

Second Ecuador Open Government National Action Plan 2022-2024





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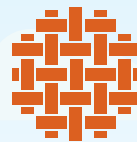
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Acronyms used

CEDES:	Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad
CEDES:	Spanish acronym for Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad
ECLAC:	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.
CG:	Core Group
CLAD:	Spanish acronym for Centro Latinoamericano de Administración Pública
COOTAD:	Spanish acronym for Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización
DGA:	Spanish acronym for Dirección de Gobierno Abierto
DPE:	Spanish acronym for Defensoría del Pueblo de Ecuador
Grupo FARO:	Fundación para el Avance de las Reformas y las Oportunidades
EITI:	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FCD:	Spanish acronym for Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo
FUNDAPI:	Spanish acronym for Fundación de Ayuda por Internet
GAD:	Spanish acronym for Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado
IAEN:	Spanish acronym for Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales
IESS:	Spanish acronym for Instituto Ecuatoriano de Seguridad Social
ILPES:	Spanish acronym for Instituto Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Planificación Económica y Social
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
MSMEs:	Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
NAP:	National Action Plan
OG/OS:	Open Government/Open State
OG:	Open Government
OGP:	Open Government Partnership
PDYOT:	Spanish acronym for Plan de Desarrollo y Ordenamiento Territorial
PND:	Spanish acronym for Plan Nacional de Desarrollo
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SERCOP:	Spanish acronym for Servicio Nacional de Contratación Pública
SMEs:	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SNP:	Spanish acronym for Secretaría Nacional de Planificación
UHemisferios:	Universidad Hemisferios
UTPL:	Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja





Presentation

The path that Ecuador began in 2018, with its adhesion to the Open Government Partnership (OGP), is consolidated with a constant dialogue between the various national stakeholders, with whom we verify that the co-creation, participation, and collaboration of all sectors benefit democratic processes, increase trust and contribute to building networks of integrity in society.

As Ecuador Open Government Core Group we are pleased to present the Second Open Government National Action Plan (NAP), a process that prioritizes the voice and action of citizens. In this new national exercise, citizens' needs have been focused on commitments that contribute two important points: first, to address different common situations that are close to our daily reality as a country; and second, to co-create public policies for the benefit of citizens as constituents and stakeholders committed to public affairs. To this end, spaces for in-person participation were developed in several provinces of the country, among them the Galapagos Islands. Virtual spaces were also available, thanks to the use of new information and communication technologies that allowed the active presence of more participants.

It has been a welcome experience for us to have developed this new process, which marks a “before and after” in the public policy development in the country. The work carried out in the co-creation of the Second Open Government National Action Plan is the result of a joint collaboration between people, groups, entities, and representatives of the public sector, the private sector, civil society, and academia at the national level.

This document incorporates the proposals and initiatives to improve public management framed in the pillars of open government, the “Plan Nacional de Desarrollo” (PND) or Plan de Creación de Oportunidades and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is in addition to a focus toward an Open State because the issues proposed by citizens involve actions of other State branches and levels of government.

We hope you will share this process of dialogue and consensus with citizens. Finally, we invite you to join us in this governance model, in which we believe and to which we are committed as a horizontal and democratic mechanism for working together.

“Let’s build a more open and inclusive State”.

Ecuador Open Government Core Group



Introduction

“Open government is the set of mechanisms and strategies that contribute to public governance and good government, based on the pillars of transparency, citizen participation, accountability, collaboration and innovation, focusing and including citizens in the decision-making process, as well as in the formulation and implementation of public policies, to strengthen democracy, the legitimacy of public action and the collective well-being.”

*Carta Iberoamericana de Gobierno Abierto.*¹

Ecuador joined the Open Government Partnership - OGP² in July 2018. The OGP is a multilateral initiative that was born in 2011 and promotes that governments act with transparency, participation, collaboration, free access to public information, and the use of new technologies. The Partnership is made up of 76 national governments and 106 local governments worldwide, which are committed to implementing this management model as a new way of doing government.

The country's entry into the Partnership entailed its commitment to international regulations on open government, with the pillars stipulated by this multilateral initiative, as well as the creation of action plans. In this context, and with the joint work of public officials, representatives of civil society, academia, and citizens in general, Ecuador co-created its First Open Government National Action Plan for the period of 2019-2022, which included 10 commitments focused on four main subjects: open data, capacity building for transparency, citizen empowerment and public innovation.

During the first quarter of 2022, the co-creation of the Second NAP began expanding its vision and scope towards an open and participatory State, with a focus on human rights, interculturality, environment, and gender.

According to Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES)³:

“Open State” has been coined to allude to a common phenomenon, but it should not be conceived simply as the “sum” of open government, open parliament and open justice, to name the most common terms. To conceive of it in this way would reduce the concept to an institutional aggregate that, while sharing a similar philosophy, loses sight of the common commitment and mutual vigilance that make up the essence of the division of powers in a democracy. It is necessary to consider extra, or para-state institutional bodies, which should also make their management transparent, insofar as they use public resources or State subsidies, as in the cases of associations with State participation, public-private ventures, foundations, beneficiaries of promotional schemes, subsidized public services and the like. The “whole” of the Open State, is more than the sum of its “parts”.

With this precision and assuming an Open State as a great national challenge, the Second Open Government National Action Plan has been built collaboratively, respecting the pillars of:

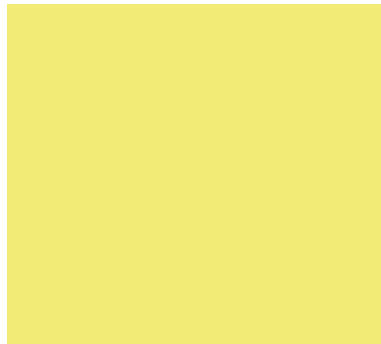
- 1. Transparency and access to public information,**
- 2. Integrity and accountability,**
- 3. Citizen participation,**
- 4. Public and citizen collaboration and innovation.**

In that sense, this is a plan that focuses on and respects the proposals put forward by citizens as active stakeholders in a transparent and participatory democracy.

1. CLAD (2016). *Carta Iberoamericana de Gobierno Abierto*. <https://clad.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Carta-Iberoamericana-de-Gobierno-Abierto-07-2016.pdf>

2. Translation from Open Government Partnership. Available at: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/es/our-members/>

3. Consultancy for “Developing a methodological proposal for the co-creation of the Second Open Government National Action Plan of Ecuador in the framework of the Open State”.



Advances Of Open Government In Ecuador

Prior to Ecuador's entry into the Open Government Partnership, the country progressed in the creation and implementation of regulatory frameworks to make participatory processes and transparency with citizens viable. This structure made it possible to prepare an optimal ground for implementing open government as a model of governance, articulating various actions with civil society stakeholders, academia, and public sectors, positioning the citizen as the center of public policy generation.

The country's multi-stakeholder forum, known as the Core Group of Ecuador Open Government, as the body for the articulation and coordination of policies, strategies, and actions to promote open government through the action plan, motivated the generation of a legal instrument for the implementation of the process. Thus, on 29 March 2021, Agreement No. 037 was issued, declaring the "open government" management model as public policy, with the aim of strengthening transparency and access to public information, integrity and accountability, citizen participation, and public and citizen collaboration and innovation.

Following the issuance of the Agreement, the multi-stakeholder forum worked on the Regulations of Organization and Internal Functioning of the Open Government Core Group, which details the mechanisms for the functioning of the Core Group and establishes guidelines for the alternation of its members.

With the implementation and execution of the 10 commitments of the First NAP, in the period 2019-2022, the existing regulatory frameworks were reinforced and other legal tools were generated that have strengthened participation, transparency, and accountability. The first plan ended in August 2022 with the following results:⁴



4. Platform for monitoring the commitments of the Ecuador Open Government Action Plan. Available at: <https://paga.presidencia.gob.ec/compromisos/panelsn>

Table 1: Principal Achievements of the First NAP

	COMMITMENT	PRINCIPAL ACHIEVEMENTS
1	Collaborative drafting of open data policy and its guidelines.	Preparation and publication of the open data policy and guidelines.
2	Re-design and update of the open data portal.	The redesign of the open data portal, with accessible and standardized formats, for the use and reuse of data by citizens.
3	Open Information Platform for Public Procurement.	Public procurement information platform.
4	Implementation of participation rights and access to environmental information (Escazú).	Ratification of the Escazú Agreement. Definition of the Interinstitutional Roundtable for Environmental Democracy, as a governance space for the implementation of the Agreement.
5	Co-design of the roadmap for the implementation of the EITI Standard to improve financial transparency in the extractive industries in Ecuador (oil, gas, and mining).	Adherence to EITI, formation of the multi-stakeholder group, formation of the Technical Secretariat, and appointment of the <i>Champion</i> .
6	Capacity development to ensure transparency and access to public information.	Toolkit for the promotion of the right of access to public information and transparency in management.
7	Co-creation of the National Plan on the Prevention and Eradication of Gender Violence and Against Women and the creation of a citizen observatory of violence against genders and sex-generic diversities.	National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women, National Plan for Gender-generic Diversity. Citizen observatory of violence against genders and sex-generic diversities.
8	First citizen innovation laboratory of Ecuador.	Implementation of the first citizen innovation laboratory in Ecuador.
9	Improvement of public processes (simplification).	Plan for the Simplification of Legal Paperwork and Regulatory Improvement. Civil Service Observatory.
10	Co-creation of a strategy to improve the quality of public services of the Executive Branch.	Methodology for measuring public services. Strategies for improving the quality of public services.

Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

It is important to note that, within the national planning tools, a specific goal on open government has been included for the first time in the Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021-2025 – **Objective 15: Promote public ethics, transparency and the fight against corruption.** This aims to increase the participation of Ecuador's public entities in the open government process, detailed as: "Promote open government that favors transparency and access to timely and accessible information for citizens."

With a view to co-creating an Open State, since November 2021, meetings were maintained by the Presidency of the Republic, through the Undersecretary of Government Management⁵, with the four State branches⁶ and levels of government. As a result of these actions, the process has delegates from the Asamblea Nacional, Consejo Nacional Electoral, Consejo de la Judicatura, Consejo de Participación Ciudadana y Control Social, Asociación de Municipalidades Ecuatorianas y Consorcio de Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales del Ecuador⁷, who also participate in the Core Group sessions as observers.

In 2021, the process of collaborative construction of the Second NAP for the period 2022 - 2024 began, thanks to the support of international cooperation. Thus, a consultancy⁷ was carried out to "Develop the methodological proposal for the co-creation of the Second NAP, within the framework of the Open State"⁸, based on the review, analysis, and adaptation of the country's first action plan methodology addressing the pandemic situation. In addition, its vision and scope were broadened to include a focus on human rights, interculturality, environment, gender, and territorial approach, in accordance with the standards approved by the OGP.



5. Currently Undersecretary of Open Government, according to the reform of the Organic Structure of the Presidency of the Republic, approved on December 13, 2022.

6. The Presidency of the Republic heads the Executive Branch. This point defines the Legislative, Judicial, Electoral branches as well as the branches of Transparency & Social Control. Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador. Available at: https://www.asambleanacional.gob.ec/sites/default/files/documents/old/constitucion_de_bolsillo.pdf

7. As part of the international cooperation actions, contact was made with the Center for the Study of State and Society (CEDES - for its acronym in Spanish) to generate the consultancy.

8. Center for the Study of State and Society (March 17, 2022). Consultancy to 'Develop a methodological proposal for the co-creation of the Second Open Government National Action Plan of Ecuador in the framework of the Open State.



Second Action Plan Co-Creation Process

The process started in January 2022 with the preparation of the methodology, which has the new guidelines and standards⁹ that were issued by the OGP on November 24, 2021. These guidelines contain the guiding principles of transparency, inclusive participation, responsibility, and innovation.

3.1. METHODOLOGY

The methodology was developed taking as a starting point what was previously described in reference to the first NAP, and with the new approaches guiding all stages of the process. The COVID-19 health emergency was also taken as a reference point, and the OGP¹⁰ experiences and recommendations on technical, logistical, and biosafety guidelines were considered, particularly with regard to the in-person activities with a significant number of participants; in addition, the alternative of developing virtual roundtables was also taken into consideration.

As for the criteria for emphasizing human, environmental, territorial, and indigenous peoples' rights, in a cross-cutting manner for all the territorial roundtables, and for the definition of certain thematic roundtables, the following aspects were considered:

- **Alignment of the roundtables work to the focal points/axes of the Plan de Creación de Oportunidades.**
- **General invitation to the roundtables for the representatives or leaders of communities, peoples, and nationalities.**
- **Implementation of the thematic roundtable for interculturality and coordination in the territory, in order to have a representative group of stakeholders in this space.**
- **Setting up of the gender-themed roundtable and coordination in the territory for the invitation of civil society working on this issue.**
- **Implementation of the roundtable on territorial and natural resources in the Galapagos Islands.**

The co-creation process of the Second NAP contains five phases, which are shown in the following diagram:

9. OGP standards of participation and co-creation. Available at: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/es/ogp-participation-co-creation-standards/>

10. Ecuador Open Government (2020). Manifesto on the implementation of Ecuador's first Open Government National Action Plan in the context of the COVID-19 health emergency. <https://www.gobiernoabierto.ec/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Manifiesto-AJUSTE-COVID19-enlaces.pdf>

Illustration 1: Methodological phases for the second NAP

Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

3.1.1. PHASE 1: Thematic and Territorial Mapping of Stakeholders

Within this stage, the stakeholders were identified based on the information obtained in the construction, implementation and accountability of the first NAP and other entities identified during this second process.

With the information obtained, the following activities were carried out:

- Mapping and Construction of a stakeholder database, organized according to the five structuring axes¹¹ of the current *Plan de Creación de Oportunidades*, detailed below:
 - 1) Economic axes
 - 2) Social axes
 - 3) Integral Security axes
 - 4) Ecological transition axes
 - 5) Institutional axes
- Invitation to the stakeholders for the territorial and thematic roundtables.
- Designation of focal points/axes for each entity, included in the mapping of stakeholders.
- Establishment of permanent channels of communication and multidirectional interaction (in-person or virtual) with these stakeholders.
- Constant updating of the database, incorporating those involved in the co-creation process and implementation.

11. Aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the National Planning Secretariat. Available at: <https://www.planificacion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Matriz-de-alineaci%C3%B3n-PND-2021-2025-Agenda-2030-frv-signed.pdf>.

3.1.2. PHASE 2: Reception of proposals

In this stage, citizen proposals were collected from different stakeholders within the framework of the PND main points related to the pillars of open government. To this end, the following activities were carried out beforehand:

- Generation of a training program on open government for public sector entities, civil society, academia, and the private sector.
- Creation of general information, induction and training materials (videos, guides, tutorials, self-administered courses) to consolidate the co-creation process.
- In-person and virtual launch of the co-creation process by the authorities and the Core Group, from an Open Government/Open State (OG/OS) perspective.
- Dissemination and awareness-raising of the process through mailings and virtual arts, social networks and the Ecuador Open Government website, national and local media, letters and official letters, as well as announcements at events and meetings of the Core Group and its members.

- Activation of the Ecuador Open Government communication roundtable, made up of members of the Core Group, responsible entities and counterparts of the First NAP commitments.

The consolidation of these activities supports the development at the national level of the co-creation roundtables classified into territorial and thematic areas. In addition to this, and to have greater citizen participation, an online form for the reception of citizen proposals (including governmental and non-governmental stakeholders) was developed as a virtual and easily accessible channel for individuals and institutions to formulate an OG/OS proposal, throughout the duration of the invitation for proposals of this phase. In addition, it seeks to have initiatives aligned with the axes of the PND.

An identification code was assigned to each received proposal that is easily downloadable from the database and automatically processed out of the form in order to facilitate the systematization of all received proposals.

INICIA LA COCREACIÓN del segundo Plan de Acción de Gobierno Abierto de Ecuador

¿Cómo enviar una propuesta virtualmente?

1. Entra a la página web de Gobierno Abierto Ecuador
www.gobiernoabierto.ec
2. En el menú encontrarás la sección **PLANES DE ACCIÓN**
3. Ingresas a: **Segundo Plan de Acción**
FORMULARIO DE ENVÍO DE PROPUESTAS
4. Llena los campos solicitados y envía tu propuesta
5. Conoce sobre su estado en: **BUSCADOR DE PROPUESTAS**



The co-creation roundtables were the essential mechanism for the construction of proposals that made it possible to identify main issues through citizen outreach, debate, and the search for consensus.

For the Second NAP, in-person territorial roundtables (open invitation) and thematic roundtables (aimed at specialists in a given subject) were developed; the latter in two modalities: virtual and in-person, taking into account the needs, capacities, and peculiarities of the stakeholders and territories.

As a first step, the mapping of stakeholders was taken into account in order to call for proposals, as well as the support of GADs and their associative entities. In this way, we sought to encourage greater participation in the territory, as well as the contributions from the academia, with venues, facilities, and participants.

The co-creation roundtables contemplated a specific methodology within each modality, which will be further detailed; nevertheless, it is worth mentioning that awareness-raising spaces on OG/OS were carried out prior to each roundtable.

Awareness-raising sought to transmit general knowledge on OG/OS (basic concepts, action plans, national context, and progress towards OS) and specific knowledge according to the

theme addressed by the roundtable, in order to promote a more informed participation from the stakeholders and generate a culture of this governance model among the population.

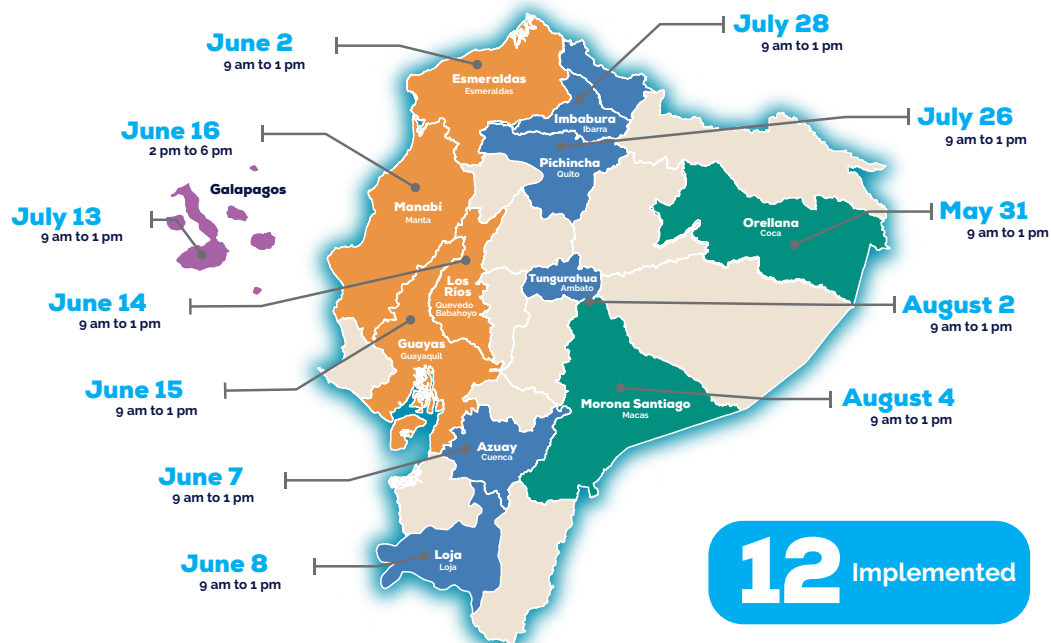
For the implementation of the roundtables, there was support from a facilitation group,¹² which focused its methodology on a dialogue process focused on diversity, trust, empathy, and respect. It was based on:

- Ludic activities to develop confidence among participants.
- Dialogue spaces for each topical pillar.
- Generative questions during the dialogue spaces.
- Throughout the space, the differences among participants were seen as an opportunity for co-creation.

The **territorial roundtables** were implemented in person in 12 cities in the country. They were selected during a plenary session of the Core Group, taking the planning zones as a reference.¹³ The four regions of the country were considered, in order to cover territories that did not form part of the first NAP, seeking to ensure the diversity of stakeholders and their participation.

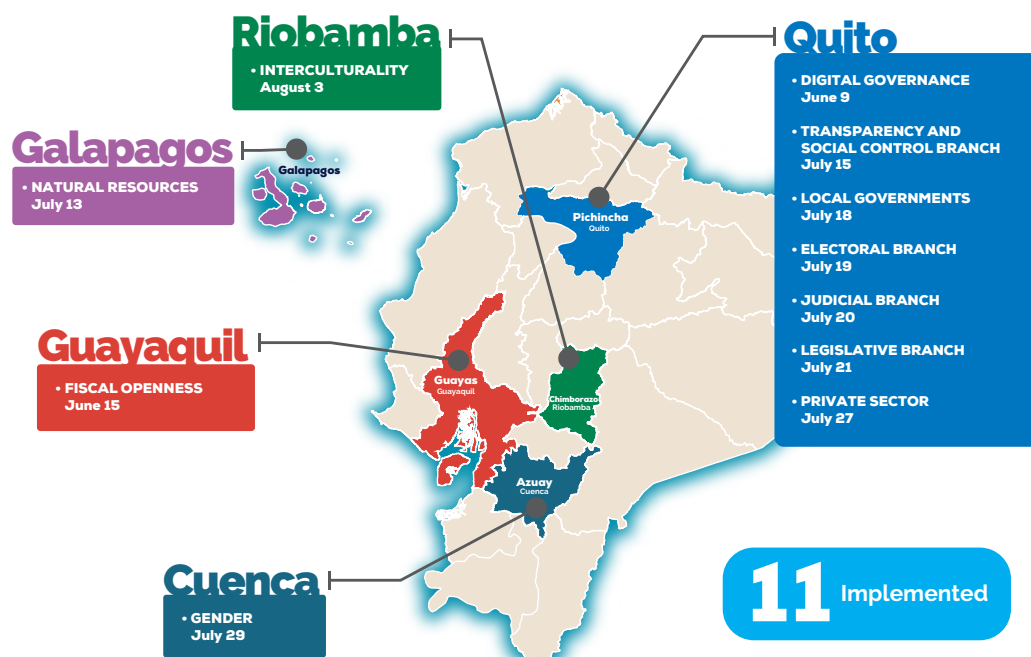
12. Impares Encuentros de Diversidad (August 2022). Facilitation methodology for the co-creation roundtables of the Second Ecuador Open Government Action Plan.

13. Executive Decree No. 878, published in Registro Oficial No. 268, of 08 February 2008.

Illustration 2: Territorial roundtables

Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

Thematic roundtables were spaces for dialogue developed in virtual or in person modality, based on a specific theme and the participation of experts on the subject. They were defined within the heart of the Core Group. For this purpose, the territorial impact of each subject area was analyzed, by virtue of the location of both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, according to the mapping and their areas of location, in addition to the inclusion and scope of the model towards an Open State and the focus on rights, which are presented below:

Illustration 3: Topical tables

Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

As they were specialized dialogues, specific invitations were sent out to experts, specialists, technical areas, (with their respective authorities), and official delegates with the support of their teams.

The activities carried out as part of the territorial and thematic roundtables, allowed the sharing of knowledge by raising awareness via pedagogical induction on OG/OS, and the contextualization of the initiative in the country.

A work methodology aimed at generating trust in the participants was applied. Teamwork was strengthened for the development of proposals that were in turn presented in a closing plenary session.

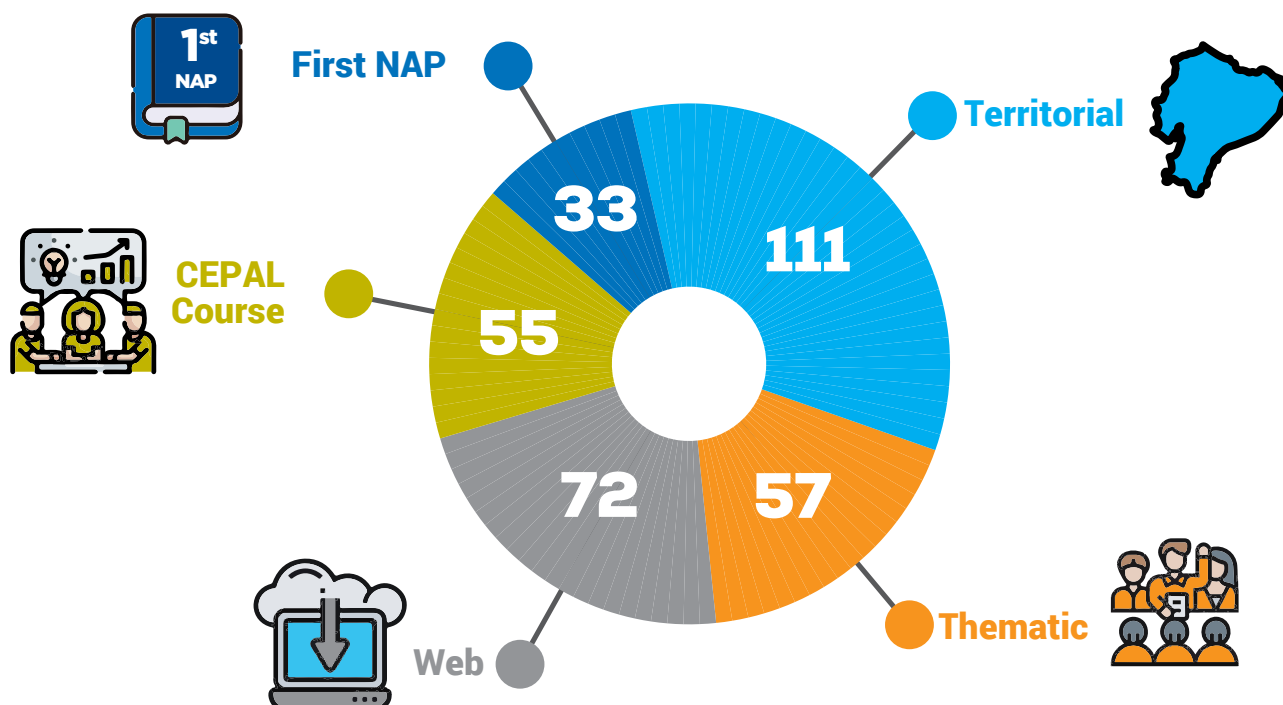
During the group work, the systematizers were in charge of completing the form, which details the proposed initiative, the problem identified by the citizens and how it is related to the PND

and the OG pillars. At the end of the roundtable work, the systematization form of all the initiatives received in each working group and roundtable were collected, to be processed in the next methodological phase.

Then, the systematization forms were consolidated, as the result of the territorial roundtables, topics, the online form, and the database of the First NAP and the proposals developed in the workshop given by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES – for its acronym in Spanish) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC –)¹⁴ each with its respective code for citizens to know their status on the web page (search engine of proposals).¹⁵

As a result, there were a total of 328 proposals received as shown in the next chart:

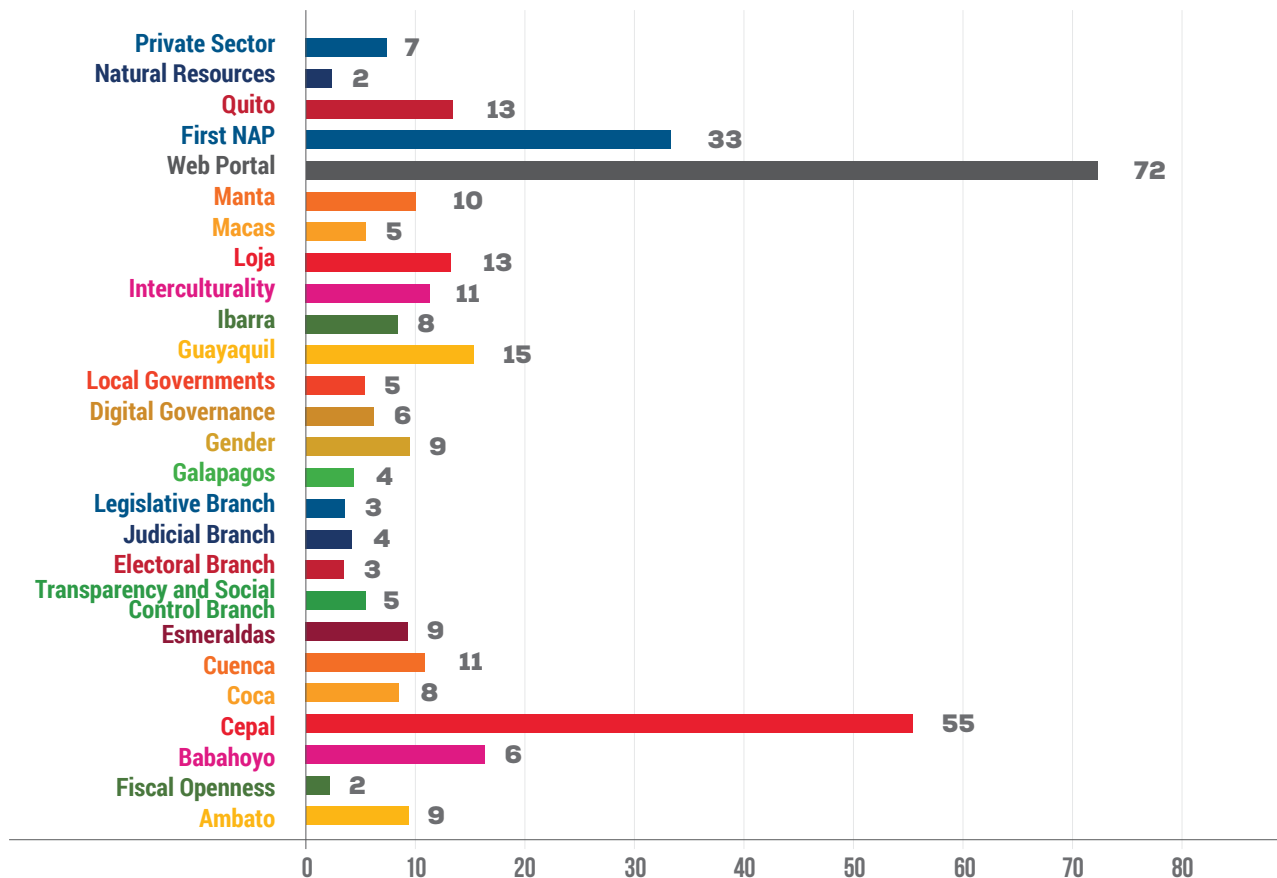
Graph 1: Total of consolidated proposals



Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

14. Between April and May 2022, an introductory workshop on open government was held with the support of Ilpes-ECLAC, which included as final work a proposal that could be considered within the commitments of the Second NAP.

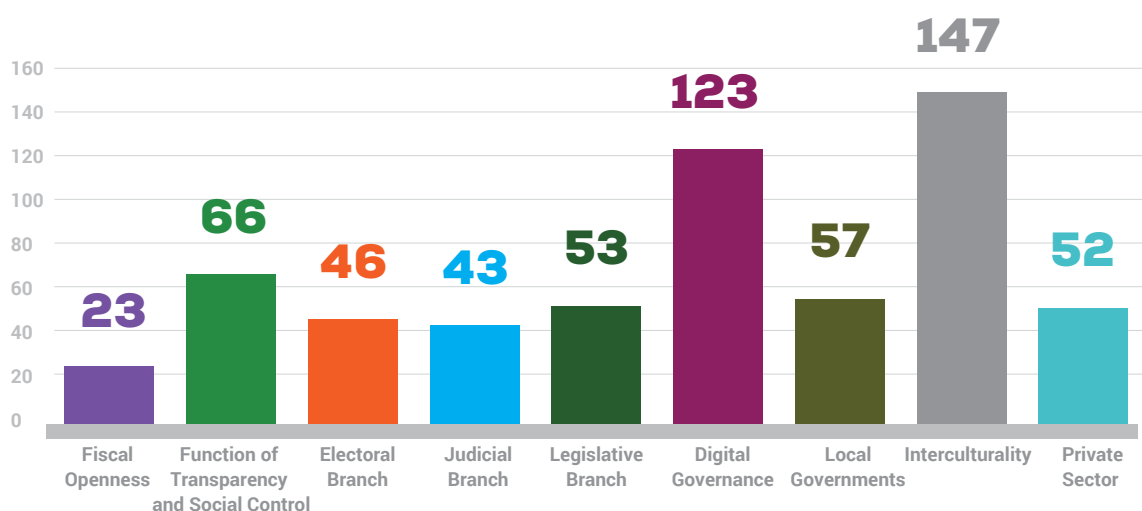
15. Search for your proposal. Available at: <https://www.gobiernoabierto.ec/busca-tu-propuesta-2/>

Graph 2: Number of proposals by type of participation

Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

The total number of participants at the national level, in both territorial and thematic roundtables, was 1,260 people, of which the following data was identified:

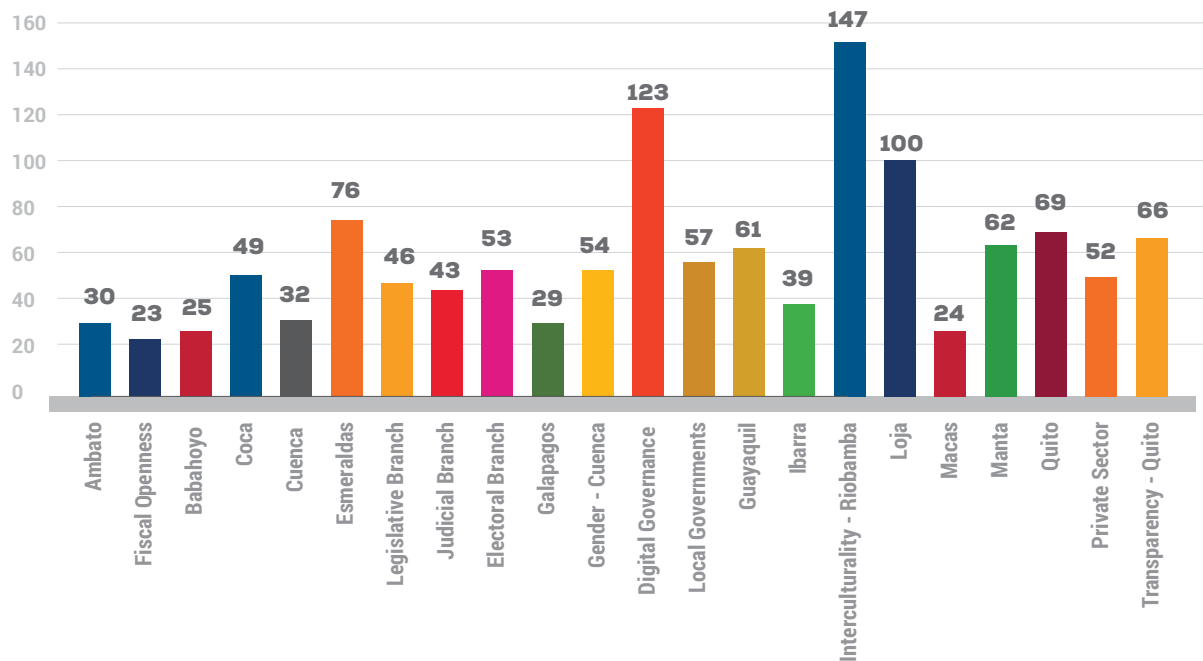
Participation by subject: identifies the participation by each developed thematic roundtable, from which the interculturality roundtable stands out, with 147 people, as does the digital governance roundtable, with 123 participants.

Graph 3: Participation by theme

Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

Participation by territory: indicates citizen participation according to the location and shows a turnout in Riobamba of 147 people who attended the interculturality roundtable; 123 people at the topical roundtable on Digital Governance held in virtual mode, and 100 participants in the Loja territorial roundtable.

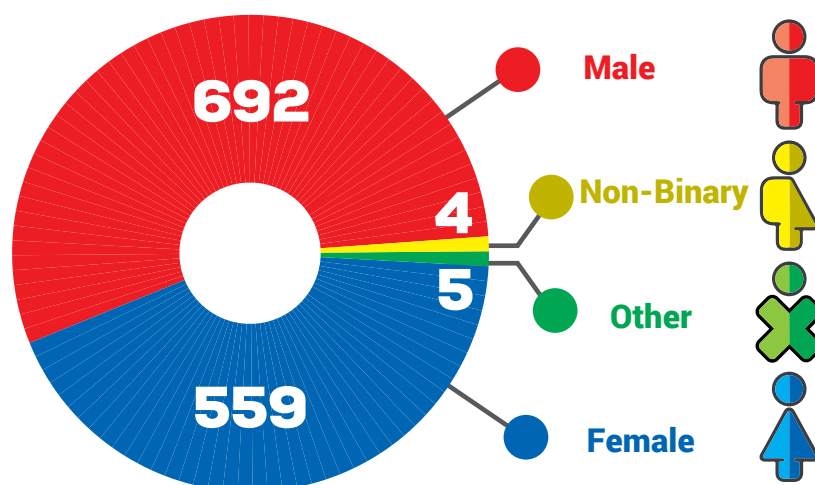
Graph 4: Participation by territory



Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

Participation by gender: of all the participants, it can be observed that 559 were female, 692 were male, 4 were non-binary and 5 identified as other. As can be seen, there was not a diverse participation by gender, which is a point to be considered and strengthened in the following co-creation processes.

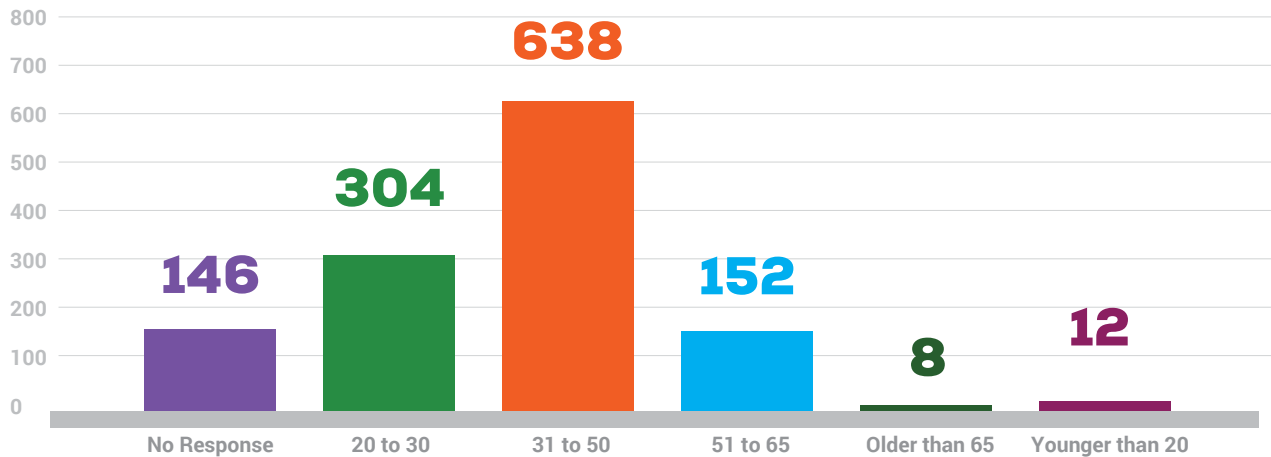
Graph 5: Participation by gender



Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

Participation by age group: the distribution of participants by age group is shown next, in which it can be seen that the group with the highest participation was from people between the ages of 31 and 50 with 638; but there was also participation of young people between the ages of 20 and 30, with 304 participants, which stands out

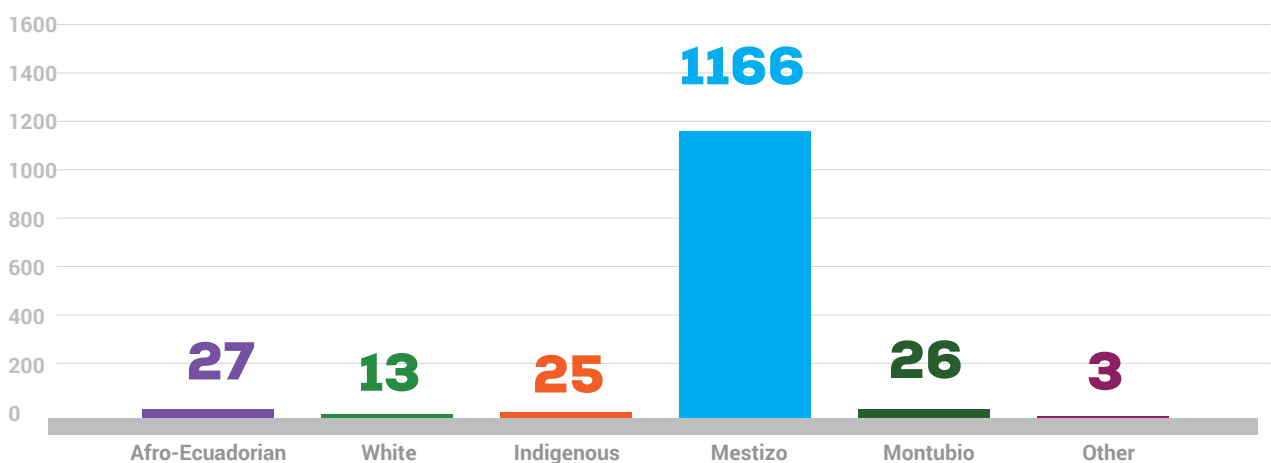
Graph 6: Participation by age group



Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

Participation by ethnic group: Afro-Ecuadorian, Indigenous, and Montubio (mixed race from the coastal area) representation was higher than in the first process, although participation levels of these groups should be improved

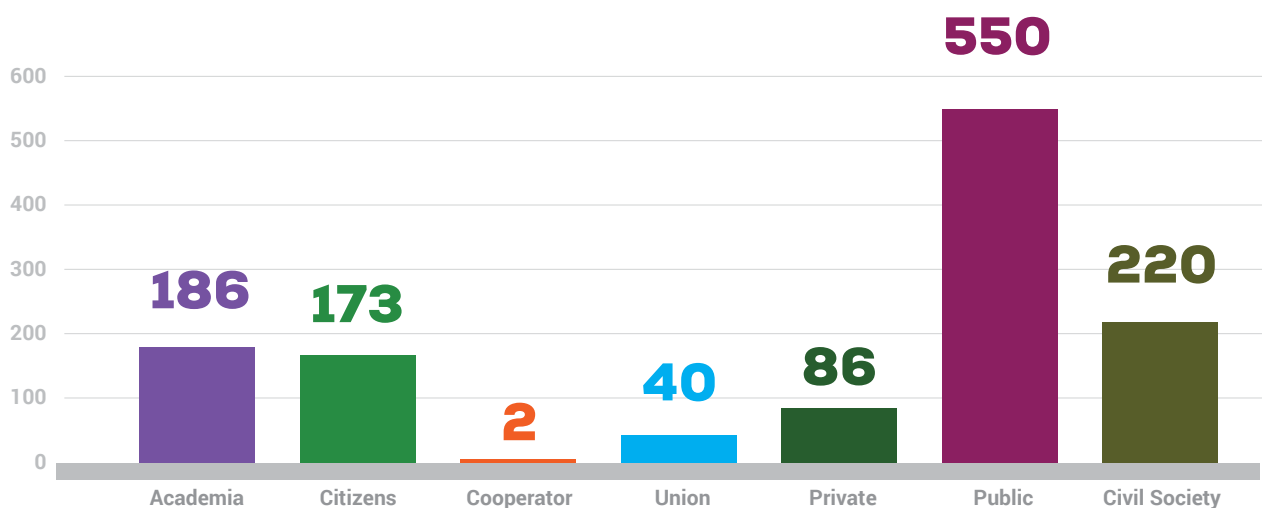
Graph 7: Participation by ethnic group



Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

Participation by sector: it presents the participants by the type of entity they represent. Although the majority were from State branches and local governments with 550 public servants, there was also an important participation by civil society, academia and citizens in general (579). Furthermore, it stands out that in the construction of this Second Plan, there has been a significant number of participants from the private sector and unions

Graph 8: Participation by sector



Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

3.1.3. PHASE 3: Analysis and evaluation of proposals

During this phase, all the commitment proposals were integrated, analyzed, and received for discussion by the Core Group, in coordination with the public institutions and possible counterparts, identified by commitment and represented by their focal points/axes.

The main actions were:

Formation of the evaluation commission

In order to fulfill the objective of this phase, an evaluation commission was formed, composed of various institutions (the Core Group and, as observers, the other State functions and GAD unions). The commission's role was to become acquainted with 100% of the commitment proposals and analyze the concordances, in order to be able to group them, applying the criteria and considerations defined in the methodology.

Qualification of proposals

The inclusion criteria were applied to all proposals received, to verify whether they met the minimum conditions to be considered as a potential commitment. If a proposal did not meet one or more of these criteria, it was excluded from the feasibility assessment and went directly to be identified as a "non government/Open State" proposal, and then placed in the categories described below.

Inclusion criteria: In order to pass through to the process of consideration according to the feasibility criteria, the proposals had to meet the following conditions:

- Citizen involvement
- Relationship with PND axes or prioritized subjects
- Relate to the pillars of open government (at least with one of them)
- Rights-based approach
- Links with public policies

Once the proposals raised in the first stage had been filtered, discarding from the following analysis those that were not OG/OS pro-

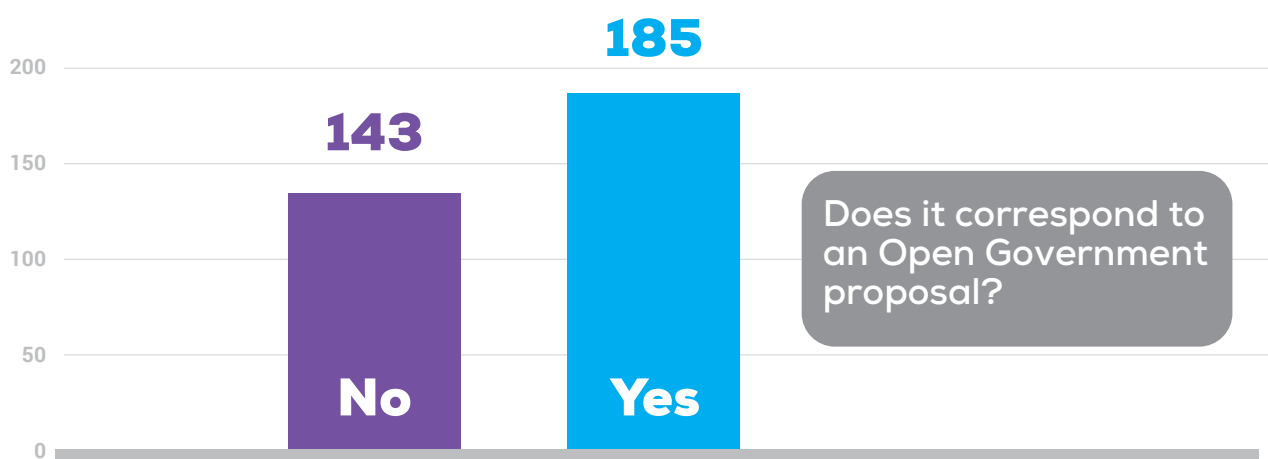
posals, they were sent to be managed in the following way:

- **Category 1:** proposals to be promoted from the presidential cabinets of the Republic or other State branches.
- **Category 2:** proposals that will be transferred for the knowledge of the different GAD.
- **Category 3:** proposals that will form a bank of unprioritized commitments for future plans.
- **Category 4:** proposals that will be treated as citizens' requirements.

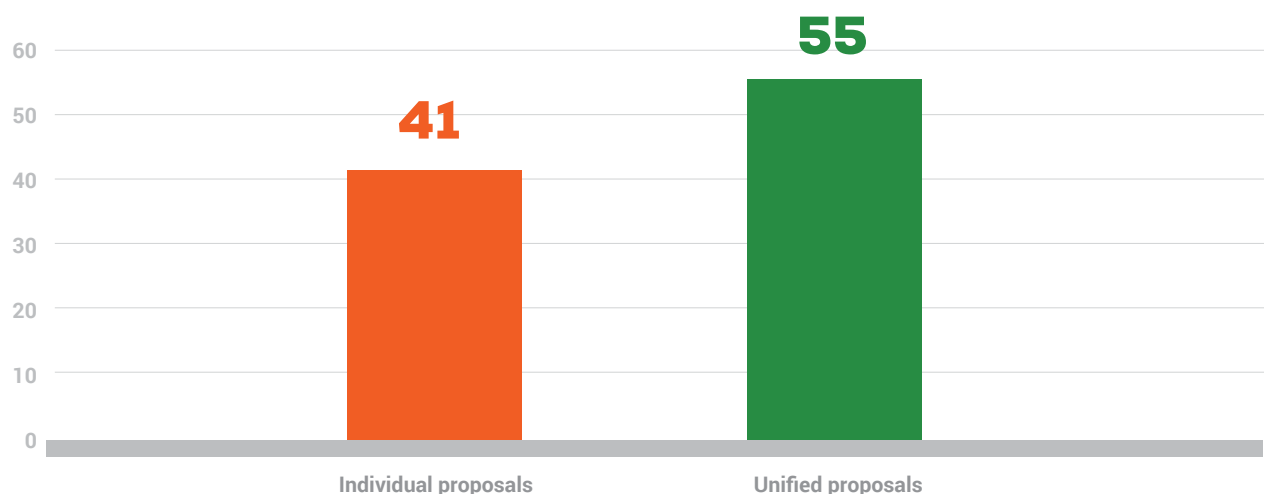
Grouping of citizens' proposals:

The commission reviewed the proposals that met the inclusion criteria and could become commitments of the plan. They were grouped taking into account subject or competency matches, for example: entrepreneurship and employment, production, waste management, environment, health, malnutrition, digital governance, interoperability, fishing, participation platforms, other State branches, among others.

Graph 9: Filtering of proposals according to inclusion criteria



Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

Chart 10: Total of unified and individual proposals

Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

It is important to emphasize that the initiatives with a “NO” rating were considered in the thematic grouping, since they could complement others that met the inclusion filters. The wording of the “YES” rated proposal was maintained and several factors associated to the related proposals were strengthened.

Feasibility criteria

The proposals for commitments were analyzed and evaluated by the Commission, applying the following criteria:

- **Feasibility:** extent to which the proposal will be implemented on schedule (35% weight).
- **Outreach:** extent to which the proposal seeks to solve problems that affect a broad population (local or national) and can be replicated (weight of 35%).
- **Sustainability:** the extent to which the proposal is likely to transcend the duration of the action plan or the government administration in office and become institutionalized in the practice and culture of State management (weight of 30%).

The sum of the criteria determined the score for each initiative and subsequent ranking from highest to lowest to be evaluated by the Commission.

3.1.4. PHASE 4: Selection of commitments

Prioritization of proposals:

A plenary meeting¹⁶ was convened for the members of the Commission and in this space the 85 proposals resulting from phase 3, which had a minimum rating of 38% to a maximum of 100%, were evaluated. The Commission determined that:

- Proposals with scores greater than or equal to 75% could be considered for the portfolio of potential commitments;
- Proposals scoring less than 75% and up to 50% would be included in a tentative group and would require further analysis;
- Initiatives scoring less than 50% would not proceed to a later phase

In total, 58 proposals were submitted with a score greater than or equal to 75%. It should be noted that an additional filtering was required to define a portfolio with a manageable number of initiatives, which would be used in the commitment formulation workshop. In this sense, the initiatives that achieved a score equal to or higher than 84% were selected, resulting in 34 proposals. After this, a new grouping of proposals was made according to similar topics.

As a result of this process, a portfolio of 25 proposals was presented to the plenary of the Core Group for validation, with the purpose of continuing with the next definition phase.

Identification of responsible parties and counterparts

Based on the validated portfolio of proposals, a matrix was prepared to identify potential re-

sponsible parties and counterparts, with the support of the members of the Core Group. After this process, the Presidency of the Republic called on the responsible public entities to work meetings, to present the proposal and validate its feasibility to execute it. From civil society, a similar approach was made with possible non-governmental counterparts.

Formulation of commitments

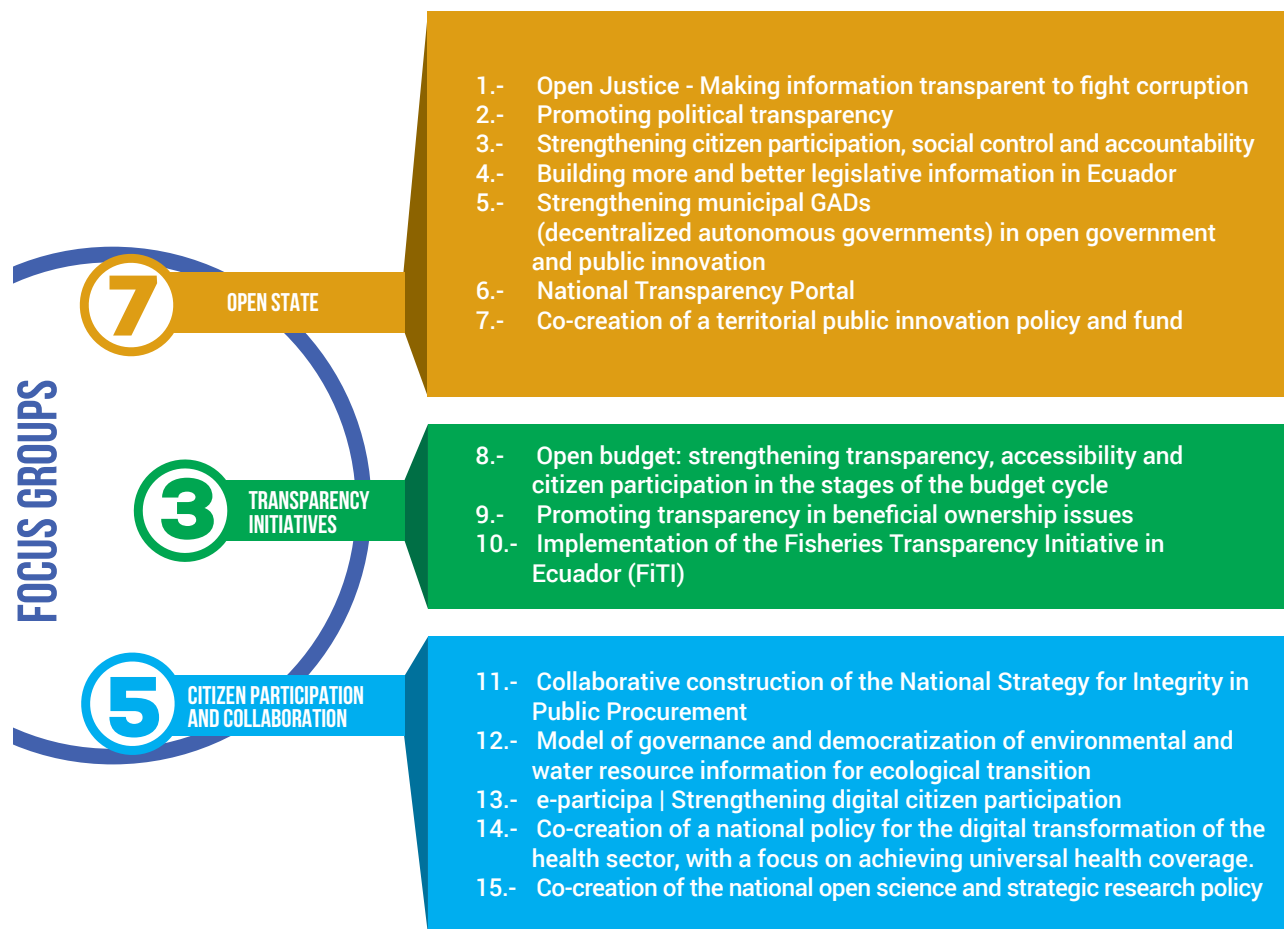
With these confirmations, a workshop was convened to prepare the commitment forms, with the support of the ILPES-ECLAC technical team, with the participation of representatives of 35 entities. During the workshop, each commitment was defined, in addition to the analysis of its feasibility on technical, financial and logistical aspects, through co-creation activities and dialogue between the parties. As a result, 21 files of possible commitments were obtained.

After the workshop, an extraordinary meeting of the Core Group was held, in which the worksheets were analyzed under the following parameters:

- Counts with a responsible party and counterpart
- Political feasibility of the initiative
- Diversity of sectors
- Potential impact

As a result of the analysis, a total of 15 commitments were selected, distributed according to thematic groups:

16. Minutes of the extraordinary meeting: https://www.gobiernoabierto.ec/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Acta_Ficha-13_10_2022-GN-Reunion-extraordinariaVFsinged.pdf?x84067

Graph 11: Thematic groups

Source and preparation: Core Group 2022



Initiatives that did not qualify for consideration under the Second NAP commitments, or were not selected from the portfolio of proposals, were treated according to the categories described in phase 3. Analysis and evaluation of proposals¹⁷:

It is worth mentioning that, of the proposals that were part of the portfolio of possible commitments for the Second NAP, those that were not selected as commitments are detailed, due to circumstantial issues, or that did not materialize at that time. Also, those that will be transferred to the management of the different public entities (Cabinets of the Presidency of the Republic, other State functions or the different GADs) or those for which progress has been made by the public institutions in the corresponding area.

Table 2: List of commitments to be included in a next NAP

	Name of proposal
1	Preventing and reducing chronic child malnutrition with open information
2	Safer cities: everyone's task
3	Strengthening of the Observatory "Less Violence more Transparency": Sustainability and strengthening of the observatory on violence against women, LGBTIQ+ population and corruption as a form of violence; and, a dignified life without violence.
4	Business strengthening with a territorial approach: Integral business incubator program and creation of an advisory company for MSMEs and SMEs.
5	Code of Ethics for Public Servants
6	Open Government and construction of community oversight of the condition of public roads.

Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

Table 3: Proposals transferred to the management of the different public entities

	Name of proposal
1	Protection for children and adolescents from drug use
2	Education with a focus on rights
3	Judicial system with a gender perspective to eradicate gender-based violence
4	Multi-sector laboratory of technologies to fight corruption
5	Co-creation of a strategy to reduce inequalities and discrimination of the Afro-descendant population.

17. The detail of the citizen proposals with their respective categories can be viewed at: <https://www.gobiernoabierto.ec/busca-tu-propuesta-2/>

6	Creation of a digital platform that provides updated data to monitor the progress of housing projects.
7	Comprehensive preventive health system
8	Modernization of the public procurement system
9	Capacity building in public administration for candidates and local government officials
10	Information and strategic alliances for political advocacy and implementation of the Integrated Health Care Model - MAIS (for its acronym in Spanish).
11	Agricultural production and fair trade
12	Citizen oversight to strengthen traceability and monitoring
13	To create an entity to keep watch over the rights of the elderly
14	Eradication of drug use in children and young people
15	Educational alternatives for intercultural development
16	Strategy for targeted production. Participatory productive niches
17	Promotion and deepening of the open government/open State model at all levels of the civil service
18	Co-creation of the public agricultural policy with the food security and food sovereignty component.
19	Treating agricultural production as an investment opportunity
20	Strengthening and shielding of the IESS.
21	Prioritizing local realities for development
22	Collaborative strategy against child labor in Ecuador
23	Transparency of information on financial allocations to higher education institutions in Ecuador
24	Open government on the convergence and implementation of government accounting to international public sector accounting standards.
25	Employment for citizens aged 50 and over and job boards by specialization
26	Open data portal of social services users' assistance.
27	Implementation of the investment attraction portal
28	Creation of a channel for legal complaints
29	<i>Open government and anti-corruption for an integrity and compliance pact program</i>
30	Local information system that centralizes GAD territorial information
31	Indigenous languages in the academy

Source and preparation: Core Group 2022

Public consultation

The commitment forms to be included in the Second NAP were published on the “Diálogo 2.0” platform¹⁸ for a period of one week, in order to obtain feedback from the public on the content of the forms, considering that the reason and main objective of the commitment should be maintained, in accordance with what had been worked on in the previous methodological stages.

The request for citizen input, through public consultation, was spread through open government social networks.

Adjustment of commitments

After receiving the comments from the public, the forms were adjusted and the information was incorporated into the final format of the plan.

Confirmation with responsible parties and counterparts

Once the files had been defined, the responsible parties and counterparts were notified of the touched upon commitments. To formalize the proposals, notification letters were sent and subsequently, commitment letters were drawn up and signed by the highest authorities of each of the institutions and counterparts responsible for the commitments included in the action plan.



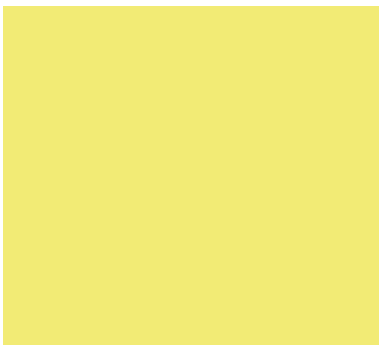
3.1.5. PHASE 5: Formalization of NAP and accountability

The co-creation process culminated in the elaboration of the Second NAP, which was sent to representatives of the Open Government Partnership through the ministerial contact to the OGP for its formalization.

To review the status of the initiatives, citizens should access the website “Gobierno Abierto Ecuador”¹⁹— Ecuador Open Government, where the tracking of the proposals with the results by phase, selected commitments and treatment of the commitments not selected is available.

18. <https://aportecivico.gobiernoelectronico.gob.ec/>

19. <https://www.gobiernoabierto.ec/>



Commitments





The following are the 15 commitments that make up the Second Open Government National Action Plan towards an Open State, which incorporates a cross-cutting approach to human rights, gender, environmental and territorial rights, as well as indigenous peoples' rights. It also includes the institutions of other State functions and levels of government.

Open State




Open Justice - Making information transparent to fight corruption

Commitment start and end date (January 2023 - December 2024)

Lead implementing agency	<i>Consejo de la Judicatura (CJ)</i>
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	Lack of access to systematized information that affects users and the institutionality of the administration of justice, which generates distrust on the part of the public and contributes to concealing possible acts of corruption.
What is the commitment?	Create a single portal for open data and judicial statistics that has consolidated information and responds to citizen demands. It contributes to achieving adequate access to judicial information, focused on solving other problems such as corruption, inefficiency in the administration of justice, in addition to identifying critical issues in the administration of justice and promoting possible public policies for their solution.
How will it help in solving the problem?	The aim is to create a culture of openness of judicial information in the justice administration system that responds to citizen demands, as well as to identify critical issues in order to propose public policies that contribute to their solution and generate greater confidence in the administration of justice.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency: providing easily accessible information to the public and establishing a single judicial statistics portal with information to respond to the citizens demands for information.

	<p>Accountability: transparent information on judicial cases and statistics on the timeliness of judicial decisions, efficiency, agility, transparency and the judicial situation of the country, which allows justice administrators to be held accountable for their work.</p> <p>Citizen participation: the judicial data portal that responds to citizen demands, which will determine the type of data and formats in which it is required.</p>		
Relation to Agenda 2030	   		
Additional information	<p>The commitment is related to national and international planning instruments, such as the 2030 Agenda, the <i>Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021 - 2025</i> and regulatory instruments such as the <i>Constitución de la República</i>.</p>		
Activity and deliverable		Start date:	End Date
Milestone 1: Design the open data and judicial statistics portal.		January 2023	June 2023
Milestone 2: Identify citizen needs and data demands for publication in open formats.		January 2023	June 2023
Milestone 3: Create and publish datasets in open formats related to identified citizen needs, as well as on judicial management.		September 2023	December 2023
Milestone 4: Disseminate the existence of the open data and judicial statistics portal.		December 2023	June 2024
Milestone 5: Provide permanent information on judicial data and statistics in the portal created.		December 2023	December 2024
Contact Information			
Name of the person in charge		José Castro	
Title, Department		National Deputy Director, <i>Subdirección Nacional de Transparencia y Prevención para Órganos Administrativos</i>	
E-mail address		jose.castro@funcionjudicial.gob.ec	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corte Nacional de Justicia (CNJ) • Defensoría Pública (DP) • Defensoría del Pueblo de Ecuador (DPE) (CNJ) 	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación Esquel (Counterpart) • Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (FCD) • Fundación de Ayuda por Internet (Fundapi) • Federación Nacional de Abogados del Ecuador • Federación de Notarios • Universidad Hemisferios (UH) • Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales (IAEN) • Universidad Internacional SEK • Vulnerable group organisations 	


Promoting political transparency	
Commitment start and end date (January 2023 - December 2024)	
Institución o actor responsable de la implementación	<i>Consejo Nacional Electoral (CNE)</i>
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	<p>Citizens do not have information on political organizations (bylaws, declaration of principles, structure, etc.), electoral processes, resolutions and decisions of electoral institutions.</p> <p>The information found on the CNE website is not in formats accessible to the public; it is presented in blurry or unreadable PDF format.</p> <p>This problem affects citizens and the country's democracy due to the lack of transparency of democratic institutions. There has been no initiative/ policy that seeks to make this type of information transparent; this added to the fact that during election time, it affects citizens even more and they cannot be informed prior to voting.</p>
What is the commitment?	Co-create a strategy to make information on political organizations, electoral processes, resolutions and decisions of electoral institutions transparent.
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>Short term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have a strategy to make information on political organizations, electoral processes, resolutions and decisions of electoral institutions transparent. To have clear guidelines on transparency mechanisms. CNE public officials involved and aware of the importance of transparency. Political organizations sensitized to the importance of transparency in generating citizen confidence. <p>Medium term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have an input (guidelines) that can become a norm or regulation to apply the strategy. Public officials will be able to have more tools for greater follow-up, monitoring and knowledge production. The response time to requests for public information will be reduced. Political organizations that pledge to make their basic documents transparent.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Citizen participation: as it is a co-created process, citizens will be involved in identifying the information they need, the formats and mechanisms.</p> <p>Accountability: the CNE will have a better system to make its actions transparent, which will allow citizens to know about its work. On the other hand, political organizations will be able to make their basic documents visible, such as ideological principles and government plans, which will allow citizens to know their work.</p> <p>Transparency: promotes the generation of guidelines for the transparency of democratic institutions, mainly political parties, and also allows electoral institutions to be more transparent with citizens by generating information quality standards and transparency mechanisms.</p>		
Relation to Agenda 2030	  		
Additional information	<p>The commitment is related to national and international planning instruments such as the 2030 Agenda, <i>Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021 - 2025</i> and regulatory instruments such as the <i>Constitución de la República</i> y <i>Código de la Democracia</i>.</p>		
Activity and deliverable		Start date:	End Date:
Milestone 1: Identify key stakeholders - State and non-State - in electoral transparency.		March 2023	May 2023
Milestone 2: Prepare a diagnosis of the electoral information available on political organizations of national scope.		March 2023	May 2023
Milestone 3: Articulate a multi-stakeholder group to generate a roadmap.		May 2023	October 2023
Milestone 4: Develop the co-creation process of the strategy to make electoral information transparent.		October 2023	April 2024
Milestone 5: Initiate strategy implementation		April 2024	December 2024
Contact Information			
Name of the person in charge		Oswaldo Fidel Ycaza Vinueza	
Title, Department		Coordinator, <i>Coordinación de Procesos de Participación Política</i>	
E-mail address		fidelycaza@cne.gob.ec	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tribunal Contencioso Electoral (TCE)</i> • <i>Instituto de la Democracia (IDD)</i> 	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grupo Faro (Counterpart) • Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (FCD) (Counterpart) 	

Strengthening citizen participation, social control and accountability

Commitment start and end date (January 2023 - December 2024)



Lead implementing agency	<i>Consejo de Participación Ciudadana y Control Social (CPCCS)</i>
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	<p>Low citizen participation in the evaluation of public management due to the lack of citizen interest in public affairs, since people do not see the impact of their participation, because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low credibility of public institutions • Lack of transparency, budget for control and sanctioning processes in accountability. • Lack of citizen interest in public issues and low involvement in the design of public policies. • The impact of citizen participation is not evident. • Lack of knowledge of citizen participation processes and lack of incentives for citizen participation.
What is the commitment?	Creation of a citizen training school to train the population and encourage their participation in the evaluation of public management, as well as the creation of a citizen observatory for the population to monitor the implementation of public policies and the accountability of public institutions.
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>Short term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to train citizens in the tools for citizen participation and control of public management. <p>Long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active participation of the population in public management evaluation processes and public policy monitoring. • To replicate the knowledge acquired and motivate the participation of the general public.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Transparency: Transparency of information and follow-up on work plans.</p> <p>Accountability: Providing the tools to citizens for an effective intervention in the evaluation of public management.</p> <p>Citizen participation: providing the tools and knowledge that will encourage citizen participation to monitor the public management of institutions and accountability processes.</p>

Relation to Agenda 2030			
Additional information	The commitment is linked to national and international planning instruments such as the 2030 Agenda, the Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021 - 2025 and regulatory instruments such as the Constitución de la República.		
Actividad y producto entregable		Start date:	End date:
Milestone 1: Conduct a diagnosis of citizen participation and mapping of relevant stakeholders.		January 2023	June 2023
Milestone 2: Create outreach campaigns throughout the development of the engagement.		June 2023	December 2024
Milestone 3: Create Citizen Training Schools.		June 2023	diciembre 2024
Milestone 4: Create a citizen observatory.		January 2024	June 2024
Contact Information			
Name of the person in charge		Mónica Argüello Moscoso	
Title, Department		Researcher, <i>Subcoordinación Nacional de Rendición de Cuentas</i>	
E-mail address		marguello@cpccs.gob.ec	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved		
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (UTPL) (Counterpart)• Colegio de Administradores Públicos de Loja (CAPUL) (Counterpart)• <i>Consortio de Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales del Ecuador (Congope)</i>	

Building more and better legislative information in Ecuador

Commitment start and end dates (January 2023 - December 2024)

Lead implementing agency	<i>Asamblea Nacional (AN)</i>
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	<p>The Asamblea Nacional has made regulatory and policy advances in terms of transparency and legislative openness, as evidenced by the reforms to the Ley Orgánica de la Función Legislativa of 2020, the approval of the Reglamento de Parlamento Abierto, the creation of a Grupo Parlamentario for the Parlamento Abierto, the creation of a multi-stakeholder forum and improvements to the website. Notwithstanding the above, it is necessary to improve parliamentary bodies that are still not very transparent, as well as to strengthen the relationship between parliament and citizens through the use of published information and participation mechanisms. (Learn more: Índice Latinoamericano de Transparencia Legislativa).</p> <p>Weaknesses in transparency and openness that affect citizens in general, since legislative activity influences every aspect of daily life, whether it is the enactment of a law, a process of impeachment of a democratically elected person, or bills that aim to regulate the daily actions of a private citizen or a legal entity, among others.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>Promote a participatory, inclusive and horizontal process to define a new catalog of legislative information, in accordance with the regulations applicable to the <i>Asamblea Nacional</i> and international standards, as well as to strengthen the mechanisms to disseminate information, not only on the management of the <i>Asamblea Nacional</i>, but also on the opportunities for citizen participation and oversight of the legislative work.</p> <p>This commitment will be considered as input for the co-creation of the independent <i>Plan de Acción de Parlamento Abierto</i> to be generated in the <i>Asamblea Nacional</i>.</p>
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>Short term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan de Acción de Parlamento Abierto that includes the principles of transparency, ethics and probity. • Fully defined and detailed catalog of legislative information that complies with international standards. • Mechanisms through which the new catalog of legislative information will be disseminated, both through digital and non-digital media. • Involvement of citizens in the processes of citizen participation in the Asamblea Nacional, as well as in the co-creation spaces.

	<p>Medium term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination and implementation of the Plan de Acción de Parlamento Abierto that promotes legislative co-creation. Inclusion of the new legislative catalog in the legal norms currently contemplated and that generate compliance obligations, such as the Ley Orgánica de la Función Legislativa, the Reglamento para la Implementación de Parlamento Abierto and the Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública. Inclusion of the legislative catalog on the institutional website, strengthening citizen access to Assembly information. 		
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Citizen participation: involvement of different State and non-State actors in the co-creation of the legislative open data catalog as well as the definition of dissemination mechanisms and greater use of citizen participation mechanisms currently existing in the Asamblea Nacional, encouraging greater citizen involvement for legislative co-creation.</p> <p>Accountability: with easy access to information on legislative activity in the hands of the citizenry, the process of creating laws at all levels or the daily accountability of the Asamblea Nacional can be disseminated.</p> <p>Transparency: through a catalog of legislative information, containing all legislative activity, it is possible to promote transparency, improve access to information for citizens, through complete and useful platforms.</p>		
Relation to Agenda 2030	<div> <div> 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS  </div> <div> 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS  </div> </div>		
Additional information	<p>The commitment is linked to national and international planning instruments such as the 2030 Agenda, the Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021 - 2025 and regulatory instruments such as the Constitución de la República.</p>		
Activity and deliverable		Start date:	End date:
Milestone 1: Define the baseline: transparency levels through articulation meetings between State and non-State sectors.		January 2023	June 2023
Milestone 2: Methodology: co-create a new catalog of legislative information.		July 2023	December 2023
Milestone 3: Monitoring and evaluation system of the legislative information catalog.		January 2024	March 2024
Milestone 4: Communication campaigns.		April 2024	December 2024

Contact Information		
Name of the person in charge		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilma Andrade • Álvaro Salazar • Luisa Pazmiño
Title, Department		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Area: <i>Grupo Parlamentario por el Parlamento Abierto - Presidenta.</i> • Administrative Area: <i>Secretaría General de la Asamblea Nacional - Secretario.</i> • Technical Area: <i>Coordinación de Participación Ciudadana.</i>
E-mail address		luisa.pazmino@asambleanacional.gob.ec
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Grupo Parlamentario por el Parlamento Abierto de la Asamblea Nacional (GPPA)</i> • <i>Defensoría del Pueblo de Ecuador (DPE)</i> • <i>Consejo de Participación Ciudadana y Control Social (CPCCS)</i>
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo FCD (Counterpart)</i> • <i>Universidad Hemisferios</i> • <i>Fundación de Ayuda por Internet (Fundapi)</i> • <i>ParlAmericas</i> • <i>Red Latinoamericana de Transparencia Legislativa (RLTL)</i> • <i>Open Parliament e-Network</i> • <i>Open Government Partnership (OGP)</i>










Strengthening municipal GAD in open government and public innovation

Commitment start and end date (January 2023 - December 2024)

Lead implementing agency	<i>Asociación de Municipalidades del Ecuador (AME)</i>
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	The problem being addressed has been a constant and refers to the deficient technical capacity and insufficient resources in the municipal GAD that affect the management and monitoring of projects, budget execution, collaboration of stakeholders, transparency and in the medium term, the achievement and exercise of citizens' rights. Therefore, they have an impact on the implementation of open government strategies, public innovation and citizen involvement in local governance processes.
What is the commitment?	Strengthen the technical and resource capacities of municipal governments (GAD) to implement open government and public innovation strategies at the national level.
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>Short term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation and capacity diagnosis to promote open government and public innovation in municipal governments (GAD). • Spaces for the exchange of best practices on open government and public innovation at the level of municipal governments (GAD). • Train civil servants and civil society in the territory of municipal governments (GAD) in open government and innovation. • Guide to standardize processes and concepts related to public innovation and open government. • Learning and recommendations document to design and implement processes and public policies related to the topic. <p>Medium term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved capacity of municipal government (GAD) officials to incorporate open government and public innovation approaches in their processes. • Generate public confidence through clear and accessible public innovation processes and tools.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Citizen participation: it will improve citizen involvement at the territorial level in the design and monitoring of local public policies because municipal governments will be better able to carry out public innovation processes.</p> <p>Accountability: it will promote accountability as municipal governments (GAD) will improve their capacities and processes related to open government and public innovation, thus improving the quality of interaction with citizens regarding local policies, programs and projects.</p> <p>Transparency: it will promote transparency because the municipal governments (GAD) will improve their processes of visibility and openness in their policies, programs and projects so that citizens will have access to data and public activities carried out.</p>

Relation to Agenda 2030	<div><div><div>4</div><div>QUALITY EDUCATION</div><div></div></div><div><div>9</div><div>INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</div><div></div></div><div><div>10</div><div>REDUCED INEQUALITIES</div><div></div></div><div><div>11</div><div>SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</div><div></div></div><div><div>16</div><div>PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</div><div></div></div><div><div>17</div><div>PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</div><div></div></div></div>					
Additional information	The commitment is linked to national and international planning instruments such as the 2030 Agenda, the Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021 - 2025 and regulatory instruments such as the Constitución de la República.					
Activity and deliverable		Start date:	End date:			
Milestone 1: Elaborate a situational and capacity diagnosis of the municipal governments (GAD) on the implementation of open government and public innovation.		January 2023	June 2023			
Milestone 2: Conduct a national exchange of best practices, "paired learning", on open government and public innovation, considering national and international success stories.		June 2023	January 2024			
Milestone 3: Generate communication, awareness and training strategies for authorities, officials and citizens in the territory, with the support of central government agencies, civil society, academia and international cooperation.		June 2023	June 2024			
Milestone 4: Standardize concepts and processes on public innovation and open government in municipal governments (GAD).		June 2023	December 2024			
Milestone 5: Systematize lessons learned and recommendations for open government and public innovation processes in municipal governments (GAD).		June 2024	December 2024			
Contact Information						
Name of the person in charge		Javier Orti Páez				
Title, Department		Analyst, <i>Coordinación de Gestión y Fortalecimiento Municipal</i>				
E-mail address		javier.orti@ame.gob.ec				
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Consejo Nacional de Competencias (CNC)</i>• <i>Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información (Mintel)</i>• <i>Consejo de Participación Ciudadana y Control Social (CPCCS)</i>				
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fundación Datalat (counterpart)• <i>Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (FCD)</i>• <i>Observatorio de Políticas Públicas de Guayaquil (OPPG)</i>• <i>Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales (IAEN)</i>• <i>Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (UTPL)</i>				


National Transparency Portal	
Commitment start and end date (January 2023 - December 2024)	
Lead implementing agency	Defensoría del Pueblo de Ecuador (DPE)
Description of the commitment	
What problem does it address?	There are structural deficiencies for the guarantor body of the right of access to public information in the country (DPE for its acronym in Spanish) to carry out its attribution of monitoring and controlling the compliance of public and private entities that manage public resources regarding transparency, access to public information and promotion of integrity. Citizens in general are affected by the impossibility of having transparent information from the obligated entities, in a timely, complete, updated, truthful and open data format. Public servants who are in charge of making the information of the regulated entities transparent also face difficulties in their performance due to the current circumstances, expressly conditioned to the institutional web portals and the format (PDF) in which the information is shared; areas that ultimately constitute a limitation.
What is the commitment?	Co-create a technological solution to unify and improve the reporting, monitoring and visualization of active and passive transparency, as well as the promotion of second generation transparency (focused and collaborative) in the framework of the 4th industrial revolution and open government, with stakeholders from civil society and academia.
How will it help in solving the problem?	To have a co-created space for access to public information, which allows promoting citizen participation and collaboration, but also innovation, public management control and social productivity.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Citizen participation: compliance with the Planificación Estratégica Institucional 2020 – 2024 de la Defensoría del Pueblo, which has established in its strategic objective 3 and 4: “To ensure respect for human dignity and the construction of an informed, egalitarian, inclusive and sustainable society and to articulate actions aimed at achieving a strategic relationship for the care of vulnerable groups”.</p> <p>Accountability: all actions will tend to the proactive accountability of public and private entities, obliged to comply with the Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública (LOTAIP).</p> <p>Transparency and access to information: the commitment is aligned with the provisions of Article 11 of the LOTAIP, where the Ombudsman’s Office is expressly charged with promoting, monitoring and ensuring compliance with Articles 7 and 12.</p>

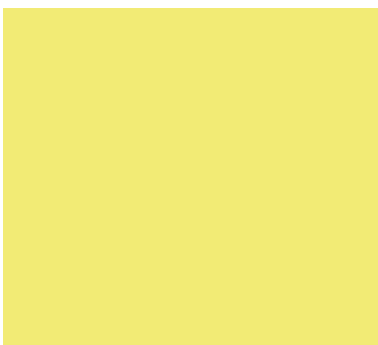
Relation to Agenda 2030	<div><div><div>5</div><div>GENDER EQUALITY</div></div><div><div>9</div><div>INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</div></div><div><div>10</div><div>REDUCED INEQUALITIES</div></div><div><div>12</div><div>RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</div></div><div><div>13</div><div>CLIMATE ACTION</div></div><div><div>14</div><div>LIFE BELOW WATER</div></div></div> <div><div><div>15</div><div>LIFE ON LAND</div></div><div><div>16</div><div>PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</div></div><div><div>17</div><div>PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</div></div></div>		
Additional information	<p>The commitment is linked to national and international planning instruments such as: Agenda 2030, <i>Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021 - 2025</i> Regulatory instruments such as the <i>Constitución de la República</i>, the LOTAIP.</p> <p>On the other hand, the current LOTAIP has been in force since 2004, so on September 28, 2020, the <i>Defensoría del Pueblo de Ecuador</i> submitted to the <i>Asamblea Nacional</i> a bill to replace it after a process of co-creation from civil society organizations, academia and obligated parties. This law is framed in the Model Law 2.0. of the Organization of American States (OAS).</p>		
Activity and deliverable		Start date:	End date:
Milestone 1: Conduct a methodological, conceptual and technological diagnosis of existing platforms for the design of a comprehensive proposal for Ecuador's national transparency portal.		January 2023	April 2023
Milestone 2: Develop the Single Transparency Portal that unifies and improves the reporting, monitoring and visualization of active and passive transparency, as well as promotes 2nd generation transparency (focused and collaborative).		May 2023	January 2024
Milestone 3: Launch and disseminate the portal through the "Transparency and Access to Information Route".		February 2024	August 2024
Milestone 4: Implement training sessions, contests, hackathons, etc.; for the creation of solutions to problems based on the use of open data; which also allows feedback from the portal.		September 2024	December 2024
Contact Information			
Name of the person in charge		Jaime Andrés Andrade	
Title, Department		Director, <i>Dirección Nacional de Promoción y Garantía de Acceso a la Información Pública</i>	
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Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información (Mintel)</i>• <i>Secretaría Nacional de Planificación (SNP)</i>• <i>Dirección Nacional de Registros Públicos (DINARP)</i>• <i>Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC)</i>	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (FCD) (Counterpart)</i>• <i>Fundación Datalat (Counterpart)</i>• <i>Fundación de Ayuda por Internet (Fundapi)</i>• <i>Red Nacional de Datos Abiertos y Metadatos (REDAM)</i>	

Co-creation of a territorial policy and fund for innovation and opportunities for digital transformation through GovTECH ecosystems.

Commitment start and end date (January 2023 - December 2024)


Lead implementing agency	<i>Consorcio de Gobiernos Provinciales del Ecuador (CONGOPE)</i>
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	<p>Local governments present greater challenges in terms of capabilities, resources and therefore in incorporating applied technologies for the effective provision of public services. On the other hand, public administration is currently influenced by the current fourth industrial revolution. However, in Ecuador and at the local level, these implications are not discussed as part of the public agenda, which prevents the modernization of services, generating inefficiency, opacity, and therefore, distrust of citizens and stakeholders in public service at the local level.</p> <p>On the other hand, at the local level, especially the provincial government, has competencies for local economic development, but efforts have focused on agro-productive issues leaving aside new alternatives such as the digital economy, orange economy, emerging technologies, research and development that can be niches for digital entrepreneurship and MSMEs to generate a synergy with the public sector to boost the economy.</p>
What is the commitment?	Influence the development and territorial planning of provincial governments to include policies, funds and specific projects that promote the modernization and innovation of public services and create opportunities for local economic development, through the implementation of GovTECH ecosystems.
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>Short term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of territorial spaces for awareness and training on the importance, innovation and opportunities for digital transformation in public management and economic development. • Inclusion in the PDOTs of provincial (GAD) governments, policies on open government and innovation and opportunities for digital transformation, through GovTECH ecosystems. • Creation of a fund for modernization and digital transformation projects through the implementation of GovTECH ecosystems. • Improve the public management of provincial (GAD) governments in terms of transparency, accountability, access to information, citizen participation, planning and budget management. <p>Medium term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization of public institutions, capacity building, budget prioritization and strengthening of territorial ecosystems. • Creation of territorial innovation laboratories for modernization and digital transformation and project funds to finance initiatives supported by international cooperation. • National policy and regulatory reforms to facilitate the implementation of GovTECH ecosystems at the national level, by optimizing public procurement.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Citizen participation: generate an ecosystem of collaborative innovation with stakeholders in the territory, to think of technological solutions.</p> <p>Accountability: generate reports to the public in appropriate formats for review and decision making to improve monitoring and evaluation processes.</p> <p>Transparency: implement applied technology, innovation and link digital startups with the GAD, to generate sophisticated tools to improve transactions in real time, automate processes and services, affecting transparency, open data and effective communication with citizens.</p>		
Relation to Agenda 2030			
Additional information	<p>The commitment is linked to national and international planning instruments such as the 2030 Agenda, the Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021 - 2025 and regulatory instruments such as the Constitución de la República, the Código de Organización Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización (COOTAD).</p>		
Activity and deliverable		Start date:	End date:
Milestone 1: Sign the inter-institutional agreement for the implementation of policies and a territorial fund for innovation and opportunities for digital transformation through GovTECH ecosystems.		January 2023	June 2023
Milestone 2: Develop a methodological tool to include open government policies and GovTECH ecosystems in the PDyOTs.		January 2023	June 2023
Milestone 3: Approve the budget with the presentation of a project profile to CONGOPE to support the provincial GADs.		May 2023	June 2024
Milestone 4: Call for proposals and project profiles on modernization, innovation and GovTECH Ecosystems, as well as basic terms of reference for public procurement of digital startups.		January 2024	December 2024
Contact Information			
Name of the person in charge		Juan Gabriel Haro Ruiz	
Title, Department		Planning Director, <i>Dirección de Planificación</i>	
E-mail address		jharo@congope.gob.ec	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información (Mintel) • Ministerio de Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversión y Pesca (MPCEIP) • Servicio Nacional de Contratación Pública (SERCOP) • Asociación de Municipalidades del Ecuador (AME) • Consejo Nacional de Gobiernos Parroquiales Rurales del Ecuador (Conagopare) 	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación de Ayuda por internet (Fundapi) (Counterpart) • Cámara de Innovación y Tecnología Ecuatoriana (CITEC) (Counterpart) • Grupo Faro • Fundación Tandem • Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (FCD) 	



Transparency Initiatives

Open budget: strengthening transparency, accessibility and citizen participation in the phases of the budget cycle.	
Commitment start and end date (January 2023 - December 2024)	
Lead implementing agency	<i>Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (MEF)</i>
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	<p>Limited availability and access to timely, complete, disaggregated and quality information in open formats under international best practices on the general State budget cycle (formulation, approval, execution and evaluation).</p> <p>Limited access to timely information in the collection, allocation and execution of public resources makes bad practices possible, which directly harm the dynamism of the economy, deteriorate social conditions and therefore diminish the quality of life of citizens.</p>
What is the commitment?	Co-create and implement a roadmap based on international standards and best practices for fiscal transparency, participation and openness of data related to the phases of the State budgeting cycle, as well as the design and development of a budget transparency portal that includes training components and spaces for participation related to the State budget.
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>Short term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardize and access information related to the budget cycle. • Implement an open information platform for the State's general budget. • Democratize information on the general State budget. • Availability of public information to facilitate public understanding of the stages of the budget cycle. <p>Medium term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public accountability and civic participation in the different stages of the State budget cycle. • Strengthen citizen participation in the stages of the budget cycle through the MEF's Sectoral Citizen Councils, as well as other stakeholders.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Citizen participation: promote the implementation and strengthening of participatory processes in the budget cycle and carry out multi sectoral analyses based on this information to improve the levels of efficiency and transparency of public spending, thematic traceability and the efficient distribution of resources to prioritize citizen needs.</p> <p>Accountability: A transparency portal and/or the availability of budget and budget execution data enables adequate and timely accountability for the planning, approval, execution, monitoring and evaluation of the State budget.</p> <p>Transparency and access to information: the implementation of international standards and/or the creation of a budget transparency portal improves the levels of openness and disclosure of information to the different stakeholders of the economy.</p>		
Relation to Agenda 2030			
Additional information	<p>The commitment is linked to national and international planning instruments such as the 2030 Agenda, the Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021 - 2025, and regulatory instruments such as the Constitución de la República, the LOTAIP and the Ley Orgánica de Telecomunicaciones (LOT).</p> <p>On the other hand, the Open Budget Survey 2021 rated Ecuador with 26 points out of 100 in public participation, 41 out of 100 in budget oversight, and 46 out of 100 in transparency; similarly, the Global Data Barometer in its public finance module, evaluated the country with 36 points, below the average achieved by the rest of the countries investigated.</p>		
Activity and deliverable		Start date:	End date:
Milestone 1: Raise awareness and identify key stakeholders regarding international standards and best practices in fiscal transparency.		January 2023	March 2023
Milestone 2: Analyze the levels of transparency and the current status and flow of information related to the budget cycle, as well as identify areas for improvement.		March 2023	May 2023

20. Las fechas pueden estar sujetas a cambio, sin superar el plazo de implementación del PAGA.

Milestone 3: : Co-create a roadmap with activities and responsible parties for the design of international standards and/or best practices for fiscal transparency.		May 2023	July 2023
Milestone 4: Implement the co-created roadmap.		July 2023	September 2024
Milestone 5: Promote and disseminate the use of published data and/or good practices of fiscal transparency.		October 2024	December 2024
Milestone 6: Evaluate the user experience of open information on the State budget cycle.		November 2024	December 2024
Contact Information			
Name of the person in charge		Walter Iván Medina Robalino	
Title, Department		Undersecretary, <i>Subsecretaría de Innovación de las Finanzas Públicas</i>	
E-mail address		wmedina@finanzas.gob.ec	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved		
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación de Ayuda por Internet (Fundapi) (Counterpart) • Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (FCD) (Counterpart) • <i>Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (UTPL)</i> • <i>Grupo Faro</i> • <i>La Iniciativa Global para la Transparencia Fiscal (GIFT, por sus siglas en inglés)</i> • <i>Organización para los Estados Americanos (OEA)</i> • <i>Organismos de cooperación internacional</i> 	

Promoting transparency in the matter of final beneficiaries

Commitment start date and end date (January -2023 December 2024)

Lead implementing agency	<i>Servicio de Rentas Internas (SRI)</i>
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	<p>The lack of transparency and access to timely, complete, quality and open format information on beneficial owners in Ecuador facilitates corruption, money laundering, enables the concealment of illicit activities and tax evasion, affects competition and the investment climate, limits social control and hinders control by public institutions, in accordance with their powers.</p> <p>These consequences have a direct negative impact on tax revenues and on the State's capacity to guarantee the fundamental rights of the population, such as education, health, security, among others.</p>
What is the commitment?	Co-create and implement a roadmap based on international standards to strengthen integrity, transparency and levels of openness of information of Ecuador's final beneficiaries.
How will you contribute to solving the problem?	Commit through the roadmap to companies to submit updated information and to State institutions to consolidate and publish in a massive, timely and adequate manner the information on final beneficiaries. On the other hand, the implementation would significantly help corporate transparency, curb corruption, identify people who are involved, directly or indirectly, in the final benefits of the company, which will allow better access to foreign direct investment and promote domestic investment in the capital market and finally, citizens will have access to quality data and information, with an improvement in tax collection.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Citizen participation: strengthening transparency in the area of final beneficiaries will empower citizens to identify conflicts of interest and facilitate social control through access to and use of data and information.</p> <p>Accountability: access to quality, complete and timely information on final beneficiaries will encourage institutions to improve the control of obligated parties and report on the actions carried out.</p> <p>Transparency: the implementation of international standards of transparency on final beneficiaries improves the production of information and the opening of open, quality and timely data on the subject.</p>
Relation to Agenda 2030	  
Additional information	The commitment is linked to national and international planning instruments such as Agenda 2030, the <i>Plan for the Creation of Opportunities 2021-2025</i> and regulatory instruments such as the <i>Constitución de la República</i> , the <i>Ley Orgánica para el Desarrollo Económico y Sostenibilidad Fiscal</i> ,

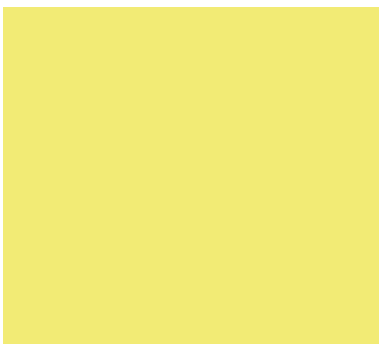
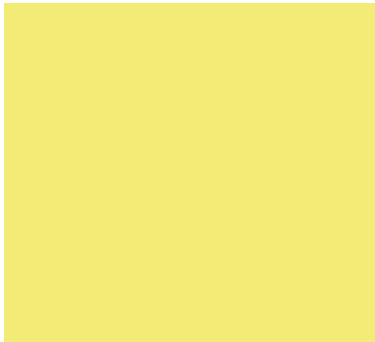
		the <i>Ley Orgánica para la Reactivación de la Economía, Fortalecimiento de la Dolarización y Modernización de la Gestión Financiera</i> , Resolution No. NAC-DGERCG22-00000046, Resoluciones del <i>Servicio Nacional de Contratación Pública</i> , Resolution No. SCV-DNCDN-14-017 published in Registro Oficial No. 394 dated December 11, 2014, on the <i>Reglamento de concesión de información y certificaciones por parte de la Superintendencia de Compañías, Valores y Seguros</i> .	
Activity and deliverable		Start date:	End date:
Milestone 1: Identify, sensitize and train key stakeholders on final beneficiaries transparency and the Final Beneficiaries Data Standard.		January 2023	June 2023
Milestone 2: Develop an institutional, technological and regulatory analysis of the levels of transparency of final beneficiaries information in accordance with the Final Beneficiaries Data Standard. This analysis should identify the reform points, needs for implementation and sustainability of the Final Beneficiary Data Standard.		May 2023	September 2023
Milestone 3: Co-create a roadmap, based on the baseline built as part of milestone 2, for the implementation of the Final Beneficiary Data Standard in Ecuador.		September 2023	November 2023
Milestone 4: Collaboratively implement and identify the co-created roadmap for the implementation of the Final Beneficiary Data Standard in Ecuador.		November 2023	October 2024
Milestone 5: Promote the use of published final beneficiaries data.		October 2024	December 2024
Milestone 6: Evaluate the challenges during the implementation of the roadmap, as well as the satisfaction of user needs for the identification of improvement proposals.		October 2024	December 2024
Contact Information for <i>Servicio de Rentas Internas</i>			
Name of the person in charge		Ricardo Flores	
Title, Department		Deputy Director-General, <i>Subdirección General de Cumplimiento Tributario</i>	
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Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superintendencia de Compañías, Valores y Seguros (SCVS) • Unidad de Análisis Financiero y Económico (UAFE) • Superintendencia de Bancos (SB) • Superintendencia de Economía Popular y Solidaria (SEPS) • Servicio Nacional de Contratación Pública (SERCOP) • Ministerio de la Mujer y Derechos Humanos (MMDH) 	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación de Ayuda por Internet (Fundapi) (Counterpart) • Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (FCD) (Counterpart) • Open Ownership • Organismos de cooperación internacional 	

Implementation of the Fisheries Transparency Initiative in Ecuador (FiTI)

Commitment start and end date (January 2023 - December 2024)




Lead implementing agency	<i>Ministerio de la Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversiones y Pesca (MPCEIP)</i>
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	There is limited transparency and access to information in the fishing sector, which affects its sustainability, impairs the authorities' ability to make appropriate fisheries management decisions, and facilitates illegal fishing activities or corrupt practices.
What is the commitment?	Through the implementation of FiTI in Ecuador, transparency in the Ecuadorian fisheries sector will increase, as it will progressively comply with publishing the fisheries information contained in the FiTI Standard. Information on the fisheries sector will be published, which will help the sustainability of fisheries, increase accountability and reduce the risk of malpractice in the sector.
How will it help in solving the problem?	Through the implementation of this commitment, Ecuador is expected to become a country compliant with the FiTI Standard, which would demonstrate that tangible improvements are being achieved in increasing fisheries transparency. It is also expected that more public and accessible information will enable stakeholders to become more actively involved in fisheries management, contributing to improved governance of the sector and increasing the relationship of trust between the government and the fisheries sector.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Transparency: by publishing information related to the 12 information requirements of the FiTI Standard, updated and accessible.</p> <p>Accountability: A FiTI Report must be prepared on an annual basis, documenting the status of progress in the publication of information and decision-making processes.</p> <p>Citizen participation: improved governance of the sector; formation of the National Multi-stakeholder Group, with more than 18 representatives from the public sector, fishing sector and civil society (represented in equal parts), responsible for leading the implementation of FiTI in Ecuador and its operation contemplates the participation of citizens through various tools such as observers, invitations and hearings.</p>

Relation to Agenda 2030	<div><div>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</div><div>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</div><div>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</div></div>		
Additional information	<p>The commitment is linked to national and international instruments, such as the FiTI Standard, which contains 12 minimum information requirements that should be made public and help answer questions of public interest such as: what are the regulations in force; which vessels are authorized; what is the state of health of fishery resources; socioeconomic information on artisanal fishing; data on imports and exports of fishery products; how are fishing and labor regulations being complied with; how are subsidies and development projects being granted in the country; and who are the final beneficiaries of the fishing sector.</p> <p>In addition, it is linked to the 2030 Agenda, the <i>Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021 - 2025</i>, and regulatory instruments such as the <i>Constitución de la República</i>.</p>		
Activity and deliverable		Start date:	End date:
Milestone 1: Institutionalize through legal mechanisms the operation of FiTI and its National Multi-stakeholder Group in accordance with current Ecuadorian regulations.		January 2023	September 2023
Milestone 2: Evaluate the progress of FiTI implementation through FiTI Reporting in accordance with the FiTI Standard.		January 2023	November 2023
Milestone 3: Develop and implement a roadmap on the recommendations of the fisheries taking stock transparency assessment.		January 2023	June 2024
Milestone 4: Develop and implement a roadmap to promote the dissemination and use of published information.		January 2023	December 2024
Contact Information			
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Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Ministerio de Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica (MAATE)</i>• <i>Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Movilidad Humana (MREMH)</i>• <i>Dirección Nacional de Registros Públicos (DINARP)</i>• <i>Dirección Nacional de los Espacios Acuáticos (DIRNEA)</i>• <i>Instituto Público de Investigación de la Acuicultura y Pesca (IPIAP)</i>	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Conservación Internacional Ecuador (CI) (Counterpart)</i>• <i>Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (FCD)</i>	



Citizen Participation and Collaboration

Collaborative construction of the Estrategia Nacional de Integridad en la Contratación Pública	
Commitment start and end date (January 2023 - December 2024)	
Lead implementing agency	<i>Servicio Nacional de Contratación Pública (SERCOP)</i>
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	There is a low participation of potential suppliers of the State in public procurement processes, reducing market opportunities for the sustainable development of stakeholders of the popular and solidarity economy, MSMEs and large companies. This is also linked to non-transparent, discretionary practices, non-compliance with contracts, payments and awards to economic stakeholders linked to public officials of the contracting entities. Among other problems, there are practices of collusion, absence of social control, bribery practices, influence peddling; there is centralization of supervision processes, absence of compliance and supplier training.
What is the commitment?	Build in an inclusive and collaborative manner the Estrategia Nacional de Integridad en la Contratación Pública (ENICOP). This strategy will be concrete, measurable and evidence-based, seeking a paradigm shift in public procurement in Ecuador, observing the commitments of the Pacto Nacional por la Integridad en la Contratación Pública and aiming towards open procurement, focused on preventing corruption, optimizing value for public money and promoting greater market opportunities based on free competition.
How will it help in solving the problem?	Short term <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An articulated core group, with a governance model and active participation in the implementation and evaluation of all the milestones of the commitment. • Strategy built in a participatory manner with indicators to show progress in implementation. • Ecosystem of stakeholders of the National Public Procurement System involved in activities to strengthen and monitor the system. • Citizens informed about the actions taken to implement the commitment.


	<p>Medium term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase the level of professionalization of public procurement in Ecuador.• Increase levels of attendance in public procurement in Ecuador.• Public and private actions and instruments that seek to promote a culture of integrity in public procurement.• Public policy aimed at generating efficiency in public procurement through greater value for money, the inclusion of MSMEs and actors of the popular and solidarity economy, and the deconcentration of public procurement with a territorial approach.• Increase citizen and academic initiatives for the use and reuse of public procurement data for corruption prevention purposes.• Generation of proposals and collaborative work in order to achieve improvements to the National Public Procurement System (SNCP - for its acronym in Spanish).		
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>Citizen participation: the strategy will be built with the horizontal participation and collaboration of all stakeholders in the public procurement ecosystem, from the territories, incorporating gender, intergenerational, intercultural and other approaches. It is expected that the monitoring and follow-up of its implementation will be carried out under the same collaborative and participatory approach.</p> <p>Accountability: the strategy will promote the development of initiatives by non-State stakeholders for the surveillance and monitoring of public procurement, related to proper planning, the good use of public resources and the expansion of supplier competition understood as greater market opportunities.</p> <p>Transparency: the strategy will contain mechanisms that seek to promote greater and better access to information on the SNCP and the integral public procurement cycle for all stakeholders involved.</p>		
<p>Relation to Agenda 2030</p>	<div><div><p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p></div><div><p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p></div><div><p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p></div></div>		
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The commitment is linked to national and international planning instruments such as the 2030 Agenda, the <i>Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021 - 2025</i>, and regulatory instruments such as the <i>Constitución de la República</i>.</p>		
<p>Activity and deliverable</p>		<p>Start date:</p>	<p>End date:</p>
<p>Milestone 1: Articulate the Core Group of the ENICOP.</p>		<p>January 2023</p>	<p>February 2023</p>
<p>Milestone 2: Develop an ENICOP baseline with SNCP stakeholders.</p>		<p>February 2023</p>	<p>March 2023</p>
<p>Milestone 3: Build and implement the communication strategy to disseminate the activities of the commitment.</p>		<p>March 2023</p>	<p>December 2024</p>
<p>Milestone 4: Encourage the involvement of the stakeholders of the Public Procurement ecosystem for its strengthening and oversight.</p>		<p>March 2023</p>	<p>December 2024</p>

Milestone 5: Develop and implement the methodology for the collaborative construction, monitoring and evaluation of the ENICOP.		March 2023	December 2024
Milestone 6: Drafting, feedback and approval of the ENICOP document by the Core Group.		August 2023	November 2023
Milestone 7: Sign the resolution that elevates ENICOP to binding public policy.		December 2023	December 2023
Contact Information			
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Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Secretaría de Política Pública Anticorrupción (SPPA)</i> • <i>Servicio de Rentas Internas (SRI)</i> • <i>Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (MEF)</i> • <i>Superintendencia de Economía Popular y Solidaria (SEPS)</i> • <i>Superintendencia de Control de Poder del Mercado (SCPM)</i> • <i>Asociación de Municipalidades del Ecuador (AME)</i> • <i>Consortio de Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales del Ecuador (Congope)</i> • <i>Ministerio del Trabajo (MDT)</i> • <i>Ministerio de Transporte y Obras Públicas (MTOP)</i> • <i>Ministerio de Energía y Recursos Naturales No Renovables (MERNRR)</i> 	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (FCD) (Counterpart) • <i>Fundación de Ayuda por Internet (Fundapi)</i> • <i>Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales (IAEN)</i> • <i>Corporación Líderes para Gobernar (CLPG)</i> • <i>Observatorio de Contratación Pública</i> • <i>Corporación de Manejo Forestal Sustentable (Comafors)</i> • <i>Mujeres por Ecuador</i> • <i>Consejo Empresarial para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Ecuador</i> • <i>Red Ecuatoriana de Desarrollo Sostenible (REDS)</i> • <i>TANDARI Asamblea de Jóvenes por la Sostenibilidad</i> • <i>Centro de Innovación DISRUPTIVE</i> • <i>Open Contracting Partnership (OCP)</i> • <i>Fundación Panamericana para el Desarrollo (PADF)</i> • <i>Oficina de las Naciones Unidas para la Droga y el Delito (UNODC)</i> • <i>Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)</i> • <i>Cooperación Técnica Alemana GIZ</i> • <i>Counterpart International</i> • <i>Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar (UASB)</i> • <i>Escuela Politécnica Nacional (EPN)</i> • <i>Universidad Casa Grande (UCG)</i> • <i>Universidad San Gregorio de Portoviejo (USGP)</i> • <i>Universidad San Francisco de Quito (USFQ)</i> 	

Model of governance and democratization of environmental information and water resources for the ecological transition.

Commitment start and end date (January 2023 - December 2024)

Lead implementing agency	<i>Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica (MAATE)</i>
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	Environmental information is incomplete, scattered, outdated and in formats that are not very usable, which leads to inadequate management and prevents knowing the state of natural resources and, in turn, from managing and guaranteeing their conservation for current and future generations.
What is the commitment?	Strengthen the management of environmental and water information through the co-creation of a policy and regulation that clearly and precisely establishes the management model for environmental, statistical and geographic information of water resources, closing the gaps identified in access to information and public participation in environmental decisions. This will provide a substantive basis to homologate, standardize and guarantee that data and information are timely, reliable and of high quality, which will promote the interaction and interconnection of stakeholders, necessary and vital for efficient decision making.
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>Short term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and build a regulatory body to regulate the governance and democratization of environmental information. • Approach and synergies with related international organizations and civil society stakeholders, to define commitments that allow for the democratization of information. • Agreements between the institutions involved to make environmental information management strategies viable. • Form the Mesa Interinstitucional de Democracia Ambiental (MIDA). <p>Medium term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalize and operationalize the implementation of the regulations and the environmental information management model. • Integrate a national and regional information network of statistical and geographic information on the environment and water resources. • Implement an integrated monitoring and evaluation system for environmental and water resource information. • Design the technological architecture for automatic environmental and water resource information consumption and manual information generation.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Transparency: compliance with regulations and the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation system, the aim is to manage accurate, complete, timely and validated environmental information.</p> <p>Accountability: promotes free access to available, validated and timely information, as well as the availability of tools such as information systems, transparency and accountability in a timely manner on the country's environmental and water management within the framework of the Escazú Agreement.</p>

	Citizen participation: promoting participation through socialization and participation workshops.		
Relation to Agenda 2030			
Additional information	<p>The commitment is linked to national and international planning instruments such as the 2030 Agenda, the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), the <i>Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021-2025</i>, the Ministerial Agreement No. MAATE-2022-083 to form the <i>Mesa Interinstitucional de Democracia Ambiental – MIDA</i>.</p> <p>GEO Ecuador Report, which considers multiple validated environmental information (water, biodiversity, soils, air, oceans, climate change) and provides an overview of the state of the country's environment.</p> <p><i>Sistema Nacional de Indicadores Ambientales y Sostenibilidad</i>, a platform that displays official environmental information, as well as the Institutional Interactive Map that includes geospatial information at the following address http://ide.ambiente.gob.ec/mapainteractivo/.</p>		
Activity and deliverable		Start date:	End date:
Milestone 1: Articulate with national stakeholders for the establishment of a roadmap		January 2023	April 2023
Milestone 2: Building a policy and regulations (environmental information management model)		May 2023	March 2024
Milestone 3: Build and implement the communication strategy for the socialization and dissemination of the environmental information management model.		May 2023	November 2024

Contact Information		
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Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Secretaría Nacional de Planificación (SNP)</i> • <i>Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG)</i> • <i>Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información (MINTEL)</i> • <i>Ministerio de Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversiones y Pesca (MPCEIP)</i> • <i>Ministerio de Turismo</i> • <i>Armada Nacional</i> • <i>Parque Nacional Galápagos</i> • <i>Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INABIO)</i> • <i>Instituto Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología (INAMHI)</i> • <i>Agencia de Regulación y Control del Agua (ARCA)</i> • <i>Instituto Geográfico Militar (IGM)</i> • <i>Instituto Público de Investigación de Acuicultura y Pesca (IPIAP)</i> • <i>Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIAP)</i> • <i>Instituto Nacional de Oceanografía y Antártico de la Armada (INOCAR)</i> • <i>Instituto Antártico del Ecuador (INAE)</i> • <i>Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados (GAD)</i> • <i>Empresa Pública Medios Públicos de Comunicación del Ecuador - Medios Públicos EP</i>
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Universidad Hemisferios (Counterpart)</i> • <i>Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (Counterpart)</i> • <i>Fundación Charles Darwin</i> • <i>Fundación Datalat</i> • <i>Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA)</i> • <i>Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)</i> • <i>Sociedad Alemana de Cooperación Internacional</i> • <i>Agencia Francesa de Desarrollo (AFD)</i> • <i>Empresas extractivas</i> • <i>Empresas productoras y de servicios</i>

E-participa /Strengthening digital citizen participation

Commitment start and end date (January 2023 - December 2024)

Lead implementing agency *Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información (MINTEL)*

Commitment description

What problem does it address?

The digital divide has segregated the participation of those who do not have access to technological devices or the Internet, and geographical distance limits their participation in decision-making that can benefit their cities or territories.

On the other hand, the lack of dissemination and knowledge regarding mechanisms or tools for digital citizen participation restricts their involvement. Finally, there is no public policy that encourages digital citizen participation, which leaves out the obligation of central government entities to use platforms to propose solutions or improve participation in a broader way.

What is the commitment?

Promote citizen participation in a digital environment, through the issuance of a citizen participation and involvement policy that promotes the use by public institutions of a digital citizen participation platform, implemented through non-reimbursable international cooperation and other sources of financing.

How will it help in solving the problem?

Short term:

- Digital citizen participation policy and digital citizen participation platform (strengthening and deployment) and a report of results.



Medium term:

- Platform to actively participate in the construction of policies, plans, projects, regulations, etc., and other issues of public interest.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?

Citizen participation: citizen involvement in all phases of the process and its feedback, perspectives to carry out the survey of needs to improve digital citizen participation.


Accountability: policy and a robust platform promote digital citizen participation and the motivation of entities to create processes that involve citizens in the development of more real solutions, according to their needs, that allow for innovation in public management to improve people's quality of life, as well as the follow-up/monitoring of their participation.

	Transparency: through the issuance of the digital participation policy and the strengthening of the digital citizen participation platform, citizens will be able to get involved in matters of public interest to improve accountability, decision-making, participate in the development of policies, plans, projects, regulations, etc. and/or propose initiatives, which promotes transparency and participation to improve public management.		
Relation to Agenda 2030	<div></div> <div></div>		
Additional information	The commitment is linked to national and international planning instruments such as Agenda 2030, the <i>Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021 - 2025</i> , Ecuador's Digital Transformation Agenda 2022-2025, the Digital Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean 2022-2024 (eLAC) and regulatory instruments such as the <i>Constitución de la República</i> .		
Activity and deliverable		Start date:	End date:
Milestone 1: Issue the digital citizen participation policy.		January 2023	August 2023
Milestone 2: Develop a communication and dissemination strategy.		April 2023	December 2023
Milestone 3: Strengthen the digital citizen participation platform.		February 2024	August 2024
Milestone 4: Conduct training and deployment of the digital citizen participation platform.		September 2024	August 2024
Milestone 5: Present the report of results and lessons learned.		October 2024	December 2024
Contact Information			
Name of the person in charge		Mauricio Becerra	
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Otros actores involucrados	Actores de gobierno	• Consejo de Participación Ciudadana y Control Social (CPCCS) • Entidades de la Función Ejecutiva	
	OSC, sector privado, organizaciones multilaterales, grupos de trabajo	• Fundación Datalat (Counterpart) • Organizaciones de la sociedad civil • Organizaciones que provean cooperación técnica no reembolsable como Cooperación Técnica Alemana GIZ, Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo (USAID), Counterpart International, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Ecuador (FES-ILDIS) • Instituto Nacional Demócrata (NDI, por sus siglas en inglés) • Corporación Ecuatoriana para el Desarrollo de la Investigación y la Academia (CEDIA) • Cámara de Comercio de Quito (CCQ) • Academia	

Co-creation of a national policy for the digital transformation of the health sector, with a focus on achieving universal health coverage

Commitment start and end date (January 2023 - December 2024)




Lead implementing agency	<i>Ministerio de Salud Pública del Ecuador (MSP)</i>
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	<p>Lack of concrete and harmonized public policy to facilitate the digital transformation of the health sector, limits time in the fulfillment of objectives and commitments and decreases the effectiveness of the health system since scarcity of strategic data does not allow for proper decision making.</p> <p>Efforts are duplicated and goals are not prioritized.</p>
What is the commitment?	To collaboratively build a national policy for the digital transformation of the health sector that articulates the efforts of the public sector, the private sector, academia and civil society, with a view to strengthening universal health coverage in Ecuador.
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>Short term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of the technical committee to prepare the document. <p>Medium term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First reviews by international organizations of the first draft of the public policy.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Citizen participation: dissemination exercises based on a communication strategy aimed at citizens, evidencing transparency through accountability processes.</p> <p>Accountability: include results-based management processes as indicators.</p> <p>Transparency: technical roundtables organized with all the stakeholders involved (health service providers, suppliers of technological inputs), with equal participation of civil organizations representing citizens.</p>

Relation to Agenda 2030			
Additional information	<p>The commitment is linked to national and international planning instruments such as the 2030 Agenda, the Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021 - 2025, and regulatory instruments such as the Constitución de la República.</p>		
Activity and deliverable		Start date:	End date:
Milestone 1: Define criteria, map stakeholders/actors, identify applicable models and co- create a roadmap.		January 2023	June 2023
Milestone 2: To elaborate/develop and carry out a base line diagnosis from data from the health sector with a focus in digital transformation, based on the models selected for that aim.		March 2023	December 2023
Milestone 3: Collaboratively build the national policy for the digital transformation of the health sector with a focus in reaching a universal health coverage, applicable to the Ecuadorian context.		June 2023	December 2024
Milestone 4: Validate, present and spread the national policy for the digital transformation of the health sector with a focus on universal health coverage, boosting a cultural change in the stakeholders of the national health system.		January 2024	December 2024
Contact Information			
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Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vicepresidencia de la República • Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información (MINTEL) • Asamblea Nacional (AN) • Corte Constitucional del Ecuador • Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados (GAD) • Contraloría General del Estado (CGE) • Agencia de Aseguramiento de la Calidad de los Servicios de Salud y Medicina Prepagada. (ACESS) 	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporación Ecuatoriana para el Desarrollo de la Investigación y la Academia (CEDIA) (Counterpart) • Fundación de Ayuda por Internet (Fundapi) (Counterpart) • Fundación Datalat • Cooperación Técnica Alemana GIZ 	

Co-creation of the national open science and strategic research policy.

Commitment start and end dates (January 2023 - December 2024)

Lead implementing agency	<i>Secretaría de Educación Superior, Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (Senescyt)</i>
Commitment description	
What problem does it address?	<p>The model of scientific knowledge creation does not correspond to the contemporary world, where open innovation, approaches to local issues and the development of local industry should have relevance and priority.</p> <p>The established model of scientific production is not efficient, it is focused on feeding a model that does not allow the generation of meaningful knowledge, but on a selfish and delocalized development of researchers, based on continuous publication in scientific journals rather than on a more comprehensive system.</p> <p>The focus given to research in the country does not contribute to the solution of problems, but is centered on meeting metrics oriented to accumulate papers (publications) by higher education institutions and research institutes promoted by the governing bodies of Science, Technology and Innovation (CTI - for its acronym in Spanish).</p> <p>It also affects the scientific academic community and society in general, since there is no information about how public resources allocated to CTI are used, whether they are used to solve national problems or to strengthen open infrastructures for science; or whether they are diverted to other areas such as payment of subscriptions, Article Processing Charges (APC for its acronym in Spanish) or to strengthen open infrastructures for science.</p> <p>There is a disconnection of research with the social reality of the country, propitiated by the current evaluation mechanisms, lacking data. This is accompanied by the absence of incentives for the generation of scientific production oriented to national problems, which have also fostered a scientific culture alien to the openness of research data and collaboration in the research process.</p>
What is the commitment?	Work on a national open science policy, taking UNESCO's recommendations as a reference.
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>Short term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate awareness and knowledge in the academic/scientific community about the principles of open science, metrics/indicators and open data. • Promote participatory roundtables for the co-creation of the national open science policy. • Approve the national open science policy.

	<p>Medium term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Generate lines of research in open science in the country and the region and new indicators to determine the financing of research with public resources to solve national problems.• Consolidate an active community of researchers working on the principles of open science for the continuous improvement of science, technology and innovation indicators.• Consolidate an academic/scientific community interested in implementing open science practices in their research processes.		
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>Transparency: by raising awareness and developing skills in the academic/scientific community, as well as opening up data on research production so that the public is aware of the approach to science in the country.</p> <p>Accountability: making data available on what research is being done allows citizens to become involved, especially in the co-creation of strategic agendas and national open science policy; it also allows them to know how public money is invested in research, which helps to establish new metrics to evaluate science and allocate resources.</p> <p>Participation: the multi-stakeholder co-creation roundtables in the different phases of the creation of the policy will take input from civil society, the business sector, academia and the State in the participatory processes. In addition, the processes of awareness, dissemination and popularization of open science will be able to generate knowledge to citizens in the scientific process not only as consumers, but also in the monitoring and evaluation of science and of accountability.</p>		
<p>Relation to Agenda 2030</p>	<div><div><p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p></div><div><p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p></div><div><p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p></div></div>		
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The commitment is linked to national and international planning instruments such as the 2030 Agenda, the <i>Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021 - 2025</i>, and regulatory instruments such as the <i>Constitución de la República</i>.</p> <p>In addition, with the UNESCO Recommendations on Open Science. https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379949_spa/PDF/379949spa.pdf.multi, DORA Declaration https://sfdora.org/read/read-the-declaration-espanol/, Leiden Manifesto http://www.leidenmanifesto.org/uploads/4/1/6/0/41603901/manifiesto_cast.pdf, Declaration of Mexico https://www.redalyc.org/journal/127/12755957014/html/</p>		
<p>Activity and deliverable</p>		<p>Start date:</p>	<p>End date:</p>
<p>Milestone 1: Elaborate a national diagnosis on perception and knowledge regarding open science and the data available on scientific production to evaluate science in the country.</p>		<p>January 2023</p>	<p>June 2023</p>
<p>Milestone 2: Mapping of national stakeholders and their impact on the co-creation of the open science policy.</p>		<p>February 2023</p>	<p>August 2023</p>

Milestone 3: Establish an inter-institutional network on open science.		May 2023	December 2023
Milestone 4: Develop structured open format content for continuing education on open science and scientific evaluation.		May 2023	December 2023
Milestone 5: Develop the co-creation roundtables for the national open science policy.		January 2024	June 2024
Milestone 6: Approve the national open science policy.		August 2024	December 2024
Contact Information			
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Title, Department		Undersecretary General, <i>Subsecretaría General de Educación Superior, Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación</i>	
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Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consejo de Educación Superior (CES) • Consejo de Aseguramiento de la Calidad de la Educación Superior (CACES) • Empresa Pública Municipal para la Innovación y la Competitividad (EPICO EP) • Secretaría Nacional de Planificación (SNP) 	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación Openlab Ecuador (Counterpart) • Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (UTPL) • Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales (IAEN) • Red de Investigación de Conocimiento Libre (RICHSL) • Red Académica de Gobierno Abierto (RAGA) • Laboratorio Thinkialab • Laboratorio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Sociedad de FLACSO - (CTSLab) • Divulga Ciencia • Red de Mujeres Científicas (REMCI) • Organizaciones de pueblos y nacionalidades • Instituciones de educación superior • Institutos públicos de investigación • Institutos Superiores Técnicos y Tecnológicos • Redes de conocimiento • Investigadores/as registrados/acreditados • Organismos regionales especialistas en estos temas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foro Latinoamericano sobre Evaluación Científica (FOLEC-CLACSO) • Universidades en la Región con experiencias implementadas en estos temas como: el Colaboratorio de Vinculación para las Ciencias Sociales Computacionales y las Humanidades Digitales (COLAV) de la Universidad de Antioquia, Universidad del Rosario (Colombia), Universidad Nacional de la Plata (Argentina), Universidad de Leiden • Sistema Regional de Información en línea para Revistas Científicas de América Latina, el Caribe, España y Portugal (Latindex) • Red de Revistas Científicas de América Latina y el Caribe, España y Portugal (Redalyc) • Conocimiento Abierto para América Latina y el Sur Global (AmeliCA) 	





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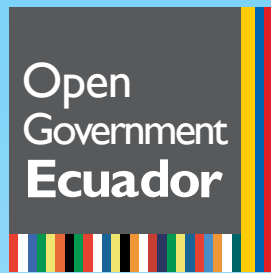
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ADJUSTMENTS TO THE SECOND ECUADOR OPEN GOVERNMENT NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

With reference to the document of the Second Ecuador Open Government National Action Plan, December 2022 version, several adjustments have been made for the March 2023 version, which are detailed below. It is important to indicate that the changes made in the sheets have the endorsement of the responsible entities and counterparts.

- **COMMITMENT 1:** Open Justice - Making information transparent to fight corruption:
 - Change of name of the person in charge and contact information.
- **COMMITMENT 2:** Promoting political transparency:
 - *Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (FCD)* is included as a counterpart entity.
- **COMMITMENT 3:** Strengthening citizen participation, social control and accountability.
 - Title change.
 - Change of name of the person in charge and contact information.
- **COMMITMENT 4:** Building more and better legislative information in Ecuador.
 - No changes.
- **COMMITMENT 5:** Strengthening municipal GAD in open government and public innovation:
 - No changes.
- **COMMITMENT 6:** National Transparency Portal:
 - No changes.
- **COMMITMENT 7:** Co-creation of a territorial policy and fund for innovation and opportunities for digital transformation through GovTECH ecosystems:
 - No changes.
- **COMMITMENT 8:** Open Budget: strengthening transparency, accessibility, and citizen participation in the phases of the budget cycle:
 - Change of name of the person in charge and contact information.
 - Adjustment to the start dates of milestones 5 and 6.
- **COMMITMENT 9:** Promoting transparency in matters of final beneficiaries:
 - Change of name of the person in charge and contact information.
- *Superintendencia de Compañías, Valores y Seguros (SCVS)* was removed from responsible entities.
 - The following were included in State actors involved:
 - *Unidad de Análisis Financiero y Económico (UAFE)*.
 - *Superintendencia de Compañías, valores y seguros (SCVS)*
- **COMMITMENT 10:** Implementation of the Fisheries Transparency Initiative in Ecuador (FiTI):
 - No changes.
- **COMMITMENT 11:** Collaborative construction of the *Estrategia Nacional de Integridad en la Contratación Pública* (National Strategy for Integrity in Public Procurement):
 - No changes.
- **COMMITMENT 12:** Model of governance and democratization of environmental information and water resources for ecological transition:
 - No changes.
- **COMMITMENT 13:** E-participa / Strengthening digital citizen participation:
 - Change of name of the person in charge and contact information.
- **COMMITMENT 14:** Co-creation of a national policy for digital transformation of the health sector, with a focus on achieving universal health coverage:
 - *Vicepresidencia de la República* was removed from responsible entities.
 - Change of name of the person in charge and contact information.
 - Adjustment of milestones.
 - Included in State actors involved:
 - *Vicepresidencia de la República*.
- **COMMITMENT 15:** Co-creation of the national open science and strategic research policy:
 - No changes.
- **Other changes made:**
 - Update of the names of the commitments in graph 11: Thematic Groups.



Second Ecuador Open Government National Action Plan 2022-2024



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