

# Country-Level Data for Ecuador country Outcome

## XM-DAC-41146-ECU\_D\_3.1

OUTCOME ECU\_D\_3.1 [XM-DAC-41146-ECU\\_D\\_3.1](#)

**National and local institutions deliver multi sector responses to address violence against women and girls in development and humanitarian settings**

### OUTCOME DETAILS

#### SDG alignment



#### Impact areas



Ending violence against women

#### Organizational outputs



Norms, laws, policies and institutions



Positive social norms

#### Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

#### Humanitarian Scope

No

#### Outcome Description

Stakeholders with knowledge and leadership capacities for the adoption, implementation and monitoring of comprehensive laws addressing VAWG and gender-based inequality and discrimination. This aims to enhance women’s access to centered essential services and to ensure support and protection and to prevent violence from re-occurring, including in humanitarian settings

#### UN Partners

UNAIDS



UNDP



UNFPA

UNICEF

WHO

**UN System Function**

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Comprehensive and disaggregated data (discontinued)

Direct support and service delivery

## RESOURCES

**\$1.07 M**

Planned Budget

**\$682.77 K**

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES




### Funding Partners

Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women  
\$64,712

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 United States of America  
\$535,406

 UN Department of Political & Peacebuilding Affairs (UNDPPA)  
\$0

 Spain \$82,656

**TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)**

\$618,062

OUTCOME ECU\_D\_3.1

B - Baseline      M - Milestones      T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
National and local institutions deliver multi sector responses to address violence against women and girls in development and humanitarian settings	Indicator 3.1a Number of national and local institutions, policies and mechanisms implementing measures in line with international standards on VAW	2010 (Baseline)	2	N/A
		2019 (Milestone)	-	2
		2020 (Milestone)	3	1
		2021 (Milestone)	1	3
		2022 (Target)	-	2

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans that are adopted with a focus on gender equality (CO)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	4

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Extent of bias in gender equality attitudes and/or gender social norms among individuals (CO)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of institutions putting in places policies and practices to address gender-based discrimination and/or combat gender stereotypes (CO)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of UNCTs implementing UN-system commitments and advocacy on women's equal participation in elections and temporary special measures in their support to Member States (CO)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	TRUE



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.1: Number of National Action Plans and Strategies to end violence against women that have a component that addresses social norms, attitudes, and behavior transformation, developed with UN-Women's support	2019 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2020 (Milestone)	2	FALSE
	2021 (Target)	Yes	TRUE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.2a: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools.	2019 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Target)	Yes	TRUE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.3: Number of countries supported by UN-Women to improve guidelines, protocols, standard operating procedures (in line with best practices) on the provision of quality services for victims and survivors	2019 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2020 (Milestone)	2	FALSE
	2021 (Target)	Yes	TRUE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.4: Number of countries that provide information about women's rights to access quality essential services for victims and survivors of violence, with UN-Women's support	2019 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2020 (Milestone)	1	FALSE
	2021 (Target)	Yes	TRUE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.2b: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools.	2019 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2020 (Milestone)	0	FALSE
	2021 (Target)	Yes	TRUE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6a: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) integrate violence prevention and response into COVID- 19 response plans, b), c), d), e)	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Target)	Yes	FALSE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6b: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) raise awareness through advocacy and campaigns, with targeted messages to both women and men, c), d), e)	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Target)	Yes	FALSE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6c: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c) provide options for women to report abuse and seek help without alerting perpetrators, d), e)	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2021 (Target)	No	FALSE



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6d: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c), d) ensure continued functioning of shelters for victims of violence and expand their capacity, e)	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Target)	Yes	TRUE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6e: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c), d), e) ensure women's access to justice through police and justice response to address impunity of perpetrators and protect women and their children	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2021 (Target)	Yes	FALSE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.7. Number of women's organizations with increased capacities to respond to and mitigate the pandemic, fight against COVID-19 related gender-based violence, racism, xenophobia, stigma, and other forms of discrimination, prevent and remedy human rights abuses, and ensure longer-term recovery	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2021 (Target)	12	0

## OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

### OUTPUT ECU\_D\_3.1.2

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Relevant stakeholders have enhanced capacities for the adoption, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of comprehensive laws addressing VAWG and gender-based inequality and discrimination.	Number of local institutions with increased capacities to develop norms or instruments for implementation of measures to eradicate VAW	2016 (Baseline)	1	N/A
		2019 (Milestone)	6	1
		2020 (Milestone)	9	4
		2021 (Milestone)	8	2
		2022 (Target)	10	1
Planned Budget:				
<b>\$3.82 M</b>				

Actual Budget and Shortfall:

**\$1.50 M**

Shortfall: \$2.31 M

Expenses:

**\$1.42 M**

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of measures implemented to eradicate SVAW in Quito	2016 (Baseline)	2	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	4	1
	2020 (Milestone)	5	1
	2021 (Milestone)	6	2
	2022 (Target)	7	11

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of local governments with enhanced capabilities for implementation of measures to eradicate VAWG	2018 (Baseline)	2	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	6	4
	2020 (Milestone)	8	1
	2021 (Milestone)	8	6
	2022 (Target)	10	11

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of stakeholders working for the adoption, implementation and monitoring of comprehensive laws addressing VAWG and gender-based inequality and discrimination.	2018 (Baseline)	3	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	4	3
	2020 (Milestone)	-	3
	2021 (Milestone)	5	2
	2022 (Target)	6	21

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of partners that have increased capacities to promote/influence gender responsive legislation (CO, HQ)	2022 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	11



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of partners that have increased capacities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans (CO, HQ)	2022 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	22

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries with multi stakeholder initiatives in place to prevent and respond to sexual violence including sexual harassment in public and/or private spaces (CO, HQ)	2022 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	1

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of thematic interagency mechanisms/teams that effectively address gender mainstreaming in priority areas (CO, RO, HQ)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	7

### OUTPUT ECU\_D\_3.1.3

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Service providers have enhanced capacity to improve availability, accessibility and quality of women-centered essential services and safe spaces for women and girls who have been subject to violence including in humanitarian crises	Number of institutions that develop norms, instruments and/or measures to implement the Plan to erradiccate Violence in line with international standards on VAW	2016 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2019 (Milestone)	1	0
		2020 (Milestone)	2	1
		2021 (Milestone)	4	5
		2022 (Target)	5	5

Planned Budget:  
**\$1.47 M**



Actual Budget and Shortfall:  
**\$1.47 M**

Shortfall: \$3.80 K



Expenses:

**\$1.30 M**



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of national or local Action Plans and Strategies to end violence against women that have a component that addresses social norms, attitudes, and behavior transformation, developed with UN-Women's support	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	10	10
	2020 (Milestone)	20	25
	2021 (Milestone)	30	0
	2022 (Target)	50	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of improved guidelines, protocols, standard operating procedures (in line with best practices) on the provision of quality services for victims and survivors supported by UN-Women	2017 (Baseline)	2	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	1	0
	2020 (Milestone)	1	3
	2021 (Milestone)	2	3
	2022 (Target)	2	4

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of institutions with strengthened capacities to improve the provision of essential services, goods and/or resources for women (CO, RO, HQ)	2022 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	22

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries supported to develop and/or implement guidelines, protocols and standard operating procedures to strengthen EAWG services in line with the Essential Services Package (CO)	2022 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	TRUE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries with multi stakeholder initiatives in place to prevent and respond to sexual violence including sexual harassment in public and/or private spaces (CO, HQ)	2022 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	16

### OUTPUT ECU\_D\_3.1.4

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Local justice institutions, local communities and women's organizations have increased knowledge on protection measures to prevent human trafficking and women sexual exploitation on the national borders of Ecuador, in coordination with UN partners.	Number of personnel of formal and traditional justice institutions whose capacities to provide justice to women are strengthened, with UN-Women's support	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2019 (Milestone)	1	2
		2020 (Milestone)	2	3
		2021 (Milestone)	3	5
		2022 (Target)	3	0

Planned Budget:  
**\$934.19 K**



Actual Budget and Shortfall:  
**\$156.04 K**

Shortfall: \$778.15 K





Expenses:

**\$366.93 K**



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of affirmative action actions developed and/or being implemented, with UN-Women's support, to enhance women's participation in formal and traditional justice delivery	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	No	FALSE
	2020 (Milestone)	Yes	FALSE
	2021 (Milestone)	Yes	FALSE
	2022 (Target)	Yes	FALSE

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of women accessing legal aid with UN-Women's support	2017 (Baseline)	200	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	50	27
	2020 (Milestone)	100	1358
	2021 (Milestone)	150	1531
	2022 (Target)	150	50

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of community or organizational level UN Women programmes that address behaviour and/or social/gender norms – using evidence/practice-based methodologies (CO, HQ)	2022 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	0

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries with a process to design and implement VAW prevention strategies, or with VAW prevention interventions based on global norms and standards (CO)	2022 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	TRUE

### OUTPUT ECU\_D\_3.1.5

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Women, girls, men and boys at community and individual level, are mobilized in favor of respectful relationships and gender equality  Planned Budget: <b>\$593.40 K</b>	Number of groups, organizations, schools, mobilized in favor of respectful relationships and gender equality	2018 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2019 (Milestone)	2	0
		2020 (Milestone)	5	4
		2021 (Milestone)	7	31
		2022 (Target)	10	6

Actual Budget and Shortfall:  
**\$415.90 K**

Shortfall: \$177.50 K

Expenses:

**\$260.70 K**

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries with a process to design and implement VAW prevention strategies, or with VAW prevention interventions based on global norms and standards (CO)	2022 (Baseline)	TBD	N/A
	2022 (Target)	-	TRUE

**OUTPUT ECU\_D\_3.1.6**

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Women's voice and agency strengthened to influence the implementation and accountability of governments to prevent and respond to VAWG.	Number of reports prepared to be presented to CEDAW Committee	2018 (Baseline)	15	N/A
		2019 (Milestone)	1	0
		2020 (Milestone)	1	6
		2021 (Milestone)	1	1
		2022 (Target)	3	-

Planned Budget:  
**\$417.67 K**

Actual Budget and Shortfall:  
**\$261.45 K**

Shortfall: \$156.22 K



Expenses:

\$106.13 K

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of advocacy strategies created and recommendations presented and discussed in relevant fora	2018 (Baseline)	4	N/A
	2019 (Milestone)	5	1
	2020 (Milestone)	6	1
	2021 (Milestone)	7	1
	2022 (Target)	8	-

## STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2022

### National and local institutions deliver multi sector responses to address violence against women and girls in development and humanitarian settings

UNW made considerable progress on this Outcome in 2022, national and local institutions have generated instruments and developed capacities to respond to violence against women and girls in humanitarian and development contexts. Regarding women's right to political participation and the elimination of political violence, UNW worked jointly with the National Electoral Council to strengthen the Political Training School for Women that promotes the participation of women in the political arena, strengthening the leadership of 330 women politicians who are part of the candidates to sectional elections in 2023. In Galapagos, UNW coordinated with the Government Council to conduct workshops on Masculinities with 35 officials of the entities of the System for the Protection of Victims of Violence (National Police, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Human Rights, Prosecutor's Office, Council of the Judiciary and the Government Council of Galapagos), which generated individual and institutional commitment to replicate the information in their communities and entities. UN Women, with the support of UNW Regional Office, developed appropriate conceptual and methodological tools for the incorporation of gender approach in the foreign policy agenda in foreign relations and human mobility, through training modules adopted within the Diplomatic Training School. Finally, UNW and the Ministry started the design of the National Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325, training Ministry's staff in this normative framework. Within the framework of Safe Cities program, UNW developed a prevention and attention to victims of sexual harassment procedure for Quito Subway. In Cuenca, worked with three parish governments: Victoria del Portete, Quingeo and Sinincay in the geo-referencing and digital labeling of spaces identified as unsafe for women on community roads. In 2022, men in intervention territories, public officials, technicians of social organizations, cooperation agencies have the knowledge and tools to implement practices in non-violent and co-responsible masculinities, becoming allies for the prevention of gender-based violence. Under the methodology of Masculinities in Movement developed in "Caminando" Project, 58 men from Ibarra, Esmeraldas, Lago Agrio and Tulcan strengthened their knowledge in gender and human mobility, human rights, and became trainers of other men using a cascade methodology, thus achieving a

community-based replication. Also, 92 community communicators have knowledge and skills on gender approach, violence prevention and non-violent and co-responsible masculinities. Masculinity in Movement was also part of UNW Executive Board Agenda where Board Members played the tools developed and recommended to present the Initiative to UN member countries, given that they consider it an example of transformation and learning. In this context, the theory of change is applicable for this outcome. By 2023, within the framework of UN Women Ecuador's new strategic note 2023 - 2026, drivers for change include strengthening the development of norms and standards on gender equality and women's empowerment in line with intergovernmental processes, the production, analysis and use of gender statistics and knowledge, as well as women's voice, leadership and action, and positive social norms including engagement with men and boys, through technical support for the implementation of national policies on gender-based violence including prevention, care, protection and reparations to victims. According to Aldea Foundation in 2022 the civil society registered 332 cases of violent deaths of women for gender-based reasons, of these, it's necessary to make visible and name these other feminicides in contexts of criminal economies, territorial disputes between narco-criminal gangs and high prevalence of criminal contexts. Of the total registered in 2022, at least 48 women reported a history of violence and 9 had an emergency call; 57 femicides could have been prevented if a protection system had been activated by the State. The youngest victim was 3 months old, and the oldest victim was 84 years old, demonstrating that gender-based violence against women crosses the entire life cycle. 14 women were pregnant, 4 out of 10 victims were mothers, at least for which information is available, meaning that at least 245 children were orphaned in 2022. Source <http://www.fundacionaldea.org/noticias-aldea/mapa2022> . In 2022 there was an emblematic case that shocked the entire Ecuadorian society, Maria Belen Bernal was murdered by her spouse inside the Police National Former School, her body was found 10 days later buried in the Casitagua hill. This event activated several women's organizations and feminist activists who raised their voices to demand a response from the State to the dangerous situation of women and girls in Ecuador. Despite this difficult scenario, UN Women has obtained several results that support the task of eliminating violence against women, including technical assistance and political advocacy for the creation of the Ministry of Women and Human Rights, an entity that received support for the definition of a functional structure, a consolidated institutional vision and the prioritization of issues relevant to girls and women in Ecuador the strengthening of systems for the prevention, protection and care of victims of gender-based violence; inter-institutional coordination for the construction of the national care system, in conjunction with other institutions of the executive branch; strengthening, together with the Gender Equality Council, the incorporation of the gender perspective in public policies in relation to the executive function; the effective incorporation of the human rights approach in national and local public policies, in addition to the important results obtained through the Safe Cities program, the Spotlight Initiative and the actions framed within the framework of humanitarian aid have made it possible to support the State and women in recognizing their diversity, the different types and areas of violence, as well as recognizing territorial differences, focusing on the situation in areas of violence that are not made visible, such as violence in public spaces and migrant women. The year 2023 is a year in which local government candidates will be selected and electoral campaigns will take place so these tools will be essential to support women's right to participate on equal terms. In 2022, this Outcome has several lessons learned, such as the need to strengthen the joint work between the State and Civil Society and to identify the role of the United Nations System Agencies as facilitators of these spaces. In addition, it is vital to have evidence to show the extent of the problem of violence in all areas to take measures and decisions in the medium term. On the other hand, it is important to work at different levels within the branches of government, in addition to the work being done with the National Assembly, because although it is the body responsible for enacting and overseeing laws, it is the Executive and Local Governments who implement them and there must be adequate coordination, especially in the provision of quality care services to victims, which is still deficient despite the existence of tools and learning channels, and more specialized capacities must be strengthened. Finally, to highlight the importance and necessity of the context for collaborating with men to reflect on the urgency of changing socio-cultural patterns focused on the construction of new masculinities.