

Project Evaluation Series

**Terminal evaluation of the project
“Management of Chimborazo’s natural
resources”**

**Project code: GCP/ECU/080/GFF
GEF ID: 3266**

Follow-up Report

Accepted evaluation recommendations	Action agreed in the Management Response	Description of actions actually taken, or reasons for actions not taken	MAR score	Impact of, or changes resulted from taken actions
<p>Recommendation 1. ACCEPTED To GADPCH, FAO-EC Systematization.</p> <p>Identify, document and disseminate, by means of an inclusive analysis with the final beneficiary parties, the final lessons learned and good practices of the Project, and systematize the most relevant so that GEF and FAO apply them in future projects and in the policy dialogue with the Government of Ecuador. Similarly, collect information regarding the elements that led to the weaknesses, in order to include them in the risk analysis and prevent them.</p>	<p>Arrange the systematization of lessons learned and good practices together with GADPCH.- Duplicate this document so it is taken into consideration in formulating future projects.- Prepare summary reports for GEF to disseminate among its networks at world level.- FAO will take into account the lessons learned in formulating projects for replenishment GEF-7.</p>	<p>The terminal report was shared with the Government of Ecuador, and the final evaluation is published on FAO website. In addition, the GADPCH shared the final systematization with the local authorities and partners. In addition, FAO has taken into consideration this recommendation in the formulation of the new projects that FAO is leading in Ecuador. The GEF 7 Portfolio regarding Land Degradation Neutrality, Sustainable use in protected areas, and Wild Relatives include this recommendation for reducing risks.</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>The new GEF 7 projects consider the good practices from previous GEF projects.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2. ACCEPTED To GEF and FAO Regarding the objectives, indicators and management of risk in the projects funded using GEF funds. When designing future projects, they should define a clear and coherent intervention logic based on a final objective and observing the vertical relationship between specific objectives (components)</p>	<p>In formulating new GEF proposal, the aim will be to reduce the number of components and objectives to focus on clearer interventions at territorial level to avoid dispersion of actions and to contribute to the achievement of clear, specific objectives related to one another. The FAO Representation in Ecuador and headquarters really value this recommendation, and its suggestions will be repeated within GEF.</p>	<p>The new projects have taken into account these recommendations, including a clear description of the components and objectives to focus on clearer interventions at a territorial level to avoid dispersion of actions and to contribute to the achievement of clear, specific objectives related to one another. Special attention was put on the Theory of change of the projects to assure a clear intervention strategy.</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>New projects designed by FAO Ecuador for GEF and other partners have a clear thematic and territorial intervention scheme.</p>

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as well as the horizontal relationship between such to achieve a comprehensive vision.				
<p>Recommendation 3.</p> <p>PARTIALLY ACCEPTED</p> <p>To FAO REPRESENTATION / GEF</p> <p>Regarding environmental indicators for the national and subnational public authorities. Environmental indicators must be geo-referenced where relevant (to understand the interaction between the local and global dimensions) and have a dedicated budget to be able to report the contribution of each project to the most relevant international, national and subnational environment objectives.</p>	<p>In future projects, promote data report and the establishment of environmental indicators that include timely information on the role and results of conservation. During the project's start period, some time will be dedicated to finding more appropriate guidelines and indicators adapted to local intervention realities which are not too costly for the project and are of direct implementation with local territorial actors.</p>	<p>New projects include the use of new technologies and information systems to collect field information about climate, biodiversity, income, socio-economic, and other indicators. These indicators are budgeted in the project's activities under the monitoring and evaluation systems of the projects.</p>	Good	
<p>Recommendation 4.</p> <p>ACCEPTED</p> <p>To FAO Representation in Ecuador and headquarters</p> <p>Regarding the capacity of the counterparts. The role of FAO Ecuador must be clarified to perform the rating of the capacities of the counterparts and with their participation design a plan for training the executing entity in the areas where it has</p>	<p>The FAO Representation in Ecuador will take into account these recommendations for its next projects, as it is fundamental for partners to know the regulation to be met by each financier before and during project implementation. The financial and technical accompaniment system will be strengthened to clarify to partners the roles, scope and responsibilities of project participants. An accompaniment system will be</p>	<p>FAO has new regulations for selection and risk analysis of the partner to implement the new projects, especially for GEF funded projects. The guides of OPIM allow FAO Ecuador to improved the selection process and evaluation of national partners. In addition, FAO keep permanent communication with the government of Ecuador to align the project's activities with the country priorities.</p>	Good	

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<p>weaknesses or limitations. Similarly, the evaluation of the capacities of the counterparts must include a study of the conditions of the context and of GEF and FAO regulations, as well as national and local regulations.</p>	<p>formalized to strengthen partners' capacities.</p>			
<p>Recommendation 5. ACCEPTED To FAO HQ Regarding the OPIM. Due to the complexity of the requirements and/or of the options that the GEF projects implemented with the "OPIM" modality present during project design, it is important to have an operating manual that clarifies their responsibilities regarding the local authorities so that at the start of project operations GEF and FAO procedures and policies are correctly applied in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the Project.</p>	<p>FAO will ensure an induction process of GEF requirements for local partners. Operating manual will be adapted to specific FAO and GEF procedures to allow implementing partner to count on a clear reference framework to operate upon. This recommendation will be taken into account in future projects promoted by FAO.</p>	<p>FAO has new OPIM guides that must be followed in the countries that clarify the roles and responsibilities of local partners and local authorities.</p>	<p>Excellent</p>	<p>FAO has new OPIM guides that must be followed in the countries that clarify the roles and responsibilities of local partners and local authorities.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6. PARTIALLY ACCEPTED To Chimborazo DAG and National Government About the content of future biodiversity conservation and</p>	<p>This observation will be taken into account when planning capacity building strategies in the beneficiary population. GADPCH will use the experience gained in the project to formulate future proposals.</p>	<p>GADPCH suffered a change of administration in May 2018. However, some of the activities developed by the project are being implemented nowadays with the new administration. Biodiversity and conservation for climate change adaptation are</p>	<p>Advancing</p>	

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<p>local development programmes. Ensure that GEF projects focus on the integration of biodiversity conservation within production landscapes that promote awareness raising campaigns on the role of agrobiodiversity as a means to increase the resilience and food sovereignty of local communities vulnerable to the effects of climate change.</p>		<p>implemented in some projects of the GADPCH.</p>		
<p>Recommendation 7 PARTIALLY ACCEPTED To FAO ECUADOR and GADPCH Regarding the sustainability and replication of the outcomes.</p> <p>FAO must consider the allocation of dedicated funds to provide technical assistance in the post-closure phase of GEF projects so that beneficiary authorities such as GADPCH apply an internal monitoring and surveillance system (based on outcomes and tangible changes with base lines taken from relevant studies, the ProDoc, etc. and their respective targets) whose objective it is to monitor the development plans (such as the LUDP).</p>	<p>This recommendation will be taken into account to be discussed with GADPCH and the feasibility of implementation at the present time. This recommendation depends on the availability of funds to meet a monitoring process after project closure.</p>	<p>FAO Ecuador depends on the project's funds to implement and continue activities at the local level. GAPCH administration change in MAY 2018 changed also priorities at the local level and these new authorities. FAO Ecuador will implement from 2021 to 2025 new projects including the GADPCH and we expect to support this local government to improve monitoring impacts of the projects in this province of Ecuador.</p>	<p>Advancing</p>	

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<p>Recommendation 8. ACCEPTED To FAO ECUADOR and GADPCH Regarding communications. Designing and implementing a communication strategy in accordance with the needs and interests of the different interested parties to ensure the spreading of the materials produced by the Project is recommended.</p>	<p>In future projects, specific internal and external communication strategies will be defined to ensure proper dissemination of the materials produced by the project. This recommendation will be taken into account to be implemented in future projects.</p>	<p>All the new projects include communication strategies to improve knowledge management and the spreading of results among the local and national actors.</p>	<p>Good</p>	

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