

EX POST EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT "ENHANCING RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES TO THE DIVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FOOD SECURITY IN THE PICHINCHA PROVINCE AND THE JUBONES RIVER BASIN OF ECUADOR (FORECCSA)"

FOCUS ON COMPONENT 2,

INCREASE ADAPTIVE CAPACITY & REDUCE RECURRENT RISKS OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL



HOW ARE THE PROJECT'S RESULTS HELPING COMMUNITIES BECOME RESILIENT?

ECUADOR

COCHAPATA



RESERVOIRS PROVIDE A VALUABLE SOURCE OF WATER FOR THE LOCAL POPULATION



NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITIES ARE BUILDING THEIR OWN PRIVATE RESERVOIRS (REPLICATION)

NABÓN

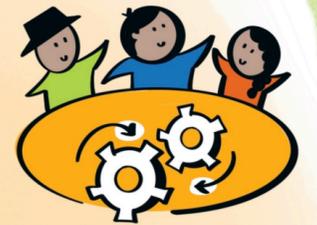
IN NABÓN, THE PROJECT DID NOT FIX THE WATER PROBLEMS FOR THE LONG TERM



WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?



MAKE SURE THERE ARE LOCALLY AVAILABLE RESOURCES, (MONEY, KNOW-HOW) TO ENSURE THE FUNCTIONING & MAINTENANCE OF THE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE



ENSURE COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP OF THE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

UNEXPECTED RISKS FACED BY THE PROJECT:



ECONOMIC CRISIS CAUSED BY THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC



CLIMATE-RELATED: LANDSLIDES - AFFECTED THE LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY OF THE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM IN NABON

WHAT RESULTS ARE STILL THERE 4 YEARS AFTER THE PROJECT FINISHED?

COCHAPATA



RESTORED 3 COMMUNAL RESERVOIRS



VOLUNTARY WORK TO MAINTAIN THE SYSTEM, WIDELY USED FOR FARMING, ORCHARDS, GARDENS



IRRIGATING 800 hectares OF LAND

NABÓN



THE PROJECT BUILT WATER LINES & PROVIDED PUMPS FOR ACCESS TO WATER, BUT A LANDSLIDE DESTROYED A PART OF IT



ABOUT 105 FAMILIES GOT FRUIT TREES, BUT MANY LEFT THE AREA BECAUSE OF MONEY PROBLEMS & COVID. THE FEW WHO STAYED USED SOME FRUIT, BUT A LOT WENT BAD.