FIRST NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ECUADOR 2019 -2021 OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements

Acronyms

CLAD:	Spanish acronym for *Centro Latinoamericano de Administración para el Desarrollo.*
COOTAD:	Spanish acronym for *Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización.*
DPE:	Spanish acronym for *Defensoría del Pueblo.*
(Grupo) FARO:	*Fundación para el Avance de las Reformas y las Oportunidades.*
FCD:	*Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo.*
FUNDAPI:	*Fundación de Ayuda por Internet.*
OG:	Open Government.
IAEN:	Spanish acronym for *Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales.*
INEVAL:	Spanish acronym for *Instituto Nacional de Evaluación Educativa.*
IRM:	Independent Reporting Mechanism.
LOTAIP:	Spanish acronym for *Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública.*
MDMQ:	Spanish acronym for *Municipio del Distrito Metropolitano de Quito.*
MINTEL:	Spanish acronym for *Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información.*
MPCEIP:	Spanish acronym for *Ministerio de Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversiones y Pesca.*
NAP:	National Action Plan.
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals.
OGP:	Open Government Partnership.
STPE:	Spanish acronym for *Secretaría Técnica de Planificación "Planifica Ecuador"*[1].
UHemisferios:	*Universidad de Los Hemisferios.*
UTPL:	*Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja.*

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1. With Executive Decree No. 732, of May 13, 2019, the "Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (Senplades)" is suppressed and in turn the "Secretaría Técnica de Planificación "Planifica Ecuador", was created as an entity attached to the "Presidencia de la República", assuming all the powers, attributions, obligations, functions and delegations exercised by the former Senplades, except what is determined in the articles 4 and 5 of the same document.

Presentation

As the Core Group, we have confronted a significant challenge for public and citizen innovation, within the framework of this initiative known as the Open Government Partnership. We are proud to present the First National Action Plan in Ecuador, the product of a co-creation process that included contributions of different sectors and was carried out through in person and online forums, which were possible due to the use of communication technology and the collaboration of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders.

For us, it has been a gratifying experience to have undertaken the co-creation of this Plan considering the relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), strengthening the capacities of citizens, involving civil society, the academy and the private sector in public affairs, and the insertion of a governance philosophy that is more open.

As a result of this joint effort, we have managed to gather concrete commitments that look to, among other objectives, generate an immediate impact and contributing to yet bigger transformations and reinforcing people's trust in the public.

We believe that this Plan marks an important milestone to continue promoting the generation of public policies with joint work and the consensus of different committee stakeholders with a common goal. Thus, we want to motivate all Ecuadorians to continue building, hand-in-hand, a better country.

ECUADOR OPEN GOVERNMENT CORE GROUP.
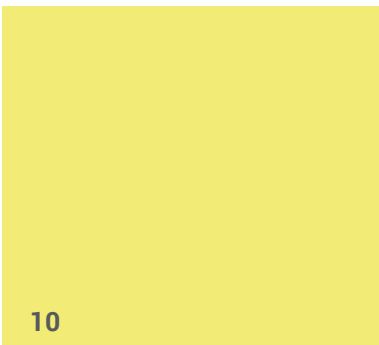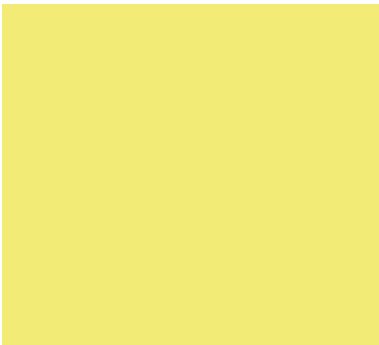
1. Introduction

Open Government (OG) is a new paradigm of governance that turns the citizen into a participant and protagonist in the construction and implementation of public policies. As such, OG looks to strengthen democracy and the confidence of citizens in public institutions, so that they act in an ethical and responsible manner, making informed decisions that are subject to social control, involving citizens in the collaborative generation of social changes in order to improve the quality of life, and, take advantage of information and communication technologies to foster innovation and entrepreneurship.

Since May 2017, the Government of Ecuador has supported the fight against corruption through dialogue as a mechanism to recover the credibility of the State by generating agreements that improve governance and governability for everyone in a transparent and accessible way.

Under this premise, on July 18, 2018, Ecuador became part of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and started the co-creation of its National Action Plan for 2019-2021. The drafting of the NAP has become one of the most important co-design public policy processes, and was carried out with the participation of civil society, academia and the government; which in addition to supporting the implementation of the National Development Plan 2017-2021 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it will establish roles for civil society in its oversight and increase opportunities for continued engagement.

The Open Government Partnership initiative has generated interest among stakeholders of the government, society, academia, civil society organizations and the business sector around the world, as it has been established as a manner to promote good government practices. For the first time, Ecuador is part of an international initiative[2] for good governance, with the aim of society and the government articulating the co-construction of the public to promote its integral development.

In accordance with the guidelines of the OGP and as an additional tool to materialize the integrity of public service and the policy to fight corruption and impunity, this first National Action Plan considers the following fundamental pillars for its construction and implementation[3].

1. **Transparency and access to public information.**
2. **Integrity and accountability.**
3. **Citizen participation.**
4. **Collaboration and public citizen innovation.**

Within the framework of the Open Government Partnership in the country and with the aim of strengthening the participation of society in decision making, one of the most significant challenges is the strengthening of capacities of the stakeholders of the different sectors of the population and the different branches of the State. It must be taken into consideration that one of the main premises of the OGP is collaborative work, which requires stringent management of knowledge.

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2. The initiative was launched in 2011.
3. While the Declaration of Open Government of the OGP establishes that its pillars are transparency, citizen participation, integrity and the use of technologies for accountability, the co-creation process of the Ecuador Action Plan adopted the pillars established in the *Carta Iberoamericana de Gobierno Abierto,* published in 2016 by *Centro Latinoamericano de Administración para el Desarrollo* (CLAD).
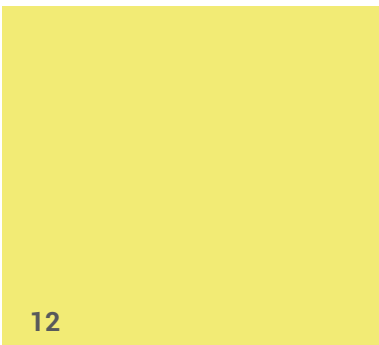
2. Open Government efforts to date

Ever since the introduction of the term Open Government at the end of the 70s, and the creation of the OGP in 2011, this concept has not only created a perception of novelty based on its guidelines, but it has also implied a process of permanent evaluation for its consolidation.

As of 2019, 79 central governments and 20 local governments have addopted Open Government Partnership commitments that have transformed into concrete actions through Action Plans. Government, academia, civil society, private sector and citizens have all participated in its implementation.

Although the Ecuadorian government has promoted the Open Government model since 2018, the country evidences significant advances in its institutional, legal and political frameworks related to OG. Under this logic, the construction process of the national planning tools to co-create the OG plan includes citizen contributions and participation, such is the case with the National Development Plan, the National Equality Agendas, and the promotion and development of National Dialogue. In this context, in 2016, the *Carta Iberoamericana de Gobierno Abierto del Centro Latinoamericano de Administración para el Desarrollo* (CLAD) was signed.

Faced with the search for transparency and accountability of Ecuador to foster increased oversight and control of public administration, as well as to promote access to public information, significant steps have been taken since 2004, with the approval of the *Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública* (LOTAIP) and its Regulation.

In 2007, the *Carta Iberoamericana de Gobierno Electrónico* was signed and the following documents were issued: the National e-Governance Plan, which is currently in its third version (2018-2021), the Public Open Data Policy Guidelines (2014), and the White Book of the Information and Knowledge Society.(2018).

In August 2019, Ecuador was the host of the seventh edition of one of the most important regional events on open data and transparency: Abrelatam and Condatos. Both events included the presence of experts from more than 30 countries and high-ranking international authorities, as well as the daily participation of approximately 400 people.

Civil society has gained an increasingly protagonist role in the process of consolidating democracy, and in augmenting citizen participation in political, social and communal activities. At the same time, it has constantly evolved in search of increased levels of inclusion, the protection of rights, and intervention in decision making as part of public policy and the design of public services.

Under this vision, Article 85 of the *Constitución de la República del Ecuador* ensures the participation of individuals, communities, peoples and aboriginal nations in the drafting, performance, evaluation and social control of policies and public services. With the purpose of converting this legal framework into practice, in 2010 the *Ley Orgánica de Participación Ciudadana* was issued, which incorporates a set of instances, mechanisms, procedures and instruments to ensure citizens participation in the country. Along these same lines, the country established Participatory budgets through

the *Código Orgánico de Planificación y Finanzas Públicas (2010)*, as well as its regulation (2014).

In the sectional level, the *Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización* (COOTAD) establishes the obligation of the Local Governments to receive or transfer public assets or resources, and apply procedures that allow for collaboration, transparency, access to information, accountability and public control of their use.

Likewise, Ecuador has made significant advances related to integrity and accountability, as well as the obligation set forth in the *Ley Orgánica de Participación Ciudadana* for elected and freely removed State authorities, legal representatives of public companies, as well as individuals of the private sector that manage public funds to be accountable for their administration (Art. 11). This mandate was established in 2016 through the *Ley de Presentación y Control de Declaraciones Patrimoniales Juradas[4]*, which stipulates the access to equity information of all public servants through the virtual platform of the *Contraloría General del Estado.* Additionally, in 2017 the *Ley de Paraísos Fiscales[5]* was approved, which states the impediment of individuals who possess equity in such territories to exercise public roles. Thus, the national policy to fight corruption and impunity was ratified.

Ecuador has also demonstrated commitment to transparency and accountability at other levels of government. As such, the *Municipio del Distrito Metropolitano de Quito[6]* was the first in the country to launch an Open Government ordinance (2017)[7], which subsequently allowed

for the creation of its First Action Plan and creation of a corresponding web portal.

Additionally, the portals of the *Gobierno Provincial del Carchi*[8] and the *Gobierno Municipal de Ambato*[9] also launched similar policies. These platforms offer civil society the possibility of generating proposals and voting for those drafted by other citizens, consulting data in open formats, and also reviewing geo-referenced maps of their territories.

It is important to mention the efforts of civil society to boost open government nationally, which is related to the pillar of "Collaboration and public citizen innovation". This is the case with the Active Transparency Index of the Local Governments[10], which grants a rating to the municipalities of the country based on the compliance level with what is set forth in the LOTAIP and additional information that the municipalities publish on their webpages.

The Open Data Index of Ecuador[11] also stands out, which assesses the level of use and adoption of open data in local governments; the School Search Engine[12], which allows citizens to review the tuition of primary schools and high schools approved by the *Ministerio de Educación* and their results of educational testing carried out by the *Instituto Nacional de Evaluación Educativa* (INEVAL); the Open Budget Index[13] and different events, forums, hackathons[14], and workshops that civil society has held as a contribution to Open Government in the country; as well as the conformation of citizen oversight entities for different ambits and matters.

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4. *Ley de Presentación y Control de Declaraciones Patrimoniales Juradas, publicada en el Suplemento del Registro Oficial No. 729 de 8 de abril de 2016.*
5. *Ley para la Aplicación de la Consulta Popular 2017 Paraísos Fiscales, publicada en el Suplemento del Registro Oficial no. 75 de 08 de septiembre de 2017.*
6. https://gobiernoabierto.quito.gob.ec
7. *Ordenanza Metropolitana 184 de Gobierno Abierto, sancionada el 29 de septiembre de 2017, incluida en el Código Municipal de 29 de marzo de 2019.*
8. Information available at: https://gobiernoabierto.carchi.gob.ec/es, y en https://datosabiertos.carchi.gob.ec/about
9. Information available at: https://gobiernoabierto.ambato.gob.ec
10. Information available at: https://issuu.com/fundacionciudadaniaydesarrollo/docs/indice_municipal_junio_2018
11. Information available at: www.datosabiertos.ec
12. Information available at: www.buscadorescolar.com
13. Information available at: https://www.internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/ecuador-open-budget-survey-2017-summary-spanish.pdf
14. "Hackatón" is an event for programmers who gather with the objective of jointly developing software.
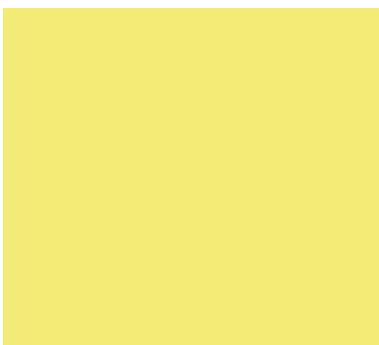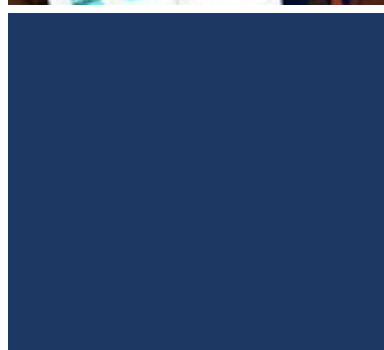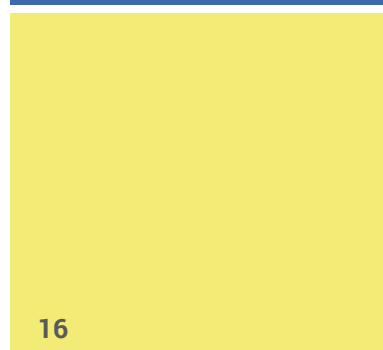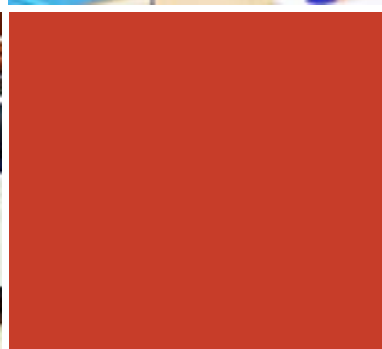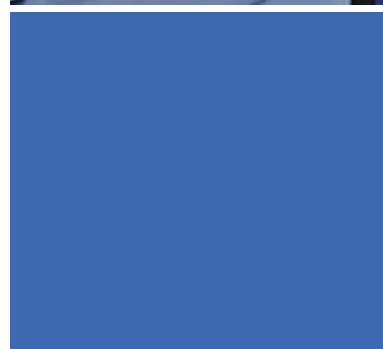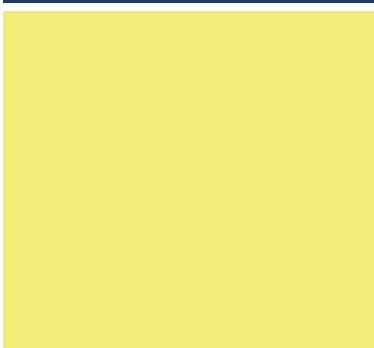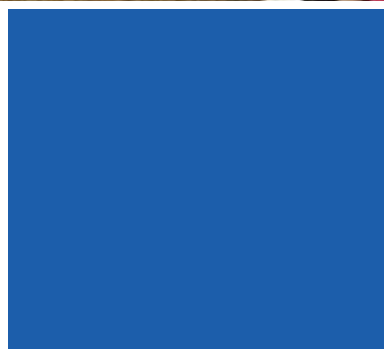
3. Action Plan co-creation process

3.1. Ecuador Open Government Core Group

The co-creation process[15] of the First Action Plan of Open Government began as soon as Ecuador joined OGP in July 2018 and was strengthened through the constitution of the Core Group. This group is the equivalent to what is internationally known as a Multi-Stakeholder Forum.

In general terms, the Core Group is a space designed for the coordination, support and monitoring of results of the co-creation process and the implementation of the Open Government Action Plan, maximizing the participation and cooperation among stakeholders of the government, civil society, the academy and other sectors. Therefore, debate, consensus, balance and plurality of voices is fostered. Members are selected in accordance with their scope of action, experience and predisposition, and meetings are held periodically to promote OG actions in the country.

The Ecuador Open Government Core Group is made up by the following organizations and entities:

Civil Society

1. *Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo* (FCD).
2. *Fundación de Ayuda por Internet* (FUNDAPI).
3. *Fundación para el Avance de las Reformas y las Oportunidades* (Grupo FARO).
4. *Fundación Esquel*[16].

Academy

1. *Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales* (IAEN).
2. *Universidad de Los Hemisferios* (UHemisferios).
3. *Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja* (UTPL).

Public Sector

1. *Presidencia de la República del Ecuador.*
2. *Secretaría Técnica de Planificación "Planifica Ecuador"* (STPE).
3. *Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información* (MINTEL).
4. *Ministerio de Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversiones y Pesca* (MPCEIP)[17].
5. *Defensoría del Pueblo* (DPE)[18].

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15. The co-creation implies the generation of content by the public in general, focusing on people, and therefore, it is a process in which public bodies involve citizens in the research, creation of prototypes, testing and startup of them (Bason, 2010).
16. Joins the Core Group on August 26, 2019, by invitation, considering its contributions to the process.
17. Prior to Executive Order No. 559, dated November 14, 2018, it was known as *Ministerio de Industrias y Productividad (Mipro)*.
18. Joins the Core Group on August 26, 2019, by invitation, considering its contributions to the process.

3.2. Methodology

The methodology for the construction of the Open Government Action Plan emphasized co-creation during all phases, acknowledging the power of participation and collaboration. It was designed so that no decision related to the NAP could be made exclusively by a government official or by any member of the Core Group.

The process was creative, collaborative and included the continuous intervention of stakeholders from civil society, academia, and government. The levels of participation indicated in the methodology were established according to the technical criteria of each task, as well as the implication of the decision to be made.

The co-creation model of the methodology looked to ensure three levels of participation: the first included the public in general; the second, the Open Government Working Group[19], and the third, the Core Group.

Participation Levels

Source: David Zamora, IDB Consultant, 2019.

Although Ecuador recently joined the OGP, it was understood that a lot of lessons learned and best practices from other countries existed and could be used to enhance the co-creation process and methodology. In particular, contributions from countries such as Argentina, Uruguay and Costa Rica standout.

Another key point of the methodology is the connection between the Ecuador Open Government Action Plan of and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With this purpose, the participants provided their contributions based on the problems that, at the same time, were related to matters dealt within the SDGs. Thus, all of the commitments of the NAP respond to real problems identified by society. This allows for applying open government as a national model to move forward with the global challenges set in Agenda 2030.

19. Detail available in Phase 2. Grouping and integration of proposals.

Methodology Phases
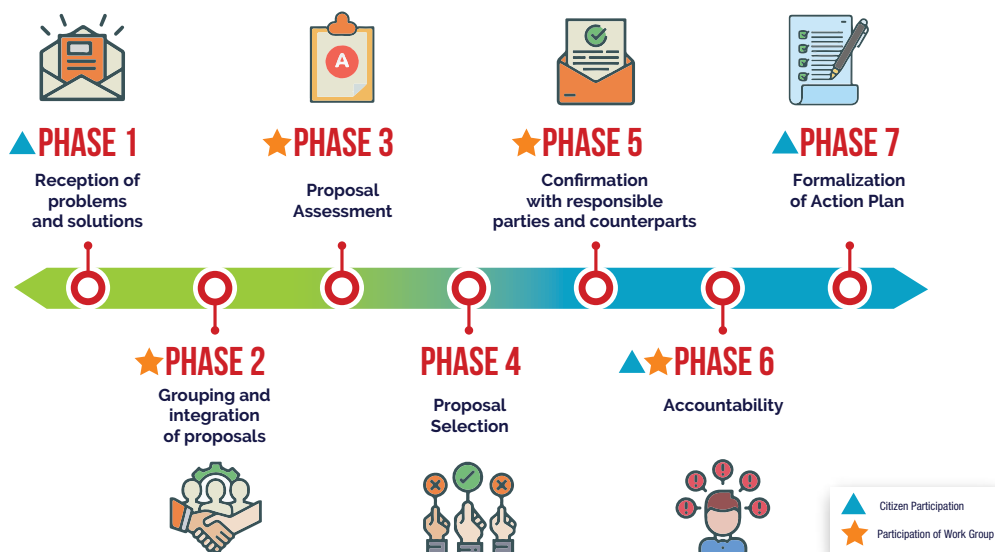
Source: Core Group, 2019.

Phase 1.

Reception of problems and solutions

Within this phase, ideas for commitments are gathered from citizens, civil society organizations, academia, government and private sector for the NAP. The proposal is governed by the prior framework of a perceived problem of Ecuadorian society, such that the proposal consists of a specific and real solution.

Two forums are available to submit ideas for Commitments:

1. Online portal where citizens can propose ideas for the National Action Plan through the official web page of OGP Ecuador.

2. In-person co-creation workshops throughout the country: thanks to the level of knowledge and expertise of the participants, stakeholders of civil society, government, academia, and private sector, they can hold discussions, identify problems and develop solutions through the previously proposed principles of Open Government.

All proposals sent through the webpage and those developed in the co-creation workshop are assigned a unique identification code to provide transparency and ensure the traceability of the original idea throughout the process.

Prior to the co-creation workshops an academic event is scheduled where the basic concepts of Open Government are presented to university students and teaching and administrative staff, and international experiences are shared and questions and concerns are answered.

Under the same logic, a previous event is also scheduled where civil society organizations have the opportunity to learn more about the subject, the co-creation process, level of knowledge and clarify expectations.

The co-creation workshops in territory consists of the following phases:

I. Raise awareness in subjects as open government, the OGP, participation of Ecuador in the OGP and commitments by OGP members.

II. Description of the commitment of open government, within the framework of an action plan of the OGP.

III. Presentation of the methodology for the co-creation of the National Action Plan, the assessment method of the Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) and the operation of the workshops.

IV. Grouping of participants according to each SDG.

V. Definition of problems to develop solutions, which include key milestones and the identification of related stakeholders.

VI. Peer review as an exercise to present co-created proposals to other workshops and get the respective feedback, prior to improvements.

VII. Final summarized presentation of the co-created proposals in a plenary session.

VIII. Presentation of the documentation of the work of each co-creation group and updates of proposals to the repository with their respective identification code.

The call to participate in the co-creation workshops throughout the country and through the web portal was published and spread on:

• Social media networks of Open Government in Ecuador and the Core Group member organizations.

• Forums related to Open Government by the various participants in the process.

• Invitations through local networks identified by the members of the Core Group.

Phase 2.

Grouping and integration of proposals

During this phase, the proposals received through the official web portal are integrated with those generated in the co-creation workshops for the Open Government Action Plan, according to the similarity of their approaches. For this purpose, the following key activities were carried out:

1. Conformation of a Working Group: created by the organizations of the Core Group and other organizations, with experience and scope of action related to the proposals collected, with the aim of being the potential responsible parties of the implementation of the commitments of the National Action Plan.

The Working Group must keep a balance regarding the number of participants between stakeholders of civil society, academia and government. Thus, the Core Group must coordinate, understand and validate the tasks that correspond to the Working Group for the established roles to be correct.

2. Grouping and integration of proposals: The Working Group analyzed the proposals received and excluded those not related to Open Government based on the following classification criteria:

• Precision and clarity,

• Willingness of active collaboration between citizens and the public sector,

• Relation with the pillars of the Open Government Partnership, and,

• Possibility of becoming or contributing to a public policy.

Subsequently, citizen proposals are grouped by topic according to the similarity of the content proposed, and are integrated into a new commitment proposal.

Phase 3.

Proposal Assessment

The integrated proposals are evaluated according to their feasibility and relevance based on the following criteria:

Feasibility: This criteria evaluates the capacity of the responsible parties to implement the commitment. This assessment is carried out by the responsible public institutions and organizations of the civil society or academic institutions identified as a counterpart that possess experience and authority in the areas related to the proposals, and the capacity to implement them.

Thus, the following indicators are analyzed:

- **Time:** evaluates the possibility of carrying out the commitment within a maximum term of two years.

- **Complexity:** quantifies the complexity of the implementation of the commitment based on the number of stakeholders involved, including the responsible party and the counterpart.

- **Resources:** evaluates the potential of resources in both entities to implement the commitment proposed.

- **Willingness:** quantifies the evidence available to promote the matter associated to the commitment within both entities and in association for joint work.

Assessment Criteria – Feasibility

A FEASIBILITY		**50%**
TIME	3: 0 to 6 months. 2: > 6 months and =< 1 year. 1: > 1 year and < 2 years. 0: >= 2 years.	
COMPLEXITY	3: only responsible party and counterpart. 2: responsible party and counterpart + 1 entity. 1: Max. 5 entities (includes responsible party and counterpart). 0: 6 or + entities (includes responsible party and counterpart).	
RESOURCES	3: High potential (resources available of the responsible party and counterpart). 2: Medium potential (opportunities to manage resources). 1: Low potential (uncertain about availability of resources). 0: No potential (no availability).	
WILLINGNESS	3 = Predisposition of both entities, and no obstacle observed. 2 = Only evidence of the predisposition of one entity, and no obstacle observed. 1 = No evidence of the predisposition of the two entities, and no obstacle observed. 0 = No evidence of the predisposition, and an obstacle observed.	

Source: Core Group, 2019.

Relevance: additionally, the relevance criteria evaluates the need to implement the commitment according to relevance of national context and the demand of civil society. This evaluation done by the Working Group and the Core Group using the double-blind peer review process[20].

Thus, the following indicators are analyzed:

- **Reiterations:** quantifies the amount of times the commitment was proposed based on the number of proposals made during the integration process.

- **Potential impact:** evaluates the state of situation of the problem proposed for the commitment, quantifying that, the more critical the current situation the greater the potential impact of the commitment.

- **Alignment:** evaluates the relation between the commitment and other planning or regulatory instruments in force.

Assessment Criteria – Relevance

B RELEVANCE

50%

REITERATIONS
3 = Made up by 10 or + proposals.
2 = Made up by between 6 and 9 proposals.
1 = Made up by between 2 and 5 proposals.
0 = Made up by 1 proposal.

POTENTIAL IMPACT
3= very critical   0= not critical

ALIGNMENT
3 = Relation with 6 or + instruments in effect.
2 = Relation with 4 or 5 instruments in effect.
1 = Relation with 1 to 3 instruments in effect.
0 = No express relation with instruments in effect.

Source: Core Group, 2019.

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20. The double blind peer review consists of two evaluators that do not share appreciations to evaluate, independently, the same proposal for the action plan. If the results match, this result is deemed final; otherwise, if the results are significantly different, a third evaluation takes place to resolve the discrepancy. This process is performed identically for all proposals.

Phase 4.

Proposal Selection

Based on the results obtained in the previous phase, the Core Group selected the proposals with the greatest potential to become part of the Open Government Action Plan.

The proposals were categorized in the following way:

(I) Category 1:
Proposals to be included in the Plan as commitments those with high feasibility and relevance, or those that, according to the Core Group, are feasible according to the time and current national context.

(II) Category 2:
Possible proposals to be included in the Plan those with medium feasibility and relevance that could be included in the National Action Plan, in the event that one of the first proposals does not move forward or poses problems. The proposals in this category not considered within the Plan were included in the following two categories.

(III) Category 3:
Proposals to be promoted outside of the Plan those that, according to the assessment criteria, in terms of feasibility or relevance, obtain a low rating but that, for a structural or institutional reason, possess are feasible to be implemented independently. These proposals move on to become or join institutional projects that will complement the Open Government management

(IV) Category 4:
Proposals to be included in the next plan or conditioned by circumstances those that are not viable in the time or current context. Thus, they are documented to be considered within the framework of the co-creation of a subsequent action plan.

Finally, the Core Group puts the selected proposals into groups by main topics.

Phase 5.
Confirmation with responsible parties and counterparts

The government officials carry out the validation of the commitments with the entities involved to ensure the feasibility of implementation from the government and civil society. After validation and confirmation, they become commitments of the Action Plan.

Phase 6.

Accountability

This phase has the aim of providing transparency to the co-creation process, increasing the confidence of different stakeholders, strengthening the relations for the implementation of the NAP and resolving concerns of the citizens.

For this, a monitoring report was drafted which allows citizens to learn about the process related to all the proposed. This information is published on the Ecuador Open Government website[21] and is disseminated through a multi-channel campaign through various media channels.

Phase 7.

Formalization of the National Action Plan

The National Action Plan is formally launched in a public presentation throughout the country and sent to the Open Government Partnership.

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21. Webpage of Open Government Ecuador: www.gobiernoabierto.ec

3.3. Results analysis of the co-creation process

The methodology that was used had two main objectives: to move forward with the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations, and to comply with the commitment acquired by the country as a member of the Open Government Partnership to co-create biannual action plans with constant, active and ample participation of stakeholders from the government, civil society and academia.

3.3.1. Phase 1: Reception of problems and solutions

Commitments were submitted through the official Ecuador Open Government website and during the co-creation workshops held between November and December 2018 in eight cities around the country (Ambato, Puyo, Cuenca, Loja, Manta, Guayaquil, Ibarra and Quito). The national planning zones were taken in order to count with the participation of as many stakeholders as possible. As a result, 297 proposals were submitted through the web page and 38 proposals from the co-creation workshops a total of 335 citizen proposals.

The proposals received coincide with Sustainable Development Goals in the following manner:

Open Government Proposals categorized by SDGs

SDG	Percentage
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	44,78 %
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	8,36 %
QUALITY EDUCATION	8,06 %
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	6,27 %
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	5,97 %
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	5,07 %
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	3,88 %
NO POVERTY	3,88 %
REDUCED INEQUALITIES	2,69 %
CLIMATE ACTION	2,09 %
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	1,79 %
GENDER EQUALITY	1,79 %
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	0,90 %
ZERO HUNGER	0,29 %
LIFE ON LAND	0,30 %

Note: Due to generality, 13 of the 335 proposals, which is 3.88%, were not aligned with the SDGs.

Source: Core Group, 2019.

3.3.1.1. Online reception of problems and solutions

An analysis was performed on the 297 proposals received through the official web page:

Breakdown of online participation by gender

- Women
- Men

61% 39 %
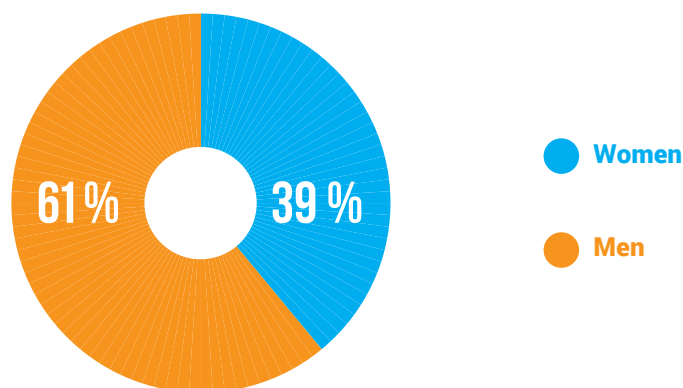
Source: Core Group, 2019.

- 68% of the participants were between 26 and 45 years old. With the participation of the first group being slightly greater, with 13 proposals. This means that this group showed the greatest amount of interest in proposing problems with their respective solutions.

Breakdown of online participation by age

Age range	Percentage
16 - 25	15 %
26 - 35	36 %
36 - 45	32%
46 - 55	12%
> 56	5%
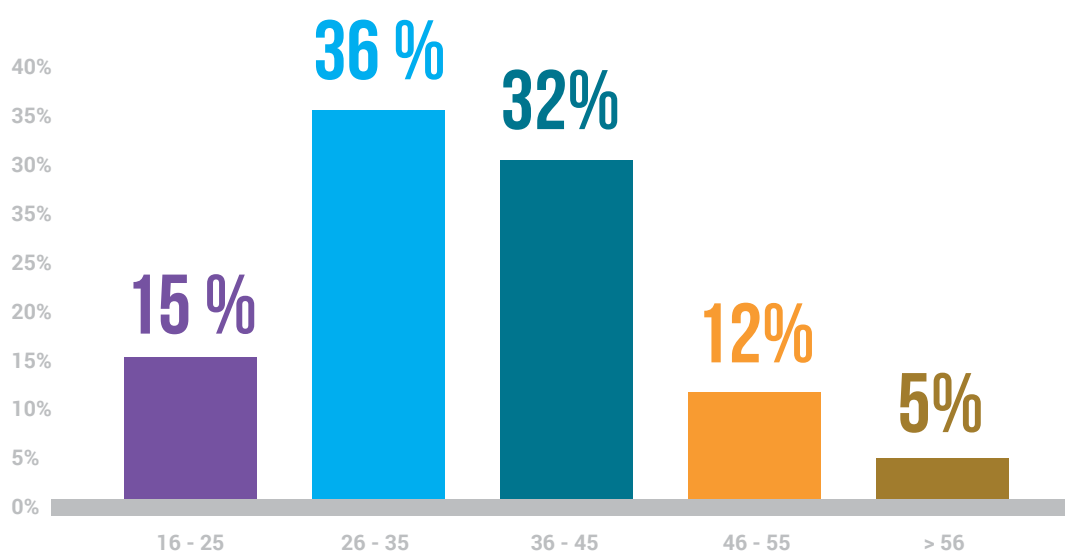
Source: Core Group, 2019.

- With respect to ethnic groups, 79.80% of the participants self-identify as mestizos, followed by montubios with 6.06%, and indigenous with 5.40%.

Breakdown of online participation by ethnic group

Bar chart — "Breakdown of online participation by ethnic group":
- Afro Ecuadorian: 3,03 %
- White: 3,70%
- Indigenous: 5,40 %
- Mestizo: 79,80 %
- Montubio: 6,06 %
- Mulato: 0,67 %
- Black: 0,67 %
- Other: 0,67 %
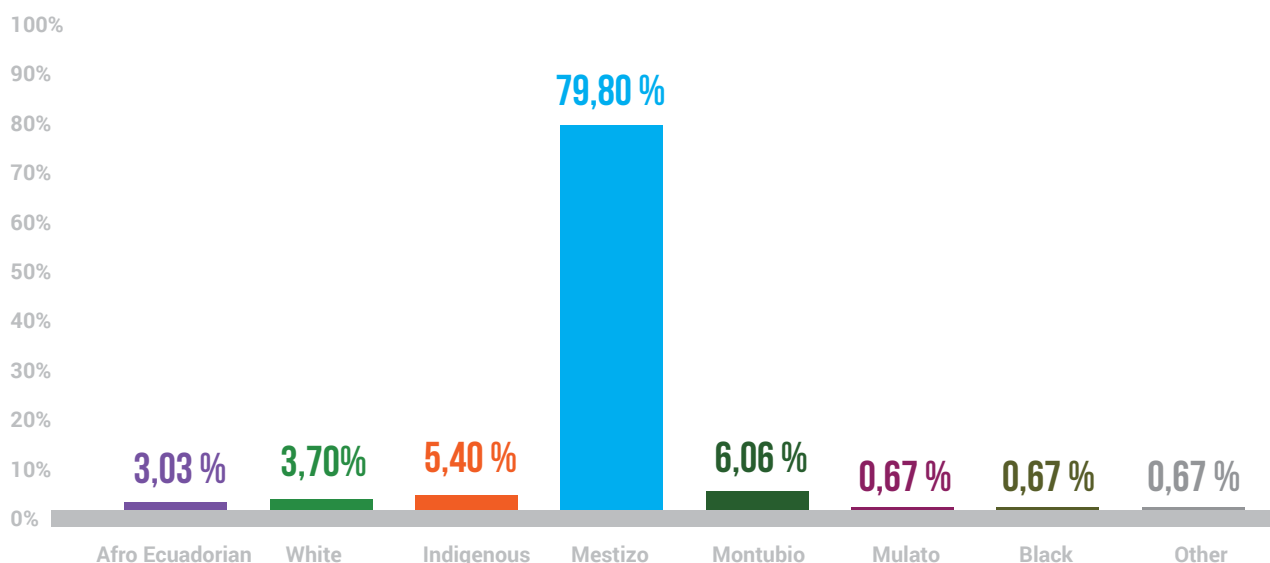
Source: Core Group, 2019.

- 44% of the commitments were proposed by citizens, which means individuals who do not belong to any public or private organization, association or institution, and who made their proposal on their own initiative. Additionally, 20% of the proposals were made by civil society organizations.

Breakdown of online participation by sector

Bar chart — "Breakdown of online participation by sector":
- Academic: 14 %
- Citizens: 44 %
- Private: 7%
- Public: 15%
- Civil Society: 20%
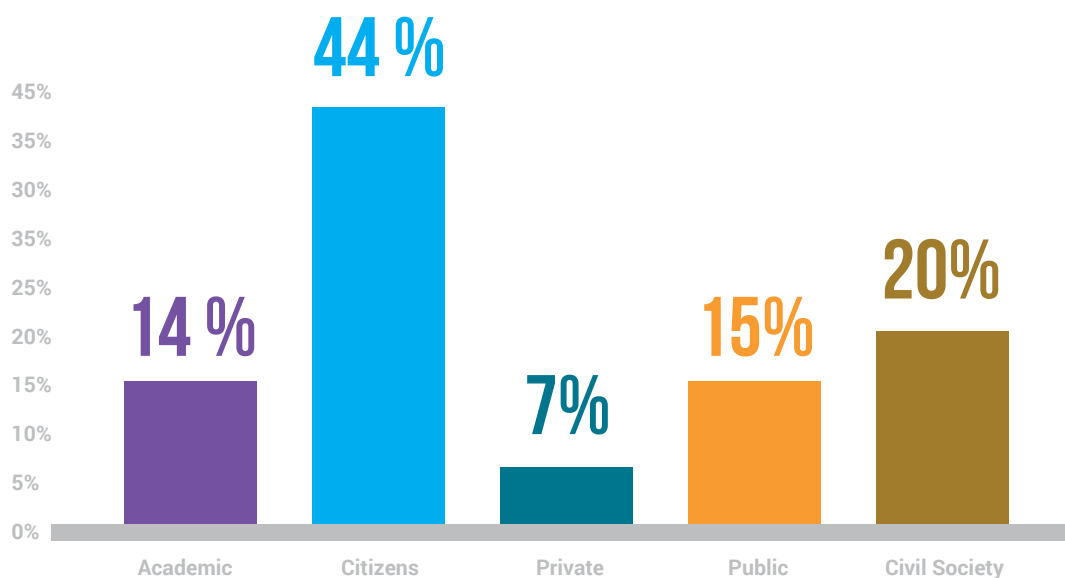
Source: Core Group, 2019.

- The proposals came from 20 provinces around the country; in the case of Pichincha, there were 118 proposals (39.73%), followed by Guayas with 60 (20.20%). Manabí, Azuay, Loja, Tungurahua and Imbabura contributed 21, 19, 18, 11 and 10 proposals, respectively.

Breakdown of online participation by province
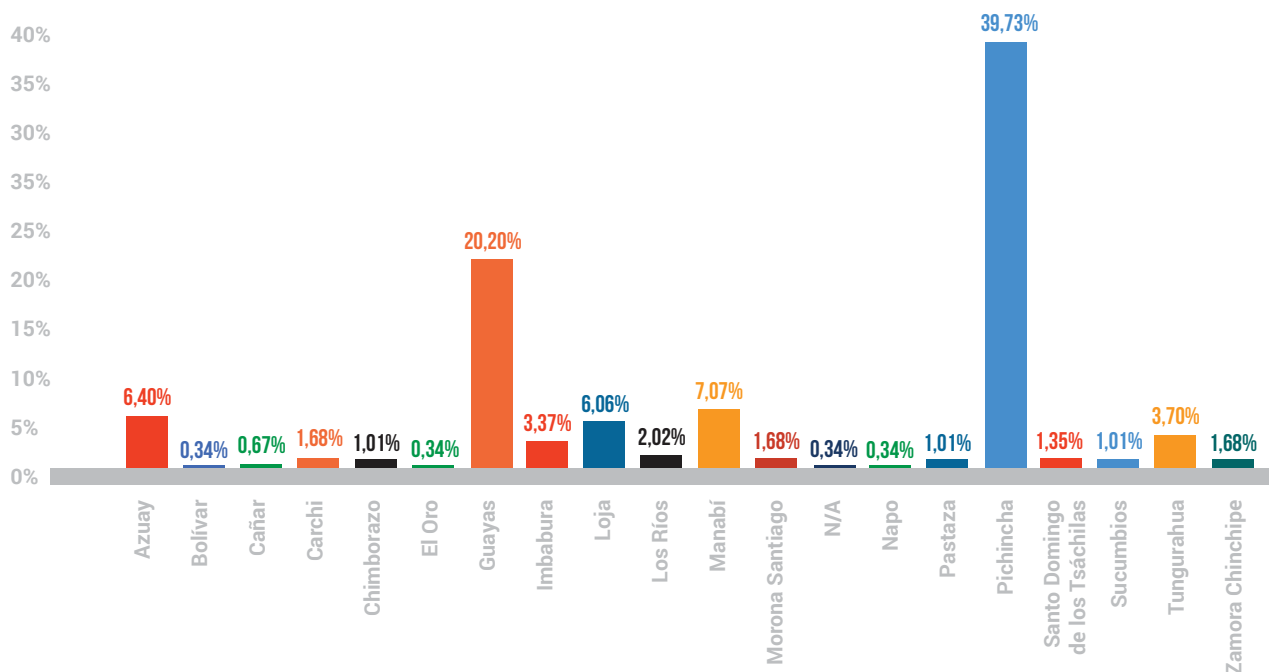
Source: Core Group, 2019.

3.3.1.2. Co-creation workshops

223 men and 196 women participated in the drafting of the 38 citizen proposals regarding Open Government.

Participation of men and women in co-creation workshops
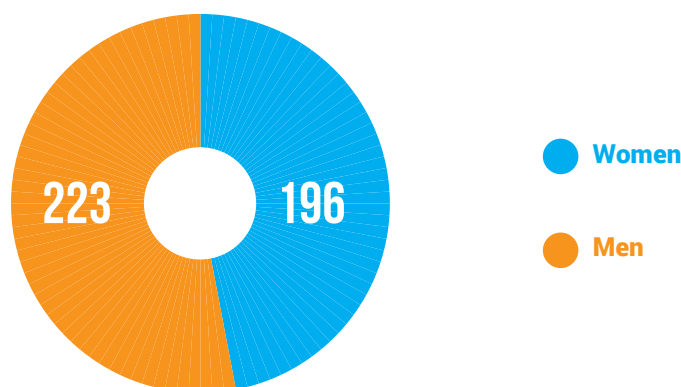
Source: Core Group, 2019.

The participation was divided into representatives of the organizations of civil society (45%), the public sector (34%) and academia (21%).

Participation in co-creation workshops by sector
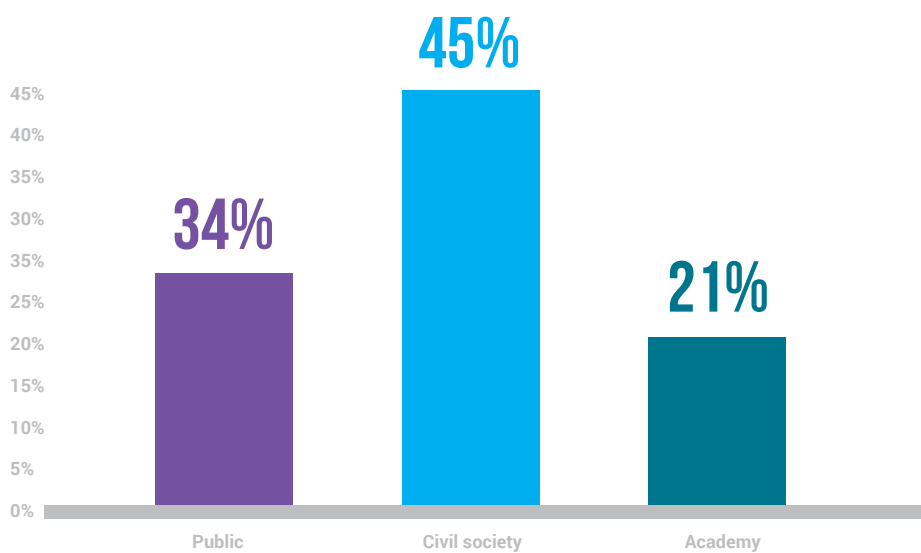
Source: Core Group, 2019.

It must be mentioned that, in each territory, prior to the co-creation, an event was held with stake-holders to inform them about the Open Government process.

Participation in promotion events
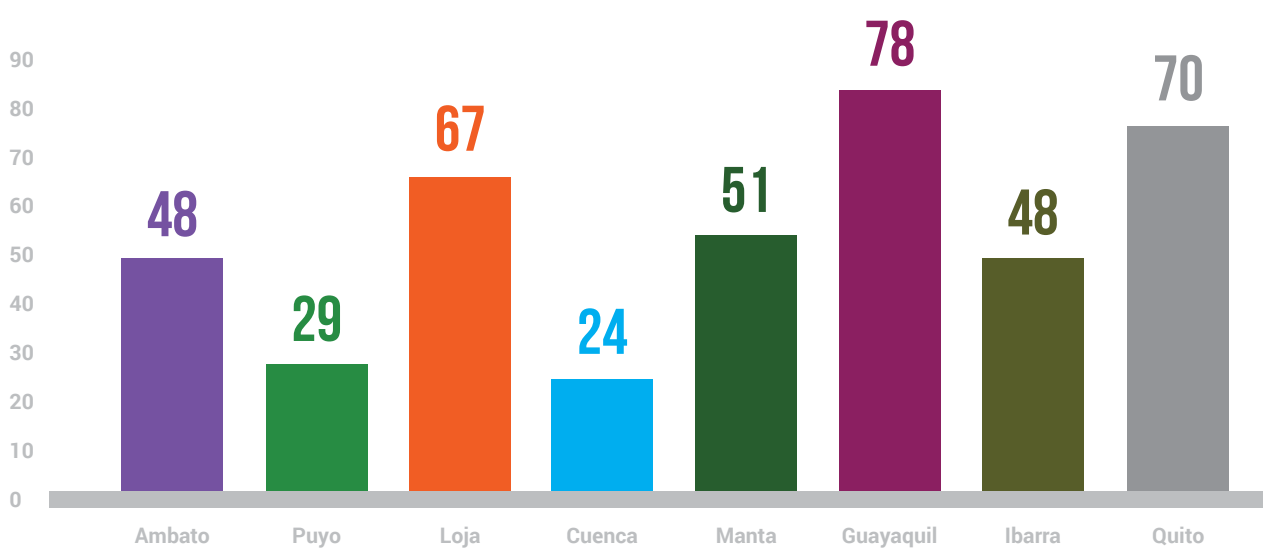
Source: Core Group, 2019.

Finally, the proposals received in the co-creation workshops were added to the contributions of the web page to total 335 for the application of the methodology proposed.

Co-creation workshops Schedule

Source: Core Group, 2019.

3.3.2. Phase 2: Grouping and integration of proposals

As part of the methodology of co-creation, it was necessary to form a high-level multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral Working Group that was in charge of the analysis and grouping of the proposals, which were used as a basis for developing possible commitments that would be part of the Plan. The Group included main delegates and representatives of governmental and non-governmental institutions (civil society and academia), which were selected based on their competences, attributes, experience and work on the Sustainable Development Goals.

Additionally, a Commission of the Core Group was formed, made up by IAEN, FUNDAPI and the *Presidencia de la República del Ecuador,* with the aim of coordinating the actions of the Working Group and offering accompaniment and support.

The activities of the Working Group required significant technical efforts, as well as commitment and active participation during periodic work meetings.

The following graphic shows the Working Group peers:

Working Group Peers

A WORKING GROUP was formed

33 DELEGATES

MAE	↔	Fundación Pachamama	MINEDUC	↔	Fundación Esquel	
MDT	↔	Red de Profesionales de Cotopaxi	SENESCYT	↔	MDMQ	
INEC	↔	Datalat	MSP	↔	IAEN*	
MINTEL	↔	Medialab	MIDUVI	↔	Fundación Vinicio Ayala	
MPCEIP	↔	Ouishare	MERNNR	↔	UDLA	

SERCOP	↔	IDE Escuela de Gobierno
MIES	↔	Diálogo Diverso
DINARDAP	↔	IAEN*
•PRESIDENCIA •CPCCS •PLANIFICA ECUADOR	↔	• Centro Segundo Montes Mozo • Grupo Faro • U. Hemisferios • FCD

*Students of the Institute participated under the framework of academic research.

Source: Core Group, 2019.

Initially, the Working Group analyzed the drafted proposals received and separated the ones that had no relation to open government. A total of 181 proposals were identified that were related to open government and 154 that were not.

It is worth mentioning that four classification criteria were taken into consideration for this process:

1. Precision and clarity.
2. Willingness for active collaboration between citizens and the public sector.
3. Relation with the pillars of Open Government.
4. Possibility of becoming or contributing to public policy.

Subsequently, the proposals were grouped and integrated, obtaining 43 related to Open Government, which were structured in accordance with the standards of the OGP[22], detailing associated problems, proposals for solution, milestones, responsible parties and counterparts. Additionally, alignment with SDGs was included, as well as the identification of potential collaborators, illustrative budgets and other stakeholders involved.

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22. Available at: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/OGP_Handbook-Rules-Guidance-for-Participants_20190313.pdf

Grouping and integration of proposals

Citizen proposals 335

Related to Open Government 181

Integrated Proposals 43
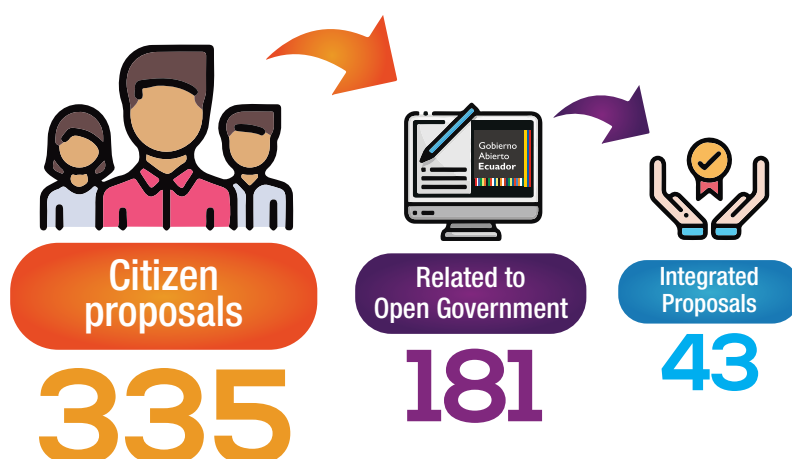
Source: Core Group, 2019.

3.3.3. Phase 3: proposal assessment

After the grouping and integration, the proposed commitments moved onto the next assessment phase, which applied feasibility and relevance criteria[23]. During this phase, other public institutions responsible for the potential commitments and organizations of civil society and academia were included in order to fulfill the role of the counterpart.

The assessment began within the Working Group, which rated the relevance of the proposed commitments. Next, the responsible public institutions and the counterparts of civil society academia individually assessed the feasibility. Finally, the Core Group carried out a second assessment of relevance of the proposed commitments.

As an accompaniment mechanism to the assessment process, the Core Group formed an Assessment Commission made up by *Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo*, the *Universidad de Los Hemisferios* and the *Presidencia de la República del Ecuador*; the latter was in charge of consolidating the results of the assessment and ensuring the methodological process.

3.3.4. Phase 4: proposal selection

The Core Group reviewed the results of the assessment of the action lines to subsequently categorize them based on the qualifications obtained:

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23. See section 4.2 Methodology.

Categorization of proposals

10 Category 1:
Proposals to be included in the Plan as commitments

6 Category 2:
Possible proposals to be included in the Plan

8 Category 3:
Proposals to be promoted outside of the Plan

19 Category 4:
Proposals to be included in the next plan or conditioned by circumstances
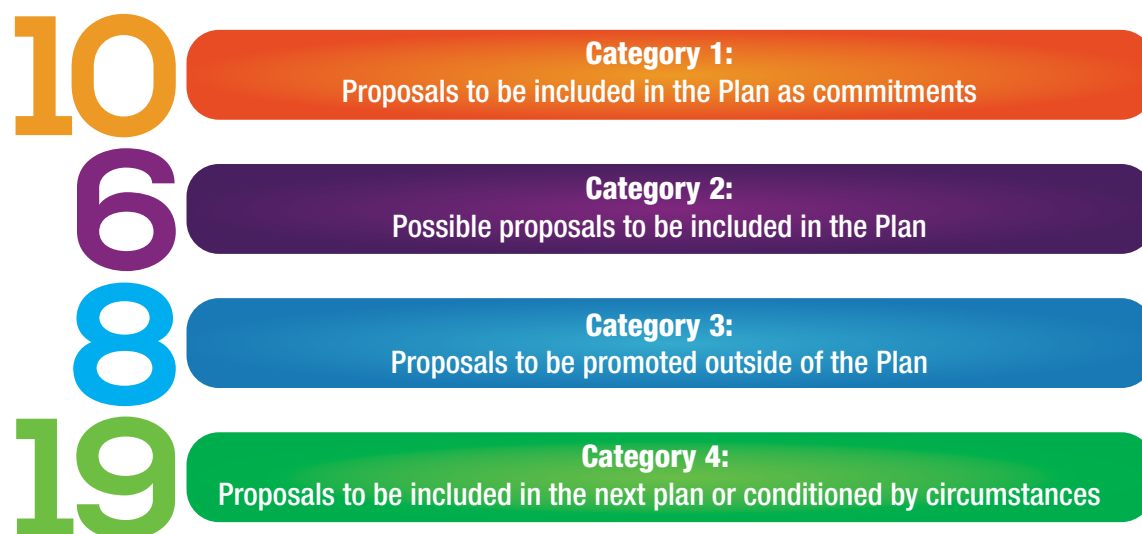
Source: Core Group, 2019.

The National Action Plan for Ecuador is made up of ten commitments[24] grouped into four sectors, allowing for orientation of the type of social change sought. These focus sectors include:

- **Open data:** looks to foster access to public information through formats that allow for and facilitate its management, use and understanding, according to international standards, and use of information and communication technologies.

- **Capacity strenghtening for transparency:** geared toward institutional strengthening and the promotion of citizen participation and transparency in sectoral ambits.

- **Citizen empowerment:** looks to strengthen and develop the role of citizens in public management, in addition to involvement in decision making and social control processes.

- **Public innovation:** promotes collaboration to improve the provision of public services, with a focus on citizens.

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24. During the meeting held in September 2017, the Board of Directors of the Open Government Partnership recommended that the action plans include between 5 and 15 lines of action, with the aim of encouraging more ambitious commitments in the national plan.

Category 1: Proposals to be included in the Plan as commitments (Oct 01, 2019)

FOCUS GROUPS

③ OPEN DATA
1. Collaborative drafting of the open data policy and its guidelines.
2. Re-design and update of the open data portal.
3. Open Information Platform for Public Procurement .

② CAPACITY STRENGHTENING FOR TRANSPARENCY
4. Implementation of participation rights and access to environmental information (Escazú).
5. Co-design of a road map for the implementation of the EITI Standard to improve financial transparency in extractive industries in Ecuador (oil, gas and mining).

② CITIZEN EMPOWERMENT
6. Capacity development to ensure the transparency and Access to public information.
7. Co-creation of the National Plan on Prevention and Eradication of Gender Violence and Against Women and creation of citizen observatory of violence against genders and sex-generic diversities

③ PUBLIC INNOVATION
8. First citizen innovation laboratory of Ecuador.
9. Improvement of public processes (simplification).
10. Co-creation of a strategy to improve the Quality of Public Services of the Executive Branch.

Source: Core Group, 2019.

Category 2: Possible proposals to be included in the Plan (Oct 1, 2019)

① Re-design of the Technical Rating Standard and Selection of Upper Hierarchical Level.**

② Re-design of the web portal of environmental information and services.**

③ Renewal and incorporation of an inclusive focus of the citizen contact model.*

④ Co-creation of a strategy that allows for reducing the inequalities and discrimination of the Afro-descendant population.**

⑤ Collaborative design of corruption prevention, early detection and reporting mechanisms.**

⑥ Participative construction of the re-design of the information system of the CSOs, transparent and accessible.**

*If deemed unnecessary during phase 5 (Confirmation with responsible parties and counterparts), they will be included in category 3: "To be promoted outside of the plan"

** If deemed unnecessary during phase 5 (Confirmation with responsible parties and counterparts), they will be included in category 4: "To be included in the next plan or conditioned by circumstances".

Source: Core Group, 2019.

Category 3: Proposals to be promoted outside of the Plan (Oct 1, 2019)

1	Modernization of the public procurement system	Preparation of the context for implementation of the line of action "Public Procurement Open Information Platform"	*Servicio Nacional de Contratación Pública*
2	**Co-design and implementation of the Model of transparent and participative territories in the Local Governments***	**Included in the National Public Integrity and Fight against Corruption Plan 2019-2023**	***Consejo de Participación Ciudadana y Control Social (Función de Transparencia y Control Social)***
3	**Renewal of the accountability mechanism to clarify its scope, redefine its processes and ensure interaction with citizens***		
4	Training on Open Government	Transversal to the implementation of Open Government	*Presidencia de la República del Ecuador*
5	Co-creation of a Public Servant Ethics Code*	Included in the National Public Integrity and Fight against Corruption Plan 2019-2023	*Ministerio del Trabajo - Función de Transparencia y Control Social*
6	Environmental education-communication strategy	National Environmental Education Strategy 2017-2030	*Ministerio del Ambiente*
7	Implementation of the Investment Attraction Portal	Consulting for design and production in 2020	MPCEIP
8	Improvements to the disclosure of the citizen information security Plan	Part of the National Citizen Security Plan 2019-2030	*Ministerio de Gobierno*

Proposals within the top 15 scores, but located in category 3 due to institutional focus or for being important but not relevant in the framework of IRM.

*Promoted by the Transparency and Social Control Branch, in the framework of compliance with the National Public Integrity and Fight against Corruption Plan 2019-2023.

Source: Core Group, 2019.

Category 4: Proposals to be included in the next plan or conditioned by circumstances. (Oct 1, 2019)

#	Proposal	Condition
1	Strengthening of the standards regarding transparency, access to public information, citizen participation, social control and accountability through a participative process	**Articulation with the Transparency and Social Control Branch**
2	Strategy for education, formation and training in rights and mechanisms for participation, social control, access to public information and accountability, secular ethics, transparency and the fight against corruption	
3	Improvements to the Safe Data Platform	**Depending on the promulgation of the Personal Data Protection Law, which will potentially reform the legislation of the System**
4	Restrengthening of inter-operational services of *Sistema Nacional de Registro de Datos Públicos*	
5	Improvement plan for access to statistical information regarding poverty	**Institutional priority: Census 2020**
6	Open platform of information and monitoring of the national development agenda	**Depends on the management of Planifica Ecuador, currently under institutional transition**
7	Exclusive energy information portal	**Institutional priority in transparency: EITI**
8	Strengthening project for road safety statistics	**Related to Local Governments**
9	Citizen cooperation for the common good of cities and public services	
10	Participative assessment of recreational public spaces	
11	Improvements to education system services manual	**Recent change of authorities, last minute modifications by the Ministry**
12	Incorporation of the focus on rights and implementation of policy with a focus on gender in the education system	
13	Assessment of specific needs of each one of the ordinary and extraordinary education offers	
14	Technological inclusion strategy for the elderly	**Institutional priority: *Ecuador Digital***
15	Good Practices Manual for the co-creation of production plans, programs and projects, and the monitoring platform	**Lack of articulation internal and with the private sector**
16	Socialization and implementation of initiatives for strengthening the abilities of the production sector	
17	Improvement strategy for territorial planning of community-based health services	**Reorganization due to Inter-Institutional Agreement 001 (institutional presence in the territory)**
18	Co-creation of Public Policy on Food Safety and Food Sovereignty	**Time surpasses 2 years, lack of resources and high complexity**
19	Integrated Electronic Medical History as a basis for developing a Digital Health Strategy	**No counterpart of civil society**

Source: Core Group, 2019.

3.3.5. Phase 5: Confirmation with responsible parties and counterparts

The final ten commitments to be included in the National Action Plan were validated by the highest authority of the responsible public institutions, as well as civil society and academia. This phase allowed for raising awareness with authorities regarding Open Government and ratifying the commitment of the institutions for the implementation of the Plan by signing an act.

Once the commitments of the first category were confirmed within the National Action Plan, those of the second category were re-categorized in accordance with the methodology and technical notes in order to classify them in the third or fourth category, depending on each case.

3.3.6. Phase 6: Accountability

With the objective of facilitating the monitoring of contributions of citizens to the National Action Plan, the Core Group drafted a monitoring report and set up a virtual search engine[25], which allows the public to review citizen proposals and understand the treatment given through the co-creation process.

The results of the co-creation process were shared on the web page and social networks of the Open Government in Ecuador and the institutions that make up the Core Group.

These results were also shared with the Working Group in a closing and thank you meeting for technical collaboration in the construction of the First Action Plan of Open Government Ecuador.

Finally, the OGP's Independent Review Mechanism (IRM)[26] of the Open Government Partnership, through a local or regional expert, will evaluate the co-creation process and implementation of the National Action Plan, according to the standards of the OGP, with the aim of identifying technical recommendations for future improvements.

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25. Available at: https://gobiernoabierto.ec/busca-tu-propuesta/
26. Available at: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/es/process/accountability/about-the-irm/
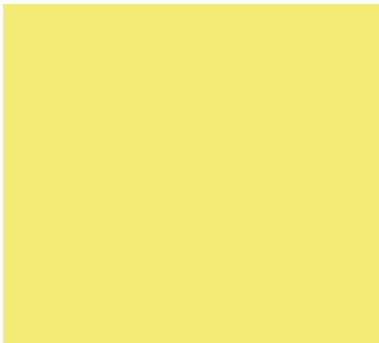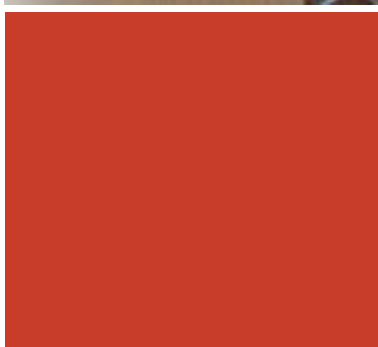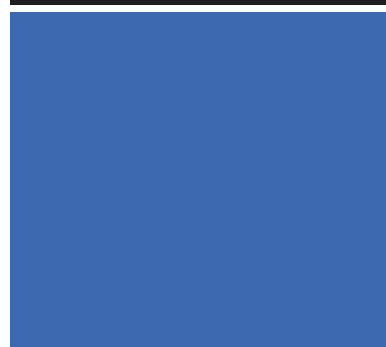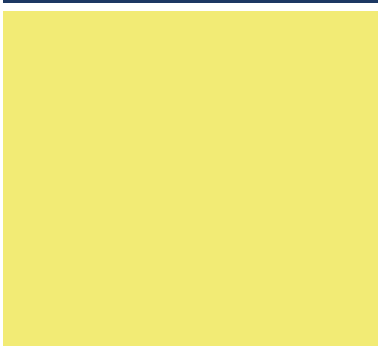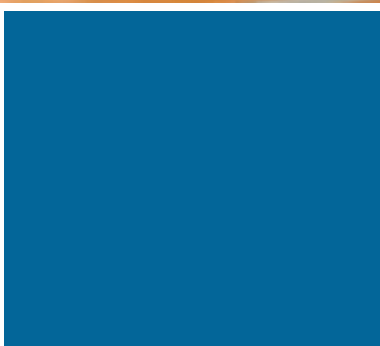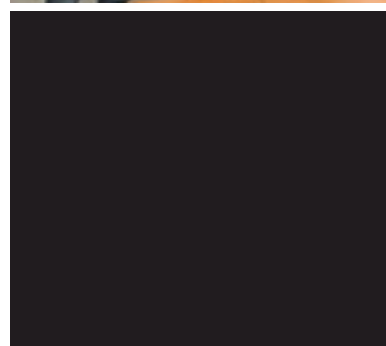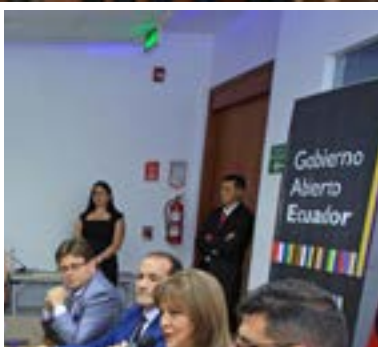
4. Commitments

The implementation of the commitments that are part of this OGP National Action Plan transversally consider gender equality, inclusion of different ethnic groups, age groups and priority attention, strengthening of abilities and environmental sustainability.

Open Data

Collaborative drafting of the open data policy and its guidelines	
Commitment Start and End Date (January 2020 – April 2021)	
Lead implementing agency	*Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información*
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	The information currently generated does not respond to citizen needs, it is not standardized and does not allow for interoperability nor does it involve all institutions of the State. In addition, compliance with new provisions related to personal data protection must be ensured.
What is the commitment?	Generate an open data policy and its guidelines with citizen participation and collaboration, considering standards for the management of open data and personal data protection. This commitment looks to foster citizen access to more information.
How will it help in solving the problem?	Allow for defining an open data policy and its guidelines with the participation of the stakeholders involved of different sectors, which: • Foster the coordination of institutional stakeholders with different responsibilities • Include the vision of users and citizens • Ensure compliance with personal data protection standards • Define standards for open data management • Maintain procedures and tools for the publication and use of open data. • May be adopted by subnational levels
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	• Citizen participation: Incorporates the citizen vision and implies active involvement of citizens. • Transparency and access to information: Improves the quality and accessibility of data in the public sector.
Relation to Agenda 2030	**Objective 9:** Industry, innovation and infrastructure **Objective 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions **Objective 17:** Partnerships for the goals
Additional information	The commitment is related to national and international planning instruments, such as the Agenda 2030, the National Development Plan 2021-2017, the National e-Governance Plan 2021-2018, National Information Society and Understanding Plan, Agenda ELAC 2020, Digital Ecuador Policy (Focal point: Efficiency and security of information); and legislative instruments, such as the *Constitución de la República, the Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública* (LOTAIP) *and the Ley Orgánica de Telecomunicaciones (LOT)*.

Activity and deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Milestone 1: Validation of the open data policy, drafted with contributions received by participants of the public and private sectors, the academy, civil society and citizens, which were obtained prior to formalizing this commitment.	January 2020	April 2020
Milestone 2: Mapping of public, academic, private and civil society stakeholders related to the topic, and development of the methodology for the co-creation of the Guidelines for the implementation of the Policy.	January 2020	March 2020
Milestone 3: Co-creation of the Guidelines for the implementation of the Policy, which includes the governance model and open data management.	March 2020	June 2020
Milestone 4: Identification and selection of indicators to measure the implementation of the open data policy with the participation of the stakeholders mapped.	March 2020	July 2020
Milestone 5: Disclosure of the Policy, Guidelines and Indicators for open data management and their openness standards.	March 2020	August 2020
Milestone 6: Training on the Guidelines of open data directed toward public officials and users.	June 2020	December 2020
Milestone 7: Drafting and publication of the report on the implementation of the open data policy.	January 2021	April 2021
Contact Information		
Name of the person in charge	Oscar Correa	
Title, Department	Undersecretary, *Subsecretaría de Gobierno Electrónico*	
Email address and telephone number	oscar.correa@mintel.gob.ec 02 220 0200 Ext.: 800	
Other Actors Involved — **State actors involved**	• *Presidencia de la República* • *Secretaría Técnica "Planifica Ecuador"* • *Dirección Nacional de Registro de Datos Públicos*	
Other Actors Involved — **CSOs, private sector,multilaterals, working groups**	• ***Red Ecuatoriana de Datos Abiertos y Metadatos (REDAM)* (Counterpart)** • *Fundación de Ayuda por Internet* (FUNDAPI)	

The confirmation of institutional predisposition and willingness of the MINTEL to continue working jointly with civil society and citizens in general for the implementation of the commitment known as "Collaborative drafting of the open data policy and its guidelines", which is part of this Plan, was acknowledged through Document No. MINTELVTIC-2019-0481-O, dated December 27, 2019, addressed to the *Presidencia de la República del Ecuador.*

Re-design and update of the open data portal

Commitment Start and End Date (January 2020 – June 2021)	
Lead implementing agency	*Secretaría Técnica de Planificación "Planifica Ecuador"*
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	The existing open data platform does not allow for friendly access to information, does not include all public institutions, does not respond to the needs or priorities of citizens, and presents weaknesses in the interoperability between the sets of data. Additionally, it is important to apply the standards related to personal data protection.
What is the commitment?	Strengthen the open data platform, which uses standardized formats and structures that are accessible, allowing for active participation of society, taking into account international personal data protection standards.
How will it help in solving the problem?	The strengthening of the existing data platform will provide standardized formats and structures that foster the publication of open data, the active participation of society in the demand of data, and the use of information to generate solutions that have an economic and social impact.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency and access to information: the commitment is geared toward publishing more information, improving the quality, improving access by the public, and making it possible to exercise the right to access of information. Citizen participation: will create opportunities for the public to use said information in participative exercises to develop solutions to public problems.
Relation to Agenda 2030	**Objective 9:** Industry, innovation and infrastructure **Objective 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions **Objective 17:** Partnerships for the goals
Additional information	The commitment is related to national and international planning instruments, such as the Agenda 2030, the Agenda ELAC 2020, the National Development Plan 2021-2017, and the National e-Governance Plan 2021-2018, the National Information Society Plan and the Digital Ecuador Policy; and, legal instruments, such as the *Constitución de la República,* the *Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública,* the *Ley Orgánica de Telecomunicaciones* and the *Ley Orgánica de Gestión de la Identidad y Datos Civiles.*

Activity and deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Milestone 1: Assessment of the current situation of the existing open data platform.	January 2020	February 2020
Milestone 2: Re-design of and update to the existing open data portal, which includes an implementation testing exercise.	March 2020	August 2020
Milestone 3: Hold public events (contests, hackatones, etc.) for the creation of solutions to problems based on the use of open data; which will also allow for providing feedback on the redesigned and updated open data portal.	September 2020	November 2020
Milestone 4: Systematization of recommendations and adjustments to the open data portal.	December 2020	April 2021
Milestone 5: Evaluation of the redesigned and updated portal.	May 2021	June 2021

Contact Information	
Name of the person in charge	Carlos Javier Pacha Andrango
Title, Department	Undersecretary , *Subsecretaría de Información*
Email address and telephone number	jpacha@planificacion.gob.ec 02 397 8900 Ext.: 2401
Other Actors Involved — **State actors involved**	• *Presidencia de la República* • *Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información*
Other Actors Involved — **CSOs, private sector,multilaterals, working groups**	• ***Fundación de Ayuda por Internet (Counterpart)*** • *Red Ecuatoriana de Datos Abiertos y Metadatos (REDAM)*

Open Information Platform for Public Procurement

Commitment Start and End Date (January 2020 – August 2021)	
Lead implementing agency	*Servicio Nacional de Contratación Pública*

Commitment description

What problem does it address?	Lack of transparency regarding public procurement information that allows for citizen control, fostering their participation, respecting the existing legislation.
	In 2017, acquisitions by Common Regime totaled 63.3%, while acquisitions by Special Regime totaled 36.7%.
	In 2018, there is an increase in acquisitions by Common Regime, reaching 77%; while acquisitions by Special Regime reduced to 23%.
	In the measurement carried out from January to June 2019, 39.2% of the procurement procedures had the participation of a single supplier, while 60.8% had the participation of at least 2 suppliers.
	In 2018, 10,716 individuals of contracting entities and suppliers were trained.
What is the commitment?	Create an open information platform for public procurement that is easy to access and understand, which fosters access to information by citizens and the stakeholders involved. Likewise, it will strengthen outside participation and control in the different public procurement procedures.
	Considering that one of the objectives of the National Public Procurement System, according to Art. 9 of the *Reglamento General de la Ley Orgánica del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública*, is to "Ensure transparency and avoid discretionality in public procurement".
How will it help in solving the problem?	Facilitate decision-making and control of society regarding public procurement processes to reduce corruption and allow for social auditing.
	Foster the creation of public procurement oversight, according to legislation in force.
	Consequently, it will contribute to the increase in levels of inclusion in public procurement, a reduction in discretionality in public procurement, strengthening of abilities and a culture of using data, among others. Thus, the objectives proposed for the project are: • Reduce the use of Special Regime procedures by at least 5%, strengthening the use of competitive procurement procedures. • Increase the participation of suppliers in the public procurement procedures by at least 5%. • Increase training for supplies and contracting entities by at least 5%.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency and access to information: the OCDS and OC4IDS standards, and the CoST methodology look to improve transparency in the public purchasing sector. In addition, it is related to accountability, as CoST implies the creation of a mechanism or multi-stakeholder that establishes constant communication of the public sector with the academy, civil society and private sector.
Relation to Agenda 2030	**Objective 8:** Decent work and economic growth **Objective 9:** Industry, innovation and infrastructure **Objective 10:** Reduced inequalities **Objective 12:** Responsible consumption and production **Objective 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions **Objective 17:** Partnerships for the goals
Additional information	The commitment is related to national and international planning instruments such as the Agenda 2030, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption of the OAS, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the Inter-American Open Data Program to Combat Corruption, the National Development Plan 2017-2021, the National Telecommunications Plan, the White Book of the Information and Knowledge Society and the National e-Governance Plan 2018-2021; and legislative instruments, such as the *Constitución de la República,* the *Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública and its Regulation,* the *Código Orgánico de la Producción,* the *Ley Orgánica del Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública and its Regulation,* and the *Ley Orgánica de Participación Ciudadana.*

Activity and deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Milestone 1: Identification of key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to strengthen inter-institutional work and citizen participation that promotes transparency and concurrence in the *Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública.*	January 2020	March 2020
Milestone 2: Training on Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS) and Open Contracting for Infrastructure Data Standard (OC4IDS) for responsibles for public purchases and key stakeholders, previously identified.		
Milestone 3: Training on the CoST Methodology for responsibles of public purchases and key stakeholders, previously identified.		
Milestone 4: Design of the project for the implementation of OCDS and OC4IDS standards in the *Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública*, including: goals and human talent, undertaking a shared vision.	April 2020	May 2020
Milestone 5: Mapping of user needs, key data fields and documents necessary for Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS), Open Contracting for Infrastructure Data Standard (OC4IDS) and CoST methodology.	June 2020	September 2020

Milestone 6: Preparation of the platform for the publication and visualization of data in OCDS and OC4IDS formats, based on public procurement processes.	October 2020	March 2021
Milestone 7: Publication of OCDS and OC4IDS data with an online open data license with a clear publication policy, which includes dynamic visualizers.	April 2021	May 2021
Milestone 8: Promotion of the use of published data. (Use: Visualize. Analyze. Compare. Make a difference).	June 2021	August 2021
Milestone 9: Definition of indicators that allow for assessment of and improvements to the quality and usability of data, as well as measurement of use and monitoring of common regime procedures and level of participation of the suppliers in the public procurement procedures, which shall foster continuous improvements to the processes of the *Sistema Nacional de Contratación Pública.*		

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Other Actors Involved	**State actors involved**	• *Presidencia de la República* • *Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información*
	CSOs, private sector,multilaterals, working groups	• ***Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (Counterpart)*** • *Datalat* • *Fundación San Francisco Global* • *Escuela de Gobierno – IDE* • *Open Contracting Partnership (OCP)* • *Construction Sector Transparency Initiative (CoST)*
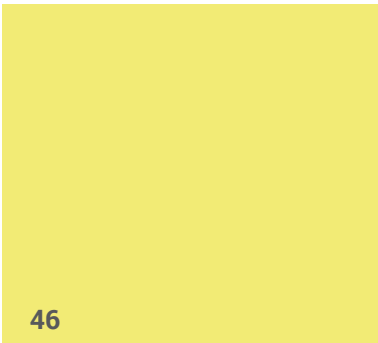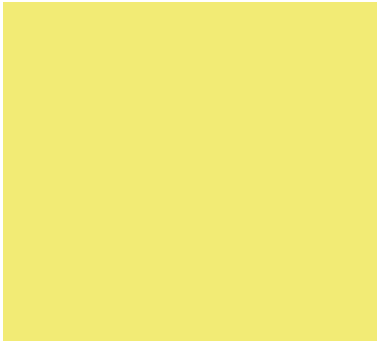
Capacity strenghtening for transparency

Implementation of participation rights and access to environmental information (Escazú)	
Commitment Start and End Date (January 2020 – December 2020)	
Lead implementing agency	*Ministerio del Ambiente*
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	The management of natural resources implies that the stakeholders involved are part of the decision-making processes, especially in sectors in which, due to the type of activity, there is a significant associated socio-environmental conflict. Nevertheless, this does not arise in practice. It must be noted that participation must be early and informed to effectively have an effect on environmental decision making. Early participation implies that stakeholders are involved and consulted prior to and during the decision-making process, and therefore, sufficient and timely information is required in the accessible language for this participation to be effective. The information must be actively transparent; however, the *Ley de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública* does not stipulate the requirement to generate and disclose environmental information or information related to the environmental management processes, which results in discretionality of public institutionalism. The scope of the participation focuses almost exclusively on the environmental impact assessment processes, leaving out any other type of decision-making process with implications on the management and use of natural resources, such as: definition of policies, standards, project, strategies, etc.
What is the commitment?	Strengthen existing environmental governance mechanisms in Ecuador through compliance with the guidelines and implementation of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement). The Agreement looks to ensure the full and effective implementation of rights to access environmental information, public participation in the environmental decision-making processes and justice in environmental matters, as well as the creation and strengthening of abilities and cooperation, contributing to the protection of rights of each individual, of present and future generations, to live in a healthy environment and to sustainable development.

How will it help in solving the problem?	The guidelines and commitments included in the Escazú Agreement will allow for the decisions made regarding environmental matters to be participative and beneficial to the rights of nature and society, which at the same time, are transparent, accessible and informed in a timely manner. Furthermore, the Agreement shall contribute to reducing and managing the socio-environmental conflict and ensuring the protection of human rights and environmental defenders.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency and access to information, and citizen participation: It is relevant to these pillars because it promotes the right to access information and to citizen participation in environmental matters and practical performance.
Relation to Agenda 2030	**Objective 12:** Responsible consumption and production **Objective 13:** Climate action **Objective 15:** Life on land **Objective 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions **Objective 17:** Partnerships for the goals
Additional information	The commitment is related to national and international planning instruments such as the Agenda 2030, the National Development Plan 2017-2021, the Rio Declaration (1992), the Convention 169 ILO, and the Escazú; Agreement and legislative instruments, such as the *Constitución de la República,* the *Código Orgánico del Ambiente and its Regulation,* the *Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública and its Regulation,* the *Ley Orgánica de Participación Ciudadana and its Regulation,* the *Código Orgánico Integral Penal* , the *Código Orgánico General de Procesos,* the *Ley Orgánica de Garantías Jurisdiccionales, y Control Constitucional* and the *Ley Orgánica de la Función Legislativa.*

Activity and deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Milestone 1: Assessment analysis of congruence of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean with the political, legal and institutional framework in effect.	January 2020	March 2020
Milestone 2: Articulation of organizations of civil society, the academy and local movements that promote the Escazú Agreement on an Environmental or Oversight Platform around the country made up virtually and/or personally to contribute to the Agreement ratification process, as well as oversee compliance with determined commitments (road map).	January 2020 (starts with milestone 1)	June 2020
Milestone 3: Co-construction of proposals and road map to move forward with the ratification process and subsequent internalization of provisions of the Escazú Agreement in the political, legal and institutional framework.	January 2020 (starts with milestones 1 and 2)	June 2020
Milestone 4: Implementation of road map to move forward with the ratification process.	July 2020	December 2020

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Other Actors Involved	**State actors involved**	• *Presidencia de la República* • *Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Movilidad Humana* • *Ministerio de Energía y Recursos Naturales No Renovables* • *Defensoría del Pueblo* • *Consejo de Participación Ciudadana y Control Social* • *Asamblea Nacional*
	CSOs, private sector,multilaterals, working groups	• ***Universidad de Los Hemisferios, a través de Centro Internacional de Investigaciones sobre Ambiente y Territorio** (Counterpart)* • *Fundación Pachamama* • *Cedenma* • *Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo* • *Centro Segundo Montes Mozo*

Co-design of a road map for the implementation of the EITI Standard to improve financial transparency in extractive industries in Ecuador (oil, gas and mining)

Commitment Start and End Date (January 2020 – August 2021)	
Lead implementing agency	*Ministerio de Energía y Recursos Naturales No Renovables*

Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	There are problems regarding the complete application of the right to access financial information of the extractive industries. It is not known how the resources arising from extractive activities in the country are used and if they contribute to the development of a diversified economic structure with the participation of public, private, academic and civil society sectors.
What is the commitment?	Co-create a road map that allows for establishing the pertinent activities and processes to draft reports on extractive activities (oil, gas and mining) that comply with the standards of the extractive industries transparency initiative (EITI).
How will it help in solving the problem?	By preparing the country to draft reports under the EITI standard. In the long-term, this will allow for full access to updated financial information in the extractive industries, with the aim of facilitating the respective social control, as well as strengthen multi-participative dialogue and collaborative work among civil society, the public sector and the industry.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency and access to information: It is relevant to this pillar because it fosters compliance with the right to access information, ensuring the pillar of transparency as an essential part for citizen involvement.
Relation to Agenda 2030	**Objective 12:** Responsible consumption and production **Objective 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions **Objective 17:** Partnerships for the goals
Additional information	The commitment is related to national and international planning instruments such as the Agenda 2030, the National Development Plan -2017 2021, and the National Development Plan of the Mining Sector; EITI Standard; and legislative instruments, such as the *Constitución de la República,* the *Código Orgánico del Ambiente and its Regulation,* the *Ley de Minería and its Regulation,* the *Ley de Hidrocarburos and its Regulation,* the *Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública and its Regulation,* and the *Ley Orgánica de Participación Ciudadana.*

Activity and deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Milestone 1: Constitute the *Comisión Nacional Tripartita* (CoNaT), based on a mapping of stakeholders in different sectors related to financial transparency in extractive industries (oil, gas and mining).	January 2020	May 2020
Milestone 2: Management model co-created with the Commission for the representation process of representing the commission itself.	June 2020	August 2020
Milestone 3: Collaborative drafting of the road map related to financial transparency in the extractive industries (oil, gas and mining) in Ecuador, which uses as a reference the results of the Feasibility Study to Report the Decision of Adhesion of Ecuador to the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI).	September 2020	November 2020
Milestone 4: Beginning of the implementation of the road map to improve financial transparency in the extractive industries (oil, gas and mining) in Ecuador.	November 2020	June 2021
Milestone 5: Evaluation of progress of the implementation of the road map to improve financial transparency in the extractive industries (oil, gas and mining) in Ecuador.	June 2021	August 2021

Contact Information	
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Other Actors Involved — **State actors involved**	• *Agencia de Regulación y Control Hidrocarburífero* • *Agencia de Regulación y Control Minero* • *Petroamazonas EP* • *EP Petroecuador* • *Empresa Nacional Minera EP* • *Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas* • *Servicio de Rentas Internas* • *Servicio Nacional de Aduana del Ecuador* • *Banco Central del Ecuador* • *Presidencia de la República*
Other Actors Involved — **CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups**	• ***Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo*** **(Counterpart)** • ***Grupo FARO*** **(Counterpart)** • ***Corporación Participación Ciudadana*** **(Counterpart)** • ***Universidad de Los Hemisferios, a través del Centro Internacional de Investigaciones sobre Ambiente y Territorio*** **(Counterpart)** • *Conservación Internacional* • *Wildlife Conservation Society Ecuador* • *Fundación Pachamama* • *Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)*
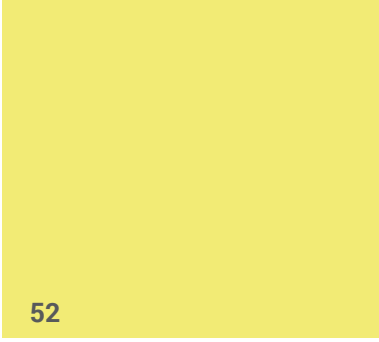
Citizen empowerment

Capacity development to ensure transparency and access to public information	
Commitment Start and End Date (January 2020 – August 2021)	
Lead implementing agency	*Defensoría del Pueblo*
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	There is little application of the mechanisms to access public information. These do not coincide to international standards or the needs of society.
What is the commitment?	Co-create and implement a strategy to strengthen mechanisms related to compliance with active and passive transparency.
How will it help in solving the problem?	The strengthening of mechanisms for applicability and compliance with active and passive transparency will foster more efficient access to public information.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency and access to information: Strengthening of the mechanisms to access public information is relevant to this asset of open government as it would make open public information available to society, which could be used as a contribution toward the processes of incidence and control of the public and claims of acts that infringe upon the law.
	Citizen participation: Strengthening of the mechanisms to access public information is relevant to this asset of open government as it looks to work in collaboration with the academy, citizens and stakeholders bound to comply with the LOTAIP.
Relation to Agenda 2030	**Objective 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions **Objective 17:** Partnerships for the goals
Additional information	The commitment is related to national and international planning instruments such as the Agenda 2030; Inter-American Convention against Corruption (OAS); United Nations Convention against Corruption (OAS); National Development Plan 2021-2017; National Public Integrity and Fight against Corruption Plan 2023-2019; and legislative instruments, such as the *Constitución de la República* ; the *Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información and its Regulation;* the *Ley Orgánica de Participación Ciudadana;* the *Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial Autonomía y Descentralización;* the *Código Orgánico de Planificación y Finanzas Públicas and its Regulation;* the *Ley Orgánica de la Defensoría del Pueblo* ; and the *Ley Orgánica de la Función Legislativa.*

Activity and deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Milestone 1: Investigation of an assessment regarding the applicability and compliance of the *Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública* (LOTAIP), specifically with regards to active and passive transparency, with the participation of the academy, citizens and stakeholders bound to comply with the LOTAIP.	January 2020	June 2020
Milestone 2: Co-creation of a strategy for the strengthening of mechanisms related to compliance with the active and passive transparency.	July 2020	December 2020
Milestone 3: Beginning of the implementation of the strategy for the strengthening of mechanisms related to compliance with the active and passive transparency.	January 2021	June 2021
Milestone 4: Participative evaluation of the progress of implementation of the strategy for the strengthening of mechanisms related to compliance with the active and passive transparency implemented.	July 2021	August 2021

Contact Information		
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Other Actors Involved	**State actors involved**	• *Función de Transparencia y Control Social* • *Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de Sociedad de la Información* • *Ministerio del Trabajo* • *Dirección Nacional de Registro de Datos Públicos*
	CSOs, private sector,multilaterals, working groups	• ***Corporación Participación Ciudadana (Counterpart)*** • *Centro Segundo Montes Mozo* • *Datalat* • *Grupo FARO*

Co-creation of the National Plan on Prevention and Eradication of Gender Violence and Against Women and creation of citizen observatory of violence against genders and sex-generic diversities
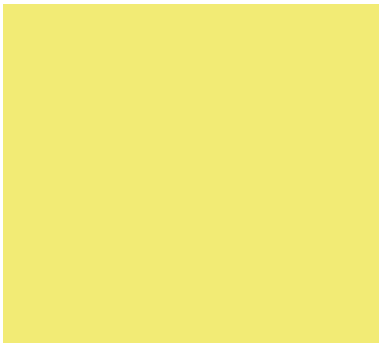
Commitment Start and End Date (January 2020 – June 2021)	
Lead implementing agency	*Secretaría de Derechos Humanos*

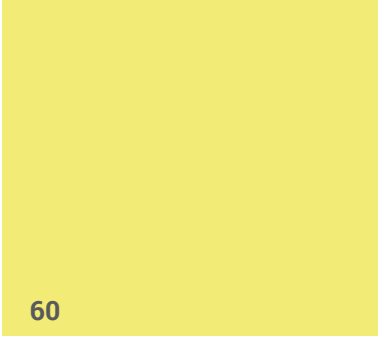| Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	64 of every 100 women have been victims of some sort of violence during their life in Ecuador. According to the *Código Orgánico Integral Penal*, from August 10, 2014 (when femicide is classified as a crime) through December 9, 2019, there have been 371 victims of femicide registered by the *Fiscalía General del Estado*, which differs from the 642 victims reported by civil society (Source: weekly report of the interinstitutional femicide technical sub-commission – INEC-SDH-MG - 9dic2019 -) Additionally, with respect to the number of cases of violence against sex-generic diversities, according to the research performed by the INEC in 2013 regarding living conditions of LGBTI individuals in Ecuador, it is evident that, of the population surveyed, 27.3% stated that they had experienced acts of violence, of which 94.1% said they were subjected to yelling, insults, threats and ridicule; and 45.8% had been arbitrarily detained. Of the total LGBTI population surveyed, 70.9% reported experiences in the family environment in which 72.1% had suffered some sort of control, 74.1% had undergone some type of imposition, 65.9% suffered some sort of rejection, and 61.4% violence. A weakness is identified regarding the articulation between the governmental and non-governmental stakeholders for the implementation of public management instruments (laws, policies, agendas, plans, etc.) to apply the standard issued under the framework of the prevention and eradication of violence against women and genders and sex-generic diversities, as it has not allowed these instruments to be implemented systematically focusing on the subject of rights between the different stakeholders involved. There is a lack of awareness and socialization regarding the efforts and management initiatives and instruments on behalf of the prevention and eradication of violence against women and of sex-generic diversities. This has resulted in inefficiencies in the prevention and eradication of violence against women and sex-generic diversities, and the revictimization of the subjects.
What is the commitment?	Co-create a plan that contributes to the cohesion, articulation, socialization and education regarding public management instruments for the prevention and eradication of violence against women and sex-generic diversities, which fosters compliance with the specific legislation in force by carrying out concrete actions on behalf of subjects of rights. And, at the same time, contribute to the change of socio-cultural patters regarding violence against women and sex-generic diversities.

How will it help in solving the problem?	The co-creation of the National Plan on Prevention and Eradication of Gender Violence and Against Women will foster contributions to the prevention, reduction and gradual eradication of the different forms of violence against genders and sex-generic diversities and the gradual change of cultural patterns of violence. In addition, this will allow for better organization and articulation of the stakeholders involved (governmental and civil society, the academy, national, sub-national and international) to carry out more efficient actions and render a higher quality service. Will allow for socialization and education in the territory regarding public management instruments to apply the standard issued within the framework of the prevention and eradication of violence against women and genders and sex-generic diversities, through the startup or strengthening of spaces for prevention and integral response with the participation of civil society and the academy.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen participation: Relevant to this asset of open government as it looks to empower the stakeholders of civil society, the academy and citizens in general, individuals interested in the matter, especially women and sex-generic diversities, with the aim of self-organizing and monitoring the actions planned for compliance with this commitment, as well as their involvement in activities related to the prevention and eradication of gender violence. Proof of this will be the creation of citizen oversight of violence against genders and sex-generic diversities, and citizen involvement in the public ambit related to the prevention and eradication of violence against women and sex-generic diversities. Collaboration and innovation: The co-creation of the National Plan on Prevention and Eradication of Gender Violence and Against Women implies joint work with stakeholders of the government, civil society and the academy, which exchange knowledge, experiences and unite efforts for this instrument to be completer and more effective, including the contributions of civil society, the academy and citizens in general, with a local emphasis.
Relation to Agenda 2030	**Objective 3:** Good health and well-being **Objective 4:** Quality Education **Objective 5:** Gender equality **Objective 10:** Reduced Inequalities **Objective 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions **Objective 17:** Partnerships for the goals
Additional information	The commitment is related to national and international planning instruments such as the Agenda 2030, and the National Development Plan -2017 2021; and legislative instruments, such as the *Constitución de la República* the *Código Orgánico Integral Penal,* the *Código Orgánico de Planificación y Finanzas Públicas and its Regulation;* the *Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización ;* the *Ley Orgánica para la Prevención y Erradicación de la Violencia contra las Mujeres and its Regulation,* the *Ley Orgánica de Participación Ciudadana,* and the *International Conventions.*

Activity and deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Milestone 1: Definition of a methodology and route sheet for the co-creation of the National Plan on Prevention and Eradication of Gender Violence and Against Women.	January 2020	January 2020
Milestone 2: Mapping of strategic stakeholders of the government, civil society and the academy, national, sub-national and international, related to gender, the reduction of violence against women and genders and sex-generic diversities.	February 2020	March 2020
Milestone 3: Creation of citizen oversight of violence against genders and sex-generic diversities to support oversight and monitoring of compliance with policies and instruments for the prevention and eradication of violence against genders and sex-generic diversities.	April 2020	April 2020
Milestone 4: Collaborative identification, consolidation and analysis of available information* (which will be expanded upon as it advances) related to topics of violence against women, genders, and sex-generic diversities in all its expressions. *Sources of reference: National Survey of Family Relations and Gender Violence against Women (INEC), official femicide numbers (INEC, State Attorney General's Office, SDH and MDG), LGBTI Census 2019 (INEC), Assessment Agendas, instruments of planning related to gender, and evaluation of the National Eradication of Gender Violence Plan 2017-2007; among others.	May 2020	June 2021
Milestone 5: Hold at least 12 workshops in territory with the participation of different stakeholders to socialize the progress of the design and planning for the prevention and eradication of violence against women and gather contributions that complement the planning component for the prevention and eradication of violence against sex-generic diversities as part of the National Plan on Prevention and Eradication of Gender Violence and Against Women.	July 2020	October 2020
Milestone 6: Systematization and drafting of the National Plan on Prevention and Eradication of Gender Violence and Against Women.	May 2020	November 2020
Milestone 7: Publication, launch, disclosure and sensibilization of the National Plan on Prevention and Eradication of Gender Violence and Against Women.	November 2020 (25 Nov 2019)	June 2021
Milestone 8: Progress report for the implementation of the component for the prevention and eradication of violence against women, in the framework of the Nacional Plan.	December 2020	March 2021
Milestone 9: Progress report for the implementation of the component for the prevention and eradication of violence against sex-generic diversities, in the framework of the Nacional Plan.	December 2020	June 2021

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Other Actors Involved	**State actors involved**	• *Instituciones del Sistema Nacional de Prevención y Erradicación de la Violencia:* • *Secretaría de Derechos Humanos* • *Ministerio de Educación* • *Secretaría Nacional de Educación Superior, Ciencia y Tecnología* • *Ministerio de Salud Pública* • *Ministerio de Gobierno* • *Ministerio del Trabajo* • *Ministerio de Inclusión Económica y Social* • *Consejo Nacional para la Igualdad de Género* • *Consejo Nacional para la Igualdad Intergeneracional* • *Consejo Nacional para la Igualdad de Discapacidad* • *Consejo Nacional para la Igualdad de Pueblos y Nacionalidades* • *Consejo Nacional para la Igualdad de Movilidad Humana* • *Consejo de Regulación, Desarrollo y Promoción de la Información y Comunicación* • *Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos* • *Servicio Integrado de Seguridad ECU 911* • *Consejo de la Judicatura* • *Fiscalía General del Estado* • *Defensoría Pública* • *Defensoría del Pueblo* • *Consejo Nacional de Gobiernos Parroquiales Rurales del Ecuador* • *Consorcio de Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales del Ecuador* • *Asociación de Municipalidades del Ecuador*

	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	• ***Fundación Diálogo Diverso** (Counterpart)* • ***Fundación Esquel** (Counterpart)* • ***Fundación Desafío** (Counterpart)* • *Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo*

Public innovation

First citizen innovation laboratory of Ecuador	
Commitment Start and End Date (January 2020 – April 2021)	
Lead implementing agency	*Presidencia de la República del Ecuador*
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	The capacities for innovation and citizen spaces for collaboration and co-creation to support public management are not enough and do not respond to the current demand of citizens for new forms of collaborative work.
What is the commitment?	Design and implement the first citizen innovation laboratory of Ecuador under the public-private partnership model.
How will it help in solving the problem?	Fostering citizen participation, the openness of data and the use of communication and information technologies in the generation of citizen collaboration spaces that allow for the following, among others: • Improve public service. • Co-create innovative solutions for social situations, especially those related to the vulnerable population. • Modernize the relation between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. • Generate new citizen contribution channels. Furthermore, it will contribute to innovation within the scope of public policies.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen participation: will allow for co-creating solutions with citizens, the academy, private sector, among other stakeholders, promoting the generation of public and social value with public institutions. Use technologies and innovation: relevant to this pillar due to the need to strengthen the use of new communication and information technologies as tools for the innovation of public management and generation of civic technology.
Relation to Agenda 2030	**Objective 9:** Industry, innovation and infrastructure **Objective 10:** Reduced Inequalities **Objective 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions **Objective 17:** Partnerships for the goals
Additional information	The commitment is related to national and international planning instruments, such as the Agenda 2030 and the National Development Plan 2017 2021, and legislative instruments, such as the *Constitución de la República,* the *Código Orgánico de la Economía Social de los Conocimientos and its Regulation and with the Ley Orgánica de Participación Ciudadana.*

Activity and deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Milestone 1: Training in innovation of public service for the multi-stakeholder technical team that will form the innovation laboratory.	January 2020	April 2020
Milestone 2: Assessment of context, stakeholders, strategic alliances and needs for the creation and implementation of the laboratory, with citizen contributions.	March 2020	May 2020
Milestone 3: Design of the laboratory management model, which includes innovation processes and methodologies.	June 2020	August 2020
Milestone 4: Launch of the innovation laboratory and calling for at least one national co-creation challenge.	September 2020	November 2020
Milestone 5: Implementation of the pilot project identified in the laboratory that uses innovation processes and methodologies based on collective intelligence.	December 2020	April 2021

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Other Actors Involved	**State actors involved**	• *Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información* • *Ministerio del Trabajo* • *Servicio de Gestión Inmobiliaria del Sector Público* • *Secretaría de Educación Superior, Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación* • *Servicio Ecuatoriano de Normalización*
	CSOs, private sector,multilaterals, working groups	• ***Fundación San Francisco Global (Counterpart)*** • *Fundación Esquel* • *Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales* • *Grupo FARO* • *Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo*

Improvement of public processes (simplification)

Commitment Start and End Date (January 2020 – May 2021)	
Lead implementing agency	*Presidencia de la República del Ecuador*
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	Currently, the processes that citizens must undergo for public administration involve elevated administrative burdens, times and costs that are excessive, which arise from inefficient and ineffective regulation processes, inadequate institutional structures that do not respond to the needs and expectations of citizens and that present weaknesses in information for monitoring.
What is the commitment?	Co-create and implement the Regulatory Improvement and Simplification of Processes Plan, as well as create citizen oversight for social control of implementation.
How will it help in solving the problem?	The performance of the Regulatory Improvement and Simplification of Processes Plan looks to foster quality regulations and align processes to the needs and expectations of citizens, as well as eliminate and simplify the requirements, improving and automating the processes, and reducing the response times for citizens. Additionally, it looks to strengthen the information regarding progress for regulatory simplification for monitoring. Likewise, it looks to create citizen oversight to improve services.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen participation: The commitment is focused on collaborative creation of the Regulatory Improvement and Simplification of Processes Plan so that the relevant citizens and stakeholders can define the priorities and standards for the projects to be developed. Also includes the creation of citizen oversight, which monitors and collaborates with the government for permanent improvements to processes.
Relation to Agenda 2030	**Objective 9:** Industry, innovation and infrastructure **Objective 10:** Reduced inequalities **Objective 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions **Objective 17:** Partnerships for the goals
Additional information	The commitment is associated with national and international planning instruments, such as the Agenda 2030, the *Carta Iberoamericana de Calidad en la Gestión Pública* (CLAD, 2008), the National Development Plan 2021-2017, and the National e-Governance Plan 2021-2018; and legislative instruments, such as the *Constitución de la República,* the *Ley Orgánica para la Optimización y Eficiencia de Trámites Administrativos and its Regulation,* the *Ley Orgánica de Participación Ciudadana and the Executive Order No. 372 regarding Regulatory Improvements* and the *Simplification of Administration and Processes.*

Activity and deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Milestone 1: Drafting and issuance of the technical standard for regulatory improvements and simplification of processes.	January 2020	March 2020
Milestone 2: Co-creation of the Regulatory Improvement and Simplification of Processes Plan along with institutions and citizens.	April 2020	July 2020
Milestone 3: Implementation of the Regulatory Improvement and Simplification of Processes Plan.	August 2020	January 2021
Milestone 4: Co-design of the sole monitoring system for the simplification of processes and regulations, and startup.	April 2020 (starts with milestone 2)	September 2020
Milestone 5: Creation of citizen oversight for social control of the implementation of the Regulatory Improvement and Simplification of Processes Plan.	August 2020 (starts with milestone 3)	May 2021

Contact Information		
Name of the person in charge	Daniel Serrano	
Title, Department	Director, *Dirección de Simplificación de Trámites y Mejora Regulatoria*	
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Other Actors Involved	**State actors involved**	• Public Administration Entities
	CSOs, private sector,multilaterals, working groups	• *Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales* **(Counterpart)**

Co-creation of a strategy to improve the quality of public services of the Executive Branch

Commitment Start and End Date (January 2020 – July 2021)	
Lead implementing agency	*Ministerio del Trabajo*

| Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	Rendering of public services generates citizen perception of quality that includes the need for improvements, especially with regards to customer service, in the different channels. In 2018, Ecuador held a multi-purpose survey that measured the perception of the quality of public services, with a result of 6.31 out of 10 points. The administration of the services and the strategies to improve quality have concentrated on the providers, observing the results of citizen evaluations; however, collaborative design with civil society has not been taken into consideration.
What is the commitment?	Generate abilities for service providers and citizens when measuring the perception of the quality of public services. Subsequently, draft a strategy to improve public services jointly with the participation and contributions of different stakeholders, based on the measurement of quality resulting from the evaluations made by citizens, through personal and virtual channels.
How will it help in solving the problem?	The commitment will allow for preparing public officials and citizens regarding the established measurement methodology based on the laws in force, with the aim of obtaining the necessary information for the perception of quality of public services resulting from the assessment that facilitates the identification of improvements and the co-creation of solutions to improve the current quality situation. Additionally, this allows for keeping citizens informed regarding the results of the participation process.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen participation: with the results obtained from the ratings of citizens, improvements in the rendering of public services will be identified and implemented, and quality satisfaction will increase.
Relation to Agenda 2030	**Objective 9:** Industry, innovation and infrastructures **Objective 12:** Responsible consumption and production **Objective 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions **Objective 17:** Partnerships for the goals
Additional information	The commitment is related to national and international planning instruments such as the Agenda 2030, the *Carta Iberoamericana de Calidad en la Gestión Pública* (CLAD, 2008), the National Development Plan 2021-2017; and legislative instruments, such as the *Constitución de la República,* the *Código Orgánico Administrativo,* the *Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública* (LOTAIP), the *Ley Orgánica de Participación Ciudadana,* the *Ley Orgánica de Servicio Público and its Regulation,* the *Ley de Optimización y Eficiencia de Trámites and its Regulation* and the *Ley de la Defensoría del Pueblo.*

Activity and deliverable	Start Date	End Date
Milestone 1: Training for institutions regarding the quality of public services perception measurement methodology.	January 2020	June 2020
Milestone 2: Socialization with citizens regarding the quality of public services perception measurement.	January 2020 (starts with milestone 1)	June 2020
Milestone 3: Measurement of quality of public services through personal and online surveys (biannual).	January 2020	December 2020
Milestone 4: Analysis of results, identification of areas of improvement and co-creation of an improvement strategy with contributions from related non-governmental users and stakeholders.	August 2020	January 2021
Milestone 5: Implementation of the improvement plans to increase the satisfaction of quality of services.	January 2021	June 2021
Milestone 6: Communication of results of improvements to quality of public services with the application of the co-created strategy.	January 2021 (starts with milestone 5)	July 2021
Contact Information		
Name of the person in charge	Gonzalo Santos	
Title, Department	Undersecretary, *Subsecretaría de Calidad en el Servicio Público*	
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Other Actors Involved	**State actors involved**	• *Presidencia de la República* • *Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información* (MINTEL)
	CSOs, private sector,multilaterals, working groups	• ***Colegio de Administradores Públicos de Loja*** **(Counterpart)** • *Fundación Esquel* • *Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo* (FCD) • *Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales* (IAEN) • *Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja* (UTPL)

The responsibility of the commitments falls on the organization in charge of implementation, even though the matrices include the names of the persons in charge. Therefore, in the event of a change, those who take over the position will be the new responsible party for implementing the commitment, a matter that the public institution commits to addressing in a timely manner to the points of contact of the Ecuador Open Government Core Group.
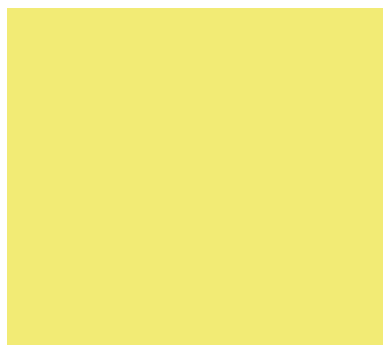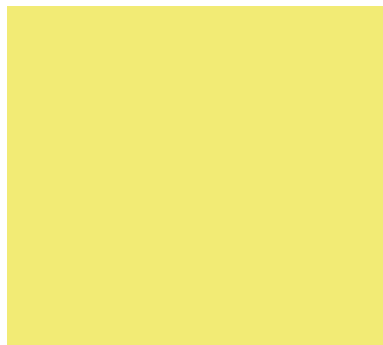
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