



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the
United Nations Office
for Project Services**

Distr.: General
2 December 2022

Original: English

First regular session 2023

30 January – 3 February 2023, New York

Item 7 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Ecuador (2023-2026)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The UNDP country programme is aligned with National Development Plan of Ecuador, 2021-2025, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2022-2026.
2. Before the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the economy of Ecuador experienced high levels of indebtedness and a recession associated with declines in the price of oil and other commodities. Several social indicators showed regressive trends.¹ The pandemic exacerbated socioeconomic inequalities, with a 7.8 per cent decrease in the gross domestic product in 2020,² together with poverty and extreme poverty indicators, which stood at 27.7 per cent and 10.5 per cent, respectively, as of December 2021.³ Multidimensional poverty increased to 19.7 per cent nationwide, and 38.4 per cent in rural areas, in 2021. The adequate employment rate⁴ is 32.7 per cent (lower for women, youth and rural sectors);⁵ 66 per cent of women in the labour force do not have social security. COVID-19 vaccination rates soared to 83.25 per cent for the population over three years of age as of May 2022,⁶ representing a notable contribution to socioeconomic recovery. In fiscal terms, the recent rise in oil prices represents an opportunity for the country to invest in socioeconomic development and a more diversified, less fuel-dependent economy.
3. Women constitute 39 per cent of parliamentarians and only 8.1 per cent of local governments. In addition to gender inequities and the challenges facing youth, socioeconomic indicators reflect inequalities for the indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian, and Montubio populations compared to the mestizo majority.⁷ People in situations of human mobility, mainly from Venezuela, are estimated to exceed 510,000, and there are more than 70,000 refugees, mainly from Colombia.⁸
4. Violence and crime rates increased 80 per cent between 2020 and 2021, and the homicide rate doubled over the same period.⁹ The increase in violence and citizen insecurity was associated with organized crime and the incursion of drug cartels. Six out of 10 women in Ecuador have suffered some violence. The protests that occurred in 2019, led by the indigenous movement, laid bare the social unrest and polarization of the country, a situation that was repeated in 2022. Inequalities, social fractures, and the exacerbation of racism must be addressed with pluralistic dialogues and policies of inclusion, social cohesion, and reconciliation.
5. Environmental challenges include climate change, biodiversity loss, soil degradation, pollution, and water resource management. There has been progress in implementing the nationally determined contribution, although adaptation remains a challenge. The main greenhouse gas-emitting sector is energy, followed by changes in land use. Although the deforestation rate decreased between 1990 and 2018, it has been calculated at 82,529 ha/year for the 2016-2018 period, leading to loss of biodiversity and the deterioration of ecosystem services.¹⁰
6. The challenges faced by Ecuador include improving social protection, increasing the coverage and quality of public services, improving the quality of employment, and ensuring inclusive and sustainable growth while guaranteeing the full enjoyment of human rights and human security conditions.

¹ National Development Plan (NDP), 2021

² Central Bank of Ecuador, 2022

³ National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), 2022

⁴ Earning minimum salary, working 40 hours or less.

⁵ INEC, 2022

⁶ Ministry of Public Health, 2022

⁷ INEC, 2021

⁸ Refugee and Migration Working Group, 2022.

⁹ Ministry of Government, 2022.

¹⁰ Common country analysis, 2021

7. In citizen security, anti-corruption, and the promotion of citizen participation, UNDP has worked to strengthen planning,¹¹ public management and innovation, and territorial articulation. UNDP has worked with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to foster transparency and integrity. In the next cycle, institutional and social capacities will be strengthened for social cohesion, dialogue, reconciliation, and reduction of all forms of violence and threats to human security.

8. In economic development, UNDP has worked on inclusive, green recovery and the socioeconomic inclusion of migrants and refugees, focusing on digitalization in the context of the pandemic and promoting South-South cooperation.

9. Gender equality is mainstreamed throughout the UNDP programme. As a participant in the United Nations-European Union Spotlight Initiative, which addresses gender-based violence, UNDP helped develop the Single Registry of Violence. In the next cycle, UNDP will continue to advance policies, institutional frameworks, and information management. The country office received the gender equality silver seal in 2020.

10. UNDP supports the Government in exploring a financing framework for development, including monitoring social investment; improving tax systems; promoting results-based budgeting; climate expenditure reviews; and green financing.

11. UNDP works with the Government and other actors to generate public policy instruments and strengthen capacities for climate action; the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems; sustainable forest management; circular economy; integral management of river basins and international waters; and environmental quality, incorporating a gender approach and promoting South-South cooperation. UNDP supported the development of the nationally determined contribution, its implementation plan – the National Adaptation Plan – and the Zero Carbon Programme. It is a key actor clearing the path of Ecuador towards ecological transition; promoting sustainable and deforestation-free production; fostering the bio-economy alongside local communities; promoting circular economy practices; and generating partnerships with the private sector, as well as with entities such as the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

12. Over 7,000 emergencies and disasters occurred in 2020-2021, causing socioeconomic disruption. Working with multiple partners, UNDP rose to the challenge and incorporated disaster risk reduction into development plans.

13. Consultations with stakeholders to formulate the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework highlighted the need to strengthen public institutions, increase capacities, improve information management, and promote better articulation between levels of government and other sectors. Sustainable and innovative financing mechanisms are needed, together with a regulatory framework and public policy instruments supporting poverty reduction, institutional transformation, comprehensive security, resilience, and ecological transition, defined as national priorities in the National Development Plan.¹²

14. The independent country programme evaluation, 2019-2022, indicated the capacity of UNDP to respond to basic needs during the pandemic. Its articulating role with the United Nations and other partners allowed the Government to use the socioeconomic and needs assessment methodology to guide the recovery. UNDP fund management and procurement efficiency have enabled it to serve the urgent needs of vulnerable populations. It has been a central partner for inclusive and sustainable recovery.¹³ Lessons learned include the importance of being prepared to act in the face of uncertain scenarios and impacts, use

¹¹ NDP, 2021

¹² Common country analysis, 2021

¹³ Independent country programme evaluation, 2021

forward-thinking, and seek strategic positioning with authorities and partners, making catalytic use of resources.

15. UNDP is recognized as an impartial and credible partner that can take advantage of multisectoral partnerships on a wide range of issues with a comprehensive vision.¹⁴ While it will continue to mobilize technical assistance and resources and articulate responses to development challenges, greater efforts must be made to guarantee the sustainability of such interventions. To that end, UNDP will work on institutional strengthening to ensure better, more transparent public management, including anchoring actions with local actors.

16. The UNDP Accelerator Lab will continue to research, co-create and test innovative methods, promoting transformative solutions. It will seek opportunities for generating public policies through digital technology, data use, and internet access to build inclusive, ethical and sustainable digital societies in line with the Digital Strategy, 2022-2025.

17. Under the commitment to “leave no one behind”, UNDP will work with priority attention groups: women, to reduce gender gaps and reduce the levels of gender-based violence; young people affected by unemployment and with low levels of participation; indigenous people, Afro-descendant populations, and Montubias, all of whom experience high levels of discrimination and racism and are over-represented in poverty figures; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer people, who face high levels of discrimination and violence; people in situations of human mobility, who have little access to employment and services and are affected by xenophobia; and people with disabilities, who have limited access to services and the labour market. Partnerships with civil society and volunteer organizations, including the United Nations Volunteer (UNV) programme, will contribute to this commitment.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

18. The UNDP vision for Ecuador, in line with national priorities, is for the country to achieve sustainable development; reduce poverty and inequality; improve people’s lives; foster sustainable production and consumption; and support ecological transition for a more crisis-resilient society, with the overarching goal of living in peace.

19. UNDP will leverage its comparative advantage and strengthen its role as a strategic partner and provider of integrated solutions to help solve development challenges by providing technical assistance for capacity-building, awareness-raising, and public policy development, knowledge networks, digitalization, and project management. UNDP will undertake joint work with other United Nations entities and mobilize resources to achieve sustainable development.

20. The programme priorities consider the achievements of the previous cycle and the challenges identified in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework consultations carried out with the Government; other state actors; decentralized autonomous governments; civil society; academia; international cooperation agencies; the private sector; the media; and international financial organizations. A human-rights, gender equality, and intercultural approach will be applied in all interventions. South-South and triangular cooperation will be mainstreamed.

21. The vision of the UNDP Strategic Plan to accelerate achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is incorporated into the programme; to that end, it fosters skills that include systemic thinking and a culture that accepts complexity. The Accelerator Lab will support UNDP strategies to transition from a project approach to a portfolio rationale. Solutions will be built and scaled collaboratively with third parties.

22. The UNDP proposal to achieve the results expected in the cooperation framework includes:

¹⁴ UNDP partnership survey, 2020

Comprehensive social protection and resilience

23. The UNDP theory of change in this area is that **if** public institutions of the social sector and local governments have strengthened capacities, regulations, policies and instruments to provide inclusive social services that are non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive, **then** the implementation of social protection and risk management systems will allow people, particularly vulnerable groups, to have access to quality benefits and services so that they can exercise their rights, leaving no one behind, promoting human development and making them more resilient.

24. To that end, UNDP will promote continuity, improvement, evaluation, and greater articulation in policies and programmes for social protection – incorporating differentiated and innovative approaches – and will support national efforts to eradicate poverty while reducing inequalities and exclusion. It will strengthen partnerships with the National Planning Secretariat, the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, the Ecuadorian Institute of Social Security, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Social Registry Unit, the National Institute of Statistics and Census, the Ministry of Labour, academia, civil society, and volunteer organizations. The 2022 census will provide inputs for this work. A whole-of-society and risk management approach will be promoted for territorial management in collaboration with local governments and their associations, the National Decentralized Risk Management System, and the National Risk and Emergency Management Service. Emphasis will be placed on groups that are over-represented in figures related to inequality and discrimination, persons in human mobility, indigenous people and nationalities, Montubio and Afro-descendant populations, women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer people, young people, and disabled persons.

25. UNDP will articulate its actions with United Nations system partners, particularly with the International Labour Organization (ILO), UN-Women, and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and will strengthen relationships with strategic partners including the European Union, the World Bank and the Latin American Development Bank.

Environmental management and climate action towards an ecological, inclusive, and resilient transition

26. The UNDP theory of change in this area is that **if** public, private, and civil society actors have the capacities, resources, regulatory frameworks and public policy instruments to strengthen national and local governments, alongside the promotion and application of sustainable production and consumption models that revalue nature and strengthen the conservation of forests and biodiversity as a central element of development, **then** the country will be able to move towards an ecological transition and a sustainable and inclusive economy that is decarbonized and resilient to the effects of climate change. This will result in a positive impact on people, nature, and ecosystems, addressing the three-fold planetary crisis: climate change, loss of biodiversity, and pollution.

27. UNDP will apply a whole-government approach for institutional strengthening to consolidate environmental governance and ecological transition, moving towards a development model that places nature at the centre of strategic decisions.

28. With the Ministry of the Environment, Water and Ecological Transition and local governments, UNDP will work on capacity-building; data generation and systematization, legal and regulatory frameworks, and public policy; the consolidation and automation of prevention, control, and monitoring mechanisms and systems; and actions aimed at the conservation of biodiversity and marine and terrestrial ecosystems, climate action, pollution reduction, inclusive circular economy, and integrated management of water resources, including disaster risk management. Ecuador is a signatory to 18 multilateral environmental agreements within which UNDP will provide technical assistance to meet the commitments undertaken. We will support the creation and updating of instruments such as the nationally determined contribution, assumed under the Paris Agreement. UNDP will continue to support the country in accessing resources from environmental funds and bilateral cooperation,

including the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, the European Union, and the UNDP Climate Promise.

29. With the National Planning Secretariat, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, decentralized autonomous governments, civil society and volunteer groups, UNDP will foster the national decentralized participatory planning system to integrate, implement, and finance environmental and climate policies. With the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Production, Foreign Trade, Investments and Fisheries, the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the productive sectors, UNDP will foster production models and environmentally responsible consumption with sustainable, efficient practices and technologies, to support a more competitive industrial sector. Collaborating with public and private financial institutions and the Popular and Solidarity Economy (cooperative sector), UNDP will enable the generation of financial instruments and mechanisms that encourage conservation, sustainable production and use of resources, and environmentally responsible value chains. UNDP will continue to foster coordinated work with indigenous communities, peoples and nations, together with participatory processes for decision-making, all with a focus on gender, inclusion and diversity, highlighting the contributions of indigenous women.

30. UNDP will continue to facilitate opportunities for multi-stakeholder discussions that promote better interinstitutional and intersectoral articulation at the national and local levels, and transboundary ecosystems governance, towards a just, ecological and sustainable transition. It will coordinate with other United Nations entities in institutional strengthening and the generation of information. This will include coordination with FAO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). To mainstream the gender, intercultural, and diversity approach, UNDP will coordinate with UN-Women; to integrate young people into decision-making processes, UNDP will work with UNICEF. In responsible production and consumption, UNDP will work with FAO, the World Food Programme (WFP), and the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNIDO).

Productivity, competitiveness, and inclusive, sustainable, and innovative livelihoods

31. The UNDP theory of change in this area is that **if** public, private, civil society, and academic actors have a public policy, capacities, instruments and mechanisms that promote sustainable economic development and systemic competitiveness and digitalization processes **then** the generation of livelihoods and decent work, access to financial resources, production means, and economic services, along with the strengthening of value chains and productive transformation with greater added value, inclusiveness, and environmental sustainability will all be fostered. This will lead to improved redistribution, the closing of gaps, and a reduction in socioeconomic inequalities, emphasizing priority attention groups.

32. To that end, UNDP will deepen relationships with its partners, generating conditions to promote inclusive and environmentally sustainable productive development; with its partners being the Ministry of Production, Foreign Trade, Investments and Fisheries, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Telecommunication, the Ministry of the Environment, Water and Ecological Transition, the Secretariat of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation, the Ministry of Labour, economic development agencies, decentralized autonomous governments, academia, chambers of commerce and guilds, and actors from the Popular and Solidarity Economy. Partnerships will be maintained to mobilize resources with the European Union, Spanish and Italian Cooperation, the United States Agency for International Development, the private sector, and volunteer organizations.

33. UNDP will continue to promote market insertion and the financial inclusion of economic units (farmers, enterprises, micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, Popular and Solidarity Economy actors, and the industrial sector). The focus will be on gender equality, youth, populations experiencing human mobility, indigenous people, and rural populations, to improve their living conditions and reduce poverty rates. The systemic competitiveness of

Ecuador will be improved, considering territorial potentialities and environmental sustainability.

34. Interagency work with UN-Women, FAO, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), ILO, UNIDO, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will be key to promoting socioeconomic equality, facilitating sustainable, productive transformation by proposing innovative instruments, standards and mechanisms.

Solid institutions guarantee rights, inclusion, social cohesion, peace, and human security

35. The UNDP theory of change in this area is that **if** the institutional capacity to design and manage public policies is strengthened, the processes of election and democratic representation are reinforced, transparency, access to public information, justice, control and accountability mechanisms are improved; if society, especially priority attention groups and those in a situation of marginalization, are empowered, participate, and influence decisions of public interest; if, concomitantly, capacities for dialogue, a culture of peace, and conflict prevention are strengthened, and threats to human security and all forms of violence, especially gender-based violence, are reduced, **then** people will be able to exercise their rights more fully and without discrimination, consolidating democratic governance, trust, and social cohesion.

36. UNDP will work with entities at the national and local levels in institutional reform and strengthening processes. It will work with the National Planning Secretariat, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, decentralized autonomous governments, and civil society to articulate planning, policies, and budgets aligned with the National Development Plan and the 2030 Agenda. UNDP will work with the Secretary of the Administration to apply strategies focused on integrity and anti-corruption and implement its open-government plan. The National Public Procurement Service and other institutions will be supported in improving and fostering transparency. In collaboration with the Human Rights Secretariat, the Judicial Branch, the Electoral Branch, and women's organizations, UNDP will work to eradicate gender-based violence. Alongside public agencies, academia, the media, social organizations, and sex and gender diversity organizations, UNDP will promote changes in the socio-cultural patterns that constitute the basis of violence. With the equality councils, UNDP will mainstream intercultural approaches, human mobility, gender, and inclusion of people with disabilities. Cooperation with the National Electoral Council will continue to improve electoral processes and women's political participation and generate conditions for an inclusive democratic representation system. Threats to human security, social and criminal violence, reinforcement of conflict prevention, and social dialogue will be addressed with the Ministry of Interior.

37. On governance, planning, budgets, and participation, UNDP will seek partnerships with UN-Women and UNICEF. On electoral issues, including disinformation threats, partnerships will be established with UN-Women and UNESCO under the strategic guidance of the United Nations Electoral Division. UNDP will coordinate with UNODC on transparency and anti-corruption. Matters relating to security, prevention of and the fight against violence will be coordinated with UN-Women, UNFPA, and UNODC. Work on protecting human rights will be undertaken with IOM, UNHCR, UN-Women, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and UNICEF. Partnerships will be maintained to mobilize resources with the European Union, Spanish and bilateral cooperation.

III. Programme and risk management

38. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the main unit of accountability to the Executive Board to align the outcomes and resources allocated 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 operations and programmes policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

39. The programme will be executed nationally. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable a response to force majeure. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in coordination with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the respective projects.

40. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Migration will oversee the programme. An Executive Committee composed of the Ministry and UNDP will provide strategic orientation, monitor results and support resource mobilization. UNDP will participate in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Executive Committee.

41. The crisis caused by COVID-19 has shown that societies must improve their response capacities and resilience to threats. Multidimensional risks could obstruct achievement of the expected outcomes. The programme is designed to be a flexible and adaptive tool to mitigate risks and respond to emerging national priorities.

42. The slowdown in social development is identified as a long-term risk. UNDP will engage with national and local authorities to position development priorities on the public agenda, focusing on gender equality. Support for emergency procurement processes and accelerated social services will be provided.

43. In 2023, new sectional authorities will be elected, generating uncertainty for territorial development. UNDP has the experience to encourage the authorities to use tools for local planning and sustainable development.

44. The commitment of Ecuador to environmental and social sustainability will be reflected in rigorously applied social and environmental standards. Capacities to avoid, minimize, mitigate, and manage possible adverse impacts – including mechanisms to respond to grievances from people who could be affected – will be reinforced, guaranteeing key players' full and effective participation.

45. Ecuador faces multiple disaster risks such as floods, landslides, fires, volcanic activity, and earthquakes, which may require data analysis, coordination, and the adjustment of regular programmes.

46. The risks emanating from increased crime, political instability, conflict, and violence will require ongoing analysis with the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations country team, demanding the capacity to adapt and respond to conditions that may affect operations. UNDP will assist authorities in complying with international human rights and development commitments and preventing the aggravation of conflict and social polarization.

47. Likewise, UNDP will foster digitization and innovation processes across the board and support the application of horizon-scanning tools to identify signs of change, possible risks, and emerging trends.

48. The UNDP social and environmental standards and accountability mechanism will ensure human rights and sustainability. Stakeholder mapping will guarantee that the grievance mechanism reaches the most vulnerable. The UNDP business continuity plan will ensure continuity in case of interruptions. Programming tools and the application of risk management instruments will be used, including due diligence for partnerships with the private sector.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

49. Adhering to UNDP policies, rules and procedures, the programme will be monitored and evaluated, promoting accountability and transparency to ensure effective execution and achieve the proposed results. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Migration will oversee the programme through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, be carried out with the support of the United Nations interagency data management, monitoring and evaluation group.

50. Proportionally to its projects, UNDP will allocate at least 3 per cent of the programme budget to cover monitoring, evaluation, and communication costs. In agreement with the Government, an evaluation plan will be implemented to ensure learning and accountability, following the UNDP evaluation policy and the guidelines of the United Nations Evaluation Group, integrating values and human rights and gender equality principles, and bolstering the commitment to “leave no one behind”.

51. The UNDP gender marker will help identify gaps and ensure achievement of the new Global Gender Strategy goal of investing at least 70 per cent of total programme spending in gender. At least 15 per cent of the regular resources should be allocated to gender equality and women’s empowerment. Gender indicators will be integrated into the evaluation plan, and investment in GEN 2 and GEN 3 projects will be increased.

52. Results-based management will be applied as a continuous process, given the interconnected nature of planning, monitoring, and evaluation. UNDP will redouble its efforts to maintain positive results in its audits, the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers plan, compliance with the evaluation plan, and follow-up to the independent country programme evaluation recommendations.

53. The National Information and Evaluation System of the National Planning Secretariat will be strengthened through methodologies, analysis, and determination of indicators for social programmes and the Human Development Index, the use of various sources (mainly the 2022 National Census), and monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its connection to the National Development Plan. Support will be provided to the Single Registry of Violence on gender violence indicators; consolidating a monitoring system for development financing and design of a tool to monitor social spending; climate budgeting; and implementation of the REDD+ Measures and Actions Management System and the Safeguards Information System.

54. These interventions are expected to contribute to evidence-based decision-making to ensure compliance with the National Development Plan, the 2030 Agenda, and the international commitments of Ecuador.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Ecuador (2023-2026)

National priority or goal. National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025 O5, O6, O7, O9. Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11				
Cooperation framework outcome involving UNDP #1. In 2026, people, taking into consideration their age, sex, gender identity, ethnic self-identification and diversity, particularly those in vulnerable situations and in emergency contexts, increase their equal and equitable access to social protection and quality social services, including food, health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, housing, care and culture.				
Related Strategic Plan outcome 2. No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baseline(s), target(s)	Data source, frequency of data collection and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets)	Major partners / partnerships / frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (in \$ thousands)
<p>Indicator 1.1. Percentage of families living in poverty (lowest 3 deciles of the income distribution) that receive at least one non-contributory social protection benefit. Baseline (2020): 60 Target: 80</p> <p>Indicator 1.2. National average score for adopting and implementing national and local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Action Framework Baseline (2021): 0.55 Target: 0.75</p> <p>Indicator 1.3. Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement policies, tools, and strategies for risk reduction, aligned with the Sendai Framework. Baseline (2021): 0.81 Target: 0.85</p>	<p>IMF Staff report, National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC), annual</p> <p>United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), annual</p> <p>UNDRR, annual</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Public institutions have strengthened capacities, regulations, policies, and instruments to implement a system and appropriate social protection measures that allow people, particularly targeted priority groups, to overcome poverty and access quality social benefits and services, including for preventing disaster risk.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Number of knowledge outputs on poverty, social investment, social protection, gender and care that contribute to informed decision-making (IRRF.1.2.1) Baseline (2022): 5 Target (2026): 9 Source: UNDP, MIES, MEF annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2. Number of public policy strategies, institutional strengthening interventions and mechanisms supported to implement a social protection basis sensitive to priority groups, gender and emergencies Baseline (2022): 4 Target (2026): 8 Source: UNDP, MIES, URS annual</p> <p>Output 1.2. Actors in the National Decentralized Risk Management System have strengthened capacities and tools for multidimensional risk management, response preparedness, recovery and resilience at national, local, and sectoral levels.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of strategies, plans, or public policy instruments developed and/or implemented at the national or</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Migration (MREMH) National Planning Secretariat (SNP) Ministry of Labour (MDT) Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES) Ecuadorian Institute of Social Security Social Registry Unit (URS) National Risk and Emergency Management Service (SNGRE) Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) Decentralized autonomous governments (DAG) and their guilds National Assembly Qatar, Germany European Union World Bank Latin American Development Bank Academia Civil society organizations (CSOs) Volunteers Italian-Ecuadorian Fund for Sustainable Development UNICEF</p>	<p>Regular 389.5</p> <p>Other 5,562</p>

		local level for institutional strengthening of disaster risk management and resilience Baseline (2022): 30 Target (2026): 53 Source: UNDP, SNGRE, annual	WFP ILO UNESCO IOM UNHCR UN-Women	
National priority or goal: NDP 2021-2025 O11, O12, O13. Sustainable Development Goals 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17				
Cooperation framework outcome involving UNDP #2. In 2026, the State and society advance towards the ecological transition and a sustainable and inclusive, decarbonized and resilient economy to the effects of climate change, conserving biodiversity, avoiding land degradation and the pollution of ecosystems, with a focus on gender, inclusion and diversities.				
Related Strategic Plan outcome 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
<p>Indicator 2.1. Percentage of national territory under conservation or environmental management Baseline: 16.45 Target: 16.45 (NDP.11.1.1.)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2. Number of action plans or national strategies for sustainable consumption and production incorporated as priorities or goals in national policies Baseline(2019): 14 Target: Pending (SDG.12.1.1)</p>	<p>Ministry of the Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE), annual</p> <p>SNP, annual</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Public, private and civil society actors have strengthened capacities and regulatory frameworks and gender-sensitive public policy instruments generated at the national and local levels to respond effectively to the challenges posed by the triple planetary crisis: climate change, loss of biodiversity, and pollution.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of regulatory frameworks and public policy instruments generated that contribute to climate action, sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, transboundary water management, coastal and marine resources, and pollution reduction Baseline (2022): 203 Target (2026): 222 Source: UNDP, MAATE, annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Number of people with strengthened capacities to contribute to climate action, sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, transboundary water management, coastal and marine resources, and pollution reduction Baseline (2022): Total 10,169, focused on: Women 3,051 Target (2026): Total 14,000, focused on: Women 4,774 Source: UNDP, MAATE, annual</p> <p>Output 2.2 Public, private, and civil society actors have adopted actions that promote sustainable production and consumption models, focused on a green, inclusive, and resilient recovery, resulting in the contribution and participation of women and diverse populations.</p>	<p>MAATE and affiliated agencies. MAG MEM MPCEIP MEF MREMH SNGRE Electric sector Central Bank of Ecuador Popular and Solidarity Economy actors BanEcuador National Finance Corporation Inter-American Development Bank DAG and their guilds UN-Women UNIDO FAO UNEP UNICEF UNOPS WFP UNV European Union German Agency for International Cooperation World Wildlife Fund Conservation International The Nature Conservancy</p>	<p>Regular \$389.5</p> <p>Other \$85,576</p>

		<p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of initiatives contributing to changes in consumption and production patterns in the productive sectors (agriculture, mining, fishing, industries, energy, etc.) (IRRF.5.2.3) Baseline (2022): 9 Target (2026): 21 Source: UNDP, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), MPCEIP, Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM), annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. Number of innovative financing mechanisms and instruments created and/or strengthened to support green recovery (IRRF.5.2.3) Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2026): 4 Source: UNDP, National Corporation of Popular and Solidarity Finance, MEF, annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3. Number of persons who have implemented sustainable production systems to conserve the environment and reduce poverty Baseline (2022): Total 33,000, focused on: Women 9,900 Target (2026): Total 37,500, focused on: Women 11,925 Source: UNDP, MAG, annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4. Area managed under a conservation and sustainable use regime (IRRF.4.1.2) Baseline (2022): 7,000,000 hectares Target (2026): 8,866,037 hectares Source: UNDP, water funds, MAATE, annual</p>	Wildlife Conservation Society Private sector CSOs Volunteers	
National priority or goal: NDP 2021-2025 O1, O2, O3, O4, O5. Sustainable Development Goals 2, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15				
Cooperation framework outcome involving UNDP #3. In 2026, the State and society have reduced socio-economic inequalities and have promoted a sustainable and value-added productive transformation, the generation of livelihoods and decent work, guaranteeing equal rights and opportunities and equal access to resources for women and men.				
Related Strategic Plan outcome 2. No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
Indicator 3.1. Adequate employment rate Baseline (2021): National 32.5% Target: National 50% (PND.1.1.1)	INEC, annual UNIDO, annual	Output 3.1. Institutions develop standards and instruments, and private sector initiatives are strengthened to increase productivity, productive transformation, innovation, digitization and competitiveness, with a territorial, inclusive and sustainable approach.	MPCEIP MAG Ministry of Tourism MDT MAATE Secretariat of Higher Education,	Regular \$389.5 Other \$5,076

<p>Indicator 3.2. Percentage of total value added of the industrial sector corresponding to small industries Baseline (2018): 0.33 Target: 4.6</p>		<p>Indicator 3.1.1. Number of public and private policies supported to promote socio-economic inclusion, decent work, competitiveness, productivity, innovation, digitalization, gender mainstreaming, and environmental sustainability Baseline (2022): 2 Target (2026): 6 Source: UNDP, MPCEIP, DAG, annual</p> <p>Output 3.2. Economic units have strengthened capacities to promote equitable access to productive resources and markets, business formalization, increased productivity and digitization, in a context of adaptation, escalation, resilience, risk management, and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1. Number of persons accessing financial services (IRRF.1.3.2) Baseline (2022): Total 120, Women 60, Men 60 Target (2026): Total 1,000, Women 500, Men 500 (Youth 100, Migrants 150, Ethnic minorities 50) Source: UNDP, MPCEIP, DAG, annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. Number of persons accessing non-financial assets (IRRF.1.3.3) Baseline (2022): Total 650; women 325, men 325 Target (2026): Total 4,150; women 2,075, men 2,075, (youth 415, migrants 623, ethnic minorities 208) Source: UNDP, MPCEIP, DAG, annual</p>	<p>Science, Technology and Innovation MREMH MINTEL SNP EPS Actors DAG European Union Economic Development Agencies Chambers and Guilds Clusters Academia UN-Women UNICEF UNV IOM ILO UNHCR CSO</p>	
<p>National priority or goal: NDP 2021-2025 O9, O10, O14, O15, O16. Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16</p>				
<p>Cooperation framework outcome involving UNDP #4: In 2026, the State improves public management and increases the protection and guarantee of rights, gender equality and social cohesion, while reducing threats to human security and promoting the eradication of all forms of violence.</p>				
<p>Related Strategic Plan outcome 2. No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development</p>				
<p>Indicator 4.1. Index of perception of the quality of public services in general Baseline (2021): 6 Target: 8 (NDP.14.3.2.)</p> <p>Indicator 4.2. Political Participation Index Baseline (2021): 6.11 Target: 7.78</p>	<p>National Employment, Unemployment and Sub-employment Survey, INEC, annual</p> <p>The Economist, annual</p>	<p>Output 4.1. Public institutions carry out more effective, efficient, transparent, representative, and participatory management at national and local levels, and society achieves greater influence in decision-making.</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1. Number of institutions strengthened to increase their effectiveness and transparency and their application of rights, inclusion, gender and participation approaches (IRRF: 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.4.1, 6.2.1)</p>	<p>Institutions of the following branches of Government: Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Electoral, Transparency and Social Control Presidency of the Republic Ministry of Interior Ministry of Defence MEF MIES</p>	<p>Regular \$389.5</p> <p>Other \$8,459</p>

		<p>Baseline (2022): (a) national institutions: 17, (b) local governments: 17. Target (2026): (a) 22, (b) 22. Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2. Number of civil society organizations, including volunteers, that have increased their incidence and application of rights, inclusion, gender, and participation approaches (IRRF: 2.1.3, 2.2.1) Baseline (2022): 10 Target (2026): 18 Source: UNDP, annual</p> <p>Output 4.2. With the support of society, national and local institutions reduce threats to human security while promoting social cohesion and conflict prevention, and eradicating all types of violence (especially gender-based violence).</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1. Number of measures implemented by national and local institutions that promote human security, social cohesion, and eradication of violence (IRRF: 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.4.5) Baseline (2022): 6 Target (2026): 12 Source: UNDP, annual</p>	<p>MREMH INEC European Union Equality Councils DAG CSOs Volunteers Academia Private sector</p>	
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