

# **DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE NEW ECUADOR 2024 • 2025**



**We all build  
the *New Ecuador!***



# **DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE NEW ECUADOR 2024 • 2025**



**EL NUEVO  
ECUADOR**

**National Secretariat  
of Planning**



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## National Development Plan - Development Plan for the New Ecuador 2024 - 2025

The construction of this planning instrument was led by the National Secretariat of Planning, acting as the Technical Secretariat of the National Decentralized System of Participatory Planning, in accordance with the Organic Code of Planning and Public Finance. It was presented by the President of the Republic of Ecuador, Daniel Noboa Azín and approved unanimously by the National Planning Council, through Resolution 003-2024-CNP of February 16, 2024 and Resolution 006-2024-CNP of April 29, 2024, which included the risk management axis.

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## Elaboration of the Development Plan for the New Ecuador 2024 - 2025

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## Planning the New Ecuador

Over the past five years, Ecuador has faced significant challenges that have left a deep mark on our society. The COVID-19 pandemic was not limited to being a health emergency; its repercussions extended to the social and economic spheres, generating lasting impacts that we still face. External factors have aggravated the internal situation, such as the instability of oil prices and global geopolitical tensions that constantly and directly influence our economy.

At the national level, we have faced great challenges: a political crisis, a reduction in the efficiency and quality of public services; and, the unprecedented increase in crime that has tested the strength of state institutions. The factors described above, along with the persistence of poverty, inequality, migration, and ungovernability, were factors that led to the call for early elections in 2023.

Faced with this complex and multifaceted scenario, immediate and effective responses are demanded to put Ecuador on the path to a robust recovery and sustainable development. To overcome these obstacles, it was essential to strengthen the country's

resilience and ensure the well-being of the population in the years to come. In this context, Ecuadorians chose the option of the New Ecuador as a government to face the complex scenario that the country is going through.

The fundamental principles and values that guide the New Ecuador are: democracy and citizen participation, commitment, solidarity, transparency, inclusion, non-discrimination, sustainable development and economic autonomy, alternation, equality and pluralism. These principles and values are crucial in: institutional reconstruction; the planning and articulation of public policies; and, the improvement of life quality of Ecuadorians.

With these principles guiding our work and aware of the complex situation that the country is experiencing, the National Secretariat of Planning built the National Development Plan that guarantees the fundamental right to citizen participation through calls for workshops, discussions, meetings and digital channels to ensure access for all actors: academia, Decentralized Autonomous Governments,

National Equality Councils, private sector, state institutions; and, civil society with the aim of offering solutions to the economic and social challenges we face as a nation.

The identification of national and territorial problems allowed the formulation of public policies and alternative solutions to the issues that most afflict citizens. With the support of the National Equality Councils, we have strengthened cross-cutting policies that seek greater solidarity, equality and guarantees of rights.

In addition, we work on the alignment of national planning with the 2030 Agenda at the level of national goals, which allows us to improve the life quality of Ecuadorians, and at the same time, contribute to the global objectives of fighting poverty, caring for the environment and sustainable development.

The elaboration of this instrument has differentiating elements according to other processes, in addition to prioritizing objectives and policies, strategies were proposed that guide short-term management and that will be oriented to the recovery of the constitutional role that participatory planning has within the development of Ecuador.

In this regard, the National Development Plan includes five fundamental axes:

- The social axis to improve the life quality of Ecuadorians, through the pursuit of the eradication of violence and guarantee citizen peace. Understanding that insecurity and violence have its origin in structural social gaps such as the lack of public services, education, public health and adequate employment.

- The economic development axis to strengthen the monetary regime of dollarization through the promotion of production, innovation and investment, which will improve economic stability, attract national and foreign investment and strengthen international trade.
- The infrastructure, energy and environment axis to address and improve road, port and energy infrastructure, ensuring the proper and responsible use of natural resources.
- The institutional axis as a transversal axis in the country's planning to guarantee transparency, efficiency and quality in the provision of public services through the management of state entities and an adequate execution of the public budget.
- The risk management axis has the priority to promote the resilience of cities and communities to face natural and anthropic risks, incorporating actions that prevent and mitigate emergencies and disaster risks.

With these axes, the National Development Plan will be a guide, which, from the point of view of public policy, will allow us to face this unprecedented moment in the history of the country; recovering the strategic and articulating role of planning in national development and charting the path for a safer, more prosperous and equitable Ecuador.

**We all build the New Ecuador!**

*Sariha Moya*

National Secretary of Planning





# Process of Construction of the Development Plan for the New Ecuador

*"... Sovereignty resides in the people, whose will is the foundation of authority, and is exercised through the organs of public power and the forms of direct participation provided for in the Constitution."*

*(Constitution of the Republic, Art. 1)*

## Planning and Citizenship

In the search for a prosperous and equitable future, it is recognized as the primary duty of the State "to plan national development, eradicate poverty, promote sustainable development and the equitable redistribution of resources and wealth(...)", as established in the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, in its Article 3.

Sustainable and meaningful development is built on the active participation and voice of all sectors of society. Ecuador's development planning is not an isolated and exclusive process, it is an inclusive initiative that reflects the needs, aspirations and perspectives of the whole population.

Article 279 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador establishes that participatory planning for development is articulated in the National Decentralized System of Participatory Planning (NDSPP), led by the National Planning Council (NPC), which collaboratively dictates planning guidelines and policies with the input of all levels of government. In addition, this body, chaired by the President of the Republic, approves the National Development Plan (NDP).

The Constitution (Carta Magna) also establishes in Article 280 that "the National Development Plan is the instrument to which policies, programs and projects shall be subject; programming and implementation

of the State budget; and investment and allocation of public resources; and coordinating exclusive competences between the central State and decentralized autonomous governments. Compliance with them shall be mandatory for the public sector and indicative for the other sectors.”

In the same vein as the process of building the NDP, the Organic Code of Planning and Public Finance (OCPFF) organizes, regulates and links the NDSPP with the National Public Finance System (NPFS). The NDSPP is the set of processes, entities and instruments that allow the interaction of the different social and institutional actors to organize and coordinate development planning and territorial planning at all levels of government. The members of NPFS are the

Central Government and the Decentralized Autonomous Governments (OCPFF, Articles 1, 18 and 21).

In this context, according to OCPFF, the fundamental elements of NDSPP are:

- The National Development Plan;
- the National Territorial Strategy;
- The National Information System;
- National Statistical and Geographic System;
- The development and land use plans of the Decentralized Autonomous Governments;
- Sectoral and institutional planning; and
- Pluriannual investment.

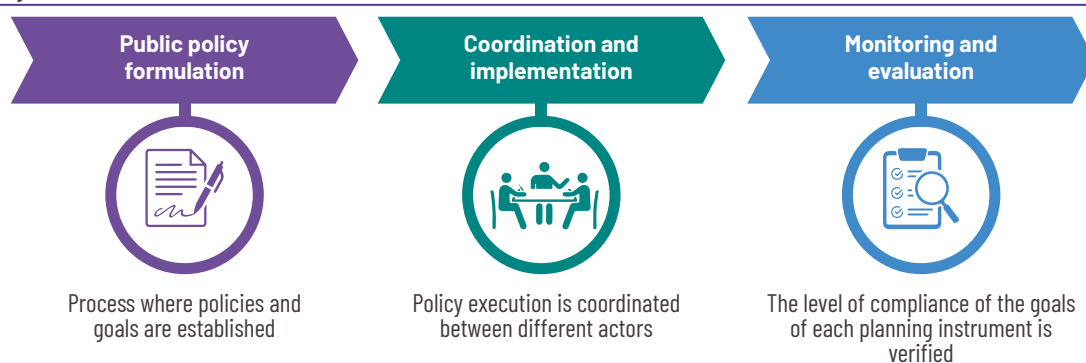
## The Planning Cycle

In the planning cycle, specific programs, projects and policies are formulated to: address problems; and, establish measurable objectives, strategies, goals and indicators. Implementation involves execution, ensuring efficient coordination and proper resource management.

During this process, progress is constantly monitored to adjust strategies as needed. At the conclusion of these programs, projects and policies, an evaluation is carried out to measure their impact and effectiveness once implemented.

Graph Nro. 1

Planning Cycle



**Source:** OCPFF, Art. 37 and 39.

**Elaboration:** National Secretariat of Planning.

The planning cycle is implemented through the NDP and the National Territorial Strategy (NTS), instruments developed by the National Secretariat of Planning, in coherence and correspondence with the government program of the elected president; and, it considers the general objectives of the plans of other government institutions and development plans of the Decentralized Autonomous Governments, within the scope of their competences. During the process of formulating the National Development Plan, participation must be guaranteed (OCPPE, Art. 37).

## Citizen Participation

Among the pillars for the construction of instruments such as the NDP and the NTS is citizen participation, which according to the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador in its Article 95 establishes that "Citizens, individually and collectively, shall participate in a leading manner in decision-making, planning and management of public affairs, and in the popular control of the institutions of the State and society, and of their representatives, in a permanent process of building citizen power. Participation will be guided by the principles of equality, autonomy, public deliberation, respect for difference, popular control, solidarity and interculturality."

In addition, the process of citizen participation is consolidated in the Organic Law on Citizen Participation (OLCP) by establishing that the Plurinational and Intercultural Citizens' Assembly for Good Living is configured as the space for consultation and direct dialogue between the State and citizens to carry out the process of formulation, approval and monitoring of the NDP (OLCP, Art. 48).

Therefore, the formulation of the NDP recognizes the right of social organizations to influence public decisions, policies and social control at all levels of government. Similarly, it is established that the inter-ministerial coordination spaces will encourage the

It is important to note that the NDP is approved by the NPC and is mandatory for the Central Government, the Decentralized Autonomous Governments and indicative for the other entities of the public sector and other sectors (OCPPE, Art. 40).

Regarding the construction of sectoral plans, it is up to the ministries to articulate with the NDP and the NTS (OCPPE, Art. 40.2). On the other hand, institutional plans are reported to the governing body of national planning to verify that proposals for actions, programs and projects correspond to the institutional competencies and objectives of the NDP (OCPPE, Art. 54).

holding of periodic deliberation dialogues on intersectoral public policies, with the purpose of promoting the participation of social organizations and citizens in general (OLCP, Art. 55).

Likewise, the Organic Law of the National Councils for Equality (OLNCE) was applied, which establishes that among the purposes of such Councils is to "Participate in the formulation, transversal, observance, monitoring and evaluation of public policies in favor of individuals, communes, communities, peoples, nationalities and collectives, within the scope of their competences related to gender, ethnic, generational, intercultural, disability and human mobility issues, fostering a culture of peace that develops human capacities aimed at guaranteeing the right to equality and non-discrimination; affirmative action measures that promote equality among individuals, communes, communities, peoples, nationalities and collectives; and the eradication of acts, uses, practices, customs and stereotypes considered discriminatory" (OLNCE, Art. 3).

The NDSPP proposes the consolidation of a participatory model that involves society in the formulation of public policies through its contributions, thus enriching the democratic structure of the country.



Citizen participation not only strengthens the legitimacy of decisions made in the planning process, but also enriches the quality of proposals, building bridges for transparent governance and more representative decision-making.

For the National Government, listening to the concerns and making citizens' aspirations and needs a reality in the Development Plan for the New Ecuador 2024 – 2025 is a priority and a fundamental principle.

## Citizen contributions for the construction of the NDP and the NTS

To develop the NDP and the NTS 2024-2025, the National Secretariat of Planning had several mechanisms for receiving contributions; each space generated for citizen participation (meetings, face-to-face, virtual and hybrid workshops) had participatory methodologies with the aim of motivating open, honest and constructive dialogue as a mechanism for change, not only in the planning of public policies, but also in the active commitment of citizens for their implementation and sustainability.

The use of a participatory methodology deepened the understanding of the social problems and challenges faced by different territories. Through this approach, citizens were encouraged to assume an active and leading role in the construction of the New Ecuador, channeling collective efforts towards the transformation of their environment and immediate reality.

In order to have a comprehensive vision of the challenges, needs, particularities and differences between urban and rural areas that are evident in the territory, the National Secretariat of Planning convened various actors of the State and civil society such as:

- Public institutions that make up the executive and central government.
- Representatives of the Decentralized Autonomous Governments.
- Directives of the guilds of the Decentralized Autonomous Governments.

- Representatives of the National Councils for Equality.
- Citizen Assembly members who make up the Plurinational and Intercultural Citizens' Assembly for Good Living in the period 2022-2026.
- Civil society, through leaders and representatives of organizations of people with disabilities, women's organizations and LGBTIQ+ groups, chambers and production associations and different areas of the private sector.
- Agencies of the United Nations System.
- Non-governmental organizations.
- Academic community: teachers, students and delegated authorities from different university faculties, technological institutes and public and private academic research centers.
- Neighborhood and community leaders.
- Private and productive sector: chambers, consortia, fund administrators; among others.
- Open call to citizens to receive contributions through the portal created for this purpose.

In the working sessions, after the presentation of the normative framework followed for the construction of the NDP, the methodology was explained and working groups were organized to address issues related to the four axes and objectives.

### Graph Nro. 2

Axes of the Development Plan for the New Ecuador and the National Territorial Strategy 2024-2025



**Source and elaboration:** National Secretariat of Planning.

Under the guidelines of the axes and objectives, the participants were asked to prioritize specific issues where the National Government could intervene, and identify the main problems of their territories, evaluating

the management carried out by the State and suggesting lines of action to address the challenges, including particular aspects such as: border areas, maritime limits and Amazonian territory.

## Mechanisms for Receiving Citizen Contributions

- Workshops at the national level with Citizen Assembly Members.
- Discussions with social actors and representatives of civil society organizations, community leaders, academy, among others.
- Meetings and workshops with the National Councils for Equality.
- Work meetings with representatives of unions of the Decentralized Autonomous Governments.
- Citizen contributions website.

### Territorial Workshops with Citizen Assembly Members

According to the OLCP, the Citizens' Assembly is a space for direct dialogue and consultation that connects citizens with the State; hence the importance of being involved in the process of formulating the NDP and NTS 2024 - 2025.

In the first instance, a preparatory meeting was held with the Board of Directors of the Citizens' Assembly, in order to plan the actions that allowed the involvement of the members of this space of citizen participation in the process of building national planning.

On this basis, the 95 representatives were summoned to an expanded meeting of the Plurinational and Intercultural Citizens' Assembly for Good Living, which is serving the 2022-2026 period. In this space, the National Secretariat of Planning presented the four axes proposed within the NDP and the preliminary guidelines of the NTS.

Subsequently, 12 territorial workshops were held at the national level where the main concerns of citizens were collected and strategies were built to provide public policy solutions.

Finally, an ordinary session of the plenary of the Citizens' Assembly was held in which the results of the contributions raised were

socialized and how they were reflected in the Development Plan for the New Ecuador 2024-2025.

### **Workshops with representatives of the National Councils for Equality**

The National Secretariat of Planning held a meeting with authorities of the five National Councils for Equality (NCE), in which the proposal for the objectives of the NDP and NTS was presented. On this day, it was agreed to review each of the axes, objectives and guidelines proposed for both planning instruments, guaranteeing an unrestricted compliance with human rights, the approaches of equality and non-discrimination which were fundamental elements in the process of collecting contributions in the workshops.

Subsequently, four working groups were organized, specifically dedicated to each of the axes of the NDP. In these sessions, the active participation of representatives of each NCE was remarkable, who have played a crucial role in highlighting the specificities of public policies from various perspectives, including equality in: gender, intergenerational, peoples and nationalities, people with disabilities and people in situations of human mobility, with a cross-cutting focus on rights.

### **Meetings with Boards of Decentralized Autonomous Governments**

Three workshops were held with the authorities of the unions: the National Council of Rural Parish Governments of Ecuador (NCRPGE), the Association of Municipalities of Ecuador (AME) and the Consortium of Provincial Autonomous Governments of Ecuador (CPAGE).

In these spaces, recent and structural problems in relation to the thematic,

proposals and solutions in each of the three levels of government were addressed.

With NCRPGE, the day was fulfilled through the installation of a technical table in which the participants analyzed each of the four guidelines of the NTS.

On the other hand, the representatives of the AME addressed management issues in the cantons, such as the improvement of infrastructure and adequate transfer and fulfillment of municipal competencies. Emphasis was placed on the need for financial resources for municipal projects, the strengthening of the technical skills of civil servants, the State's attention to the smaller cantons, capitalizing the potential of cantons; and investment in the cantons of the Amazon, among other aspects of relevance for municipalities.

At the provincial level, CPAGE representatives indicated the need for sustainable planning with existing resources; capacity-building of prefectural technicians; building information systems; multi-level governance; articulated and coordinated work between the different levels of government; prioritization of needs in the territory; creation of provincial councils to deal with malnutrition issues; issuance of security plans, among others.

In general, the representatives of the unions of the Decentralized Autonomous Governments ratified their commitment to the National Government in the process of building the NDP and the NTS, and committed to work coordinated with the Executive for the benefit of citizens.

### **Discussions with civil society actors**

The National Secretariat of Planning, as part of the process of building contributions to the NDP, held discussions with civil society actors, as well as held 21 workshops at the national level with different civil society actors. These

spaces were open to the participation of local authorities, delegates and representatives of Decentralized Autonomous Governments, social organizations, non-governmental organizations, chambers of commerce and production; academic community and citizens in general.

In each of these meetings, participants were encouraged to exchange ideas and specific proposals, focusing the discussion on the four strategic axes of the NDP. This collaborative process not only made it possible to identify and prioritize local needs and challenges, but also to generate solutions adapted to the reality of each territory. The diversity of perspectives enriched the debate, ensuring that the proposed strategies reflected a broad spectrum of interests and contributed to representative public policies.

### Workshop with agencies of the United Nations System

An exchange meeting was held between the National Secretariat of Planning and 16 agencies of the United Nations System

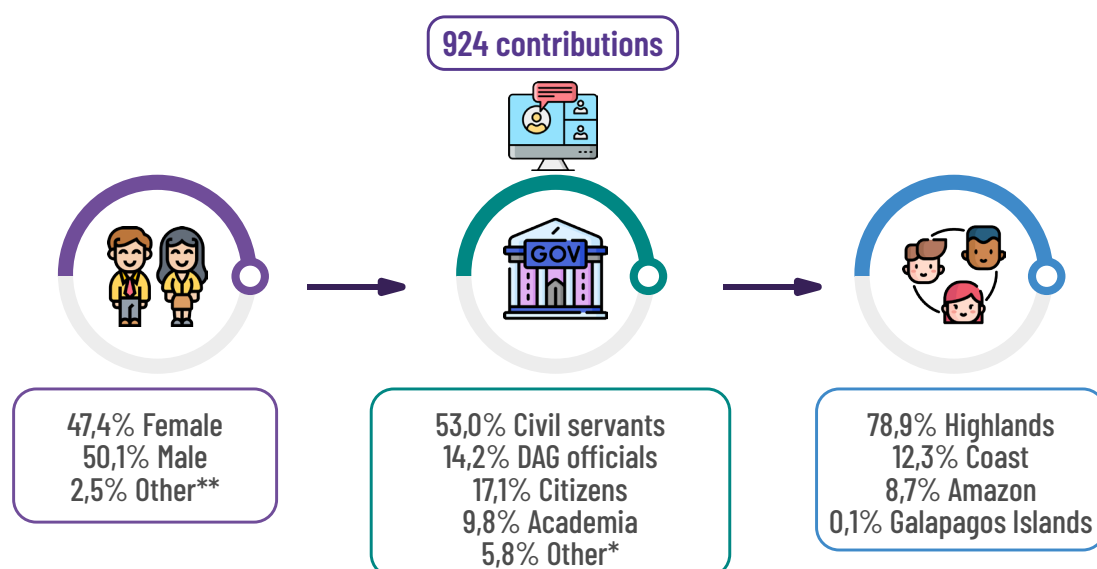
in Ecuador, in which the NDP and the NTS 2024-2025 were discussed, with the purpose of strengthening the contents and promoting their alignment with the 2030 Agenda. The contributions were made through an open discussion on the programmatic elements of the NDP and four thematic tables of the four axes of the NDP.

### Citizen contributions received through the internet

In each of the participation spaces, the link <https://www.planificacion.gob.ec/plan-para-el-nuevo-ecuador/> was socialized which was available on the website of the National Secretariat of Planning for the reception of citizen contributions. Additionally, the link was shared through the official social media of the National Secretariat and its dissemination channels. This was made with the objective that participants can contribute to the different areas that are of interest to them, both for the NDP and the NTS.

### Graph Nro. 3

Summary of Contributions to the Citizen Participation Process



**Source and elaboration:** National Secretariat of Planning.

\* It includes private companies, non-governmental and social organizations.

\*\* It includes bisexuals, gays, people who selected "I do not wish to reply", and others.



924 citizen contributions were received, focusing on: 30.7% in the Social Axis, 19.6% in the Economic Development Axis, 10.2% in the Infrastructure, Energy and Environment Axis, 7.5% in the Institutional Axis, and 32.0% in the Risk Management Axis.

The results of the different participation mechanisms made it possible to carry out a democratic exercise that evidences the need to strengthen social inclusion and accommodate the demands of priority groups, the needs of neighborhood and community organizations, the willingness to work and the level of commitment of the representatives of the Decentralized Autonomous Governments and the private sector.

The participation of citizens in the construction of the NDP identified problems and proposals for solutions in the following areas:

- Comprehensive health.
- Education.
- Guarantee of Rights.
- Citizen security.
- Agricultural, aquaculture and livestock production.
- Employment.
- Productivity, competitiveness of productive sectors and foreign trade.
- Natural resources and sustainable energy.
- Connectivity.
- Institutional capacity, ethics and public transparency.

The contributions of citizens, from an analytical and holistic perspective, reflect the complexity and multidimensionality of the country's reality. Citizens prioritized territorial issues by theme in various workshops, their concerns, needs and aspirations covered various aspects

(political, socioeconomic, institutional, etc.) that, in one way or another, are based on the reality they experience on a daily basis.

The numerous spaces for dialogue implemented with the different actors consisted of an important contribution to the construction of the policies and strategies of the NDP.

The problems identified by citizens, according to their experiences and expectations, must be addressed in a comprehensive manner with the contribution of all sectors. This is a complex and necessary exercise for the construction of a more just, safe, sustainable, productive society and resilience.

The determination of causalities and their solutions will allow society to achieve comprehensive long-term development and establish the foundations for a prosperous and sustainable future that, according to citizens, focuses on the guarantee of rights, especially education.

In this new scenario, the role of the private sector is preponderant for the generation of employment, productivity, competitiveness and the promotion of exports and new productive areas that strengthen and prioritize the popular and solidarity economy. In the productive sphere, the promotion of sustainable agricultural, aquaculture and livestock practices contribute not only to food security, but also to the conservation of ecosystems, water sources and the fight against poverty, extreme poverty and social and territorial gaps.

People's voice and feeling expressed in the citizen participation workshops of the Development Plan for the New Ecuador 2024-2025 and the National Territorial Strategy, not only focus on problems as a form of complaint or dissatisfaction; but rather in a critical gaze, with a systematic vision and ideas to be reborn from the current situation.



## Long-Term Vision

The Long-Term Vision “The New Ecuador to 2030” is a prospective exercise that is methodologically based on the “Guide for the formulation of national exercises for the long term”, a technical document prepared by the National Secretariat of Planning in conjunction with the Institute of Higher National Studies (IHNS).

To establish the vision, guiding elements of the Government Plan of the New Ecuador, recent national problematics, and prospective exercises previously carried out by the National Secretariat of Planning using the Regnier Abacus tool and morphological

analysis were taken into consideration. These inputs made it possible to establish the possible evolution of the future hypotheses of each prioritized variable in a participatory manner. This was the basis for the construction of the narrative of the desired scenario for the New Ecuador in 2030.

Within the review and feedback process of this vision, the IHNS and the agencies of the United Nations System in Ecuador participated, to guarantee the coherence, plausibility, relevance, importance and transparency of the hypotheses and the global scenario proposed.

## The New Ecuador to 2030

By 2030, Ecuador has significantly reduced the proportion of people living in multidimensional and income poverty. This reduction has been possible thanks to public investment that prioritizes the fulfillment of

the objectives of the development regime stated in the Constitution, which allows the provision of universal, efficient, timely and quality social services.

The implementation of comprehensive policies for economic and social inclusion, with special emphasis on the vulnerable population and priority groups, as well as the generation of decent employment and the strengthening of a contributory and non-contributory social protection system that is universal, comprehensive, sustainable and resilient, makes it possible to guarantee minimum levels of well-being. These benefits are adapted to the different types of exclusion, discrimination and vulnerability faced by the population, ensuring protection against scenarios of economic crisis and unemployment.

Ecuador is progressively increasing the allocation of resources from the General State Budget to the health and education sectors, thereby promoting effective and universal access to these rights by the population.

By 2030, Ecuador has developed an integrated, efficient, and resilient health system, evidenced by an expansion in the coverage, access, and quality of health services at the national level. Strengthening governance in key sectors such as infrastructure, inputs, technology, and information systems, coupled with the integration of services at all levels of care, including governments institutions, social security, and other state providers, has been critical. In addition, the implementation of continuous training and specialization programs for health personnel have promoted effective and universal access to the right to health with an intersectoral approach, contributing to the reduction of preventable diseases and deaths.

Strategies and programs aimed at eradicating chronic child malnutrition, reducing maternal mortality, sexual and reproductive health and promoting health have been strengthened, creating healthy and safe environments, communities and lifestyles. Advances in mental health legislation have favored the implementation of programs that allow for

the proper management of these pathologies, through timely coordination, referral and monitoring mechanisms.

Ecuador is making progress in universalizing access to and permanence in initial, basic and high school education, as well as comprehensive child development services. The implementation of strategies to close gaps in access to education in rural and marginal urban areas has contributed to improving educational coverage. In addition, the country has made significant efforts to improve the safety of students in schools, in order to eradicate discrimination, sexual violence, stigma and bullying.

At the regional level, the country's efforts to promote educational reforms aimed at improving the quality of learning and educational results through the strengthening of teacher training and evaluation programs and the improvement of educational infrastructure, including access to technologies and connectivity, have been recognized. These actions have enabled the country to place itself within the regional average in the results of international tests with respect to specific skills in reading, mathematics and science.

In terms of higher education, Ecuador has improved students' access to relevant, effective and quality academic education by 2030, which has been possible thanks to the sustained increase in public investment in graduate, technical and technological higher education. The higher education policies implemented in the country have fostered the articulation of academia with actors in the productive sector, making possible to have an academic offer and relevant lines of research that contribute to economic development, stimulating the generation of decent and highly qualified employment, especially for the youngest generations.

The country has improved its position



in international academic rankings and investment in Research, Development and Innovation (R+D+i) as a percentage of GDP is slightly higher than the regional average. The State and companies jointly allocate funding to research and innovation in production processes, promoting technical and technological education, increasing high-impact scientific production and linking educational institutions with global knowledge networks.

The design of public policies with a territorial approach has made it possible to reduce the imbalances and asymmetries between urban and rural areas. Having territorial planning based on the productive vocation of the territories has laid the foundations for the comprehensive development of rural areas, which have universal access to health, education, decent housing, basic services, connectivity and safe water.

The provision of quality and safe food promotes food security and a healthy life for the Ecuadorian population. Peasant family farming has become a strategic axis that promotes food security and sovereignty, encourages the popular and solidarity economy, sustainable economic growth, preserves the means of production and dignifies the life quality of farmers and rural communities.

To boost this sector, the State has established measures to promote agricultural production, such as incentives and support infrastructure, and through public banks, it grants productive credit and guarantees production. At the same time, the development of agriculture boosts other economic sectors, such as agribusiness and rural tourism.

By 2030 Ecuadorian cities meet criteria of inclusion, security, resilience, and sustainability. Sustainable urban development is a priority and aims to

ensure access to economic opportunities and territorial resilience, through the construction of sustainable urban environments. The articulated management of the urban environment, through the adoption of coherent and coordinated policies between the Central Government and the Decentralized Autonomous Governments, has contributed to the improvement of the quality of the urban habitat, the recovery of public space and the exercise of the right to the city for all people.

By 2030, Ecuadorian society has made progress in overcoming entrenched socio-cultural patterns that have traditionally fostered social inequality, discrimination, and human rights violations. The implementation of programs aimed at promoting economic and social development has improved the life quality of peoples and nationalities, promoting productive diversification and access to basic services. These initiatives have strengthened bilingual intercultural education and intercultural health, promoted decent employment and recognized knowledge, languages and cultural expressions, respecting and protecting traditional territories. In addition, the participation of these communities in spaces for consultation, dialogue and decision-making has increased.

Internationally, Ecuador's progress in strengthening the National Comprehensive System to Prevent and Eradicate Violence Against Women has been recognized. This progress has been manifested through concrete actions aimed at preventing all forms of violence, including the incorporation of a gender perspective in the design of public policies, the strengthening of the justice system, the constant availability of official information, and the improvement in the quality of and access to care services for victims. These efforts have led to a considerable decrease in the main types of gender-based violence and in the number

of femicides at the national level. Similarly, notable progress has been made in the development and implementation of policies aimed at combating discrimination and violence against LGBTIQ+ people.

Progress in legislation, the implementation of incentives to encourage women's participation in the labor market and the adoption of measures to guarantee a workplace free of violence and harassment have led to the gradual reduction of the wage and employment gap between men and women in the public and private sectors. At the same time, the State and society recognize the urgency of moving towards a comprehensive care system that reduces the burden of these tasks on women and promotes the responsibility of the State in this area.

In Ecuador, significant progress has been made in the inclusion and respect for persons with disabilities, overcoming historical barriers and confronting deep-rooted prejudices. Through the implementation of effective public policies and the adoption of more inclusive regulations, complemented by education and awareness campaigns, equal opportunities and universal access to essential services have been actively promoted. These initiatives have been instrumental in ensuring the full and effective integration of persons with disabilities into all aspects of Ecuadorian society.

The country, as of 2030, has made remarkable efforts in the field of intergenerational equality, addressing the needs and rights of both the younger and older generations. Comprehensive public policies have been implemented that promote inclusion and respect for children, adolescents and the elderly, recognizing the diversity of their experiences and contributions.

By 2030, Ecuador has made significant progress in fostering youth employment,

significantly reducing the youth unemployment rate to below the national average. This is thanks to the implementation of active employment policies and training programs that have encouraged youth labor insertion, both in the public and private sectors. Entrepreneurship initiatives and internship programs have been established to facilitate the transition of young people from education to the labor market, expanding employment opportunities in line with their skills and training.

The strengthening of social and economic policy in the country has made it possible to reduce emigration levels to historic lows. National legislation and public policy have been strengthened with a focus on human mobility, strengthening inclusion and solidarity with migrants, refugees, and returned citizens. Effective integration policies and programs have managed to ensure equitable access to basic services, employment opportunities and education.

The country has strengthened its economic system through efficient and progressive fiscal policy, responsible management of public finances, and quality of spending, measures that not only help strengthen dollarization, but also send a positive signal to investors, showing that the country is committed to sound and predictable economic policies.

Ecuador has developed specific legislation and strategies aimed at promoting the diversification of its productive structure and increasing the production of goods with high value added, seeking an alternative to the traditional model of exporting raw materials. The measures implemented to encourage productive sectors that are based on knowledge and innovation, together with the attraction of private investment and the increase in public investment in infrastructure to support production, have created the necessary conditions to promote

economic growth and the creation of decent employment.

Ecuador has established policies and regulatory frameworks aimed at strengthening the popular and solidarity economy. The initiatives implemented to promote cooperativism, support for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as the facilitation of access to credit and training in business management, have created an environment conducive to the development of economic activities based on principles of solidarity and cooperation. These actions, focused on promoting local development, have contributed to boosting the economy, generating employment and promoting a more equitable distribution of wealth.

Ecuador has a greater participation in world trade and deepened trade relations with various countries. Export promotion programs are fostered through mechanisms such as trade missions, international fairs and others, which allow Ecuadorian companies to showcase their products and services in international markets. The country is attractive to foreign investment, which boosts economic growth, the creation of new sources of employment, technology transfer and economic diversification.

With regard to the environment, the country guarantees the rights of nature and has consolidated an innovative and efficient management model for the National System of Protected Areas (NSPA), which includes intersectoral mechanisms for conservation, financing and cooperation, which allow the sustainability and management of areas under conservation, in co-responsibility with local actors. Mechanisms for controlling deforestation in conservation areas have also been improved, and reforestation and recovery programs for terrestrial and marine ecosystems have been promoted.

Ecuador, aware that climate change is one of the most important global issues humanity faces, has designed a multi-actor, multi-level and territorial response that focuses on actions for mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage; and, means of implementation. The latter make it possible to manage financing with multilateral and bilateral climate funds, generating innovative mechanisms for production, green employment, with responsibility and fiscal sustainability.

The impact of climate change is differentiated and affects the most vulnerable populations to a greater extent, which is why Ecuador has established strategies to articulate adaptation to climate change, strengthening disaster risk management and thus increasing resilience, with emphasis on populations and territories with higher levels of vulnerability.

The country promotes the integrated management of water resources, including transboundary resources shared with our neighboring countries, through strategic action plans. The declaration of water protection areas has allowed the environmental, productive and social management of water resources in quality and quantity for use and exploitation in their order of priority, conservation of ecological flow, food sovereignty, human consumption and climate-smart productive activities.

Significant progress has been made towards energy sustainability, thanks to legislation and public policies that promote energy efficiency and support the construction of new and modern infrastructure for the use of natural resources and the generation of energy from renewable sources, both conventional and non-conventional, including hydroelectric, wind, solar, biomass, tidal and geothermal.

The energy transition, based on modern technologies and low greenhouse gas emissions, is consolidated as a strategy to overcome dependence on non-renewable energy sources through both public and private financing.

Investment in clean and environmentally friendly technologies in the public and private sectors has increased, thus promoting the environmental sustainability of economic and industrial activities under the principles of the circular economy. In this context, Ecuador already has an action plan for responsible business conduct (RBC), which promotes best environmental practices in production processes, respect for human rights, the right to decent work and the fight against corruption, in alignment with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

By 2030, security policies from a comprehensive approach are a national priority that have funding and a strengthened institutional framework, which has contributed to reducing crime and violence rates, mainly the number of intentional homicides, which has decreased and is at levels similar to regional averages.

Thanks to strengthened public institutions, a large number of OCG have been dismantled, both on the streets and in the centers of deprivation of liberty (CDL), spaces that are now fully controlled by state agencies, thus

reducing the threats derived from the growth of transnational crime, mainly drug trafficking and other related crimes. The perception of citizen peace has been consolidated by considerably reducing violence, thus creating a favorable environment for economic and social development.

Progress has been made in the modernization of the justice system through the improvement of physical and technological infrastructure and the review of processes, procedures and protocols in alignment with international standards. Through legal reforms, mechanisms have been established to improve the processes of selection, education and training of judges and prosecutors, in order to avoid corruption and impunity.

In Ecuador, comprehensive public policies are implemented to fight corruption and prevent impunity in the public and private sectors. The State and open governance are promoted as mechanisms for transparency, accountability and the proper use of public resources.

Ecuador has made progress in the institutionalization and mainstreaming of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) through their articulation with national planning, and is actively participating in the construction of the new global development agenda for the long term.



# NATIONAL OBJECTIVES



# **SOCIAL AXIS**



## ***PARTICIPATION AND CITIZEN ACTION***

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**“Tukuykuna wankurishum  
alli kawaypak”**

**“All citizens build”**

**Darío Chuto**  
CHIMBORAZO

**“Education is the starting  
point for creating an  
inclusive society”**

**Nelly Colimba**  
IMBABURA





## OBJECTIVE 1

**Improve the living conditions of the population in a comprehensive manner, promoting equitable access to health, housing and social well-being**

### Motivation

The eradication of poverty and the reduction of inequalities are enormous challenges for Ecuador. Ensuring adequate living conditions for the population without discrimination is essential to achieve development and overcome structural violence conditions that the country is currently facing.

Article 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador establishes that one of the primary duties of the State is to guarantee the effective enjoyment of rights and the eradication of poverty. In this context, Article 340 of the Constitution establishes that the national system of inclusion and social equity is the articulated and coordinated set of systems, institutions, policies, norms, programs and services created to ensure the exercise, guarantee and enforceability of the rights to education, health, culture, sports, habitat, housing, among others, being the State responsible for the allocation of resources as a matter of priority to ensure the provision of quality public services, under the principles of universality, equality, equity, progressivity, interculturality, solidarity and non-discrimination.

Objective 1 establishes policies and goals to direct the State's actions towards improving the living conditions of the population and access to universal and quality health services. In coordination with SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being, a comprehensive approach to health is proposed through promotion, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care, seeking the continuous training of medical personnel and the promotion of healthy lifestyle habits, the regular practice of physical activity and sport. It is also a priority to achieve the right to adequate housing and to safe and healthy habitat, within this framework specific policies are established to improve access to housing and living conditions, with emphasis on the most vulnerable population and rural areas.

The issues addressed in Objective 1 reflect the strong commitment of the national government to build a more just society that is capable of addressing the structural conditions of poverty, exclusion and violence, through the strengthening of the social programs and services provided by the State, with special attention to the most vulnerable population.

## Policies and Strategies

### Policy 1.1

**Contribute to the reduction of poverty and extreme poverty**

#### Strategies:

a. Develop employability and self-employment skills, access to financing; as well as support in merchandising,

development of ventures with emphasis on people in situations of poverty and extreme poverty.

b. Strengthen the coverage of the Non-Contributory Cash Transfer Program in provinces with a high incidence of poverty and extreme poverty.

- c. Promote technical assistance for the economic inclusion of actors in the popular and solidarity economy.

## Policy 1.2

**Ensure the social inclusion of priority individuals and groups throughout their life cycle**

### Strategies:

- a. Strengthen special protection programs and services for comprehensive care and attention to individuals and groups of priority attention.
- b. Strengthen the technical capacity, equipment, and infrastructure for special protection programs and services, comprehensive care and attention to individuals and groups of priority attention.
- c. Implement programs and projects that strengthen the country's social structure and the family as the natural and fundamental space for the integral development of children and adolescents.

## Policy 1.3

**Improve the provision of health services in a comprehensive manner, through promotion, prevention, primary care, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care, with sufficient and strengthened human talent, emphasizing attention to priority groups and all those in vulnerable situations.**

### Strategies:

- a. Strengthen healthy living practices that promote health in a sustainable, safe, and inclusive environment; with rights-based, intercultural, intergenerational, social participation and gender approaches.
- b. Promote the continuous academic training of health professionals.
- c. Increase timely access to health services, with emphasis on attention to priority

groups, through the provision of medicines and supplies and the improvement of the equipment and infrastructure of the National Health System.

## Policy 1.4

**Strengthen surveillance, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases**

### Strategies:

- a. Improve actions for the prevention, diagnosis and timely treatment of communicable diseases, with emphasis on the control and care of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS.
- b. Strengthen actions for the prevention, diagnosis and timely treatment of non-communicable diseases, with emphasis on the control and comprehensive care of cancer.
- c. Strengthen the community mental health model, with a focus on prevention and rehabilitation.

## Policy 1.5

**Guarantee access to information, comprehensive sex education, and quality sexual and reproductive health services, for the full exercise of the population's sexual and reproductive rights**

### Strategies:

- a. Improve the quality of maternal health care and sexual and reproductive health by addressing inequalities in access to services.
- b. Strengthen access to the package of services to guarantee comprehensive care in sexual and reproductive health and education.
- c. Implement health promotion actions to prevent pregnancy in girls and adolescents.

**Policy 1.6**

Promote the proper use of free time in the Ecuadorian population through the practice of physical activity

**Strategies:**

- a. Promote access to safe and inclusive public spaces for the enjoyment of leisure time, personal development, social cohesion, and mental and physical health.
- b. Implement the maintenance plan for sports facilities managed by the Ministry of Sport, promoting universal access to public spaces.

**Policy 1.7**

Implement prevention and promotion programs that address the determinants of health around the different problems of malnutrition throughout the population, with an emphasis on chronic child malnutrition

**Strategies:**

- a. Expand the coverage of comprehensive early childhood services in prioritized areas to provide the prioritized package in a timely, quality, and equity manner.
- b. Generate articulated and coordinated interventions with State institutions that ensure the delivery of goods and services to reduce chronic child malnutrition, with a territorial and rights-based approach.
- c. Strengthen public-private strategies to address the determinants of health in early childhood, promoting citizen participation and coordination with local government entities and the private sector.

**Policy 1.8**

Guarantee the right to adequate housing and promote liveable, safe and healthy environments through comprehensive, coordinated and participatory actions, which contribute to the promotion and development of inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and communities

**Strategies:**

- a. Improve access to housing and living conditions for urban and rural populations, with emphasis on low-income people and priority groups, ensuring sustainability and living conditions at the national level.
- b. Formulate technical regulations for the management of habitat, public space, and the development of human settlements, and implement actions that guarantee the right to inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable habitat at the national level.
- c. Direct, articulate and promote the implementation of instruments, regulations and tools to promote the use and management of land, cadasters; as well as technical assistance in territorial management at the national level.

**Policy 1.9**

Promote social inclusion, the exercise of rights and non-discrimination of Peoples and Nationalities

**Strategies:**

- a. Promote and protect the identities and cultural diversities of Peoples and Nationalities.

- b. Influence the management of public policies for the social inclusion of peoples and nationalities through the implementation of the National Agenda for the Equality of Peoples and Nationalities, aimed at reducing multidimensional poverty.
- c. Identify projects in cross-border territories of binational peoples within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding on International Cooperation between Colombia and Ecuador.

## **Policy 1.10**

### **Strengthen the bioeconomy of Peoples and Nationalities**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Finance social, economic and productive projects, strengthening value chains to improve the living conditions of Peoples and Nationalities.
- b. Provide technical assistance and training for the execution of sustainable productive projects; and humanitarian assistance to peoples and nationalities at risk.
- c. Implement the system of registration of communes, communities, peoples and nationalities of social organizations for their strengthening and exercise of collective rights.

## **Goals**

### **OBJECTIVE 1**

- 1. Reduce the extreme income poverty rate from 9.81% in 2023 to 9.12% by 2025.

- 2. Reduce the poverty rate for unmet basic needs from 30.84% in 2023 to 30.11% by 2025.
- 3. Reduce the maternal mortality ratio from 33.90 in 2022 to 33.77 by 2025.
- 4. Reduce the prevalence of Chronic Child Malnutrition in children under two years of age from 20.1% in 2022-2023 to 18.7% in 2024-2025.
- 5. Reduce the specific birth rate for adolescent girls aged 10 to 14 from 2.43 in 2022 to 2.40 by 2025.
- 6. Reduce the specific birth rate for adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 from 47.51 in 2022 to 47.40 by 2025.
- 7. Increase rotavirus vaccination coverage from 85.66% in 2022 to 86.32% by 2025.
- 8. Increase MRP (Measles, Rubella, Parotitis) vaccination coverage from 71.50% in 2022 to 71.69% by 2025.
- 9. Increase pneumococcal vaccination coverage from 85.66% in 2022 to 85.78% by 2025.
- 10. Increase the percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status and are on antiretroviral treatment from 84.9% in 2023 to 87.42% by 2025.
- 11. Reduce the suicide death rate from 6.48 in 2022 to 6.31 by 2025.
- 12. Reduce out-of-pocket health spending as a percentage of total health spending from 32.59% in 2022 to 31.27% by 2025.
- 13. Increase the ratio of family doctors in primary care from 1.00 in 2020 to 1.70 by 2025.
- 14. Reduce the housing deficit from 56.71% in 2022 to 56.41% by 2025.



## OBJECTIVE 2

**Promote the capabilities of citizens with equitable and inclusive education, promoting spaces for cultural exchange**

### Motivation

Article 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador states that: "Education is a right of individuals throughout their lives and an unavoidable and inexcusable duty of the State. It is a priority area of public policy and state investment, a guarantee of equality and social inclusion and an indispensable condition for good living (...)". However, the guarantee of this right has encountered difficulties since the COVID-19 pandemic, which forced the National Education System to adapt to new conditions, focusing its actions on improving the content of the different study programs, distance education, specialized teachers, trained and with socio-emotional support, among other measures. In this new reality, education faces the great challenge of being resilient at all levels through educational planning under an interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach in order to achieve a comprehensive education centered on

students and teachers (ECLAC-UNESCO, 2020).

Future education, in harmony with the needs of society, requires a commitment to guarantee diversity at all levels, the right to a life free of violence, equal opportunities, foster innovation and adopt a diverse and decentralized educational model.

Within this framework, Goal 2 establishes policies and goals aimed at promoting culture, consolidating an innovative, inclusive, efficient, transparent and quality education system at all levels, the creation of violence-free environments in education and the promotion of classroom inclusion. Other aspects addressed in Objective 2 are related to the promotion of research and innovation through the strengthening of higher education, the expansion of its access and quality.

## Policies and Strategies

### Policy 2.1

**Guarantee universal access to inclusive, equitable, relevant and intercultural education for children, adolescents, young people and adults, promoting the permanence and completion of their studies; and ensuring their mobility within the National Education System**

#### Strategies:

- Generate normative and technical instruments that promote access to the education system.
- Provide physical infrastructure, resources, and human talent to public educational institutions nationwide.

- Strengthen the educational offer in flexible and innovative modalities that meet the contextualized needs of the territories with the participation of communities.

### Policy 2.2

**Promote quality education with an innovative, competency-based, inclusive, resilient and participatory approach, which strengthens cognitive, socio-emotional, communicational, digital and practical life skills; without discrimination and free of all types of violence, supported by comprehensive evaluation processes for continuous improvement.**



**Strategies:**

- a. Innovate the national curriculum, study plans, pedagogical management, learning assessment and educational resources; for the transition from a logic of containment to a development process that builds competent citizens, with intercultural, local and global relevance; accompanied by sustainable processes of education and contextualized training of education professionals for their revaluation.
- b. Promote safe and inclusive educational environments, free from all forms of discrimination and violence.
- c. Improve the quality of technical baccalaureate and the scientific-humanistic baccalaureate linked to the productive vocation of the territories and the life projects of the students.
- d. Improve the leveling system, guaranteeing the permanence of students and preventing dropouts in the education system.

**Policy 2.3**

**Strengthen the higher education system by improving access, permanence and graduation with democracy, quality and meritocracy criteria**

**Strategies:**

- a. Articulate the development of programs and projects to the public management of other public bodies of the Higher Education System to work together in the quality assurance, at the institutional level, of careers and professionalizing programs.
- b. Expand the supply capacity of the Higher Education System at the national level through the provision of infrastructure, human talent and the necessary operational capacity in a sustainable manner.

- c. Strengthen the process and policy of scholarships, educational credits, and financial aid, which allows students to enter higher education, prioritizing historically excluded groups.

**Policy 2.4**

**Develop the higher education system through new modalities of study, careers and deepening of technical and technological education as a mechanism for the professionalization of the population**

**Strategies:**

- a. Promote higher education through access to technology via inter-institutional coordination, considering levels of coverage and equality approaches.
- b. Develop careers in strategic areas for scientific research, engineering, mathematics (STEM) based on innovation as a driver of national productive and technological change.
- c. Generate dialogue spaces for the construction of agreements between the public and private sectors to promote careers in dual modality.

**Policy 2.5**

**Promote research, development and innovation (R+D+i) with access to competitive scientific research funds, the creation of scientific support communities and the inclusion of ancestral knowledge actors**

**Strategies:**

- a. Implement training programs for academic staff in technological innovations, taking into account the applicable geographical and thematic areas.
- b. Implement programs to support scientific research, innovation and technology transfer with accountability parameters and equitable and intercultural

approaches.

- c. Develop networks and open spaces of knowledge through scientific research, innovation, technology transfer and engagement with society.

## Policy 2.6

**Promote the conservation, safeguarding and development of tangible and intangible heritage**

### Strategies:

- a. Design projects for the improvement of cultural and heritage infrastructure, with emphasis on the repositories of the Ministry of Culture and Heritage, containers of the National Collection (archives, libraries and museums), for the adequate conservation of its assets, research and dissemination.
- b. Promote inter-institutional cooperation for the conservation, safeguarding and development of tangible and intangible heritage, for the different levels of government and citizens in general.
- c. Encourage the creation, circulation and access to cultural goods and services, for the strengthening of cultural identities from a rights-based approach.

## Policy 2.7

**Promote artistic creation and cultural industries**

### Strategies:

- a. Funding artistic and cultural projects at the national level, prioritizing provinces with high levels of violence and insecurity.
- b. Promote the dissemination and commercialization of artistic and cultural goods and services in national and international spaces.
- c. Encourage public-private articulation for the financing of cultural processes.

## Policy 2.8

**Ensure the comprehensive preparation of high-performance athletes and sports reserves, to achieve sporting achievements**

### Strategies:

- a. Strengthen medical and technical care for high-performance athletes.
- b. Prioritize sports and athletes with a view to the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

## Goals

### OBJECTIVE 2

1. Increase the percentage of students in the upper basic sublevel who have reached or exceeded the minimum level of proficiency in the field of Language and Literature in the "Ser Estudiante" tests from 46.90% in 2022 to 47.80% by 2025.
2. Increase the early childhood net enrolment rate from 56.63% in 2022 to 60.65% by 2025.
3. Increase the Basic General Education net enrolment rate from 93.63% in 2022 to 97.54% by 2025.
4. Increase the high school net enrolment rate from 70.35% in 2022 to 71.39% by 2025.
5. Increase the percentage of people aged 18 to 29 with completed high school from 75.30% in 2021 to 79.32% by 2025.
6. Increase the percentage of Institutions of the Intercultural Bilingual Education System in which the MBIES is implemented from 4.61% in 2022 to 15.12% by 2025.
7. Increase the percentage of public education institutions with internet coverage for educational purposes from 51.75% in 2022 to 61.20% by 2025.
8. Increase the number of scholarships and financial aid awarded for higher education studies from 20,195 in 2023 to 28,696 by

2025.

9. Increase the gross enrolment ratio in tertiary higher education from 40.33% in 2022 to 45.54% by 2025
10. Decrease the first-year dropout rate at the third level studies from 20.98% in 2021 to 17.99% by 2025.
11. Increase the number of technical and technological higher education graduates from 44,674 in 2022 to 60,404 by 2025.
12. Increase the number of articles published by universities and polytechnic schools in indexed journals from 13,777 in 2022 to 16,727 by 2025.
13. Increase the number of researchers per thousand members of the Economically

Active Population from 0.63 in 2022 to 0.75 by 2025.

14. Increase the number of artistic and cultural works, projects and productions in international spaces, financed with non-reimbursable promotion funds from the international mobility call from 109 in 2023 to 132 by 2025.
15. Increase the amount of private investment allocated to the artistic, cultural and heritage sector through cultural tax incentives from 3.6 million in 2023 to 4.0 million by 2025.
16. Maintain the number of medals to be won in the Olympic, Paralympic and Deaf Olympic cycle at 148 by 2025.



### OBJECTIVE 3

**Guarantee integral safety, citizen peace, and transform the justice system respecting human rights**

#### Motivation

The Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, in Article 3, paragraphs 2 and 8, determines that it is the primary duty of the State to guarantee and defend national sovereignty and the right of its inhabitants to a culture of peace, integral security and to live in a democratic society free of corruption. In the same legislation, Article 261, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 8, establishes that the Central State shall have exclusive competence over national defense, internal protection and public order, international relations and the management of natural disasters.

Likewise, SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions of the 2030 Agenda calls for the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies; facilitating access to justice for all and creating effective, accountable and inclusive institutions.

Based on the above, this objective seeks to promote a peaceful and inclusive society, free of violence, recognizing the importance of protecting the lives of its citizens, recovering public spaces and promoting sustainable development, considering that in the current scenario there is evidence of a disproportionate increase in violence, the development of the criminal economy and an institutional crisis that contribute to worsening the living conditions of the population, especially of historically excluded groups.

It is the concern of the current government to build security policies with a comprehensive approach that attack all aspects of violence, within the framework of unrestricted respect for law and international treaties, since it is the duty of the State to promote, protect and guarantee the right of its inhabitants to live in a society of peace.

## Policies and Strategies

### Policy 3.1

**To foresee, prevent and control, with territorial relevance, the phenomena of violence and delinquency that affect citizens and their rights, strengthening peaceful coexistence**

#### Strategies:

- a. Prevenir el reclutamiento de niñas, niños  
Prevent the recruitment of children and adolescents by organized criminal groups by promoting protective factors in environments influenced by crime and violence.
- b. Contain and reduce opportunity crimes, mainly kidnapping, extortion, such as cybercrimes, trafficking of human beings and smuggling of migrants, based on specialized technical research.
- c. Integrate the community in the recovery of territory captured by organized crime groups and illegal markets that generate criminal violence, promoting citizen participation.

### Policy 3.2

**Counteract criminal economies, strengthening actions to investigate, prosecute and control organized crime, drug trafficking, illegal mining, and migration control, and support the consolidation and sustainability of the economic system**

#### Strategies:

- a. Provide Security Sector institutions with the necessary equipment and logistical means for the fulfillment of their institutional mission, in favor of the strengthening of citizen security, public order and internal protection.
- b. Intervene in territories affected by illicit markets, their value chains, and criminal actors, strengthening the detection, interdiction, dismantling, and denial

of resources, capacities, supply and logistics networks, illicit profits, and the financing of organized crime and terrorism.

- c. Strengthen comprehensive migration management, control mechanisms of the financial system and vulnerable economic activities to prevent and detect money laundering, illicit flows and illegal economies from drug trafficking, illegal mining, and other high-impact crimes.

### Policy 3.3

**Strengthen defense institutions and entities to guarantee sovereignty and territorial integrity and contribute to international peace and security**

#### Strategies:

- a. Optimize defense capabilities to guarantee sovereignty and territorial integrity in the face of threats and risks.
- b. Increase the participation of the defense sector in military representations abroad, peacekeeping missions and military exercises in the international context through cooperation actions.

### Policy 3.4

**Strengthen inter-institutional action and relations with society in order to contribute to comprehensive security and national development**

#### Strategies:

- a. Execute cooperation and assistance programs and projects with other State institutions, in order to contribute to comprehensive security for the benefit of society.
- b. Optimize Research, Development, Innovation and Production in the Defense sector.



- c. Strengthen civil-military relations to position the importance of Multidimensional Defense and Security among citizens.

### **Policy 3.5**

#### **Strengthen the exercise of the rights of people in situations of human mobility**

##### **Strategies:**

- a. Increase the quality of the services provided to the migrant community through simplification, accessibility and friendliness processes.
- b. Implement digital transformation programs for services in order to benefit people in situation of human mobility.
- c. Execute integration, social inclusion, and capacity-building programs for Ecuadorian migrants and people on the move.

### **Policy 3.6**

#### **Generate intelligence and counterintelligence activities to protect the structural elements of the State**

##### **Strategies:**

- a. Identify, monitor, and alert in a permanent and timely manner about threats and risks to the integral security of the State.
- b. Produce Strategic Intelligence that contributes to the integral security of the State.
- c. Strengthen technical and technological capacities to produce cyber intelligence.

### **Policy 3.7**

#### **Promote a culture of intelligence at the national level to improve society's knowledge and contribution to the comprehensive security of the State**

##### **Strategies:**

- a. Raise awareness among authorities, state functions, decentralized autonomous

governments, civil society and academia about the role of intelligence activity.

- b. Strengthen international cooperation that contributes to the implementation of the intelligence culture strategy.
- c. Promote inter-agency agreements for the exchange of information at all government levels.

### **Policy 3.8**

#### **Strengthen the security of Detention Centers and Centers for Juvenile Offenders, and the protection of persons deprived of liberty and adolescent offenders through the prevention, control and maintenance of internal order, within the framework of due process and respect for human rights**

##### **Strategies:**

- a. Provide technological means of prison security and surveillance, protective equipment for the servers of the Prison Security and Surveillance Corps, and prison infrastructure.
- b. Capacitate the personnel of the Prison Security and Surveillance Corps in the framework of human rights and prison security.
- c. Prevent and mitigate events that jeopardize the security of detention centers, persons deprived of liberty and officials of the National System of Social Rehabilitation and socio-educational measures, through the development of prison intelligence.

### **Policy 3.9**

#### **Strengthen the processes of social rehabilitation and re-education of adolescent offenders, guaranteeing the rights of persons deprived of liberty and adolescent offenders**

##### **Strategies:**

- a. Classify persons deprived of liberty under parameters of dangerousness that allow

for the adaptation and strengthening of the diagnostic and rehabilitation processes through the implementation of the treatment axes.

- b. Guarantee timely access to prison benefits, regime changes, pardons, and repatriations in compliance with the legal regulations in force throughout the national territory.
- c. Strengthen labor and social skills and competencies in compliance with the treatment axes through cooperation, especially with institutions of the Board of Directors of the Technical Agency for Social Rehabilitation and educational institutions endorsed by the governing body of higher education.

### **Policy 3.10**

**Promote disaster risk reduction and timely response to emergencies in the face of natural or man-made hazards in all sectors and territorial levels**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Promote active community participation in identification, local risk reduction, and disaster preparedness.

### **Policy 3.11**

**Foster a culture of disaster risk prevention and community resilience**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Develop educational and training programs that improve awareness and knowledge of existing risks, as well as prevention measures and appropriate responses.

### **Policy 3.12**

**Contribute to the strengthening of cybersecurity in the telecommunications sector**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Manage cybersecurity incidents or vulnerabilities in telecommunications services.

- b. Implement cybersecurity education and awareness programs aimed at the general population, companies and public officials, improving the digital skills of the population.

### **Policy 3.13**

**Increase the effectiveness of mechanisms for the promotion and reparation of human rights, through compliance with national and international obligations in this area.**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Promote awareness-raising and education programs on human rights for officials of public entities of the Executive Branch.
- b. Establish measures to guarantee non-repetition, reparation and promotion of human rights to be implemented by the public entities of the Executive Branch.

### **Policy 3.14**

**Reduce gender-based discrimination and violence through prevention, care, and comprehensive protection for the Ecuadorian and foreign population living within Ecuadorian territory, especially the vulnerable population made up of women, children, adolescents, and LGBTIQ+ people.**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Strengthen the mechanisms managed by the institution in the area of prevention and comprehensive care for violence against women, children and adolescents.
- b. Promote non-discrimination and equal opportunities for LGBTIQ+ people, through awareness-raising programs on sexual orientation and sex-gender diversity.

### **Policy 3.15**

**Institutionalize transparency and integrity in the judiciary, facilitate social control, and ensure optimal access to justice services.**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Improve the system of hearings and dispatch of cases.
- b. Implement technologies and processes that optimize case management, reduce waiting times, and improve the quality of court decisions.
- c. Establish internal and external control mechanisms to supervise compliance with the rules of transparency, integrity, and efficiency in the Judicial Function.

### Policy 3.16

#### Guarantee the free provision of legal services for the exercise of citizens' rights

##### Strategies:

- a. Provide public defenders for the provision of the service at the national level.
- b. Provide infrastructure, equipment and furniture at the national level for the Public Defender's Office.

### Goals

#### OBJECTIVE 3

- 1. Reduce the intentional homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants from 45.11 in 2023 to 39.11 by 2025.
- 2. Reduce the femicide rate per 100,000 women from 1.14 in 2023 to 0.8 by 2025.
- 3. Increase the percentage of victims of sexual violence detected or committed in the educational environment who received an annual accompaniment plan from 91.62% in 2023 to 95.00% by 2025.
- 4. Increase the percentage of cybersecurity incidents and/or vulnerabilities managed with telecommunications service

providers from 85.38% in 2023 to 95.00% by 2025.

- 5. Increase the percentage of affectation of organized crime structures from 0% in 2023 to 85% by 2025.
- 6. Increase the military's contribution to comprehensive security from 33.64% in 2023 to 39.67% by 2025.
- 7. Increase the percentage of neutralized armed attacks that threaten the sovereignty of the national territory from 50.00% in 2023 to 100% by 2025.
- 8. Increase the number of people benefiting through the Voluntary Military Civic Service from 9,657 in 2022 to 36,853 by 2025.
- 9. Increase the percentage of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) participating in at least one treatment axis from 41.67% in 2023 to 44.17% by 2025.
- 10. Reduce the rate of overcrowding in Detention Centers from 13.45% in 2023 to 5.59% by 2025.
- 11. Increase the rate of public defenders per 100,000 inhabitants from 3.98 in 2023 to 4.08 by 2025.
- 12. Maintain the pendency rate at 1.13 by 2025.
- 13. Maintain the resolution rate of 0.87 by 2025.
- 14. Maintain the congestion rate at 2.13 by 2025.
- 15. Increase the cantonal risk identification index from 41.98 in 2022 to 59.22 by 2025.
- 16. Increase the cantonal disaster preparedness index from 32.74% in 2022 to 39.80% by 2025.

# **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT** *AXIS*



## ***PARTICIPATION AND CITIZEN ACTION***

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**"Diversification of production is an important aspect of economic development. This means that it is necessary to migrate from monoculture to diverse agricultural practices in order to obtain a variety of products to which value is added"**

**Mauricio Erazo**  
CARCHI

**"Let's leave the desk and go to land"**

**Carolina Arreaga**  
GUAYAS





## OBJECTIVE 4

### Stimulate the economic and public finance system to boost investment and trade relations

#### Motivation

This objective is based on the fact that the Central States shall have exclusive competence over international relations, as established in Article 261 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador. Likewise, in Article 416 of this Supreme Norm, it states as principles that Ecuador's relations at the international level will be in the interests of Ecuadorians, advocates peace, cooperation, integration; international disputes and conflicts must be resolved peacefully. It recognizes the rights of the various peoples living together within States, supports the principle of universal citizenship, and respect for human rights.

The Government's plan for the New Ecuador mentions the need to expand and strengthen international trade relations, for which it proposes the following objectives: a) diversifying markets, b) negotiating trade agreements, c) promoting foreign trade. The government plan also proposes the promotion of Ecuadorian culture through the dissemination of culture and support for Ecuadorian artists.

In order to comply with the abovementioned, it is necessary a foreign policy that contributes to the attraction of investments and the promotion of trade, culture and tourism, through the negotiation of trade agreements, investments, connectivity, transport (open skies), mutual protection of investments, dispute settlement, telecommunications, creative industries, security, defense, among others; as well as the fulfillment of a strategic agenda to promote culture, heritage and tourism.

With regard to public procurement, the Constitution of the Republic mentions that efficiency, transparency, quality, environmental and social responsibility criteria must be in place. In addition, priority will be given to national products and services that originate in the popular and solidarity economy, and from micro, small and medium-sized productive units (Art. 288, Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador).

Productive and financing sustainability are based on the economic system that is social and solidarity-based; in which the human being is both subject and end; at the same time, it promotes a dynamic and balanced relationship between society, the State and the market, with respect for nature; and its purpose is to guarantee the production and reproduction of the material and immaterial conditions of good living (Art. 283 Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador).

Likewise, Article 284 of the Constitution states "Maintain economic stability, understood as the maximum level of sustainable production and employment over time".

The Government's plan for the New Ecuador mentions that "productive and financial sustainability are crucial to guarantee long-term economic stability and the consistent development of Ecuador", which is why it is essential to diversify and modernize the economy, encouraging investments in productive sectors and promoting innovation with tax incentives promoting renewable energies and the circular economy.

## Policies and Strategies

### Policy 4.1

**Strengthen Ecuador's strategic insertion in the international community to contribute to economic growth and development**

#### Strategies:

- Negotiate and sign international instruments and agreements.
- Generate spaces for the promotion of the country's cultural, tourist and heritage attractions.

### Policy 4.2

**Increase trade openness with strategic partners and countries that constitute potential markets**

#### Strategies:

- Negotiate, sign and implement trade agreements to advance in the country's trade agenda.
- Diversify the export basket of non-oil goods and services in current and potential markets.
- Strengthen Ecuador's participation in regional integration systems and multilateral trading systems.

### Policy 4.3

**Generate an adequate business climate to attract and maintain investments**

#### Strategies:

- Strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework for the attraction, promotion and facilitation of investments, providing them with legal stability.
- Establish and implement coordinated actions for the promotion and attraction of local and foreign investments that end up in real investment.

- Facilitate processes for the management and implementation of national and foreign investment.

### Policy 4.4

**Increase the use of competitive common procurement processes**

#### Strategies:

- Develop regulations to strengthen controls on the types of procurement regimes.
- Capacitate entities and suppliers on the use of competitive procurement processes.
- Strengthen the control mechanisms of the National Public Procurement Service.

### Policy 4.5

**Progressively include sustainability criteria in public procurement processes in Ecuador.**

#### Strategies:

- Develop regulations that promote sustainability in procurement processes.
- Promote institutional strengthening in terms of control and capacities of suppliers and demanders.

### Policy 4.6

**Strengthen the tax system in a progressive, equitable and efficient manner.**

#### Strategies:

- Increase tax collection and have greater permanent revenues for the General State Budget.

### **Policy 4.7** **Strengthen an efficient and sustainable public finance system.**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Manage public debt efficiently and sustainably to maintain debt levels consistent with fiscal rules.
- b. Diversify sources of financing and implement sustainable and innovative financial mechanisms.
- c. Improve mechanisms to promote the quality of expenditure and the planning-budget linkage.

### **Policy 4.8** **Strengthen dollarization, consolidate access to financing, and promote financial regulation**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Develop normative instruments based on research and technical proposals of economic information.
- b. Promote mechanisms that facilitate access to credit for key economy sectors.
- c. Expand the tools for regulating and supervising the country's financial activity to increase the resilience of the financial system.

### **Policy 4.9** **Establish the regulatory and institutional environment to attract, facilitate, structure, define and protect investments in Public-Private Partnerships.**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Strengthen the institutional capacities of the State to enhance the identification, prioritization and structuring of a portfolio of Public-Private Partnership projects of public infrastructure.
- b. Strengthen cooperation and investor services in Public-Private Partnerships

to expand and prioritize the portfolio of Public-Private Partnership projects.

- c. Design instruments that allow the identification of possible solutions to critical nodes, and the prioritization and structuring of projects and contracts in the field of Public-Private Partnerships.

### **Goals** **OBJECTIVE 4**

1. Increase the share of non-traditional exports in non-oil exports from 42.73% in 2022 to 46.90% by 2025.
2. Increase exports of high, medium, and low technological intensity per capita from 54.78 in 2023 to 55.09 by 2025.
3. Increase Private Investment from USD 2,317.88 million in 2022 to USD 2,423.89 million by 2025.
4. Increase the amount of credit placement of public financial institutions from USD 6,205.62 million in 2022 to USD 7,375.10 million by 2025.
5. Increase foreign direct investment from USD 845.05 million in 2022 to USD 846.10 million by 2025.
6. Increase Ecuador's rating in the regional infrascopes index from 48.66% in 2022 to 51.70% by 2025.
7. Increase the proportion of the General State Budget financed by domestic tax revenues from 32.37% in 2022 to 34.16% by 2025.
8. Maintain the average annual coverage ratio of the liabilities of the CBE first balance sheet system with International Reserves (IR) at 100% by 2025.
9. Keep the public debt and other payment obligations of the Non-Financial Public Sector (consolidated) as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product below 57% by 2025.

10. Increase the degree of implementation of sustainable public procurement action

plans and policies from 14.00 points in 2023 to 26.00 points by 2025.



## OBJECTIVE 5

### Sustainable promotion of production by improving productivity levels

#### Motivation

Improving the life quality of the population requires higher economic growth, which means that production levels must constantly increase in order to generate job opportunities and well-being for Ecuadorians. Among the objectives of the development regime set forth in Article 276 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador is "To build a just, democratic, productive, supportive and sustainable economic system based on the equal distribution of the benefits of development, the means of production and the generation of decent and stable work".

But this productive development must be compatible with the environment and for these reasons the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador recognizes the rights of nature and highlights the importance of economic policies that seek a balance between production and environmental conservation. This is also reflected in the government plan of the New Ecuador, which establishes programs, actions and strategies with the purpose of promoting production in a sustainable manner.

On the other hand, long-term growth depends on the increase in output per worker, i.e., productivity. Specifically, productivity is defined as the efficiency with which resources are used in the production process and can increase through better financing and access to productive factors, technification, associativity, research and development, among others. In that sense, Article 387 of the Constitution establishes

that the Ecuadorian State shall have the responsibility of promoting the generation of knowledge, encouraging scientific research, and ensuring the dissemination of and access to technological knowledge.

Article 334 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador explains that the State shall promote equitable access to the factors of production by avoiding the concentration of productive resources, developing policies to promote national production, promoting public financial services, democratizing credit, and disseminating technologies and knowledge aimed at improving production processes and dynamics. In addition, the Constitution emphasizes the importance of the improvement of agricultural and fisheries production mechanisms, mentioning in Article 281 that the State must promote the technical transformation of small and medium-sized production units, community and social and solidarity economy.

The same article defines that an economic policy will be adopted to protect the national agri-food and fisheries sector through preferential financing mechanisms and by strengthening the introduction of ecological technologies and practices in agricultural production. Similarly, the article establishes associativity mechanisms and aims to strengthen the development of producers and consumers, and food marketing networks that promote rural and urban equity.

The importance of the agricultural sector is also highlighted in the government plan of the New Ecuador which contemplates a



comprehensive program called the National Seed Plan to optimize the work and investment of agricultural producers in profitable crops. It is also proposed to implement programs for the modernization of crops and assistance in irrigation. Likewise, it seeks to strengthen the fishing value chain, improving storage, transport and processing infrastructure, promoting the commercialization of fishery products at the local and international level. In addition, importance is given to the creation of spaces that promote aquaculture in a complementary way to traditional fishing, with the aim of providing sustainability to the production of farmed aquatic species.

To conclude, the New Ecuador government plan provides relevance to the country's livestock sector. The importance of improving the value chain through traceability, safety, quality certification and marketing promotion systems at the local and international level is mentioned. In addition, the creation of training and technical assistance programs to improve the production and quality of livestock products, including selection processes and improvement of livestock genetics, is highlighted.

Thus, all the fundamentals presented above highlight the importance of increasing the production of the country's industries, with special emphasis on improving productivity.

## Policies and Strategies

### Policy 5.1

**Increase the supply capacity of the agricultural sector to meet the national and international demand for quality traditional and non-traditional products**

#### Strategies:

- Develop productive and entrepreneurial capacities of producers and producer organizations with comprehensive and multidimensional support towards sustainable agriculture models.
- Generate marketing mechanisms that facilitate access to markets through the diversification of quality products and spaces with controlled intermediation.
- Implement national and international standards to improve agricultural health practices and reform the technification and professionalization of the competent agencies.

### Policy 5.2

**Strengthen agri-food systems and innovative practices that promote environmental sustainability**

#### Strategies:

- Provide infrastructure, irrigation, legalization of land tenure, technical assistance and training, and research for agricultural, livestock and forestry genetic improvement.
- Develop productive practices and improvements in a diversified, sustainable and resilient way, which include good agricultural and intercultural practices, preserve biodiversity and increase the participation of young people and women.
- Facilitate access to specialized agricultural financing and insurance depending on the type of crop and innovative activities.

**Policy 5.3**

**Increase the productivity, development and diversification of aquaculture and fisheries production, encouraging the use of modern and clean technologies**

**Strategies:**

- a. Promote aquaculture and fisheries production through the promotion of fish farming and mariculture in Ecuador.
- b. Strengthen the capacities, lines of scientific-technical research in aquaculture and fisheries aimed at the development of sustainable techniques that are articulated with the productive sector.
- c. Strengthen the organizational and productive development of the small-scale aquaculture sector and the artisan fisheries sector.
- d. Implement labor and fisheries control mechanisms that encourage formality and reduce illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

**Policy 5.4**

**Position Ecuador in the national and international market based on the balanced development of the tourist offering, the generation of strategic alliances and the comprehensive management of the territory**

**Strategies:**

- a. Expand the connectivity of local tourism sectors.
- b. Increase and diversify tourism services, their competitiveness and quality in accordance with local and international demand, the territorial integrity of destinations, and with the coordinated participation of actors in the tourism sector.

**Policy 5.5**

**Promote productivity, competitiveness, commercialization, industrialization and generation of value added in the agro-industrial, industrial and manufacturing sectors at the national level**

**Strategies:**

- a. Promote the efficient management of natural resources and the use of clean technologies to diversify production and incorporate new products.
- b. Strengthen processes that allow the diversification and quality of production chains.
- c. Develop the Sustainable Agribusiness Strategy and implement the National Quality and Circular Economy Strategy.
- d. Strengthen associativity and access to financial and non-financial services in popular and solidarity economy circuits.

**Goals****OBJECTIVE 5**

1. Increase the rate of change of agricultural and agro-industrial exports from 1.54% in 2022 to 12.04% by 2025.
2. Increase the number of rural women in the PFF who work as promoters of sustainable production systems from 1,652 in 2023 to 2,852 by 2025
3. Increase the percentage of associated producers, registered as Peasant Family Farming that are linked to commercialization systems from 33.7% in 2023 to 45.7% by 2025.
4. Increase the percentage of coverage with technical irrigation of small and medium-sized producers from 18.19% in 2022 to 21.31% by 2025.
5. Increase the yield of national agricultural

productivity from 129.97 in 2022 to 131.04 in 2025.

6. Increase the GVA of Fisheries and Aquaculture over primary sectors GVA from 16.86% in 2022 to 18.38% by 2025.
7. Increase manufacturing GVA over primary sectors GVA from 1.72 in 2022 to 1.73 by 2025.
8. Increase the gross value added of manufacturing per capita from USD 856.04 in 2022 to USD 954.72 by 2025.
9. Increase the number of Livestock Productive Strengthening Schools

established from 97 in 2023 to 281 by 2025.

10. Increase foreign exchange income from inbound tourism from USD 1,802.63 million in 2022 to USD 2,434.00 million by 2025.
11. Increase the number of non-resident visitors to Ecuador from 1.2 million in 2022 to 2.0 million by 2025.
12. Increase the population employed in the main tourism activities from 533,289 in 2022 to 550,000 by 2025.



## OBJECTIVE 6

### Encourage the generation of decent employment

#### Motivation

The objective of any economic system must be to ensure the economic and social well-being of the population. The most direct and sustainable way to do this is through the creation of jobs that allow the population to generate new and higher income. In the case of Ecuador, the urgency is to improve labor market conditions and reduce the high rates of informality and inadequate employment. Recent evidence has shown that economic growth alone is not enough to reduce job insecurity. It is not just about creating jobs, but quality jobs that guarantee decent and fair wages.

It is essential to adopt a global labor strategy in which the ethical desire to achieve social justice through employment is the main objective. This strategy is adopted as part of the New Ecuador government plan, in which equal opportunities in employment are at the heart of labor policy. Achieving decent working conditions improves the life quality of citizens, but also contributes to the future

economic growth of the entire nation. This notion is also embodied in Article 284 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, which establishes that the economic policy of the Ecuadorian State shall have as its fundamental objective to promote full employment and to value all forms of work, always respecting labor rights.

The same objective is captured by Articles 325 and 326, which establish that the State shall guarantee the right to employment, recognizing all forms of work, whether dependent or autonomous, including self-sustaining and human care. In the same way, the right to work is based on several principles, one of which indicates that the State should promote full employment and focus on the elimination of underemployment and unemployment. At the same time, the Ecuadorian State must use all its economic policy tools, including tax policy, to promote the redistribution and production of goods and services in order to stimulate employment (Art. 301 of the Constitution of the Republic).

In addition, as ECLAC (2009) mentions, the heterogeneity of the productive structure and inequality of opportunities means that two social groups are the most affected in terms of unemployment and underemployment: women and young people. The latter are more excluded from the labor market, either because they dropped out of school early or because there is an incongruence between education/training and the characteristics of labor demand in the country (ECLAC, 2009). For this reason, Article 1 of the Constitution expresses that the State must recognize young people as strategic actors in the country's development and to this end will promote their incorporation into the labor

market in fair and dignified conditions, emphasizing training, the guarantee of access to their first job, and the development of entrepreneurial skills.

These principles are captured within the national government's strategy, since the New Ecuador government plan considers the generation of youth employment as a priority and strategy to reduce crime and delinquency. For this reason, the State will promote education and training to improve access to and quality of employment, and self-employment initiatives, all of which are considered as rights of young people in Article 329 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador.

## Policies and Strategies

### Policy 6.1

**Promote decent employment opportunities in an inclusive manner by ensuring compliance with labor rights**

#### Strategies:

- Strengthen incentives, controls, and regulatory framework to promote labor inclusion in dignified conditions throughout the national territory.
- Strengthen control actions for the parties involved to verify compliance with labor rights.

### Policy 6.2

**Encourage the sustainable development of productive units (MSMEs)**

#### Strategies:

- Expand continuous improvement programs for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).

### Policy 6.3

**Promote job creation through mechanisms that generate growth and expansion of companies with territorial relevance**

#### Strategies:

- Promote the development of cluster initiatives as a tool for public-private collaboration focused on solving problems in production chains for job creation.
- Promote free economic zones by enhancing the productive vocations of each area and thus promoting local employment.



**Policy 6.4**

**Develop the skills of young people aged 18 to 29 to promote their employability**

**Strategies:**

- a. Offer skill training programs that allow young people to expand their opportunities in the labor market.
- b. Implement programs, projects and tax incentives in application of the Law on Economic Efficiency and Employment Generation.

**Policy 6.5**

**Guarantee equal pay and/or economic remuneration between men and women for work of equal value**

**Strategies:**

- a. Implement secondary regulations to reinforce compliance with obligations on economic remuneration between men and women for work of equal value.

**Goals****OBJECTIVE 6**

1. Increase the adequate employment rate (15 years and over) from 34.41% in 2022 to 39.09% by 2025.
2. Reduce the unemployment rate from 4.35% in 2022 to 3.73% by 2025.
3. Reduce the youth unemployment rate (18-29 years old) from 9.29% in 2022 to 8.00% by 2025.
4. Reduce child labor (5-14 years) from 5.78% in 2022 to 4.90% by 2025.
5. Reduce the adequate employment gap between men and women (15 years of age and older) from 32.53% in 2022 to 28.80% by 2025.
6. Reduce the gender pay gap from 19.23% in 2022 to 18.17% by 2025.

# **INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT** *AXIS*



## ***PARTICIPATION AND CITIZEN ACTION***

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**"Investing in infrastructure that generates cleaner energy such as solar or wind energy, taking advantage of areas that have these types of natural sources"**

**Kléber Bermúdez**  
PICHINCHA

**"Technicians and trained citizens are required to promote the improvement of infrastructure and the efficient use of energy in the territory, guaranteeing environmental sustainability"**

**Rino Delgado**  
SANTO DOMINGO DE LOS TSÁCHILAS



## OBJECTIVE 7

### Ensure the responsible use of natural resources with a sustainable environment

#### Motivation

Article 313 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador establishes that: "(...) Strategic sectors include energy in all its forms, telecommunications, non-renewable natural resources, transport and refining of hydrocarbons, biodiversity and genetic heritage, radio spectrum, water, and others determined by law (...)" In this regard, Article 314 establishes that: "The State shall be responsible for the provision of public services of drinking water and irrigation, sanitation, electricity, telecommunications, roads, port and airport infrastructures, and any others determined by law."

The current Government Plan indicates that, by virtue of the latent needs in the electricity, hydrocarbon, mining, environmental and water sectors, it is essential to reconcile the economic agenda with climate and social action, and with the conservation of the national heritage, in order to meet current needs, without compromising the capacity of future generations; positioning Ecuador as a leader in the construction of normative that promote the exercise of stewardship, planning, regulation, control, articulation and coordination of these sectors.

For its part, the UNDP report (2023) states in SDG 7 that: "To ensure that everyone has access to electricity by 2030, we must accelerate electrification, increase investments in renewable energy, improve energy efficiency, and develop enabling policies and regulatory frameworks." In the same vein, it is "(...) crucial to take urgent and transformative action that goes beyond mere plans and promises. This requires increasing ambitions, encompassing entire economies and moving towards climate-resilient development, while charting a clear

trajectory to achieve net-zero emissions."

The aforementioned report, with respect to SDG 6, highlights that it is necessary to "(...) increase investment and capacity building across the sector, promote innovation and evidence-based action, improve cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders, and adopt a more integrated and holistic approach to water management (...)"

The United Nations (2018) specifies that the public sector must establish a clear orientation in relation to "(...) sustainable energy, infrastructure and transport, as well as information and communication technologies. The review and monitoring frameworks, regulations and incentive structures that facilitate such investments should be redesigned in order to attract investment and strengthen sustainable development (...)"

In accordance with the abovementioned, the change of scenarios in LAC and in Ecuador specifically, has been delimiting new realities that require the work, perseverance, and joint commitment of the public and private sectors and citizens in general. It is time to create a different economy that allows the articulation of the national and international financial sector, so the construction of national public policy must respond to the problems that in the sectoral field (transport, energy and environment) tend to improve the life quality of the population. It is therefore important to use natural resources in a manner consistent with the economic and environmental situation.

The National Development Plan prioritizes: energy supply, regularization and control in the hydrocarbon, mining and water sectors.

In the same way, the environment is and will be considered as a fundamental aspect that pays vital attention to the transition process towards the establishment of a circular economy, among other actions that enable the recovery and use of natural capital; as well as the prevention of forest risks throughout the national territory.

Over time, it will be essential when implementing new energy supply alternatives, which will minimize the effects of energy imports. In the same way, it will be necessary to consider the application of specialized geological knowledge, which promotes the proper management of the mining sector.

The change towards the implementation of the new energy production system, the regeneration of the natural environment and the use of resources that allow the generation of tools to improve the state of the environment while minimizing its impact, as a result of economic activities.

Finally, it will be responsibility of all levels of government and citizens in general to conserve water sources, taking into account the proper use and exploitation of this resource, also encouraging the participation and active involvement of both public and private actors.

## Policies and Strategies

### Policy 7.1

**Guarantee sustainability in the continuous supply of electricity in Ecuador, with the optimal use of the country's natural resources; and, promote the rational and efficient use of electrical energy by consumers**

#### Strategies:

- a. Supply electricity with a long-term perspective, promoting the sustainable use of renewable resources, self-generation with the sale of surpluses, distributed generation and storage systems; as well as the participation of public companies and private investments.
- b. Comprehensively plan the expansion and optimal operation of the electric power distribution systems and the general public lighting system, that responds to the development needs of the sector with efficiency, quality and resilience, for the short, medium and long term.
- c. Optimize energy use and consumption throughout the supply chain and

in end users, strengthening the regulatory and institutional framework, energy management, technological innovation, application of incentives, use of technologies and equipment with minimum standards of energy performance and dissemination of best practices.

### Policy 7.2

**Guarantee the efficient management of non-renewable natural resources, through the use of sustainable technologies, that facilitates the optimization of national production of hydrocarbons, and other activities of the sector's value chain, with social and environmental responsibility**

#### Strategies:

- a. Promote the development of public and private investment projects; as well as the use of sustainable technologies in the value chain of the hydrocarbon sector, strengthening the legal framework that allows its implementation.



**Policy 7.3**

**Strengthen the responsible development of the mining sector through comprehensive strategies that involve environmental and social sustainability and boost the country's economic growth**

**Strategies:**

- a. Develop the mining sector by promoting the attraction of national and foreign investment with an environmental focus and strengthening the regulatory framework for the administration, regulation and control of mining activities by the State.

**Policy 7.4**

**Conserve and restore terrestrial and marine renewable natural resources, promoting sustainable, low-emission and resilient development models to the adverse effects of climate change**

**Strategies:**

- a. Promote the conservation, restoration, protection, use and sustainable exploitation of natural heritage, with mechanisms and regulatory means established for its management.
- b. Promote climate change management with actions within territory in the adaptation, mitigation and production components; and, sustainable development within the prioritized sectors.
- c. Promote circular models that contribute to the reduction of pollution of natural and water resources.

**Policy 7.5**

**Promote the articulation of environmental management, climate change and disaster risk reduction**

**Strategies:**

- a. Develop climate change adaptation measures, considering sustainability

criteria, in coordination with the competent actors, and contributing from disaster risk reduction.

- b. Promote disaster risk management associated with climatic, environmental, geological, oceanic, hydrometeorological and anthropogenic factors.

**Policy 7.6**

**Strengthen the resilience of infrastructures to ensure the safety of users in the face of risks and hazards**

**Strategies:**

- a. Encourage the implementation of resilient and sustainable construction norms and standards in new and existing infrastructure.

**Policy 7.7**

**Promote the comprehensive and integrated management of water resources and its conservation, promoting the human right to drinking water in quantity and quality, and its sanitation; as well as irrigation and drainage in an environment that adapts to the effects of climate change**

**Strategies:**

- b. Promote the comprehensive, integrated and sustainable management of water resources, in all its uses and exploitations, with the identification and establishment of preventive guarantees and forms of conservation of the public water domain.
- c. Promote the implementation and expansion of water use systems for purification, drainage and sanitation, and use in irrigation.

**Goals****OBJECTIVE 7**

1. Increase the installed capacity of new electricity generation from 7,154.57 MW in 2022 to 8,584.38 MW by 2025.

2. Reduce electrical energy losses in distribution systems from 13.25% in 2022 to 13.22% by 2025.
3. Increase the installed capacity in distribution substations to meet the growth in the country's electricity demand from 6,958.35 MVA in 2023 to 7,098.21 MVA by 2025.
4. Increase the volume of hydrocarbon production from 478,824.46 Equivalent Barrels of Oil in 2023 to 550,033.60 Equivalent Barrels of Oil by 2025.
5. Increase the remediation of sources of pollution in the hydrocarbon industry carried out by the responsible State Operator and endorsed by the National Environmental and Water Resources Authority from 1,846 in 2023 to 2,105 in 2025.
6. Increase fuel savings in Equivalent Barrels of Oil due to the Optimization of Electricity Generation and Energy Efficiency in the Hydrocarbons Sector from 32.6 million in 2023 to 41.5 million by 2025.
7. Increase tax collection from the mining sector from USD 202 million in 2022 to USD 248 million by 2025.
8. Increase mining exports from USD 2,775 million in 2022 to USD 3,515 million by 2025.
9. Increase the potential area for irrigation and drainage with technical feasibility from 9,402.81 ha in 2023 to 13,402.81 ha by 2025.
10. Increase the national territory under preventive guarantees and mechanisms for the protection of water resources from 264,039.89 ha in 2023 to 275,000.00 ha by 2025.
11. Increase the population with access to water suitable for human consumption from 3,017,778 in 2023 to 4,007,994 by 2025.
12. Increase the residues and/or waste recovered within the framework of the application of the extended producer responsibility policy from 44.06% in 2022 to 56.06% by 2025.
13. Reduce vulnerability to climate change based on adaptive capacity from 82.98% in 2023 to 82.81% by 2025.
14. Maintain the proportion of national territory under conservation or environmental management at 22.16% by 2025.
15. Increase the cantonal Risk Reduction Investment Index from 42.47 in 2022 to 51.77 by 2025.



## OBJECTIVE 8

Promote connectivity as a source of economic and sustainable development and growth

### Motivation

The Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, Article 261, paragraph 10, establishes that the Central States shall have exclusive competence over: "The radio spectrum and the general communications and telecommunications regime; ports and airports."

Article 313 in this area establishes that "(...) Strategic sectors include energy in all its forms, telecommunications, non-renewable natural resources, transport and refining of hydrocarbons, biodiversity and genetic heritage, radio spectrum, water, and others determined by law (...)".

Similarly, Article 394 Ibid mentions that: "The State shall guarantee freedom of transportation by land, air, sea and river within the national territory, without privileges of any kind. The promotion of mass public transport and the adoption of a policy of differentiated transport fares will be a priority."

The current Government Plan refers to the fact that science, technology and innovation are identified by Ecuadorian society as a source of development and economic growth. In this sense, a State policy is required with strategies that increase the country's capacity to generate and use scientific and technological knowledge.

In addition, telecommunications are considered a fundamental element for the growth of the economy at the national level, so actions are required to promote the development of technical capacities, based on strategies that can be implemented to attract investment in the sector and that generate benefits for the State within its scope of application.

In the transport sector, it is necessary to take into account logistics within the commercial activities that facilitate the supply of Ecuadorian products to the national and international markets.

The UNDP report (2023) states in SDG 9 on connectivity that: "(...) many countries are phasing out previous generation networks to adopt more efficient 5G-compatible networks(...)".

In this area, within the SDG report, it is expressed that the infrastructure of supply chains, transport and distribution, require concentrating efforts in terms of resilience,

to conflicts resulting from future pandemics, in addition to the inconveniences that arise as a result of climate change.

At the telecommunications level, it is necessary to attract private investments for the deployment of fiber optics in the rural and marginal urban areas, in addition to historically abandoned territories such as border areas. It is important to mention that the Public Telecommunications Policy 2023-2025 highlights the transition between 4G to 5G services; in its content it includes that the future of 5G "(...) depends on operators being able to access the right spectrum, under the right conditions, quantities and times (...)". In this regard, it is necessary to strengthen connectivity in the territory, as one of the perspectives of action that allow access to this service to the population, in the most remote areas of the country.

On the other hand, Ecuador crosses the Andes Mountains, so the geomorphology of the country is complex, in addition to its geological faults that influence the maintenance of the State Road Network, also considering the winter seasons, so it is necessary to enhance the country's road connectivity, which guarantees safe travel, commercial logistics, among other related topics.

It is necessary to strengthen multimodal transport, promoting PPP. In addition, it will be important to analyze the status of concessions that have not had a positive impact on the country's development. The joint work of the actors involved will motivate the management of results during the following year of work, which will lay the foundations for the implementation of improvements in the short, medium and long term.

## Policies and Strategies

### Policy 8.1

Improving digital connectivity and access to new technologies for the population

#### Strategies:

- a. Increase the coverage of 4G technology in the national territory.
- b. Increase fiber optic coverage in the country.

### Policy 8.2

Optimize built infrastructures, installed capacities and management of multimodal transport, for a national and international mobilization of people, goods and merchandise in a sustainable, timely and safe manner

#### Strategies:

- a. Promote permanent training and control processes, under a culture of safe mobility to reduce the accident rate at the national level.
- b. Guarantee the Operational Safety of air transport in order to avoid incidents and accidents.
- c. Promote a sustainable management model that keeps infrastructure in good conditions and the quality of multimodal

transport services, optimizing installed capacity according to citizen and market needs, through public and private projects.

### Goals

#### OBJECTIVE 8

1. Increase the percentage of population covered with 4G technology from 78.08% in 2022 to 80.00% by 2025.
2. Increase the percentage of rural parishes and cantonal capitals with fixed internet service through fiber optic cables from 75.82% in 2022 to 86.79% by 2025.
3. Reduce the on-site traffic mortality rate from 13.37 in 2023 to 12.66 per 100,000 inhabitants by 2025.
4. Maintain the accident rate in commercial air transport operations at zero accidents by 2025.
5. Increase the maintenance of the State Road Network with a sustainable management model from 24.60% in 2023 to 26.90% by 2025.
6. Increase the percentage of kilometers in Good Condition of the State Road Network from 42.29% in 2023 to 44.30% by 2025.



# **INSTITUTIONAL AXIS**



## ***PARTICIPATION AND CITIZEN ACTION***

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**"We are Amazonian  
representatives, elected by  
the people and to serve the  
people in order to build a  
new homeland based on  
planning"**

**Francisco Lapo**  
ORELLANA

**"With public integrity and  
transparency, it is possible  
to work for the country's  
development"**

**Gloria Ochoa**  
LOJA



## OBJECTIVE 9

**Promote the construction of an efficient, transparent State oriented to social well-being**

### Motivation

It is essential to build an effective, transparent State focused on social welfare. This process implies the consolidation of a robust institutional framework that dynamizes public services in favor of society. The present objective seeks to address crucial aspects, such as citizen participation and accountability, governance, inter-institutional coordination, international relations and development cooperation. All these areas are conceived as shared responsibilities by the Ecuadorian population in order to build a solid State oriented to public service.

In the field of citizen participation, the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador guarantees all citizens the full enjoyment of their rights. Consequently, coordinated actions are required between the different functions of the State and the various levels of government to materialize this ideal.

In addition, the Central Government, in its search for solid governance, aspires to establish fundamental principles such as participatory democracy, the recognition of the plurinational and intercultural State, the establishment of a sustainable economic and productive structure, and the guarantee of sovereignty to promote the good living of Ecuadorians.

Likewise, Open Government facilitates citizen participation in public affairs, requiring the State to provide timely and quality services, which implies that public management is transparent and effective. This approach involves the active participation of citizens in public decision-making, promoting an administration that is closer to the people.

Open Government represents a new model of governance that places the citizen as the principal participant and protagonist in the construction and execution of public policies.

In this sense, Open Government seeks to strengthen democracy and citizen confidence in public institutions. It aspires that they act ethically and responsibly, making informed decisions subject to social control. It promotes the active participation of citizens in the generation of social changes in a co-responsible and collaborative way, with the aim of improving life quality. In addition, it seeks to take advantage of the use of information and communication technologies to promote innovation and entrepreneurship.

President Noboa's government plan highlights the importance of establishing close collaboration between various institutions of the Executive Function. It also proposes the implementation of Open Government as an integral part of the government management process, through the construction of collaborative alliances with civil society. These alliances focus on the axes of transparency, accountability, participation and social inclusion at all levels of government, allowing a joint and coherent approach to address common society problems.

The Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador establishes that the country's relations with the international community must respond to the interests of the Ecuadorian people, who are the final beneficiaries of the actions and decisions taken at the international level. The main objective of the Development Plan for the New Ecuador is to expand

opportunities for international cooperation, adopting a proactive and strategic approach to contribute to the sustainable development of Ecuador. This approach is based on two fundamental axes:

**1. Promotion of South-South Cooperation:**

It seeks to strengthen relations with other developing countries, sharing knowledge, experiences and good practices. The purpose is to support the socio-economic development of Ecuador through collaboration with nations facing similar challenges.

**2. Active participation in multilateral forums:**

It focuses on the presence and active contribution of Ecuador in international instances. The purpose of this axis is to defend national interests, promote a more just and equitable international order, and seek support for the country's development priorities.

Both axes reflect the intention of the Central Government to articulate a foreign policy that not only seeks economic benefits, but also promotes values of justice, equity and cooperation in the international community.

## Policies and Strategies

### Policy 9.1

**Promote citizen participation with equality approaches, at all levels of government and State functions, that allows monitoring and evaluation of public management, strengthening accountability**

**Strategies:**

- Develop spaces for participation and social control that allow an efficient formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the processes of public institutions.
- Generate strategic alliances with various levels of government, to strengthen the management of provincial delegations.
- Develop mechanisms to increase active citizen participation of peoples and nationalities; and, priority groups.
- Design and implement citizen evaluation mechanisms in the public management of institutions and personnel held accountable.

### Policy 9.2

**Promote Open Government that promotes transparency and access to timely information that is close to citizens**

**Strategies:**

- Implement the open State model through the Open Government Action Plan and promote the adherence of institutions to this management model.
- Strengthen transparency through access to timely information for all citizens.

### Policy 9.3

**Promote good regulatory practices and normative and administrative simplification that promotes the innovation of public management**

**Strategies:**

- Increase the analysis in regulatory simplification, propose regulatory reforms and identify processes derived from this analysis for their optimization.

- b. Develop a proposal for strategic alignment and the implementation of public innovation methodologies in the field of simplification of administrative processes for regulatory improvement.

### **Policy 9.4**

**Design inter-institutional mechanisms for conflict identification, prevention and management for implementation in the Executive Function**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Standardize instruments for the identification, prevention and management of conflicts in the Executive Function.
- b. Establish effective communication channels that allow government officials and interested parties to report potential conflicts.

### **Policy 9.5**

**Consolidate the Sectoral Citizen Councils of the Executive Function, involving social organizations, in the processes of dialogue, deliberation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies of a ministerial and sectoral nature, in order to guarantee governability**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Promote the formation of the Sectoral Citizen Councils in the Executive Function, through socialization and technical assistance with sectoral ministries.
- b. Strengthen the functioning of the Sectoral Citizen Councils in the Executive Function, through inter-institutional coordination, monitoring and resolution of critical knots with the governing entities.

### **Policy 9.6**

**Strengthen the capacities of the State that guarantee transparency, efficiency, quality and excellence of public services**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Improve institutional management processes through the innovation of organic structures, to provide quality services and satisfy citizen demands.

### **Policy 9.7**

**Expand and strengthen international cooperation for the sustainable development of Ecuador based on the priorities determined by the National Government**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Strengthen, expand and articulate the current international cooperation programs.
- b. Implement strategies to identify and approach new sources of bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental cooperation.
- c. Strengthen the institutionality of international cooperation and inter-institutional coordination work.

### **Policy 9.8**

**Promote public integrity and the fight against corruption with effective inter-institutional coordination between all State functions**

#### **Strategies:**

- a. Expand the implementation of institutional corruption risk methodologies in public entities.
- b. Develop proposals for improving processes and institutional structure to mitigate the risks of corruption in prioritized institutions and processes.
- c. Formulate and consolidate research methodologies and legal impetus for cases that have generated corruption, affecting the rights of citizens or social interest in public management.



## Goals

### OBJECTIVE 9

1. Increase the perception index of the quality of public services in general from 6.05 in 2022 to 6.20 by 2025.
2. Increase the index of Implementation of Regulatory Improvement in the State to optimize citizens' life quality, business climate and competitiveness from 39.60% in 2023 to 41.60% by 2025.
3. Reduce the position in the global corruption perception ranking from 115th place in 2023 to 109th by 2025.
4. Increase the disbursed amount of Non-Refundable International Cooperation - official NRIC and non-governmental from USD 261.71 million in 2022 to USD 327.14 million by 2025.
5. Increase the percentage of Sectoral Citizen Councils formed from 27.59% in 2023 to 72.41% by 2025.
6. Increase the number of training, capacitation, promotion and technical support processes for spaces, mechanisms and instances of Citizen Participation from 1,020 in 2023 to 2,111 by 2025.
7. Increase the percentage of public entities that implement the Open Government model from 40.00% in 2023 to 52.27% by 2025.
8. Increase the percentage of institutions that carry out the accountability process from 81.37% in 2022 to 82.12% by 2025.
9. Increase the percentage of elected authorities that carry out the accountability process from 63.20% in 2022 to 63.95% by 2025.
10. Maintain the average operational capacity index of the municipal Decentralized Autonomous Governments - OCI at least at 17.28 points by 2025.

# **RISK MANAGEMENT AXIS**



## ***PARTICIPATION AND CITIZEN ACTION***

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**“Preventive and timely  
attention to cities and  
communities known to be at  
risk of natural disasters, in  
order to avoid human and  
material losses”**

**Janeth Cerna**  
TUNGURAHUA

**“Dialogue and commitment  
between residents and  
authorities”**

**Daniel Carrión**  
LOJA



## OBJECTIVE 10

Promote the resilience of cities and communities to face natural and man-made risks

### Motivation

Disasters have the capacity to generate great effects on a country, in terms of considerable loss of human lives and the damage to physical infrastructure; affecting the life quality of citizens. Disasters have a significant impact on the well-being of the population and especially on the low-income population, who are usually the most exposed as they live in high-risk areas.

Given that disasters have negative economic and social consequences, governments and international organizations have begun to give greater prominence to actions that seek to prevent and mitigate disaster risks. An example of this is the adoption in 2015 of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, during the United Nations World Conference. This framework sets targets for reducing mortality and economic losses from disasters; increasing the availability of early warning systems; as well as the implementation of international cooperation mechanisms.

The Sustainable Development Goals “No Poverty”, “Sustainable Cities and Communities” and “Climate Action” include targets aimed at reducing exposure and vulnerability to environmental disasters; strengthening the capacity to adapt to climate risks and disasters; reducing the number of deaths from disasters; and implementing the Sendai Framework<sup>1</sup>.

The world’s concern for managing the risks associated with disasters is shared by Ecuador, therefore the Constitution of the Republic, in its article 261, paragraph 8, determines that the central State has exclusive competence over disaster management.

Article 389 of the same law establishes that the State “shall protect the population from the negative effects of natural or man-made disasters.” For its part, article 390 of the Constitution indicates that the principle of subsidiary decentralization will govern risk management, which means that the highest territorial bodies will intervene when the capacities of the institutions within their geographical scope are insufficient.

The recent Organic Law for Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management<sup>2</sup> establishes the regulatory framework for comprehensive risk management, with its primary objective being to guarantee the protection of individuals and communities when emergencies or disasters occur.

Article 45 of the same law emphasizes that disaster risk reduction shall be a priority of the country and therefore a long-term State policy.

In accordance with the aforementioned, and given that Ecuador is a country exposed to multiple threats, it is essential to develop national policies and strategies to protect the most vulnerable population and localities.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible/>

<sup>2</sup> Published in Official Gazette No. 488 of January 30, 2024.

## Policies and Strategies

### Policy 10.1

**Strengthen the National Decentralized Disaster Risk Management System through effective and timely management with a forward-looking vision**

#### Strategies:

- a. Adapt regulations and technical guidelines in accordance with the Organic Law on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management.
- b. Expand the coverage and improve the effectiveness of early warning, mapping and monitoring systems to protect the population through the adoption of timely and effective response measures.
- c. Implement disaster response and post-disaster recovery mechanisms, ensuring the protection of the rights of affected people and nature.
- d. Train and equip civil protection volunteers and national and local actors so that they can safely assist the population in emergencies and disasters, taking into account the particularities and needs of the territory.
- e. Strengthen first response, humanitarian response, and logistical capacities for disaster response at all levels.
- f. Adopt comprehensive post-disaster recovery measures based on the evaluation of the effects and impacts of the disaster and/or emergency at all territorial levels.

- g. Design and implement financial and technical management mechanisms for comprehensive disaster risk management.

### Policy 10.2

**Implement understanding, prevention, mitigation and citizen participation measures for disaster risk management**

#### Strategies:

- a. Develop and implement research programs and projects, community engagement, and citizen participation initiatives to understand, anticipate, and monitor disaster risks at the national level.
- b. Review the application or issuance of technical standards and/or ordinances for risk management in municipal DAG.
- c. Encourage the development of simulation exercises and simulations of the main threats existing in territory.

### Goals

#### OBJECTIVE 10

1. Increase the index of strengthening local and multilevel governance of cantonal Decentralized Autonomous Governments from 41.44 in 2022 to 56.26 by 2025.
2. Maintain the financial protection capacity for risk reduction of cantonal Decentralized Autonomous Governments at 27.73 to 2025.





# National Territorial Strategy

## Introduction

The National Territorial Strategy (NTS) is defined as the expression of national public policy in the territory and becomes the instrument of territorial planning at the national level that includes: criteria, guidelines for action on the planning of the territory, considering natural resources, infrastructure, human settlements, economic activities, large facilities and protection of natural and cultural heritage, based on the national objectives and policies contained in the National Development Plan (NDP). This entire process is ruled by the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, in its article 241, and the Organic Code of Planning and Public Finance (OCPPF).

With these considerations, the NTS 2024-2025 analyzes the territorial dynamics from the biophysical, sociocultural, productive economic, human settlements, infrastructure and institutional political spheres, considering the border, amazonian, coastal and insular territory as territories that will require emphasis on some aspects due to their particularities, to then define the national territorial model and propose the guidelines that are linked to the axes defined in the NDP.

## Territorial Planning Model

It describes the main problems and potentialities identified through the characterization of the national territorial

system and its components of territorial planning at the national scale.



## SOCIAL AXIS

Poverty reduction represents a challenge that requires several collaborative efforts, as well as to avoid setbacks. Poverty maintains a clear territorial expression: while the behavior of multidimensional poverty in urban areas is reduced, in rural areas it increases, which indicates that social and economic gaps in rural areas persist over time.

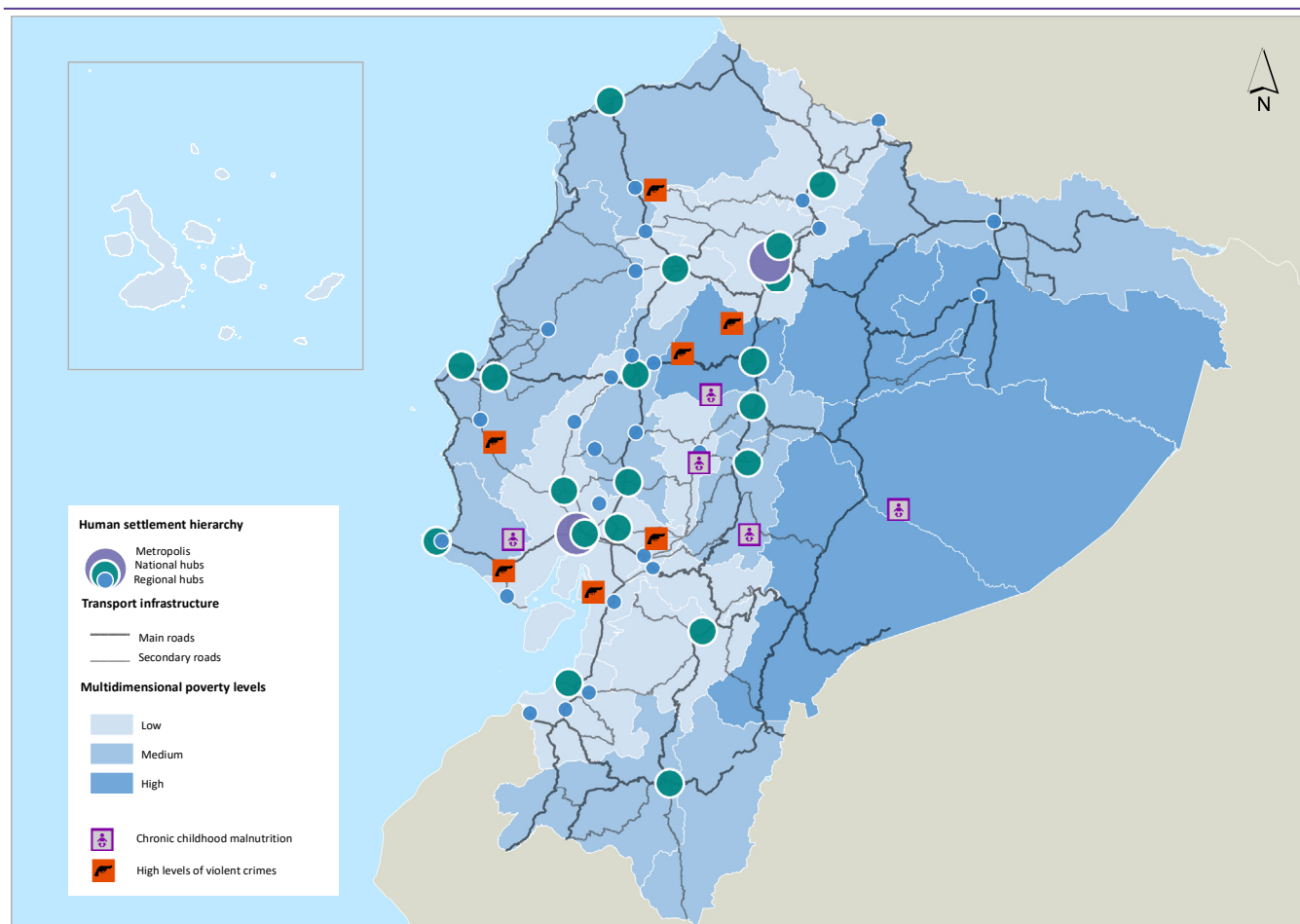
Poverty conditions have different effects and are expressed in other problems at the country level. Among them is the link with situations of violence and insecurity, the recidivism of crime is located, mostly, in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabí, Guayas, Los Ríos, Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas and Pichincha.

In the social context, there is also evidence of a prevalence of CCM in the central Sierra, in provinces such as Chimborazo, Bolívar, Cotopaxi and Tungurahua; on the Coast, Santa Elena; and in the Amazon, Pastaza and Morona Santiago.

Quito and Guayaquil are centers of agglomeration and concentration of services and work; however, this centralization has given rise to territorial imbalances and asymmetries, with an impact on the population's access to development opportunities. Both cities account for more than 35.0% of the country's population; At the other extreme, small towns with less than 1,000 inhabitants represent 83.0% of the total settlements nationwide and bring together just under 3.0% of the population.

### Map Nro. 1

#### Territorial model – Social axis



Source: NISC (2022a), MTPW (2022), MOI (2023), MGI (2010), NISC (2023b), NBC (2023).

Elaboration: National Secretariat of Planning.



## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AXIS

The provinces of Guayas, Pichincha, and Orellana account for 63.2% (USD 70,096.9 million) of GVA (CBE, 2023c). This situation shows a polarization in the development of economic activities in the territory around three provinces in which, in addition, the most important urban centers are located, which are dedicated to wholesale and retail trade activities, as well as the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. As for the province of Orellana, the most representative economic activity corresponds to the extraction of crude oil and natural gas.

The country's productive structure has been based on the agricultural sector, despite the fact that, currently, the participation of this sector has reduced its contribution to GDP (7.5% in 2022). The potential for the development of agricultural and livestock activities in Ecuador constitutes a source

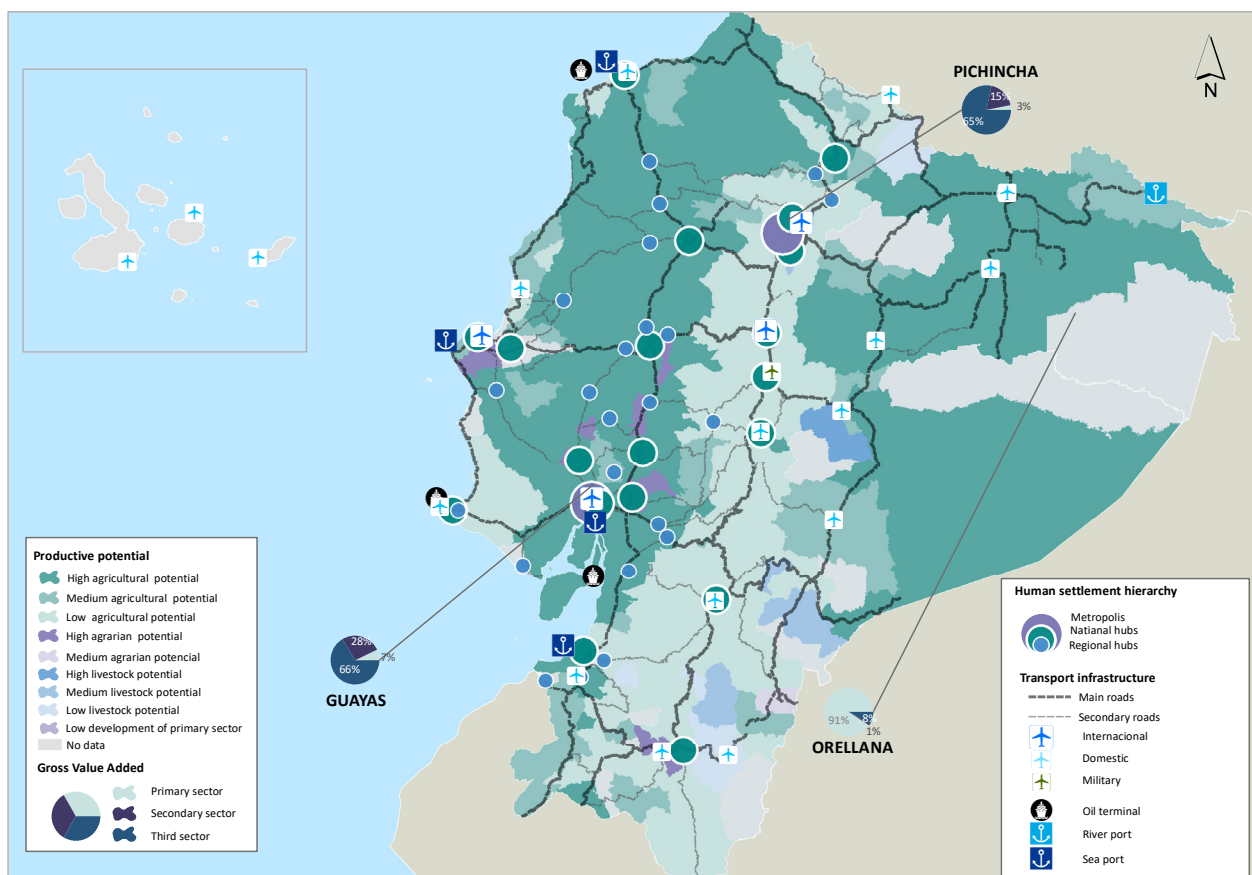
of employment and contributes to the development of food sovereignty, so they require investment for production from the different levels of government, which allows increasing yields and developing value-adding processes.

The opportunity lies in diversifying the country's economy and venturing into new, more sustainable development alternatives and even venturing into productive practices that represent alternatives to the Ecuadorian agri-food system, which promote social justice, the reduction of inequality gaps, motivating equity in access to resources and benefits, respecting the rights of agricultural workers.

In this sense, Ecuador requires a strategy for the transition to a post-extractive society, which is more equitable and sustainable. Tourism, as part of the tertiary sector of the economy associated with services, represents one of the alternatives for this purpose.

### Map Nro. 2

#### Territorial model – Economic development axis



Source: MTPW (2022), MGI (2010), NISC (2022a), NBC (2023), CBE (2023c), MAL-FAO (2021).

Elaboration: National Secretariat of Planning.





## INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT AXIS

The development and rehabilitation of infrastructure in strategic sectors is an ongoing task; the provinces of Pichincha, Guayas and Azuay offer the best conditions of road infrastructure, shipping, transport, communications, specialized service centers, especially financial, which contribute to the development of national industry, making these provinces concentrate industrial development, consolidating themselves as centers of economic power. However, it is still necessary to promote investment in the rest of the national territory, increase the supply of production and adequate jobs.

Ecuador is the most compact megadiverse country in the world; therefore, it has natural assets, which can generate resources derived from preservation, conservation and tourism. The national water potential contributes to the Pacific and Amazon

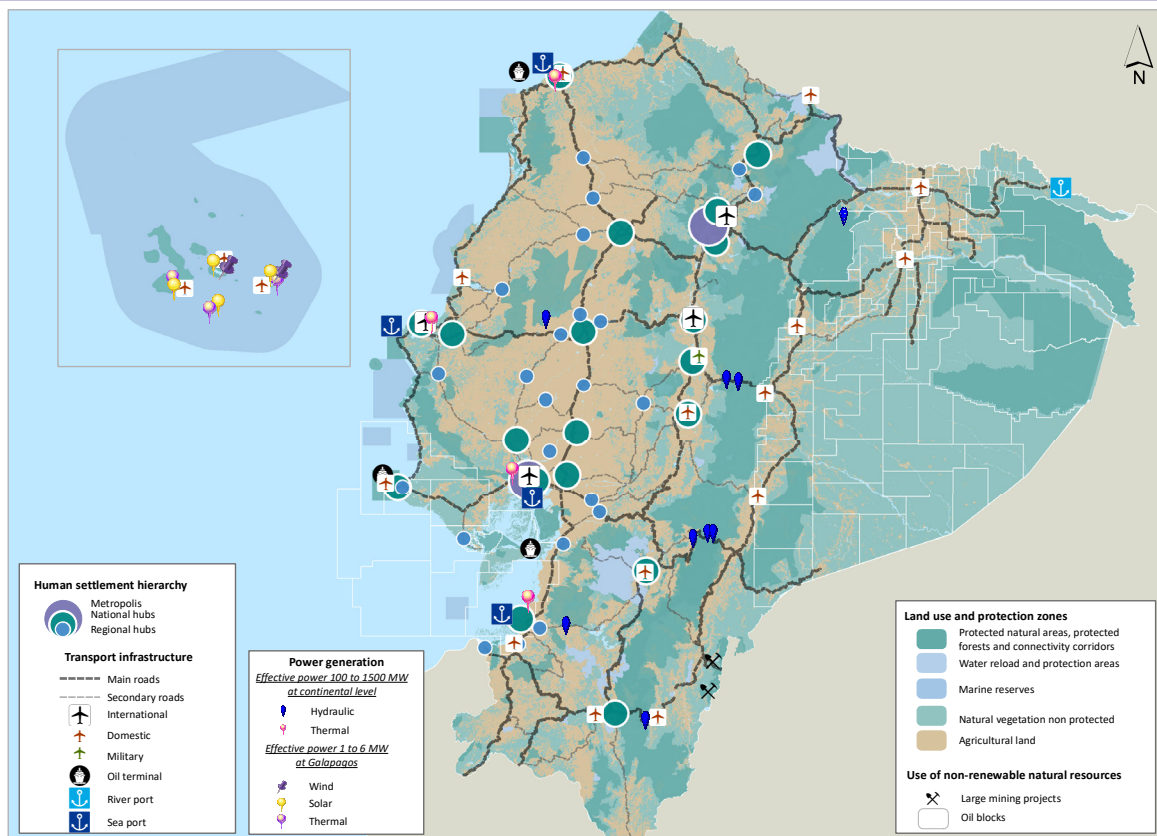
basins, allowing different uses and exploitation to be generated, ranging from the provision of basic services, irrigation for production, generation of electricity and human consumption.

However, it is necessary to strengthen social awareness and good practices for the management of water resources, which are threatened by the advance of the agricultural and livestock frontier, the expansion of human settlements and industry, as well as the waste and residues they generate. Added to this are extractive activities that can generate social and environmental externalities. Another challenge facing the country is the regulation of land use change, which complements actions on the proper management of water resources.

In the case of Galapagos, which has high natural and tourist potential, it is important to strengthen control mechanisms to reduce pressure on natural resources, as well as to manage the reduction of pollution that affects coastal island and marine spaces.

### Map Nro. 3

Territorial model – Infrastructure, energy and environment axis



Source: MTPW (2022), MGI (2010), NBC (2023), MEWET (2021, 2023b, c, d), MEM (2023b and 2024).

Elaboration: National Secretariat of Planning.





## RISK MANAGEMENT AXIS

In the history of Ecuador, disasters have generated serious effects and impacts on the social and productive sectors, affecting the lives of people, public and private goods, and infrastructure. This requires greater awareness at the collective level of the importance of investing in risk management and focusing policies and plans on reducing vulnerability. To prevent and reduce the effects and impacts generated by the events. The territorial planning model must focus on minimizing risks and increasing the resilience capacity of the population.

This territorial model identifies the multi-hazard areas, the population exposed to one or more threats, the early warning systems implemented and in operation and, finally, the

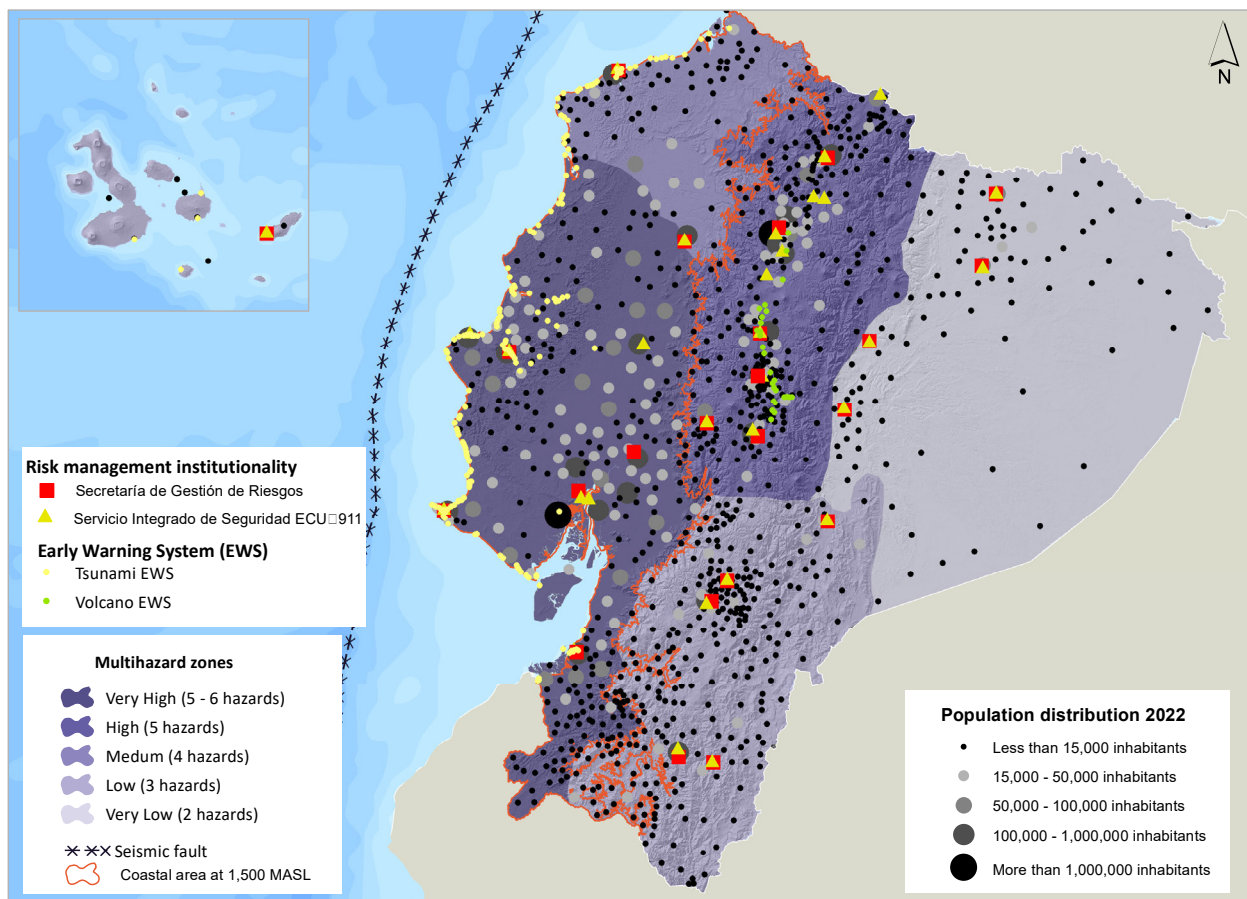
location of the central plant and decentralized units of both the National Secretariat for Risk Management and the ECU-911 Integrated Security Service.

The purpose of this territorial model is to provide a referential x-ray of the national territory that allows to highlight those aspects that need to be improved in terms of risk management and those that still need to be implemented, to strengthen risk management in its various phases.

This national-scale model allows the DAG to work in coordination with the actors of the National Decentralized Risk Management System, recognizing their situation of threat and vulnerability, to define and delimit in greater detail the aspects that require strengthening and management within the framework of the new Law on Integrated Disaster Risk Management.

### Map Nro. 4

#### Territorial model - Risk management



**Source:** SRM (2024). NISC (2022). MALF, NSPD, ESI (2015). MGI (2010). NSRM (2019). NSRM (2015b). NSP (2023).

**Elaboration:** National Secretariat of Planning.

## Integrated model

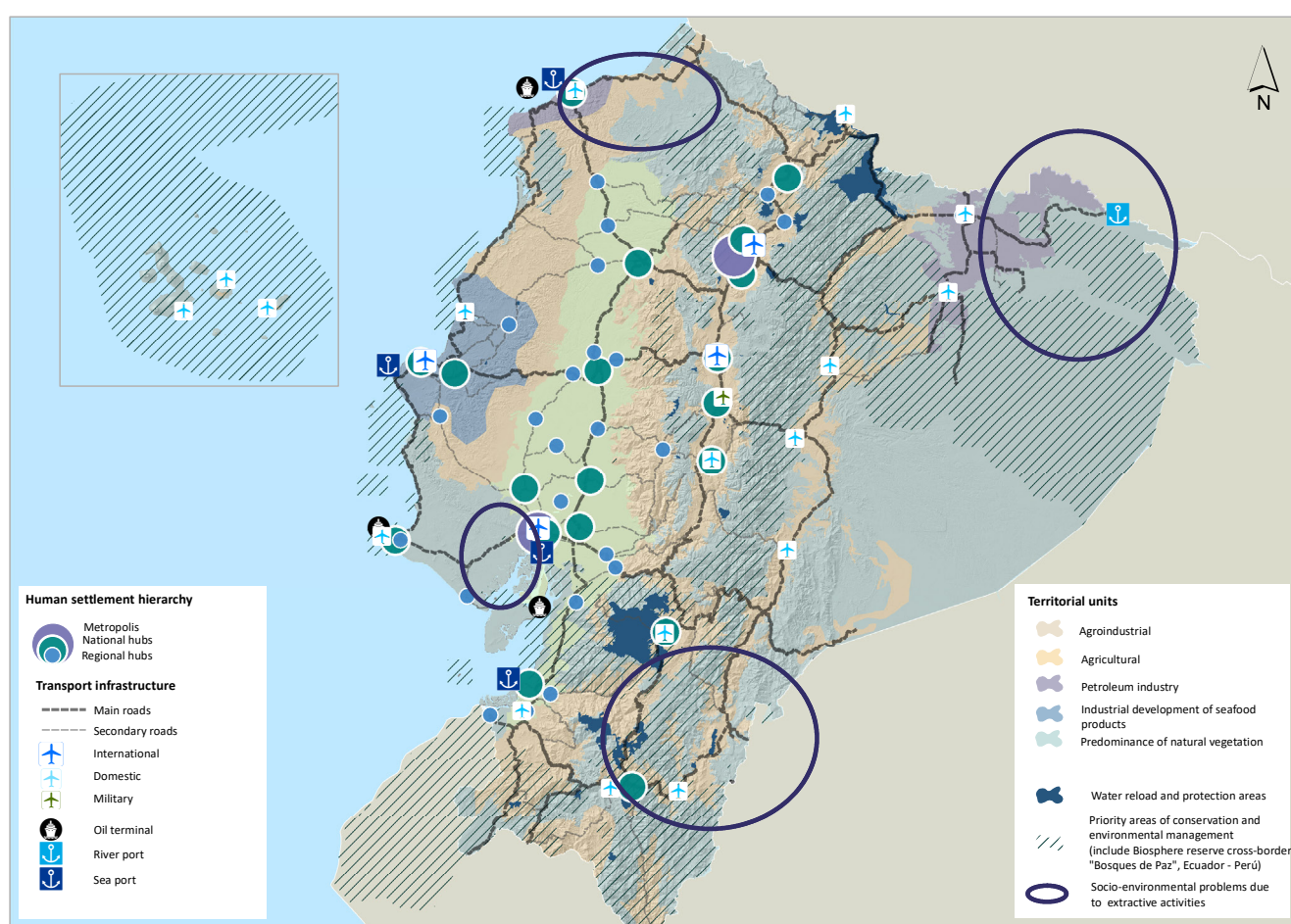
Once the characterization of the national territorial system and its components of territorial planning is available and the territorial models of the social, economic development, infrastructure, energy and environmental axes have been identified, an integrated territorial model is proposed that

includes territorial units that aim to delimit relatively homogeneous spaces based on criteria such as: relief, vegetation cover, land use, environmental priorities, natural and economic resources.

The integrated model and the details of its territorial units are presented below.

### Map Nro. 5

#### Integrated territorial model



**Source:** ESI (2015), NSPD (2013, 2021), MEWET (2018, 2021, 2023c, d), MGI (2010), MTPW (2022), NISC (2022a).

**Elaboration:** National Secretariat of Planning.

### Agro-industrial territorial unit

This unit includes the territorial corridor that makes up the territories articulated around Santo Domingo-Quevedo-Guayaquil, Machala, with soils of high agricultural

aptitude, with the presence of agro-productive activity related, mainly, to exports through the ports of Guayaquil and Machala.

Human settlements have the following characterization:

Converging towards the Metropolis of Guayaquil, specialized in the tertiary sector, are the national articulating human settlements of: Durán, which has increased specialization around the product transformation industry; Quevedo, specialized in wholesale and retail trade; Santo Domingo, with specialization in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage; Babahoyo has functional economic specialization in tertiary sector activities such as health care and education; Machala, which has a specialization in wholesale and retail trade, and other service activities.

The regional articulators have been consolidated between Santo Domingo and Quevedo: Balzar with specialization in the tertiary sector, mainly in household activities as employers; Daule, which has a specialization in transportation and storage; El Carmen and El Empalme specialized in wholesale and retail trade; Huaquillas with functional economic specialization in wholesale and retail trade, and transport and storage in the tertiary sector and construction in the secondary sector; The Troncal-Cochancay and Voluntad de Dios has specialization in the secondary sector in the construction sector: Milagro and Ventanas with functional economic specialization in wholesale and retail trade.

Due to the particularity of human settlements around flood terraces, both populations and crops are in a situation of vulnerability to floods, due to the importance of the road for the mobility of products, it has also become a road network prone to organized crime routes.

### **Agricultural territorial unit**

This unit includes large areas with agricultural potential distributed in various sectors of the country and with particular characteristics depending on their location in the territory and their articulation around the Metropolis of Quito, and the human settlements of national articulation in sectors of the Sierra and the Coast.

### **Quito and its area of influence**

The system of settlements in the northern Sierra is configured in relation to the Metropolis of Quito, which concentrates activities of specialized services, administration, specialized industry with a population that depends mainly for its supply on products from the middle basin of the Guayas River, the central and southern Sierra, Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, Esmeraldas, Imbabura and Carchi. The main settlements that converge towards Quito are: Tulcán, Ibarra, Sangolquí, Latacunga, Ambato and Riobamba.

Around the Tulcán-Latacunga road axis, Quito becomes the pole where relevant territorial dynamics converge and are articulated that develop both north and south of the metropolis. Ibarra and Tulcán are related due to their condition and proximity to the border with Colombia, with Tulcán being the node that facilitates both the international exchange of products and human mobility that, in turn, enable the generation of processes of diversification of economic activities. In general, agricultural production for consumption finds its main market in Quito, while textile, artisanal and floricultural production uses Quito airport for the international market. Throughout this sector there are important tourist activities related to the natural and cultural diversity characteristic of the area.

The dairy and agricultural production generated from the axis of Machachi, Laso and Latacunga has its main market in Quito. Latacunga, due to its proximity to the capital, develops industrial activities and has good quality road, airport and telecommunications infrastructure.

These sectors are vulnerable to volcanic eruptions and landslides in sloped areas.



### Ambato – Riobamba Axis

The axis formed by the Ambato-Riobamba national nodes articulates trade and human mobility between the Coast, the Sierra and the East horizontally in the center of the country, and vertically in the Sierra through the main roads. Ambato specializes in manufacturing industry and is an important supplier of agricultural products for the Santo Domingo-Machala corridor, around this node is Pelileo, where there is an important development of the manufacturing industry related to textile production and Baños as an important tourist destination. The national articulator of Riobamba has not managed to consolidate itself as an axis of development within this unit, complementing Ambato and also competing around issues of the manufacturing industry. Riobamba connects with the Coast through the Riobamba-Guayaquil road and the East through the Riobamba – Guamote – Macas road.

These sectors are vulnerable to volcanic eruptions and landslides in areas of slopes that have lost natural vegetation cover.

### Cañar - Azuay - Loja Axis

The main human settlements are: Cañar, Azogues, Cuenca, Loja, Catamayo and Macará, whose territorial dynamics revolve around the national articulator Cuenca which, in turn, is linked to the eastern region, especially with Morona and with the Coast, mainly with Guayaquil and, to a lesser degree, with Machala.

Cuenca is the administrative, commercial and industrial development center of the area, therefore, it absorbs a large amount of labor from Azogues and Cañar, agricultural production is developed, mainly, between Cuenca and Azogues, and supplies both the regional market and Guayaquil.

The national articulator of Loja has its own dynamic related, mostly, to the provinces of Zamora, Chinchipe and El Oro; historically, the province of Loja has been an expeller

of population, which has been absorbed by banana and mining companies in El Oro and the areas of agricultural expansion in Zamora and the rest of the Amazon. To the south, there are the Catamayo and Macara nodes as service providers for Loja. Catamayo is the air connection of Loja with Quito and Guayaquil, and Macara a point of articulation with Peru.

These areas are vulnerable to landslides and landslides.

### Coastal littoral

This agricultural production space is developed around the coastal cordon that runs from the border with Colombia to Pedernales. The economy of the unit revolves around the provision of services offered by the Esmeraldas national node which, in addition, articulates agricultural production, the extraction of palm oil from the northern part and the tourist services offered on the Atacames-Tonsupa-Sua and Pedernales road axis. The development of activities related to the production of African palm, forestry and alluvial mining (gold) have been to the detriment of the natural forests of Chocó, which constitutes a hotspot of diversity and endemism, in which Afro-Ecuadorian and indigenous communities coexist. San Lorenzo and its surrounding beaches have deepened their relationship with Ibarra and Tulcán.

San Lorenzo, in turn, maintains a relationship with the dynamics that exist on the border with Colombia, especially in terms of the reception of migratory flows. Esmeraldas and the Atacames-Tonsupa-Sua axis maintain relations with Quito through the articulation road that crosses Santo Domingo, these relations are developed mainly thanks to the provision of tourist services, they have been harmed by the increase in the presence of criminal groups; additionally, urban development has found a niche in recent decades around the Atacames-Tonsupa-Sua axis due to construction and real estate activities.



Pedernales offers tourist services that are used by Quito, and has a strong relationship with Santo Domingo and Portoviejo, where it markets its agricultural production. This unit supplies products from mangroves, shrimp pools and fishing to the markets of Santo Domingo and Quito.

These areas are prone to seismic movements because they are linked to the subduction zone and to flooding due to flooding and overflowing.

### **Territorial Unit for the Development of the Hydrocarbon Industry**

This territorial analysis unit considers the main areas of hydrocarbon activities on the northern coast and in the northern Amazon.

### **Esmeraldas**

Around Esmeraldas is the State Refinery and its distribution infrastructure (pipeline, pipeline and port), as well as the Esmeraldas thermoelectric generation project that boosted the local economy; however, since the COVID-19 pandemic, there have been significant dismissals that have deepened formal employment problems in the region; These activities, in turn, present a potential risk to their environment and to the degradation of their natural resources. The lack of services and opportunities has allowed the young population to be linked to organized crime groups, becoming one of the most dangerous focuses in the country.

Esmeraldas is vulnerable to hydroclimatic events: on the terraces of the Esmeraldas and Cayapas rivers due to flooding and in its hills to landslides due to changes in natural cover and informal human settlements.

### **Sucumbios - Orellana**

The main human settlements in the northern Amazon have been consolidated in recent decades: from oil exploitation activities and associated services, they have been

recipients of migrant populations from various sectors of the country. These sectors generate important resources for the national economy and energy production; however, they present socio-environmental conflicts with peoples and nationalities and, currently, they face the process of regressive erosion of the Coca River.

### **Territorial Unit for the Industrial Development of Seafood Products**

This unit is articulated around the conurbation between Manta and Portoviejo, main settlements of national articulation that are related to the majority of the province of Manabí with the exception of the Pedernales - El Carmen Axis that are more linked to Santo Domingo.

In this unit, tourism service activities related to the beaches coexist, but also to the manufacturing industry that adds value to seafood products and services, as well as the infrastructure for production that are centered, almost entirely, on the Manta-Montecristi-Jaramijó-Portoviejo axis; The rest of the area of influence of these two settlements is dedicated, almost entirely, to primary production without value addition, composed mainly of extensive areas of pasture.

The population settled in this unit is vulnerable to flooding due to flooding on terraces and seismic events for entering near the Pacific subduction zone.

### **Territorial unit with a predominance of natural vegetation**

There are large areas of predominance of natural vegetation that have been able to be maintained despite the growth of the network of human settlements; this includes areas of the National System of Protected Areas and conservation corridors around the eastern Andes Mountain range.

Human settlements are smaller and do not yet present conditions of regional articulation in the southern Amazon and in the high areas of the mountain range.

Galapagos presents the particularities of the island ecosystem with the provision of tourist services and threatened by illegal fishing activities.

The main threats in these areas are linked to the development of extractive activities in the mountain ranges due to mining development and in Galapagos due to the introduction of species, illegal fishing and tourist overpopulation, as well as flows of plastic waste that arrive by currents from the continents.

## Territorial guidelines at the national level

The NTS proposes guidelines and guidelines at the national level. With regard to the territorial scope, three guidelines are established that must be applied in the instruments of territorial planning, as well as a guideline that guides the articulation of the decisions of the different levels of government in the national territory.

The proposed guidelines and guidelines presented below addresses the problems and potentialities identified in the previous sections of this Strategy and in the policies proposed in the objectives of the NDP, generating an alignment that will allow the different actors of the NDSPP to contribute to the fulfillment of the objectives and goals of the NDP, from their local and sectoral management.

### Guideline 1: Reduce social and territorial inequities

This guideline involves promoting the guarantee of rights, expanding opportunities, improving the living conditions of the population by reducing inequalities, progressively increasing the coverage of public services, as well as the provision and improvement of basic services; the effective enjoyment of the right to have a safe and healthy habitat, considering comprehensive security and risk management as a priority issue, to build safe and resilient territories. All this, based on the strengthening of the social fabric through citizen participation and co-responsibility, taking into account the sense of cultural and territorial belonging for articulated, joint and supportive work,

based on respect and inclusion of the diverse population on equal terms, is a priority that is based on the premise of guaranteeing rights and better living conditions.

#### **Territorial Guidelines**

1. Implementsystemsforthe comprehensive protection of rights, with emphasis on people in vulnerable situations and human mobility.
2. Guarantee comprehensive health care with emphasis on the rural sector.
3. Generate interventions towards early childhood, as the first link in achieving

better opportunities for progress for the population, with emphasis on the rural sector.

4. Guarantee access to education, health, housing, basic services, sports, and priority attention groups to reduce social inequalities with emphasis on the Amazonian Special Territorial Circumscription, border areas, and Galapagos.
5. Promote sectoral and intersectoral mechanisms for the promotion of sexual and reproductive rights, taking into account territorial particularities.
6. Strengthen the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights, through the promotion of health and the prevention of associated diseases.
7. Strengthen safe, potable water and sanitation systems as fundamental elements to guarantee the health of the population.
8. Promote non-contributory social protection programs in the provinces with the highest incidence of poverty and malnutrition.
9. Promote comprehensive care services for priority attention groups, with a focus on equality.
10. Promote healthy and nutritious food, enhancing local production, with a focus on food security.
11. Develop and implement urban development instruments that address housing, infrastructure, public services, economic development in a coordinated manner, and financing mechanisms that guarantee their sustainability.
12. Incorporate measures into land use planning for the implementation of relocation and relocation programs for human settlements in areas of unmitigated risk.
13. Manage the habitat for environmental sustainability and comprehensive management of safety and risks.
14. Promote social housing programs on vacant urban land and areas provided with public services and basic equipment, avoiding spatial segregation and the expulsion of the resident population, and adequately assessing the risk of occurrence of disasters of natural or man-made origin.
15. Promote research, technical and technological training, training and updating programs that respond to the territorial potentialities and needs with a focus on equal opportunities.
16. Improve and promote knowledge of disaster risk throughout the country, with the participation of academia and technical-scientific institutions, so that decision-making promotes sustainable and resilient development.
17. Strengthen and maintain the infrastructures and equipment of public spaces that promote the good use of free time.
18. Promote and disseminate the cultural and natural wealth of Ecuador, guaranteeing the protection and safeguarding of the country's tangible and intangible cultural heritage.
19. Recognize and strengthen the social fabric, sense of belonging, local identities and mutual respect between diverse cultures.
20. Strengthen the relationship between the community and the security forces for the peaceful resolution of conflicts and improve citizen security.
21. Increase national capacities for surveillance, control, security and protection in national aquatic spaces.

## Guideline 2: Boost productivity and systemic competitiveness by enhancing the roles and functionalities of the territory

From the recognition of vocations, aptitudes and development potentialities in the different areas of the economy, it is essential to establish relationships and mechanisms that strengthen the management of the country's territorial development, considering the territorial relevance and diversity of actors in the public and private spheres.

This guideline identifies synergies between the different production systems for the formation of networks that promote associativity and complementarity of efforts between urban and rural areas, which allows achieving levels of productivity and systemic competitiveness in accordance with the productive development of the different economic sectors, for which the analysis of human settlements has a preponderant role in the existing productive chains or those that can be to be enhanced, based on knowledge of the particularities of the territory.

### Territorial Guidelines

1. Encourage productive diversification and access to public services in accordance with the special conditions of Galapagos and Amazonia.
2. Plan economic development on the basis of the compatibility of uses, territorial vocation, comparative and competitive advantages, its cultural diversity and its socio-environmental dynamics.
3. Promote diversification, strengthening production chains in order to boost production, employment and encouraging direct sales trade (short circuits).
4. Promote alternative productive initiatives that sustain the food base and sovereignty, generating employment and inclusive economic circuits; guaranteeing or promoting the conservation of the existing agrobiodiversity in the country; and promoting research and innovation.
5. Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns in accordance with territorial particularities, particularly in the Galapagos Islands and the Amazon.
6. Promote local entrepreneurship and community tourism for the sustainable use of biodiversity.
7. Strengthen local micro and small businesses that provide tourism services, based on demand and in accordance with the particularities of the Special Regime for Galapagos, within the framework of the regulations issued by the competent entity.
8. Develop maritime trade to achieve competitiveness in the sustainable management of strategic maritime interests in national maritime areas.

## Guideline 3: Promote the improvement of infrastructure and the efficient use of energy in the territory, guaranteeing environmental sustainability

The proper management of strategic sectors must be exercised in coordination between the different government actors and civil society actors, strengthening governance in a framework of intersectorality that allows

for the improvement of infrastructure and the efficient use of energy in the territory, guaranteeing environmental sustainability, mobility, energy and communications infrastructures, which represent structuring

axes of the national territory, as well as for the organization of the network of human settlements that, due to their functionality, propose relationships of synergy and complementarity for the provision of goods and services.

This guideline analyzes, as a whole, the proper management of the natural heritage of continental and insular Ecuador, as well as its coastal marine space and Amazon. It also considers the importance of the development of infrastructure for sustainable and multimodal mobility, in addition to energy networks for the transition to sustainable energy generation.

### **Territorial Guidelines**

1. Promote actions for the recovery, conservation, and protection of water sources, recharge zones, aquifers, and groundwater with comprehensive and co-responsible management of the water heritage in order to safeguard its quality, availability, appropriate use, and equitable access for consumption, irrigation, and production.
2. Prioritize reforestation in the upper areas of the watersheds, in order to reduce sedimentation and pollution in the lower part.
3. Incorporate new priority areas for conservation and/or sustainable management, whether terrestrial, aquatic or marine, as stated in the National Biodiversity Strategy 2015-2030.
4. Guarantee the sustainability of the Natural Heritage through the rational and responsible use of resources.
5. Promote sustainable management and conservation strategies for ecosystems and biodiversity in the Galapagos, coastal marine space, and Amazon, which improve the generative and regenerative capacity of ecosystem services and flows.
6. Limit the extraction of aggregates, stones and shells on sea beaches, riverbanks, riverbeds, lakes and lagoons, mainly in those places where there is a risk of flooding, affecting river beds, coastal destruction and erosion and/or affecting tourist activity.
7. Implement actions to stop the degradation of natural resources in rural areas and promote agroecological practices that favor the recovery of these ecosystems.
8. Build green and resilient cities that combine the appreciation of cultural heritage and adequate environmental management, generating knowledge networks and linking higher education with social and productive needs.
9. Promote sustainable generation, as well as efficient and responsible energy consumption; promote the transition to a responsible model with lower consumption of fossil fuels.
10. Promote energy efficiency in the construction of new buildings and the readjustment of existing buildings.
11. Promote inclusive, alternative and sustainable mobility, prioritizing quality and efficient mass public transport systems, as well as non-motorized means of mobility.
12. Encourage multimodal transport at the national level, modern, sustainable and safe, with emphasis on border integration zones, Amazon, Galapagos and coastal marine space.
13. Control the exploration and exploitation of non-renewable natural resources that are carried out at the national level, with emphasis on the Amazon and the coastal zone, the continental shelf, soil and subsoil of the sea, in order to minimize social and environmental externalities.



## **Guideline 4: Articulating territorial management and multilevel governance**

From the State, the processes of deconcentration and decentralization constitute the main processes for multilevel articulation and governance; however, there are still aspects to be strengthened so that interventions are in line with local needs, through the effective implementation of public policies. Added to this is the importance of having a pact and social will with minimum agreements on participation, coherence, inclusion and transparency. Planning processes have an impact when an effective role is exercised by citizens and actors, whether public or private, for this reason, it is necessary to articulate efforts, resources and competencies.

This guideline promotes areas of governance based on the efficient articulation between the different levels of government and other social actors present in their territory, so it is necessary to have strategic mechanisms that allow its implementation. In this sense, the management of deconcentration and decentralization constitutes a fundamental mechanism for territorial administration and management towards development.

### **Articulation Guidelines**

1. Articulate and complement the processes of deconcentration and decentralization for the multilevel management of public goods and services.
2. Strengthen the processes of monitoring and evaluation of deconcentration and decentralization, in order to generate timely alerts that allow for the proper management and guarantee of public goods and services.
3. Differentiate, prioritize, and focus the allocation of public resources and the efforts of state action according to the particularities, competencies, and territorial and institutional capacities.
4. Strengthen technical, legal and institutional capacities to carry out the processes of deconcentration and decentralization.
5. Develop and update, in a comprehensive manner, the models for the provision of public services with respect to standards, typologies, and modalities to guarantee quality, accessibility, intersectorality, cultural and territorial relevance, with special attention to rural areas.
6. Promote the preparation of land use and management plans, in accordance and articulated with the Development and Territorial Planning Plans (DTPP).
7. Update urban and rural cadastre, as a mechanism for land use and planning, which generate legal certainty in tenure and transfer of land ownership.
8. Promote dialogue and citizen participation from the territorial levels in the definition, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of public policy at all levels of government.
9. Articulate the actions of the Executive with the Decentralized Autonomous Governments as a contribution to the guarantee of citizen security.
10. Promote international cooperation and Public-Private Partnerships for the development of a sustainable model that guarantees equitable access to opportunities for people of all ages and abilities.

11. Link integrated risk management tools and early warning systems in the planning of all levels of government.
12. Promote and strengthen the formation of associations, consortia and other associativity strategies for the exercise of concurrent and exclusive competencies, considering the principle of subsidiarity, complementarity and alternative financing mechanisms.
13. Increase Ecuador's presence in Antarctica and the Asia-Pacific basin to promote the social knowledge economy, as well as maritime trade and management within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).
14. Promote articulated work with neighboring countries for the comprehensive management of transboundary water and fisheries resources and associated biodiversity, especially in the Amazon and in the coastal marine space.

## Guideline 5: Strengthen Risk Management in Territorial Planning

This guideline is oriented towards the cross-cutting integration of disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change in all dimensions of planning, through the implementation of measures aimed at improving planning, citizen participation, capacity for prevention, risk mitigation and response to disasters, in order to reduce the vulnerability of communities to natural hazards, anthropogenic and their links with the present and future effects of climate change. This approach is based on the recognition of disaster risk management as an essential element that crosses all stages of the territorial planning and development process, from the initial identification of present and future risks to the implementation of measures to reduce, prevent and provide an effective response to emergency situations.

From the identification of specific risks to the implementation of concrete measures to reduce and mitigate them, this guideline aims to ensure that disaster risk management is considered in decision-making related to planning, land use, land use and development policies.

By integrating disaster risk management and climate change adaptation into territorial planning, the aim is to reduce the vulnerability of communities and nature to potential disasters and increase the capacity to respond to adverse events. This approach ensures sustainable and safe development in the territories, promoting the resilience of local communities and their ability to adapt and recover from negative impacts.

### Guidelines

1. Implement a legal and regulatory framework that promotes comprehensive disaster risk management in the instruments of territorial planning and land use and management.
2. Strengthen the institutional framework and technical capacities of the entities that participate in comprehensive risk management.
3. Implement programs that promote a culture of risk management that incorporates prevention, preparedness, and response to emergencies and disasters.

4. Implement monitoring and early warning systems at the local and national levels, generating alerts that protect the lives of the population and support a rapid, coordinated, and effective response to the occurrence of disasters.
5. Promote the active participation of communities in the identification, assessment and management of disaster risks.
6. Integrate a gender and intersectionality approach into all stages of disaster risk management.
7. Implement regulations related to the competence of risk management in the field of local decentralized autonomous governments.
8. Develop integrated strategies that address disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.
9. Encourage the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation measures, resilient infrastructure, and sustainable land use planning practices.
10. Promote processes to improve risk knowledge that allows the implementation of a comprehensive risk assessment process in the territory.
11. Strengthen the generation of information related to comprehensive risk management and disaster prevention.
12. Design, implement, and strengthen continuous monitoring and evaluation systems to measure the impact of risk management actions, identify areas for improvement, and adapt strategies to changes in the local or global context.
13. Strengthen the capacity for planning and execution of post-emergency and disaster recovery processes
14. Integrate risk reduction measures into land use plans, promoting the safe location of critical infrastructure and the adoption of resilient building standards.
15. Develop management models at the national and local levels, for the execution of post-emergency and post-disaster recovery processes.

## Goals

The following Table summarizes the goals proposed for the monitoring and evaluation

of NTS, as a complementary instrument to the NDP.

Table Nro. 1

Goals by NTS guideline

Territorial Guideline	Goal
Reduce social and territorial inequities	Increase the cantonal disaster preparedness index from 32.74% in 2022 to 39.80% by 2025
	Increase the cantonal risk identification index from 41.98 in 2022 to 59.22 by 2025
Promote productivity and systemic competitiveness by enhancing the roles and functionalities of the territory.	Increase the yield of national agricultural productivity from 129.97 in 2022 to 131.04 in 2025
	Increase the percentage of coverage with technified irrigation of small and medium-sized producers from 18.19% in 2022 to 21.31% by 2025
Promote the improvement of infrastructure and the efficient use of energy in the territory, guaranteeing environmental sustainability	Maintain the proportion of national territory under conservation or environmental management of 22.16% by 2025
	Increase the potential area for irrigation and drainage with technical feasibility from 9,402.81 ha in 2023 to 13,402.81 ha by 2025
Articulate territorial management and multilevel governance	Maintain the average operational capacity index of municipal decentralized autonomous governments at least 17.28 points by 2025
Strengthen Disaster Risk Management in Territorial Planning	Increase the index of strengthening local and multilevel governance of cantonal Decentralized Autonomous Governments from 41.44 in 2022 to 56.26 by 2025.
	Maintain the financial protection capacity for risk reduction of the cantonal Decentralized Autonomous Governments from 27.73 to 2025.

Source and elaboration: National Secretariat of Planning.



## Investment Criteria and Multi-Year Public Investment Plan

### Allocation of public resources

In Ecuador, the guiding criteria for the allocation of resources and public investment, including the Multi-Year Investment Plan, are set out in the NDP; and, protected by the Organic Code of Planning and Public Finance (OCPPF) that organizes, regulates and links the National Decentralized System of Participatory Planning with the National System of Public Finance.

In this sense, the NDP constitutes the guiding framework that establishes both the design and the scope of public policies; and guides the allocation and prioritization of public resources in order to comply with national objectives and goals. This prioritization must be aligned with the sustainable, efficient and transparent management of public finances and must underpin the improvement of social welfare and economic development in Ecuador.

Meanwhile, the NTS presents the reality and

opportunities for focused attention in the territory. Likewise, another factor to consider is the existence and need for articulation with the different levels of government, so their complementarity and coordination is essential, considering that the demand for public goods and services; and, the costs associated with their provision vary over time.

In this context, it is crucial to establish criteria for coherence between the implementation of public policies and the allocation of public resources for the fulfilment of the objectives of the NDP; this is reflected in the articulation between national and territorial planning that is complemented by the planning of the Decentralized Autonomous Governments in order to improve the living conditions of the entire population. These criteria must take into account sustainability and the quality of spending as fundamental elements of this process.



Pre-investment studies and public investment projects are carried out through the General State Budget (GSB), which depends directly on the country's macro-fiscal situation and which has deteriorated in recent years. Thus, MEF data indicate that between 2022 and 2023 total revenues decreased by USD 2,239 million, while total expenses increased by USD 1,748 million. The fall in revenues and increase in expenditures in the GSB caused the overall deficit to reach USD 6,187 million in 2023, a figure higher than the deficit recorded in 2022 of USD 2,200 million. This scenario impacts the balance of public debt, which as of November 2023 was USD 60,806 million, which represented 50.9% of GDP.

The situation of public finances requires resources to be allocated in a way that increases the quality of spending on sustainable public policies that are necessary for citizens. Therefore, the criteria for prioritizing public investment projects in the period 2024-2025 will be focused on:

- Improve the standard of living of the population, giving priority to fundamental rights and emphasizing priority groups that require priority attention, in order

to improve social welfare and guarantee citizen peace.

- Generate stability through inclusive economic growth with elements that seek to boost future economic activity based on innovation and technological progress, having as a priority to promote production, generate decent employment, and stimulate the economic system through investment.
- Generate competitive capacities in the Ecuadorian economy, guaranteeing the proper use of natural resources by enhancing national connectivity, infrastructure and systems that provide energy in a sustainable manner.
- Strengthen government institutions with principles of transparency and accountability, with the aim of increasing the perception of quality of public services.

In addition, efforts are aimed at making spending more efficient and promoting the adoption of international standards of transparency in public management, which will contribute to the sustainability and protection of social services for the benefit of the most vulnerable population.

## **Prioritization of Public Investment**

Ecuadorian legislation establishes that the programming of public investment consists of coordinating its prioritization, verifying the real execution capacity of government entities and the capacity to cover investment expenditure, in order to optimize their performance, subject to the NDP, in accordance with economic stability established in the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador and with the principle of fiscal sustainability established in OCPPF.

It is precisely during the planning formulation phase that the first link with the structuring of the budget in its programming phase is

generated, with the Annual Investment Plan (AIP) being the instrument that integrates the studies, programs and priority projects that will be executed in each fiscal year, it is essential that these phases, formulation of budget planning and programming, are aimed at optimizing the use of public investment resources of the GSB, through the prioritization of public investment projects for their inclusion in the AIP.

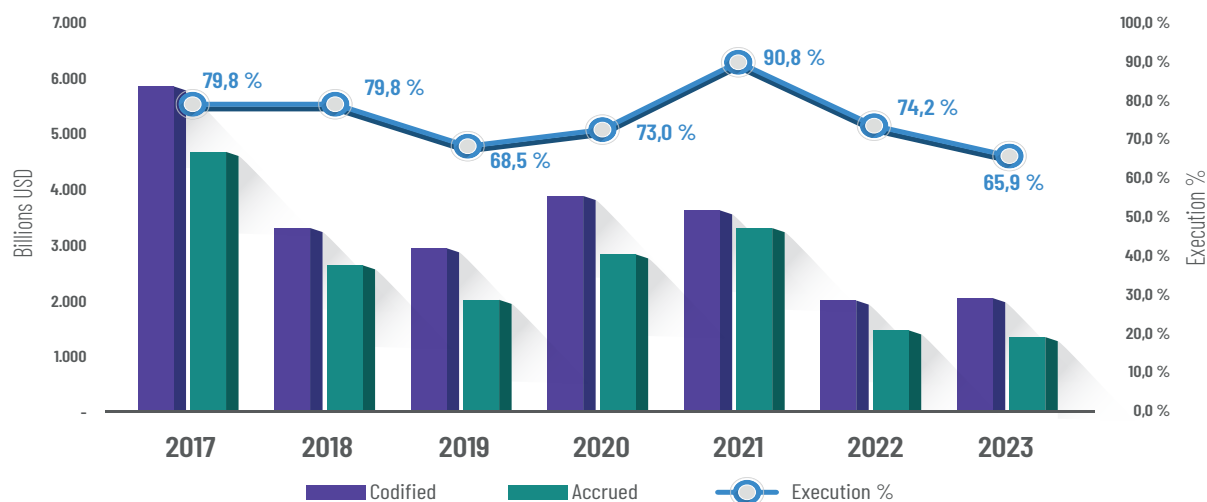
During the last few years, public investment in Ecuador reflects a reduction in the annual amounts allocated for the execution of studies, programs and projects in the

different public entities, the most significant reduction being in 2018 with USD 2,551.10 million. In 2017, it presented a codified budget of USD 5,901.23 million, the highest in the

period of analysis; and, in 2022, a codified budget of USD 2,019 million, which represents the lowest allocation.

**Graph Nro. 4**

Budget Execution Annual Investment Plan 2017-2023



**Source:** Data bases that show a replica of the budget execution of the MEF.

**Elaboration:** National Secretariat of Planning.

**Note:** Consolidated information as of December 31 of each year.

In the period 2017-2023, a codified budget of USD 23,885.18 was assigned for the execution of studies, programs and public investment projects; of which 23.0% was allocated to entities that make up the education sector, mainly: the Ministry of Education, Universities and Polytechnic Schools. On the other hand, for the execution of public infrastructure investment projects, 14.0% was allocated, which was executed to a greater extent by the Ministry of Transport and Public Works; and the Ministry of Telecommunications and the Information Society.

Additionally, 13.0% was allocated for public investment projects aimed at urban development and housing managed through the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing; and, with respect to public investment projects in health, 11.0% of the total resources were allocated, which were executed through the Ministry of Public

Health and its attached entities. Finally, 40.0% of the resources were allocated to public investment projects aimed at the agricultural, livestock, and energy sectors; among others.

It is important to note that the executing entities of public resources play a fundamental role in the prioritization and implementation of studies, programs, and investment projects, since their actions must guarantee efficiency in the use of resources, as established by the regulatory framework.

In accordance with the criteria established for the allocation of resources, it is proposed that annual and multi-year public investment must be under the focus of the five strategic axes of the NDP: Social; Economic development; Infrastructure, Energy and Environment; Institutional and Risk Management, which is mainly aimed at:

- Strengthen social protection systems through the provision of services to the most vulnerable population.
- Increase operational capacity, infrastructure, and mechanisms for access to comprehensive health and education services at all levels.
- Reduce the levels of chronic child malnutrition through inter-institutional implementation projects.
- Increase access to decent housing and sanitation services for the most vulnerable sectors of the population.
- Strengthen security systems, basic and specialized equipment of the entities that belong to the security sector.
- Increase productivity and competitiveness of the agricultural and productive sector through capacity building, road connectivity, technical assistance and technification.
- Reduce the impact generated by the risks associated with catastrophic natural events.
- Strengthen programs for the conservation and protection of native forests and moorlands, protected area systems, as well as water sources.

According to the aforementioned, the AIP for the years 2024 and 2025 will be distributed as shown in the following table.

**Table Nro. 2**

Multi-Year Investment Plan by Axis - Millions of dollars

NDP AXIS	National Development Objective	2024	2025
Social	1. Improve the living conditions of the population in a comprehensive manner, promoting equitable access to health, housing and social well-being	298,77	306,54
	2. Promote the capabilities of citizens with equitable and inclusive education, promoting spaces for cultural exchange	208,94	214,38
	3. Guarantee integral safety, citizen peace, and transform the justice system respecting human rights	388,90	399,01
Economic development	4. Stimulate the economic and public finance system to boost investment and trade relations	15,14	15,53
	5. Sustainable promotion of production by improving productivity levels	111,90	114,81
	6. Encourage the generation of decent employment	230,53	236,52
Infrastructure, energy and environment	7. Ensure the responsible use of natural resources with a sustainable environment	168,66	173,04
	8. Promote connectivity as a source of economic and sustainable development and growth	163,42	167,67
Institutional	9. Promote the construction of an efficient, transparent State oriented to social well-being	0,65	0,67
Risk management	10. Promote the resilience of cities and communities to face natural and man-made risks	7,89	8,10
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.586,91</b>	<b>1.628,17</b>

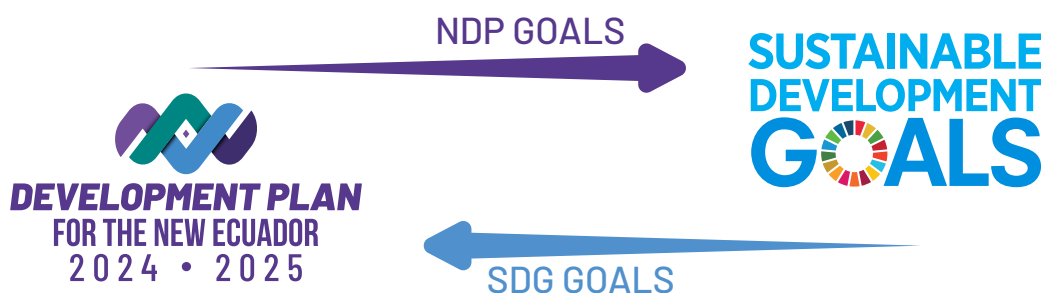
**Source and elaboration:** National Secretariat of Planning.

**Note:** For the year 2025, according to the regulations, an indicative value is presented, which is based on the priorities established in the NDP; and, the multi-year budget allocation will depend, among others, on the macroeconomic context for the fiscal year 2025.



## Alignment with the 2030 Agenda

### Linkage with the National Development Plan



The Ecuadorian State, by constitutional mandate, has as its primary duties to plan national development, eradicate poverty, promote sustainable development and the equitable redistribution of resources and wealth (Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, Art. 3, No. 5).

With a holistic and integrative view, the current Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador establishes that the State is the

guarantor of rights for everyone without discrimination. Likewise, it is the duty of the State to formulate effective public policies that guarantee access to water, food, health, education, habitat, housing and decent work through the consolidation of an economic, social and solidarity system that recognizes the human being as the subject and purpose of development in harmony with nature (Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, Art. 283).



In line with the Constitution, in 2015, Ecuador, along with 192 other countries, approved the 2030 Agenda and the SDG (Resolution A/RES/70/1 of 2015). Subsequently, in April 2018, Executive Decree No. 371 was issued, through which the National Government adopted the 2030 Agenda as a public policy and established mechanisms for its implementation through its articulation with national planning instruments and the monitoring and evaluation of its goals and indicators.

Article 280 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador establishes that the NDP is the instrument to which public policies, programs and projects; the programming and execution of the State budget and public investment must be subject to. In this framework, Ecuador is committed to the global effort to end poverty and protect the planet through the linking of the 2030 Agenda with the NDP, the highest instrument of national planning.

It is important to highlight that the integration of the 2030 Agenda into national priorities facilitates the coordination of the efforts of the country and its institutions to contribute to the achievement of the SDG, closely aligning them with the NDP. This establishes a direct connection between the main public policy guideline at the national level and the 2030 Agenda, as well as with other instruments of the national planning system at the sectoral, institutional, territorial and budgetary levels.

In this context, Ecuador's efforts to link the SDG with national development planning have been important. It was in 2019 that a first effort was made regarding the issuance of technical instruments for aligning the SDG with the NDP 2017-2021.

Subsequently, in September 2021, Ecuador committed to the global effort to accelerate the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda after the impact of the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and with the support of the United Nations Development Program, formally issued the methodological guidelines for the linking of the SDG with the NDP as a technical reference to align the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

This methodological tool was designed with the expectation of maintaining its functionality over time and in this way, it can be used to align possible updates of the Plan, as well as to align the SDG with national planning instruments.

With the use of these methodological tools, the Development Plan for the New Ecuador 2024-2025 has linked its objectives, policies, and goals to the SDG.

The methodology takes as a reference the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) tool and is carried out at the goal level, as it is the most concrete and quantifiable expression of what is sought to be achieved through a public policy intervention..

## The linking exercise consists of two phases:

### 1. Identification of the Public Policy Sector to which the NDP goal belongs to:

A classification of 31 areas or sectors of public policy is established based on an exhaustive review of the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador and the management of public policy at the

national level.

For each goal of the NDP, the public policy sector from which an intervention would be implemented to address the problem expressly described in its statement was identified.

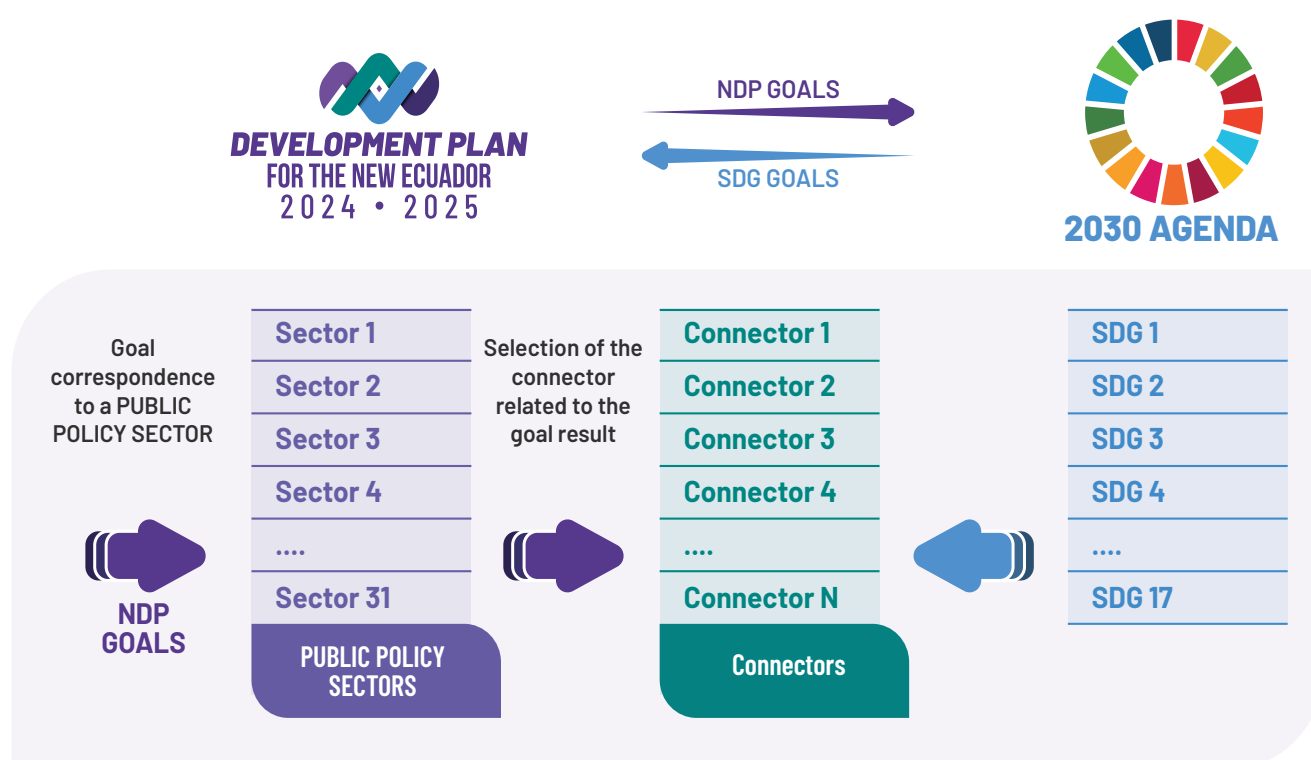
## 2. Identification of the CONNECTOR related to the expected outcome of the NDP goal:

Once the SECTOR was identified, the CONNECTOR that is closest to the goal of the NDP was identified. The connectors were defined based on the statements

of the 169 SDG goals which are based on a study carried out by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA, 2015). The articulation of the CONNECTORS directly related to the PUBLIC POLICY SECTORS made it possible to establish the link between NDP goals and SDG goals.

### Graph Nro. 5

Linking methodology NDP 2024-2025 with the 2030 agenda



Source y elaboration National Secretariat of Planning.  
**Note:** Direct support from UNDP.

## Results

The linking exercise resulted in 101 of the 107 goals of the Development Plan for the New Ecuador 2024-2025 being aligned with the

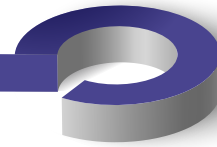
SDG, meaning that 94.4% of the Plan's goals are directly related to the contents of the 2030 Agenda.

Graph Nro. 6

NDP 2024-2025 alignment with the 2030 Agenda

101 of the 107 NDP  
2024-2025 goals are  
aligned to 2030 Agenda goals

94,4%  
of NDP goals  
are aligned with the  
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS



## Social Axis

National Objective 1: Improve the living conditions of the population in a comprehensive manner, promoting equitable access to health, housing and social well-being



National Objective 2: Promote the capabilities of citizens with equitable and inclusive education, promoting spaces for cultural exchange



National Objective 3: Guarantee integral safety, citizen peace, and transform the justice system respecting human rights



## Economic Development Axis

National Objective 4: Stimulate the economic and public finance system to boost investment and trade relations



National Objective 5: Sustainable promotion of production by improving productivity levels



National Objective 6: Encourage the generation of decent employment



## Infrastructure, Energy and Environment Axis

National Objective 7: Ensure the responsible use of natural resources with a sustainable environment



National Objective 8: Promote connectivity as a source of economic and sustainable development and growth



## Institutional Axis

National Objective 9: Promote the construction of an efficient, transparent State oriented to social well-being



## Risk Management Axis

National Objective 10: Promote the resilience of cities and communities to face natural and man-made risks



Source and elaboration: National Secretariat of Planning with support from UNDP.

On the other hand, the 2030 Agenda has 169 goals established to meet the SDGs. Of these 169 SDG goals, 59 are aligned with at least one goal of the National Development Plan. This means that the Plan has an aggregate coverage of 34.9% of total goals of the 2030 Agenda.

In the following graph, next to each of the Sustainable Development Goals, is shown the number of goals of each SDG that are aligned with the goals of the NDP. It also includes the percentages of SDG-NDP aligned goals with respect to the total number of goals that each SDG has.

### Graph Nro. 7

Alignment of the 2030 Agenda with the 2024-2025 NDP

#### 2030 Agenda Goals alignment with NDP goals

59 / 169 GOALS

34,9%



Source y elaboración National Secretariat of Planning.

Note: Direct support from UNDP.



## Acronyms

AIP: Annual Investment Plan	NDP: National Development Plan
AME: Association of Municipalities of Ecuador	NDSP: National Decentralized System of Participatory Planning
CBE: Central Bank of Ecuador	NISC: National Institute of Statistics and Census
CCM: Chronic Child Malnutrition	NPC: National Planning Council
CDL: Centers of Deprivation of Liberty	NPFS: National Public Finance System
CPAGE: Consortium of Provincial Autonomous Governments of Ecuador	NRIC: Non-Reimbursable International Cooperation
DAG: Decentralized Autonomous Governments	NSP: National Secretariat of Planning
DTPP: Development and Territorial Planning Plans	NSPA: National System of Protected Areas
ECLAC: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	NSPD: National Secretariat of Planning and Development
ESI: Ecuadorian Space Institute	NSRM: National Secretariat for Risk Management
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	NTS: National Territorial Strategy
FRID: French Research Institute for Development	OCG: Organized Crime Groups
GDP: Gross Domestic Product	OCPFF: Organic Code of Planning and Public Finance
GSB: General State Budget	OLCP: Organic Law on Citizen Participation
GVA: Gross Value Added	OLNCE: Organic Law of the National Councils for Equality
IHNS: Institute of Higher National Studies	PDL: Persons Deprived of Liberty
LAC: Latin America and the Caribbean	PFF: Peasant Family Farming
LGBTIQ+: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer, plus	PPP: Public-Private Partnerships
MAL: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	RBC: Responsible Business Conduct
MALF: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	RIA: Rapid Integrated Assessment
MBIES: Model of the Bilingual Intercultural Education System	SDG: Sustainable Development Goals
MEF: Ministry of Economy and Finance	SRM: Secretariat of Risk Management
MEM: Ministry of Energy and Mines	STEM: Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
MEWET: Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition	UNCLOS: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
MGI: Military Geographical Institute	UNDESA: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
MOI: Ministry of Interior	UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
MSMES: Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
MTPW: Ministry of Transport and Public Works	
NBC: National Boundaries Council	
NCE: National Councils for Equality	
NCRPGE: National Council of Rural Parish Governments of Ecuador	

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