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Country programme document for Ecuador (2015-2018)

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I. Programme rationale

1. *Context analysis and national priorities.* In Ecuador, income poverty – estimated using the national poverty line – decreased from 37.6 per cent in 2007 to 27.3 per cent in 2012, while extreme poverty dropped from 16.5 per cent to 9.4 per cent during the same period. National income inequality declined by 0.07 per cent between 2006 and 2012. The combination of social progress and economic growth explains the 10-place rise of Ecuador in the global Human Development Index between 2007 and 2012. In terms of progress on the Millennium Development Goals, according to official assessments eight targets have been achieved (including extreme poverty reduction), three are on-track (including HIV combat) and one (maternal mortality) is still a challenge (National Secretariat for Planning and Development, 2014). Other obstacles to the sustainability of social advances persist, including inequality of access to decent, stable work and urban-rural and territorial gaps. While national unemployment rates were low in 2013 (4 per cent), under-employment was still high: 51 per cent of the working-age population works in the informal sector (26 per cent and 74 per cent, respectively, in urban and rural areas). More than two-thirds (78 per cent) of working-age indigenous persons worked in the informal sector, and the poverty rate was 41 per cent in rural areas, compared with 15 per cent in urban areas (National Institute of Statistics and Census, 2013).

2. The national development plan for 2013-2017 (*Plan Nacional para el Buen Vivir*) and the preliminary documents of the national equality and poverty reduction strategy suggest that a human capacity-building strategy, coordinated with medium to long-term employment creation policies – with a special focus on youth and women – is critical for continuing poverty reduction. According to the national census, 2010, 59 per cent of people between 15 and 29 years of age were poor (integrated system of social indicators, 2013). Youth between 15 and 19 years of age were the least favoured in terms of job opportunities, while among women between those ages unemployment in 2011 was five times higher than the national average (National Secretariat for Planning and Development, 2013).

3. The new economic model – which includes natural resources extraction and a change in the production matrix – results in complex tensions with environmental conservation and the sustainability of the development model. The national development plan proposes a transformation of production under an environmentally efficient model, setting as priorities the conservation and sustainable use of the natural heritage; the introduction of environmentally clean technologies; energy efficiency and a higher participation of renewable energies; and a focus on fighting climate change (even though Ecuador is not a relevant contributor to greenhouse gas globally), and improving disaster and risk management capacities.

4. The national development plan suggests that one of the greatest challenges facing Ecuador is to overcome its dependence on oil extraction and to diversify its income sources. Given its specialization on primary commodity production for export, the country is vulnerable to finite resources, price changes in global markets, slack demand by international markets, and, yet again, insufficient generation of good-quality employment to eradicate poverty. In response, the Government proposed a national strategy to modify the production matrix (*Estrategia Nacional para el Cambio de la Matriz Productiva*). This, and the national equality and poverty reduction strategy, articulate the main priorities of Ecuador for the period 2013-2017. The main goal in transforming production is to create a dynamic, sustainable, diversified and inclusive economy focused on knowledge and innovation.

5. These challenges require strengthening the rule of law and the institutional framework and management at the national and subnational levels. In this regard, a goal suggested in the national development plan is to consolidate the democratic reform process of the State, which would include an effective institutional framework, a modern results-focused civil service, and a planning system capable of coordinating local and national interests. There is a need to consolidate deconcentration and decentralization processes and to strengthen citizen participation and accountability. The figures in recent polls and studies on social participation show that more than 98 per cent of people have never taken part in public discussions of local development plans (National Secretariat for Planning and Development, 2011) and that the constitutional and legal mechanisms anticipated for participation have been activated in 60 per cent of executive agencies (Latin American Institute for Social Research and Latin American Faculty for the Social Sciences, 2012).

6. To strengthen national and local planning and management, as well as to define priorities in the use of public and donor resources, territorial gaps should be taken into account. The Socioeconomic Inequality Atlas identifies groups of specific need that are marginalized from the gains of social development due to age, ethnicity or gender issues. It also identifies elements to address inequalities and other vulnerability conditions in border areas, where human security is a key issue.

Results of the former UNDP cooperation cycle

7. UNDP worked in four spheres. Under democratic governance, UNDP helped strengthen decentralization and the territorial planning and management processes that contributed to consolidating the national decentralized participatory planning system. The outcomes were: (a) ownership by national and local governments of multilevel articulation, and governance tools for planning, territorial management and international cooperation; and (b) the development of capacities and tools to manage territorial priorities, helping align international cooperation and public investments with priorities agreed among local stakeholders. UNDP also supported institutional strengthening in the water and sanitation sector to improve and expand service provision at the local level. The MDG Achievement Fund- supported programme improved access to sustainable water and sanitation services for more than 20,000 users in 39 rural communities of 14 small municipalities (final assessment of the water sector governance programme, 2013.)

8. Under poverty reduction and equity promotion, UNDP helped promote sustainable employment and livelihoods targeting youth, women, indigenous peoples and small farmers, and supported microcredit system improvement and the development of entrepreneurship as measures to reduce the negative effects of migration, unemployment and limited production. Support was provided for 1,134 new youth ventures, with financial cooperation for 1,479 youth-led businesses, 570 of which were led by women (National Programme of People's Finance, Entrepreneurship and Economic Solidarity, National Secretariat of the Migrant, and UNDP, *Finanzas Populares y Solidarias para el Buen Vivir*, 2012).

9. With respect to the sustainable and equitable management of the environment, UNDP supported capacity strengthening and provided technical support to Ecuador in meeting the international commitments it had made, and in formulating national programmes (biodiversity and ecosystems, climate change, sustainable energy, environmental quality and disaster and risk management). UNDP assisted in the development of policies such as the integral plan to control invasive species in the Galapagos Islands; a strategic international-level chemical management approach; and information systems, management plans and financial sustainability strategies for protected areas. In addition to the work with the Municipality of Quito to strengthen risk management capacities, the focus has been on ensuring that citizens

can rely on better local institutions to tackle extreme events with mechanisms such as the new emergency prevention and response plan for earthquakes, floods and forest fires. The Risk Management Directorate has been strengthened with an organic structure of 40 public servants and an updated ordinance of the metropolitan risk management system. The functions of the National Secretariat for Risk Management (NSRM) have been strengthened. The NSRM is in charge of risk management at large in Ecuador and works in close cooperation with other organizations, and promotes cooperation and synergies with local governments.

10. Among the lessons learned is the importance of working with a multilevel approach that articulates dialogues with different stakeholders and can link territorial development processes to national strategies and policies. Areas for improvement include gender mainstreaming and local-level programmatic coordination of issues such as human rights, youth, employment, migration, culture and development, and the environment. In particular, there is a need to incorporate traditionally marginalized groups – women, youth, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants – into development strategies and public policies.

UNDP cooperation opportunities

11. UNDP has a comparative advantage in the support to national efforts aimed at democratic consolidation and productive change involving poverty and inequality reduction and the creation of conditions for sustainable and inclusive human development. This calls for expanded resilience and the mainstreaming of environmental considerations for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems in the national production matrix strategy; social development; the articulation of national policy planning and implementation with territorial and local priorities and stakeholders; and the promotion of citizen voice and agency in public issues.

12. At the local level, UNDP suggests that its interventions be articulated on a territorial development platform that will also serve as the basis to integrate cooperation with other United Nations system stakeholders and international donors. UNDP is considered a strategic partner for developing and implementing employment-generation policy tools at the territorial level in line with the national production matrix strategy. In terms of sustainable development, UNDP will strengthen its position as the strategic partner of the Government in supporting the design and implementation of projects funded by the Global Environment Facility and other vertical funding sources. The new cycle will not address sectorial interventions not duly integrated into the new country programme – such as those related to food, education and HIV/AIDS – that were part of the former cooperation programme.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The programme reflects the priorities defined in the national development plan and will support the achievement of goals identified in some of the planning instruments derived from it, such as the equality and poverty reduction strategy and the production matrix strategy. The programme includes four focus areas aligned with the strategic plan and with the United Nations Development Framework: (a) rule of law and participation; (b) reduction of inequality gaps for cohesion, inclusion and quality of life; (c) environmental sustainability, resilience, and risk management; and (d) sustainable and equitable economic development. The following will be cross-cutting issues: institutional capacity strengthening; promotion of South-South and triangular cooperation, especially with the Latin America and the Caribbean region; human talent development; gender; human rights promotion; and a territorial approach.

14. *Rule of law and participation.* Technical cooperation will be provided to national and local institutions so as to strengthen public planning and management at the national and local levels by promoting the inclusion of the human rights (including indigenous peoples' collective rights) and gender approach in the policy frameworks and instruments. National and local government capacities will be strengthened to facilitate dialogue spaces so as to allow for intersectoral linking and the participation of citizen organizations. Special attention will be paid to conflict prevention and the promotion of a culture of peace and harmonious coexistence, particularly in border areas.

15. *Reduction of inequality gaps for cohesion, inclusion and quality of life.* Technical cooperation will be provided for the implementation of the national equality and poverty reduction strategy with a focus on reducing geographic inequality gaps, and a special emphasis on inequalities concerning youth, women, ethnic minorities, and gender. Capacity strengthening of national and local entities will be prioritized in planning and implementing policies and strategies such as inequality gap reduction, social protection, and basic service provision. The incorporation of post-2015 development agenda commitments into national and local priorities will be supported.

16. *Environmental sustainability, resilience and risk management.* Cooperation will be provided to strengthen national and local government capacities to include sustainable development, or the 'triple win' approach – social, economic and environmental dimensions – with an emphasis on climate change resilience considerations for planning, budgeting and public policymaking. These efforts will be accompanied by the promotion of sustainable livelihoods and equitable access to, and sustainable use of, biodiversity and ecosystems. In addition, UNDP will continue its support to the Government in fulfilling its commitments to the various international environmental instruments such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change).

17. *Sustainable and equitable economic development.* To reduce the economic dependence of the country on oil extraction, and to boost access to decent and stable work, policy tools and initiatives for expanding and diversifying the productive base will be developed and implemented, in alignment with the national production matrix and poverty reduction strategies. Public-private partnerships and dialogues will be facilitated, together with the integral management of value chains and the implementation of local and national innovation systems, including biotechnology and the related framework for implementation of the Nagoya Protocol at the national level. Experiences and good practices in employment creation and sustainable livelihoods will be promoted. National and local institutions will be strengthened for the participatory construction and implementation of inclusive, sustainable and equitable strategies and tools to promote production. At the territorial level, policy support for adding value to agricultural production ('agro transformation') will be provided. Support will be provided to facilitate territorial dialogue processes that will allow for the intersectoral articulation of different government levels and citizen organizations so as to generate sustainable economic development at the local level.

18. South-South and triangular cooperation will be sought in all focus areas, identifying and promoting experiences and good practices within the country and in other countries as a key issue.

19. The main UNDP counterparts will be the relevant ministries and secretariats in the intervention areas that have been programmed. To ensure greater participation and dialogue, autonomous decentralized governments, civil society organizations and private organizations will be strategic partners of UNDP. The main donors and partners in international cooperation will be the United Nations system

organizations, together with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the European Union, and bilateral and decentralized cooperation.

III. Programme and risk management

20. 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 country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

21. The programme will be implemented in coordination with the Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation, in line with the Paris, Accra and Busan commitments. Sectoral components will be conducted jointly, mainly with – and under the leadership of – the relevant ministries and secretariats. The national implementation modality will be the principal one used. National counterparts will be primarily responsible for the outputs supported by UNDP. The implementation of the harmonized approach to cash transfers will be pursued in this programming cycle. In line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, UNDP will work with United Nations system partners to promote cooperation aligned with national priorities. Additionally, independent assessments of country programme results will be conducted, which will rely on the participation of national counterparts and key partners, creating a mutual accountability mechanism that will allow for programmatic adjustments according to the recommendations arising from each assessment.

22. Two types of risks are identified in the national context: political and environmental. Despite the major shift in the political stability of Ecuador, the high turnover of executive leaders within ministries and secretariats is a risk for the short- and medium-term impact of programmes to be implemented. To mitigate that risk, UNDP proposes to sustain an ongoing dialogue with its counterparts and multiple governance spaces, ensuring that interventions are complementary to ongoing processes where other key institutions play a key role, without depending on just one stakeholder. A second group of risks is related to environmental shocks, which can result in delays and even setbacks in the people's development and wellbeing processes. Mitigation actions include strengthening multilevel capacities to prepare for potential risks and promoting resilience, as well as the mandatory implementation of a social and environmental diagnostic tool in the design and implementation of all country programmes.

23. During its interventions, UNDP will conduct prospective quarterly analysis to systematically review and update existing risks. This will help in making decisions on the spot concerning the timely management of these risks and in improving the impact and quality of its cooperation, both in implementation and in national and local planning. Likewise, it will strengthen and complement national and multilevel knowledge and information management systems. Priorities will be set for intervention areas at territorial levels, so as to link national priorities with local characteristics and needs in order to achieve a sustainable human development that effectively reaches priority groups.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

24. This country programme will be based on the design and planning of programmes and projects that respond to national priorities, on ownership by implementing partners, and on monitoring and evaluation that strengthens

performance and supports knowledge management, accountability and the learning process of the organization.

25. Follow-up of indicators at the outcome level will be aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which provides for the creation of a results group for each outcome. These groups will be made up by participating agencies and a Coordinating Ministry, with the support of the Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation, the National Secretariat for Planning and Development and the Office of the Resident Coordinator. The groups will prepare biannual plans for each outcome, and UNDP will include its outputs and indicators for the four outcomes where it is participating. UNDP will report annually to the four results groups on its performance with respect to the output and outcome indicators contributing to each result, and will include means of verification to sustain its progress. The main data source for the follow-up of UNDP inputs to national priorities will be the national information system that collects the targets and indicators of national plan goals; the secondary sources will be the 'government by results' system, the single environmental information system and the annual consolidated reports of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework results groups. The national data collection and research system will be strengthened.

26. In the assessments, emphasis will be placed on final outcomes (two midterm and one final assessment); final assessments of projects considered crucial will be key to collecting evidence on development results to which UNDP has contributed, and for strategic decision-making. A midterm assessment of the programme will also be sought. The gender marker will be used as key tool for gender mainstreaming and targeted interventions for gender equality and women's empowerment.

27. With respect to knowledge management, UNDP will strengthen the creation of databases, the systematization of lessons learned and the dissemination of knowledge products. To that end, it will strengthen its relationships with academia, research centres and partners in international cooperation.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Ecuador (2015-2018)

<p>National priority or goal and international commitments. National development plan (PNBV) goal 1. Consolidate the democratic state and the construction of people's power. PNBV goal 6: Consolidate the reform of justice and strengthen integral security, in strict compliance with human rights. General Goal V of the Millennium Declaration: Human rights, democracy and governance</p>				
<p>United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) outcome No. 1 that involves UNDP: By 2018, support has been provided to strengthen institutional capacities to improve the efficiency of national and local public management, within their competencies, and to consolidate citizen participation in accordance with the institutional mechanisms and the guidelines of the sectors involved, to reinforce the guarantee of rights.</p>				
<p>Related outcome of the strategic plan: Outcome 2. Meeting citizen expectations concerning participation, development, rule of law and responsibility with more solid democratic governance systems. Related outcome indicator of the strategic plan: 2.1. Number of countries with open access to data on governmental budgets, public expenditures and hiring. 2.2. Electoral participation, disaggregated by sex, age and marginalized groups.</p> <p>Related outcome of the strategic plan: Outcome 3. Strengthened national institutions to provide universal access to basic services. Related outcome indicator of the strategic plan: 3.1. Level of public confidence in basic service provision, disaggregated by sex, urban/rural, and income groups.</p>				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Data source and collection frequency and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnerships and frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in thousands of dollars)
<p>Indicator 1.1. Number of central and local government institutions strengthened to design policies and norms that improve their public management with a focus on rights /</p>	<p>Data source Results group report Laws and ordinances issued Development and action plans Sectoral plans Official record Ministerial Agreements Ordinances of autonomous decentralized governments (GADs) Publications</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>1.1.1. Strengthened national institutions and subnational governments for the implementation of efficient and transparent planning, budgeting and monitoring systems. <i>Indicator:</i> Number of public institutions (national and subnational) that have functioning planning, budgeting and monitoring systems. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 5</p>	<p>National Planning and Development Ministry; Coordinating ministries; Line ministries; Citizen Participation and Social Control Council; Community organizations; Civil society organizations (CSOs); GADs.</p>	<p>Regular 485.68 Other 2,717</p>
		<p>1.1.2. Sustainable institutional and personal capacities at the local level to face emerging or recurrent conflicts. <i>Indicator:</i> Number of local stakeholders with sustainable institutional and personal capacities to tackle emerging or recurrent conflicts. <i>Baseline:</i> 2,350 people trained <i>Target:</i> 4,000 people trained.</p>		
<p>Indicator 1.2. Number of citizen organizations whose capacities for effective participation and rights enforcement have been</p>	<p>Data source Annual report of the results group Established participation spaces</p>	<p>1.2.1. Improved regulatory mechanisms and frameworks to involve and strengthen the capacities of women, youth and civil society groups. <i>Indicator:</i> Percentage of functioning regulatory mechanisms and frameworks to involve and strengthen the capacities of</p>		

strengthened under the guidelines of involved sectors	Established participation mechanisms Civil society proposals submitted for the consideration of the stat Reports by CSOs <i>Frequency:</i> Annual	women, youth and civil society groups <i>Baseline:</i> 60% <i>Target:</i> 75%		
National priority or objective and international commitments. PNBV goal 3. Improve the quality of living of the population; PNBV Goal 2. Promote social and geographic equality, cohesion, inclusion and equity in diversity. Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.				
UNDAF outcome No. 2 that involves UNDP: By 2018, support has been provided to strengthen the capacity of the state at the national and local levels and of civil society to reduce inequity gaps in the enjoyment of integral health, education, habitat and housing, water, food and integral social protection rights.				
<p>Related outcome of the strategic plan: Outcome 1. Inclusive and sustainable growth and development, introducing production capacities that generate employment and lifestyles for the poor and excluded. Related outcome indicator of the strategic plan: 1.2. Coverage of social protection systems, disaggregated by sex, age, income, urban/rural, and risk groups.</p> <p>Related outcome of the strategic plan: Outcome 3. Strengthened national institutions to provide progressive universal access to basic services. Related outcome indicator of the strategic plan: 3.1. Level of public confidence in the provision of basic services, disaggregated by sex, urban/rural and income groups.</p> <p>Related outcome of the strategic plan: Outcome 7. Debates and measures on development at all levels, with emphasis on poverty, inequality, and exclusion, consistent with our participation principles. Related outcome indicator of the strategic plan: 7.3. Number of countries that integrate and adapt the post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals in national development plans and budgets.</p>				
Indicator 2.1. Number of public policy tools developed and/or implemented at national and local levels under government territorial division and scope of competence, which support the institutional strategies of the state to reduce inequity gaps, consistent with the sectoral social development agenda.	<i>Data source</i> National 'government by results' system Official register Local policies and Ordinances Publications <i>Frequency:</i> Annual	2.1.1. Institutional policies, systems and measures developed and/or implemented at national and subnational levels to reduce poverty and inequalities, with a focus on reducing territorial gaps, and special attention to the situation of the marginalized, youth and women. <i>Indicator (1-4 scale):</i> Extent to which institutional policies, systems and measures have been developed and/or implemented at the national and subnational level to reduce poverty and inequalities, with a focus on reducing territorial gaps, and special attention to the situation of the marginalized, youth and women. <i>Baseline:</i> 2 <i>Target:</i> 4	National Planning and Development Secretariat; Technical Secretariat for Poverty Reduction; Social Development Coordinating Ministry; Economic and Social Inclusion Ministry; Human Talent and Knowledge Coordinating Ministry; National Water Secretariat; Consortium of Autonomous Provincial Governments (CONGOPE); Association of Ecuadorian Municipalities (AME); GADs; National Council of Local	<i>Regular</i> 485.68 <i>Other</i> 2,329

			Governments (CONAGOPARE).	
National priority or goal and international commitments: PNBV goal 7. Guaranteeing the rights of nature and promoting the environmental sustainability of Ecuador.				
UNDAF outcome No. 4 that involves UNDP: By 2018, support has been provided to strengthening institutional and citizen capacities to promote the rights of nature, create conditions for a sustainable low-emission development, and improve the resilience and risk management facing the impacts of climate change and natural and man-made disasters.				
Related outcome of the strategic plan: 1. Inclusive and sustainable growth and development incorporating production capacities that generate employment and lifestyles for the poor and excluded. Related outcome indicator of the strategic plan: 1.3. Annual carbon dioxide emissions (in millions of metric tons); 1.4. Coverage of cost-efficient and sustainable energy broken down by source of energy and beneficiary, sex, rural/urban and excluded groups. 1.5. Sustainably managed land hectares under conservation and under a sustainable usage or access and benefit distribution regime. Related outcome of the strategic plan: 5. National capacities to reduce conflict likelihoods and reduce natural risks, including those arising for climate change. Related outcome indicator of the strategic plan: 5.4. Share of countries with disaster and climate risk management plans fully funded through national, local and sector budgets.				
Indicator 4.1. Number of policy instruments developed and/or implemented at national and local levels according to their competencies and international and constitutions standards.	Data source Annual Report of the Results Group UNDAF progress report Final UNDAF assessment National 'government by results' system Official register Local ordinances and policies Publications Frequency: Annual	4.1.1. Planning, budgeting and managing tools – focused on priority groups with special emphasis on gender inequality – are designed and implemented for the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem goods and services, climate change, resilience, promotion of sustainable energy solutions, and adequate management of chemicals and waste. <i>Indicator:</i> Number of policy, management and budgeting instruments developed at the national and local level with focus on priority groups and special emphasis on gender issues. <i>Baseline:</i> 14 <i>Target:</i> 34 <i>Indicator:</i> Extent to which integral measures, plans, strategies, policies, programmes, and budgets are being implemented to achieve sustainable development goals, are low on emissions and are climate resilient. <i>Baseline:</i> 2 <i>Target:</i> 3 <i>Indicator:</i> Number of national plans with climate and/or risk and disaster management components. <i>Baseline:</i> 2 <i>Target:</i> 3	Strategic Sectors Coordinating Ministry; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fishing; Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy; Ministry of Non Renewable Resources; National Secretariat of Planning and Development (SENPLADES); Ministry of Finance; National Risk Management Secretariat; National Water Secretariat; Ministry of Industry and Productivity; GADs; CSOs.	Regular: 323.8 Other: 22,123

		<p>Indicator: Number of subnational plans with climate and/or risk and disaster management components. Baseline: 10 Target: 22</p> <p>Indicator: Extent to which climate change and/or disaster risk management plans and their implementation measures at the national and subnational level are gender-sensitive (for instance, data disaggregated by gender, analysis and specific gender actions). Baseline: 1 Target: 3</p>		
<p>Indicator 4.2. Number of operational information systems, focusing on the management of public and citizen institutions.</p>	<p>Data source Annual report of the results group Information systems Management reports of state and civil society institutions UNDAF progress report Final UNDAF assessment Virtual platforms of information and knowledge systems Publications</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>4.2.1. Environmental, energy and risk information management systems developed and operational for public use and national and local decision-making.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of databases, platforms, and other information and knowledge management systems, designed and operational, that include disaggregated data – including by gender – and guarantee specific information mechanisms for public use and national and local decision-making. Baseline: 3 Target: 7</p>		
<p>National priority or goal and international commitments. PNBV goal 8, Consolidate the social and supportive economic system in a sustainable manner; PNBV goal 10, Promote the transformation of the production matrix (Millennium Development Goal 1).</p>				
<p>No. 5 UNDAF impact that involves UNDP: By 2018, support has been provided to strengthen the capacity of the state at the national, local and civil society levels to promote social and economic inclusion of priority groups and foster and develop sustainable and equitable livelihoods.</p>				
<p>Related outcome of the strategic plan: 1. Inclusive, sustainable growth and development, introducing production capacities that generate employment and lifestyles for the poor and excluded. Related strategic plan outcome indicators: 1.1. Employment rate (formal and informal) disaggregated by sector, subsector, sex, age, excluded groups and income category (when available). 1.2. Coverage of social protection systems disaggregated by sex, age, income, risk and urban/rural groups. Related outcome of the strategic plan: 4. Faster progress in gender inequality reduction and promotion of women’s empowerment. Related strategic plan outcome indicators: 4.1. Salary gaps between men and women, disaggregated by rural and urban areas. 4.2. Women’s access to credit (business and microcredit.)</p>				
<p>Indicator 5.1. Number of public policy tools at the</p>	<p>Data source: Public opinion polls</p>	<p>5.1.1. Institutions have institutional policies, systems or measures in place at national and subnational levels to generate</p>	<p>SENPLADES; Economic and Social Inclusion</p>	<p>Regular 323.8 Other 11.644</p>

<p>national and local level developed and/or implemented with the support of the United Nations system that promote the socioeconomic inclusion of priority groups.</p>	<p>National ‘government by results’ system Official register. Local ordinances and policies Publications Official reports Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>and strengthen employment and livelihoods. Indicator: Number of institutions with institutional policies, systems or measures in place at national and subnational levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods (disaggregated by sex, age and ethnic group). <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 5</p>	<p>Ministry; Social Development Coordinating Ministry; National Bureau of People’s and Supportive Finance; People’s and Supportive Economy Institute; CONGOPE; AME;CONAGOPARE; Private sector; GADs; CSOs</p>	
<p>Indicator 5.2. Number of inclusive and sustainable socio-productive initiatives developed by national and local stakeholders, based on sector guidelines.</p>		<p>5.2.1. Demonstration, advocacy and knowledge projects expand and diversify the productive base, based on public-private partnership mechanisms and on the use of sustainable production technologies, at local and national levels. Indicator: Number of demonstration, advocacy and knowledge projects that expand and diversify the productive base, based on public-private partnership and the use of sustainable production technologies, at local and national levels. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 2</p>		