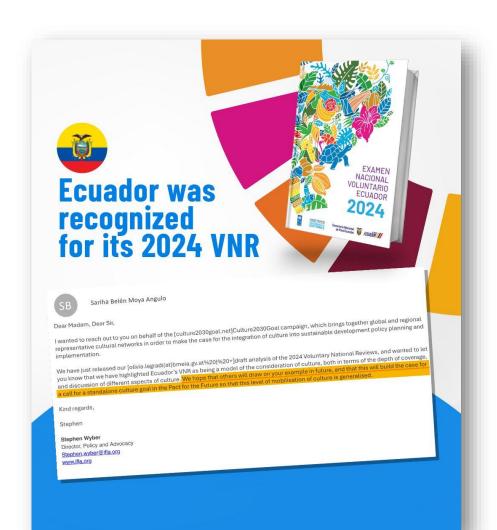


Ecuador 2024 VNR











Social

OBJECTIVE 1

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











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







OBJECTIVE 3

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









Economic Development

OBJECTIVE 4

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











Sustainable promotion of production by improving productivity levels.













OBJECTIVE 6

Encourage the generation of decent employment.







Infrastructure, Energy, and Environment

OBJECTIVE 7

Ensure the responsible use of natural resources with an environmentally.















OBJECTIVE 8

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









ECUADOR

94,4% of the goals of the NDP

are aligned with the



101 of the 107 goals of the NDP 2024 – 2025 are aligned with the goals of the 2030 Agenda



Institutional

OBJECTIVE 9

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







Risk Management

OBJECTIVE 10

Promote the resilience of cities and communities to face natural and manmade risks.







November 2017

NDP articulates national priorities with the SDGs



Key milestones implementing the 2030 Agenda in Ecuador



October 2021
PND Alignment to the SDGs

September 2015

Approval Agenda 2030





April 2018

E.O. 371 declares the adoption of the 2030 Agenda as a policy of the National Government



March 2021

Launch of the Ecuador SDG web portal www.odsecuador.ec



September 2023 SDG Insights Report



July 2018 First Voluntary National Review



July 2020 Second Exam National Volunteer



February 2024

NDP alignment to the SDGs



May 2019
Incorporating the
SDGs into Refresher
Guides
of the PDOT



January 2020

National Assembly approves SDG checksheet: legislative initiatives



July 2024
Presentation to the High-Level Political Forum



NDP and SDG relation





In 2024, an analysis was carried out to determine which Ecuadoran SDG is best related to the National Development Plan for the New Ecuador 2024-2025, using the "Machine Learning" tool.



The "5Ps" of Sustainable Development in Ecuador PARTNERSHIP (ALIANZAS ESTRATÉGICAS) 17 ALIANZAS PARA LOGRAR LOS OBJETIVOS **PEOPLE** 4 EDUCACIÓN DE CALIDAD ₫" (PERSONAS) **ECUADOR PROSPERITY** (PROSPERIDAD) PLANET (PLANETA) On the way PEACE (PAZ) For Review Late No data

Implementation and Monitoring of the 2030 Agenda

Institutional mechanisms

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, The National Secretariat of Planning leads the process of implementing and monitoring the SDGs

Collaborative effort

Secretaría Nacional de Planificación



The 2030 Agenda is integrated into public policy through...



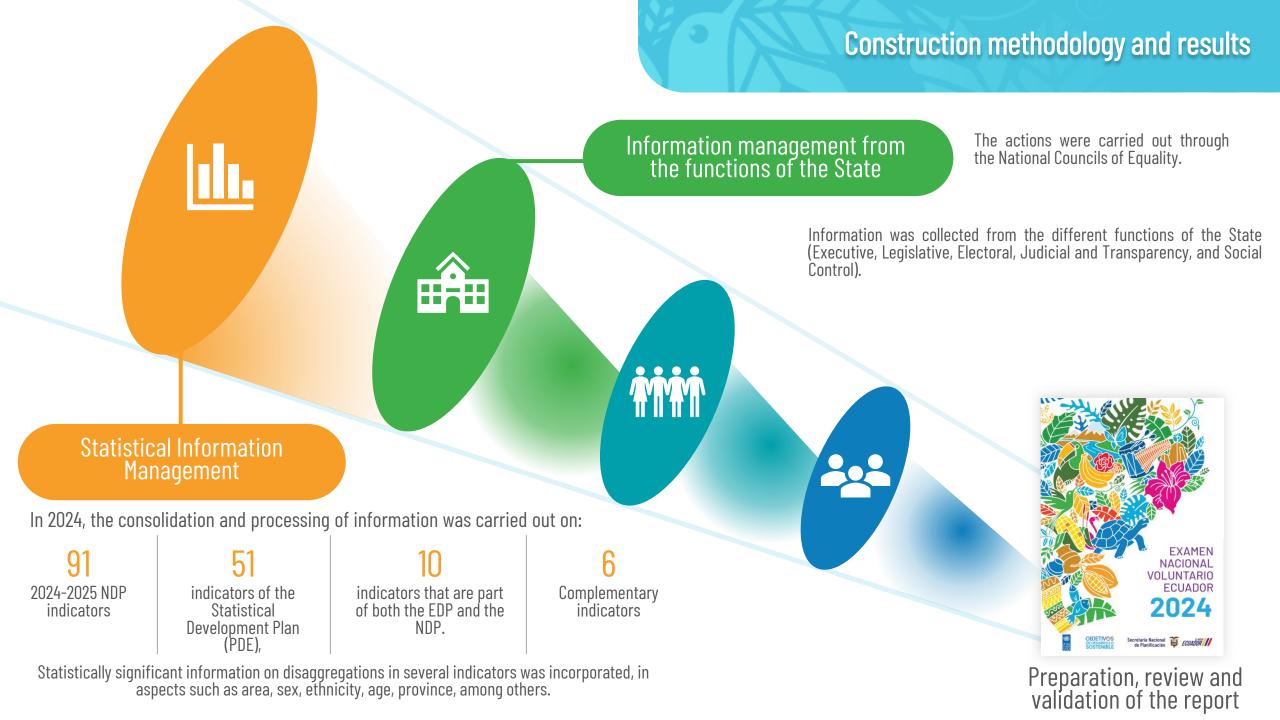
Institutional Plans National Agendas for Equality

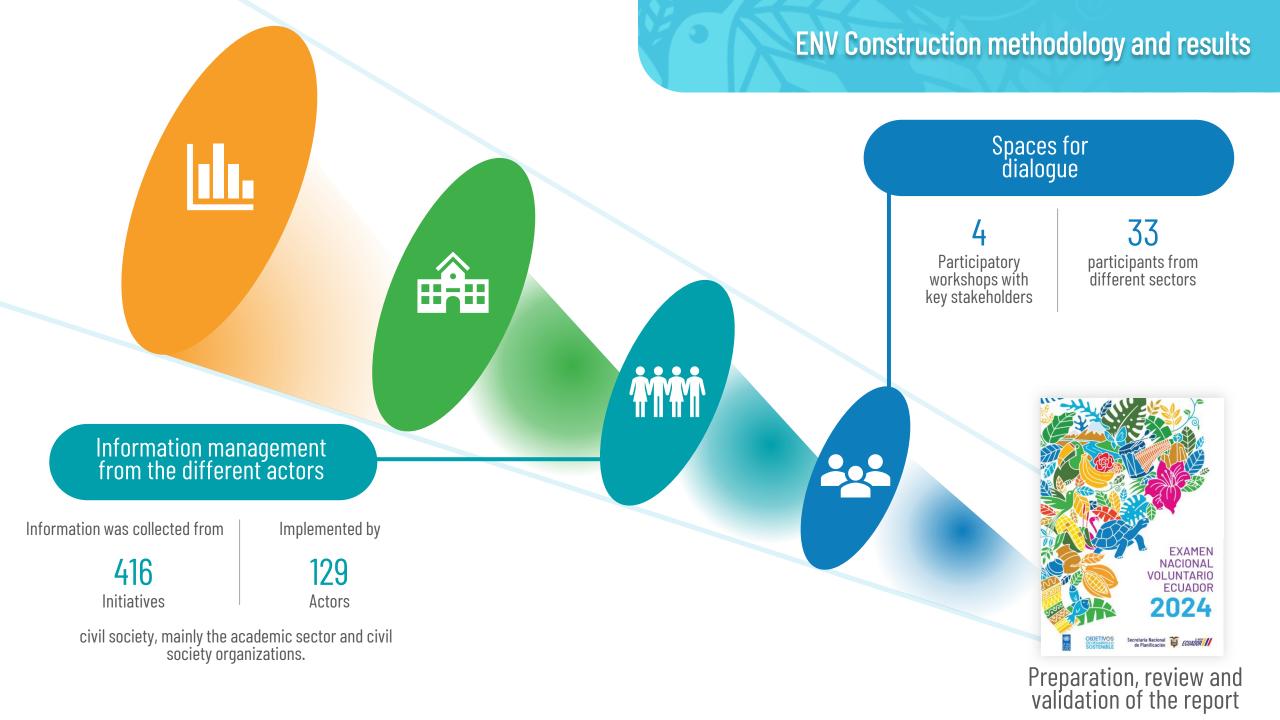
Development and Land Use Plans





Secretaría Naciona de Planificación





Indicator results



Income poverty rate

National

🗂 2023 23,87%

= 2021

28,85%

Sex

Man Woman 23,20% 24,52%

28,21% 29,46%

Area

Rural Urban 38,49% 17,05% 41,70% 22,80%

Ethnicity

51,80% 13,76% White Indigenous 52,68% 16,94%

Age

33,59% 16,44% Less than 15 65 years years old and older

38,62%

16,81%

Extreme poverty rate by income

National

= 2023

8,75% (+)

□ 2021 10,27%

Man

6,59%

Sex

Woman 6,21%

7,66% 7,36%

Area

鼺 Rural Urban 18,52% 4,18%

17,67% 6,79%

Ethnicity

24,45%

Mestizo Indigenous

21,75%

6,03%

Age

8,15% 5,25% 4,24%

> 65 years and older 35 to 44 years old

10,51%

4,02%



270.573 Nuclear families

in extreme poverty (children < 18 years old) with Human Development Bonus - Variable Component.



303.821 Older adults

in poverty and extreme poverty with "My Best Years Pension".



621.861 Beneficiaries

of the Human Development Bond.



178.805 **Beneficiaries**

of the Schools of Economic Inclusion and Schools of Employability and Self-Employment (2021 - 2023).





Data Availability and Quality

Data gaps: limited in disaggregation.

Data inconsistencies: reporting standards among different government agencies and stakeholders made it difficult to compare and analyze data effectively.



Methodological Challenges

Baseline data: Establish a reliable baseline for measuring progress. Developing countries, limited historical data.

Indicators: Selection of the appropriate indicators to measure progress towards the SDGs. Many potential impact indicators.



Institutional Capacity and Coordination

Coordination challenges: complex and time-consuming.

Limited political commitment: lack of political
commitment and prioritization of the SDGs,
delegations.



Stakeholder Engagement and Inclusivity

Lack of inclusivity: VNR process should be inclusive and representative of all segments of society, including marginalized groups.

Communication gaps: Effective communication and dissemination of VNR findings to a wide range of stakeholders.





SDG Ecuador Website

























































