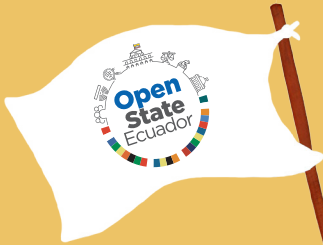
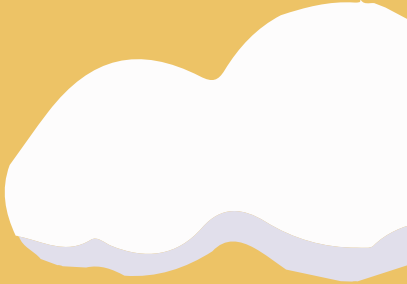




Third Ecuador Open State Action Plan 2025-2027







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- *Universidad Politécnica Estatal del Carchi*
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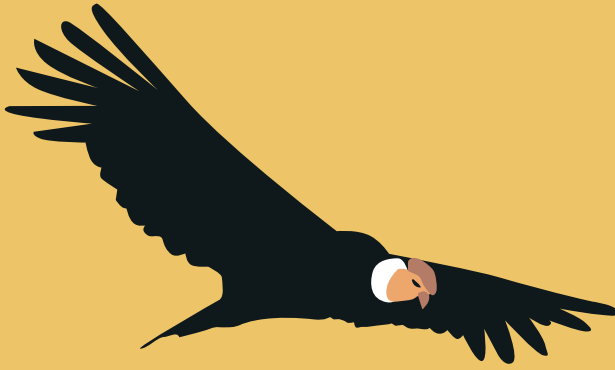
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Acronyms

AFD:	<i>Agencia Francesa de Desarrollo</i>
AME:	<i>Asociación de Municipalidades Ecuatorianas</i>
AN:	<i>Asamblea Nacional del Ecuador</i>
ASEDIM:	<i>Asociación Ecuatoriana de Distribuidores e Importadores de Productos Médicos</i>
CAPEIPI:	<i>Cámara de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa de Pichincha</i>
CEDIA:	<i>Corporación Ecuatoriana para el Desarrollo de la Investigación y la Academia</i>
CEE:	<i>Comité Empresarial Ecuatoriano</i>
ECLAC:	<i>Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe</i>
CI:	<i>Conservación Internacional</i>
CJ:	<i>Consejo de la Judicatura</i>
CNE:	<i>Consejo Nacional Electoral</i>
CONAGOPARE:	<i>Consejo Nacional de Gobiernos Parroquiales Rurales del Ecuador</i>
CONGOPE:	<i>Consortio de Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales del Ecuador</i>
CPCCS:	<i>Consejo de Participación Ciudadana y Control Social</i>
DCI:	<i>Spanish acronym for Chronic Child Malnutrition</i>
DGA:	<i>Spanish acronym for Open Government Office</i>
OA:	<i>Spanish acronym for Open State</i>
EGSI:	<i>Spanish acronym for Esquema Gubernamental de Seguridad de la Información</i>
EITI:	<i>Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative</i>
ENECSDI:	<i>Spanish acronym for National Strategy for Ecuador to Grow without Child Malnutrition</i> <i>ENICOP. Estrategia Nacional de Integridad en la Contratación Pública</i>
ESPE:	<i>Universidad de las Fuerzas Armadas - Latacunga Campus</i>
ESPOCH:	<i>Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo</i>
FCD:	<i>Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo</i>
FiTI:	<i>Fisheries Transparency Initiative</i>
FUNDAPI:	<i>Fundación de Ayuda por Internet</i>
GAD:	<i>Spanish acronym for Decentralized Autonomous Government</i>
GADM:	<i>Spanish acronym for Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados Municipales</i>
GN:	<i>Spanish acronym for Core Group</i>
IA:	<i>Artificial Intelligence</i>
ILPES:	<i>Instituto Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Planificación Económica y Social</i>
INEC:	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos</i>
IRM:	<i>Spanish acronym for Independent Reporting Mechanism</i>
LODAP:	<i>Ley Orgánica para el Desarrollo de la Acuicultura y Pesca</i>
LOOETA:	<i>Ley Orgánica para la Optimización y Eficiencia de Trámites Administrativos</i>
LOSEP:	<i>Ley Orgánica del Servicio Público</i>
LOTAIP:	<i>Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública</i>
MAE:	<i>Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía</i>
MAGP:	<i>Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca</i>
MDH:	<i>Ministerio de Desarrollo Humano</i>
MDT:	<i>Ministerio del Trabajo</i>
MEF:	<i>Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas</i>
MINTEL:	<i>Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información</i>
MSP:	<i>Ministerio de Salud Pública</i>
SDGs:	<i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>
OGP:	<i>Open Government Partnership</i>
PAHO:	<i>Pan American Health Organization</i>
PAGA:	<i>Spanish acronym for Open Government Action Plan</i>
PDOT:	<i>Spanish acronym for Territorial Development and Ordinance Plan</i>
PND:	<i>Spanish acronym for Plan Nacional de Desarrollo</i>
PR:	<i>Presidencia de la República</i>
RPC:	<i>Red de Profesionales de Cotopaxi</i>
SuperCias:	<i>Superintendencia de Compañías, Valores y Seguros</i>
UG:	<i>Universidad de Guayaquil</i>
UHemisferios:	<i>Universidad Hemisferios</i>
ULEAM:	<i>Universidad Laica Eloy Alfaro de Manabí</i>
UNL:	<i>Universidad Nacional de Loja</i>
UPEC:	<i>Universidad Politécnica Estatal del Carchi</i>
UTPL:	<i>Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja</i>





Presentation

Ecuador's Open State Core Group is proud to present the Third Open State Action Plan, which reinforces the implementation of the governance model in our country. The first plan (2019-2022), co-created after Ecuador joined the [Open Government Partnership \(OGP\)](#) in 2018, laid the foundations for promoting transparency and citizen participation as essential elements for the country's democratic development.

The second plan (2022-2024) marked a significant milestone by transforming the focus from Open Government to Open State, incorporating the State's five Branches, the different levels of government and the private sector. This expansion allowed for broad, multisectoral collaboration that strengthened public governance, aligned with the Plan Nacional de Desarrollo (PND) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In this plan, we reaffirm our commitment to co-creation and citizen inclusion, working towards meeting the real needs of the population and promoting public policies that foster a transparent and participatory Open State. We have carried out in-person and digital participation processes, incorporating all regions of the country and using digital technologies to broaden the reach and diversity of voices.

The third plan, under the slogan "Your ideas count, your participation builds!", represents an opportunity to continue with the Open State model based on collaboration and ongoing dialogue between all social stakeholders, reaffirming our commitment to democratic, horizontal and citizen-centered governance towards a more transparent, inclusive and participatory Ecuador.

Ecuador's Open State Core Group



Galápagos / Environment



Coca



Manta



Introduction



“Open State is a civic space where we are heard regarding issues that we, as Ecuadorians, need to know about, and where our opinions on how to improve our country are taken into account.”

*María Clara Albornoz
Fundación Sportika¹*

Since July 2018, Ecuador has been part of the Open Government Partnership (OGP), an international initiative that promotes transparency, citizen participation, accountability, and innovation in public administration, with the active participation of citizens. Since joining, the country has co-created and implemented two Open Government Action Plans, which have made it possible to consolidate initiatives in various areas of public administration with the participation of multiple social stakeholders representing territorial diversity in this management model.

Both the first (2019-2022) and second action plans (2022-2024) were co-created using methodologies designed for each process, which promoted citizen participation and facilitated the identification of proposals to solve common problems, which were then turned into sustainable public policies. For both plans, overall fulfillment levels reached 94%. The primary achievements are listed below:

Table 1: Primary achievements of the first and second PAGA.

No.	ACHIEVEMENTS OF FIRST PAGA
1	Open data policy and guidelines
2	Redesign of the Open Data Portal
3	Public Procurement Information Platform
4	Ministry Agreement on the Operation of the Environmental Democracy Committee
5	Adherence to EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative), formation of the multi-stakeholder group and Technical Secretariat
6	Toolkit to strengthen transparency
7	Citizen observatory on gender violence and sex-gender diversity. National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Sex-Gender Diversity
8	Ecuador Citizen Innovation Laboratory
9	Plan for Simplifying Procedures and Improving Regulation. Civil Service Observatory
10	Methodology for measuring public services

1. Testimonials Co-creation roundtables for the Third Open State Action Plan (territorial and thematic).

No.	ACHIEVEMENTS OF SECOND PAGA
1	Open data portal and judicial statistics
2	Strategy to make electoral information transparent
3	School for training in citizen participation
4	New legislative information catalog
5	Enhancing technical capacities in municipal GADs to implement open government and public innovation
6	National Transparency Portal
7	Methodology for implementing GovTECH ecosystems in Provincial Government PDOTs
8	Open Budget Portal
9	Implementation of the End Beneficiary Data Standard
10	Implementation of the FiTI (Fisheries Transparency Initiative) standard
11	Estrategia Nacional de Integridad en la Contratación Pública (ENICOP)
12	Co-creation of the policy and regulations establishing the governance and democratization model of environmental and water resource information
13	Issuance of the Policy and implementation of a Digital Citizen Participation Platform
14	National policy for the digital transformation of the health sector
15	Co-creation of the national open science policy

Source and preparation: Ecuador's Open State Core Group, 2025.



With the implementation of the second action plan, Ecuador broadened its perspective and scope towards an inclusive Open State, with the effective participation of entities from the five State branches, the different levels of government, civil society, academia and the private sector, incorporating approaches to human rights, interculturality, the environment and gender.

The methodological approach of the third plan was aligned with the principles of the Open Government Partnership, ensuring that the decisions and commitments adopted respond to real needs identified by society, fostering transparency, accountability and citizen participation in public administration.² Different criteria were considered to ensure the inclusion, equity and active participation of women, men, diverse groups, youth, adults, peoples and nations in all phases, based on extensive mapping carried out by the core group.

For the technical definition of the commitments, the gender perspective has been mainstreamed, and comprehensive analyses have been carried out on the technical and economic feasibility and viability, as well as the different institutional capacities and political will for the management of the plan.

The co-creation process for the third plan reaffirms the commitment to the principles of Open State and strengthens collaboration among all stakeholders.

An action plan contains citizen proposals to solve common problems, expressed in commitments that are selected, prioritized and specified through a methodology approved by the stakeholders that spearheads the governance model in the country. Additionally, it promotes the pillars of Open State, aligns with standards issued by the OGP, the Sustainable Development Goals and national and territorial planning instruments. Each commitment in the plan has responsible entities and counterparts that define the milestones and actions required to achieve the expected results.

It is important to highlight the role of Ecuador's Open State Core Group 2025-2027³ in the co-creation of the action plan, consisting of representatives from various sectors (public, civil society, private and academia), who contributed their experience, criteria and knowledge.



2. Methodology for co-creating the Third Open State Action Plan, Ecuador's Open State Core Group, May 2025.

3. Representatives from the following entities and sectors: Academia: UTPL, UNL, UG; Civil Society: DATALAT, FCD, RPC; Private Sector: CEE, CAPEIPI, ASEDIM; Levels of government: AME, CONGOPE, CONAGOPARE; State branches: PR, Mintel, CNE, AN, CJ, SuperCias.



Guayaquil



Loja



Quito

Co-creation methodology

The methodological definitions for the co-creation of the third plan fostered the active and proactive participation of all sectors of society using in-person and digital mechanisms, considering fully integrated approaches to inclusion in order to ensure adequate participation and territorial coverage.

The methodology consists of several structured phases, including:

Phase 1. Methodological adjustments and definition: co-creation and approval of the methodology with Ecuador's Open State Core Group, consisting of representatives from the public and private sectors, academia and civil society organizations.

Phase 2. Activation of the process: ongoing communication and engagement campaigns to raise public awareness of the governance model, Ecuador's achievements and the roadmap for co-creation roundtables, in order to secure the participation of informed citizens.

Phase 3. Reception of proposals: holding of co-creation roundtables including provinces in the country's four regions: Coast, Highlands, Amazon and the Galapagos, and thematic roundtables on the environment, human rights, open justice and the private sector, in addition to the implementation of digital mechanisms.

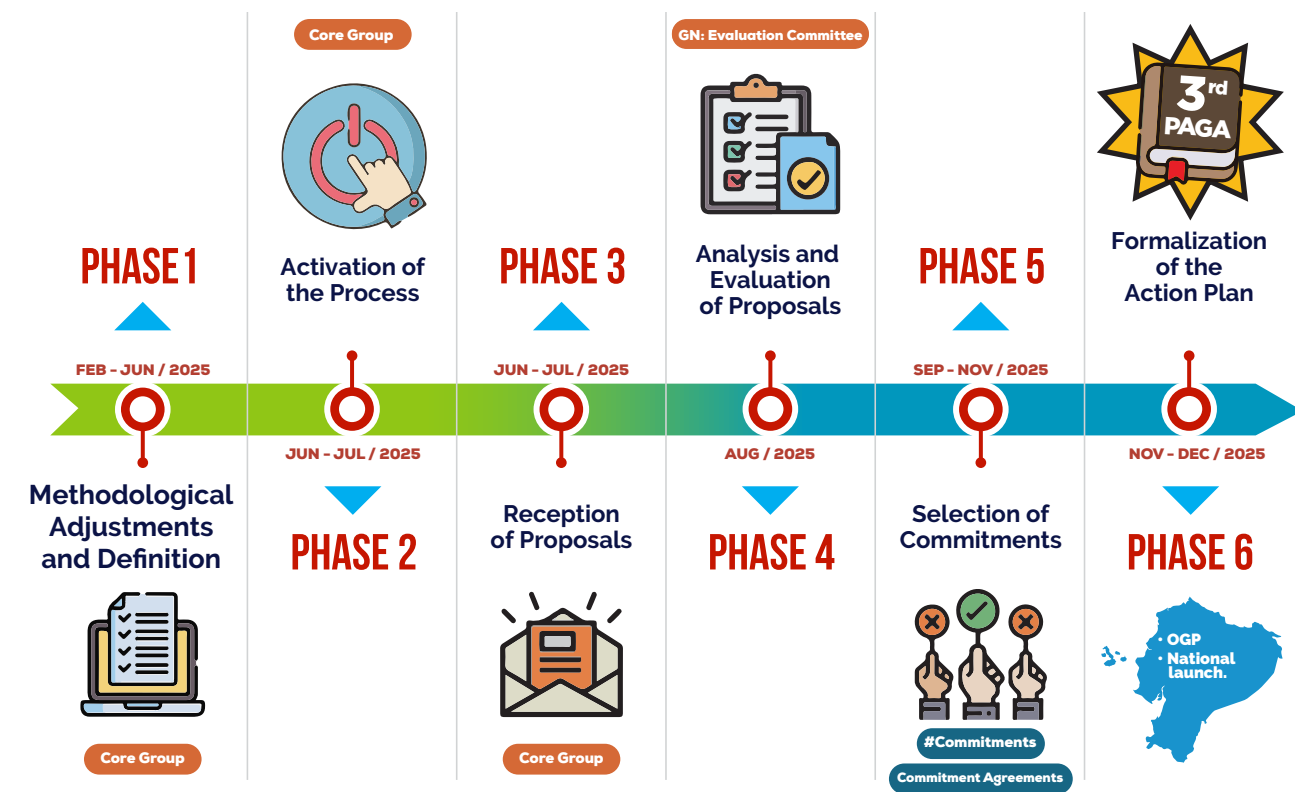
Phase 4. Analysis and evaluation of proposals: ongoing meetings with the evaluation committee appointed by the core group to apply the rubric with the parameters that allowed for the analysis, classification and evaluation of citizen proposals. The plenary session of the core group prioritized and validated the final evaluation of the commitments.

Phase 5. Selection of commitments: the prioritized proposals considered political and technical feasibility and management viability to define the 12 commitments of the third plan in the plenary session of Ecuador's Open State Core Group.

Phase 6. Formalization of the Action Plan: formal submission of the action plan to the OGP and activation of the mechanism for monitoring citizen initiatives.



Figure 1: Methodology phases



Source and preparation: Ecuador’s Open State Core Group, 2025.

The application of the co-creation methodology allowed for broad and diverse in-person (co-creation roundtables) and online (Ecuador Open Government web portal) participation. It also strengthened the legitimacy and effectiveness of public policies, consolidating an open and collaborative governance model aligned with the pillars of the OGP, the SDGs, and the PND.

2.1 PHASE 1. METHODOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENTS AND DEFINITION

Methodological definitions for the co-creation of Ecuador’s Third Open State Action Plan included the following points:

2.1.1 Scope:

It considered the participation of all State branches, levels of government, academia, civil society and the private sector to strengthen the Open State governance model at the national level.



2.1.2 Approach:

Citizen initiatives were aligned with the pillars of the 2025-2029 Plan Nacional de Desarrollo and the Sustainable Development Goals. Additionally, the core group members established the following thematic roundtables:

- Environment
- Private sector
- Human rights
- Open justice

2.1.3 Coverage, location and participants:

The territories were selected based on a comparative analysis of the cities with the highest participation in the co-creation of the first and second plans, as well as areas that were not visited in previous processes, covering the Coast, Highlands, Amazon and Galapagos regions.

The co-creation roundtables were mainly held at universities, which provided the facilities for official protocol activities, integration, working groups, and plenary sessions.

Table 2: Cities and venues of the territorial co-creation roundtables

ROUND-TABLE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY	VENUE
1	Coast	Manabí	Manta	<i>Universidad Laica Eloy Alfaro de Manabí (ULEAM)</i>
2		Guayas	Guayaquil	<i>Universidad de Guayaquil (UG)</i>
3	Highlands	Pichincha	Quito	<i>Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (UTPL)</i>
4		Cotopaxi	Latacunga	<i>Universidad de las Fuerzas Armadas ESPE Sede Latacunga</i>
5		Loja	Loja	<i>Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (UTPL)</i>
6		Carchi	Tulcán	<i>Universidad Politécnica Estatal del Carchi (UPEC)</i>
7	Amazon	Orellana	El Coca	<i>Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (UTPL)</i>

Source and preparation: Ecuador's Open State Core Group, 2025.

Table 3: Cities and venues for thematic co-creation roundtables

THEMATIC ROUNDTABLE	REGION	PROVINCE	CITY	VENUE
Environment	Galapagos	Galápagos	Puerto Ayora	<i>Fundación Charles Darwin</i>
Private sector	Highlands	Pichincha	Quito	<i>Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (UTPL)</i>
Open Justice		Pichincha	Quito	<i>Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (UTPL)</i>
Human Rightss		Chimborazo	Riobamba	<i>Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo (ESPOCH)</i>

Source and preparation: Ecuador's Open State Core Group, 2025.

2.1.4 Thematic and territorial stakeholder mapping:

Information available from members of the Open State Core Group was used to identify potential participants in the development, implementation and accountability processes during the first and second action plans. The following activities were carried out within the **stakeholder mapping matrix**:

- Inclusion of new stakeholders by each member of the core group based on the parameters of the database.
- Updating of the stakeholder database with information from roundtables, meetings, events and other spaces for citizen participation related to the implementation of the model in the country.
- Inclusion of information on new stakeholders in the field.



2.2 PHASE 2. ACTIVATION OF THE CO-CREATION PROCESS

2.2.1 Dissemination and engagement:

- Preparation of informational material (videos, communication campaign, among others) to publicize the phases of the process and roadmaps for the co-creation roundtables.
- Launch of the campaign to publicly share the co-creation process for the third plan by inaugurating the Ecuador Open State communication roundtable consisting of members of the core group

2.3 PHASE 3. RECEPTION OF PROPOSALS

To launch this phase, the core group ensured that it had the necessary team in place to fill the following roles and responsibilities:

- **Representatives of the Open State Core Group:** people in charge of welcoming and raising awareness.
- **Experts for thematic roundtables:** professionals specialized in a thematic area.
- **Facilitators:** experts in group facilitation, with knowledge of Open State, artificial intelligence and skills in managing diverse groups, who developed specific activities to create spaces of trust and collaboration, and guided discussions in the debate and co-creation forums with the aim of reaching consensus.

- **Technical support team:** experts in Open State, responsible for accompanying the process and the team of facilitators.
- **Data management staff:** personnel responsible for the digital systematization of citizen proposals.
- **Logistics team:** made up of officials and support staff from the core group to manage spaces and other tasks.
- **Communication team:** people responsible for coverage and communication, as well as managing the audio, video and image repository.

During this phase, seven regional roundtables and four thematic co-creation roundtables were held in person, taking into account local aspects, needs, capacities and the particularities of the stakeholders. The call for participation was open and published on the digital media channels of the core group entities.

The cities hosting the regional roundtables were selected by the core group based on predefined methodological criteria, seeking to cover the country's diverse regions and territories that had not been part of previous co-creation processes, ensuring a diversity of stakeholders and participation.

The thematic roundtables were defined by the core group based on the support and interest from international cooperation, which reinforced the approaches defined in the methodology. As these were specialized dialogues, experts on the topics were identified and invitations were sent to related stakeholders.

Citizen proposals were collected according to the methodological criteria and their relation to the pillars of Open State, for which the following was accomplished:

2.3.1 Activities prior to the implementation of the co-creation roundtables:

- Regional venues and facilities were requested to hold the co-creation roundtables with the contribution of academia, civil society, the private sector and the public sector. It is worth mentioning that university venues were sought to ensure the independence of the process.
- A roadmap for planning the roundtables was prepared.
- Invitations to identified stakeholders were sent out, with the support of provincial governments, decentralized autonomous governments and their associated entities to encourage greater participation in their respective territories.
- The agenda for each of the co-creation roundtables was prepared.
- The invitations to each of the co-creation roundtables were prepared and sent by email to the identified stakeholders, and the campaign was published on social media

2.3.2 Online participation activities:

An online form⁴ was temporarily enabled to collect proposals with the aim of increasing nationwide citizen participation during the call for proposals for this phase. It was hosted on the Ecuador Open State website, which is easily accessible to citizens, institutions, organizations and individuals interested in generating proposals.

To ensure adequate participation, after filling in the fields with the problem and proposed solution, the proposer's personal data were requested.

This information is confidential and is used for communication purposes after the co-creation process.

2.3.3 Activities during the roundtables:

- **Engagement:** a general presentation on the Open State (basic concepts, action plans, national context, progress in implementing the model in the country) and specific information related to the roundtable topic was given to promote more informed participation by stakeholders and promote a culture of this model of governance among the general population.
- **Facilitation:** The team of facilitators guided the citizen participation discussion by following a work methodology aimed at building trust among participants and promoting collaborative work in groups to develop proposals presented in a closing plenary session.
- **Formulation of proposals using Artificial Intelligence:** to facilitate discussion and the formulation of proposals, participants were encouraged to use the AI tool provided by the team of facilitators to support the formulation of Open State commitments, considering the following:
 - **Definition of the purpose and limits of AI use during co-creation:** the use of the tool was clearly established (recommendations for improving proposals, making them clearer and linking them to the SDGs and the PND), specifying that citizen analysis is essential until consensus is reached among participants, without delegating deliberative responsibilities to AI.
 - **Input of relevant and diverse information:** for the AI to offer contextualized and useful responses, participants needed to provide relevant information during the development of the proposal with specific details according to the issue that the initiative sought to address. This information included data, previous diagnoses, public information,

4. The web form included the fields necessary to build EA commitments, and was designed based on the information in the Matrix for collecting proposals.

results of participatory processes, civil society demands, and legal and institutional frameworks, among others.

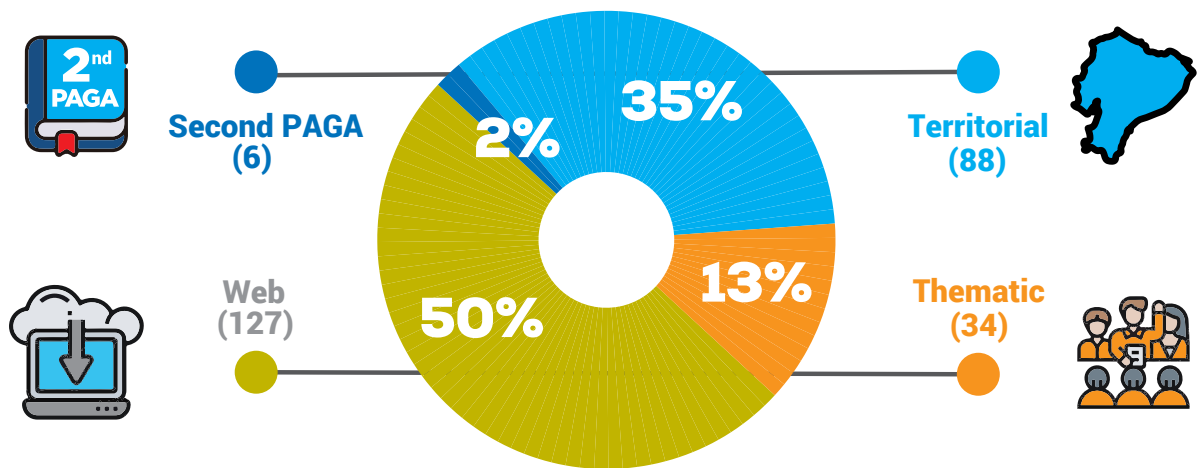
- **Prompt guide for the use of AI:** the facilitation team had a guide for the use of prompts that it applied during the group work. The information gathered was reviewed and validated by consensus at each working table.
- **Supervision by facilitators and participatory validation:** The proposals generated by AI were reviewed, adapted and validated at the working tables. This ensured that the commitments responded to real priorities, were feasible and were aligned to the principles of the Open State: transparency, participation, accountability and collaboration.
- **Emphasis on equity and a rights-based approach:** proposals developed using AI should not reproduce biases, omissions or discriminatory language. To this end, a gender-based, intercultural and human rights approach was integrated into the information and evaluation of results generated by the tool.
- **Transparency in the use of AI:** In the co-creation roundtables, participants were informed on the use of the artificial intelligence tool developed for the process, the data it uses⁵, how it processes it, the logic that guides its responses, what possible limitations or biases might be present, and who is responsible for its design and operation.
- **Systematization:** the systematization group compiled the arguments presented at each working table and completed the information in the forms collected in each space, based on the fields established in the proposal collection document.
- **Consolidation and coding:** the systematized files of all the initiatives received in the territorial and thematic co-creation roundtables and the web form were consolidated; an identification code was then assigned to facilitate their analysis and evaluation.



5. The AI tool was trained by analyzing pages from Open State Action Plans, in particular the 25 commitments from Ecuador's First and Second Action Plans, and the 2,017 commitments that are found in the plans developed by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and the local plans of Jalisco in Mexico, La Libertad in Peru, and São Paulo in Brazil. <https://ia.gobiernoabierto.ec/acercade>

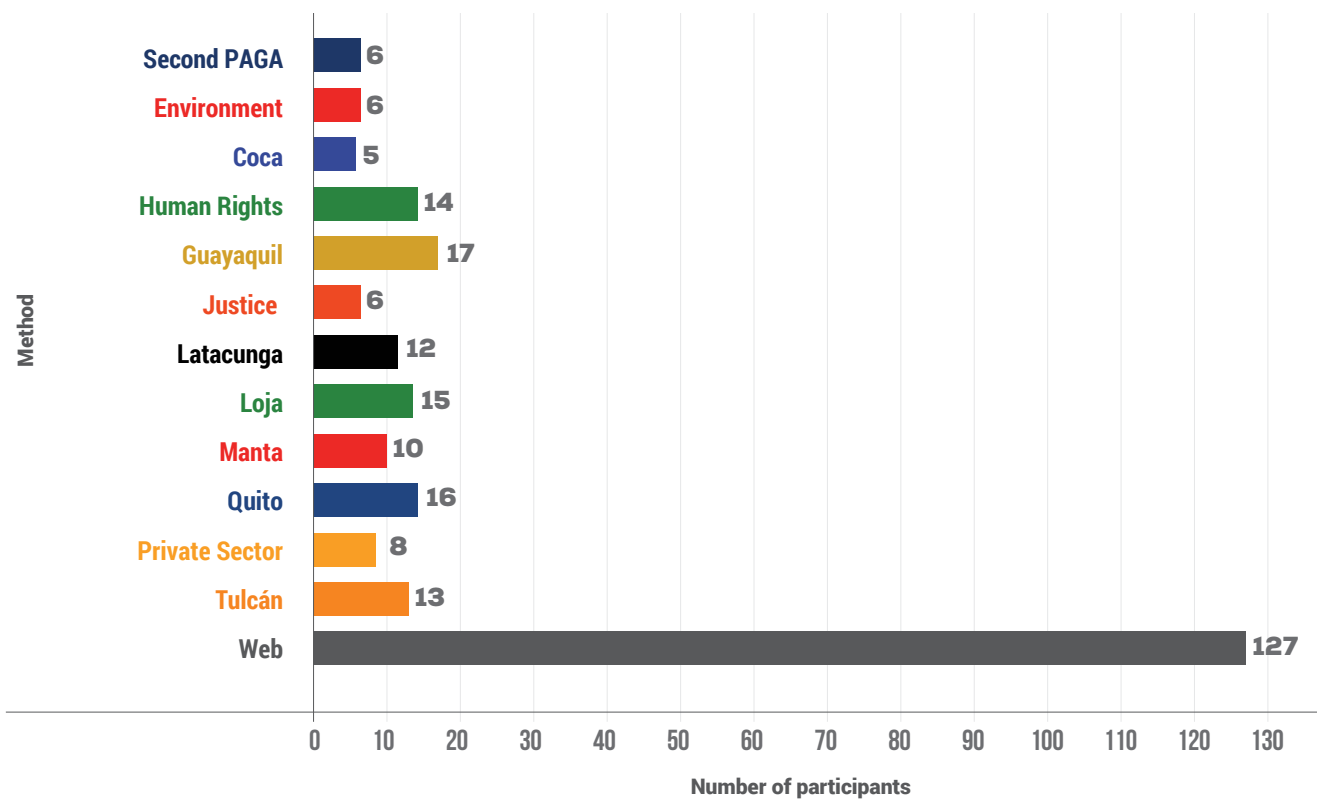
As a result of this work done in the field, a database was formed, organized by reception type or method of the citizen proposals, both via the co-creation roundtables and via the online mechanism. Then, those that were part of the portfolio of possible commitments of the Second PAGA were added to it, producing a total of 255 proposals to be analyzed, as detailed in Figures 1 and 2:

Graph 1: Total consolidated citizen proposals



Source and preparation: Ecuador’s Open State Core Group, 2025.

Graph 2: Details of citizen proposals received

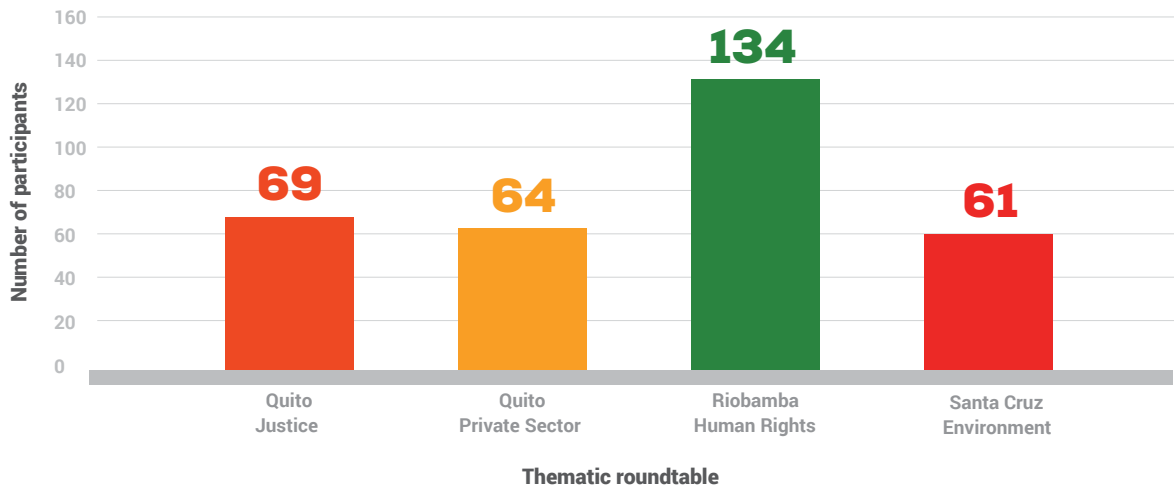


Source and preparation: Ecuador’s Open State Core Group, 2025.

The total number of participants nationwide, both in the territorial co-creation roundtables and in the thematic roundtables, was 1,174 people, from which several statistics have been obtained, as shown below:

- **Participation per thematic co-creation roundtable:** shows the number of participants for each thematic roundtable held, notably the Human Rights roundtable held in Riobamba with 134 people, and the Open Justice and Private Sector roundtables held in Quito with 69 and 64 participants, respectively. Additionally, the thematic roundtable on the environment held in Santa Cruz - Galapagos had 61 participants.

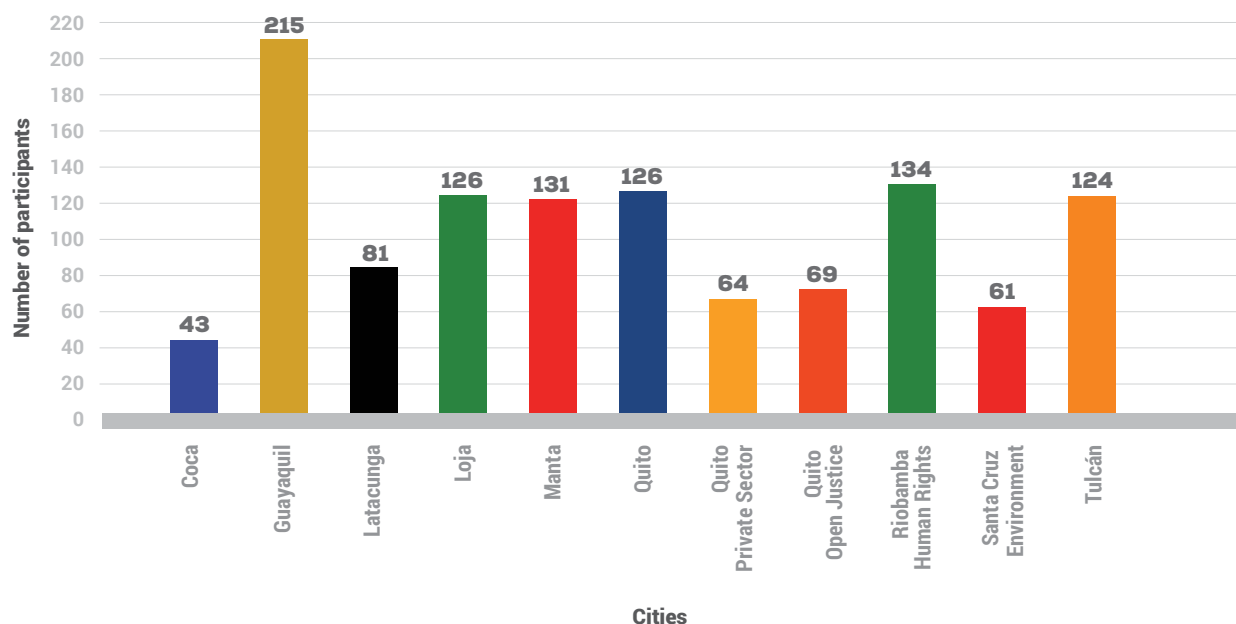
Graph 3: Number of participants per thematic co-creation roundtable



Source and preparation: Ecuador's Open State Core Group, 2025.

- **Participation by city:** shows the number of participants per city where the co-creation roundtable was held. There was significant participation in the Guayaquil regional roundtable with 215 people, followed by the thematic roundtable in Riobamba with 134 participants and the regional roundtable in Manta with 131 participants. It is important to highlight citizen participation in the roundtables in Loja and Quito (with 126 participants each), as well as in Tulcán (124 people).

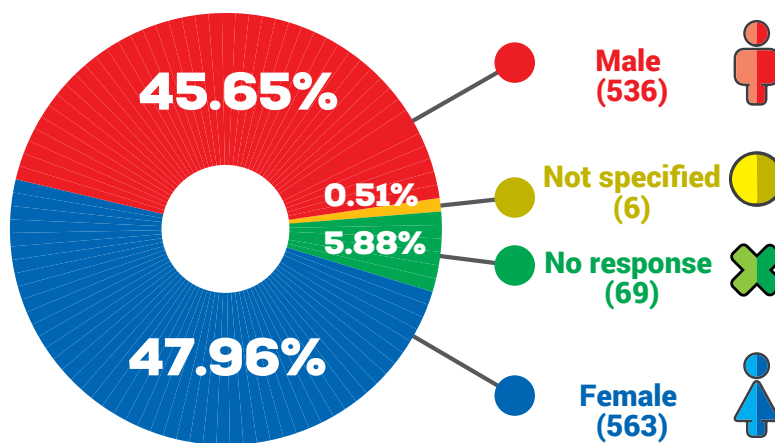
Graph 4: Number of participants by city



Source and preparation: Ecuador's Open State Core Group, 2025.

- Participation by gender:** refers to the number of participants by gender diversity. Of the 1,174 participants in total, 563 were female, 536 were male, 69 did not respond, and 6 did not specify. As shown in the chart below, there was greater participation by women than by men in this process. The number of people who did not identify their gender corresponds mainly to students (69) who participated in the Guayaquil roundtable, and due to the number of attendees a streamlined registration process that omitted this information was carried out.

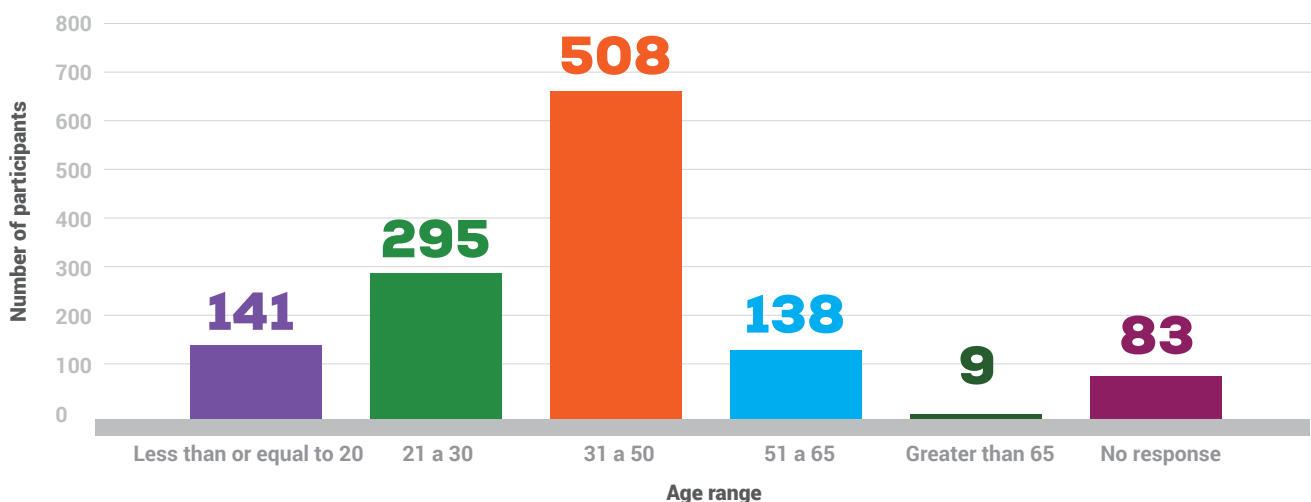
Graph 5: Number of participants by gender



Source and preparation: Ecuador’s Open State Core Group, 2025.

- Participation by age group:** despite identifying significant participation in the 31-50 age range (508 people), there was a high number of young participants between 21 and 30 years old and under 20 years old (436 people). It should be noted that 69 students from the Universidad de Guayaquil did not specify their age in the registry.

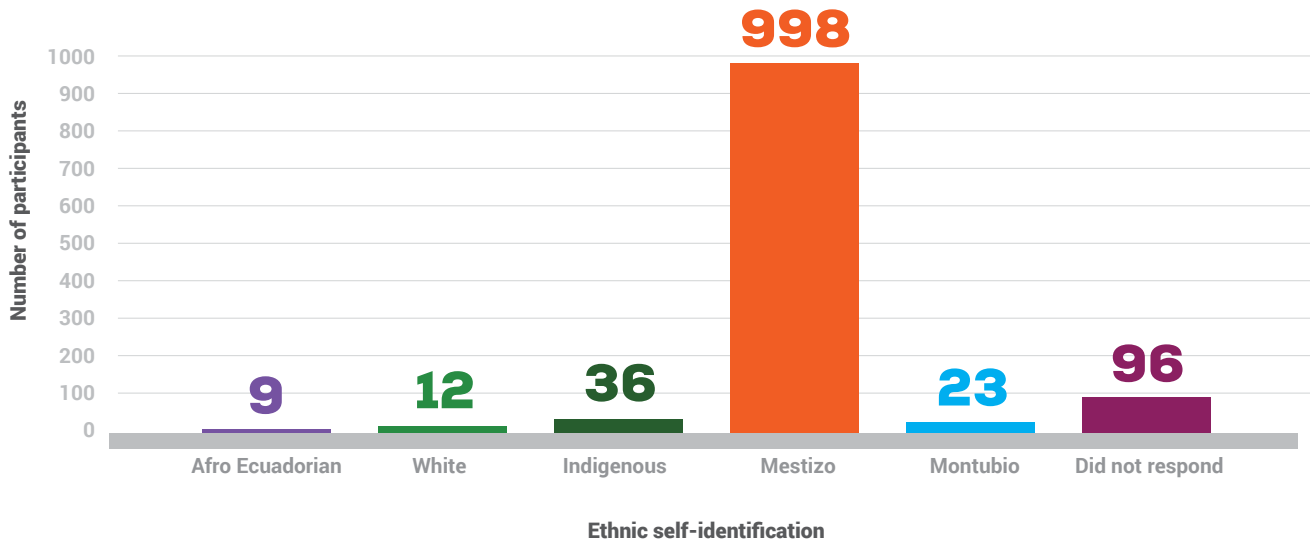
Graph 6: Number of participants by age group



Source and preparation: Ecuador’s Open State Core Group, 2025.

- **Participation by ethnic self-identification:** shows the participation of various groups according to their ethnic self-identification, revealing that the majority of roundtable participants were mestizo (998). Despite having carried out focused stakeholder mapping and having sent invitations to organizations and stakeholders representing various ethnic groups, there is no evidence of significant participation by indigenous people (36), Montubios (23) and Afro-Ecuadorians (9).

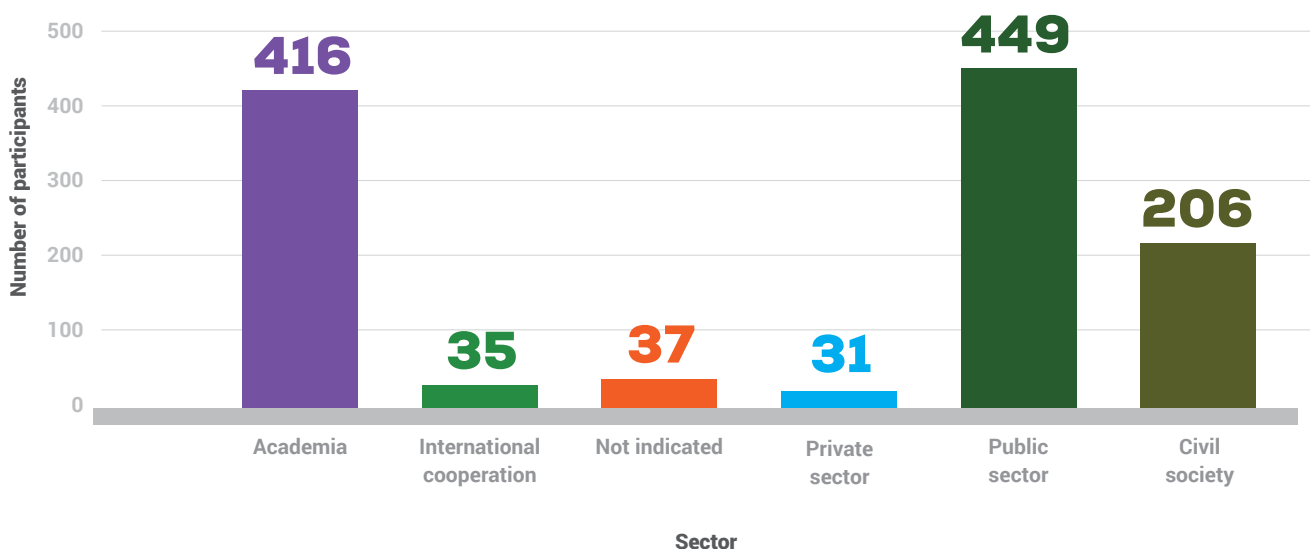
Graph 7: Number of participants by ethnic self-identification



Source and preparation: Ecuador's Open State Core Group, 2025.

- **Participants by sector:** identifies participants by the type of entity they represent. The majority were public servants (449 people), with a significant participation of students and teachers from the universities hosting the co-creation roundtables (416 people), and to a lesser extent civil society (206) and the private sector (31).

Graph 8: Number of participants by sector



Source and preparation: Ecuador's Open State Core Group, 2025.

2.4 PHASE 4. ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF PROPOSALS

During this phase, all of the proposals for commitments received during the co-creation roundtables were integrated and analyzed in order to present them to the core group and continue with the following actions:

2.4.1 Formation of the evaluation committee:

The evaluation committee consisted of entities from the core group, with at least one representative from each sector, to analyze, evaluate and rate the citizen proposals received, applying the criteria and weightings defined in the methodology.

2.4.2 Proposal rating:

The proposals received were evaluated based on the criteria defined in the methodology of the **matrix of proposals to prioritize**, in order to verify whether they meet the minimum eligibility criteria to be considered as potential commitments.

Inclusion criteria: proposals had to meet the following criteria to be eligible for the next phase of evaluation:

- Citizen involvement
- Relationship with the *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo*
- Relationship with the pillars of Open State (at least one pillar)
- Relationship with public policies / laws / regulations / plans focused on State openness

Proposals that did not meet at least one or more of the criteria were excluded from the feasibility assessment and identified as “Not

Open State”⁶ for management according to the following categories:

- **Category 1:** proposals to be forwarded as citizen requests to the offices of the *Presidencia de la República* or other State branches.
- **Category 2:** proposals to be forwarded to the various GADs (provincial, municipal and parish) to inform them and for them to manage.
- **Category 3:** proposals to be included in a portfolio of possible commitments for future plans.
- **Category 4:** proposals that do not meet the minimum eligibility criteria.

2.4.3 Classification of citizen proposals:

The commission reviewed the proposals that met the inclusion criteria and could therefore become commitments in the third action plan. Citizen proposals were thus categorized based on public spending and the *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo*:

1. Environment and natural resources
2. Education
3. Health
4. Social inclusion and priority groups
5. Security
6. Justice
7. Economic and productive development and employment
8. Infrastructure, transportation and energy
9. Culture, sports and heritage
10. Science, technology and innovation (connectivity)
11. Governance, democracy and citizen participation (digitization).

Feasibility criteria: the proposals for commitments analyzed and classified were evaluated by the commission, which applied the following criteria:

6. For information on monitoring the initiatives in these categories, please refer to <https://www.gobiernoabierto.ec/busca-tu-propuesta-3-4/>



• **Feasibility:** evaluates the implementation time of the initiative and the existence of a public entity to bear responsibility (weighting of 25%):

- Implementation of the proposal to be carried out within a period not exceeding 2-4 years (12.5%).
- There is a public entity with the powers or authority to manage it (12.5%).

• **Impact and benefit:** the extent to which the proposal seeks to generate solutions at the local or national level, and its impact or possibility for replication (weighting of 25%):

- Solution to problems that affect a large population and can be replicated on a national level (25%).
- Benefit at the national level through a national planning instrument (policy, strategy, plan, among others) (25%).
- Benefit at the national level with an impact on service improvement (12.5%).
- Benefit at the local level that is difficult to replicate (8.33%).

• **Sustainability:** the extent to which the proposal is likely to transcend the duration of the action plan or the current government administration and become institutionalized in the State management culture and practices (weighting of 25%):

- The implementation of the proposal can be institutionalized and result in good practices after its completion (25%).

• **Previous performance:** evaluates the work done by public entities on action plans or initiatives related to the governance model, assigning a weight based on previous experience, fulfillment of objectives, efficiency in implementation, political will and alerts or evaluations carried out by the core group (weight of 25% is cumulative):

- Political and technical will during commitment implementation (7.5%).
- No alerts/complaints made by core group members, responsible entities and/or counterparts (7.5%).
- Fulfillment of action plan commitments above 95% or initiatives outside the action plans (5%).
- Observations made by the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), or other external bodies related to the process (5%).

During the analysis with the Core Group Commission, when a new entity was identified, it was assigned full weight, as its inclusion strengthens the implementation of the governance model.

2.5 PHASE 5. SELECTION OF COMMITMENTS

2.5.1 Prioritization of proposals:

In a plenary session, the members of the Commission evaluated the proposals resulting from phase 4 with the highest and lowest scores, considering the following parameters to determine prioritization:

- Proposals with a score of 90% or higher were incorporated into the portfolio of potential commitments.
- Proposals scoring between 80% and 89% were placed in a provisional group for further analysis, and will also be considered for future action plans.
- Initiatives scoring less than 80% did not proceed to the subsequent analysis phase.

Of the total proposals with a score greater than or equal to 90%, 32 were selected to form part of the portfolio of possible commitments. The analysis carried out by the plenary session of the Open State Core Group prioritized 20 proposals that were considered for the technical formulation of commitments.

2.5.2 Identification of responsible entities and counterparts:

Based on the portfolio of prioritized proposals, potential responsible entities and counterparts were identified with the support of the members of the Open State Core Group.

Following this process, the Presidencia de la Republica, through the Open Government Office, invited the public entities identified as potential responsible parties to working meetings to present the proposal and confirm their interest in implementing it. The non-governmental entities of the core group took a similar approach with potential counterparts.

2.5.3 Formulation of commitments:

Public and non-governmental entities confirmed as potential responsible parties and counterparts were invited to the Formulation of Commitments Roundtable, with technical support from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC – ILPES), with the aim of defining the commitments of the Third Action Plan established in the Open Government Partnership **Action Plan Template**. The roundtable resulted in the definition of 16 commitment sheets that could form part of the plan.

The possible commitments and their technical sheets were analyzed in the plenary session of the Open State Core Group under the following parameters:

- Obtain ratification of the commitments by the responsible entities and counterparts.
- Consider the availability of resources.

- Seek commitments from all State Branches and levels of government.
- Have a maximum of one commitment per responsible public entity.
- Ratify the technical and political feasibility of the initiative, evaluating the following:
 - Willingness of teams from responsible entities to prepare fact sheets
 - Previous performance of the entity's technical teams (if applicable)
 - Have the commitment form adjusted prior to the meeting
 - Consider that it is an institutional priority and that there is political will to implement it.
- Identify the potential scope of the commitment (based on the structure defined by the S-MART objectives):
 - **S - Specific** (in the scope of the commitment)
 - **M - Measurable** (includes performance indicators)
 - **A - Achievable** (clear, defined milestones and deliverables that can be implemented within the established deadlines)
 - **R - Relevant** (it is a priority issue in the national context, it is innovative, and it has an impact on the EA model)
 - **T - Time-bound** (defined in terms of the period for fulfilling the commitment and the deadlines for the milestones)

Each potential commitment had to meet these criteria to be considered part of the action plan. As a result of the analysis, 12 commitments were selected to form part of the action plan and distributed by thematic group.



Table 4: Commitments by thematic group

No.	Thematic Group	Title of the Proposal
1	Open State	Designing an Open Justice Policy
2		Strengthening the National Accountability Process
3		Open Municipalities: strengthening capacities in municipal management and planning
4		Open governance system with and for Rural Women
5	Transparency Initiatives	Strengthening Fisheries Transparency - FITI Ecuador
6		Official Public Finance Information System
7	Digital Governance	GOB.EC – Easier, faster and more transparent
8		National Strategy for Public Data Quality
9	Civic Space	Strengthening the management of environmental and energy information
10		Implementation of the <i>Política Pública de Calidad de los Servicios Públicos</i>
11		Health data governance standard
12		Promoting access to information on chronic child malnutrition

Source and preparation: Ecuador's Open State Core Group, 2025.

Initiatives not selected as commitments will be transferred for management in accordance with the categories mentioned in phase 4.

2.5.4. Confirmation with responsible parties and counterparts

Once the files had been defined, the responsible entities and counterparts were notified of the commitments. To formalize the proposals, **Commitment Agreements** were drawn up and signed by the highest authority of each of the entities.

2.6 PHASE 6. Formalization of the Action Plan

The co-creation process culminated in drafting the third action plan, which was sent to representatives of the Open Government Partnership through the ministry point of contact for formalization.

To review the status of the initiatives, citizens can visit the Ecuador Open Government website⁷, which features a **Proposal Search Engine** with results by phase, commitments selected, and treatment of unselected initiatives.



Quito / Open Justice

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



Latacunga



Tulcán



Riobamba / Human Rights





Commitments

3

The 12 commitments that constitute the Third Open State Action Plan are listed below. These commitments will be implemented by entities from different branches of government, levels of government, academia, civil society and the private sector.

Open State

Design of an Open Justice Policy	
Commitment start and end date: January 2026 to December 2027	
Lead Institution	<i>Consejo de la Judicatura</i> (CJ)
Commitment description	
What problem does the commitment address?	The justice system faces challenges in relation to timely and clear access to judicial information and the need to create more opportunities for citizen participation. While modernization initiatives have been developed, much of the information remains difficult for citizens to understand due to the use of technical language or the fact that it is not published using open and accessible formats. This limits the possibility of informed oversight, and it affects the levels of trust of citizens in judicial institutions.
What is the commitment?	The commitment proposes designing an Open Justice Policy in Ecuador that increases transparency, citizen participation and accountability in the justice sector. The initiative is based on collaborative development with state stakeholders, civil society, academia and international organizations, incorporating approaches to technological innovation, gender and interculturality to ensure inclusive and equitable access to justice.
How will it help in solving the problem?	The creation of an Open Justice Policy designed through an inclusive co-creation process, incorporating diagnostics, roundtable discussions and opportunities for systematization with all stakeholders in the judicial ecosystem will establish clear guidelines, define verifiable indicators and provide permanent participation and monitoring mechanisms. Thus, it will contribute to partially resolving current difficulties, advancing the publication of judicial information in open formats using plain language, opening channels for citizen participation and incorporating gender and intercultural approaches.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency: By sharing judicial information and decisions using open formats that are understandable to different audiences, it will give citizens better access to information and provide them with tools that allow them to more clearly understand how judicial processes work

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Accountability: This will be improved by establishing compliance indicators and periodically generating reports that allow for institutional performance to be evaluated, which will be publicly available so that citizens can monitor progress and evaluate the effectiveness of the policy.</p> <p>Citizen participation: This will be promoted by organizing co-creation roundtables that will gather input from different sectors of society, seeking the active inclusion of women's organizations, human rights groups, academia and the general public in order to ensure that the policy responds to real needs and has social legitimacy.</p>
Relation to Agenda 2030	 
Additional information	The commitment is linked to national regulatory and planning instruments, such as: the <i>Constitución de la República del Ecuador</i> and the <i>Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2025-2029 "Ecuador No Se Detiene"</i> .

Activity and deliverable	Start date	End date
Milestone 1: Conduct a diagnosis and mapping of relevant stakeholders in the judicial system ecosystem.	January 2026	February 2026
Milestone 2: Develop co-creation processes: roundtables to gather needs and proposals to incorporate into the policy.	February 2026	May 2026
Milestone 3: Draft and technically validate the first draft of the Open Justice Policy.	May 2026	June 2026
Milestone 4: Define indicators and monitoring systems to monitor policy implementation.	June 2026	August 2026
Milestone 5: Validate and approve: the feasibility of implementing commitments identified in the participatory development and approval of the Open Justice Policy.	August 2026	September 2026
Milestone 6: Approve and publish the Open Justice Policy.	September 2026	June 2027
Milestone 7: Conduct the first assessment of implementation and lessons learned from the policy based on predetermined indicators.	June 2027	December 2027

Contact Information


Name of responsible party	Jorge Cordero	
Title, Department	National Director of Management Transparency	
Email address	• jorge.corderod@funcionjudicial.gob.ec	
Other stakeholders involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corte Nacional de Justicia • Fiscalía General del Estado • Defensoría Pública • <i>Institutions of the justice sector</i>
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación de Ayuda por Internet (FUNDAPI) (Counterpart) • <i>Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales (IAEN)</i>

Strengthening the national accountability process

2

Commitment start and end date: January 2026 to December 2027

Lead Institution	<i>Consejo de Participación Ciudadana y Control Social</i> (CPCCS)
Commitment description	
What problem does the commitment address?	The national accountability process is limited in terms of the quality, accessibility and timeliness of the information reported by the parties required to do so (public authorities and institutions), which makes it difficult for citizens to make informed assessments of public management and exercise effective social control.
What is the commitment?	Strengthen the national accountability process by creating a Comprehensive Accountability System and an Interactive Digital Application to improve the quality, accessibility and comprehensibility of the information provided by accountable entities. These tools will promote clear and informed communication between citizens, institutions and authorities, fostering a culture of transparency, participation and shared responsibility in public management, incorporating approaches to equality with an emphasis on youth, territoriality, feedback, open data and national coverage.
How will it help in solving the problem?	Designing the Comprehensive Accountability System and an Interactive Digital Application will improve the quality of the information submitted by accountable entities through more rigorous verification processes and standardized criteria applied by the CPCCS. These tools will facilitate citizen understanding and analysis of the reports, improving transparency, social control and informed participation, with the inclusion of various groups, including youth.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Transparency: Through a comprehensive system that organizes and standardizes the national accountability process, facilitating the access to, understanding and use of the information generated by accountable entities.</p> <p>Accountability: By establishing more rigorous participatory verification and monitoring mechanisms.</p> <p>Citizen participation: Through digital tools and spaces for dialogue that allow for feedback and collaborative improvement of the process.</p>

Relation to Agenda 2030			
Additional information	<p>The commitment is linked to national regulatory and planning instruments, such as: <i>Constitución de la República del Ecuador</i>, <i>Ley Orgánica de Participación Ciudadana</i>; <i>Ley Orgánica del Consejo de Participación Ciudadana y Control Social</i>; and, the <i>Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2025-2029 "Ecuador No Se Detiene"</i></p>		
Activity and deliverable		Start date	End date
Milestone 1: Conduct a technical assessment of the status of accountability in Ecuador.		January 2026	June 2026
Milestone 2: Reform Accountability Regulations, methodology guidelines, instructions and other instruments that are part of the process.		January 2026	December 2026
Milestone 3: Develop a methodology proposal for improving accountability on a national level.		June 2026	January 2027
Milestone 4: Design and implement a Comprehensive Accountability System and a digital application.		January 2027	November 2027
Milestone 5: Create the Youth Laboratory for Citizen Advocacy aimed at strengthening the capacities for participation, social control and accountability among youth.		January 2026	December 2027
Milestone 6: Develop and implement a communication strategy to boost accountability.		January 2026	December 2027
Contact Information			
Name of responsible party		Jonathan Grijalva Rodas	
Title, Department		Technical Secretary for Participation and Social Control	
Email address		• jgrijalva@cpccs.gob.ec	
Other stakeholders involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Asociación de Municipalidades Ecuatorianas (AME)</i> • <i>Consejo Nacional de Gobiernos Parroquiales Rurales del Ecuador (Conagopare)</i> • <i>Consortio de Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales del Ecuador (Congope)</i> 	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (UTPL) (Counterpart)</i> • <i>Fundación Datalat</i> • <i>Colegio de Administradores Públicos de Loja (CAPUL)</i> 	




Open Municipalities: Strengthening capacities in municipal management and planning

3

Commitment start and end date: January 2026 to December 2027

Lead Institution	<i>Asociación de Municipalidades Ecuatorianas</i> (AME)
Commitment description	
What problem does the commitment address?	<p><i>Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados Municipales</i> (GADM) face technical and financial constraints that hinder the implementation of Open Government strategies and their integration into Territorial Development and Ordinance Plans (PDOT) and other planning instruments. The lack of technical capacity among officials reduces opportunities for adopting participatory and innovative approaches, affecting coordination with local stakeholders and the development of inclusive management models. Currently, only 3% of municipalities have an Open Government Action Plan (PAGA), reflecting the scarcity of resources and methodology tools. Additionally, citizen participation continues to be weak and non-binding, limiting its impact on decision-making. This is confirmed via the AME Open Government Maturity Index, which gives a national average of 25%, with particularly weak performance in the pillar of Public and Citizen Collaboration and Innovation (2.5%).</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>Open Municipalities seeks to increase the technical capacity of the GADMs so that they can incorporate and strengthen an Open Government model in their territorial and institutional plans. Practical tools will be developed, the co-creation of local action plans will be promoted, and a public innovation challenge and training program endorsed by academia will be implemented with the aim of fostering more transparent, inclusive, sustainable and innovative local management that results in more open municipalities nationwide.</p>
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>Open Municipalities looks to progress toward the institutionalization of the Open Government model in municipalities, so that municipal authorities and technical teams can increase their understanding of the pillars of Open Government and acquire practical skills to mainstream them in territorial planning through PDOTs and other institutional planning and management instruments. This can be achieved by developing technical instruments, methodology guides and a comprehensive, academically endorsed training program. Additionally, it will encourage GADMs to co-create and adopt local action plans, incorporate the approaches into their planning and establish processes for ongoing dialogue with citizens. Launching a public innovation challenge and citizen monitoring will promote new multi-stakeholder collaboration dynamics geared toward practical and sustainable solutions⁸.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Transparency: through the co-creation of Open Government action plans, local governments, along with citizens and social stakeholders, will define specific transparency commitments adapted to their territorial realities. Additionally, the Public Innovation Challenge will function as a collaborative space to design and test solutions based on open data.</p>

8. No number of GADMs is specified, as the scope will be defined based on the resources and capacities available for implementation


<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>Accountability: Open Municipalities will promote clear commitments, with responsible parties, deadlines and verifiable goals integrated into the PDOT and institutional plans, which will allow for the consolidation of transparent monitoring and evaluation systems, facilitating citizen oversight and continuous improvement.</p> <p>Citizen participation: Through inclusive co-creation processes, multi-stakeholder dialogue spaces and consultation mechanisms that ensure the representation of diverse social groups, especially those in vulnerable situations.</p>		
<p>Relation to Agenda 2030</p>			
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The commitment is linked to national regulatory and planning instruments, such as: the <i>Constitución de la República del Ecuador</i>, the <i>Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización</i>, and the <i>Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2025-2029 “Ecuador No Se Detiene”</i>.</p>		
Activity and deliverable		Start date	End date
<p>Milestone 1: Design instruments, practical tools and updated statistics to implement and institutionalize the Open Government model at the GADM level.</p>		January 2026	December 2026
<p>Milestone 2: Implement a training program on the Open Government governance model for GADM.</p>		July 2026	July 2027
<p>Milestone 3: Co-create Open Government action plans with GADM.</p>		January 2026	September 2027
<p>Milestone 4: Launch a Public Innovation Challenge and citizen oversight for GADMs.</p>		July 2026	July 2027
Contact Information			
<p>Name of responsible party</p>		Javier Orti Páez	
<p>Title, Department</p>		Municipal Management and Strengthening Coordinator, Manager	
<p>Email address</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinacion.gestion@ame.gob.ec • javier.orti@ame.gob.ec 	
<p>Other stakeholders involved</p>	<p>State actors involved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados Municipales (GADM)</i> • <i>Presidencia de la República (PR)</i> 	
	<p>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación Datalat (Counterpart) • Universidad Nacional de Loja (Counterpart) • <i>Fundación Alianza Estratégica</i> • <i>Fundación Meridiano</i> • <i>Fundación de Ayuda por Internet (Fundapi)</i> • <i>Observatorio Ciudadano de Estado Abierto</i> 	

Open governance system with and for Rural Women

4

Commitment start and end date: January 2026 to December 2027

Lead Institution	<i>Consejo Nacional de Gobiernos Parroquiales Rurales del Ecuador</i> (CONAGOPARE)
Commitment description	
What problem does the commitment address?	The structural exclusion and multiple inequalities experienced by rural women in Ecuador, who represent 18% of the population and face high levels of poverty, informal employment, educational gaps and limited digital access. These conditions, exacerbated by the health crisis and the accelerated digital transition, limit their economic, political and social participation, reproducing historical forms of inequality and the devaluation of care work.
What is the commitment?	Participatory co-creation of a digital public space, inspired by the principles of digital governance to improve women's access to information and public services.
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>The proposed solution is the creation of a digital platform consisting of a website and a mobile application for rural women to exercise their rights, with specific modules in critical areas: education, health, violence prevention and access to justice, environment, employability, participation and citizen oversight. Likewise, the implementation of a data observatory on rural women, which will allow for information to be collected, systematized and shared for decision-making and citizen monitoring.</p> <p>The co-creation process involves civil society, academia, the private sector and citizens, ensuring that the tool responds to the territorial needs of rural women and consolidates itself as a sustainable space for innovation, transparency and collaborative participation.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Transparency: Promoted through the traceability of actions on the platform, which will make it possible to identify the number of users of the various services offered on it.</p> <p>Accountability: The commitment governance system will establish a permanent and accessible accountability model through the platform, in accordance with current regulations and the experience gained in the development and implementation of the commitment.</p> <p>Citizen participation: During the co-creation process, rural women, civil society organizations, academia and the public and private sectors will participate. Likewise, by implementing the observatory for active citizen participation, in compliance with the implementation of gender agendas for the rural sector of subnational and national governments.</p>

Relation to Agenda 2030			
Additional information	<p>The commitment is linked to national regulatory and planning instruments, such as: <i>Constitución de la República del Ecuador</i>; <i>Código Orgánico de Organización Territorial, Autonomía y Descentralización</i>; <i>Ley Orgánica para Prevenir y Erradicar la Violencia Contra las Mujeres</i>; <i>Ley Orgánica para la Transformación Digital y Audiovisual</i>; <i>Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2025-2029 "Ecuador No Se Detiene"</i>; <i>Política para promover el Uso de Tecnologías Digitales en Procesos de Participación Ciudadana</i>; <i>Norma Técnica que Regula los Medios Electrónicos para Procesos de Participación Ciudadana en la Función Ejecutiva</i>.</p>		
Activity and deliverable		Start date	End date
Milestone 1: Establish the multi-stakeholder governance system..		January 2026	March 2026
Milestone 2: Complete the diagnosis of rural women's needs (baseline).		April 2026	September 2026
Milestone 3: Define budget for actions and services, develop multi-stakeholder partnerships, and identify cooperating partners.		June 2026	October 2026
Milestone 4: Design the platform (website) and conduct pilot tests with end users (rural women).		November 2026	April 2027
Milestone 5: Design the educational communication (media education/literacy) strategy.		January 2027	June 2027
Milestone 6: Promote the Decade of Rural Women at all levels of government so that it becomes public policy.		April 2026	December 2027
Milestone 7: Define monitoring and accountability mechanisms for the observatory.		July 2027	December 2027
Contact Information			
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Other stakeholders involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Consortio de Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales del Ecuador (Congope)</i> <i>Asociación de Municipalidades Ecuatorianas (AME)</i> Executive Branch - Transparency and Social Control - Judicial Branch 	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Red de Profesionales de Cotopaxi (counterpart)</i> <i>Escuela del Confinamiento al Empoderamiento (counterpart)</i> 	

Transparency Initiatives


Strengthening Fisheries Transparency – FiTI Ecuador

5

Commitment start and end date: January 2026 to December 2027

Lead Institution	<i>Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca (MAGP)</i>
Commitment description	
What problem does the commitment address?	<p>In Ecuador, information on fisheries continues to be scattered and difficult to access, which limits transparency, citizen participation and accountability for the management of marine resources. This problem affects both the mainland and the islands (Galapagos), where information regarding fisheries and the environment is essential for sustainability and conservation.</p> <p>With the implementation of the FiTI standard⁹, the first FiTI Ecuador Report 2022–2023 identified 51 specific recommendations to guide a process of institutional strengthening.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>It seeks to strengthen and institutionalize fisheries transparency in Ecuador by implementing the FiTI Standard, integrating open data, dynamic dashboards and participatory mechanisms that promote accountability and open governance.</p> <p>Its implementation will strengthen trust between the State and society; multisectoral participation will drive evidence-based decisions and position Ecuador as a regional benchmark in fisheries transparency through compliance with the FiTI Standard.</p>
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>By implementing a comprehensive and institutionalized fisheries transparency system, aligned with the FiTI Standard, that will enable us to move beyond the initial reporting phase and move toward a sustainable model of monitoring, publishing information and citizen participation.</p> <p>Through the consolidation of a Fisheries Transparency space within the MAGP, coordinated using institutional technology platforms, dynamic monitoring panels and participatory mechanisms (data labs, forums, surveys and roundtables), a continuous flow of public information that is verifiable and understandable to all citizens will be guaranteed.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Transparency: FiTI proposes a framework of active transparency in the management of fisheries to ensure that information is public, verifiable and up-to-date. It will also consolidate a continuous publication and monitoring system, ensuring that citizens have clear and timely access to information of public interest.</p>

9. FiTI: *Fisheries Transparency Initiative*,

<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>Accountability: Through public and multisectoral evaluation mechanisms that allow citizens and stakeholders to understand how the fisheries policy is implemented. Likewise, through the introduction of external monitoring panels and data prioritization plans, creating a transparent monitoring and evaluation system.</p> <p>Citizen participation: Permanent spaces for dialogue and feedback will be enabled, such as surveys, online forums, working groups and data labs. These mechanisms will allow social organizations, fishing communities, academia and the private sector to directly influence the definition, implementation and monitoring of fisheries transparency.</p>		
<p>Relation to Agenda 2030</p>			
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The commitment is articulated with the country's main regulatory and planning instruments, including the <i>Constitución de la República del Ecuador</i>, the <i>Ley Orgánica para el Desarrollo de la Acuicultura y Pesca (LODAP)</i>, the <i>Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública (LOTAIP)</i>, and the <i>Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2025–2029 "Ecuador No Se Detiene"</i>, which promote the transparent, participatory and sustainable management of fishery resources.</p>		
Activity and deliverable	Start date	End date	
<p>Milestone 1: Establish the Fisheries Transparency Space in the MAGP.</p>	January 2026	December 2026	
<p>Milestone 2: Draft a data prioritization plan aligned with the FiTI Standard.</p>	January 2026	March 2026	
<p>Milestone 3: Develop and implement dynamic monitoring dashboards.</p>	July 2026	March 2027	
<p>Milestone 4: Integrate fisheries information into the official national platform.</p>	April 2026	December 2027	
<p>Milestone 5: Run data labs, forums and multisectoral roundtables.</p>	January 2026	December 2027	
<p>Milestone 6: Monitor the implementation of the 51 recommendations from the first FiTI report.</p>	January 2026	December 2027	
<p>Milestone 7: Conduct an external evaluation and assessment of Ecuador's readiness for compliant country status.</p>	July 2026	December 2027	




Contact Information	
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Other stakeholders involved	State actors involved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Instituto Público de Investigación de Acuicultura y Pesca (IPIAP)</i> • <i>Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía (MAE)</i> • <i>Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Movilidad Humana (MREMH)</i> • <i>Dirección Nacional de Registros Públicos (DINARP)</i> • Ecuadorian Navy
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservación Internacional (CI) (Counterpart) • Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (FCD) (Counterpart) • <i>Colegio de Biólogos de Manabí (COBIM)</i> • <i>Universidad Laica Eloy Alfaro de Manabí (ULEAM)</i> • <i>World Wildlife Fund (WWF – Ecuador)</i> • <i>WildAid</i> • <i>Fundación TUNACONS</i> • <i>Asociación de Atuneros del Ecuador (ATUNEC)</i> • <i>Cámara Nacional de Pesquería (CNP)</i> • <i>Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Pesqueras Artesanales del Ecuador (FENACOPEC)</i> • <i>Corporación de Organizaciones de Pesca Artesanal de Galápagos (CORPAG)</i> • <i>Asociación de Producción Pesquera de Armadores de Manta (ASOAMAN)</i> • <i>Grupo Cobus</i>

Official Public Finance Information System

6

Commitment start and end date: January 2026 to December 2027

Lead Institution	<i>Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas</i> (MEF)
Commitment description	
What problem does the commitment address?	Information on the allocation and use of public resources is scattered and delayed. Little disaggregation and technical language, low citizen comprehension. Poor adoption of open data standards and best practices.
What is the commitment?	Implement Ecuador's Official Public Finance Information System as the sole reliable source of information from the <i>Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas</i> (MEF) where citizens can find out, in plain language and in a timely manner, how public resources are planned, carried out and accounted for. Ensure timely publications on the budget, debt, revenue and expenditure; establish quality standards aligned with international best practices (ECLAC reference and leading portals in the region); offer educational materials and glossaries in plain language; and promote participation and feedback mechanisms. This strengthens transparency and trust, improving public decision-making and social control.
How will it help in solving the problem?	Implement the Official Public Finance Information System Portal, converting scattered and highly technical information into a single, clear and timely citizen service that allows for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating official information on the budget, accounting, treasury and public financing (debt) in one place. • Publishing on an agreed-upon schedule and according to quality standards, ensuring timeliness and consistency. • Explaining in plain language how public resources are planned, carried out, and accounted for. • Enabling citizen participation and feedback. • Strengthening transparency, trust and social control.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Transparency: The implementation of international standards and/or the creation of a transparency portal with financial information improves the levels of openness and disclosure of information to different stakeholders in society in a user-friendly and understandable format. Accountability: A transparency portal and/or the availability of information on the management of public finances enables adequate and timely accountability to citizens. Citizen participation: Fostering the implementation and promotion of participatory citizen processes through the availability of information on public financial management.

Relation to Agenda 2030	  		
Additional information	<p>The commitment is linked to national regulatory and planning instruments, such as: the <i>Constitución de la República del Ecuador</i> and the <i>Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2025-2029 "Ecuador No Se Detiene"</i>.</p>		
Activity and deliverable		Start date	End date
Milestone 1: Raise awareness and identify key stakeholders with regard to international standards and good practices in fiscal transparency.		January 2026	March 2026
Milestone 2: Analyze transparency levels and the current situation of the status and flow of information.		March 2026	May 2026
Milestone 3: Design and develop the portal with standards and best practices.		March 2026	February 2027
Milestone 4: Test, deploy and launch the portal.		June 2026	February 2027
Milestone 5: Promote and publish the portal for citizen use.		August 2026	March 2027
Milestone 6: Evaluate user experience with the information published.		January 2027	March 2027
Milestone 7: Transfer knowledge and strengthen capacities.		June 2026	February 2027
Milestone 8: Develop the sustainability plan of the portal.		March 2027	December 2027
Contact Information			
Name of responsible party		Jenny Chuquimarca Bravo	
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Other stakeholders involved		State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas,</i> • <i>Presidencia de la República</i> - <i>Secretaría General de Comunicación (SECOM)</i> - <i>Subsecretaría General de Planificación</i>
		CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fundación de Ayuda por Internet (Fundapi) (Counterpart)</i> • <i>Grupo FARO</i> • <i>Fundación Esquel</i>




Digital Governance

GOB.EC – Easier, faster and more transparent

7

Commitment start and end date: January 2026 to December 2027

Lead Institution	<i>Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información</i> (Mintel)
Commitment description	
What problem does the commitment address?	In Ecuador, there are more than 7,700 administrative procedures registered on the GOB.EC platform. However, the platform is structured according to the State's internal logic rather than the needs of citizens, which results in a fragmented and unintuitive experience. This is exacerbated by the lack of a user-friendly approach, minimal institutional interoperability that forces processes to be duplicated, and the absence of robust governance mechanisms to regulate digital management standards. These limitations hinder the provision of simple, accessible, transparent and interoperable public services, particularly affecting citizens in vulnerable situations.
What is the commitment?	The commitment is to carry out a comprehensive redesign of Ecuador's Digital Platform (GOB.EC) to move towards a model focused on the citizen experience based on the development of a new Digital Services and Data Governance Framework that improves public administration. This transformation is based on a strategic vision aligned with the Open State Model and the Política Nacional de Transformación Digital, under which the survey, analysis and redesign of prioritized public services will be carried out. Finally, the process includes the development of a functional prototype and user testing to validate interoperability, traceability and efficiency standards, ensuring simpler and more accessible services for all citizens.
How will it help in solving the problem?	Implementing the commitment will solve current problems through structural and sustainable transformations, by redesigning services focused on the real needs of citizens, simplifying and standardizing processes to reduce time, costs and administrative burdens, improving interoperability and the quality of information to avoid duplication and ensure more efficient services while strengthening the transparency and traceability of each procedure. These actions are complemented by the development and validation of a functional pilot, which will demonstrate the viability of the new service model and allow it to be implemented progressively and sustainably.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Transparency: The commitment aligns with the value of transparency by proposing improvements in the organization and availability of information related to public services. This would allow citizens to access clearer data on their requests, facilitating a more orderly understanding of the processes.</p> <p>Accountability: The actions planned seek to standardize and document the phases and deadlines of the processes associated with digital services, so that citizens have the information they need to monitor compliance with institutional timelines and procedures in a more informed manner.</p>




Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen participation: The commitment includes the incorporation of digital and in-person mechanisms to receive comments, observations or feedback from citizens on the services used. These tools can facilitate interaction between users and institutions, and create opportunities for different stakeholders to express their perceptions and suggestions regarding digital public services.		
Relation to Agenda 2030	  		
Additional information	The commitment is linked to national regulatory and planning instruments, such as: the <i>Constitución de la República del Ecuador</i> and the <i>Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2025-2029 "Ecuador No Se Detiene"</i> , the <i>Ley Orgánica para la Optimización y Eficiencia de Trámites Administrativos</i> , the <i>Ley Orgánica para la Transformación Digital y Audiovisual</i> , and their regulations.		
Activity and deliverable		Start date	End date
Milestone 1: Formulate and validate the Digital Services and Data Governance Framework based on methodology provided by international technical cooperation.		January 2026	December 2026
Milestone 2: Define the strategy for implementing the roadmap for the governance model and service redesign, including identification of funding sources, implementation plan and sustainability plan.		March 2026	October 2026
Milestone 3: Prepare and/or consolidate the diagnosis of technological infrastructure, institutional capacities and interoperability conditions of entities for the selection and prioritization of services considered in the pilot, according to the methodology provided.		June 2026	December 2026
Milestone 4: Develop and implement a functional pilot of the new GOB.EC Platform applied to the prioritized services using a model focused on the user experience ciudadana.		January 2027	December 2027
Contact Information			
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Other stakeholders involved		State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Presidencia de la República</i> - PR • <i>Ministerio de Trabajo</i> – MDT • <i>Dirección Nacional de Registros Públicos</i> - Dinarp
		CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación de Ayuda por Internet - Fundapi (Counterpart) • Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja – UTPL (Counterpart) • <i>Corporación Ecuatoriana para el Desarrollo de la Investigación y la Academia</i> - Cedia

National Strategy for Public Data Quality

8

Commitment start and end date: January 2026 to December 2027

Lead Institution	<i>Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos</i> (INEC)
Commitment description	
What problem does the commitment address?	<p>The digitization of the public sector in Ecuador has multiplied the data generated, but no common quality and interoperability standards have been implemented. This lack of shared frameworks leads to duplication and inconsistencies between institutions, hinders the work of oversight agencies and civil society, and affects citizens who receive services based on incomplete information.</p> <p>The absence of a common regulatory and technical framework weakens decision-making, transparency and accountability. This is a nationwide problem that is particularly acute in administrative records on health, education, labor and public procurement. The magnitude of the challenge is clear: more than 1,511 datasets published by 98 institutions are scattered and lack comparable metadata, which prevents sustained interoperability.</p>
What is the commitment?	It seeks to enhance data quality in public institutions by analyzing gaps, developing guidelines, carrying out pilots, providing institutional training and performing sustainable monitoring, thus establishing a solid foundation for more reliable, interoperable and useful data management for citizens.
How will it help in solving the problem?	Implement a national data quality framework in priority public institutions, combining the diagnosis of regulatory, technical and capacity gaps with participatory guidelines based on international best practices. This would include sector-specific pilot projects, training, awareness campaigns, automatic validators and a public metadata repository, with participatory governance and quarterly monitoring. The objective is to reduce regulatory fragmentation, strengthen technical and institutional capacities, and improve the interoperability, standardization and integration of administrative records, thereby increasing citizen trust in public data.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Transparency: It will allow citizens to access reliable and comparable information, strengthening accountability and social control.</p> <p>Accountability: It will create verifiable monitoring mechanisms for progress in data management, increasing the responsibility of institutions.</p> <p>Citizen participation: It will include civil society, academia and specialized groups in designing the guidelines, in validating results and in monitoring.</p>

Relation to Agenda 2030	  		
Additional information	<p>The commitment relates to the mandates of transparency, access to information and efficiency established in the <i>Constitución de la República del Ecuador</i>. It is also linked to the <i>Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2025- 2029 "Ecuador No Se Detiene"</i>, which prioritizes the modernization of the state, the improvement of public services and the use of data for decision-making</p>		
Activity and deliverable		Start date	End date
Milestone 1: Prepare a national assessment of data quality implementation in priority public institutions, identifying regulatory, technical, technological and organizational gaps, and deliver a report with recommendations.		January 2026	June 2026
Milestone 2: Co-design the national technical standard and implementation guide based on international best practices and adapted to the Ecuadorian context, including guidelines and minimum deliverables.		July 2026	December 2026
Milestone 3: Develop a pilot implementation in prioritized public institutions to evaluate improvements in interoperability, standardization, integration and use of administrative records; and submit a report on results before and after implementation.		January 2027	July 2027
Milestone 4: Implement an institutional capacity-building process through training, online courses and awareness campaigns; and submit a report on activities, participation and learning.		April 2027	July 2027
Milestone 5: Implement a strategy for evaluation, continuous monitoring and sustainability of public data quality, including dissemination of the results report with adoption, data quality and citizen participation indicators.		August 2027	December 2027
Contact Information			
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Other stakeholders involved		State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Presidencia de la República (PR) - Subsecretaría General de Planificación</i> • <i>Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información (Mintel)</i>
		CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación Datalat (Counterpart) • <i>Cámara de Innovación y Tecnología Ecuatoriana (CITEC)</i> • <i>Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Estadística (SEE)</i> • <i>Data Management International Association (DAMA)</i> • <i>Asociación Ecuatoriana de Protección de Datos (AEPD)</i> • <i>Universities related to Statistics and Data Science majors</i>


Civic Space

Strengthening environmental and energy information management

9

Commitment start and end date: January 2026 to December 2027

Lead Institution	<i>Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía</i> (MAE)
Commitment description	
What problem does the commitment address?	The governance of environmental and energy information faces structural challenges that limit operability, particularly due to fragmentation, outdated data and low interoperability caused by poor coordination between the institutions that manage it. Therefore, the connection between the stakeholders in the ecosystem needs to be strengthened.
What is the commitment?	Improve the management of and access to sector-specific information from the <i>Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía</i> by institutionalizing a governance model led by the State with citizen participation and the support of academia and other civil society stakeholders.
How will it help in solving the problem?	Implementation of the Data Governance Model for the <i>Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía</i> , which includes activities such as forming thematic committees and commissions, disseminating the model and piloting sectoral participatory committees. This model will facilitate management and better use for decision-making and public policy formulation, as well as the consumption and reuse of information by academia, citizens and other stakeholders.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Transparency: By improving access to platforms for presenting environmental and energy information and data that ensure their quality and timeliness. The governance model will strengthen the MAE's institutional reports on focused and participatory transparency, which include contributions from counterparts and other stakeholders in the ecosystem.</p> <p>Accountability: By increasing the environmental and energy data and information available, which promotes access to information. Likewise, the implementation of the Data Governance Model will be based on applying results management, reporting using indicators and the public value methodology.</p> <p>Citizen participation: Promoting the active participation of citizens, civil society organizations, academia, NGOs and other stakeholders in shaping governance levels and dissemination initiatives.</p>


Relation to Agenda 2030			
Additional information	<p>The commitment is linked to national and international instruments international regulatory and planning instruments, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Constitución de la República del Ecuador.</i> • <i>Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2025-2029 "Ecuador No Se Detiene".</i> • <i>Escazú Regional Agreement.</i> • <i>Ley Orgánica de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información (LOTAIP).</i> • <i>Ley Orgánica de Protección de Datos Personales (LOPD).</i> • <i>Política de Datos Abiertos.</i> • <i>Esquema Gubernamental de Seguridad de la Información (EGSI).</i> 		
Activity and deliverable		Start date	End date
Milestone 1: Issue the policy that institutionalizes the Sectoral Data Governance Model for the Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía.		January 2026	April 2026
Milestone 2: Implement the Sectoral Data Governance Model.		April 2026	April 2027
Milestone 3: Form the participatory sectoral Thematic Committee.		March 2027	December 2027
Milestone 4: Disseminate the Sectoral Data Governance Model.		April 2026	December 2027
Contact Information			
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Other stakeholders involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC).</i> • <i>Presidencia de la República</i> - <i>Subsecretaría General de Planificación.</i> 	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación Datalat (Counterpart) • Universidad Hemisferios (Counterpart) • <i>Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (FCD)</i> • <i>Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (UTPL)</i> • <i>Conservación Internacional (CI)</i> • <i>Expertise France - AFD</i> 	

Implementation of the Public Services *Política de la Calidad*

10

Commitment start and end date: January 2026 to December 2027

Lead Institution	<i>Ministerio del Trabajo</i> (MDT)
Commitment description	
What problem does the commitment address?	<p>The quality of public services in Ecuador has been perceived as deteriorating over the last seven years, culminating in its worst rating in December 2023 with an average of just 5.71 points, due to citizen dissatisfaction in areas such as the management of social rehabilitation and the shortage of medicines, marking the worst score in the last six years, according to the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC).</p> <p>This rating translates into low-quality public services, inequalities in access to efficient services focused on the needs of citizens and diverse territorial contexts.</p> <p>Added to this is the fact that the capacities of public entities have been affected in terms of human and financial resources, which has prevented them from adapting to the constant changes in citizen expectations and the rapid growth of information technologies, being overwhelmed in certain cases by citizen demand, and in others by poor operational management and poor citizen service.</p>
What is the commitment?	The design and implementation of a <i>Política de la Calidad de los Servicios Públicos</i> integrates the identification of problems and solutions for continuous improvement and innovation, objectives, guidelines, mechanisms, indicators, strategies and projects aimed at improving the quality of public administration and the services provided by entities, which will promote efficiency, transparency, citizen participation and satisfaction among citizens and users nationwide.
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>The <i>Política de la Calidad</i> in public sector entities will allow citizens, as the users and the reason for public policy to exist, to be integrated with different State agencies to improve the quality of public services, resulting in better governance, greater institutional trust, unification of institutional capacities and efforts, and a reduction in corruption, in line with the vision of the <i>Plan Nacional de Desarrollo</i>.</p> <p>This governance instrument will serve as a strategic articulator to increase the quality of public services for the benefit of citizens, promoting transparency, a culture of continuous improvement and innovation, and an improved image and credibility of public entities.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Transparency: By sharing information on public services, their improvement results, citizen satisfaction and their evaluation.</p> <p>Accountability: Because it will establish mechanisms for measuring the performance of public services, fostering a culture of continuous improvement, a focus on the user, and regulatory compliance, which will form the basis for promoting accountability to the users.</p>



Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen participation: By fostering a culture of continuous improvement and innovation, focused on constantly adapting to citizens' expectations in the co-design and co-evaluation of public services phases by leveraging the use of information technologies.		
Relation to Agenda 2030			
Additional information	The commitment is linked to national regulatory and planning instruments, such as: the <i>Constitución de la República del Ecuador</i> , the <i>Ley Orgánica para la Optimización y Eficiencia de Trámites Administrativos (LOOETA)</i> , the <i>Ley Orgánica del Servicio Público (LOSEP)</i> , and the <i>Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2025-2029 "Ecuador No Se Detiene"</i> .		
Activity and deliverable		Start date	End date
Milestone 1: Develop the Política de la Calidad de los Servicios Públicos by defining a co-creation methodology and conducting roundtables with stakeholders.		January 2026	May 2026
Milestone 2: Share the Política de la Calidad with stakeholders, considering various communication and dissemination strategies.		June 2026	July 2026
Milestone 3: Implement the Política de la Calidad, considering public entities, strategies and priority action plans.		August 2026	July 2027
Milestone 4: Monitor and evaluate the Política de la Calidad, taking into account public entities, strategies and priority action plans.		August 2027	December 2027
Contact Information			
Name of responsible party		Santiago Javier Ipiál Villena	
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Email address		• santiago_ipial@trabajo.gob.ec	
Other stakeholders involved		State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Presidencia de la República</i> • <i>Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información (Mintel)</i> • <i>Servicio Ecuatoriano de Acreditación (SAE)</i> <p>Note: During the diagnostic phase of the public policy, additional state actors will be defined according to the entities, strategies and action plans established as priorities.</p>
		CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fundación Alianza Estratégica (Counterpart)</i> • <i>Asociación de Profesionales de Gestión de Procesos del Ecuador (ABPMP – E)</i>

Health data governance standard

11

Commitment start and end date: January 2026 to December 2027

Lead Institution	<i>Ministerio de Salud Pública</i> (MSP)
Commitment description	
What problem does the commitment address?	<p>In Ecuador, the lack of a specific regulatory framework for health data poses risks to citizens' privacy and limits the efficiency of the health system. Although the Ley de Protección de Datos Personales provides a general framework, its application in the health sector is limited, with no precise guidelines on the management, access and use of information.</p> <p>The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) IS4H Ecuador 2023 Assessment highlights the urgent need to establish a data governance policy that defines responsibilities, procedures and standards to protect sensitive information and enable secure and efficient access. Without this structure, institutions lack clear guidelines for exchanging critical data that would improve the quality of care and resource management.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>The proposed solution is to develop a national health data governance standard that provides for the protection of clinical data, ensures interoperability, defines roles and responsibilities for managing and processing health data, and allows for research using anonymized databases. This includes a co-creation process with multiple stakeholders, the development of a situational diagnosis and a regulatory framework that aligns with international best practices. Likewise, training on the regulatory framework for healthcare personnel.</p>
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>It will establish a clear, coherent and enforceable regulatory framework for the management, exchange and protection of health information in Ecuador. This standard will define principles, roles, responsibilities, procedures and technical standards to guide National Health System institutions in the proper management of data, ensuring its quality, integrity, confidentiality and availability.</p>
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>Transparency: Through a clear and accessible regulatory framework governing the management of health data. In the future, this framework will contribute to the creation of public access platforms so that citizens can find out how their data is used and protected. Additionally, systems will be required to facilitate transparent data tracking and monitoring.</p> <p>Accountability: Through the implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems that require health institutions to report and justify the use of personal data. The control mechanisms will be supervised by an independent body that ensures compliance with the regulations.</p>

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Citizen participation: Civil society will be included in the co-creation of the regulatory framework through focus groups and participatory roundtables. This will foster a culture of proactive inclusion, allowing citizens and organizations to influence decisions that affect how their personal data is managed.		
Relation to Agenda 2030	 		
Additional information	The commitment is linked to national regulatory and planning instruments, such as: <i>Constitución de la República del Ecuador</i> and the <i>Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2025-2029 "Ecuador No Se Detiene"</i> , <i>Plan Decenal de Salud</i> , <i>Política Pública para la Transformación Digital del Ecuador 2025-2030</i> , <i>Política Nacional de Transformación Digital del Sector Salud 2024 - 2034</i> .		
Activity and deliverable		Start date	End date
Milestone 1: Prepare the report on the need for health data regulations, considering the current status and future requirements for inclusion in the regulatory agenda.		January 2026	January 2026
Milestone 2: Map relevant stakeholders who will be affected by or involved in the implementation of the new regulations.		February 2026	February 2026
Milestone 3: Conduct a situational diagnosis of the current status of health data management.		March 2026	July 2026
Milestone 4: Develop the draft regulatory framework.		August 2026	November 2026
Milestone 5: Approve, enact, disseminate and provide training on health data governance framework.		December 2026	August 2027
Contact Information			
Name of responsible party		Xavier Buenaño Guerra	
Title, Department		National Director of Statistics and Information Analysis, National Health System	
Email address		• xavier.buenano@msp.gob.ec	
Other stakeholders involved	State actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Pública Integral de Salud (RPIS) • Ministerio de Telecomunicaciones y de la Sociedad de la Información (MINTEL) • Superintendencia de Protección de Datos Personales (SPDP) • Dirección Nacional de Registros Públicos (DINARP) • Local governments 	
	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) • Red Privada Complementaria (RPC) • Asociación Nacional de Clínicas y Hospitales Privados del Ecuador (ACHPE) • Universidad Central del Ecuador (UCE) • Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador (PUCE) 	

Promote access to information on Chronic Child Malnutrition

12

Commitment start and end date: January 2026 to December 2027

Lead Institution	<i>Ministerio de Desarrollo Humano</i> (MDH)
Commitment description	
What problem does the commitment address?	<p>INEC (2024) indicates that chronic child malnutrition (DCI) is a persistent public health problem in Ecuador, primarily affecting children under five years of age, with a prevalence of 17.5% in 2022–2023 and 17.47% in 2023–2024, being more prevalent in the rural population (21.19%) than in the urban population (15.37%).</p> <p>This problem has been addressed historically by the State since 1960, with around 48 initiatives in plans, programs and projects, and has required intersectoral interventions since 2009 to act on the social and health determinants that cause it. Children and their families have been affected in terms of their physical, cognitive and social development, which has an impact on their quality of life and future opportunities. However, a significant limitation to timely and evidence-based decision-making is that not all stakeholders have a comprehensive understanding of all existing information systems or the capacities required to make appropriate use of available resources and data.</p>
What is the commitment?	To improve access to and responsible use of information on the prevention of chronic child malnutrition through coordinated efforts between the public sector, local governments, academia, civil society and the private sector. This includes designing and implementing strategies, actions and educational communication products that facilitate access to and improve understanding of the issue, raising awareness and training local stakeholders on the efficient and timely use of the materials developed and other available information systems or resources, in order to reinforce shared responsibility between sectors.
How will it help in solving the problem?	<p>Unlike previous efforts, this solution aims to improve the access to and the understanding and use of information on Chronic Child Malnutrition, as well as awareness, training, shared responsibility between sectors and open data, ensuring that information on DCI reaches key stakeholders for sound decision-making.</p> <p>The solution will partially solve the problem, as it does not directly eliminate DCI, but it does effectively address gaps in access to services, understanding of the issue and use of information for decision-making. It improves coordination between the public sector, civil society, academia and the private sector, and lays the foundation for generating open data that will enable more targeted and sustainable preventive actions to be designed.</p>

<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>Transparency: It will ensure that information on chronic child malnutrition (DCI) is accessible, clear and reliable for all stakeholders, including civil society, academia, the private sector and government. Through the dissemination of information, educational communication actions, awareness-raising processes and training, citizens will be able to learn about and understand the information available, enabling their participation in decision-making and in monitoring public policies. Additionally, it will allow information-producing entities to share indicators, territorial analyses and monitoring results in a systematic and verifiable manner, increasing accountability and transparency in the management of DCI prevention and care programs.</p> <p>Accountability: It will promote accountability by ensuring that information on Chronic Child Malnutrition is accessible and understandable to citizens. This will enable the general population and academia to monitor progress, evaluate results and hold institutions accountable, while reinforcing public institutions' commitment to shared responsibility. Additionally, the openness of information will facilitate transparent systems for monitoring and evaluating the actions implemented.</p> <p>Citizen participation: It will improve citizen participation by facilitating access to clear and reliable information on chronic child malnutrition, allowing citizens and civil society to understand the problem and actively contribute to defining and monitoring solutions. Through the dissemination of information, educational communication actions, awareness-raising and training processes and intersectoral spaces, the general population, community leaders and local organizations will be proactively engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of preventive actions, fostering shared responsibility and evidence-based decision-making.</p>
<p>Relation to Agenda 2030</p>	
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The commitment is linked to national regulatory and planning instruments, such as: <i>Constitución de la República del Ecuador</i>, <i>Ley Orgánica para Prevenir y Erradicar la Malnutrición en el Ecuador</i>, <i>Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2025-2029 "Ecuador No Se Detiene"</i>, <i>Estrategia Nacional Ecuador Crece sin Desnutrición Infantil (ENECSDI)</i>.</p>



Activity and deliverable	Start date	End date
Milestone 1: Design an outreach campaign to increase access to DCI information.	January 2027	December 2027
Milestone 2: Promote the use of educational communication resources to prevent and reduce DCI.	January 2027	December 2027
Milestone 3: Update and develop territorially and interculturality relevant educational communication strategies and products to promote behavioral changes in relation to DCI.	January 2027	June 2027
Milestone 4: Identify awareness-raising, training and support needs among different stakeholders to promote the prevention of DCI.	January 2026	December 2027
Milestone 5: Develop training on the use of available systems or sources of information.	January 2027	December 2027
Milestone 6: Promote cooperation with strategic local stakeholders to coordinate and optimize actions aimed at preventing DCI.	October 2026	December 2027
Milestone 7: Encourage collaboration between different levels of government, academia and civil society in the design of DCI prevention projects.	January 2027	December 2027
Milestone 8: Foster improvement of the information management system and other available sources on DCI.	January 2027	December 2027
Contact Information		
Name of responsible party	Sofia Lara	
Title, Department	Undersecretary of Public Policy and Strengthening	
Email address	• sofia.lara@desarrollohumano.gob.ec	



	<p>State actors involved</p>	<p>Leader: Various state entities that are part of ENECSDI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Dirección General de Registro Civil, Identificación y Cedulación</i> (DIGERCIC) • <i>Ministerio de Salud Pública</i> (MSP) • <i>Ministerio de Educación, Deporte y Cultura</i> (MINEDEC) • <i>Unidad de Registro Social</i> (URS)
<p>Other stakeholders involved</p>	<p>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundación Ecuador Crece Contigo (Counterpart) • Corporación Ecuatoriana para el Desarrollo de la Investigación y la Academia (CEDIA) (Counterpart) • <i>Federación Ecuatoriana de Comunas, Comunidades, Centros y Asociaciones de Indígenas</i> (FECC) • <i>Asociación Vivir, Asociación Nacional de Nutricionistas del Ecuador</i> (ANNE) • <i>Fundación Esquel</i> • <i>Youtopia</i> • <i>Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de Alimentos y Bebidas</i> (ANFAB) • <i>Comisión Ecuatoriana Justicia y Paz</i> • <i>Red Nacional por la Infancia</i> (REDNI) • <i>Plan Internacional, El Ordeño S.A.</i> • <i>Pacto por la Niñez y Adolescencia</i> • <i>Mesa de Incidencia San Lorenzo</i> • <i>Observatorio de la Pobreza y Asociación de Montuvios Los Pinos</i> • <i>Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe</i> (CAF) • <i>Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo</i> (BID) • <i>Banco Mundial, Programa Mundial de Alimentos</i> (PMA) • <i>Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia</i> (UNICEF) • <i>Organización Panamericana y Mundial de la Salud</i> (OPS/OMS) • <i>Universidad San Francisco de Quito</i> (USFQ)



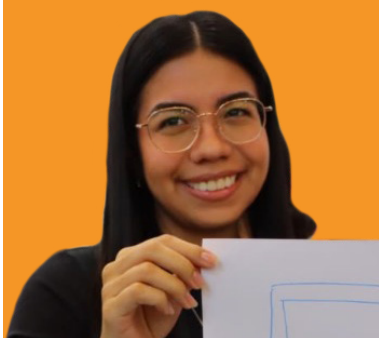


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