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| Danish organisation | Nunca Más: International Network for Human Rights and Psycho-Social Response |
| Title of the intervention | Enhancing Prevention of Gender-Based Violence in Ecuador |
| Partner name(s) | Fundación PRIVA |
| Amount applied for | 999.999 |
| Country(ies) | Ecuador |
| Period (# of months) | 15 |
| If re-submission or in continuation of a previous intervention, please insert journal number | 21-3433-CSP-MI (previous project) |

1. **Objective and relevance of the project.**

**1.1 Aim of the Project**

The project is intended to strengthen *civil society organisations*[[1]](#footnote-1) involved in addressing gender-based violence to increase their response capacity and sustainability of their actions by enhancing their organisational competencies and development, and capacity to promote empowerment of other social actors by contributing to the training of community promoters who become actors in promoting the prevention of violence against women through protection measures within their communities.

In *Ecuador*, society has become complicit in maintaining silence, stigmatisation and the reinforcement of stereotypes towards women, violence in general has become normalised and as a consequence has become invisible. During the COVID-19 pandemic, violence against women increased aggravated by confinement and social distancing, which resulted in the isolation of women from their support networks as well as difficulties in accessing essential services. Gender-based violence against women is a daily evil in the country and its prevention is still a pending agenda to ensure sustainable development. Thus, prevention is fundamental. It is not sufficient attending to its consequences.

Although some normative advances have been made, the structural and institutional violence that affects women and girls in the country transcends legal texts and obliges the state to adopt additional measures to confront this problem. Close to nothing has been done to achieve a real transformation that confronts social prejudices and stereotype. Public policy on violence against women lacks coherence and comprehensiveness. National plans are created to address the problem, but the budget required by state institutions to implement such plans are at the same time cut.

It is important to highlight the normative advances in gender issues, but recent data show that women suffer daily from various types of violence that place them in a situation of permanent risk, both in public and private spaces. Thus, Ecuador has a substantial pending debt in relation to violence against women and girls.

According to the *Attorney General's Office* there were in 2021: 35,429 reports of psychological violence and 117,416 ECU 9-1-1 reported calls for help. The reports do far from give the full picture, because many of the women do not report partner abuse to the authorities, particularly among the indigenous women (more later). The eradication of the different types of violence is a pressing need in the country, and in addition to public policy, it implies the implementation of awareness-raising processes that contribute to a change in attitudes and behaviour. This requires the joint work of various actors, including the state, civil society, academia and the community. According to the community media *WUAMBRA* the first five months of 2022 had registered 118 femicides nationwide.

In October 2021 Ecuador submitted the Tenth State Report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). In the observations and recommendations to this report, it expresses its concern about "*the prevalence of gender-based violence against women, including domestic violence, and the feminization of poverty, which disproportionately affect women and girls from disadvantaged and marginalized groups and those who face intersectional forms of discrimination*”. Similarly it notes "*that the provisions of the Convention, its Optional Protocol and the Committee's general recommendations are not sufficiently known to the State party, especially among women themselves.... (It) recommends that it continue to raise women's awareness of their rights under the Convention, focusing in particular on women belonging to disadvantaged groups, such as indigenous women, Ecuadorian women of African descent, Montubian women, migrant, asylum-seeking and refugee women, and women with disabilities*".

**Achievements of the previous project**

The project is building on the previous intervention "***Prevention of Gender Violence in Ecuador"*** developed and implemented by Nunca Más and PRIVA. It focused on the *Canton of Ambato* in the province of *Tungurahua* in *Central Ecuador* as violence against women is high here and to make it a case that could influence the development in the rest of the country and if appropriate eventually be scaled up to the whole country. During the project a comprehensive database of actors was made consisting of:

* relevant social leaders,
* civil society organisations,
* representatives of civil society to the *Cantonal Council of Protection Rights of Ambato*,
* independent activists,
* community rights promoters,
* women's organisations,
* human rights organisations,
* public institutions such as the
  + *Public Defender's Office*,
  + the *Free Legal Clinics of the universities of the city of Ambato*,
  + representatives of *National Police*, and
  + the *Ministries of: Health, Education, Social Inclusion*,
  + political leaders and popularly elected authorities,
  + representatives of the Executive in the city including the *Political Chiefs, Political Lieutenants*, directly linked to the assistance and protection of female victims of violence.

They were all involved and took active part in the development of the project activities.

Through different seminars and workshops, the different social actors were able to deepen their knowledge on international regulations (*CEDAW and the Belém do Pará Convention*[[2]](#footnote-2)) and national regulations, including the *Comprehensive Organic Law to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women*, which contributed to their application of laws preventing violence against women concretely in different neighbourhoods of the city of Ambato, through providing access to justice, legal assistance, filing of complaints, accompaniment, and psychological assistance. These actions were carried out at two levels; one through the *Consultative Council for Rights*, the *Cantonal Council for the Protection of Rights of Ambato*, and the second through the actions of women's and human rights organisations themselves in terms of denunciation and prevention. At the level of state actors, it resulted in the strengthening of institutional actions for the assistance and protection of women victims of violence. In the case of civil servants it increased their competencies and provided elements to invoke international regulations.

The empowerment and awareness-raising of the participants resulted in representatives of 20 civil society organisations developing 35 activities, including awareness-raising workshops on violence against women, recreational and academic activities, and artistic and cultural events aimed at raising awareness and sensitising the public to reduce the rates of violence against women. These activities were aimed at different social actors in different sectors of the city of Ambato, in parishes with high rates of violence against women, and in the main educational units of the city. They led to concrete actions and became active subjects who supported and promoted actions to prevent violence against women.

The intervention facilitated the formation of local alliances of social organisations. These local partnerships are fundamental, as change happens through local partners. The intervention also strengthened local organisations in their work making the local community able to respond to their own problems. Local partnerships allowed for the first time 20 organisations in the city of Ambato led by PRIVA to join in a campaign that attracted the attention of the social media, local newspaper, radio, television, alternative, local, regional and national media in a context where most people did not know about the existence of these civil society organisations. This influenced the coverage of the activities planned for the occasion of March 8, which took place throughout the month. Unlike in other cities where the marches of women's organisations ended in riots and were repressed by the public forces, the march ended with a cultural artistic event in which the general citizenry participated for the first time in Ambato.

On the awareness-raising workshops developed by the civil society organisations and PRIVA, the authorities in the case of the educational units and political leaders of specific parishes came forward with a request to develop more actions, and the students expressed their desire to learn more about the topics that were discussed and other issues related to violence against women.

The visit of the members of Nunca Más was rewarding due to the experience in international cooperation. During their presence they contributed by for instance providing technical inputs and facilitating the exchange of experiences. The talk held with representatives of civil society on *Advocacy in Public Policy* was a concrete example of looking comparatively at what has been the struggle of the women's movement in Denmark, violence as a global problem, advocacy on violence, advocacy in Denmark, the historical changes, civil society and the role of women, suffrage, among other aspects, making it an ideal ground for analysis and reflection for the participants who were strongly motivated. The struggle for women's rights is a path, which has conquests that we can enjoy today, but we still face great challenges in the right to equality between men and women, non-discrimination, and the right to a life free of violence. This visit contributed to the positioning and consolidation of PRIVA's work in Ambato.

However, despite the progress made with the intervention, challenges remain.

**1.1.1 Organisational Weaknesses**

The *Constitution* and the *laws* of Ecuador recognise civil society organisations in their diverse composition, since through their participation they are fundamental actors and protagonists in the construction of public policies. However, social organisations in the city of Ambato face important limitations ranging from the weakness of the organisational structure of a large number of social organisations, especially women's organisations, which are almost entirely de facto organisations, the loss of their strategic vision, problems in guaranteeing their own sustainability and organisational and economic viability. The efforts of civil society collectives to confront violence against women have not been sufficient to achieve a reduction in the numbers of this problem. Therefore, it is essential to work on organisational strengthening, which will allow them to take steps towards legal recognition in order to ensure their validity. We believe that organisational weaknesses are fundamental obstacles to any programme that aspires to achieve sustainability.

**1.1.2 Public Ignorance of the Law**

It has been four years since the *Organic Law for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women* was issued, and the government has trained public officials from the 22 institutions that make up the *National Protection System* that this law contemplates. However, there has not been a process of dissemination of the content of this law to the general population, including women, which has prevented women who suffer violence from activating the protection measures contemplated in the law and from activating the violence route designed by the *Autonomous Decentralised Governments* at the local level, as well as accessing the institutions involved.

**1.1.3 Lack of Male Involvement**

It is only women who carry out promotion of awareness and dissemination of the law. Culturally, violence against women is only seen as a woman issue and not a problem of the society as a whole. It is, therefore, important to involve men as an active part from egalitarian masculinities and the role they have in the prevention of violence against women.

**1.1.4 Lack of Intercultural Approach to the Law**

Ecuador is constitutionally recognised as an intercultural, *plurinational* state. The *2008 Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador* also recognises indigenous justice in *its Art. 171*, in the following terms: The authorities of indigenous communities, peoples and nationalities shall exercise jurisdictional functions, based on their ancestral traditions and their own law, within their territorial scope, with guaranteed participation and decision-making by women. The authorities shall apply their own rules and procedures for the resolution of their internal conflicts, which are not contrary to the Constitution and to the human rights recognised in international instruments,

Indigenous women, or members of the family nucleus when there are physical, verbal or psychological aggressions, do not go to the ordinary authorities, in many cases due to ignorance of the law, fear of reprisals, or fear of being assaulted again. It must be remembered that most cases of violence and sexual abuse are committed in the private sphere and without material evidence, counting in many cases only with the testimony of the victim against that of the aggressor. Indigenous women sometimes turn to the judicial authorities in order to solve the problems of violence against women or members of the family, but in general this type of problem is solved internally by the community with the participation of the indigenous authority (*cabildo*). It is known from isolated studies that within the Statutes and Regulations that govern each one of the indigenous communities, sanctions are established for domestic violence, and that this type of problem is solved by the community. In this type of arrangement, the rights enshrined in the Constitution may often be violated.

We infer that this is the reason for the low number of complaints of violence against indigenous women in the ordinary jurisdiction, being the second group most affected by gender violence. at national level. In Tungurahua the statistical figure is low. In an exploratory workshop worked on in the previous intervention with indigenous women, it was possible to observe the presence of triggering factors of violence against women that had not been mentioned in previous groups in addition to alcohol, which is common to all groups. Poverty and infidelity were also mentioned as triggers for violence, and when exploring the forms of violence, subtypes such as intellectual violence, cultural morbidity, among others, were found, which is why we consider it necessary to work in exploratory workshops that allow us to know what the community body knows about cases of violence against women and how they are resolved.

The general societal lack of knowledge about these aspects produces resistance and discriminatory attitudes in the ordinary justice system. It tries to deal with the problem of gender violence from a westernised vision in which indigenous women are discriminated against for being women and for their ethnic origin, ignoring most of the knowledge and wisdom rooted in the culture and cosmovision of indigenous peoples. Therefore, we suggest that a functional intercultural approach is being used which makes invisible the conditions of poverty of our indigenous peoples, the growing social asymmetries, the enormous cultural inequalities, the lack of equity and social justice. On the other hand we consider that indigenous justice also discriminates against women because they are culturally subjugated.

**1.2 Describe the context of the intervention**

When assuming the *Presidency of the Republic* at the end of May 2021 *Mr. Guillermo Lasso*, presented his politics to overcome the economic recession, improve employment opportunities, working conditions, improve access and quality of health, education, fight against child malnutrition, increase citizen security, among others. The greatest achievement of the current government has been the vaccination of 85% of the population, which has contributed to a recovery of the economy.

Ecuador is, however, currently experiencing a social and political economic crisis with an exacerbation of oil and mining extractivism, the continuity of contributions and potential budget cuts to social sectors, extreme violence in prisons that in 2021 left more than 300 fatalities, the rise of violent deaths in the streets, the capture of high volumes of drugs, and a wave of migration of young people leaving the country for lack of employment opportunities. It all affects the general population, but particularly the vulnerable groups.

The COVID-19 health crisis has had a strong impact on the living conditions of Ecuadorians increasing poverty and inequality, a decline in the economy with the consequent loss of jobs, and consequently a deterioration of quality of life, a factor that has had an impact on the poverty affecting five million Ecuadorians. According to a study by the Organisation and Promotion of Violent Economics, **48%** of women in Ecuador lost their jobs during the pandemic!, **18%** gave up their jobs to care for their families or for fear of contagion!

Violence against women are widespread in the country. A global study from 2021 by *WHO/CEDAW* showed for instance that in 2018 40,4% of all women have experienced intimate violence physical or/and sexual violence during their life. Due to assumed underreporting particularly in relation to indigenous women, the figure may be considerably higher[[3]](#footnote-3). A study sponsored by the *German Cooperation (GIZ*) based on four studies presented in 2019 and 2020 estimate that male violence costs Ecuador around 4,608 million dollars a year, equivalent to 4.28% of GDP, in health, business and domestic damage and all direct and indirect consequences.

**The Province of Tungurahua**

The province has nine cantons and Ambato is its capital. A main problem is overpopulation. It has approximately 590,600 inhabitants of which 51% are women and 49% are men. 55% of the population are under 30 years. 59% live in urban areas. Nationally, it plays an important role in commerce, agriculture, manufacturing and tourism, giving it a moderate economic growth with a relatively reduced poverty and social inequality.

The main economic activities are agriculture, livestock, fishing and wholesale and retail trade. These primary sector activities are closely related to the level of education attained by women, 48% of whom have only primary education (INEC data). The province has 27% female headed households with 51% of these households being in rural areas. The unemployment rate for women heads of household was 4.64% in March 2018 (Source: INEC in Tungurahua). Expected to be much higher due to COVID-19. Notably, 51% of these women's source of income is from informal work, which is lower than that of men in the same conditions.

According to the *National Health and Nutrition Survey*, the province of Tungurahua has a high prevalence of stunting in children between 0 and 5 years of age, a similar situation occurs with the prevalence of underweight in pre-schoolers. At the same time, there is a growing prevalence of overweight as a result of malnutrition and lifestyle.

According to the *Tungurahua Migratory Registry*, the province also has a high number of migrants and refugees from Venezuela, most of whom are women that face situations of vulnerability due to lack of papers, unemployment or precarious employment, and discrimination.

**1 Maps of Ecuador and the Province of Tungurahua**

Et billede, der indeholder kort

Automatisk genereret beskrivelse

**ECUADOR PROVINCE OF TUNGURAHUA**

The province has a high percentage of indigenous peoples constituting 12% of the 550.000 inhabitants (INEC 2022). The major groups represented in the province are the *Chibuleos, Quisapinchas, Salasacas and Tomabelas*.

**Violence against women in Tunguruhua**

Since 2011, Tungurahua is ranked as the province with the second highest rate of violence against women, according to figures from the two N*ational Surveys of Family Relations and Gender Violence against Women ENVIGMU* (2011, 2019) conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC). The surveys are a big step towards the visibility of violence against women in Ecuador.

The figures have, however, not decreased, but increased. According to the *Tungurahua Judiciary Council, Ambato* is a city with a high rate of physical, verbal, patrimonial and sexual violence against women compared to the rest of the cantons and provinces in the central region of the country!

According to ENVIGMU 2019, 70.5% of adolescents and women in the Province of Tungurahua report having suffered some type of violence in their lifetime. The most prevalent type of violence against women is psychological (62.9%), followed by gynaecological-obstetric violence (53.4%), physical (44%), sexual (29.7%), and patrimonial (18.1%). Physical violence in the province is 8.6 points higher than the national figure, while in the place of occurrence in the family setting it is 7.3 percentage points higher than the national figure. In terms of the area of greatest occurrence, it is observed in the areas of intimate violence (spouse) (48.9%), in the social sphere (29.2%), in the family sphere (27.6%), in the educational sector (24.1%), and at the workplace (23.1%).

Something very striking was that at the seminars and workshops during the previous intervention, PRIVA officials received multiple testimonies from women who participated in the workshops and who had suffered violence, in some cases at a very early age, at school, in the workplace, in public spaces, in dating relationships, in relationships, women from different economic strata and educational levels. It further indicate that the problem of violence against women is bigger than what the surveys and other documentation disclose.

Despite the fact that the prevention of violence against women is established in the *Law for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women*, this is an action that is not being complied with by the *National Government*, nor by the *Decentralised Autonomous Governments*. The normative advance is very important, but the law is primarily only a declaration of good intentions not complied with due to primarily a lack of economic resources and political will. Ambato has issued a *Municipal Ordinance* for the prevention of gender-based violence.

Thus, the project is fully justified, because violence against women is a severe problem that affects society as a whole and. There are regrettably no other projects in the province for the prevention of gender violence against women with which PRIVA could create synergies or complement the intervention.

**1.3 Intervention in a fragile environment**

The *Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador, CONAIE*, is the largest indigenous organisation in Ecuador, founded in 1986. It is made up of the *CONFENAIE Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon*, the *ECUARUNARI Confederation of Peoples of the Kichwua Nationality of Ecuador* and the *FENOCIN National Confederation of Indigenous and Black Peasant Organisations of Ecuador*.

CONAIE has led some indigenous uprisings since 1990 with social demands In some cases, it has led to the overthrow of Presidents of the Republic, which has catapulted it as a protagonist in national politics. In 1995, its political arm, the *Movement of Plurinational Unity Pachakutik- New Country (Movimiento de Unidad Plurinacional Pachakutik-Nuevo País)* was born, through which it has participated in national elections, achieving representation in the *Decentralised Autonomous Governments*, and representatives in the National Assembly: Its representatives is seen to have performed well, achieving international recognition for their work. In the last elections, their candidate for the Presidency*, Dr. Yaku Pérez Guartambel* achieved 20% of the votes close to reaching the second round of the elections.

In the last four years, CONAIE has held two national strikes, one in October 2019 seeking the repeal of Decree 833 on economic adjustments, and the other in June 2022 demanding improved living conditions in several provinces of Ecuador. The national strike paralysed the country for 18 days in June, The strike was led by the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador CONAIE and supported by students, social sectors and other unions including the *United Front of Workers*. They had to demands to the President. This strike was violent with, according to *Fundamedios*, 159 incidents of aggression against the press, attributed primarily to the demonstrators. Nine people had lost their lives, and many demonstrators and members of the security forces were injured during the strike. An agreement was signed between the government and the indigenous sectors in which they committed themselves to give each other 90 days at the dialogue tables to find agreements to the ten demands.

During the 18 days the country was paralysed. In Tungurahua, the drinking water of part of Ambato was contaminated with burnt oil, which forced the shutdown of the water service to clean the entire distribution network and water storage tanks. Similarly, 300 people from various indigenous and peasant communities took over the *Tisaleo* electricity substation, demanding the disconnection of the substation, which carries electricity from the *Coca Codo Sinclair* hydroelectric plant to the *Chorrillos* substation in *Guayaquil* (the biggest city of Ecuador). The losses to the country due to the stoppage were estimated to be ca. 900 million dollars. In some cities, including Ambato, peaceful marches were held, demanding the right to work and against the eviction of indigenous people from the *Casa de la Cultura*.

The intervention takes place in a fragile environment, as an agreement has not been reached and according to CONAIE sources there are no prospects of reaching one. Adding to the fragility, the *National Electoral Council* called late August for elections of sectional authorities, which will renew the authorities of the *Decentralised Autonomous Governments, Parish Councils* and the *Council for Citizen Participation* to be held on 5 February 2023. Added to this is the deepening economic and social crisis affecting the country and this province in particular, the increase in crime, the loss of employment, citizen insecurity and the increase in violence in the streets. As happened with the murder of the *Afro-Ecuadorian* Jessica Martinez, activist and Vice President of the *Asociación Trans Nueva Esperanza*, who since 2010 has been working for the rights of transgender people. It occurred on September 3 of this year. This caused a commotion among civil society organizations, which together with PRIVA were part of the campaign of March 8 of this year. A campaign that Jessica was active part of as well. It is not without risk working for the prevention of violence!

**1.4 Describe how this intervention will strengthen civil society organisation.**

Gender violence is a social problem. The project seeks to promote the participation of citizens in a free, active and informed way through awareness-raising and sensitisation actions; the planned activities will promote the empowerment of traditionally excluded, marginalised and discriminated groups (women as such who are discriminated against by the patriarchal androcentric culture, and especially poor women who are doubly discriminated against). The project will strengthen the social values of responsibility and solidarity, as well as diverse expressions of citizenship in public life, which will contribute to raising awareness of the urgent need to eradicate gender-based violence as a fundamental condition for achieving peaceful coexistence and strengthening democracy in Ecuador.

The intervention will strengthen the work of civil society and organisations, through spaces for interaction and exchange of knowledge and experiences that contribute, through collective work, to the achievement of a common goal. It will promote citizen participation in order to have a leading role in the management of public affairs, since the enforceability of women's rights is a double interweaving, in which the possibility of demanding the right and the means to achieve it intersect. It is therefore essential to raise awareness of these rights and to seek ways and mechanisms to ensure that they are respected by the authorities, which is why enforceability requires the action of civil society in this task as a substantial condition for exercising its citizenship and contributing to social justice.

**1.5 What climatic and environmental conditions should the partnership respond to?**

Tungurahua is located in the central highlands, the main problem is the overpopulation that reaches 172 inhabitants per km2. The west of the province is dry causing water deficit in periods of low water, a problem amplified due to climate change deteriorating the water cycles. Agro-industry threatens the conservation of the *páramo*, which is a source of water catchment. It should be remembered that 41% of the population lives in the rural sector, including indigenous and peasant communities that require water for their livelihoods including the satisfaction of needs for production. The vehicle fleet has increased in recent years, so the use of fossil hydrocarbon derivatives together with the custom of the communities to burn pastures or crops before planting, are the factors of higher CO2 emissions.

Preventing violence against women may contribute to more (mental) surplus in the families and communities to deal with the problems of climate change. The different social actors will be sensitized and made aware of the preservation of the grasslands as a natural form of water catchment, as well as the problem generated by the production of greenhouse gases and their repercussions on climate change, and the responsibility we have as people to preserve the environment, through specific workshops, to address this problem, to take care of our common home.

1. **The Association/Collaborators**

***Nunca Más (NM*):**

The association consists of members with considerable professional practical experience in the psychosocial and human rights field thanks to cooperation with partners from the global south and a huge useful network (psychologists, psychiatrists, lawyers, financial experts, educators, development and management experts). These valuable resources are actively used in the contribution of general and project-specific technical support/input combined with the solidarity that accompanies the partners in their struggle for social change; a prerequisite for a just, democratic and healthy society based on human rights. NM only cooperates with partners with whom NM members have already established a reliable working relationship. In recent years, NM has expanded to have project activities in Honduras, Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka and the Philippines. For this reason, NM has enhanced its administrative and financial management.

***FUNDACIÓN PRIVA:***

The foundation has an interdisciplinary team of professionals with experience in the rehabilitation of victims, promotion of human rights, defence of serious human rights violations, during 25 years of institutional life it has developed actions for the prevention of violence and torture both in the city of Quito where its offices are located and at national level, it has extensive experience in the area of training through the development of content, methodologies, methodological tools for social leaders, social communicators, professionals and institutions with whom it has had inter-institutional cooperation agreements in the justice sector, *National Council of the Judiciary*, *Penitentiary System*, *National Human Rights Plan of Ecuador*, *Attorney General's Office*, *Public Defender of Ecuador*, *Ombudsman's Office*, *Central University of Ecuador*, the *Human Rights Secretariat*, with whom it has developed training processes, and has developed tools such as manuals and protocols that have been institutionalised to strengthen the daily practice of professionals of these institutions, to increase the knowledge and capacities of state and social actors. It also shares its experiences with other *Victim Rehabilitation Centres*.

To sustain its actions and to fulfil its institutional objectives, PRIVA has worked locally to raise financial resources by recently presenting small local projects to the *British Embassy* as well as attending to local calls of the *European Union*. PRIVA’s local partners do not contribute in monetary terms, but they contribute substantially in kind (premises, equipment, personnel, diplomas) in the realisation of the seminars and workshops. The public officials through their institutions assume the mobilisation, achieve the respective permits, as well as the provision of the subsistence of the personnel attending the seminars.

PRIVA is currently in the process of expanding its *General Assembly* by inviting young professionals who have served the organisation to submit their applications to be part of it. This is part of a strategy of facilitating a generational transition and train professionals who wish to assume the institutional mission and objectives.

Within a framework of cooperation and mutual respect, Nunca Más has contributed with technical support, knowledge, experience and practice in the implementation of the project, thereby strengthening PRIVA's capacities, which contributed to achieving the objectives that were proposed.

***The Cantonal Council for the Protection of Rights of the Canton Ambato (CCPDDA):***

The councilwill be the strategic partner of the present intervention. An alliance was formed in the previous project. It is a deconcentrated public organism of co-responsibility in the protection of the rights of people and attention to prioritised groups. The decentralised operational unit of the *Autonomous Decentralised Government of the Municipality of Ambato* is made up of equal participation of representatives of the public sector and civil society through the *Consultative Councils of Rights*, the bodies for consultation, observance and promotion of the rights of priority groups and civil society. CCPDDA contains extensive knowledge of the local context, having 18 years of experience in the formulation of human rights training programmes for different local actors in public institutions and social organisations such as *Community Ombudsmen*. It has co-operated with PRIVA since 2021 in the development of the Gender Violence Prevention Project through joint activities where it contributed both in the planning, implementation and evaluation of the various training activities, carrying out the calls for activities, diplomas, and with logistical support staff. It carries out activities at the level of the canton of Ambato and has personnel trained in the defence and promotion of the human rights of priority groups.

***The Secretariat of Human Rights***

The secretariate constitutes the body in charge of coordinating and implementing the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Gender Violence, which designs public policies for the promotion, prevention and eradication of gender violence, promotion of the guarantee of rights, access to justice and reparation. The strategies are operationalised in coordination with state agencies and civil society organisations. It has experience in developing activities for the care and protection of women at the national level. PRIVA has had an inter-institutional cooperation agreement with the Secretariat since 2019. The previous government promoted a proposal for a safe neighbourhood, which was abandoned together the *MAPIS Route initiative (for the granting of Immediate Administrative Protection Measures)* with the present government, which has granted economic resources, earmarked for the implementation of *Casas Violetas* (shelters for women victims of gender violence) at national level. The Secretariat has many functions to fulfil with limited human and financial resources, which results in a limited response capacity to coordinate inter-institutional cooperation actions established by law. In addition, in this province a large number of officials in the Executive, the Judiciary and the Public Defender's Office are men, who on many occasions delay protective interventions in favour of women.

***The National Council of Rural Parish Governments of Ecuador (COGANOPARE):***

The Councilis an institution for representation, technical assistance and coordination. It seeks to strengthen the actions carried out by the Decentralised Autonomous Rural Parish Governments of Ecuador and to promote internal democracy, solidarity, participation, development and strengthening of all the inhabitants belonging to the rural sector. Among its attributions is to manage opportunities for cooperation with other public or private, national or international entities and to promote the development of programmes and projects that benefit the interests of the territories of the rural parochial decentralised autonomous governments. PRIVA has not worked with this institution for four years. However, it is in the process of reconciling interests that contribute to the implementation of actions to prevent gender violence in rural areas.

* 1. **Contribution and roles of partners.**

Agreements have been established between the parties PRIVA and Nunca Más to implement the planning and execution of the project in a relationship of respect and cooperation. PRIVA through the exchange of knowledge, experiences and practices is interested in receiving support and technical support from Nunca Más to increase the capacities and competencies of its staff; aspects that will favour the preparation, planning and execution of the project. PRIVA will take the lead in terms of directing the implementation of the project while Nunca Más will play an accompanying and supervising role to PRIVA. The partners collaborated in the previous project, which allowed Nunca Más to get to know the work that PRIVA undertake in Ecuador, as well as the strategies and experience of institutional work with other national institutions.

**2.1.1 Role sharing among partners**

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| **PRIVA (main partner)** | **Nunca Más (project holder)** | **CCPPDA (strategic partner)** |
| Responsible for project implementation in Ecuador. Manage funds in Ecuador and report on expenditure. | General programme and reporting/accounting manager for CISU | Representing civil society target groups |
| Facilitate the preparation of workshops and campaigns to generate inputs for awareness-raising. | Provide technical inputs on prevention strategies, sensitisation and awareness-raising on gender-based violence. | Facilitate the implementation of projects, awareness-raising workshops and the co-design of campaigns. |
| Facilitate training development processes and systematise learning experiences. | Provide technical input on prevention in Ecuador (mails, zoom or Skype meetings, etc.). | Identify relevant stakeholders for capacity building |
| Provide technical inputs on awareness-raising activities, GBV prevention and egalitarian masculinities | Establish a project monitoring group and provide feedback to PRIVA regarding coordination and management. | Provide information to facilitate the intervention, implement an advocacy plan and ensure the legitimacy of the intervention at the local level. |
| Provide information to facilitate the intervention, implement an advocacy plan and ensure the legitimacy of the local intervention. | Sharing information via the internet, Facebook and a public event in Denmark. | Sharing information with civil society and public organisations. |
| Keep Nunca Más informed about the progress of the project through reports every two months to be discussed with the Nunca Más project team (Financial report every month). Provide the final audited financial report as well as the final narrative report. | Responsible for the joint evaluation workshop in Ecuador.  Provide a reflection based on the partner's progress report.  Final report to CISU  Final CISU audit report | Provides information on GBV, and develops advocacy actions according to the strategies developed in the trainings.  Participate in the evaluation and provide input to the final report.  Sharing information with institutions related to the policy of Eradicating Violence against Women. |

* 1. **The contribution of the intervention to the development and collaboration of partners.**

Existing relationships between partners will be strengthened and will contribute to achieving the project's expected results. The existence of a common agenda and common actions will promote collaboration and cooperation between local partners as well as between PRIVA and Nunca Más. Similarly, the target groups will be an active part of the planning, implementation and evaluation processes of the training. They will participate in meetings to build and adapt the tools to the local level. This will contribute to strengthen the cooperation and internal capacities of the CCPDDA, thereby boosting the public policy established in the *Ordinance of the System of Integral Protection of Rights of the Canton Ambato to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women* and make the intervention in situ sustainable.

1. **Target groups, objectives and expected results**

The coverage of this project has expanded from the Canton of Ambato to include the Province of Tungurahua in order to reach and include more indigenous women in this violence prevention initiative who are among the most marginalized sections of society and there are for the time being no indications that indigenous women in Tungurahua are less susceptible to violence, on the contrary as previously mentioned.

**Primary Target Group**

* 50 representatives of civil society organizations (Collectives, Associations, Foundations, Corporations) already identified and participated in the first project. The majority of the participants will be women. The selection of the participants will be part of the process together with the social organisations. These organisations will be responsible for selecting their representatives among their members.
* 50 indigenous women selected from among the Salasaka people (one of the indigenous communities in the province) in the Pelileo Canton. Conversations will be held with the *Cabildo* on who will participate.
* 200 new representatives of student associations, youth groups, sports associations, community leaders. This group will seek to promote equal participation of men and women. It will be up to the groups, associations and leaders to select their participating members, ensuring all strata of society is represented.

**Secondary Target Group**

* The ultimate beneficiaries are society as a whole
* Beneficiaries of the work of social organisations estimated to be 3.000
* Participants of the awareness-raising activities planned in the campaigns estimated to be 17,000 people
* Local, regional and national print, radio, TV and alternative media, so that the development of the campaigns will be known by people at regional and national level and the media will reach the general population, (about 5,000 people locally).

**3.1 Target group participation and its benefits (Roles in the Project)**

Previous consultations have been carried out with members of the target groups to know their interest in actively participating in the project. They have shown their predisposition to be part of this process. In the same way, the local partners have been consulted about their interest in the project. They have likewise agreed to be part of the intervention clearly indicating that they will collaborate. A socialisation of the project is planned so that the participants will know more in-dept the objectives, the activities and the expected results of the project.

The target groups will also be able to give their opinion on the timetable for the activities, which will be taken into account in order to encourage participation.

Within the training processes, the use of participatory dialogic methodologies seeks to promote the knowledge of the participants, which allows them to empower themselves, as their knowledge will be used in the construction of new knowledge.

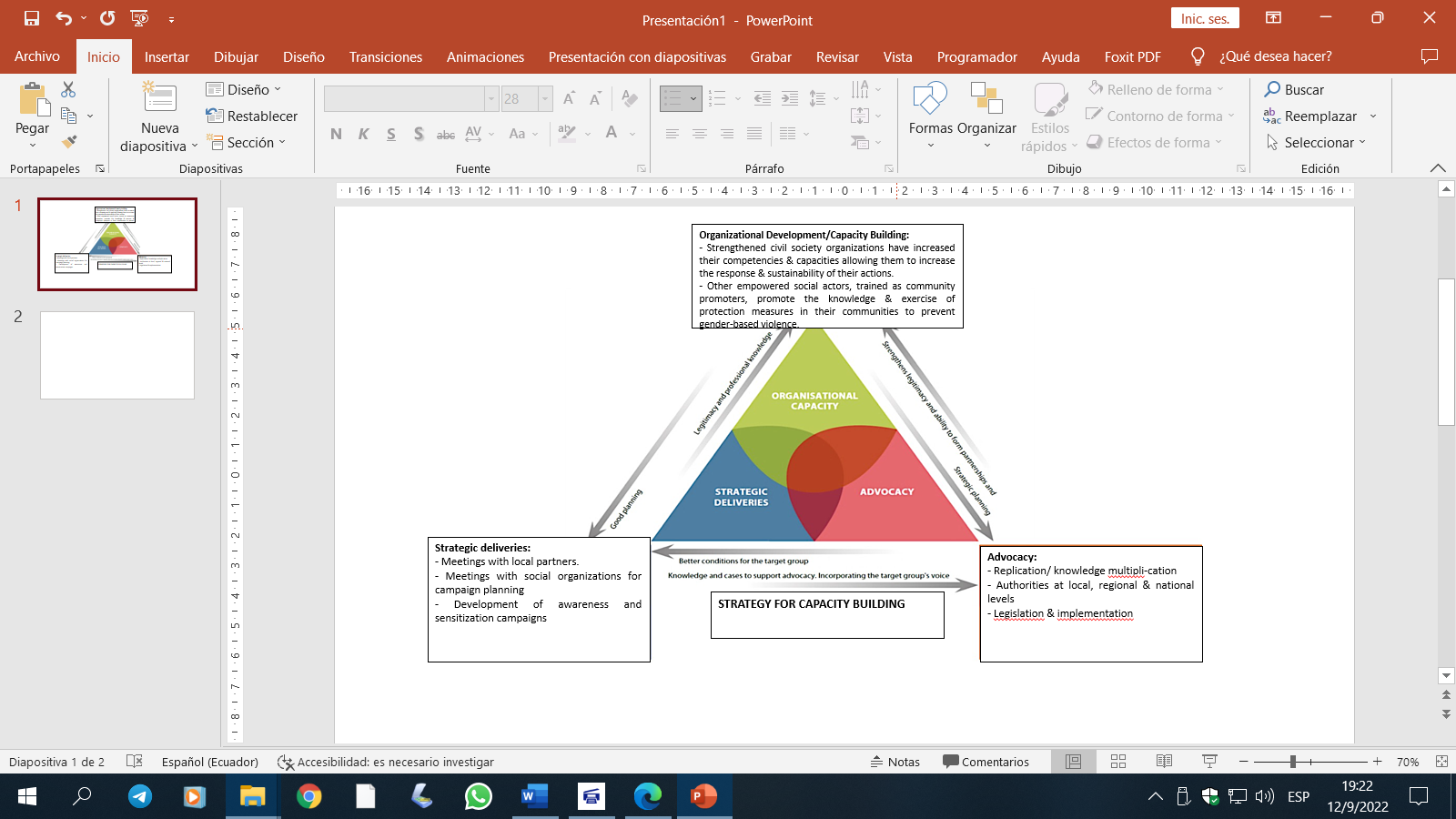
The target groups will be part of the planning and execution of the activities foreseen in the Project. Participation and democracy will be strengthened. Especially in the campaigns, the target groups will have a very important role, where they will be getting a space to assume commitments and responsibilities in the execution of the activities in consensus between PRIVA and the diverse social organisations. Within the execution of the workshops, they will be able to make observations and recommendations to be applied in the next workshops.

**3.2 The intervention strategy**

The strategy for a successful implementation is developed by PRIVA together with Nunca Más and key stakeholders. The Development Triangle allows us to visualize three major elements of the project:

* the strategic deliveries that are, the deliveries of value that is the set of strategic activities aimed at the construction, maintenance and/or advancement of the organizations,
* the incidence that is related to direct and indirect on the progress of the activities. In this case it is a planned process that seeks to influence actors, and institutions that have decision-making power, to claim the right of women to a life free of violence,
* Organizational development/capacity building through which we seek to enable social actors and organizations to obtain, strengthen or maintain the capacity to establish and achieve their own development objectives, capacity building is essential to make a sustained contribution to addressing violence against women and girls.

**The Development Triangle**

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**3.2.1 Strategy for Institutional Strengthening Workshops**

1. ***Meetings with social organisations***

Based on previous work and a database, PRIVA will convene a meeting with representatives of the social organisations identified in the first project and involve new organisations. The meetings will aim to invite and motivate them to get involved in the planning and implementation processes of the Workshop Seminars on Institutional Strengthening, a topic identified by them in the previous project.

1. ***Capacity building workshops and seminars preparation***

Once the social organisations have designated the persons participating in the training process, the planning of 4 Seminars and Workshops on Organisational Development will be done and the dates for their realisation fixed. The social organisations will provide contact details of the persons, telephone number, e-mail, for invitation purposes

1. ***Implementation Plan for the Awareness-Raising Workshops***

**Identify relevant actors and social organisations:** PRIVA has identified relevant actors from social organisations linked to gender-based violence and will continue to identify other actors or organisations not yet in the database. A meeting will be held to socialise the project, its objectives and the willingness of the actors to participate in the implementation of the workshops and awareness-raising campaigns, and to invite them to participate in the planning and implementation processes. Relevant actors at the local level are civil society organisations, community leaders, community promoters, youth associations, church groups, student groups, women's organisations and local human rights organisations. Social communicators from print media (including So-Me), radio, television at local and regional level will also be invited.

**Meetings with relevant stakeholders and social organisations:** Once therelevant stakeholders have been identified, a meeting will be scheduled in order to socialise the project among the beneficiaries to finally establish agreements and commitments for the planning and implementation stages of the activities.

1. ***Sensitisation and awareness-raising workshops:***

Once the relevant social actors have been identified, 48 sensitisation and awareness-raising workshops will be planned in parishes in Ambato with the highest prevalence of gender-based violence. The selection of people to participate, and the way in which they will be invited to attend the workshops: The social organisations will designate the people who will take part in the training and will provide contact details, mobile phone numbers and email addresses in order to send the invitation to the participants. The workshops will be conducted in groups of max. 30 people per workshop in order to encourage the participation of all participants. It is hoped that these sensitisation and awareness-raising workshops will contribute to personal and organisational commitments on how to prevent violence against women in their communities, as there is currently a lack of social awareness on the issue.

The workshops’ modality will be to go from the general to the particular using participatory dialogic methodologies in which the facilitator will start from the position of "not knowing" and will abandon his or her pretension of objectivity and knowledge. Questions will be used to energise and give meaning to the conversation, for which reflective questions will be formulated to invite and open up conversations and on the basis of the knowledge that the participants have about the subject, thereby strengthening the voice of the participants. The position of "not knowing" allows to (re-)cover and value the knowledge of the participants, recognising the experience they have about themselves, their lives and their contexts, making it easier to see their different perspectives on the topic or the concept to be discussed.

Access to the knowledge and experience of others will be achieved by allowing knowledge to be co-constructed through an attitude of collaboration and dialogue, fostering the feeling that all people are part of the dialogue on equal terms in this framework. It is assumed that a collaborative conversation does not begin or end, but is always in dynamic process open to new practices and understandings that promote changes developed collectively, towards collective social empowerment and community awareness.

The workshops will be rolled out in the following manner:

***Module 1 Gender Violence***

Formation of the Group

What are we waiting for?

* Expectations
* Objectives
* Methodology
* Agreements Commitments

*Dynamics of presentation*

The facilitator will promote the participation of the participants and will listen attentively to their opinions and knowledge on the subject, contributing to the construction of knowledge. Finally, the workshop will conclude with the identification of the forms of violence against women and will establish proposals for action that can be developed at the family, community and municipal levels to reduce violence against women. The lessons learned from the first workshop, as well as the experience and interaction, will allow for changes and enrich the proposal for the next workshop. The workshop does not have a closure as the dialogue will continue in the second workshop.

*For the second workshop*, the same methodology will be used, and it will follow the same steps observed in the first workshop, starting with a dynamic related to the topic to be addressed, the facilitator will help the group to conceptualise the forms of violence identified in the first workshop, and will lead them to make a comparison between the concepts constructed and the concepts contained in the Law. The workshop does not have a closure as the dialogue will continue in the third workshop.

*The third workshop* will use the same methodology and will follow the same steps observed in the previous workshop. It will start with a dynamic related to the topic to be discussed, which will be the protection measures to which women victims of violence are entitled, and the facilitator will help the group to identify which are the assistance and protection measures for women victims of gender-based violence. The workshop does not have a closure as the dialogue will continue in the fourth workshop.

*The fourth workshop* will use the same methodology and will follow the same steps observed in the previous workshop. It will start with a dynamic related to the topic to be discussed, which will be the institutions linked to the assistance and protection of women victims of violence, and how to access them, the facilitator will help the group to identify the institutions that provide assistance and protection to women victims of gender-based violence through generative questions.

*Prior to the closing of this process*, participants will be asked to make individual commitments to actions to prevent violence against women that can be undertaken at the family, work and/or student level. The workshop has a closing session to open a new dialogue on egalitarian masculinities and their role in the prevention of violence against women.

***Module II Egalitarian Masculinities (Masculinidades Igualitarias)***

Module II will follow the same methodology used in Module I seeking through the four sequential workshops developed, which will address:

1. *what is understood by masculinities,*
2. *types of masculinities,*
3. *egalitarian masculinities, and*
4. *identifying the different ways in which gender-based violence is expressed, promoting sensitisation and awareness-raising by facilitating an experiential approach to the participants, to identify patriarchal cultural patterns in themselves, as well as in women, their communities, their interpersonal relationships, and their work space in order to lead participants to identify and promote personal and community actions to contribute to the construction of spaces free of gender-based violence*.

**Evaluation and follow-up of awareness-raising workshops**

During the first workshop, an identification sheet will be applied to each of the participants who have attended the first workshop and who have committed to continue participating in the process, this will ensure that PRIVA can maintain contact by phone, email.

The evaluation of the workshops will be carried out through a satisfaction survey conducted by PRIVA, which will be applied anonymously and individually, in order to have the participants' perception of the activity, and will be applied at the end of the workshop.

During the development of the workshops, participants who are leaders and who enjoy the acceptance of the group will be identified in order to act as group coordinators within the process. PRIVA will maintain telephone contact with the coordinators, as, at the end of the process, PRIVA will work with each group on agreements and commitments. This is important, as they will form the basis for the design of the campaigns when engaging with all relevant actors in the city.

**CAMPAIGN STRATEGY**

**Campaign planning meetings:**

PRIVA with the support of the representative for intergenerational equality will convene representatives of civil society organisations, in their diversity, independent activists, to a meeting that will aim to establish the themes and activities to be addressed in the campaign. The purpose of this meeting is to establish an agenda and timetable for all the activities of the campaign, to establish agreements and commitments, which the organisations will assume in the implementation and development of the campaign.

**Development of awareness-raising and sensitisation campaigns:**

At the local level in Ambato in the months of March 2023, and November 2023 public campaigns for the prevention of gender-based violence will be carried out. In the development and implementation of the planned activities, the representatives of the social organisations that have established previous agreements and commitments in the implementation of the activities, led by PRIVA, will work in the organisation and will have an active participation in the activities. On the one hand, awareness raising, empowerment and motivation workshops will be carried out with the identified relevant stakeholders. On the other hand, it will work to influence other actors such as authorities, universities, local media, regional press, radio and television on this topic. The motif of the chosen months is the *International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on 25 November* and *International Women's Day on 8 March*.

The campaigns will be closed with an academic event with the participation of relevant local social actors in the fight against gender violence. It will be a space for analysis and reflection on the challenges that Ambato and the province of Tungurahua face in order to effectively prevent violence against women.

The campaigns will be the appropriate space to make violence visible through playful spaces that encourage the participation of citizens and in which they can send proactive messages to prevent gender violence, this will allow the general population to become aware that the problem of violence concerns us all, not just the government. With the project and its activities, it is hoped that civil society will become aware of the effects of violence, become empowered and take a step towards prevention through processes of citizen participation. It will also include flyers with messages and images related to violence to be distributed publicly and roll-ups to be placed in strategic locations.

**3.3 Objectives, activities, expected results and indicators**

The intervention has 2 specific objectives:

- *By the end of the project, civil society organisations have strengthened and increased their competencies and organisational capacities, which allows them to increase the response and sustainability of their actions in the face of gender-based violence*.

. *By the end of the project, other social actors have been empowered, and trained as community promoters who promote the knowledge and exercise of protection measures in their community to prevent violence against women*.

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR INTERVENTION**

**Enhancing Prevention of Gender-Based Violence in Ecuador**

**DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE**

To enhance civil society organisations involved in addressing gender-based violence through increasing their response capacity and the sustainability of their actions to promote the empowerment of other local community actors within the same field by training promoters in local communities.

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:**

**Objective 1: By end of project,** civil society organisations have strengthened and increased their competencies and organisational capacities, enabling them to increase the responsiveness and sustainability of their actions in the face of gender-based violence.

**Indicators-target 1:**

* 70% of 50 representatives of civil society organisations have increased their knowledge, skills and competencies in capacity building.
* 20% of civil society organisations have learned strategies for raising funds locally to ensure the sustainability of their actions on gender-based violence.
* 80% of civil society organisations are aware of the regulations and the steps to achieve legal recognition by the Ecuadorian state.

**Objective 2: By end of project,** other social actors have been empowered and trained as community promoters, who promote knowledge and exercise of protection measures in their community to prevent violence against women.

**Indicators-target 2:**

* 70% of the 250 participants in the sensitisation and awareness-raising workshops are able to identify forms of gender-based violence in their community and promote its prevention.
* 10% increase in protection measures by women in parishes where promoters have sensitised the community.
* Empowered social organisations and social actors are an active part of the planning and implementation of awareness-raising and sensitisation campaigns for the general public on the prevention of gender-based violence.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Objectives** | **Result indicators** | **Activities** | **Means of**  **Verification** |
| **Objective 1:**  Civil society organisations have streng-thened & increa-sed their compe-tencies & organisational ca-pacities, which allows them to increase the res-ponsiveness & sustainability of their actions vis-a-vis gender-based violence | 70% of 50 representatives of civil society organisations have increased their knowledge and competences in capacity building. | * + 1. Meetings with representatives of   the social organisations   * + 1. Content development     2. 4 organisational strengthening workshops/-seminars. * Dissemination among the organisations of the national legal regulations for its creation. * Selection of trainers | Entry and exit  questionnaires  Exit from training |
|  | 20% of civil society organisations have raised funds locally and promote the sustainability of their actions on gender-based violence. | * Meetings with social organisations   (part of the activities above)   * Elaboration of baseline * Establish a registry of possible   local donors   * One fundraising strategy * Workshop (one of the four above) * Exit Questionnaire | Number of  organisations that  have raised local  funds. |
|  | 80% of civil society organisations are aware of the regulations and the steps to achieve legal recognition by the Ecuadorian state. | Baseline survey (part of the  activities 1.1.1-3)   * Conduct SWOT with social   Organisations   * Entry Questionnaire * Disseminate and deepen the   national regulations for the  creation of civil society  organisations.   * Evaluation (exit) | Entry and exit  questionnaires  SWOT of social  organisations |
| **Objective 2:** Other social actors have been empowered and trained as community promoters, who promote the knowledge and exercise of protection measures in their community to prevent violence against women. | 70% of participants are able to identify forms of gender-based violence in their community and promote awareness in the community. | 1. Identify relevant social actors and   make them aware and sensitised   * Meetings with social actors * 48 Awareness-raising and   sensitisation workshops to  identify forms of gender-based  violence in the community,  protection measures and how to  exercise them, as well as to  promote egalitarian masculinities and the role of men in preventing  gender-based violence.   * Dissemination of protection   measures by community  promoters.   * To promote awareness on   the institutions that according to  Law provide protection measures. | Entry and exit  questionnaires  training.  Number of male  participants who  promote  awareness-raising  actions |
|  | 10% increase in women's requests for protection measures in parishes where promoters have raised awareness among the community. | * + 1. Campaigns * Baseline survey of protection   Measures   * Design and printing of Women's   Rights flyers   * Disseminate women's rights   in the community, including the  right to a life free of violence   * Dissemination of flyers on   protection measures in the  community. | Number of  protection actions  presented in the project period - CCPDA  Statistics |
|  | Social organisations and empowered social actors are an active part of the planning and implementation of awareness-raising and sensitisation campaigns for the general public on the prevention of gender-based violence. | * + 1. Awareness activities * Invitation to social organisations * Campaign planning meetings * Establish organisational   agreements and commitments - Delegate responsibilities of PRIVA  and the organisations participants.   * Make a timeline of   awareness-raising actions (date, time, place, persons in charge).   * Undertake two campaigns in   November 2023 and March 2024  Respectively. | Number of  Organisations  Involve them in  campaigns.  Number of  activities carried out  by social  organisations. |

* 1. **The Activity Plan**

Below you will see the activity plan for the project beginning December 1st 2022 and ending 28th February. The 12 months budget for administration and office will be covered within the 15 project months. The remaining 3 months will be covered by other sources that will fund activities outside this project.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activities/Month** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Preparation & administrative arrangements | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Objective 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Civil society organisations have strengthened & increased their competencies & organisational capacities* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Identify relevant actors | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meetings with relevant stakeholders |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |  | x | x | x |  |
| Technical meetings for elaboration & development of training content. |  |  | x | x |  | x | x |  | x | x |  | x | x |  |  |
| Implementation Workshops |  |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  |
| Evaluation and monitoring |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |
| ***Local funding*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meetings with local organisations |  |  |  |  |  | x | x | x |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prepare a base line |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prepare a local donor registry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |
| Implement workshop strategy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Organisational strengthening assessment*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prepare a base line |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SWOT of social organizations |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Entry-Exit Questionnaire Design |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dissemination of national regulations concerning social organizations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Objective 2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Other social actors have been empowered and trained as community promoters …* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 1.2.1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meeting with local partners |  | x | x | x |  |  | x | x | x |  | x | x | x |  |  |
| Technical meetings for elaboration & development of training content. |  |  | x | x |  |  | x | x |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |
| Implementation of Awareness Raising Workshops |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| Evaluation & Monitoring |  |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  | x |  | x |
| **Activity 1.2.2 Campaigns** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Campaign planning meetings |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |
| Awareness-raising & sensitisation campaigns |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |
| **Activity 1.2.3 Awareness activities** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baseline of Protection Measures |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Design flyer on Women's Rights and Protection Measures |  |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Promotional activities in the community |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x |

The project will be framed in an active and participatory process, will promote critical dialogue between the different social actors, will strengthen dialogue and the construction of knowledge, from the knowledge and understanding of the issues by the participants through the inclusion of all social actors in collaborative work, which provides collective social empowerment and generates community awareness, enabling improvement in the interaction of agents of change.

**3.5 Sustainability**

The project activities will contribute to strengthen the actions that the Cantonal Council for the Protection of Rights, as well as the local network on gender violence, have been carrying out. Similarly, there is already an experience led by PRIVA in which local actors and empowered social organisations have developed awareness-raising actions to prevent violence against women.

Being the only proposal at the local level for the Prevention of Gender Violence, it has the possibility of influencing the different social segments, but, above all, with the alliances with local public institutions that PRIVA maintains, it can influence in a better way so that the themes that are being developed in the workshops are replicated, This happened in July 2022 with *the Centro de Formación Ciudadana de Tungurahua - CFCT* - of the *Honorable Provincial Council of Tungurahua*, which developed a *Course for Trainers of Trainers* referring to the Prevention of Violence against Women, which PRIVA was co-organizer, and contributed to its development consultancy.

The sustainability of the project will be at the level of public institutions and social organisations, and after the project ends PRIVA and their alliance with local Civil Society and public institutions will continue these efforts and thereby consolidate sustainability.

**3.5.1 *Exit Strategy***

In order to ensure the sustainability of the actions during the development of the project, the strengthening of the capacities of the different actors of social organisations and institutions will be promoted through the exchange of experiences, knowledge and tools, transferring training contents, awareness-raising methodologies and practical applications of knowledge within the different activities foreseen in the project.

Public institutions will be strengthened through the institutionalisation of training modules and bibliographic bases that PRIVA has compiled as support for the theoretical developments for those who want to deepen their knowledge or broaden it according to their institutional needs. This will ensure that at the end of the project, the different actors will be equipped with tools that will enable them to strengthen their work in the community.

Although at the moment no local funds have been raised, PRIVA will continue its efforts to seek alternative resources from *the European Union* and the *British Embassy* specially addressing empowerment of women. In partnership with Nunca Más, PRIVA will seek complementary funds to develop other actions with public institutions to strengthen the prevention proposal and the work of civil society.

* 1. **Risks and Mitigation**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Risks** | **Mitigation** |
| Physical: Environmental conditions impede the mobilisation of participants to the workshops. | Rescheduling of the training schedule. |
| Political: Lack of stable democratic political environments that prevent NGOs from functioning. Loss of interest of the local strategic partner to develop the project. | Awareness-raising and advocacy actions with the authorities, the search for agreements and issues of common interest. |
| Economic: That the global economic crisis will have an impact on the sustainability of the work of PRIVA. That the Cantonal Council for the Protection of Rights reduces the budget for training and personnel. | The members of the organisation contribute to the sustainability of PRIVA. New lines of funding will be sought and advocacy actions will be carried out with the institutions involved. |
| Social: That a campaign of discrediting, persecution, harassment and threats against human rights defenders be lifted, impeding the work of civil society organisations. | Urgent actions and support campaigns by international human rights organisations, inter-institutional working groups to design an advocacy and communication campaign with the support of key personalities, institutions and cooperation agencies. |

**3.7. Systematisation of experiences.**

Taking into consideration that systematisation is a process of learning and knowledge building from practice, experience and lessons learned during the planning and implementation of the activities planned in the project, and how they have contributed to achieving the proposed objective, this activity is fundamental. We know that this tool is not only useful for our organisation, but also for other groups or organisations to learn from its results so that we can all learn from it, as it is the result of a participatory, democratic, integral, transformative and supportive process.

Therefore, the systematisation will collect the information produced by the project including reports of meetings with authorities and relevant social actors, agreements and commitments established for the implementation 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 that collected for the campaign includes the objective, the proposed activities, the number of institutions that actively participated in the development of the campaign through open days, wall newspapers, photographic records, flyers, roll up and final report; and for the academic event; the event proposal, photographic record, number of participants and final report.

1. Intervention-related information work in Denmark

Targets for the information are members of Nunca Mas, followers on Facebook and those interested in the political development in Ecuador, including women’s rights, violence prevention, civil society and indigenous peoples. Nunca Mas will provide information on these issues and the project on Facebook, home page, Instagram, etc.

Depending on the ability to travel to Denmark, the project will make provision for inviting a PRIVA member to an event for the purpose of making a public presentation on the project and the project context.

The purpose of the information work is to inform the general public so that they are aware of the situation related to gender-based violence particularly in Ecuador and keep key target groups and decision makers aware of the development in Ecuador, including violence and violence prevention in the country.

1. Throughout the application the concepts of civil society and social organizations are used interchangeably as in the case of Ecuador the law name civil society organizations: *social organizations*. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (1994) defines violence against women, establishes that women have the right to live a life free of violence and that violence against women constitutes a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It calls for the first time for the establishment of mechanisms for protecting and defending women's rights as essential. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Census shows that indigenous people constitute 7% of Ecuador’s population of 17,500,000 inhabitants (2022 *National Institute of Statistics and Census* (INEC). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)