was \$ 73,030.40 (Ibid).

The results of the project were: 18 producers trained in agroecology, 850 liters of bio-inputs produced per year, organizational strengthening in issues related to teamwork, improvements in established orchards, 1000 kg of solid fertilizers, 600 liters of liquid fertilizers per producer, and 10 liters of biopesticides per producer. It was also possible to reduce between 15% and 20% the food costs of the population by preparing their own food supplements, and reduce by 15% the cost of products for the control of parasites and certain diseases in livestock farming (Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería , 2019).



### *2.7.2 Reforestation program for the protection and conservation of the Paccha Parish*

This project is part of a program that started in 2015, promoting reforestation to help prevent landslides and conserve forest species and endemic vegetation, thus generating an environmental impact.

This project seeks to contribute effectively to the conservation and environmental recovery of Paccha and initiates a forest restoration program, therefore, in the first instance, the recovery of lands that have been deforested is promoted. In addition, it is important to give an adequate management of the hydrographic micro-basins that have been affected by the obstruction of streams, the alteration of the water channels, poor management of the soil, among others; all this through an environmental training program (Hernández & Carchi, 2015).

This project also seeks to involve and create employment for the population, thus strengthening human and economic development and recovering *mingas* within the rural sector. Thus, the final goal of the project is to obtain a sustainable management of the natural resources that exist in the parish as well as territorial integration (Hernández & Carchi, 2015).

The activities carried out were:

- Socialization with leaders and authorities of the Parish
- Commitment of the owners of land that must be restored.
- Forest species plantation

This project, which is the first phase of a reforestation program, seeks to achieve not only an increase in the diversity of the forest and endemic vegetation, but it can also help regulate the water table to prevent further landslides in high-risk areas. On the other hand, this project also seeks to help improve the economic development of the population. That is why this project is important both at the environmental and socio-economic level.

## **2.8 ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION OF PACCHA**

### *2.8.1 Resources*

Paccha Parish has a large amount of agricultural, artisanal, tourist, cultural and even livestock resources. Regarding the agricultural sector, in the Baguanchi area there are several fruit trees such as capulí, peach, apple, tocte, avocado, pear, among others (2019). Likewise, there are resources in raising small animals such as guinea pigs, chickens, among others (Viola, 2019). Regarding the tourist area, in the parish there are beautiful places where ecotourism plans could be carried out. Similarly, among the artisan resources there are several products, for example, the Viola area focuses on the production of cattail-based mushrooms.

### *2.8.2 Problems*

The most common problems that exist within the parish are landslides, this due to the fact that Paccha is in an area of risk and the inhabitants break the rules when creating human settlements in these areas. On the other hand, we also have the clogging of streams, a problem that is of great importance, because, apart from being a pollutant for the environment, it can also lead to landslides, even in urbanized areas. Another problem of great importance because it affects a large part of the population is the lack of sewerage, since it causes sewage problems, due to the fact that the majority of the population uses septic tanks, thus because it affects a large part of the population is the lack of sewerage, since it causes sewage problems, due to the fact that the majority of the population uses septic tanks, thus becoming a public health problem.

It is also necessary to take into account that there are sectors in Paccha that do not have potable water or electric service, basic services, so this problem must be solved by the DAG. There are also other problems such as access to water for irrigation of crops problems with urban fauna, accumulation of garbage due to disrespect for collection times, and the lack of involvement of the community to solve them.

### *2.8.3 Needs*

The needs that can be observed in the parish are sewerage works, creation of secondary roads in some communities, creation of productive activities and training in them, greater control and sanction by the authorities, greater socialization of the DAG with the communities, and organize better management of garbage collection.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PLAN FOR DECENTRALIZED AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT OF PACCHA PARISH**

#### **3.1 WHAT IS A COOPERATION PLAN?**

One of the objectives of international cooperation is to transfer technological, financial, or technical resources so that the recipient has the possibility of developing or improving a specific capability (AME, 2018). For this reason, it is important to develop a strategic plan so that the DAG of Paccha Parish can participate in international cooperation, because it represents an opportunity to improve institutional management to achieve territorial development, in accordance with legal frameworks and both national and international policies.

An International Cooperation plan is a means to access one of the different types of cooperation and work together with international actors to improve socio-economic and environmental conditions and achieve development objectives, based on the needs of the recipient. (AME, 2018).

#### **3.2 WHAT IS THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION PLAN?**

The idea of generating an international cooperation plan is to help the parish to access different technical or monetary resources so that the entity can develop different projects. For this, it is necessary to carry out an in-depth analysis about the territory and its resources, needs, and problems, in order to know what type of cooperation to request and the cooperation actors that can collaborate in the project.

One of the benefits that the DAG of Paccha Parish can obtain from international cooperation is the creation of conditions that reduce social gaps or inequities among the population. Likewise, the DAG could improve governance within the territory to confront, collectively, different challenges and opportunities (AME, 2018).

### *3.2.1 Resources*

The parish of Paccha has several resources from the agricultural and tourism sector. In the agricultural sector, it is important to highlight the presence of fruits such as capulí, peach, apple, *tocte*, avocado, and pear. Regarding tourism, there are areas where ecotourism activities could be carried out. It is important to mention the production of cattail baskets.

### *3.2.2 Problems*

The most common problem that exists within the parish are landslides. These occur because Paccha is located in a risk zone. Another important problem is the obstruction of natural water channels because it causes a major pollution problem. Likewise, the alteration of the waterways channels increases the risk of landslides, even in urbanized areas, generating a problem within the parish because the land for housing development has not been stabilized. There is also an increase in population density of the parish.

Another problem that affects a large part of the population is the lack of sewage service. The waste generated by the population goes directly to septic tanks that generate health problems. It is also necessary to take into account problems such as the limitation of water for irrigation that interrupt the proper development of activities related to agriculture. Likewise, there is a lack of drinking water and electricity.

### *3.2.3 Needs*

One of the most important needs that can be observed in the parish is the lack of secondary roads within the territory. This has caused complaints because the difficult access to the parish hinders the adequate development of economic activities, which affect the standard of living of the Parish and their families. It

has been identified that another need that residents have is an adequate system of waste collection because it is necessary to increase the frequency of garbage collection since the accumulation of waste creates health problems. Likewise, competent authorities do not adequately carry out control and sanction activities. By improving this situation, there would be better governance of the parish.

### **3.3. INTERESTED PARTIES**

Interested parties in international cooperation are entities, organizations, groups, or individuals that have an interest that may be direct or indirect in development interventions and their evaluation (OECD, 2002). They are also called "stakeholders." These parties will develop different actions that can be public or private. The public actors are multilateral organizations, States that act through their ministries and cooperation agencies, the regional or local administration, universities, and other entities. On the other hand, within the private actors we there are different NGOs (associations and foundations), companies, unions, and other social groups. Among these stands out:

#### *3.3.1 Donors*

Donors are countries and multilateral organizations that, in the framework of international cooperation, transfer resources to countries, agencies, and actors so that such aid generates a benefit in the recipient country.

#### *3.3.2 NGOs*

Non-profit organizations created by civil society actors to generate a certain impact on society. There are different types and they usually work in different fields. In certain countries, NGOs are called NGDOs, because these entities work to execute projects of development cooperation. In many cases, NGDOs in recipient countries are the actors that execute the projects promoted by donors. Its main objective is to direct funds to recipient countries, undertaking development projects and emergency response funds.

### 3.3.3 Recipients

Recipients are individuals, groups, or organizations that benefit directly or indirectly from development interventions. They are also known as target groups or users.

### 3.3.4. Actors of International Cooperation for DAG of Paccha Parish

- International Plant Nutrition Institute, whose purpose is to contribute to the improvement of the productivity of agricultural crops through the implementation of appropriate nutrient management practices, with scientific knowledge.
- *Vredeseil Anden (VECO)* facilitates processes in favor of sustainable agriculture from a productive chain perspective, within the framework of rural local development. To do this, VECO works jointly with NGOs and producer groups strengthening organizations and institutional development and supporting them financially. VECO works based on the principle of participation, gender equity, and interculturality.
- *TRIAS* Ecuador aims to change the lives of farmers and microentrepreneurs, increasing their income and, at the same time, promoting access to education and health, based on the principle of equity and creating well-being, supporting them to organize, interact and act together through the formation of organizations and cooperatives. Producer associations and their partners work together to strengthen their production, transformation, and marketing processes, reaching markets with fair prices in three production chains (potato, quinoa, agroecology). In the national sphere, TRIAS supports the generation of public policies in favor of family farming and agroecology. The objective is the inclusion of young people and women in commercial production processes, in order to generate development opportunities for these two vulnerable groups. The promotion of entrepreneurship in the cooperatives of artisan women constitutes a key element for the empowerment of women in the rural economy (TRIAS, 2017).

- *Plan International* focuses on increasing the leadership of girls, teenage women and young women to influence the change of discriminatory and violent cultural patterns. Likewise, PI works with children, adolescent men, and young men to create an equitable, supportive, and allied role of gender equality to transform gender-based power relations. (Plan International, 2019)
- *SWISSAID Ecuador* has the mission of helping to strengthen the capacities of poor people to achieve food sovereignty and security, access to water, and the exercise of their individual and collective rights and obligations. This NGO promotes the proper 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.

#### 3.3.4.1 Funds

- *Global Innovation Fund (GIF)*, Invest 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 (SDG).
- *The Nippon Foundation* offers to finance to projects whose objective is sustainable development, and that have a broad impact on society.
- Global Innovation Fund, offers to finance for projects based on agriculture, gender equity, climate change, health, environment, water and health, health, humanitarian emergencies, technology and peace, and access to justice.

### **3.4 INTERNAL CONDITIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR PARISHES.**

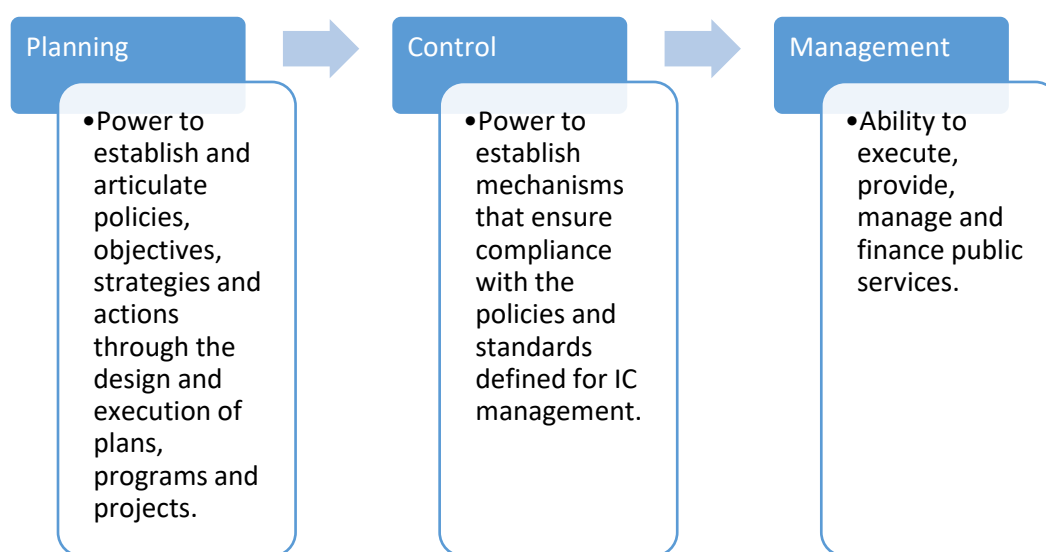
It is necessary to create a comprehensive system that articulates the different levels of government. That is, there must be a joint responsibility between the Central Government and the Provincial, Municipal and Parochial Decentralized Autonomous



Governments, with adequate inter-institutional coordination to carry out international cooperation activities (AME, 2018).

To carry out international cooperation, the parish government must define the powers of planning, control, and management. In other words, each of these faculties must be defined correctly in order to have access to cooperation.

**Figure 1 Powers of the Decentralized Autonomous Government**



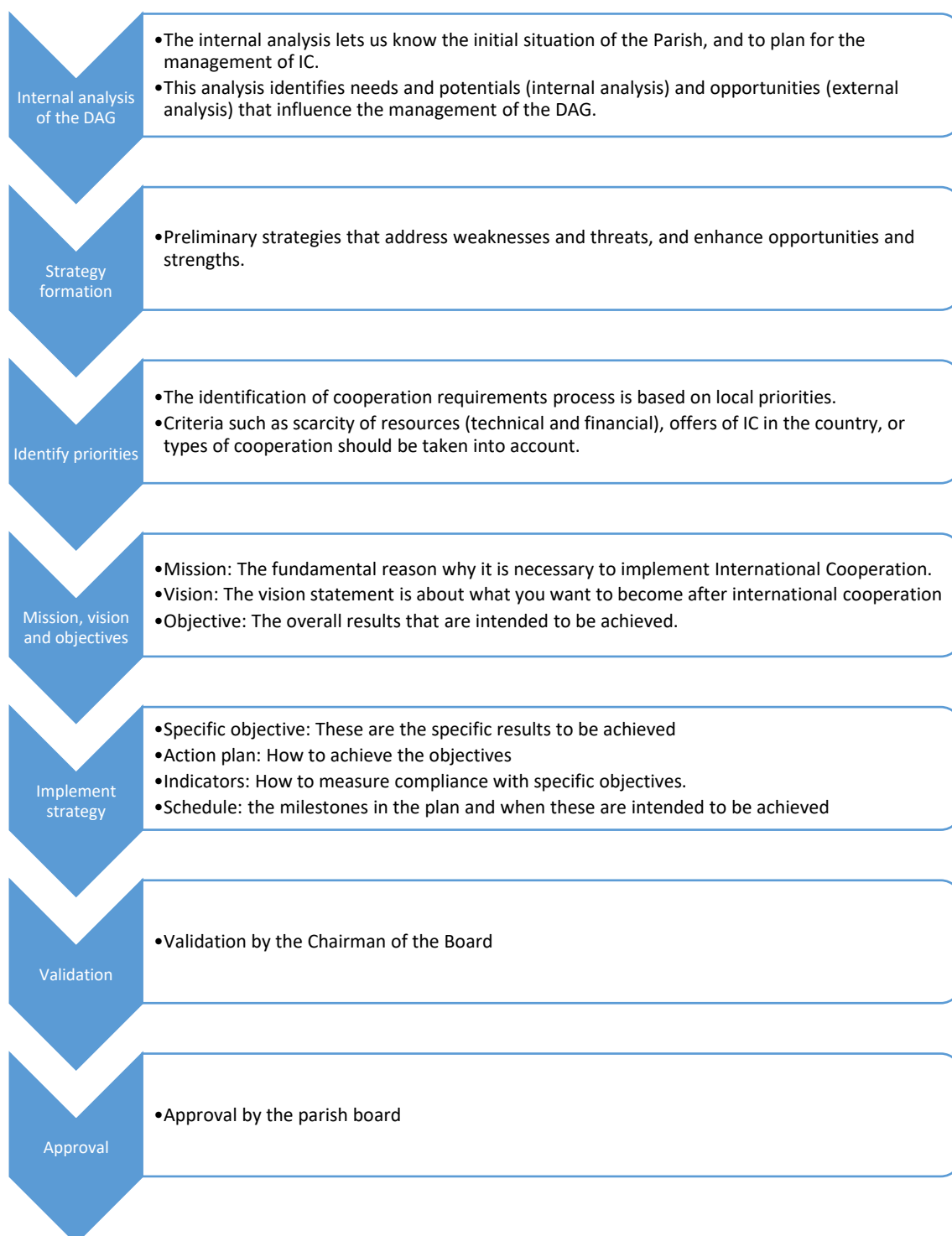
Source: Project: "Strategy to Articulate the Environmental Management Competition of the Municipal DAG of Cuenca and the Parish DAGs of the Canton Cuenca. Second Phase", March - December 2019  
Author: Jonnathan Coronel; María Isabel Luppi, 2020

### *3.4.1 Strategic plan for decentralized cooperation management*

It is necessary to develop a cooperation plan that allows that the actions carried out by the parish government, during the definition of both programs and projects, to alienate with the requirements of international cooperation. The Parish DAG, through the Department or Planning Unit, will be responsible for carrying out the process and

ensuring that there is a link between the Development and Territorial Planning Plan (DTPP) and the strategies, and proposals for cooperation (AME, 2018).

**Figure 2 Strategic Plan for Cooperation**



Source: Project: "Strategy to Articulate the Environmental Management Competition of the Municipal DAG of Cuenca and the Parish DAGs of the Canton Cuenca. Second Phase", March - December 2019  
 Author: Jonnathan Coronel; María Isabel Luppi, 2020

### *3.4.2 Strategic cooperation plan for the DAG of Paccha Parish*

#### 3.4.2.1 Internal analysis of Paccha

In Paccha there are resources to carry out activities such as agriculture due to the diversity of fruit trees such as capuli, peach, apple, avocado, among others. Likewise, in the tourist field, it is possible to carry out ecotourism activities. However, due to the lack of financial resources, there are important infrastructure problems such as the lack of sewerage, which is a public health problem. Besides, there are problems such as the high risk of landslides as well as the obstruction of natural water channels that create a pollution problem.

Among the needs of the Parish, it is important to mention the lack of secondary roads, which restricts the communication and access of the population to different areas of the parish, thus affecting the development of productive activities.

#### 3.4.2.2 Strategy development

The first step in developing an international cooperation plan is to socialize it with the beneficiaries of the project, that is, with the population of the Parish. Workshops and training for residents should be carried out in order to inform them about the issues and to encourage their active involvement to meet the desired objectives.

#### 3.4.2.3 Priorities

Our priority focus is agroecology because the Paccha parish has resources such as ancestral systems to develop productive activities in the aforementioned field. Likewise, we will focus on ecotourism because the parish has various tourist places. Finally, we will focus on improving the ancestral know-how applied in the production of baskets made with cattail and the production of bread, which is another important economic activity that takes place in this area.

#### 3.4.2.4 Mission, vision and objectives

**Mission:** The mission is to increase the levels of environmental and socio-economic development of the parish, with the technical and financial support obtained through international cooperation.

**Vision:** To position the parish of Paccha in the international field through cooperation and twinning networks.

**General objective:** To generate new technical knowledge to promote different economic activities within the parish through agroecology and ecotourism.

#### 3.4.2.5 Strategy

Specific objectives:

- To promote agroecological activities through technical knowledge to improve production processes.
- To restore spaces in order to generate tourism ecologically and sustainably.
- To rescue and preserve ancestral knowledge in the production of handicrafts made with cattail.

**Action plan:** In order to achieve the specific objectives and fulfill the general objective, it is necessary to highlight that there should be a person responsible for the development of the plan. In this case, those responsible for the project will be both the members of the planning and budget commission as well as the productive economic commission. The plan must be harmonized with DTPP and international cooperation standards. After clarifying these actions, we will identify the possible organizations to work with, and finally, choose the organization that will be the subject of the application for international cooperation.

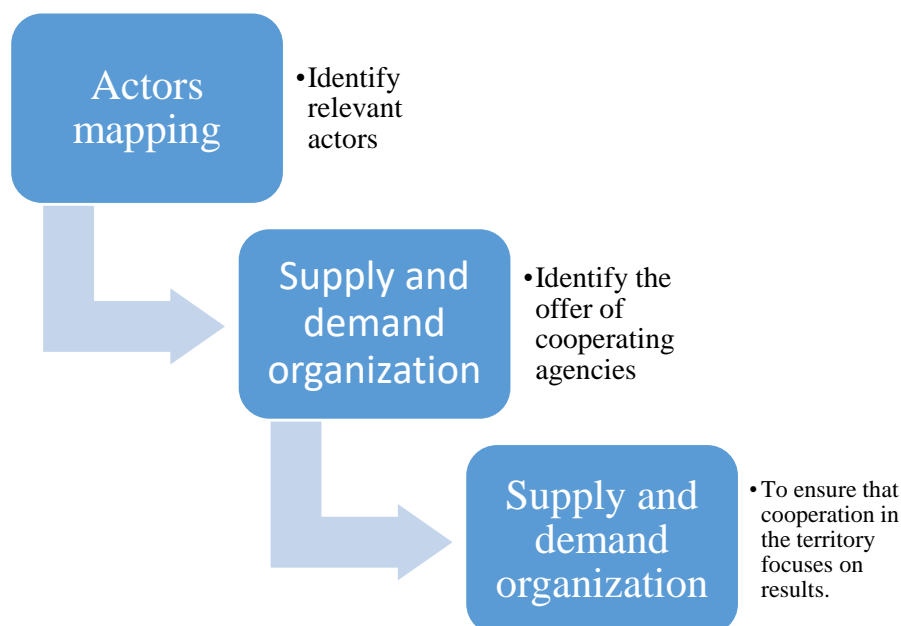
For the preparation of the project proposal, we propose that the members of the commission be responsible for linking the strategic and operational planning levels, that is, supervising the work of the technicians responsible for carrying out the project in an appropriate manner. The president of the DAG will be responsible for accountability, manage the budget, and designate the people who will work on the project.

Indicators: It is necessary to define the indicators that will help meet the objectives both in the short and long term.

### 3.4.3 Supply and demand of cooperating actors.

It is necessary to know the cooperation actors that work in the territory and their offer in order to know the actors that can contribute to the project, that is, to cover the demand.

**Figure 3 Identification of actors**



Source: Project "Strategy to Articulate the Environmental Management Competition of the Municipal DAG of Cuenca and the Parish DAGs of the Canton Cuenca. Second Phase", March - December 2019  
Author: Jonnathan Coronel; María Isabel Luppi, 2020

To identify the supply and demand of cooperators, it is necessary to analyze the list of cooperation agencies and NGOs that are attached to the annexes. In this list, it is possible to observe the entities that are available to work on the proposed project, as well as in the future projects that the DAG will generate. Secondly, it is necessary to know if there is any agreement or twinning instrument in the country that aligns with the objectives set by the DAG. In this case, it will be easier to access international cooperation

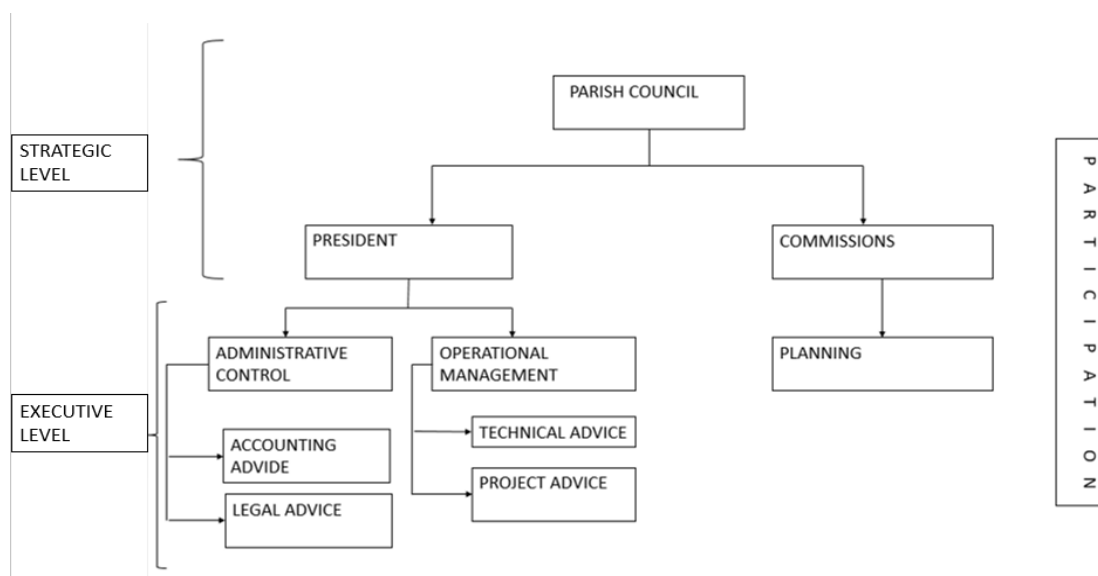
through these organizations. Finally, depending on these factors, the agency that meets all the requirements and objectives should be chosen.

### 3.5 REGULATORY PROPOSAL FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

It is necessary to create a regulation to promote international cooperation because it will allow knowing adequately the development of the project/program that is subject to application and define the officials responsible for formulating and developing the project. In other words, it will be possible to know adequately the steps and those in charge, to carry out the cooperation adequately and efficiently.

On the other hand, it is important to set a budget by determining an amount that can be equivalent to a certain percentage of the general budget of the parish government. Likewise, those responsible for carrying out the plan should be appointed. For this, it is important to analyze the structure of the DAG and decide who will be responsible for international cooperation: a new commission or DAG technicians and the planning commission. The lack of resources makes it difficult to create a commission, so the planning commission, together with its technicians, should be responsible for international cooperation issues.

### 3.6 NEW ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DAG OF PACCHA PARISH.



Author: Jonnathan Coronel; María Isabel Luppi, 2020

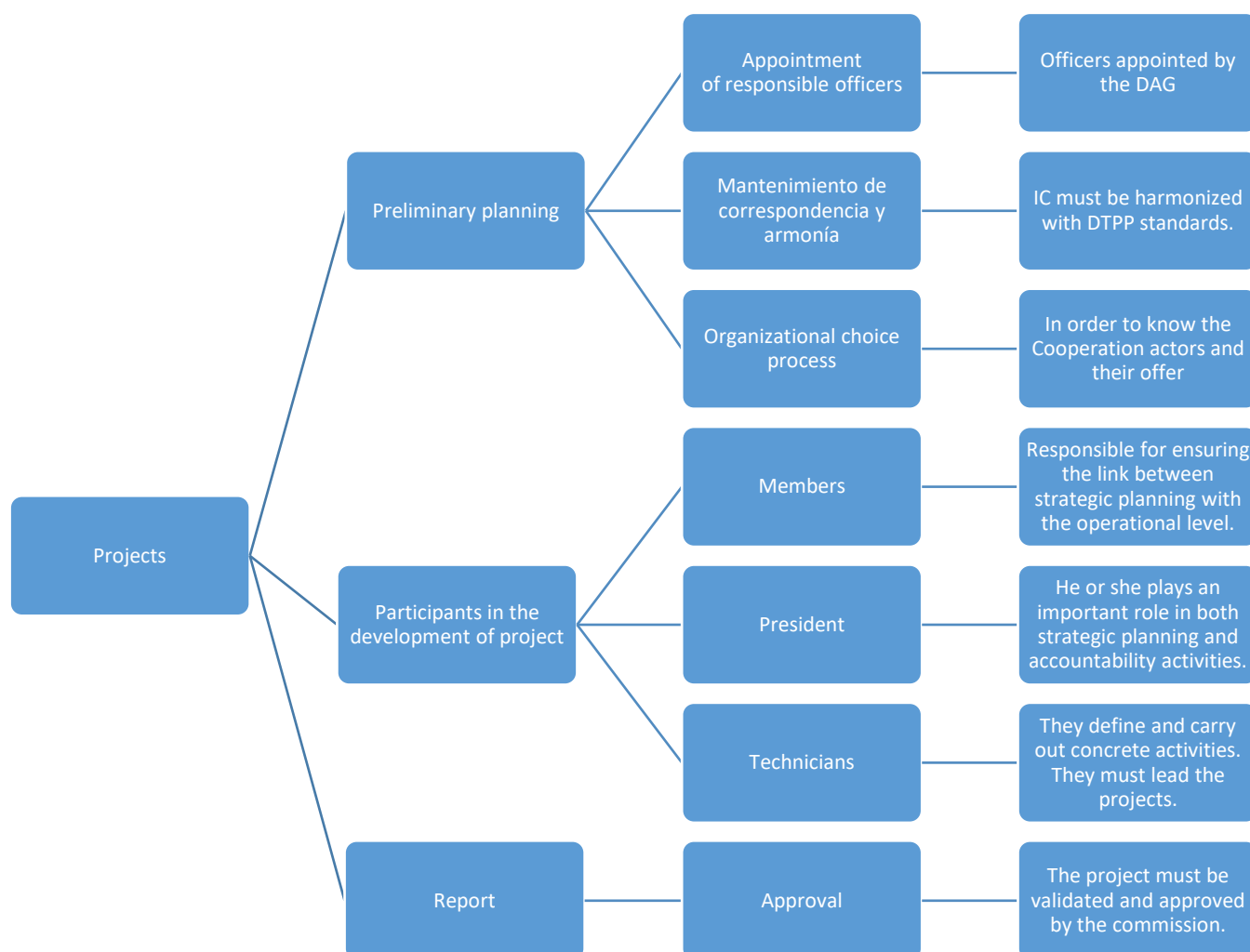
To develop this international cooperation project it is necessary to clearly define the activities as well as those responsible for carrying them out. In order to achieve optimum effectiveness, it is necessary to ensure proper communication between the commissions to improve both the management system of plans or projects and the whole work system.

There must be a project-planning department in charge of the elaboration of project proposals to be presented by the Parish DAG. Subsequently, the personnel that will be part of the project and the commissions must be appointed. This will help the finance department to prepare the budget, and then submit the entire proposal for approval by the Board. This process is important because it promotes the joint work of the departments, as well as their efficiency and effectiveness. This increases the chances of accessing international cooperation.

During the development of a project, each commission should have information to determine the needs and strengths, facilitate the project planning process, and encourage the active participation of the technicians of each commission. The executive phase has relevance because the execution process helps to meet the objectives and deadlines.

It is important to monitor the execution of the project and have technicians who prepare reports in phases preventing the project from progressing without having completed an earlier phase. As a result of this, it will be possible to prepare final and evaluation reports of the project and to know the human and financial resources that have been used. In this way, it will be easier to account for expenses, to know the destination of each resource, and to determine if the established objectives were met

**Figure 4 Process to carry out an International Cooperation plan**



Source: Project "Strategy to Articulate the Environmental Management Competition of the Municipal DAG of Cuenca and the Parish DAGs of the Canton Cuenca. Second Phase", March - December 2019  
 Author: Jonnathan Coronel; María Isabel Luppi, 2020



### 3.7 PROPOSAL PROJECT TO MANAGE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN PACCHA



ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT:

**Agroecology in Paccha's  
agricultural activities,  
rescuing local products and  
ancestral knowledge, with a  
gender focus.**

**DECENTRALIZED  
AUTONOMOUS  
GOVERNMENT OF  
PACCHA PARISH**

## 1. General project information

a. **Project title:** Agroecology in Paccha's agricultural activities, rescuing local products and ancestral knowledge, with a gender focus.

**1.1. Entity:** DAG of Paccha Parish

**1.2. Recipients:** People of Paccha parish

**1.2.1. Direct recipients:** Families and people who carry out agricultural activities within the parish.

**1.2.2. Indirect recipients:** People who live in Paccha.

Age	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Total	%	Total	%		%
0 – 4	314	4.86	333	5.15	647	10.00
5 – 9	326	5.04	316	4.89	642	9.93
10 – 14	387	5.98	371	5.74	758	11.72
15 – 19	342	5.29	384	5.94	726	11.23
20 – 24	286	4.42	331	5.12	617	9.54
25 – 29	241	3.73	264	4.08	505	7.1
30 – 34	173	2.68	235	3.63	408	6.31
35 – 39	140	2.16	213	3.29	353	5.46
40 – 44	113	1.75	179	2.77	292	4.52
45 – 49	114	1.76	164	2.54	278	4.30
50 – 54	95	1.47	143	2.21	238	3.68
55 – 59	97	1.50	99	1.53	196	3.03
60 – 64	84	1.30	105	1.62	189	2.92
65 – 69	67	1.04	108	1.67	175	2.71
70 – 74	64	0.99	101	1.56	165	2.55
75 – 79	51	0.79	61	0.94	112	1.73
80+	67	1.04	99	1.53	166	2.57

<b>Total</b>	<b>2961</b>	<b>45.79</b>	<b>3506</b>	<b>54.21</b>	<b>6467</b>	<b>100</b>
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Source: (Decentralized Autonomous Government of Paccha Parish, 2014)

Autor: Jonnathan Coronel – María Isabel Luppi

The project will focus on people who are between 20 and 60 years old and who represent 35.11% of the total population of Paccha. This population will be the beneficiary of the project.

#### **1.4 Harmonization between the Project and the objectives of the National Development Plan (2017-2021)**

##### **Axis 1: Rights for all throughout life**

☒ Objective 3: To guarantee the rights of nature for present and future generations.

The project promotes in the parish the use of agroecological practices that protect the forests and ravines from being damaged while preserving them for the future.

##### **Axis 2: Economy at the service of society**

☒ Objective 5: To boost productivity and competitiveness for sustainable economic growth in a redistributive and supportive manner.

☒ Objective 6: To develop productive and environmental capacities to achieve food sovereignty and integral rural development.

It is possible to meet these objectives because the project promotes agroecological production and the commercialization of the products obtained as well as the training of producers to improve their knowledge.

##### **Axis 3: More society, better state**

☒ Objective 7: To encourage a participatory society, with a state at the service of its citizens

The project promotes the involvement of the inhabitants of Paccha in the projects, as well as the active participation of the decentralized autonomous government.

#### **1.5 Harmonization between the Project and the Sustainable Development Goals**

##### **Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

The project generates local economic development strategies through the creation of trade networks and associations to facilitate the commercialization process in order to increase the competitiveness of products in the market

**Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

The project encourages the management of natural resources, such as soil and water, to support food security and promote agricultural production and local economic growth.

**Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

The project has a gender focus and seeks to empower women and ensure gender equality in productive and commercialization activities of agroecological products, promoting women's leadership and ensuring their participation at the local level.

**Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

The project encourages employment through the application of territorial strategies with inclusive strategies and generating alliances between the productive sectors and local farmers. As a result, farmers can formalize their activities and at the same time strengthening their role in the production process.

**Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

The project boost small industries and local agro-producers by identifying needs and promoting partnerships to meet those requirements.

**Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

The project promotes education and training on local production, sustainable consumption and productive activities based on agroecology. It also seeks to provide the necessary infrastructure for proper development.

**Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

The project encourages private-community cooperation to protect the parish's ecosystems, habitats and natural resources, planning ordinances with the parish decentralized autonomous government to conserve biodiversity.

**1.3. ESTIMATING EXECUTION TIME:** 18 months.

**1.4. PROJECT MANANGER:** DAG of Paccha Parish

## **2. PROJECT PRESENTATION**

### **2.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In Paccha, agriculture and animal husbandry are the main sources of income. The misinformation and lack of production spaces have led to the advance of the agricultural frontier, increasing deforestation of native forests and protected areas. This has affected the biosphere and the population because the parish is located in an area of geological risk, which can cause natural disasters and other problems.

Likewise, in this area, there is a wide variety of fruit trees such as the capuli, peach, apple, tocte, small avocado and pear (Paccha, 2019), whose production has been reduced due to the loss of cultural identity that affects the sowing and cultivation processes of these fruits. It is also important to avoid the marginalization of women and highlight their contribution to productive processes because there is still the false belief that only men carry out productive processes such as agricultural activities.

Based on this, the project seeks to boost agricultural activities with an agroecological approach and the reforestation of native fruit trees, highlighting the role that women play in productive activities. The first stage is both socialization and the promotion of producer participation in the project. Secondly, there will be workshops on agroecology, sustainable production techniques, and family farming as well as workshops on empowerment and leadership in order to include women in productive processes.

The second stage of the project will focus on applying the knowledge acquired during the workshops to the production of premium organic goods for both consumption and commercialization. The third stage of the project will focus on the commercialization

of products by creating productive networks and associations to simplify the sales process and be competitive in the market.

## **2.2. BACKGROUND AND PROBLEMA STATEMENT**

Paccha Parish, founded in 1582, is one of the oldest parishes in Cuenca. It is located north of Cuenca canton, approximately 14 km from the city center. The main economic and productive activities of the parish are agriculture and livestock, although both have decreased in terms of intensity. It is important to mention that in Paccha, the economically active population -between 15 and 64 years- is greater than the economically inactive population (Decentralized Autonomous Government of Paccha Parish, 2014). This is a positive indicator because a large number of the population can participate in the project.

Time ago, in the parish, there were large crops of fruits such as capulí, peach, apple, tocte, small avocado, and pear, but their production has decreased due to the increase in the number of plantations of corn, beans and other vegetables that are easier to grow and sell throughout the year. This, and the lack of adequate spaces to sow, has had an impact on the agricultural frontier because it has been expanded progressively, causing damage to the biosphere, especially in forests, lagoons, and streams. This situation has a negative impact on the population because Paccha is located in an area with a high risk of natural disasters.

Another problem is the use of fertilizers and pesticides in agricultural production because these chemicals have a negative impact on the health of people who consume the products as well as the environment. The project must promote a family farming model and should have a gender focus in order to highlight the role that women play in the parish's productive activities, promoting gender equality and the inclusion of women in productive processes.

## **2.3. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:**

Today, the environmental crisis that affects the planet is one of the main problems that concern global, national and local authorities. As a reason of this, the Decentralized Autonomous Government of Paccha Parish, which has the competence to carry out environmental management in its territory, must work to reduce the pollution levels of

the parish because Paccha is located in an area of geological risk. In addition, the poor management of soil erosion or the obstruction of natural water channels can cause serious problems for the inhabitants of the parish.

Most of the effects on the environment that occur in Paccha are generated by the agricultural activities. In these activities, it is common to use pesticides and fertilizers that contaminate water and soil. Likewise, the expansion of the agricultural frontier has caused the destruction of native vegetation, so it is necessary to promote the use of agroecology, which according to the Agrobiodiversity and Agroecological Development Law can be defined as:

The model of agriculture based on a harmonious and respectful relationship between human beings and nature. It combines agronomic, environmental, economic, political, cultural and social dimensions; permanently generates and energizes the dialogue between ancient ancestral wisdoms and modern scientific disciplines. It is inspired by the functions and cycles of nature to develop systems to produce, distribute and consume in a sustainable and efficient way, without agrotoxics, transgenics and other pollutants. Agroecological models include those ancestral systems such as *ajas*, *chakras*, *eras*, orchards and other modalities of farms and diversified integral farms (Gortaire, 2016).

This concept of agroecology includes the use of ancestral systems, which is important for our project since in Paccha there are ancestral knowledge that must be rescued to preserve the cultural identity of the parish. In the same way, it is important to highlight the importance of the participation of the whole family in agriculture, especially the participation of women who, traditionally, have been marginalized in the productive processes.

For this reason, it is important to apply a model of family farming agriculture that, according to FAO, should include the following characteristics:

- i. Limited access to land and capital resources.
- ii. Work as a family. The head of the family should not assume exclusive functions of manager but of worker.
- iii. The agricultural activity is the main source of income of the family. (Martínez Valle, 2013)

On the other hand, it is important to emphasize that the project also seeks to meet the objectives of the National Development Plan of Ecuador 2017 - 2021: to guarantee the rights of nature for current and future generations, to boost productivity and competitiveness for sustainable economic growth in a redistributive and supportive way, developing the productive capacities and the environment to achieve food sovereignty and integral rural development. The project is also aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, promoting the fulfillment of objectives: to generate local economic development strategies; to promote management of natural resources in the territory, especially soil and water, to support food security; strengthen transport and market infrastructure to strengthen local food chains; support agricultural production and local economic growth; generate technical and professional training programs for local economic development strategies; promote women's leadership and ensure their participation at the local level; generate models to empower women and ensure gender equality through the provision of services; among others. (CITA)

#### **2.4. GENERAL OBJECTIVE:**

To promote agricultural activities based on a model of agroecology and family farming, promoting the reforestation of native fruit trees and highlighting the role of women in productive activities.

#### **2.5. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:**

- To develop the transition from traditional agricultural activities to an agroecological model, promoting a clean and chemical-free production, to obtain high quality organic products for commercialization.
- To recover the planting and cultivation of native fruit trees such as capuli, peaches, apples, small avocado and pear.
- To apply a model of family farming in order to achieve labour equity with a gender focus, highlighting the role played by women in production processes.
- To rescue and preserve ancestral knowledge and cultural identity.



- Rescue and preserve ancestral knowledge and cultural identity.

## **2.6. STRATEGY:**

- i. Socialize the project and invite producers to participate in it.
- ii. Conduct training and workshops on agroecology, clean production and family farming.
- iii. Provide the infrastructure to develop agricultural production, based on agroecology and family farming.
- iv. Promote the commercialization of the products obtained through the creation of networks and associations to facilitate processes.

### 3. PLAN DE TRABAJO:

General objective	Specific Objectives	Indicator	Results	Activities	Verification Methods	Assumptions
To promote agricultural activities based on a model of agroecology and family farming, promoting the reforestation of native fruit trees and highlighting the role of women	1. To develop the transition from traditional agricultural activities to an agroecological model, promoting a clean and chemical-free production, to obtain high quality organic products for commercialization.	Reduction in the use of chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides in agricultural activities.	High quality organic products free of chemicals.	1.1. Workshops and training on agroecology methods and techniques.	Modules for training and workshops	Lack of interest of producers to participate in training
				1.2. Provide infrastructure, space and materials to producers in order to start production	To deliver the necessary infrastructure and materials to producers	Lack of infrastructure and necessary materials

in productive activities.				1.3 Monthly control of agricultural activities, to avoid the use of chemicals.	Keep a record of the controls.	Do not perform monthly checks.
	2. To apply a model of family farming in order to achieve	Producers apply the family farming model, involving women in the	Agricultural activities based on the	2.1. Workshops and training on family farming and the role of women in productive processes.	Training modules and workshops executed.	Lack of interest of producers to participate in training
				2.2. Apply family farming practices with a gender approach.	Producers who apply the new model.	Producers not interested in these models.

	labour equity with a gender focus, highlighting the role played by women in production processes.	productive process.	model of family farming, with a gender approach.	2.3. Training and continuous assistance	Agricultural activities based on this long-term model	Over time, producers stop applying the model
	3. To recover the planting and cultivation of native fruit trees such as capuli, peaches, apples, small avocado and pear.	Cultivation of native fruit trees.	Constant, continuous, and important production for commercialization.	3.1. Producers receive trees to start the project	List of producers who received fruit trees for cultivation	Lack of interest in growing these products
				3.2 Training on planting and growing fruit trees.	Training modules on fruit tree cultivation	Producers do not attend training

	4. To rescue and preserve ancestral knowledge and cultural identity.	Collation of the ancestral knowledge and customs of Paccha.	The ancestral knowledge is applied to the productive processes	4.1. Create a database to collect ancestral knowledge that has been applied in Paccha	Database with the ancestral knowledge in agro-production of Paccha.	Lack of information to create the database
				4.2. Older adults offer training on ancestral knowledge to project participants	Modules about ancestral knowledge and customs	Producers do not attend workshops
				5.1. Training on marketing strategies	Modules about marketing strategies	Producers do not attend workshops

5. To sell Paccha products in the canton markets.	The commercialization process of new products begins.	Associations for the commercialization of products to the entire canton		for organic products	
			5.2. To participate in fairs to release the products that are being produced in the parish	Fairs organized by the DAG of Paccha	Population not interested in being part of the fairs.
			5.3. Creation of networks and associations to commercialize products throughout the canton	New marketing networks	Difficulty in creating marketing networks due to disagreements between producers.

#### 4. RESOURCES:

##### 4.1.1. HUMAN RESOURCES:

- Agricultural producers of Paccha.
- Technicians trained in the areas of interest of the project.

##### 4.1.2. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Pending approval by the DAG of Paccha.

##### 4.1.3. ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES

Pending approval by the DAG of Paccha.

#### 5. PROJECT EVALUATION:

Es necesario especificar los indicadores de evaluación del proyecto.

#### 6. CRONOGRAMA DE ACTIVIDADES:

ACTIVITY	START	END	DURATION	RESOURCES	TRIMESTER					
					1	2	3	4	5	6
1.1. Workshops and training on agroecology methods and techniques.			3 months	Technical	X					
1.2. Provide infrastructure, space and materials to producers in order to start production			6 months	Economic		x	x			
1.3 Monthly control of agricultural activities, to avoid the use of chemicals.			9 months	Technical				x	x	x

2.1. Workshops and training on family farming and the role of women in productive processes. productivos.			3 months	Technical	X						
2.2. Apply family farming practices with a gender approach.			12 months	Economic and Technical		x	x	x	x		
2.3. Training and continuous assistance			12 months	Technical		x	x	x	X		
3.1. Producers receive trees to start the project			3 months	Economic	X						
3.2 Training on planting and growing fruit trees.			3 months	Technical	X						
4.1. Create a database to collect ancestral knowledge that has been applied in Paccha			3 months	Technical	X						
4.2. Older adults offer training on ancestral knowledge to project participants			3 months	Technical	x						



5.1. Training on marketing strategies			3 months	Technical	X					
5.2. To participate in fairs to release the products that are being produced in the parish			6 months	Economic					x	x
5.3. Creation of networks and associations to commercialize products throughout the canton			3 months	Economic and Technical				x		

## 7. PROJECT BUDGET:

6. BUDGET SUMMARY		
No.	BUDGET ITEM	TOTAL COST
1	SALARY	
2	BUSINESS TRAVEL	
3	MACHINERY	
4	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES	
5	SUBCONTRACTS AND SERVICES	
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS		
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS		

## TOTAL PROJECT COST

❖ The Table above shows a budget breakdown model that can be used in the project.

### 3.8 INTERNATIONAL ARTICULATION

To develop the project it is necessary to have technical and economic resources but the DAG of the Parish Paccha does not have all the resources. Therefore, to get funds, it is necessary to promote the involvement of international organizations to develop the project through international cooperation.

In the specific case of the project “Agroecology in the agricultural activities of Paccha, rescuing products originating in the area and ancestral knowledge, with a gender approach” it is necessary to have technical resources to carry out training activities on agroecology, clean production, and family farming. Likewise, it is necessary to have economic resources to provide producers with inputs such as organic fertilizers, infrastructure for irrigation and production, and resources for commercialization.

The following international organizations and funds are entities that can provide cooperation for projects focused on environmental management, productive and social activities, and with a gender approach:

- *International Plant Nutrition Institute*, whose purpose is to contribute to the improvement of the productivity of agricultural crops through the implementation of appropriate nutrient management practices, with scientific knowledge.
- *Vredeseil Anden (VECO)* facilitates processes in favor of sustainable agriculture from a productive chain perspective, within the framework of rural local development. To do this, VECO works jointly with NGOs and producer groups, strengthening organizations, their institutional development, and supporting them financially. VECO works based on the principle of participation, gender equity, and interculturality

- *TRIAS Ecuador* aims to change the lives of farmers and microentrepreneurs, increasing their income and at the same time promoting access to education and health, based on the principle of equity and creating well-being, supporting them to organize, interact and act together through the formation of organizations and cooperatives. Producer associations and their partners will work together to strengthen their production, transformation, and marketing processes, reaching markets with fair prices in three production chains (potato, quinoa, agroecology). At the national sphere, *TRIAS* supports the generation of public policies in favor of family farming and agroecology. In all organizations, the objective is the inclusion of young people and women in commercial production processes, in order to generate real development opportunities for these two vulnerable groups. The promotion of entrepreneurship in the cooperatives of artisan women constitutes a key element for the empowerment of women in the rural economy (*TRIAS*, 2017).
- *Plan International* focuses on increasing the leadership of girls, teenage women and young women to influence the change of discriminatory and violent cultural patterns. Likewise, it works with children, adolescent men, and young men to create an equitable, supportive, and allied role of gender equality that allows them to transform gender-based power relations. (*Plan International*, 2019).
- *SWISSAID Ecuador* has the mission of helping to strengthen the capacities of poor people to achieve food sovereignty and security, access to water, and the exercise of their individual and collective rights and obligations. This NGO promotes the proper 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.

## Funds

- *Global Innovation Fund (GIF)*, Invest 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 (SDG).
- *The Nippon Foundation* offers financing to projects whose objective is sustainable development and that have a broad impact on society.
- *Global Innovation Fund*, offers financing for projects based on agriculture, gender equity, climate change, health, environment, water and health, health, humanitarian emergencies, technology and peace and access to justice.

### *3.8.1 Justification for the intervention of the international organization SWISSAIDS*

Taking into account the work axes of the project and its objectives, we can affirm that SWISSAID is the international organization that can support the project. This organization is based in Switzerland and has worked in Ecuador since 1973, focusing its work on four axes (SWISSAID, 2019):

1. **Food Sovereignty:** this organization promotes agroecological agriculture in order to facilitate the access of rural families and urban consumers to healthy and chemical-free foods. For this, community participation is important, especially the involvement of women. This aspect is directly related to the project because it promotes agroecology and highlights the role of women in productive activities.
2. **Community Management of Natural Resources:** the organization promotes the optimization of water consumption and the generation of conditions in the communities to create sustainable water distribution systems and protect ecosystems.
3. **Organizational strengthening and gender equity:** the organization aims to strengthen the socio-organizational structure in order to generate appropriation and sustainability conditions in the processes implemented by the communities to improve local community management; the articulation with the community, cantonal and regional authorities, to coordinate the protection of natural ecosystems. SWISSAID also aims to strengthen productive agroecological initiatives and gender equity, which is essential to achieve

sustainable development with dignity, and equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes. These aspects are related to the project because it promotes agroecology, gender equity and productive processes in the parish.

4. Associative commercialization: This process is implemented by performing three complementary processes.
  - a) Associative marketing fairs: local and cantonal fairs organized in coordination with the parish, municipal and provincial DAGs.
  - b) Production linkages: Products for commercial partners that are related to the Popular and Solidarity Economy.
  - c) Value Creation: it is necessary that the cultivated products have additional value in order to diversify agroecological product offer and improve quality.

This aspect fits into the project because it promotes fairs and product networks that are necessary for the promotion and increase of product competitiveness.

Thus, we can see that SWISSAID and our project have a common field of work, that is, agroecology, organizational strengthening, gender equity and associative marketing. That is why SWISSAID is the best option to obtain international cooperation resources in this specific project.

### *3.8.2 Description of stakeholders and beneficiaries*

The DAG of the Paccha Parish, the agricultural producers and the Commission of Environmental Management of the Cuenca canton are the entities interested in the project. Its objective is to attract resources through international cooperation in order to create and implement an environmental management system in production

processes and to rescue native products by applying ancestral knowledge, working with a gender focus.

On the other hand, the beneficiaries of the project will be those families that carry out the proposed activities and attend the agroecology, family farming and gender equality workshops. Likewise, the indirect beneficiaries will be the inhabitants of Paccha who will benefit from the cultivated products.

### *3.8.3 Needs of the target group*

The project aims to start the transition from traditional agricultural activities to agroecology, promote chemical-free production, recover the planting and cultivation of native fruit trees, apply a family farming model with a gender focus highlighting the role of women in production processes, rescue ancestral knowledge and cultural identity in agricultural processes and promote the commercialization of Paccha's agricultural products throughout the canton.

## CONCLUSIONS

Nowadays, international cooperation is important for the development of countries. There are different modalities of international cooperation to meet the different needs of the countries, but one of the most important is cooperation for sustainable development, which has a focus on the protection of the environment and the sustainability of production processes related to natural resources.

Due to the importance of international cooperation, it is necessary that central and local governments (regional, municipal, cantonal, etc.) have both the organizational capacities and the knowledge to access international cooperation in order to obtain the necessary resources to promote the development of areas that have been neglected as a result of the lack of funds.

The norms at the national level are important because these encourage local governments to apply for cooperation in order to meet needs and access technical and financial resources to develop programs or projects. Ecuadorian laws recognize the autonomy of local governments to plan and execute development projects in their territories. In Paccha, the parish government has the power to generate ordinances and execute projects and programs to access international cooperation. That is why, at the international level, the adoption of international cooperation standards is encouraged.

With regard to environmental management, this concept has been included in the laws of the central and local governments, so we can affirm that environmental management is an issue that is in vogue, at both the national and international levels. At the national level, the Ecuadorian constitution recognizes the rights of nature and the rights of Good Way of Living, including the right to live in a healthy environment. At the international level, there are several environmental declarations and conventions that are considered as "soft law", that is, legal instruments that do not have any legally binding force and that are used as reference point for States to create their own environmental laws.

Due to the geological risk and the existence of various environmental resources and services, Paccha must improve its environmental management system in order to

avoid natural damages (landslides, erosion, loss of forests and water sources, etc.) and promote the sustainable development of agricultural activities that use the natural resources of the parish.

Currently, the DAG of the Paccha Parish does not have enough financial and technical resources to carry out the environmental management of its territory. For this reason, it is first necessary to have a functional organizational structure to simultaneously manage International Cooperation and other DAG competencies. Second, there must be an International Cooperation Plan. Finally, it is necessary to prepare the project proposal and access inter-agency cooperation.

The objective of an international cooperation plan is to attract technical and financial resources for projects that have not been developed due to lack of funds. In this case, the objective is to obtain resources for the Paccha Parish in order to encourage development by satisfying common needs and reducing social inequality. It must be taken into account that there are different governmental and non-governmental entities that offer resources through cooperation, so it is necessary to identify the cooperating actors and choose the entity that aligns with our objective.

In order to have access to international cooperation, there must be a system that articulates the different levels of government. That is why it is important to define labor responsibilities within the decentralized autonomous government.

The title of the project proposal is "Agroecology in Paccha's agricultural activities, rescuing local products and ancestral knowledge, with a gender focus". This project has the objectives of promoting agricultural activities based on an agroecological model, encouraging the planting of native fruit trees, rescuing traditional knowledge, and highlighting the role of women in production processes. To this end, the project participants will be part of workshops and training activities on agroecology, family farming, gender equality, labor division and clean production. The project will last 18 months and will benefit an estimated 35% of the parish population, and the responsible entity will be the DAG of the Paccha Parish.

This project will be the starting point for the implementation of international cooperation in the Paccha Parish. After analyzing the various international cooperation



organizations and their axes of work, we conclude that the DAG of the Paccha Parish must request international cooperation from SWISSAID.

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## APPENDIX

### APPENDIX A. DATA COLLECTION MATRIX



**PROJECT: STRATEGY TO ARTICULATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL  
MANAGEMENT COMPETENCE OF THE GAD MUNICIPAL DE CUENCA AND  
THE PAROCHIAL GADS OF THE CUENCA CANTON - SECOND PHASE**

**DATA COLLECTION MATRIX**

**DAG OF PACCHA PARISH**

MATRIX									
TECHNICIAN / LABORAL RESPONSIBILITY	BIOPHYSICAL SYSTEM	DESCRIPTION/ INFORMATION	PROBLEMS	POTENTIAL	POLICY	PROGRAMS	PROJECT	TERRITORIAL ACTORS	INTERNATIONAL ACTORS (NGO OR OTHER CANTON)

Diego Bravo	Water resource	Laguna Quituiña, quebrada del salado y muchas quebradas que alimentan los ríos Quingeo y Jadán	Contamination, obstruction of natural water channels, and sewage discharges	Water systems for communities such as Auzhangata, Quituiña, Gualgualzhumi, Naranjos, San Vicente, Viola, San Miguel and Dolorosa.	Prioritize the protection of natural heritage and human life over the use and exploitation of non-renewable natural resources.	Biodiversity preservation and environment protection	Forest restoration project for environmental conservation and protection of water channels in the Paccha Parish	Municipality of Cuenca and central government ministries (Ministries of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Tourism)	None
	Urban land %	16% of the total land area	Settlements located in risk areas	There is a risk map that can be used to locate settlement areas and generate regulations on this issue.					
	Agricultural land %	According to DTPP, agricultural land is equivalent to 44% of the total land area.	The advance of the agricultural frontier. Unexploited land.	The parish has the potential to become an area of intensive agricultural activities, based on agroecology. It must be taken into account that there is no agricultural vocation in Paccha due to the scarcity of soils and the proximity of the parish to the city of Cuenca					
	Risk zone	25% of the total land area: high danger  Human settlement areas and agricultural land: Very high danger	Unplanned settlements	The Department of Urban Control must plan activities for the proper development of human settlements and to protect sensitive environmental areas.					
	PROTECTED AREAS	13.15% of native forest and archaeological areas	Settlements located in protected areas and / or risks of damage to conservation areas.	Due to ecological zones such as the Guagualzhumi hill					

	Lagoon	Lagoons: 0.83 hectares	Population growth increases the desiccation and pollution of water bodies. This affects the life cycle of cattail plants, which are used to make products such as mats.	(natural viewpoint where it is possible to see the cities of Cuenca and Azogues) and the Quituiña lagoon (buffer zone that has beautiful views), Paccha has the potential to become an environmental tourist center.					
	Wildlife	Birds and minor species (rabbits, foxes, etc.)	Due to the proximity of Cuenca, Paccha is no longer considered a rural parish but an urban parish. Thus, the problems of the city also affect the parish.						
	Forest	Hesperomeles ferruginea Eucalyptus Mimosa	Lack of protection and management of constant deforestation						
	Flora	78 native species	Introduction of exogenous plants and loss of native species						
TECHNICIAN / LABORAL RESPONSIBILITY	POPULATION	DESCRIPTION/ INFORMATION	PROBLEMS	POTENCIALIDADES	POLICY	PROGRAMS	PROJECT	TERRITORIAL ACTORS	INTERNATIONAL ACTORS (NGO OR OTHER CANTON)
Danny Hernández	Male	2961	Low quality university and technical education. Most men migrate or have a low-paid job.	Qualified workers carry out their activities in Cuenca. These workers can create micro businesses related to activities such as carpentry, crafts, metal-mechanics and glasswork.	Promote economic and social inclusion and end poverty in all its forms in order to guarantee economic,	To strengthen the capacities and potential of Paccha's citizens.	Agricultural reactivation project.  Micro-entrepreneurship generation project.	Municipality of Cuenca, Azuay Prefecture and central government ministries.	None



	Female	3506	<p>Gender violence is the main problem that affects the women of Paccha. Lack of employment and income generation opportunities increases women's economic dependence.</p> <p>Women participation has a low impact on the decision-making process in the community.</p>	<p>Gender equality and leadership workshops can encourage female leadership in neighborhoods and communities as well as women's entrepreneurial leadership especially in the artisan, textile, food and agricultural sectors.</p>	<p>social, cultural and territorial equity.</p> <p>Build capacities and promote opportunities in conditions of equity for all people.</p>	Gender project.		
	Economically active population	3076 (20- to 64-year-old)	<p>Due to the lack of job opportunities and micro-enterprise development initiatives, the majority of the male population works in Cuenca under conditions of underemployment and earns basic wages. Regarding women, most are involved in household activities.</p>					
	Children	1289 0- to 9-year-old)	<p>Poor childcare affects to 0- to 4-year-old child population, due to the lack of CDI and CNH centers. As regards the child population from 4 to 9 years old, there are few recreational spaces.</p>	<p>Children, adolescents and young people represent the largest population group. With the right training, this group has the potential to be the Engine of Small Business Job Creation.</p>		<p>Childcare project for children. (0- to 3-years old)</p> <p>Sports projects for children, adolescents</p>	<p>Municipality of Cuenca and ministries of the central government</p>	None

	Teenagers and young people	1484 (10- to 19- year old)	<p>The main problems that affect teenagers and young people are laziness, poor time management, smoking, alcoholism and drug addiction.</p> <p>Regarding 17- to 19-year old youth population, this population group has few opportunities to access university due to educational deficiencies of schools located in the parish.</p>				and young people. (5-19 years old)		
	Older adults	618 (65+)	<p>Many elders have been abandoned and do not receive state care. The DAG has generated activities to solve this problem but there is still a wide demand of socio-community insertion activities.</p>	By integrating older adults into the daily activities of the parish, they would be the point of control and moral reference for the inhabitants of the parish.			<p>Socio-cultural projects for children, adolescents and youth of the educational centers located in Paccha.</p> <p>Projects for inclusion of older adults in the social, cultural and recreational fields. Home care project for older adults.</p>	Municipality of Cuenca and central government ministries.	None

	Migrants	278	Migrants do not want to return to the parish. On the contrary, they intend to continue living and investing in the same destination country (USA, Spain or Italy). They do not consider returning to the parish. Grandparents take care of children who normally grow up with emotional problems. These children have the same vision as their parents: to migrate.	Migrants have the financial resources to invest in the parish. For this reason, it is necessary to generate investment opportunities in order to encourage their return to the parish.			Projects of capital investment in productive activities and micro-enterprises.	Municipality of Cuenca and central government ministries	None
	Communities	25	Paccha has 25 communities whose needs are different and specific. There is no territorial ordering.	Leaders understand the needs of their areas and have the best attitude towards development work. Lack of leadership training to promote community and parish development.			Local capacity building and leadership project	Municipality of Cuenca	None
TECHNICIAN / LABORAL RESPONSABILITY	BIOPHYSICAL SYSTEM	DESCRIPTION/ INFORMATION	PROBLEMS	POTENCIALIDADES	POLICY	PROGRAMS	PROJECT	TERRITORIAL ACTORS	INTERNATIONAL ACTORS (NGO OR OTHER CANTON)

Danny Hernández	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		Paccha is not an industrial area and there are few MSMEs. There is no adequate tourist development.	The incentive to the MSMEs of the mechanical, metal-mechanical and carpenter industries, and the application of a tourism project in the context of environmental conservation would enhance the development of the area.	<p>To support the actors of the popular and solidarity economy for their effective inclusion in the economy.</p> <p>To generate alternatives that promote the development of local small and medium-sized enterprises as agents of productive development.</p>	Promotion of community productive activities	Generate and support Paccha's MSMEs.	Tourism development project of the Paccha parish.	Municipality of Cuenca, Azuay Prefecture and central government ministries.	None
	Trade		No trading activities	Investment in tourism, commerce and other services can promote the development of Paccha.	To promote decent work and employment, enhancing productive capacities, combating precariousness and strengthening the support of the parish government and promoting					
	Services		Services are not the axis of development. There are only small businesses that generate family income (shops, bakeries, small pharmacies, etc.)							
	Agriculture		Large-scale agricultural activities are not carried out.	Paccha has the potential to develop agroecology and minor animal husbandry based on a family farming model						

	Cattle raising		Large-scale livestock activities are not carried out.	There is no potential to develop cattle raising.	entrepreneurs hip.				
TECHNICIAN / LABORAL RESPONSIBILITY	INSTITUTIONAL	DESCRIPTION/ INFORMATION	PROBLEMS	POTENCIALIDADES	POLICY	PROGRAMS	PROJECT	TERRITORIAL ACTORS	INTERNATIONAL ACTORS (NGO OR OTHER CANTON)
Diego Bravo	Planning team	There is no planning department.	There is no annual planning mechanism.	The DAG of the Paccha Parish has trained and experienced professionals who require an adequate legal order and correct planning of their activities.	To promote the active participation of both the residents and the parish government. The DAG must apply the principles of inclusion and planning to its activities in order to provide high quality services.	Reengineering of administrative and planning processes	Proposal to strengthen and optimize the operational processes of the Decentralized Autonomous Government of the Paccha Parish	University of Azuay	None
	Environmental team	There is no environmental department	There are no environmental management mechanisms						
	Economic team	Secretary / Treasurer	Only one person is responsible for the functions of secretary and treasury. Only one person is responsible for the functions of secretary and treasury. These activities must be performed separately.						
	Social projects team	Technical team that has the responsibility of caring for children, youth, adults and older adults.	There is a technical team that fulfills its duties but there is no organizational structure that has the function of planning and monitoring projects.						

	Basic services	Service coverage: 55%	The parish does not have full access to basic services. It is possible to increase access to basic services by attracting investment from other local and regional government entities.	To increase the level of access to basic services, Paccha has several projects in the planning phase and other projects in execution.		Infrastructure implementation and improvement program.	128/5000 Implement ation and improveme nt project of basic services.  Parish infrastructu re improveme nt project.	Cuenca Municipality, Azuay Prefecture and central government ministries.	
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## **APPENDIX B. Interview 1**

**Name: Liliana Soledad Pardo Soto**

**Position: Secretary - Treasurer**

**Departament: Financial**

1. What are your current duties? (Detailed description)

- Handling correspondence
- Typing, preparing and collating reports
- Filing
- To constitute official records
- Tax retention
- Payment
- Financial reporting
- Public contracting
- Human resources manager

2. ¿ What are your current duties? (Detailed description)

3. What is the procedure to fulfill your duties? (Detailed description) Is there a procedure manual?

- OCTOAD regulates all functions of parish DAGs.

4. Do you have decision-making power in your activities?

- I have no decision-making power.

5. Who has decision-making power over your activities?

- The President of the DAG

6. Who is your boss?

- The President of the DAG

7. Who supervises your functions?

- The President of the DAG
- General Contralory of the State

8. How many people do you supervise?

- None

9. What is the main strength of your work?

Team work

10. What are the main weaknesses of your work?

- Conectivity problems
- Heavy workload

## **APPENDIX C. Interview 2**

**Name: Diego Fernando Bravo Bravo**

**Departament: Technical**

1. What are your current duties? (Detailed description)

Technical area and infrastructure.

2. What are your current duties? (Detailed description)

Municipal control

- Approval of projects, urban planning licenses and procedures.
- Planning
- Budgets and execution, inspection, payment reports and settlements.
- Construction control.
- POA planning
- PDOT control
- Organize training activities for parish DAGs
- List of works to execute the annual plan.

3. What is the procedure to fulfill your duties? (Detailed description) Is there a procedure manual?

Provincial and Cantonal PDOT.

Municipal rules, ordinances and regulations.

4. Do you have decision-making power in your activities?

I have power to decide on municipal works and regulations

5. Who has decision-making power over your activities?

6. Who is your boss?

The president of the DAG – He receive activity reports.

7. Who supervises your functions?

- The President of the DAG

8. How many people do you supervise?

9. What is the main strength of your work?

Job stability. He is not a native of Paccha but he has been working for many years in the parish.



10. What are the main weaknesses of your work?

Lack of budget. Several projects are in the planning phase.

Regarding regulations, the area has a risk level of 80%. Building licenses are not approved, but people build without permission. The sanctions violate the right to housing.

## **APPENDIX D. INTERVIEW 3**

### **DANNY ANDRES HERNANDEZ BETANCUR: SOCIAL ADVISOR TECHNICIAN**

**Responsibilities: He is in charge of the technical area and also the executive and environmental area.**

1. What are your current duties? (Detailed description)

Within the social area, there is the productive area and the environmental area. He organizes projects in conjunction with the Ministry of Social Inclusion in order to benefit vulnerable populations.

2. What are your current duties? (Detailed description)

Projects

Supervise the team.

Obtain resources through international cooperation.

Evaluation of proposals.

Preparation of project proposals

Recruitment

3. What is the procedure to fulfill your duties? (Detailed description) Is there a procedure manual?

The projects are generated autonomously.

4. Do you have decision-making power in your activities?

Yes. I have decision power over the heads of each team.

The president approves the proposal and the project is executed, or the president manages the project. It is a direct job.

5. Who has decision-making power over your activities?

The resident. There are several commissions that have ONE president, ONE vice president and THREE representatives. I work together with them. The final decision is made by the President.

6. Who is your boss?

The president

7. Who supervises your functions?

If state agencies intervene at work, they supervise my functions. For example, the

Municipality, Prefecture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Government, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Sport.

The president.

8. How many people do you supervise?

- Child Development Center (FIVE technicians)
- Caring for older persons. (TWO technicians)
- Alternative, recreational spaces. ONE technician
- Football school. TWO technicians

Approximately 14 people. Some are hired by the DAG while others are hired by the ministries of Social Inclusion, Agriculture or Environment.

9. What is the main strength of your work?

Wide field of action. Thus, it is possible to manage and prepare project proposals.

10. What are the main weaknesses or difficulties of your work?

Due to limited resources it is not possible to hire a lot of staff. For this reason, it is common for ONE person to be responsible for functions that several technicians would have to perform.

He works only part time, not full time. Therefore, there is no permanent control. The same occurs with the legal area. Despite that, they work overtime. It is necessary to be efficient because it is a job focused on results.

The regulations are exhaustive, but there is no internal regulation. Despite the existence of a functional organization there is a lack of true internal organization. For example, there are no departments, only people who perform specific functions. There is no administrative structure.

Find financing. \$ 500,000 for 10,000 inhabitants.

## APPENDIX E. LIST OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ORGANIZATIONS

### NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

NGO	INITIAL	STR	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	PURPOSE	AXIS OF ACTION	COOPERATION MODALITY	AGREEMENT	CONTACT	WEB PAGE	OPEN MODALITY	ANNEXES (APPLICATION FORMS AND MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION)
ECOLOGY PROJECT INTERNATIONAL	EPI	1792470633001	USA	Ecology Project International is a nonprofit, educational organization like no other. Our mission is to improve and inspire science education and conservation efforts worldwide through field-based student-scientist partnerships. We empower youth to take an active role in conservation.	ENVIRONMENTAL Conservation and scientific education through experiential education experiences to promote environmental sustainability.	Bilateral cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND ECOLOGY PROJECT INTERNATIONAL	315 S. 4th St. East Missoula, MT 59801 P 406.721.8784 F 406.721.7060 Juan León Mera & Scalesia Puerto Ayora Santa Cruz Island, Galapagos, Ecuador Telf +593 53 013266	fellowship@ecologyproject.org	Open modality, application through form.	students travel guide: <a href="https://www.ecologyproject.org/assets/docs/2020_EPI_Catalog_for_web.pdf">https://www.ecologyproject.org/assets/docs/2020_EPI_Catalog_for_web.pdf</a>

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND INC.	WWF	1791942744001	USA	WWF works for a living planet and to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by 1. conserving the world's biological diversity and ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable. 2.- Ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable. 3.- Promoting the reduction of pollution and excessive consumption.	ENVIRONMENTAL Conservation of biological diversity. WWF is committed to developing its objectives through non-reimbursable technical and economic cooperation programs, in accordance with the needs of the different sectors it serves.	Non-reimbursable technical and financial cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION \ "WORLD WILDLIFE FUND INC. \".	Address: Av. Orellana E11-28 and Av. Coruña Orellana Building, office # 701 Telephone: (05) 2527299 / (05) 3015100 / (02) 2 554783 Email: hugo.arnal@wwf.org.ec, gabriela.maldonado@wwf.org.ec Web page: www.wwf.org.ec	<a href="https://www.worldwildlife.org/projects/professional-development-grants">https://www.worldwildlife.org/projects/professional-development-grants</a>	Open modality	<a href="https://c402277.ssl.cf1.rackcdn.com/publications/1095/files/original/PDG_Guidelines_2019.pdf">https://c402277.ssl.cf1.rackcdn.com/publications/1095/files/original/PDG_Guidelines_2019.pdf</a>
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CEIBA FOUNDATION FOR TROPICAL CONSERVATION, INC	CEIBA	1791855043001	USA	<p>Provide, promote and support scientific, educational and ecological projects for the conservation of natural and cultural assets and biodiversity, protection of integrity in the management of land and ecosystems, and the promotion of scientific research, conservation efforts, education programs and public awareness.</p> <p>Provide community support for habitat conservation in South and Central America, with a focus on private lands. Promote resource management practices that maintain the integrity of ecosystems and biodiversity. Promote environmental education through teacher training</p>	ENVIRONMENTAL Conservation and environmental management through scientific research, education and training to local communities	Bilateral cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION "CEIBA FOUNDATION FOR TROPICAL CONSERVATION".	<p>Dirección: Punta Blanca Urbanization, Residence i12, Jaramijó, Manabí. Quito, Ecuador. Telephones: (02) 5139770/09916 87330</p> <p>Email: mail@ceiba.org; cwoodward@ceiba.org; ctoapanta@ceiba.org</p> <p>www.ceiba.org http://ceiba.org/about/proyectos/</p>	<a href="https://ceiba.org/">https://ceiba.org/</a>	Open	<a href="https://ceiba.org/wp-content/uploads/researchapp-1.pdf">https://ceiba.org/wp-content/uploads/researchapp-1.pdf</a>
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				and community outreach activities. Monitor the impact of land use on ecosystems, habitats and species diversity. Facilitate communication between conservation organizations, farmers, scientists and resource managers.							
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WILDAID, INC	WILD AID	1792235073001	USA	Provide direct protection to endangered species, through the application of wildlife laws, habitat protection, education and community support.	ENVIRONMENTAL Technical and legal assistance for projects related to environmental care.	Non-reimbursable financial cooperation and technical assistance	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION WILDAID INC.	Address: Marchena and Av. Charles Darwin. El Edén neighborhood, Puerto Ayora - Santa Cruz Island. Telephone: (05) 252 7412 Email: bravo @ wildaid.org / cortez @ wildaid.org	<a href="http://www.wildaidec.org">www.wildaidec.org</a>	Open	<a href="https://wildaidec.org/contacto/">https://wildaidec.org/contacto/</a>
GALAPAGOS CONSERVANCY, INC	N/A	1792600000000	USA	Long-term protection of the ecosystems of Galapagos Island	ENVIRONMENTAL Scientific - environmental research	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION GALAPAGOS CONSERVANCY, INC.	República de El Salvador No. 1084 and Naciones Unidas, Mansión Blanca Tower, Low leve, N° 16	<a href="http://espanol.galapagos.org">http://espanol.galapagos.org</a>	Open	<a href="http://espanol.galapagos.org/equipo-contacto">http://espanol.galapagos.org/equipo-contacto</a>



INTERNATIONAL PLANT NUTRITION INSTITUTE, Inc.	IPNI	179100000000	USA	Contribute to the improvement of productivity in agricultural crops, through the implementation of adequate nutrient management practices, with a scientific basis.	ENVIRONMENTAL : Scientific - environmental research	Technical cooperation	The agreement is terminated	Gaspar de Villaroel E14-171 and Eloy Alfaro, Stilo Building	<a href="http://www.ipni.net">www.ipni.net</a>	Closed	-----
ISLAND CONSERVATION	IC	179250000000	USA	Prevent biodiversity loss in the Ecuadorian islands, especially in the Galapagos Archipelago	ENVIRONMENTAL Environmental scientific research	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION ISLAND CONSERVATION	Av. Charles Darwin S/N, Oficinas del Parque Nacional Galápagos junto a Recursos Humanos.	<a href="http://www.islandconservation.org">www.islandconservation.org</a>	Open	info@islandconservation.org

FAUNA Y FLORA INTERNACIONAL	FFI	1792105919001	UK	FFI aims to conserve endangered species and ecosystems worldwide, through sustainable science-based solutions without forgetting human needs.	ENVIRONMENTAL-SOCIAL: Most of FFI's activities are carried out within the framework of the Strategic Cooperation Sector. To support and fulfill conservation purposes, FFI promotes activities related to the social, tourist, ecotourism, and research fields.	Cooperación gubernamental, técnica, bilateral, triangular.	BASIC AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND OPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND FAUNA & FLORA INTERNATIONAL	julio.bernal@fauna-flora.org - Telephone: (02)6 006 804/0984519124	<a href="https://www.fauna-flora.org/nuestro-trabajo-en-ecuador/">https://www.fauna-flora.org/nuestro-trabajo-en-ecuador/</a>	Open	Trusts & Foundations hannah.braithwaite@fauna-flora.org +44 1223 749 027
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	GIZ		Germany	Social development State and democracy Environment and climate change	ENVIRONMENTAL Protection of the environment and natural resources Promotion of governability, democracy and participation	Government, technical, financial, bilateral, triangular cooperation. (Depends on the project)		Address: Whymper N28-39 and Francisco de Orellana-Quito Telephone: 00593-2-381-5810 / -5811 00593-2-243-9907 e-mail: giz-ecuador@giz.:	<a href="https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/399.html">https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/399.html</a>	Open mode. Until the established deadline, it is possible to propose projects or participate in the offered projects.	 giz-ecuador@giz.de

SEA SHEPHERD CONSERVATION SOCIETY	SSCS	17921326 73001	USA	Cooperate in the process of conservation of natural protected areas in Galapagos, marine life framework of environmental planning, with an environmental planning approach.	ENVIRONMENTAL Protection of the environment and natural disasters Planning and management of the environment Transport, communication and roads	Technical, Bilateral or Indirect Cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION "SEA SHEPHERD CONSERVATION SOCIETY"	Address: Calle Marchena S / N Edificio Color Plomo 2nd floor in front of Hostal El Pinzón Telephone: (05) 3014116 Email: merlenway@gmail.com; seasheperdecuador@gmail.com	<a href="https://seashepherd.org/">https://seashepherd.org/</a>	Open	Case evaluation. Projects must be submitted to <a href="mailto:media@seashepherdglobal.org">media@seashepherdglobal.org</a>
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BIRDLIFE INTERNA TIONAL		17912999 81001	UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribute to the conservation of endangered species worldwide.</li> <li>- Support the execution in Ecuador of the program of important areas for the conservation of birds and habitats, offer legal protection, and carry out the valuation of ecosystem services.</li> <li>- Support the government's efforts to comply with the international Ramsar convention (conservation of wetlands), Convention on Biological Diversity and the agreement for the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels.</li> </ul>	ENVIRONMENTAL : - Contribute to guarantee the rights of nature and promote a healthy and sustainable environment. - Conserve and manage the natural heritage and its terrestrial and marine biodiversity	Multilateral cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNME NT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERNME NTAL ORGANIZATI ON BIRDLIFE INTERNATIO NAL	Address: Av. Julio Zaldumbide N25-82 and Valladolid, 2nd floor, La Floresta. Quito, Ecuador. Telephones: (02) 25 55 361/22 33 086 Email: amanda.tapia@ birdlife.org / representa.legal @birdlife.org	<a href="https://www.birdlife.org/">https://www.birdlife.org/</a>		<a href="https://www.birdlife.org/sites/default/files/tor_udit_ncd_eng.pdf">https://www.birdlife.org/sites/default/files/tor_udit_ncd_eng.pdf</a> pag 7
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DGRV- DEUTSCH ER GENOSSE NSCHAFT S - U ND RAIFFEIS ENVERBA ND e.V. (ASOCIA C IÓN ALEMAN A DE COOPERA TIVAS GREMIA LES Y SOCIEDA D RAIFFEIS EN)	DGR V	17910339 73001	Germany	It is the third-level leadership organization for the cooperative sector in Germany and is established as a non-profit civil association. Beyond its functions in Germany, DGRV supports various cooperative development activities worldwide. DGRV's purpose is to contribute to the improvement of the performance of cooperatives, thus promoting advances in social and economic structures.	PRODUCTIVE: Modernize and strengthen the organizational and business structures of credit unions by offering services from specialized service corporations and institutions	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNME NT OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERNME NTAL ORGANIZATI ON ///	Signature Building, Of. 701, Rumipamba E2-214 and República. Telephone (02) 3518389 Mail: pheckler@dgrv .coop	<a href="http://www.dgrv.org">www.dgrv.org</a>	-	
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ASSOCIACIÓ CATALANA D'ENGINYERIES FRONTERES	ISF-CAT	2290318303001	Spain	<p>a) Facilitate access to basic services for communities by promoting the use of renewable energy that reduces the environmental, social and cultural impact of the processes. All this with a focus on sustainability.</p> <p>b) Strengthen the capacities of the institutions enabled by Ecuadorian legislation to provide basic services to the population.</p>	<p>PRODUCTIVE:</p> <p>a) Renewable Energy</p> <p>b) Water Supply</p>	Bilateral cooperation	<p>BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION "ASOCIACIÓ CATALANA D'ENGINYERIES FRONTERES - ESF"</p>	<p>Address: Santa Rosa Neighborhood, Ernesto Rodriguez Street between Napo and Quito. Francisco de Orellana-Ecuador.</p> <p>Telephones: (06) 2883338 / (03) 2884 346</p> <p>Email: ecuador@esf-cat.org</p> <p><a href="https://esf-cat.org/es/">https://esf-cat.org/es/</a></p>	<a href="https://esf-cat.org/es/">https://esf-cat.org/es/</a>	<a href="https://esf-cat.org/es/contacta/">https://esf-cat.org/es/contacta/</a>
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VREDESE ILANDEN	VECO	190149544001	Belgium	<p>VECO Ecuador facilitates processes in favor of sustainable agriculture, from a productive linkages perspective, within the framework of local development. This is why VECO works in co-responsibility with NGOs and producer groups, strengthening the institutional development of institutions and financing them. Likewise, VECO develops knowledge management to strengthen all actions and promote initiatives of political incidence, locally, nationally and internationally. VECO works with approaches of participation, gender equality and interculturality in its actions</p>	PRODUCTIVE: Agriculture, Livestock and Fishing (Agricultural or Agroindustrial Development Subsector)	Non-reimbursable financial cooperation and technical assistance	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND VREDESEILANDEN.	<p>Address: Toledo N24-660 and Coruña. La Floresta</p> <p>Telephone: (02) 2900318</p> <p>Email: johanna.renckens@rikolto.org, ecuador@rikolto.org; pablo.alvear@rikolto.org</p>	<a href="https://latinoamerica.rikolto.org/">https://latinoamerica.rikolto.org/</a>	-
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TRIAS	TRIAS	691709124001	Belgium	Trias aims to improve the living standards of small business owners and family farmers..	PRODUCTIVE: Agriculture - Microfinance - Organizational	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION "TRIAS".	Address: Argentinos 38-82 and Carlos Zambrano Telephone: (03) 296 8211 - (03) 2955141 - 0994556561 Email: lieve.van.elsen@trias.ngo; trias.andes@triasngo.be	<a href="https://www.trias.ngo/en/">https://www.trias.ngo/en/</a>	Open	<a href="https://www.trias.ngo/en/contact">https://www.trias.ngo/en/contact</a>
JOHANNITER-UNFALL-HILFE e.V. (JUH)	JUH	#####	Germany	Cooperation for the improvement of the living conditions of low-income populations.	PRODUCTIVE: Urban equipment and housing (drinking water); Health (first level of care); Social and family protection; Rural development; Environment; Agriculture, Livestock and fishing	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION JOHANNITER-UNFALL-HILFE e.V. (JUH)	Vasco de Contreras Street N38-127 and Av. Granda Centeno-Quito. Telf: (02) 2 443 141. Mail: kirsten.wesenberger@thejohanniter.org	<a href="https://www.johanniter.de/die-johanniter/johanniter-unfall-hilfe/auslandshilfe-english-site/project-countries/america-latina-espanol/ecuador/?L=0#contactperson-95223">https://www.johanniter.de/die-johanniter/johanniter-unfall-hilfe/auslandshilfe-english-site/project-countries/america-latina-espanol/ecuador/?L=0#contactperson-95223</a>	Open	<a href="https://www.johanniter.de/die-johanniter/johanniter-unfall-hilfe/auslandshilfe-english-site/project-countries/america-latina-espanol/ecuador/?L=0#contactperson-95223">https://www.johanniter.de/die-johanniter/johanniter-unfall-hilfe/auslandshilfe-english-site/project-countries/america-latina-espanol/ecuador/?L=0#contactperson-95223</a>



PLAN INTERNACIONAL, INC	PLAN	#####	USA	Promotion of children's rights and gender equality	PRODUCTIVE: Production Promotion; Social and Family Protection	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION \ "PLAN INTERNATIONAL, INC. \ "	Av. República Oe1-135 between Teresa de Cepeda and 10 de Agosto- Quito. Telf: (02) 244 4941 / (02) 244 4942 Email: rossana.viteri@ plan- international.org; Cecilia.Garcia@ plan- internacional.org; Mariela.Onia@ plan- international.org	<a href="https://plan.org.ec/">https://plan.org.ec/</a>	Open	-
AYUDA POPULAR NORUEGA	APN	#####	Norway	- Cooperate with popular organizations and civil society and promote democratization in order to achieve a fair distribution of power and resources. - Support land rights organizations that promote the idea of strategic natural resources for the benefit of all. - Promote equality and the fair	PRODUCTIVE: Capacity building on productive and organizational issues with a focus on popular and solidarity economy	Bilateral cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION OF NORWAY PEOPLE	Address: Av. Shiris 760 and República del Salvador. Ed. Tapia, 10th floor PH. OF.1001. Quito, Ecuador. Telephones: (02) 245 7830 / (02) 352 0100 Email: apn.americalatina@npaid.org www.npaid.org /apn-Ecuador	<a href="https://www.npaid.org/Our-Work/Development-Where-we-work/Ecuador/(language)/esl-ES">https://www.npaid.org/Our-Work/Development-Where-we-work/Ecuador/(language)/esl-ES</a>	Open	-

				distribution of power and resources between women and men.							
Swiss foundation for development cooperation	SWISSAID	#####	Switzerland	Strengthen the capacities of low-income people to achieve food sovereignty, have access to water, and exercise their individual and collective rights and obligations. SWISSAID encourages the proper management of natural resources, the equal participation of men and women without religious, political, racial, ethnic and cultural preferences, preventing and mitigating the risks	PRODUCTIVE SWISSAID works to achieve food security, sustainable management of natural resources, production and marketing ventures; and gender equality	Technical Cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND THE SWISS FOUNDATION FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION - SWISSAID-.	Address: Los Guabos Urbanization: Fray Angélico E6-129 and Toscana-Cumbayá Telephone: (02) 289 4950 (02) 289 0766 Email: f.zambrano@swissaid.org.ec/ m.silva@swissaid.org.ec	<a href="http://www.swissaid.org.ec/">http://www.swissaid.org.ec/</a>		ofcoord@swissaid.org.ec

				produced by the environment.							
Sparkassen stiftung für internationale Kooperation e.V.	n/a	#####	Germany	The organization offers consulting and financial training services to institutions in developing countries.	PRODUCTIVE: This organization offers access to financial services.	Technical cooperation	Basic Operating Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Ecuador and the Foreign Non-Governmental Organization ///	Address: Father Aguirre 15-24 and Rafael Maria Arizaga, Bellavista Building, 1st floor - Quito Telf: (07) 2838195 Email: Katja.Boenisch@sparkassenstiftung.de	<a href="https://www.sparkassenstiftung.de/es/contacto/">https://www.sparkassenstiftung.de/es/contacto/</a>	Convocatorias	<a href="https://www.sparkassenstiftung.de/es/contacto/">https://www.sparkassenstiftung.de/es/contacto/</a>

ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIAN A SOCICOS TRUTT	IBO		Italy	<p>-Provide a national and international volunteer service inspired by the evangelical message to contribute to the development of the human being in all its possible dimensions</p> <p>- Help human beings understand dignity by improving their human conditions</p> <p>-Increase the level of cooperation and help to the communities, promoting the involvement of young people in order for them to develop their personality and acquire a greater sense of responsibility towards society.</p>	Productive: Build the capacities of Ecuadorian citizens, focused on the popular and solidarity economy.	Bilateral cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA SOCI COSTRUTTORI - IBO ITALIA	<p>Address: Av. 10 de Agosto N34-188 between Thomas Moro and Atahualpa. Quito, Ecuador.</p> <p>Telephones: 022444524</p> <p>Email: manuela.dispaldro@iboitalia.org/ andres.l@centroartisticodonbosco.com www.iboitalia.org</p>	<a href="https://iboitalia.org/">https://iboitalia.org/</a>		sonia.santucci@iboitalia.org
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Formazione, Cooperazione, Sviluppo e Lavoro	ENGIM	#####	Italy	<p>-Improve the quality of life of young people through nutrition, sports, medical care, preventive education (drug addiction, sexually transmitted diseases)</p> <p>- Offer education to young people.</p> <p>- Promote activities to create awareness, reflection and dissemination of new issues related to poverty and the reality of deprivation, and promote public function as a tool to end social exclusion.</p>	PRODUCTIVE Economic and Social Inclusion - Agricultural production promotion	Bilateral cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION E.N.G.I.M (GIUSEPPINI NATIONAL ENTITY OF MURIALDO)	<p>Address: Quisquis S9-307 and Cañarís (La Magdalena) Quito. Telf: 0984702197 / (02) 2645231</p> <p>Email: provincial.ec@ muraldo.org; daniele.pellegrini@engiminter nazionale.org; ecuador@engiminternazionale.org</p>	<a href="https://engimecuadorblog.wordpress.com/contact/">https://engimecuadorblog.wordpress.com/contact/</a>	Abierta	<a href="https://engimecuadorblog.wordpress.com/contact/">https://engimecuadorblog.wordpress.com/contact/</a>
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CEFA ONLUS - ITALY	CEFA	#####	Italy	<p>1.- Improve the family and community economy, build the capacities of the population, especially young people, women and the indigenous population, and support organizations.</p> <p>2.- Create mechanisms of production, transformation and commercialization (value chains) of agricultural products, with emphasis on coffee and cocoa.</p> <p>3.- Support the conservation of biodiversity, territorial planning and the sustainable use of natural resources.</p> <p>4.- Promote and preserve local cultures and the defense of community territories, through community tourism mechanisms and the promotion of artisanal productions.</p>	<p>SOCIAL AND PRODUCTIVE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Social and rural development, focused on strengthening the capacities of Ecuadorian human talent</li> <li>- Sustainable productive development focused on the transformation of the productive matrix</li> </ul>	Bilateral cooperation	<p>BASIC AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND OPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION CEFA - EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR TRAINING AND AGRICULTURE</p>	<p>Address: Guayas 2246 and Venezuela. Nueva Loja-Ecuador. Telephones: (06) 2821117 Email: cefa.ecuador@cefaonlus.it</p>	<a href="http://cefaecuator.org/">http://cefaecuator.org/</a>		cefa.ecuador@cefaonlus.it
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				5.- Promote involvement in the volunteer projects of the Italian International Civil Service.								
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CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS	CRS	#####	USA	<p>1. Promote human development by responding to major emergencies, fighting disease and poverty, and nurturing peaceful and just societies; and,</p> <p>2. Server catholics in the United States as they live their faith in solidarity with their brothers and sisters around the world.</p> <p>3. To assist people on the basis of need, not creed, race or nationality.</p> <p>4. - Work in holiness to achieve justice, peace, dignity, rights, and fair administration of people's resources.</p>	<p>SOCIAL:</p> <p>1. Social development (refugees, humanitarian assistance, rural development). 2. Disaster risk reduction focusing on quantitative vulnerabilities estimation and disaster risk reduction.</p>	Bilateral cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN ECUADOR AND CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES	<p>Address: Av. De los Shyris N32-40 and Av. 6 de Diciembre. Quito, Ecuador.</p> <p>Telephones: (02) 3938230</p> <p>Email: fdurini@dgalegal.com; dga@dgalegal.com; spao_benalcazar@hotmail.com</p>	<a href="https://www.crsespanol.org/">https://www.crsespanol.org/</a>		<a href="https://www.crsespanol.org/quienes-somos/contactenos/">https://www.crsespanol.org/quienes-somos/contactenos/</a>
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Terre des Hommes Aide à l'enfance	TDH	#####	Switzerland	our goal is to steadily improve the conditions of the most vulnerable children and communities worldwide, focusing on healthcare, health and protection.	SOCIAL: 1. Juvenile Justice 2. Reintegration and reparation of the damage to the victims and the community (Social Development).	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION TERRE DES HOMMES - AID TO CHILDREN IN THE WORLD - FOUNDATION.	Address: Av. República E7-194 and Diego de Almagro, Zobo Building, first floor block A, Sector La Pradera Telephone: 02 2901 806 Email: marisol.iza@tdh.ch / tierradehombres.ecuador@gmail.com	<a href="https://tdh-latam.org/">https://tdh-latam.org/</a>	Open	<a href="https://tdh-latam.org/contacto/">https://tdh-latam.org/contacto/</a>
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JESUITES SERVICE FOR REFUGEE S	JRS	#####	Italy	SJR's purpose is to serve and defend refugees, displaced persons, migrants. SJR is focused on working with women, children, adolescents, older adults, indigenous people, people of African descent and victims of human trafficking.	SOCIAL: Provide legal advice on human rights Psycho-social education and care Social investigation	Technical Cooperation- Development Education- Indirect	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNME NT OF ECUADOR AND THE JESUIT REFUGEE SERVICE (JRS).	Address: Eustorgio Salgado N19- 83 and Avenida Universitaria Telephone: (02) 2559876 and (02) 2543985/09874 22328 Email: coordcionprogr amas.sjrec@g mail.com Web page: www.sjr.org.ec	<a href="http://www.jesuitas.ec/servicio-jesuita-a-refugiados-ecuador-sjr-ec/">http://www.jesuitas.ec/servicio-jesuita-a-refugiados-ecuador-sjr-ec/</a>	Social projects: JRS works through foundations, health centers, a reception center for migrants / refugees, and a nursing home in Quito, Guayaquil and Manta Educational projects: educational establishments. Aid facilities are open to the general public focusing on people in vulnerable situations and priority groups.	<a href="http://www.jesuitas.ec/category/inclusion-social/obras_inclusion_social/">http://www.jesuitas.ec/category/inclusion-social/obras_inclusion_social/</a>
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Red Latinoamericana de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales de Personas con Discapacidad y sus Familias - RIADIS	RIADIS	#####	Brazil	Promote and defend Human Rights and the effective social inclusion of people with disabilities and their families, regionally and globally representing national organizations in the Latin American and Caribbean region.	Care and inclusion of people with disabilities with a focus on capacity building and training. Defense, promotion and visibility of rights International cooperation and alliances	Development Education Non-Governmental Multilateral Cooperation	CONVENIO BÁSICO DE FUNCIONAMIENTO ENTRE EL GOBIERNO DE LA REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR Y LA ORGANIZACIÓN NO GUBERNAMENTAL EXTRANJERA RED LATINOAMERICANA DE ORGANIZACIONES NO GUBERNAMENTALES DE PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDAD Y SUS FAMILIAS - RIADIS (vigente hasta junio de 2020)	Direction: Carlos Julio Arosemena 14-76 and Eduardo Salazar Telephone: 0995650359, (02) 2272066, (02) 2272067 Email: analucia.arellano@riadis.org	<a href="https://www.riadis.org/">https://www.riadis.org/</a>	Open: For organizations and individuals representing people with disabilities.	<a href="https://www.riadis.org/requisitos/">https://www.riadis.org/requisitos/</a>
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FUNDACIÓN ALIANZA POR LOS DERECHOS, LA IGUALDAD Y LA SOLIDARIDAD INTERNACIONAL	APS	#####	Spain	"Alliance for Solidarity" is a civil society organization, which manages the aid of more than 40,000 people among members, volunteers, supporters and workers in order to fight inequalities and protect Human Rights in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Europe.	SOCIAL: Global citizenship and mobility, women's rights, sustainable local development, humanitarian action.	Technical cooperation Humanitarian assistance	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION ALLIANCE FOR RIGHTS, EQUALITY AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY FOUNDATION. VALID JUNE 2020.	Address C / Jaén 13, local 28020 Madrid (Spain) telephone: +34 91 598 62 90 mail: aps@aporsolidaridad.org ECUADOR Avda. Remigio Crespo y Guayas. San José Building. Office 201. Cuenca (Azuay) Telephone: (593 72) 88 6262	<a href="https://www.alianzaportalasolidaridad.org/paises/ecuador">https://www.alianzaportalasolidaridad.org/paises/ecuador</a>	Creation of Municipal Municipal Integrated Cleaning Companies in order to promote development, comprehensive urban solid waste management, and better service at a lower cost and with greater efficiency. Regarding women's rights, APS works with the Azuay Women's Movement Support Group (Gamma).	Contact the organization to present the projects
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STICHTING HIVOS (HUMANISTISCH INSTITUUT VOOR ONTWIKKELINGS SAMENWERKING)	HIVOS	#####	Países Bajos	HIVOS acts based on humanistic values. HIVOS has the objective of contributing to achieving a free, fair and sustainable world, where each human being has access to resources, opportunities to markets and participation in decision-making processes which are decisive for daily living, society and the future.	SOCIAL: Rights and Citizenship including Gender, women and development actions; Expression and Commitment through actions related to Human Rights and democratization; Action for change that is implemented through activities related to art and culture; Green business management, working on activities related to the environment.	Technical Cooperation-Education for development	THERE ARE NO AGREEMENTS BETWEEN HIVOS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR	Address: Toledo N24-660 and Coruña (Sector La Floresta) Telephone: (02) 2 900 318 / (02) 2 234 049 / (02) 2 904 580 ext. 110 and 124 Email: dortiz@hivos.org	www.hivos.org / <a href="https://latin-america.hivos.org">https://latin-america.hivos.org</a>	Open	Contact the organization to present the projects
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The Canada Fund for Local Initiatives	CFLI		CANADÁ	<p>The Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI) is a non-political program established by the Government of Canada around the world in order to promote the implementation of projects aimed to improve the democratic conditions and the quality of life of the country's most vulnerable populations..</p>	<p><b>SOCIAL</b> Human development: projects promoting the creation of appropriate circumstances to assist people in a vulnerable condition in areas such as health, nutrition, and migrations. Consideration will be given to initiatives that propose not only assistance but also activities to address the situation in a sustainable way. Civil Society: projects aimed to strengthening the abilities of human rights organizations in the Venezuelan civil society during highly complex times. Democracy: projects encouraging participation in public life and promotion of areas such as access to justice, government transparency, and access to information.</p>	Bilateral cooperation	<p>THERE ARE NO AGREEMENTS BETWEEN HIVOS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR</p>	<p>Address: Av. Amazonas and Union Nacional de Periodistas, Eurocenter Building, 3rd Floor (one block north of the Supreme Court of Justice, near the Amazon and the United Nations) P.O. Box 17-11-6512. Quito, Ecuador. Telephones: (011 593 2) 2455-499 Email: quito@international.gc.ca</p>	<p><a href="http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ecuador-ecuateur/developpement/development/index.aspx?lang=spa&amp;menu_id=350">http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/ecuador-ecuateur/developpement/development/index.aspx?lang=spa&amp;menu_id=350</a></p>	<p>The Canadian Embassy opens the application process in different years. Contact the Fund coordinator at the Canadian Embassy.</p>	Not available, last application period in 2015
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Mission Alliance	NMAE	'99135000000	Norway	Strengthen local organizations that aim to improve the living conditions of individuals and families.	SOCIAL: Social Development - Education - Health - Environment - Water and Sanitation	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND MISSION ALLIANCE NORWAY	Address: Fortín, km. 25 Vía Perimetral, - Guayaquil, Ecuador. Telf: (+593-4) 308 5555, 308 5204	<a href="http://www.misionnalianza.org">www.misionnalianza.org</a>	Open	Contact the organization to present the project proposal.
Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation	ACCD		Spain	Cooperation service for sustainable human development that promotes the strengthening of values such as peace, respect for human rights and democracy, the rights of peoples to promote culture, language and identity, the right to self-determination, respect for pluralism and diversity, the principle of subsidiarity and democratic participation.	SOCIAL: Social development, Humanitarian aid	Decentralized Cooperation	There is no agreement between ACCD and the Republic of Ecuador	Regional office 163 Andalusia Street and Madrid (La Floresta Sector) Quito, Ecuador Telephone: +593 2 3228270 South America Regional Director: Eva König cooperacio@gencat.cat	<a href="http://cooperaciocatalana.gencat.cat/ca/agencia-catalana-de-cooperacio-al-desenvolupament-ajuts-i-subvencions/2019/convocatoria-de-projectes-2019/">http://cooperaciocatalana.gencat.cat/ca/agencia-catalana-de-cooperacio-al-desenvolupament-ajuts-i-subvencions/2019/convocatoria-de-projectes-2019/</a>		

Deutscher Volkshochschul-Verband e.V., DVV	DVV	#####	Germany	<p>a) Strengthen the capacities of individual and collective subjects capable of defining strategies and actions to improve their living conditions.</p> <p>b) Support the institutional strengthening of groups, grassroots organizations, partners and networks.</p> <p>C) Influence local and national policies in favor of a quality education system for young people and adults.</p>	<p>SOCIAL:</p> <p>Educación de personas jóvenes y adultas, en ámbitos de la alfabetización, educación intercultural bilingüe y/o educación laboral.</p>	Cooperación bilateral	<p>Basic operating agreement between the government of Ecuador and the German Association for Adult Education in force until</p>	<p>Address: Calle Andalucía 163 and Madrid. Quito, Ecuador.</p> <p>Telephones: 022907710/023 228270/098322 9014</p> <p>Email: koenig@dvv-international.de / centeno@dvv-international.org.ec / cpajc2003@yahoo.com.mx / info@dvv-international.de / anmarae@yahoo.es</p>	<a href="http://www.dvv-international.org.ec">www.dvv-international.org.ec</a>	<p>Open:</p> <p>Projects related to Interculturality, environmental education, gender, education in prisons, and productivity</p>	Contact the organization to present the project proposal.
Association "France-Équateur" – Amitiés Franco-Équatoriennes			France	Support social aid foundations	<p>SOCIAL:</p> <p>Education and culture</p>	Bilateral cooperation	<p>Basic operating agreement between the government of Ecuador and Aldeas Infantiles SOS Internacional</p>	<p>Address: Av. Eloy Alfaro and Pasaje los Juncos 427 - Conjunto Siglo XXI, Torre Tierra, Department 335. Quito, Ecuador.</p> <p>Telephones: (593) 0984838097</p>	<a href="http://www.association-france-equateur.com">http://www.association-france-equateur.com</a>	Open	Contact the organization to present the project proposal.: association.france.equateur@gmail.com



SOS Children's Villages	SOS	#####	Austria	The organization works for childcare based on a family model. SOS focuses on children in danger because they have lost their parents or because parents cannot take care of them.	SOCIAL: Education and Social Development	Multilateral cooperation	Basic operational agreement between the government of Ecuador and SOS Children's Villages	Address: Cuenca, Roberto Crespo Toral 261 and Nicanor Merchán. Phone: (07) 288 5884 / (07) 288 5428 Contact: Angélica Palacios, Director.	<a href="https://www.aldeasinfantiles.org.ec/conocenos/convocatorias">https://www.aldeasinfantiles.org.ec/conocenos/convocatorias</a>		
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	#####	Norway	All NRC activities in Latin America and the Caribbean focus on meeting and protecting the needs and rights of displaced persons and refugees regardless of their age, gender, social, ethnic, religious or nationality, with a focus on access to rights. and durable solutions.	SOCIAL: Education, Legal assistance, Accommodation and infrastructure, Rapid response unit	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION	Main office Carrera 9 # 81A - 26 Piso 8 Bogotá - Colombia Telephone: +57 1 3171481 Email: co.nrc@nrc.no	<a href="http://www.nrc.org.co/ecuador/">http://www.nrc.org.co/ecuador/</a>	Open: For people who need legal advice and assistance on asylum and refuge issues	Contact the organization to present the project proposal.: <a href="http://www.nrc.org.co/ecuador/">http://www.nrc.org.co/ecuador/</a>

CHILDREN OF THE ANDES HUMANITARIAN	COTAH	#####	USA	Provide relevant education to Ecuadorian indigenous youth to increase economic and social equity.	SOCIAL: Education, Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Agriculture, Community, Ethics and Morals	Technical Cooperation-Education for development	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION CHILDREN OF THE ANDES HUMANITARIA. VALID	364 Fifteen Street Salt Lake City, UT 84103-1643 Ecuador Km 23, via Otavalo - Selva Alegre P.O. Box 10-02-05 Otavalo, Ecuador Mail: childrenoftheandeshumanitarian@gmail.com Saminay_Legado@gmail.com	<a href="https://childrenoftheandeshumanitarian.org/es/home-espanol">https://childrenoftheandeshumanitarian.org/es/home-espanol</a>	COTAH works only in the province of Otavalo focused on axes of education, culture and health	
COOPERATIVE FOR ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF EVERYWHERE, INC	CARE	#####	USA	CARE works around the world to save lives, overcome poverty and achieve social justice.	SOCIAL: Women's empowerment, Health, Food security, Education	Technical cooperation-Humanitarian assistance	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COOPERATI	Address: Calle El Nacional No. 39-139 and El Telégrafo, Batán Bajo sector. Quito Telephone: + 593- 225-361-5	<a href="https://www.care.org/country/ecuador">https://www.care.org/country/ecuador</a>		<a href="https://www.care.org.ec/sociedades-inclusivas/">https://www.care.org.ec/sociedades-inclusivas/</a>

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Solidarity Center	ACIL S	#####	USA	- Collaborate efficiently with workers' organizations in strengthening their fundamental labor rights. - Train male and female workers on fundamental labor rights, community development - Support labor and community research programs, working continuously with workers' organizations, in projects on respect for fundamental labor rights.	SOCIAL: Capacity building and knowledge transfer (Labor Legislation, Organization, Leadership, Social Communication, Labor Rights, Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining, Social Security).	Technical- bilateral cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNME NT OF ECUADOR AND THE AMERICAN CENTER FOR INTERNATIO NAL WORK SOLIDARITY ACILS.	Address: Av: Ramírez Dávalos No. 117 and Amazonas Edificio Turis Mundial, 8th floor, office 801. Quito, Ecuador. Telephones: (02) 256 2636 (02) 256 2607 (02) 255 3469/09989083 09 Email: lpcontreras@h otmail.com / pcontreras@sol idaritycenter.or g / lpcontreras@so liditycenter.o rg / samtate@solid aritycenter.org	<a href="http://www.solidaritycenter.org/where-we-work-americas/ecuador/">www.solid aritycenter. org/where- we-work- americas/ec uador/</a>	Open: For people who need advice and assistance on labor law issues	Contact the organization to present the project proposal.: : acilsecuador@gmail.com

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STICHTING DE WAAL FOUNDAT ION	FdW	#####	Netherlands	Contribute to the construction of a culture of prenatal and postnatal prevention of deficiencies and diseases that can cause disabilities, through awareness-raising actions, inter-agency and cross-sectoral coordination and training aimed at create better	SOCIAL: Capacity building and provision of health services, focused on pregnant women and people with disabilities	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL	Address: Calle la Niña and Av. 6 de Diciembre, Edf. Multicentro, Floor 3. Telephone: (02) 290 7210 (02) 223 1167 Email: mvernooij@fdwaal.org/ecuador@prenatal.tv/	www.fdwaaal.org www.prenatal.tv	Open	<a href="https://fundaciondewaal.org/index.php/contactenos/">https://fundaciondewaal.org/index.php/contactenos/</a>

				conditions and opportunities for boys and girls..			STICHTING ORGANIZATI ON OF WAAL FOUNDATIO N.	fdw@fdwaal.org			
EXTREME RESPONSE INTERNATIONAL INC		#####	USA	Extreme Response International works to help people living in extreme conditions. Supports people living in poverty who have little hope of improving their situations. ER aims to support these people by offering immediate help and sustainable support.	SOCIAL: Orphans and vulnerable children, Women's empowerment, Educational access, Leadership development	Technical cooperation- Humanitarian assistance	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND EXTREME RESPONSE INTERNATIONAL, INC.	Box 345 Snellville, GA 30078-0345 teléfono: (678) 344-1950 mail: info@extremeresponse.org Ecuador Calle El Nacional No. 39-139 y El Telégrafo, sector Batán Bajo. Quito Teléfono: +593- 225-361-5	<a href="http://www.extremeresponse.org">www.extremeresponse.org</a>	Open	Contact the organization to present the project proposal. ajchidalgo@extremeresponse.org.

Charles Darwin Foundation	CDF	'1791000000000	Belgium	o provide knowledge and assistance through scientific research and complementary action to ensure the conservation of the environment and biodiversity in the Galapagos Archipelago	SOCIAL: Scientific - environmental research	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION "CHARLES DARWIN FOUNDATION FOR THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.	Av. Charles Darwin s/n, Puerto Ayora, Galápagos, Ecuador (593) 5 2526-146/2527-013 Ext 101 cdrs@fedarwin.org.ec webmaster@fedarwin.org.ec Quito Office PO Box 17-1-3891	<a href="https://www.darwinfoundation.org/es/investigacion">https://www.darwinfoundation.org/es/investigacion</a>	Open: For people who want to contribute to research or donation campaigns	<a href="https://www.darwinfoundation.org/es/participa-contribuye">https://www.darwinfoundation.org/es/participa-contribuye</a>
SAVE THE CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL	SCI	#####	UK	Promote advances in childcare, in order to generate immediate and lasting changes in children's lives.	SOCIAL: Childhood and adolescence Water and Sanitation.	Education for development-Bilateral Cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION SAVE THE CHILDREN	Address: Av. Amazonas y Guayas, esq. Torre Centro Building, Of. 1002. Quito EC 170507 Telephone: (02) 3941000 ex. 1001. Cell: 0993 318 515 Email: smosquera@moorestephenstaxfirm.ec; administrativo@moorestephenstaxfirm.ec	<a href="http://www.savethechildren.org.ec">www.savethechildren.org.ec</a>	Open: For people who want to sponsor a child	<a href="https://support.savethechildren.org/site/SPageNavigator/sponsorship.html#!/">https://support.savethechildren.org/site/SPageNavigator/sponsorship.html#!/</a>

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SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF THE ECUADO RIAN CHILD	SANE		Japan	Improve the living conditions of children, youth, families and communities in poverty through the development of programs, projects and actions related to education.	SOCIAL: Human resources Sector: education	Cooperación: Educación para el desarrollo- Técnica- Bilateral- Indirecta	Basic Operating Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Ecuador and the Foreign Governmental Organization of the Society of Friends of the Ecuadorian Child SANE.	Address: Vivar Oe0-25 and Rocafuerte Telephone: (02) 2364165 Email: sanecuador.cay @gmail.com / sojaecay@andi nanet.net	<a href="http://sanejapon2.blogspot.com/">http://sanejapon2.blogspot.com/</a>	Open	Contact the organization to present the project proposal : info@sanejapan.org

Women of Light Foundation	WL	#####	Chile	Support the integral development of women and their environment through strategic intervention programs.	Social: Women's well-being	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION \ "FOUNDATION FOR THE INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN, WOMEN OF LIGHT.	Address: Julio Zaldumbide N25-104 and Valladolid (La Floresta) Telephone: (02) 3240154 - 0994732463 Email: ecuador@muje rdeluz.org	<a href="http://www.muje rdeluz.org">www.muje rdeluz.org</a>	Open: At its facilities in Ambato, Latacunga and Quito	Contact the organization to present the project proposal ecuador@mujerdeluz.org
ULLA BRITA PALM FOUNDATION	UBPF	#####	Sweden	Improve the living conditions of low-income women, through technical knowledge in cutting and sewing..	Social: Women's well-being	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND THE ULLA BRITA PALM FOUNDATION.	Address: Luis Saá N14-20 y Sodiro, Daniel Cadena Building, 4th floor, office 406 Telephone: (02) 3 341 440 / (02) 2 245 790 Email: hcorpleg@hotmail.com	<a href="http://www.fubp.org">www.fubp.org</a>	Open: Medical and training center open to women in Quito	Contact the organization to present the project proposal hcorpleg@hotmail.com



KINDERN OTHILFE e.V.	KNH	#####	Germany	Reduce violations of the Rights of Children with limited resources	Social: Rights of children and adolescents	Cooperation: Technical- Indirect	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNME NT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON- GOVERNME NTAL ORGANIZATI ON.	Address: Luis Saá N14-20 and Sodiro, Daniel Cadena Building, 4th floor, office 406 Telephone: (02) 3 341 440 / (02) 2 245 790 Email: hcorpleg@hot mail.com	www.kinde rnohilfe.or g/ www.knhe cuador.org	Open	<a href="https://www.kindernothilfe.org/Global+Partnerships/Project+Partners.html">https://www.kindernothilfe.org/Global+Partnerships/Project+Partners.html</a>
MANOS UNIDAS- COMITÉ CATÓLICO DE LA CAMPAÑA CONTRA EL HAMBRE EN EL MUNDO	n/a	#####	Spain	We fight against hunger, poor nutrition, poverty, disease, underdevelopment and lack of education. MANOS work to eradicate the structural causes that produce: injustice,	Social: Development of indigenous communities	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNME NT OF ECUADOR AND HANDS UNITED - CATHOLIC COMMITTEE OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST HUNGER IN THE WORLD.	Address: Av.Rumichaca S26-365 and Moro Moro (Barrio Turubamba). (In front of the Aucas stadium) Telephone: 022670925/098 2924134 Email: ecuador2.conve nios@manosun idas.org	<a href="http://www.manosunidas.org">www.manosunidas.org</a>	Open: The project proposal is evaluated for approval	proyectos@manosunidas.org

MANNA PROJECT INTERNATIONAL	MPI	#####	USA	Establish a global network of Manna Project communities where young adults live and work together with underserved communities.	Social: Social development, education, cultural exchange	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION MANNA PROJECT INTERNATIONAL.	Address: Spain 295 and González Suárez (Sangolquí-Rumiñahui) Telephone: 0981444619 Email: ecuador @ mannaproject.org, deborah @ mannaproject.org	<a href="http://www.mannaproject.org/ecuador-spanish">www.mannaproject.org/ecuador-spanish</a>	Open	Contact the organization to present the project proposal : ecuador@mannaproject.org,deborah@mannaproject.org
POR CRISTO INC		#####	USA	Provide health care and social development to low-income children and their families	SOCIAL: Health	Bilateral cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION BY CHRIST, INC.	Address: Cooperativa Desarrollo Comunal, Mz. 16, Solar # 1 Isla Trinitaria, Guayaquil - Ecuador Telephone: (04) 2600828/09994 88663 Email: teresitarce@yahoo.com; porcristoorg@yahoo.com	<a href="http://www.porcristo.org">www.porcristo.org</a> <a href="http://www.porcristo.org/fac ebook.com/porcristo.in c/">www.porcristo.org/fac ebook.com/porcristo.in c/</a>	POR CRISTO works in primary medical care, only on the Trinitarian Island	

FONDAZIONE DON CARLO GNOCCHI - ONLUS		#####	Italia	The Foundation provides health, social and socio-health care and scientific research in areas of social interest. Likewise, the foundation trains staff and other professionals. The foundation works to create an exchange network between organizations that operate in the field of disability. The foundation works to create public awareness of disability. The foundation promotes rehabilitation programs and activities in the communities of the Canton of San Lorenzo	SOCIAL: Health - Social and educational assistance - Social inclusion of people with disabilities through school education - Rehabilitation services - Sensibilization activities in communities and rural areas on disability issues	Bilateral - Technical Cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR AND THE FOREIGN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION "FONDAZIONE DON CARLO GNOCCHI - ONLUS".	Address: Calle Amazonas y Carchi, inside the facilities of the Instituto Fiscomisional Gratuito de Educación Especial Tel: (06) 2 780890 email: fdgecuador@dongnocchi.it	<a href="https://www.dongnocchi.it/solidarieta-internazionale">https://www.dongnocchi.it/solidarieta-internazionale</a>	The foundation works exclusively in the province of Esmeraldas	
Japan International Cooperation Agency	JICA		JAPAN	He works in the rural area, focusing on human security, focusing on effectiveness, efficiency and speed.	Social: Human security	Bilateral - Technical Cooperation	THERE IS NO AGREEMENT BETWEEN JICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR	<a href="https://www.jica.go.jp/spanish/about/mission.html">https://www.jica.go.jp/spanish/about/mission.html</a>	Address: Av. 6 de Diciembre N33-42 and Ignacio Bossano, Edificio Titanium, Piso 4, Quito		<a href="https://www.jica.go.jp/ecuador/english/office/ours/c8h0vm0000a81f64-att/brochure_03.pdf">https://www.jica.go.jp/ecuador/english/office/ours/c8h0vm0000a81f64-att/brochure_03.pdf</a>

									Tel: + 593-2-3333-653 Fax: + 593-2-3332-956		
Associazione Centro Orientamento Educativo	COE	#####	Italy	The main objective is to provide health services to vulnerable populations and provide preventive, primary and secondary care to the population in the province of Tungurahua and the central zone of the country.	SOCIAL: Civil Volunteering - Education - Social Promotion	Technical cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND THE "EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE CENTER - COE".	Dirección: Av. Rodrigo Pachano s/n Atocha - Hospital Indígena Atocha Teléfono: (03) 242 3927 (03) 242 1279 (03) 242 1562 Email: med55coe@yahoo.es / coehia@yahoo.es	<a href="http://www.coeweb.org">www.coeweb.org</a>	Open	Contact the organization to present the project proposal : mascoecu@yahoo.es
CENTER FOR HUMAN SERVICES - CHS	CHS	#####	USA	Support the improvement of health care services	SOCIAL: Training of health services, mainly focused on women, pregnant women and newborns.	Bilateral cooperation	BASIC OPERATING AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR AND CENTER FOR HUMAN SERVICES..	Address: Av. Shyris N37-313 and el Telegrafo. Ed. Rubio 7th Floor, Of. West. Quito, Ecuador. Telephones: (02) 2266267/2266270 Email: veronicam@puenteasociados.com;	<a href="https://www.chsnw.org/">https://www.chsnw.org/</a>	Open: Medical advice in Cotopaxi and Quito to entities such as the Ministry of Health, Ecuadorian Social Security Institute, International Plan, World Vision, Matto	Contact the organization to present the project proposal veronicam@puenteasociados.com



International Cooperation Funds				
Organization	Description	Effective date	Link	
Global Innovation Fund (GIF)	GIF invests in social projects that improve the lives and opportunities of millions of people around the world. It especially finances innovative solutions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	No deadline	<a href="https://globalinnovation.fund/apply/about/">https://globalinnovation.fund/apply/about/</a>	

CAF - Development Bank of Latin America	CAF finances specialized projects that help improve technical capacity in shareholder countries, with the goal of generating innovative programs that contribute to sustainable development and regional integration.	No deadline	<a href="https://www.caf.com/es/sobre-caf/">https://www.caf.com/es/sobre-caf/</a>	
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Oak Foundation	The OAK Foundation supports projects with social or environmental interests, especially those that have a significant impact on the lives of vulnerable sectors.	No deadline. The project review and selection period can last from 2 to 9 months.	<a href="https://oakfnd.org/">https://oakfnd.org/</a>	
The Minor Foundation for Major Challenges: Grant program MFMCs	MFMC supports the development of innovative communication strategies that involve people and facilitate the necessary transition to avoid climate change.	Application period closes in August	<a href="http://www.minor-foundation.no/apply-for-a-grant">http://www.minor-foundation.no/apply-for-a-grant</a>	



Insolites Batisseurs	French organization that supports projects that promote the reduction of educational, cultural, health, economic and environmental inequalities.	No deadline	<a href="http://www.fondation-insolitebatisseur-philipperomero.com/-Proposer-un-projet-.html?lang=fr">http://www.fondation-insolitebatisseur-philipperomero.com/-Proposer-un-projet-.html?lang=fr</a>	
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Organization	Country	Work fields	Contact	Comment	Source	Notes
OAK Foundation	Switzerland	The OAK Foundation supports projects with social or environmental interests, especially those that have a significant impact on the lives of vulnerable sectors.	<a href="mailto:info@oakfnd.ch">info@oakfnd.ch</a> .	The application process is open throughout the year. The foundation finances more than 50% of each project and the minimum amount of financing is \$ 25,000. OAK has not subsidized projects in Ecuador.	<a href="http://oakfnd.org/our-grant-making.html">http://oakfnd.org/our-grant-making.html</a>	Program officials have to send an invitation

The Nippon Foundation	Japan	The foundation finances projects related to sustainable development, which have a broad impact on society.	<a href="mailto:cc@ps.nippon-foundation.or.jp">cc@ps.nippon-foundation.or.jp</a>	The application process is open throughout the year. It is recommended to send the project six months before the project start date.	<a href="https://www.nippon-foundation.or.jp/en/what/grant/application/other_fields/">https://www.nippon-foundation.or.jp/en/what/grant/application/other_fields/</a>	
European Commission	European Union	The European Commission finances different projects in developing countries	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/583">https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/583</a>	Different financing offers in different periods of the year. There is currently no open call for the region.	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/1106">https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/1106</a>	
USAID	USA	Cooperation with developing countries. USAID offers grants for different projects.	UnsolicitedProposals@usaid.gov.	The application process is open throughout the year.	<a href="https://www.usaid.gov/work-usaid/get-grant-or-contract/unsolicited-proposals">https://www.usaid.gov/work-usaid/get-grant-or-contract/unsolicited-proposals</a>	

Global Innovation Fund	England	Agriculture, gender equality, climate change, health, environment, water and sanitation, health, humanitarian emergencies, technology and peace, and access to justice.	<a href="https://globalinnovation.fund/contact/">https://globalinnovation.fund/contact/</a>	There is no application deadline.	<a href="https://globalinnovation.fund/apply/steps/understanding-the-application-process/">https://globalinnovation.fund/apply/steps/understanding-the-application-process/</a>	
Hilden Charitable Fund	England	HCF subsidizes projects on health, education and community development issues.	<a href="mailto:hildencharity@hotmail.com">hildencharity@hotmail.com</a>	There is no application deadline. The average grant is \$ 6,200.	<a href="http://www.hildencharitablefund.org.uk/overseas.htm">http://www.hildencharitablefund.org.uk/overseas.htm</a>	
Insolites Batisseurs	France	Child protection, economic development, environment and culture, humanitarian emergency	<a href="mailto:contact@insolitesbatisseurs.org">contact@insolitesbatisseurs.org</a>	IB receives applications at any time of the year.	<a href="http://www.fondation-insolitebatisseur-philipperomero.com/-Proposer-un-projet-.html?lang=fr">http://www.fondation-insolitebatisseur-philipperomero.com/-Proposer-un-projet-.html?lang=fr</a>	

Travindy	Chile	Community tourism projects. Provides technical assistance, knowledge exchange and advice	buenaspracticastrc@gmail.com	There is no application deadline. Technical assistance for community development, focused on eco-tourism.	<a href="https://www.travindy.com/es/buenas-practicas-en-trc/">https://www.travindy.com/es/buenas-practicas-en-trc/</a>	
World Food Program	Italy Rome	WFP aims to eradicate world hunger and meet the SDG agenda..	global.innovation@wfp.org	Open call for financing projects that aim to eradicate hunger.	<a href="https://innovation.wfp.org/innovation-accelerator">https://innovation.wfp.org/innovation-accelerator</a>	
CPC Learning Network Secretariat	Columbia	Promote the end of violence against children	<a href="mailto:onm2003@cumc.columbia.edu">mailto:onm2003@cumc.columbia.edu</a>	The INSPIRE Fund offers financing between \$ 5000 to \$ 30,000 for projects that promote the eradication of child violence. There are different application processes with different deadlines: 08/31 - 10/31 - 12/31.	<a href="http://www.cpcnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/INSPIRE-Fund-RFP_Spanish.pdf">http://www.cpcnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/INSPIRE-Fund-RFP_Spanish.pdf</a>	

Mobile for humanitarian innovation Fund	UK	Food security, financial services, gender and inclusion, and digital identity..	<a href="https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/contact-us/">https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/contact-us/</a>	The foundation funds projects that promote the use of mobile technology..	<a href="https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/mobile-for-humanitarian-innovation/innovation-fund/">https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/mobile-for-humanitarian-innovation/innovation-fund/</a>	
Leatherman Foundation	USA	LF finances institutions whose projects offer innovative ideas for the development of the world.	info@leatherman.com	Approximately financing is \$ 100,000	<a href="https://www.leatherman.com/grants.html#terms-and-conditions-modal">https://www.leatherman.com/grants.html#terms-and-conditions-modal</a>	

The Minor Foundation	Norway	The foundation finances projects that contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases. Projects that encourage public opinion and political support. The foundation funds innovative and experimental ideas.	<a href="http://www.minor-foundation.no/contact-us">http://www.minor-foundation.no/contact-us</a>	Three application processes	<a href="http://www.minor-foundation.no/for-grantseekers">http://www.minor-foundation.no/for-grantseekers</a>	
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NETWORKS						
NGO	ACRONYM	COUNTRY	POURPOSE	WORK FIELD	WEB PAGE	CONTACT
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO	UK	UNESCO aims to establish peace through international cooperation in education, science and culture.	SOCIAL: Education, Culture, Human and Social Sciences, Communication and Information. ENVIRONMENTAL: Natural Sciences	<a href="https://es.unesco.org/">https://es.unesco.org/</a>	Ecuadorian National Commission for UNESCO: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador. Address: Gral. Ulpiano Páez and Gerónimo Carrión (corner), 4th Floor, Quito, Ecuador. Telephone: 593-2 299-3200. Email: cominalecuador (a) cancilleria.gob.ec

	URB-AL	Spain	Program of decentralized cooperation of EuropeAid (European Commission) with Latin America whose objective is the impulse of local public policies that contribute to increase the degree of social cohesion in the subnational collectives of the region and that they can become reference models.	SOCIAL: social cohesion and reference models	<a href="http://www.observe-ocd.org/es/programme-urb-al-iii">http://www.observe-ocd.org/es/programme-urb-al-iii</a>	Latin America Headquarters: Municipality of Montevideo Division of International Relations and Cooperation. Address: Luis Piera 1994, MERCOSUR 11200 Montevideo, Uruguay. Telephones: +598 2 413 66 24 (o25) +598 2 413 66 24 (ext 207). Email: <a href="mailto:antena.al@gmail.com">antena.al@gmail.com</a>
European Union-Latin America Observatory on Decentralised Cooperation	OBREAL		Its aim is to strengthen the relationship between the European Union and Latin America based on the specialized competences available in entities from both regions, in order to achieve a better understanding of the regional and sectoral problems that affect the elaboration of public policies. of policies.	SOCIAL: diálogo y posibilidades de asociación	<a href="https://www.obreal.org/">https://www.obreal.org/</a>	Globalization Observatory: University of Barcelona, Adolf Florensa 808028 Barcelona. Telephone: +34 934034479 Mail: <a href="mailto:info@obreal.org">info@obreal.org</a>
Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development	NRG4SD	South Africa	Supporting sustainable development at the collective level	PRODUCTIVE AND ENVIRONMENTAL: sustainable development	<a href="https://www.regions4.org/about-us/regions4">https://www.regions4.org/about-us/regions4</a>	Email: <a href="mailto:info@regions4.com">info@regions4.com</a> Teléfono: +32 736 234 903. Dirección: Chaussée d'Alsemberg, 999 – 1180, Brussels, Belgium