**GENDER VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN ECUADOR**

1. Objective and relevance of the project

The objective is to contribute to the prevention of gender violence in Ecuador through sensitization and awareness actions. The aim is to strengthen citizen participation through promoting a critical dialogue between social organizations and public institutions through empowerment of different social actors.

Ecuador is a democratic and presidential country with a mistreated and abusive culture, in which violence against women has become naturalized in the social community. Although, there is an important regulatory development, the actions developed by public authorities and civil society are still insufficient. Strong sexist traits, socio-cultural androcentrism, primary labor roles, and sexist stereotypes around gender persist in society; factors that influence violence against women. In addition, Ecuador faces economic, social, and cultural gaps, and human and women rights - enshrined in the Constitution and in binding international instruments ratified by the country - have not yet achieved real application.

Until the 1990s, violence against women was invisible. It was believed that it occurred in isolation, and it was not conceived as a social problem. Thanks to the struggle of the women movements towards 1994, through the creation of *Women's Police Stations*, women were able to denounce their partners for assault for the first time. This contributed to the promulgation of the first “*Law against Violence against Women and the Family*” in 1995. In 2007, the eradication of gender violence was declared a state policy by Ecuador, for which a national plan for the eradication of gender violence against girls, adolescents and women was developed.

*The National Surveys of Family Relations and Gender Violence against Women* (National Institute of Statistics and Censuses, INEC 2011, 2019) provide official data that account for the magnitude and particularities of this phenomenon. Comparing the statistical data from the first and second surveys shows that violence against women and girls in Ecuador has not changed, despite the efforts made by the *State*, including stating femicides as crimes in the *Criminal Code of Psychological Violence*. The gap between the number of submitted complaints and the number of cases that lead to a sentence persists. The decrease in the number of complaints is due to judicial delay and problems to prove psychological violence. For this reason, victims give up submitting complaints, leaving most cases in impunity.

The problem of violence against women is alarming. According to the latest *population census* in November 2019 and the *Second Survey of Family Relations and Gender Violence* establish that 56.9% % of women have suffered psychological violence, 32.7% physical violence, and 32.7% sexual violence. By ethnicity, the Afro-descendants have suffered violence in 71.8%, followed by mestizo, indigenous, peasant from the coast and others. By age, the most affected population is between 30-44 years old. The highest prevalence of violence, 42%, is found in the sphere of couples followed by the social sphere with 32%. The prevalence of violence in the educational environment is 19.2% of women experiencing some type of violence, primarily psychological violence. 17.2% have experienced psychological violence and 7 out of 10 women have suffered sexual violence at some point in their working lives.

The health emergency caused by Covid 19 has made the problem of violence against women even more evident. Between March 12 and June 5, 2020, the *Integrated Security Service* (central alarm system) received 22.836 alarm calls for cases of gender violence. That is an average of 278 calls per day, of which 55% came from *Quito* and *Guayaquil*, the two most populated cities in the country. The Council of the Judiciary has attended, in this same period, 2.469 cases of violence against women nationwide, 41 hearings were held per day. According to organizations, such as *Surkuna*, (an organization that specializes in monitoring, research, advocacy and training for the defense and enforcement of human rights, especially of women, with an emphasis on their sexual and reproductive rights), the percentage is high because "the victims have to share the confinement space with the aggressor and be constantly watched by him, which makes it difficult for her to ask for help". According to the *Prosecutor's Office*, they have during the quarantine registered 26 femicides, the majority caused by their partner.

The normality of violence is one of the factors that have a direct impact, in the sense that there is a deficient understanding of violence against women by Ecuadorian society. Public policy has not strengthened actions to prevent violence against women, administrators of justice revictimizes victims and generates impunity. The system of protection and integral caregiving for victims is weak, because the work carried out so far has focused on making the victims visible. For this very reason, it is necessary to implement this project to enhance the mobilization capacity of the different social actors so they become agents of change and, with their competences, will contribute to the eradication of gender violence in Ecuador.

1.1 The context

Ecuador faces chronic problems with human rights, fragile institutions and laws that grant authorities broad powers to restrict judicial independence (interference, inefficiency, and corruption). The country suffers from violence against women, high rates of sexual violence, and significant limitations of women and girls getting access to reproductive health.

In October 2019, Ecuador experienced a serious political-economic crisis. Social protests broke out in some cities in response to the elimination of fuel subsidy, which has existed for 40 years. The measures adopted by President Lenin Moreno resulted in social protests in the streets by different social groups, such as public transporters, students, and thousands of members of indigenous communities, leading to serious acts of violence. As a consequence, the government declared a state of emergency. After 11 days of violent repression of social protests and the emergence of signs of excessive use of force by the public forces, President Moreno derogated the economic measures. The result of these events, according to the Ombudsman's Office, was 1.192 people arrested, 8 people died violently, 1.340 people injured. 70% of the detained were released. This state of internal commotion brought as a consequence the destruction of infrastructure in the capital, shortages of basic needs products in the cities, speculations on food prices, cuts in oil production and destabilization of the democracy, and worsening of the existing economic deficit.

The Covid-19 pandemic affecting Ecuador since the last days of February 2020, amplified the existing problems. The effects of almost three months of paralyzation of productive and commercial activities, the reduction in demand for Ecuadorian products abroad, the decrease in oil prices and the inability of migrants to send remittances brought serious consequences for the Ecuadorian population; deaths due to Covid19, unemployment, increased poverty and an unfavorable scenario for children. The pandemic caused the closure of schools affected 4.6 million children and adolescents and highlighted other problems such as lack of access to the internet for the population of rural sectors, which had a direct impact on school dropouts and increased child labor. In addition, problems related to the saturation of the services of the national health system arose as it was not prepared for a health emergency of this magnitude.

Mobilizations of social sectors and students took place at the end of May 2020, after the announcement of new economic measures by President Lenin Moreno. Social distancing was not considered an obstacle for thousands of Ecuadorians protesting on the streets in mass marches against the layoffs and austerity policies applied by the government. The approval of the Organic Law on Humanitarian Support meant the loss of 175,000 jobs and 250,000 disaffiliations from the social security system. The law included i.a. mandatory contribution of one day's salary from all employees (public and private), reduction of the budget for education as well as flexibilization of the working day from 8 hours to 4 hours consequently reducing the salary with 50%. Women who lost their jobs, university students and women from the private labor sectors participated in the social protests and were violently repressed by the public force.

The last years’ immigration of Venezuelan citizens constitutes another problem. According to estimates by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 400,000 Venezuelan citizens live in Ecuador. During the health crisis, they continued to enter Ecuador, trying to reach other countries. The health emergency complicated living conditions of the migrants, because their livelihoods through businesses or jobs were forced to close temporarily. Others working in the informal sectors, found it difficult to pay for housing, food, health and access to basic services, besides being highly susceptible to stigma and discrimination.

The intervention takes place in a fragile environment, because the pandemic has deepened the economic and social crisis that affects the country. The government will have to take more fiscal adjustments measures to overcome the budget deficit caused by the drops in exports, including oil. The economic situation and the loss of employment will raise social protest, as well as the termination of the State of Emergency in mid-September, due to the health emergency. Likewise, it affects the campaign for the presidential and the National Assembly elections that took place in February 2021 and the second round for the election of President scheduled bound for April 2021.

2. The Partnership/collaborators

**Nunca Mas (NM)** consists of members with considerable professional hands-on experience in the psycho-social and human rights’ field from co-operating with global south partners and a huge useful network (psychologists, psychiatrist, lawyers, financial experts, educational, development and management experts). These valuable resources are actively used in the contribution of general and specific project technical support/input combined with solidarity accompanying the partners in their struggle for a societal change; a prerequisite for a just, democratic and healthy society based on human rights. NM is only co-operating with partners with whom NM members have already established a trustworthy working relationship. In recent years, NM has expanded to having activities project activities in Honduras, Zimbabwe and the Philippines, besides co-operation with partners in other countries. For this reason NM has strengthened its administration and financial management, and found it necessary to employ its first permanent staff.

The mandate of **Foundation for Integral Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence (PRIVA)** is to promote the eradication of violence in Ecuador and to contribute to the comprehensive rehabilitation of the victims and their families. PRIVA has worked for 24 years in Ecuador with headquarter in the capital, Quito. It has a national scope, for which it develops an articulated work at local, regional and national level with different actors, such as public institutions and civil society organizations. It has a strong emphasis on prevention activities, seeking to raise general awareness and for specific groups about the harmful effects of violence, and the ethical and clinical aspects of violence and torture. Also, PRIVA provides caregiving services to victims and their families, and contributes to the socialization of knowledge and experiences at national and international level. PRIVA designs and executes studies and scientific research on this subject.

PRIVA has a wide experience in the development of content of training modules and the execution of these for different target groups such as medical experts, psychologists, psychiatrists from Prosecutor General of the State, medical doctors from Ministry of Public Health, penal justice operators (judges, prosecutors, public defenders). The aim of the training modules/activities is to increase knowledge, skills, and production of institutionalized tools in different public institutions, thereby contribute to improve their daily practices for violence prevention. PRIVA contributed to the review and formulation of the “Legal Medical Protocols: Injuries and Application Guide, Sexual Crimes, Gender Violence” in 2010. In 2005 and 2011, PRIVA contributed to the formulation of proposals for laws presented to the Congress and the National Assembly together with inter-institutional groups and Congress commissions. PRIVA has broad experience with national advocacy campaigns for sensitization and awareness, and with dissemination and ratification of international instruments carried out in partnership with other public institutions, such as higher education institutions. PRIVA provides rehabilitation activities for victims of violence (women, men, LGBT groups, journalists, university students) in prisons and in its offices located in these institutions, framed in a critical dialogue between the state and civil society to contribute to the strengthening of public policies towards the eradication of violence and torture.

During 2013-2019, PRIVA developed continuing education courses to help strengthen access to justice for victims in assessment of psychological damage. The target groups were psychologists and psychiatrists working for the Administration of Justice, Ministry of Public Health and the Student Counseling Department (Ministry of Education), whose reports were used as evidence in allegations of gender violence, with an emphasis on preparation of technical psychological reports and avoiding secondary traumatization of victims. The application guide, “The Protocol for the Assessment of Psychological Damage” was prepared, because Ecuador did not have forensic psychologists. This Protocol was institutionalized in 2019 in the Secretariat of Human Rights, which is in charge of the Public Policy for the Eradication of Gender Violence. PRIVA also developed training manual for medical doctors of the Ministry of Public Health in the Northern Zone, which, according to the statistical bulletin of Metropolitan District of Quito, has the city’s highest incidence of gender violence. The training was developed with the participation of emergency physicians, gynecologists, traumatologists, pediatricians, psychiatrists and psychologists, who provide caregiving for victims, so they can carry out adequate documentation of the injuries with a forensic perspective, since medical records are used in legal allegations. This Manual of Injuries for doctors in daily practice was developed in cooperation with the Postgraduate Course in Legal Medicine of the Central University, who adopted it for the training of medical doctors in the undergraduate degree.

University and classrooms have not been left out of gender violence. Students, teachers, employees, and workers experience violence, so PRIVA has the last five years participated with 20 other civil society organizations in a campaign called "Fair for Peaceful Coexistence" developed by the Faculty of Psychology of the Central University. During the month of November 2020, the fair was held virtually and aimed to raise awareness and sensitizing the community about gender violence in the educational environment.

PRIVA has signed cooperation agreements with public institutions, such as the State Prosecutor General, Public Defender Office, Central University of Ecuador, Secretariat of Human Rights (former Ministry of Justice), where the Undersecretary for the Eradication of Gender Violence is based, and the Ombudsman's Office. It is in the process of reconciling interests and alliances with the National Council of the Judiciary, with whom, PRIVA has worked previously.

**The Secretariat of Human Rights** is a strategic partner for this project since it is the national body in charge of coordinating and implementing the National Plan for the Eradication of Gender Violence. This plan includes the design of public policies for the promotion, the prevention, and the eradication of gender violence; promotion of the guarantee of rights, access to justice, and reparation with the participation of national and sub-national actors. The strategies are channeled through different actions in coordination with state agencies and civil society organizations. With this strategic partner, the project seeks to join efforts to strengthen the prevention of violence against women. The Secretariat of Human Rights not only represents the target groups of public officials, but also leaders of neighborhoods and civil society organizations. Currently they have a program called *Barrio Seguro*, which is a program that involves all these actors.

For 24 years, PRIVA has implemented projects in collaboration with organizations such as RCT/DIGNITY and the IRCT in Denmark, and several Latin American organizations. The director of PRIVA served on the IRCT's Executive Committee for numerous years. Through this co-operation PRIVA and Nunca Más are acquainted.

The organizations have been in close dialogue (using Zoom and emails) about the design of this particular project since September 2020.

Since gender violence is a general societal problem, the project seeks to promote the participation of citizens in a free, active and informed way through awareness actions. These actions will contribute to raising social awareness through knowledge of the law as well as women rights, poorly known by wide sectors of the society. The planned activities will promote the empowerment of traditionally excluded, marginalized and discriminated groups (women as such who are discriminated because of the patriarchal androcentric culture, and especially poor women who are discriminated double). The project will strengthen the social values ​​of responsibility and solidarity, as well as various citizen expressions in public life, which contribute to raising awareness of the urgent need to eradicate gender violence, as a fundamental condition to achieve peaceful coexistence and strengthen democracy in Ecuador.

2.1 Contribution and roles of partners

The involved parties, PRIVA and Nunca Mas have reconciled interests to develop, within a framework of respect and cooperation, the planning and execution of the project. PRIVA is interested in obtaining advice and technical support from Nunca Más, through exchange of experiences, and hereby increasing the competencies of PRIVA's staff, which will contribute effectively in the process of preparation, planning and execution of the project. PRIVA will take the lead in this partnership in terms of directing the project implementation and Nunca Más will provide an oversight role accompanying PRIVA in its endeavor and facilitate exchanges of relevant experiences. In the development of the project, Nunca Más has used its experience from CISU projects in Zimbabwe, Honduras and the Philippines that all are within Nunca Más purpose to mitigate the consequences of severe human rights violations, such as collective violence, to empower victims / survivors of human rights violations and seek to change the conditions that perpetuate collective violence through preventive strategies. The partners have not collaborated directly previously as organizations, however, PRIVA has on several occasions collaborated with former staff members of DIGNITY and IRCT, who now form part of the board of Nunca Más. Thus, its project group and board possess considerable experience from working with PRIVA in Ecuador as well as technical experience on the topics of the project. It is part of its organizational strategic plan to operate in countries where the organization through its active members has competences and where a foundation of trust has already been laid.

Sharing of roles among partners:

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| **PRIVA (lead partner)**  | **NUNCA MAS (project holder)**  | **Secretariat for Human Rights (strategic partner)** |
| Responsible for project imple-mentation in Ecuador.Manage funds in Ecuador and report on spending. | Responsible for over-all program & reporting/accounting to CISU | Represent target groups – both public and civil society |
| Facilitate preparation of work-shops & campaigns to generate inputs for awareness. | Provide technical inputs on GBV prevention and sensitization & awareness strategies  | Facilitate project implementa-tion, awareness workshops and co-design campaigns. |
| Facilitate training development processes and systematize the learning experiences. | Provide technical inputs on prevention in Ecuador (mails, meeting by zoom or skype, etc.) | Identify relevant social (prima-rily public) actors for training. |
| Provide technical inputs on awa-reness activities, prevention of GBV & gender violence, masculinities | Establish a project monitoring group and provide feedback to PRIVA regarding coordination / management. | Provide information to facilitate intervention, implement an in-cidence plan & ensure legitima-cy of intervention at local level |
| Coordinate activities and relations with Human Rights Secretariat and Nunca Más. | Share information via internet, Facebook and a public event in Denmark | Share information with civil society organizations and public institutions  |
| Keep Nunca Más informed about progress of project through re-ports every second months to be discussed with Nunca Más project team. (Financial report every month)Report regularly on major development & milestones.Participate in evaluation and provide inputs for final report | Responsible for joint evaluation workshop in Ecuador.Provide reflection based on progress report from partner.Final report to CISU.Final audit report to CISU. | Provides information on gender violence, ancestral practices in Ambato & develops incidence ac-tions according to strategies developed in the trainings.Participate in evaluation & pro-vide inputs for final report.Share information with institu-tions related to Policy for the Eradication of Violence against Women |

2.2 The intervention’s contribution to partner development and collaboration.

The Project will strengthen the existing and established relationships among partners in relation to target outcomes. Pursuing a common agenda and action will solidify the cooperation and collaboration of national and local partners as well as between PRIVA and Nunca Más. Besides, target groups will be part of the implementation, planning, execution and training processes. They will participate in technical meetings for the development of contents, tools and for the analysis of their application. This will contribute to strengthening the cooperation between partners, since it will allow to build on the internal capacities of the Secretariat for Human Rights, thereby strengthening the public policy to eradicate gender violence and make the intervention *ceteris paribus* more sustainable.

3. Target groups, objectives, and expected results

Due to the fact that this is the first project between PRIVA and Nunca Mas, the limitations of project resources and it is considered important to first test the impact of the project strategy, the project will not be national, but lonely carried out in the city of Ambato, located in the Central Region of the country. In the results of monitoring gender violence, Ambato ranks fourth at the national level when it comes to Gender Based Violence only preceded by the cities of Guayaquil, Quito, and Cuenca. PRIVA has working experience from this region, where it has built up a strong useful network of relevant contacts, who can participate and contribute to strengthening the work. Workshops and campaigns will be held in Ambato.

The primary target group is made up of 100 strategically chosen key local actors from social organizations and public institutions, who, after sensitization processes, have increased their knowledge and who are able to be multiplying agents at community level in the prevention of gender violence. The secondary target group will be the population in Ambato in target institutions and organizations that will be reached by the campaigns – approximately 40.000 persons.

**3.1. Objectives and expected results**

**The intervention has 2 objectives:**

* By 15.04.2022 civil society supports the prevention of violence against women, are aware of the laws against it and promotes its application in neighborhoods of Ambato.
* By 15.04.2022 organized civil society has been sensitized and empowered to take steps towards awareness activities among the general population to reduce gender violence and become active participants supporting prevention of gender based violence.

**Results and activities related to objective 1 -** By 15.04.2022 civil society supports the prevention of violence against women, are aware of the laws against it and promotes its application in neighborhoods of Ambato.

1. ***Identify relevant actors and social organizations and public institutions***

PRIVA will identify relevant actors of social organizations and public institutions linked to gender violence. Meetings will be held to inform them of the objectives of this project and to identify their willingness to participate in awareness workshops and campaigns to involve them in the planning and execution processes. Relevant actors at local level are civil society organizations, neighborhood leaders, networks of violence against women, student leaders, women's organizations, and local human rights organizations. Social communicators from written media (including So-Me), radio, TV at local and regional level will also be approached. Possible actors at political level of this province is the mayor, the Prefect (elected head of province), and if possible assembly members or their delegates (advisors), public institutions, Delegation of the Secretariat of Human Rights, judges, prosecutors, members of the Courts of Women and Family, the Public Defender office (area of violence against women), representatives of local universities (the Technical University of Ambato, the Indoamérica University, the Los Andes University), representatives of the Provincial Directorate of Education, the Provincial Directorate of Health of Tungurahua, members of National Police, the Army, among others.

1. ***Meetings with relevant actors and social organizations and public institutions***

 The meetings will be held physically, if the Covid-19 pandemic situation permits, or virtually. Currently, many activities are developed virtually with good response from people. Both models have been considered for the development of this work.

1. ***Awareness workshops***

Once the relevant social actors have been identified, 15 awareness workshops will be planned in the neighborhoods of Ambato with the highest prevalence of gender violence. Regarding the selection of the people for participation, and the way in which they will be summoned to attend the workshops: The institutions and social organizations will designate the people who will be part of the trainings and provide the contact information, cell phone numbers and e-mail to be able to send the invitation to the participants. To carry out the workshops, it is planned to do it in groups of max. 30 people per workshop to encourage the participation of all attendees. These sensitization and awareness workshops are expected to empower participants in violence against women, since there is currently no social sensitivity on the subject.

Awareness of violence against women will be worked through dynamics and experiential exercises with participants. The most important aspects of the law for eradication of violence against women will be disseminated and, through working groups, they will establish proposals for action which they consider may be developed at family, community and city level, to reduce violence against women. The lessons learned from the first workshop, as well as the experience and the interaction will allow to introduce changes and enrich the proposal for the next workshop.

* The awareness workshop has two parts:
	+ The *first* one on awareness starts with the performance of presentation dynamics and group integration. After this a short video is shown, whereupon the facilitator sets forth two or three generating questions through which the opinions of the group will be heard. At the end, the facilitator expresses the most relevant ideas expressed on the subject by the participants and concludes this part.
	+ In the *second* part of this workshop, and taking into account the conclusions of the first part, there will be a presentation on gender violence issues, emphasizing that it is a problem that affects society as a whole and that everyone shares the responsibility in this social reality. In this way, each of the proposed topics will be worked on.
* The second workshop begins with a dynamic related to the topic to be addressed: the law for eradication of gender violence: forms of violence, important elements of the law, mechanisms established by the law for its eradication, role of the different actors.
* The third workshop topic addresses the construction of masculinities.
* The fourth workshop begins with awareness-raising and will be held with the coordinators, leaders identified in the process, representatives of public institutions, media. The main subject of this workshop will be to prepare the subsequent campaigns - formulate objectives, agreements and commitments that each of involved parties will assume.
1. ***Evaluation and follow-up of awareness workshops***

At the end of the last workshop participants will appoint a group coordinator and information will be collected about the participants, who have committed to continue participating in the process, so that PRIVA will be able to maintain contact via telephone/e-mail/meetings.

The evaluation of the workshops will be carried out through a satisfaction survey by the project commission (with representatives of PRIVA, the Secretariat for Human Rights, and another relevant local institution such as the Ombudsman's Office). Assessment of PRIVA workshops has always been carried out individually since the perception among the participants is different from one person to another. It is done by applying a satisfaction survey to participants, through e-mails.

During the development of workshops, the ideal would be that each group will appoint a coordinator. However, if the group is very heterogeneous, a person who can coordinate the group will be identified within the process. PRIVA will maintain contact with coordinators by telephone, since at the end of workshop, PRIVA will work with each group on the agreements and commitments. This action is a continuous process, for which purposeful leaders will be identified. They will be empowered in the execution of group agreements and commitments. This is important, since they will be the base for the design of the campaigns when they get involved with all relevant actors in the city.

**Results and activities related to objective 2 -** By 15.04.2022 organized civil society has been sensitized and empowered to take steps towards awareness activities among general population to reduce gender violence and become active participants supporting prevention.

1. ***Meetings with local partners***

Identification of relevant governmental and civil society actors for the meetings will aim to motivate them to participate actively, seeking empowerment and motivating actions within the campaigns, both in the planning and execution phases.

1. ***Campaigns Planning Meetings***

The Secretariat for Human Rights and PRIVA, after the agreements established by their authorities on general issues of the campaign, will hold a working meeting with representatives of Provincial Delegation of Secretariat for Human Rights and social and women organizations identified in the workshops. The purpose of a working meeting is to inform them on activities to be developed and with contributions of these local authorities to generate general consensus proposal for the campaign, as well as the commitments and responsibilities that each of these members will assume in the development and implementation.

1. ***Development of sensitization and awareness campaigns***

At the local level in Ambato in the months of November 2021 and March 2022, public campaigns will be carried out on violence against women. For the development and implementation each partner will contribute to organizing and having active participation on activities. On the one hand, awareness, empowerment, and motivation workshops will be held with identified relevant stakeholders. On the other hand, it will work to influence other actors such as authorities, universities, local media, regional press, radio, and TV on this issue. The reason for the chosen months is the *International Day for the elimination for Violence against Women on 25th of November 2021* and *the International Women’s Day the 8th of March 2022*.

Each campaign will close with an academic event in which the relevant social actors will participate to analyze and reflect on the challenges that Ambato and the country have to effectively prevent gender violence.

Through the campaigns and the subsequent collective awareness, it will be possible to put the issue of gender violence on the agenda as a problem that concerns society as a whole. With the project and its activities, it is expected that state institutions and civil society deepen their knowledge on this matter, in order to promote violence prevention through citizen participation processes. Specific materials will be designed for the campaigns such as a popular version of the brochure on gender violence and the law to eradicate violence against women. It will also include flyers with messages and images related to violence that will be publicly distributed and roll ups that will be placed in strategic places in institutions in the city.

**Activity plan -** Project start: 16.05.2021 - project end: 15.04.2022:

**YEAR 1**  **Months**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activities** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Objective 1**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preparation Administrative arrangements | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Identify relevant actors | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meetings with relevant actors |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |
| Technical meetings to elaborate Training Modules |  |  | x | x |  | x | x |  | x | x |  |
| ExecutionTraining Modules |  |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |
| Awareness workshops |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |
| Evaluation and follow-up |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | X | x |
| **Objective 2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meeting with local partners  |  |  |  | X |  | X | X |  | X | X |  |
| Campaigns Planning meetings |  |  |  | X | x |  |  | x | x |  |  |
| Sensitization and awareness campaigns |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  | X |  |
| Evaluation, training and follow-up |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x | X | x |
| Evaluation and monitoring trip Nunca Más |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |

The Project will be framed in an active, participatory process that promotes critical dialogue between the state and civil society, strengthen cooperation with public and private universities in the training processes of psychologists. Due to the health emergency, it will be carried out online, so new methodological aids will be introduced to impart knowledge that will allow increasing the capacities of psychologists to contribute to increase skills and preparation of technical reports.

4. Systematization of experiences

The experiences and lessons learned will be systematized during the planning and implementation of the planned activities and how these have contributed to achieving the proposed objective and non-expected effects by the project.

The information to be collected includes reports from meetings with authorities and relevant social actors, agreements and commitments established for the execution of the project, photographic records, database with names of participants and the institutions they represent, satisfaction surveys at the end of the workshop, presentations of the facilitators as well as the conclusions and recommendations reached by the group. Additional information to the collected for the campaign includes the objective, proposed activities, number of institutions that actively participated in the development of the campaign through open houses, wall newspapers, photographic records, flyers, rollup, and final report; and for the academic event; the proposal for the event, photographic record, number of participants, and final report.

5. Risk and Mitigation Measures

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GREATER RISKS** | **PROBABILITY** | **IMPACT** | **MITIGATION ACTIONS** | **RESIDUAL RISK** |
| Non-democratic politi-cal environments that limit the work of NGOs | Low | Medium | Advocacy actions & dialogue with authorities to reverse the situation in relation to the Project | Low |
| Conditions out of con-trol for the realization of the Workshops | Low | Medium | Dialogue with the Secretariat of Hum-an Rights for them to assign staff to work with PRIVA & maintain their commitment to the proposal | Low |
| COVID-19 pandemic | High | Medium - high | Observance of Biosafety Protocols of the National COE for meetings | Medium |
| Loss of interest from the strategic partner | Low | Medium - high | Dialogue with authorities to establish topics of common interest between organizations executing the Project | Low |

6. Completion and sustainability

The project activities will lead to the objective of sensitizing and raising community awareness, and to strengthening the local network’s actions against gender violence. In the same way it is considered that the interaction of the different actors in the development of the workshops and campaigns will contribute to the development of local prevention actions and strategies and they will have their own inter-institutional management mechanisms. The institutionalization of the training modules, at a local level in a university or/and in the Human Rights Secretariat, will favor that more local actors can be trained on the subject and the process as such will also identify strategic local actors that can stimulate actions with local resources.

This being a pilot prevention experience will generate learning, experiences, and results that help the experience to be replicated in other cities, or scaled up to be implemented at the regional level in the country.

As this is the first project that PRIVA and Nunca Más carry out together, it is important to have close coordination and professional sparring through regular exchange of information through mail and virtual meetings. To further this and to develop the partnership, a monitoring visit has therefore been included, where 2 people from Nunca Más visit PRIVA and the area where the project will be implemented. The visit is scheduled to take place in January 2022.

7. Intervention-related information work in Denmark

Main targets for the information are members of Nunca Mas, followers on Facebook and those potentially interested in the problems of gender violence in Ecuador and in the progress of the project. Nunca Mas will provide information on Ecuador, PRIVA and the project on the Facebook, the home page.

Nunca Mas wants to reach in particular young people, therefore information on the project will be provide for Danish Highschool students through the established co-operation with Vestskoven Gymnasium.