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Country programme document for Ecuador (2019-2022)

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I. Programme rationale

The national context

1. Driven by monetary stability, economic growth and active social policies, Ecuador has achieved considerable poverty reduction and major social advances during 2004-2014, meeting most of the Millennium Development Goals.¹ Although the pace has slowed, social progress has continued. The poverty rate was 23.1 per cent in June 2017 (22.6 per cent for men and 23.6 per cent for women). The extreme poverty rate decreased from 15.5 per cent in June 2008 to 8.4 per cent (8.1 per cent for men and 8.6 per cent for women) in June 2017.² The percentage of persons in multi-dimensional poverty decreased from 51.5 per cent in 2009 to 35.1 per cent in 2016. In the 2006-2014 period, the Gini coefficient fell from 0.445 to 0.408.³ The most recent Human Development Index measured Ecuador at 0.739, reaching the 'high human development' category.⁴

2. Despite this progress, since 2015 the positive trend shows signs of stalling and even reversing direction in the poverty and inequality indicators.⁵ By 2016, 1.4 million people were living in extreme poverty by income.⁶ Income-based poverty rates have a greater impact on women and youth, and on rural, indigenous, *montubio* and afro-descendant population groups.⁷ Therefore, eradicating poverty and reducing inequality still represent major challenges, especially in a context of slower economic growth.

3. As public investment has decreased, the economy has slowed since 2014, due mainly to falling petroleum prices. The gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 0.2 per cent in 2015, and 2016 closed with a 1.5 per cent decrease. In 2017, the GDP grew slightly, by 0.71 per cent. Growth for future years is forecast at 1.6 per cent for 2018, 2.39 per cent in 2019, and 2.49 per cent for 2020.⁸ The fiscal deficit in 2017 was 7.4 per cent of GDP.⁹ National government policies seek fiscal sustainability, inclusive growth, and sustainable social progress.

4. Economic growth has mostly involved low-productivity sectors. The low capacity of the economic system to generate employment in dynamic sectors with added value is due to the economic structure based on producing non-diverse, low-innovation commodities.¹⁰ In 2014, the quality of employment began to deteriorate, as underemployment rates rose, wage income lagged, and un-remunerated, informal and independent work increased.¹¹

5. Inadequate employment rose from 24.3 per cent to 26.5 per cent between June 2017 and June 2018.¹² This means that, as the national economy slows, people seek alternative income sources, even if not affiliated to Social Security, paying minimum wage or entailing full-time work. Further, there are gender gaps: in September 2017, 5.4 per cent of women in the economically active population were unemployed, compared to 3.2 per cent of men.¹³ There is a persistent average wage-earning gap between men and women (\$526 as compared to \$411).¹⁴ Generating

¹ National summary report on the sustainable development goals, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo, 2015

² National Statistics and Census Institute, 2017

³ National development plan, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo, 2017

⁴ Human Development Report, UNDP, 2017

⁵ Final accountability report, Coordinating Ministry for Social Development, 2017

⁶ Lifelong plan, Sistema de Indicadores Sociales, 2017; Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 2016

⁷ Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 2017

⁸ Central Bank of Ecuador, 2017

⁹ National development plan, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo, 2017

¹⁰ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2016

¹¹ Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 2017

¹² National employment and underemployment census, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 2018

¹³ Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 2017

¹⁴ Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 2017

options for innovation, decent and equitable work, income and sustainable livelihoods are priorities for the country.

6. The productive structure of Ecuador poses major environmental challenges. The commodities-export model, based on extracting and using natural resources, causes significant environmental damage: soil degradation, deforestation, pollution, and loss of species and ecosystems – all aggravated by climate change – as well as economic vulnerability and social impacts on the population, especially, at-risk groups such as women, children, and indigenous people. The challenge in transitioning towards a development model with sustainable production and consumption patterns remains, despite major progress in norms and public policy. There is also growing international demand for sustainable products, so Ecuador must include environmental, social and economic criteria in its production and trade processes, such as considering deforestation-free commodities in its international negotiations.

7. Ecuador is among the countries with the greatest economic exposure to natural risks, since 72.2 per cent of its GDP comes from areas exposed to natural and man-made disasters. From 1995 to 2015, over two million people were affected by such disasters. Disaster-caused economic losses in this period are estimated at \$1.5 billion.¹⁵ In 2016, the country experienced a 7.8 Mw earthquake that directly harmed more than 385,000 people.¹⁶ Reconstruction continues, costing an estimated \$3.344 billion.¹⁷ Advocacy by national authorities and international cooperation agencies has raised consciousness in communities and institutions, linking risk reduction and disasters with poverty reduction, sustainable urban development, and the fight against climate change.

8. Institution-building is a challenge that cross-cuts all of the above. Building a new model for the State involves integrating efforts, competencies and resources to overcome inequities at the local level. There are still major challenges associated with public governance at all levels of government and implementing public policy at the local level. There is great disparity in local government capacity to effectively exercise its competencies and raise its own resources.¹⁸

9. Some geographical areas in Ecuador, such as the northern border, face differentiated challenges in terms of development and threats to human security. In addition to the human mobility phenomenon – earlier, predominantly Colombians and now Venezuelans, too – the northern border and other localities in the country experience the effects spilling over from conflicts and trafficking in substances originating on the Colombian side of the border.¹⁹ Just this year, the Government was again forced to decree a state of exception to respond to armed violence, and to cope with the displaced population fleeing to Ecuador, to either settle here or continue to other countries.²⁰

10. In other aspects regarding rule of law, in 2018 the Government undertook a constitutional reform and renewal of all institutions covering practically all fields of governance: judicial, electoral, defence of human rights, constitutional control, supervisory and control agencies, and mechanisms to appoint officials and combat corruption. In 2018 and 2019, all institutions, excepting the executive and legislative branches, should have new authorities. Local government elections will be held in 2019. This institutional transition offers great opportunities to bolster democratic processes, but presents significant challenges for governance and achieving political consensus.

11. Ecuador has developed norms and institutions to encourage public participation, but more must be done to involve citizens, organizations and civil society groups in public affairs. The challenges are greatest for women, who remain under-represented, above all locally. There are

¹⁵ Inter-American Development Bank, 2017

¹⁶ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Summary of outcomes, earthquake response, 2016

¹⁷ Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo, Assessment of reconstruction costs, 2016

¹⁸ National Lifelong Development Plan, 2017-202

¹⁹ Prospective scenarios exercise on the Northern Border, International AIDS Economic Network, 2017

²⁰ Vice-Ministry of Human Mobility, 2018

16 female mayors (7 per cent of the total), 2 female prefects (9 per cent), and 34 per cent women on urban municipal councils, 25 per cent on rural municipal councils, and 25 per cent on parish boards. National Assembly membership is 38 per cent female.²¹

The priorities of Ecuador and the 2030 Agenda

12. The National Development Plan, 2017-2021, contains three main pillars defining programmatic challenges: to guarantee rights and environmental sustainability, promote economic and productive growth, and strengthen relations between society and State to improve service provision under criteria of quality, transparency, efficiency and participation. The Plan is directly coordinated with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the sustainable development goals”.²²

13. Pillar one of the Plan, ‘Rights for All, Lifelong’, aims to eradicate poverty, protect the most vulnerable people’s rights, eliminate all forms of discrimination, and promote the rights of nature set forth in the Constitution. Socially, the flagship policy is the Lifelong Plan for All, including interventions favouring children, conditioned cash transfers, combatting gender-based violence, promoting jobs for youth, and protecting people with disabilities. This addresses sustainable development goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 16. Environmental programmes include the Integrated Amazon, Re-Greening Ecuador, the National Biodiversity Strategy, REDD²³+, and Fishing Sustainability. The goals addressed are 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

14. The second pillar of the Plan, ‘Economics at Society’s Service’, seeks to consolidate the social and solidary economic system, expanding productivity and competitiveness, generating decent employment, equitably distributing wealth, and guaranteeing food sovereignty and rural development. Flagship programmes include the National Agreement for Employment, Innovation and Inclusion, and the National Research Funding Programme. This covers sustainable development goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 17.

15. Pillar three of the Plan, ‘More Society, Better State’, promotes citizen participation, constructing new social ethics and bringing the State closer, with high-quality, humane services, sovereignty and peace. Flagship programmes include the National Plan for Citizen Security and Coexistence, and the Model for Transparent, Participatory Local Territories. This covers sustainable development goals 1, 3, 4, 11, and 16.

16. In April 2018, the President of Ecuador decreed that the sustainable development goals are State policy and assumed the commitment to “effectively implement the 2030 Agenda”.²⁴ In turn, the National Assembly resolved to make the goals a mandatory referent for legislative work, and created a parliamentary group to eradicate poverty and achieve the goals.²⁵

17. The first voluntary national report of the Ecuadorian Government on the goals, submitted in 2018, reflected achievements and challenges remaining: poverty, inequity, access to high-quality social services, decent employment, sustainable production, natural resource management, institutional development and protection of rights. The State acknowledged the role and initiatives of local governments, the private sector (under the ‘Ecuador 2030, Productive and Sustainable’ project), civil society, and academia, in achieving national and global targets.²⁶

18. The National Statistics and Census Institute, with UNDP assistance, has prepared an assessment of national capacity to measure the sustainable development goals – having determined that 53 per cent of required information is available – and has proposed a statistical development plan, in line with goal 17. In 2018, the Government will design the sustainable

²¹ National Electoral Council, 2016

²² National Development Plan, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo, 2017

²³ Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation

²⁴ Decree 371, April 2018

²⁵ Resolution, 20 July 2017

²⁶ Voluntary National Report on the sustainable development goals, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo, 2018

development goals monitoring mechanism. It is deemed essential to strengthening the information system for implementing and tracking the 2030 Agenda.

Lessons learned from the previous cooperation cycle

19. Some lessons learned from the last cooperation cycle, based on project evaluations²⁷ and the final evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework,²⁸ are: (a) the need to reinforce a comprehensive intervention strategy favouring an inter-sectorial response to development priorities; (b) the importance of building national information systems, to ensure that national targets and sustainable development goals can be measured with proper disaggregation; (c) the value of joint programming and territorial coordination with the United Nations system; (d) the need to work more closely with civil society; and (e) the high priority that must be given to the gender approach, risk reduction, and including marginalized groups so as to ensure sustainability and resilience.

20. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework outcome assessment, in which UNDP performed as the lead organization, highlights contributions to developing public policies, norms, regulatory frameworks, tools and socio-economic development approaches, sustainable natural resource management, and the rule of law. It particularly mentions effectiveness in implementing instruments for climate-change adaptation and mitigation. The response and support provided after the 2016 earthquake is another acknowledged factor.²⁹

21. Based on a strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threat analysis and comparative advantage exercises with partners in 2018, a broad mandate, responsiveness and adaptability to the national context, recognition of the versatility of the tools and their scalability, are some of the UNDP comparative advantages in Ecuador. UNDP is recognized by strategic stakeholders in Ecuador as an implementing partner, a resource optimizer and mobilizer, and a supplier of technical assistance, which qualifies it to play a leading role in facilitating development processes. Further, UNDP has received international endorsement for its transparency in fundraising. The fact that the Ministry of Environment selected UNDP as the entity to assist Ecuador in applying for payment-for-results funding under REDD+ to the Green Climate Fund, and that the Secretaría de Educación Superior, Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación entrusted the management of the National Research Fund to UNDP, are examples of government recognition.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

22. Based on the National Development Plan and the sustainable development goals, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework theory of change (signed by the Government) envisions an inclusive society in which people can enjoy their rights and have access to high-quality services, within a sustainable environment where they can achieve socio-economic progress and pursue their livelihoods with backing from efficient institutions under conditions of peace.³⁰

23. The outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework will contribute to: (a) promoting rights through access to services and social protection (regarding ‘persons’); (b) protecting the environment and encouraging a sustainable development model (regarding ‘planet’); (c) socio-economic inclusion and pursuit of sustainable livelihoods (regarding ‘prosperity’); and (d) improving public action and participation, with an approach of rights, democracy and peace (regarding ‘peace’). The theme of ‘alliances’ is considered cross-cutting.

24. UNDP will strive to consolidate its role as a platform for integration, implementation, follow-up and reporting on the 2030 Agenda, reinforcing alliances with the Government, the

²⁷ Evaluations of programmes for climate-change adaptation (2015), human security (2017), migration and development (2018), and financial sustainability of the national protected areas system (2017)

²⁸ United Nations Development Assistance Framework final evaluation, 2018

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2019-2022

private sector, academia, civil society organizations, and multilaterals such as the Andean Development Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank. UNDP will also apply its six institutional signature solutions in poverty, governance, resilience, nature-based areas, energy and gender equality to achieve the planned results developed with the Government.

Social development and resilience

25. UNDP will help develop mechanisms to improve social policymaking and implement the 2030 Agenda, particularly to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities, in a constrained budgetary and fiscal context. Issues to consider include horizontal and vertical social-policy integration, resource and fiscal prioritization, and developing norms to underpin redistributive measures. The platform approach for sustainable development goals will be used to strengthen vertical coordination for a strong, fluent implementation of policies at the national and local levels. Partners will be the Planning Secretariat, the Secretariat for the All Life Long Plan, the Ministry of Finance, the National Assembly, and local governments. Along with the Secretariat of Higher Education, Science and Technology, UNDP will provide support for the applied research policy pursuing national targets and the sustainable development goals. Special attention will be given to data availability to facilitate work with the most underprivileged human groups, and to monitor and report on the goals. UNDP will also work with governmental and societal stakeholders in preparing public policy instruments aligned with existing international commitments for institution-building, managing and reducing vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters, and promoting resilience, with special emphasis on improving conditions for women and youth. We will promote alliances with UN-Women and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (Integrated Results and Resources Framework 1.1.1, 1.3.1 and 2.1.2).

Sustainable management of natural resources

26. UNDP will promote the sustainable use of natural resources in a way that maintains and enhances the resilience of ecosystems and the services they provide. This will contribute to the national objectives of moving towards a more sustainable economy, reducing dependence on extractive industries, and achieving a development model that promotes the efficient use of natural resources and equitable access to its benefits. The model is based on bio-economy, which provides sustainable livelihood alternatives to rural populations that base their subsistence on natural capital. A paradigm shift will be promoted in terms of changes in unsustainable production and consumption patterns that pressure ecosystems, jeopardizing their capacity to provide vital goods and services and regenerate themselves. The shift presupposes access to international markets that increasingly demand goods produced using sustainability criteria and standards. Sustainable management of natural resources, biodiversity restoration and conservation play a fundamental role in helping people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, because their purpose is to increase resilience and reduce the vulnerability of ecosystems and populations. Accordingly, UNDP will assist the ministries of environment; agriculture and livestock; aquaculture and fishing, and others, in generating and implementing national and local public-policy instruments for the sustainable management of natural resources, transition toward sustainable production systems and livelihoods, pollution reduction, and climate-change adaptation and mitigation. UNDP will build institutional capacities and governance for environmental management and will design and implement local-level pilots. To that end, UNDP will help strengthen public-private partnerships, and involve academia and civil-society stakeholders, including the groups most vulnerable to environmental impacts. UNDP will promote partnerships with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and UN-Women (Integrated Results and Resources Framework 1.4.1, 2.1.1 and 2.4.1).

Socioeconomic inclusion and livelihoods

28. UNDP will help develop policies and tools for economic inclusion of vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth, and increasing disaster resilience, using a demand-based approach incorporating methodologies for social and technological innovation; and will test and scale them in the field, aiming to support a value-creating environment to empower communities. UNDP will partner with the ministries grouped in the Sectoral Production Council to develop solutions for policymaking and programme design to foster sustainable value chains, with emphasis in territories partnering with local governments and the private sector. These efforts will strengthen individual and associative entrepreneurial capacities for livelihoods development and equitable insertion with high added value and employment intensive value chains, building scale economies and comparative advantages as well as environmental sustainability. UNDP will highlight stakeholders' contributions to attaining the sustainable development goals. UNDP will promote partnerships with the International Organization for Migration, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, FAO and UN-Women (Integrated Results and Resources Framework 1.2.1 and 1.3.1).

Effective, participatory institutions

29. The National Development Plan proposes to build institutions and expand the participatory nature of democracy, as well as local government capacity to achieve national goals and provide public services efficiently, transparently and in a participatory manner.³¹ UNDP will assist the Government, the planning secretariat, the competencies council, associations of local governments and civil society organizations in building institutional capacities that incorporate the sustainable development goals through planning and budgeting exercises. UNDP will make available its approaches and tools for dialogue and conflict prevention, as well as interventions focusing on human security in at-risk geographical areas. These processes will enable public institutions to manage their competencies sustainably, reducing risks in their territories. UNDP will help strengthen civil society organizations so that development processes are holistic and participatory, with special attention to the transformation of cultural patterns necessary to achieve gender equality (Integrated Results and Resources Framework 1.2.1 and 2.2.2).

30. The cross-cutting themes found throughout the programme will be: building institutional capacities; promoting South-South and triangular cooperation (especially with other countries in the region) through the exchange of best practices and knowledge management; developing human talent; and promoting public-private partnerships, gender equality, human rights, and work with local governments. UNDP will intensify its pursuit of innovation to develop solutions and tools to improve inclusion, partnering with the private sector to accelerate the use of technology and alternative finance mechanisms for development. UNDP will encourage knowledge-sharing among stakeholders and with other countries.

31. In the new strategic orientation of the United Nations system in Ecuador, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women will promote joint initiatives with greater coherence so as to leave no one behind and accelerate achievement of the goals of the 2030 Agenda and the National Development Plan. The joint activities will support government efforts in achieving significant and measurable results in: poverty eradication in all its dimensions; gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; eradication of violence against women, adolescents and children; reduction of adolescent pregnancy; and the fight against child malnutrition.

III. Programme and risk management

32. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the

³¹ National Development Plan, 2017-2021

country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework.

33. The programme has been prepared in consultation with the Government of Ecuador and the principal partners of UNDP. It sets forth its contributions to national priorities and the sustainable development goals, and establishes a framework for accountability with respect to alignment and the resources allocated to achieve results nationwide. While this is an ambitious programme document, it reflects the excellent relationship between UNDP and the Government, mirrored in the increasing common programmatic initiatives that both undertake. This reflects the positioning of UNDP as an ally and implementing partner of choice to the Government, the vertical funds, the multilaterals, and the private sector. About 80 per cent of the resources reflected in this document have already been mobilized.

34. The programme will be implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, in line with commitments made in Paris, Accra and Busan. Sectoral components will be implemented jointly, between UNDP and the pertinent ministries and secretariats and under the leadership of those actors. The main implementation modality will be national, so national partners will be the principal parties responsible for programme results, with UNDP support. However, as necessary, national implementation may be replaced, partly or entirely, by direct programme implementation. There will be annual meetings with the Ministry to update the Government on the progress of results achieved and to discuss challenges and mitigating measures related to programme implementation.

35. This programming cycle will continue to apply the framework for cash transfers to implementation partners, in coordination with other United Nations organizations, to manage financial risks. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, cost definitions and classifications associated with programme implementation must be charged to the respective projects.

36. Multi-level capacities will be built to prepare for potential threats and to promote resilience, as well as a mandatory application of the social and environmental standards assessment tool in every programme in the country. This will include risk identification, management, application of mitigation measures, emergency responsiveness, and adaptive project management. UNDP Ecuador will invest in greater capacities and increased skills to ensure effective delivery of support to the Government in implementing the programme.

37. In its interventions, UNDP will conduct half-yearly prospective analyses to review and update risks and proposed mitigation measures. This will help make immediate decisions regarding the timely management of such risks and will improve the outcomes and quality of cooperation in national and local implementation and planning. Regular monitoring and evaluation will include an analysis of progress in programme implementation. This will be shared with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility.

38. Knowledge and information management systems will be strengthened and complemented at the national and local levels. Priorities will be set for territorial intervention so as to link national priorities with local context and needs, thereby achieving sustainable human development that reaches priority groups.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

39. Programme monitoring and evaluation will be coordinated with and involve partner institutions. UNDP will collaborate with entities such as the National Planning Secretariat, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility and others, to take the utmost advantage of information systems, tools, platforms and data-collection mechanisms to track progress toward achieving the National Development Plan and the sustainable development goals.

40. The gender marker will remain a key planning, monitoring and evaluation tool to judge programme and project design that is responsive to women's specific needs.

41. UNDP, through the inter-agency outcome groups, will assist in compiling information on indicators pursuant to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework monitoring and evaluation plan. UNDP will use national information sources, databases and reports from the different ministries, as well as other national and international sources, as applicable and required. Data on evidence will be disaggregated by sex, age, ethnic groups, territory, life cycle, disabilities and other parameters.

42. The evaluation plan will be presented and endorsed by national authorities. It will contain evaluations of outcomes, projects and, insofar as possible, thematic evaluations. These instruments will yield lessons learned, generate knowledge, improve development operations and provide accountability.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Ecuador (2019-2022)

National priority National Development Plan, area 1: Rights for All, Lifelong (Goal 1) Sustainable development goals (SDGs): 1-5-10-17				
United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF or equivalent) outcome, with UNDP actions Outcome 1: By 2022, people, especially priority groups that have historically been excluded, can exercise their rights to increase their access to high-quality social services and protection and improve their capacity for resilience, promoting gender equality and reducing violence.				
Outcome of the Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 1. Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions and keeping people out of poverty.				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Source of verification, frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Main partners / partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in \$ thousands)
<p>Indicator 1.12. Proportion of the population covered by systems or minimal levels of social protection, disaggregated by sex, socially and territorially.</p> <p>Baseline: 0.39% of all people covered by social programmes and services are in situations of human mobility. Target: 5%</p> <p>Baseline: 45.6% of elderly adult women without access to social security, receiving non-contribution pensions. Target: 65%</p> <p>Indicator 1.15. Number of people affected by adverse events of natural or man-made origin.</p> <p>Baseline: 1,768 per 100,000 inhabitants. Target: 1,500 per 100,000 inhabitants.</p>	<p>Means of verification: -Register of services and service provision in social programmes (MIES) -Public contract statistics -Records on popular and social economy (EPS) – Superintendence of Grassroots Solidary Economics - National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), National employment and underemployment census (ENEMDU) -Ecuador’s progress reports to the Sendai Action Framework.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Parties responsible: UNDP programme area</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Mechanisms designed or implemented at the local and national level for social policy improvement to achieve the SDGs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1. Number of instruments developed at the national or local level to improve social policy management and attainment of the SDGs. (Internal Results and Resources Framework – IRRF 2.1.2.1) Baseline: 5 Target: 8</p> <p>Indicator 1.2. Level of data availability (disaggregated by sex, age, ethnic group, human mobility, disability and geographical location) to orient social policy and attainment of the SDGs (scale of 1-4). (IRRF 1.1.1.3) Baseline: 2 Target: 3</p> <p>Indicator 1.3. Number of public-policy instruments developed and/or implemented at national or local level to align the national framework to existing</p>	<p>National Planning and Development Secretariat (SENPLADES) Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES) Ministry of Industry and Productivity (MIPRO) Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAGAP) Secretariat of Lifelong Plan Local governments INEC Private sector Universities Civil society organizations</p>	<p>Regular: 391</p>
				<p>Other: 5,245</p>

		international commitments to institution-building for disaster risk management and productive resilience. (IRRF 1.3.1.2) Baseline: 6 Target: 10		
National priority National Development Plan, area 1: Rights for All, Lifelong (goal 3) National Development Plan, area 2: Economics at the Service of Society (goal 6) SDGs: 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14 and 15				
UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome with UNDP actions Outcome 2. By 2022, Ecuador has strengthened its normative, political and institutional frameworks to improve sustainable, participatory and gender-focused natural resource management, promoting more responsible production and consumption patterns, in a context of climate change.				
Outcome of the Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 2. Accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development, especially through innovative solutions that have multiplier effects across the sustainable development goals.				
<p>Indicator 2.1. Proportion of the national territory (mainland, island and marine) under conservation or environmental management.</p> <p>Baseline: 16% Target: 17%</p> <p>Indicator 2.8. Number of public-policy instruments designed and/or implemented nationally or locally to promote the environmental sustainability of Ecuador regarding sustainable use of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity, climate change, management of chemicals and hazardous waste, international waters, and promoting renewable energies, including through public policies to mainstream education for sustainable development.</p> <p>Baseline: 11 Target: 38</p>	<p>Means of verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maps of coverage and land use - Geographical information on the territory under conservation or environmental management - Cartographic information from the Political Administrative Division of Ecuador - Geographical atlas of the Republic of Ecuador - Public water records - Area of Ecuador's provincial territorial organization - Population and housing census - Territorial development and land-use plans - Land use and management plans - Cadastral records under the general law on physical planning, land use and management - Sixth national report on biodiversity - Ministry of Environment - Ministry of Education - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change <p>Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Instruments and/or mechanisms generated or implemented nationally or locally to sustainably manage natural resources, environmental pollution, mainstream climate-change adaptation and mitigation, and transition to more sustainable productive systems</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of public-policy instruments (tools, methodologies, norms, platforms, etc.) generated nationally or locally, using participatory methods to contribute to sustainable natural resources management, including biodiversity conservation, integrated management of international watersheds and waters, environmental quality, and promotion of renewable energies, mainstreaming the gender approach (IRRF 2.4.1.1) Baseline: 5 Target: 20</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment MAGAP SENPLADES BanECUADOR Internal Revenue Service National Public Procurement Service Water Secretariat Private banks Water Fund for the Conservation of the Paute River Basin Regional Fund for Water Fund for Water Protection Decentralized autonomous governments Universities Research centres Civil society organizations Confederation of Indigenous</p>	<p>Regular: 390 Other: 94,303</p>

	<p>Parties responsible: UNDP programme area</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.2. Number of local and sectoral development plans and strategies that mainstream comprehensive climate change adaptation and mitigation (IRRF 2.1.1.1) Baseline: 5 Target: 40</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3. Number of institutions and persons with capacities strengthened to participate in designing and implementing actions on climate change, sustainable natural resource use and biodiversity conservation, international waters, managing chemicals and waste, and renewable energy (IRRF 1.4.1.2) Baseline: 2 institutions Target: 15 institutions, 300,000 people</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.4. Number of families who have implemented more sustainable productive systems as alternative livelihoods to conserve natural resources (IRRF 1.4.1.2) Baseline: 2,000 families Target: 15,000 families</p> <p>Output 2.2. Actions of sustainable forest conservation and management implemented and good practices in sustainable supply chains</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of hectares under forest conservation and/or sustainable forest management (IRRF 1.4.1.2) Baseline: 5.6 million Target: 7.7 million</p>	<p>Nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon REDD+ Board</p>	
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		<p>Indicator 2.2.2. Number of hectares applying sustainable land-use practices. (IRRF 1.4.1.2) Baseline: 7,260 Target: 224,260</p>		
<p>National priority National Development Plan, area 2: Economics at the Service of Society (goals 5 and 6) SDGs: 1, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 12</p>				
<p>UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome, with UNDP actions Outcome 3. By 2022, Ecuador has policies and norms favouring diversification of the productive structure, generation of decent work and sustainable livelihoods, and economic inclusion of persons, with equal opportunities for women and men.</p>				
<p>Outcome of the Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 1. Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions and keeping people out of poverty.</p>				
<p>Indicator 3.6. Percentage of participation by Economic Solidary Grassroots organizations in the total amount of public contracts. Baseline: 43% Target: 50%</p>	<p>Means of verification: - EPS records - Superintendency of Grassroots Solidary Economics - INEC, ENEMDU Frequency: Annual Parties responsible: UNDP programme area</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Public-policy instruments and/or mechanisms designed or implemented to promote equitable economic inclusion and improve people's livelihoods. Indicator 3.1.1. Number of mechanisms designed and/or implemented nationally or locally to promote economic empowerment (IRRF 1.2.1.2) Baseline: 5 Target: 10 Indicator 3.1.2. Number of women participating in implementing economic inclusion initiatives (IRRF 1.2.1.2) Baseline: 0 Target: 300 Indicator 3.1.3. Number of participating families who have</p>	<p>SENPLADES MIES MIPRO MAGAP Secretariat of the Lifelong Plan Local governments Private sector Universities Civil society organizations</p>	<p>Regular: 391 Others: \$7,545</p>

		<p>increased their income (IRRF 1.2.1.2) Baseline: 0 Target: 100</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.4. Number of families benefiting from economic recovery actions in disaster contexts. (IRRF 1.3.1.2) Baseline: 0 Target: 100</p>		
<p>National priority National Development Plan, Area 3: More Society, Better State (Goals 7, 8 and 9) SDGs: 5, 11 and 16</p>				
<p>UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome with UNDP actions Outcome 4. By 2022, Ecuador has strengthened, coordinated institutions favouring public governance and citizen participation in protection for rights, consolidating democratic society, peace and equality.</p>				
<p>Outcome of the Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 2. Accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development, especially through innovative solutions that have multiplier effects across the sustainable development goals.</p>				
<p>Indicator 4.1. Index of perception of public services quality in general, disaggregated by sex. Baseline: 6.6 Target: 8.</p> <p>Indicator 4.4. Proportion of female legislators in (a) the national parliament and (b) local governments Baseline: National 38% Local: - 7% of all municipalities - 9% of prefectures - 34% in urban city councils - 25% in rural councils - 25% on parish boards Target: National: 50% Local: - Municipalities and prefectures, 15% - Urban city councils, 40%</p>	<p>Means of verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National survey to monitor the National Development Plan - Administrative records – electoral statistics system - National Electoral Council <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Parties responsible: UNDP programme area</p>	<p>Output 4.1. Institutions strengthened for efficient, transparent, participatory governance of public policies in line with the SDGs. Indicator 4.1.1. Number of national public institutions (ministries and others) aligning their planning and budget with the SDGs. (IRRF 2.2.2.3) Baseline: 2 Target: 10</p> <p>Output 4.2. Local governments strengthened to exercise their competencies participatorily and contribute to achieving (localizing) the SDGs in the local territory. Indicator 4.2.1. Number of local public institutions aligning their actions with the SDGs.</p>	<p>SENPLADES Line ministries National Assembly Local governments National Council on Competencies Ecuadorean Municipalities Association Consortium of Provincial Autonomous Governments of Ecuador National Council of Rural Parochial Governments of Ecuador) Universities Civil society organizations</p>	<p>Regular: 390 Other: 4,772</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Rural councils, 30%- Parish boards, 40%		Baseline: 4 Target: 10 Indicator 4.2.2. Level of participation by civil society organizations in local actions to achieve the SDGs (scale of 1-4). (IRRF 2.2.2.5) Baseline: 2 Target: 3		
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