

2020

Gender Analysis and Action Plan



**Fourth National
Communication**

Ecuador

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Gender Analysis and Action Plan

Fourth National Communication on Climate Change (4NC)

I. Introduction

Climate change has a major impact on countries, such as Ecuador, that depend significantly on natural resources for their livelihoods and that have less capacity to respond to natural hazards, such as droughts, landslides, floods and fires. The majority of the world's poor people are women, which makes them more vulnerable to the risks and impacts of climate change (United Nations, n.d).

Gender inequalities have their structural cause in discrimination against women. This discrimination is reflected in the differentiated treatment of women for the fact of being women (United Nations, 1979) and in giving more value to the masculine than to the feminine, thus causing a series of inequalities (UNDP, 2019a). In order to promote, guarantee and protect women human rights it is necessary to implement strategic actions at levels of intervention, from changes in law to the elimination of cultural patterns that perpetuate inequalities and avoid sustainable development.

In order to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is necessary to undertake some normative and policy actions that consider a comparative analysis of gender relations and their interrelation with climate change, poverty and discrimination. The intention of the 2030 Agenda is leave no one behind, therefore, UNDP and its partners works so that gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women is achieved as a condition to attain SGDs.

At National context, Ecuador recognizes "gender equality" as a strategic planning tool to achieve its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Women play a fundamental role in response to climate change due to their local knowledge and leadership in the sustainable management of sustainable resources and practices at the household and community level (United Nations, n.d).

Considering that, in 2017, Ecuador's total population reached 17 million of inhabitants of which 50.4% were women; it is necessary to reflect gender equality achievements and barriers in the Fourth Nacional communication (4CN).

The Fourth Communication gender marker is GEN 2 which means that gender equality objectives are important to be considered in the project, however, it is not its main goal. This

project will address gender inequalities and inform how national initiatives on gender mainstreaming are included in climate change National reports. In addition, the 4NC will contribute indirectly to promoting gender equality, by presenting reports on climate actions that have included a gender approach when they were implemented. The information collected will allow us to understand how climate change will affect the lives of Ecuadorian women and men and gender relations related to decision making, access and control of natural resources and sustainable infrastructure.

In the following pages, a gender analysis is presented focused on reporting the progress of the regulatory framework on gender, main barriers and problems affecting women, economic empowerment and environmental conservation and gender.

II. Gender Analysis

Regulatory Framework

In accordance with article 70 of the Constitution, Ecuador is focused on promoting sustainable development and guarantees gender equality (MREMH, 2018). In fact, the Ecuadorian state has progressively and systematically implemented in its legal system and in its public policies, the human rights commitments derived from the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) in 1981.

Regarding climate change, the CEDAW Committee has recently published the General Recommendation number 37 on the gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change. Therefore, the Committee explains to the State parties the linkages between climate change and gender equality, for example:

- The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, of 1993, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development document “The future we want”, of 2012 where the principle of gender equality was raised as a matter of concern.
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, where State parties agreed to “take action on climate change on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities” (UN, 2018: 24).

- The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals describes the goals of achieving gender equality such as goals 3, 5, 6 and 10, and on climate change and disaster risk reduction, in goals 11 and 13.

Ecuador is focused on following these guidelines and transform them into concrete public policy. A good example is Ecuador's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) through which the country mainstreamed the gender approach reflecting Ecuador's commitment to build adaptive capacities for women to face climate change impacts.

Within the InterAmerican Human Rights System, the Inter-American Convention to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women (Convention Belem do Pará) of 1995 is an important instrument that recognizes the right of a life free of violence for women and girls (MREMH, 2018), Ecuador has signed and ratified this Convention and harmonizes it with the national organic law.

Regarding international development programs and declarations, Ecuador has been part of the Declaration and Platform for Action of Beijing, through which an agenda for the realization of women's rights was established. Similarly, the Ecuadorian Government is committed to implement the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. Gender equality and the empowerment of women, girls, and adolescents is a central part of the objectives of this agenda (objective 5).

In terms of national regulations, Ecuador has made important efforts during the last decade. In 2009, the Ecuadorian government approved the "Organic Electoral Law and Political Organizations" that demands gender parity and alternative inclusion in electoral lists of women and men as candidates. In 2010, Ecuador approved the "Organic Law of Public Service" that guarantees gender parity in public appointments. In 2011, the "Organic Law of the Popular and Solidarity Economy" was approved, establishing measures to reduce gender inequality in the economic sphere (UNDP, 2019a).

More recently, in 2014, the country approved the "Comprehensive Organic Criminal Code" that criminalizes femicide, as well as discrimination and crimes motivated by the victim's gender. In the same year, the "Law on the Organization of National Councils for Equality" that empowers the creation of the National Council for Gender Equality was launched. In January 2018, the National Assembly approved, the "Comprehensive Organic Law to Prevent and

Eradicate Violence against Women” aimed to prevent and eradicate gender violence against women happened in the public and private spheres (UNDP, 2019a; LOI, 2018).

This domestic normative and policy guarantees framework within which climate change initiatives are being considered.,

National Development Programs

On national development programs, Ecuador has the National Development Plan “Rights for All, Lifelong”, 2017-2021, which contains three main pillars: 1) to guarantee rights and environmental sustainability, 2) promote economic and productive growth, and 3) strengthen relations between society and State to improve service provision under criteria of quality, transparency, efficiency, and participation (SENPLADES, 2017).

Pillar one of the National Plan, aims to eradicate poverty, protect vulnerable people’s rights, eliminate all forms of discrimination, and promote the rights of nature (UN, 2019). It includes interventions favouring children, combatting gender-based violence and protecting people with disabilities (UN, 2019). Therefore, this instrument strategic for national planning offers the general programmatic axes for gender and development action.

On the other hand, there is the "National Agenda for the Equality of Women and LGBTI People 2018-2021", whose work for the coming years focuses on the following axes:

- **Autonomy and culture of peace:** focusing on gender violence; and sexual and reproductive health.
- **Life sustainability:** focusing on production, care, employment and environment
- **Leadership and transformation of socio-cultural patterns:** focusing on political participation, culture, communication, and art.

In addition, Ecuador has social protection programmes such as the “Human Development Bonus” that allows the allocation of USD \$50, preferably to mothers who are heads of household in the poorest families. Similarly, the national targeted programme "Woman’s Mission" prioritizes state intervention in three areas: gender-based violence, pregnancy in children and adolescents, and access to resources (UNDP, 2019a).

The National Strategy on Climate Change (2012-2025) considers the importance of planning the adaptation and mitigation actions considering intersectional aspects related to gender, poverty, exclusion etc¹.

Main barriers and problems affecting women

Gender-based violence

In 2011, nationwide, 6 out of 10 women reported having suffered some type of gender violence (INEC, 2011). Surveys of women and adolescents over 15 years of age carried out in the 24 provinces of Ecuador, showed that 1 in 4 women have suffered sexual violence (INEC, 2011). Psychological violence is the most recurrent form of gender violence in the country reaching 53.9% (MREMH, 2018).

In 2019, the 2nd National survey demonstrates that 7 out of 10 women are victims of violence. And although Ecuador has promoted policies and actions to eradicate violence, there is still the necessity of addressing cultural norms and patterns that affect women quality of life and dignity.

Participation and leadership of women in decision spaces

The lack of participation and representation of women in instances of family, community, and national decision making is a form of gender discrimination (UNDP, 2019a). This discrimination limits half of the population to contribute with experiences, opinions, solutions, and innovations to relevant problems such as poverty, climate change, unsustainable exploitation of resources, etc (UNDP, 2019a).

In Ecuador, the main barriers that prevent women's full participation include: gender practices, attitudes and stereotypes; limited knowledge about gender equality and women's rights; and lack of sustained political participation of women (UN). The low participation of women was evident in the regional elections of 2019 in which Ecuadorian citizens elected their representatives for 221 mayors and 23 prefectures. In this electoral process, female candidates won only 17.39% (4 benches) and 8.14% (18 benches) of the total prefecture and mayor

¹ <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/ecu140074.pdf>

positions, respectively (CNE, 2019). The low women's political participation and representation is mainly caused by the method of seats allocation (D'Hondt) that allows citizens to choose from open lists limiting the participation of women; the disproportionate burden of unpaid work linked to household and family care; and gender-based violence in the field of politics (UNDP, 2019a).

Economic Empowerment of Women

Women's Unpaid Work

In Ecuador, 11,823 million hours are spent per year for domestic and care activities, which represents an annual production of 19,880 million dollars (20%) of GDP. Based on this figure, women contribute 76% of the production of the household economy (15,131 million dollars) while men contribute only 24% (4,749 million) (INEC, 2019).

Regarding the role of women as heads of household, more than 28% of women exercise that role. Women spend approximately 88 hours of 100 on household chores and men 12 hours. The unequal allocation of household chores limits the participation of women in political and decision-making spaces. To this situation is added the lack of economic empowerment of women (UNDP, 2019a).

In 2018, the urban economically active population rate by sex stands at 78.7% for men and 52.9% for women. Men participate more than women in activities such as: construction, mining and quarrying, transport, storage and communications; fishing, gas supply, electricity, water, public administration and defence, agriculture, livestock, hunting and forestry, commerce, manufacturing and financial industry, among others.

According to UNDP Gender Equality Strategy, these figures show that both men and women are placed in jobs that demonstrate the structure of gender relations where men work mainly outside the private sphere, while women work in highly feminized activities such as cleaning or care, being these activities the least valued (UNDP, 2019a). The multidimensional poverty was 38,1% in 2019. The situation of women is aggravated by the lack of employment. In March 2019, 5.7% of the economically active women were unemployed, while 3.8% of men were in this same situation. The cities where unemployment was concentrated were: Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Machala, and Ambato (UNDP, 2019a).

Women's Unemployment

In 2018, women represent up to 42% of the economically active population (Valle, 2018). The number of women employed at that time was equivalent to 41.7% of the total employed population (Valle, 2018). Regarding unemployment by gender, in Ecuador, it is observed that the unemployment rate for women was higher than that of men (ENEMDU, 2019). In fact, in September 2019, 6% of the economically active women were unemployed nationwide, while among men unemployment reached only 4% (ENEMDU, 2019).

Environmental Conservation and Gender

The environmental degradation has differentiated impacts on men and women based on unequal power relations. Regarding women, inequalities are evidenced in the lack of access and control of resources; and in the unpaid workload. However, women are fundamental development actors. Women play an important role in seed conservation; agroecological practices; and production, distribution and preparation of food (FAO, 2016; UNDP, 2019a). The participation of women in leadership roles has led to improved capacity to respond to citizen needs and to better results of climate-related projects and policies (United Nations, n.d).

Education

Ecuador, within the framework of the achievement of the Millennium Goals, has strongly promoted equal access to primary education. During the period 2003-2014, Ecuador managed to reduce illiteracy from 10% to 5.8% (MINEDUC, 2015). However, inequities in access to education have prevented the achievement of the goal of equality established in the 2030 Agenda (UN, 2017). Ecuador has been working towards gender equality in the areas of access to education, medical care, decent work and women's representation in political and economic decisions (Valle, 2018). At the moment, illiteracy rates in men reach a maximum of 10, 92%, while in women it reach a maximum of 17.81% (Valle, 2018).

Women's Health

Latin America and the Caribbean has the second highest rate of teenage pregnancy at a regional and global level with 66.5 births per 1,000 adolescents (OPS). In Ecuador, specifically, there are more than 3 million mothers between the ages of 15 to 85 years. Teenage pregnancy

constitutes a public health and developmental problem in Ecuador. Ecuador has the second highest rate in the Latin American region in terms of pregnancy of girls between 10 and 14 years old (El Universo, 2019). In fact, 111 of every 1000 women between 15 and 19 years were reported pregnant until 2018 (UNDP, 2019a) . Life expectancy at birth is 78 years for women and 72 for men. In 2020, a life expectancy for women of 79.5 years is estimated.

In Ecuador, 80% of the population has no health insurance (Valdivieso and Armas, 2008). 7.5% of the insured population is covered by the general insurance of the Ecuadorian Social Security Institute (IESS) and 7.7% by the Rural Social Security (Valdivieso and Armas, 2008). Women are the most unprotected. In the urban area eight out of ten women do not have access to health insurance, while 7 out of ten men do not have access (Valdivieso and Armas, 2008).

III. Gender Action Plan

Objective

- Integrate gender questions related to climate change into the Fourth National Communication considering the national social, economic and cultural context and gender equality actions that have been implemented into Climate change policies.

Following the guidelines based on the “Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit (2015)”, this strategy focuses the following general actions:

- Collect and analyse information on gender (in) equality on issues relevant to the National Communication such as: economic, social and environmental.
- Analysis of the actions and gender issues incorporated in national initiatives already ongoing such as: The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).
- Promote equal participation of men and women in discussion forums, results socialization and capacity building contemplated in the framework of the project.

The specific gender-related activities to be implemented by project outcome are presented below:

Table 1. Gender-related activities – Outcome 1: National Circumstances and other Information

Gender Action Plan						
OUTCOME 1: National Circumstances and other Information						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget (USD \$)	Timeline	Responsibility
<p>*Gathering information related to gender (in) equality in areas of concern such as: economic, social, and environmental.</p> <p>*Collect data on the existing gaps between men and women in terms of laws and public policies protecting women, level of education and literacy, productive work, social security, access and control of resources and services, gender division of labour political participation, etc.</p> <p>*Identify gaps, needs and opportunities for climate change management, highlighting how they can increase the climatic threats with a gender approach (differentiating men and women due to the gender roles, social patterns and its knowledge on different environmental</p>	<p>A report of economic, social, environmental and climate information, including considerations of gender equality in climate change management elaborated.</p>	<p>Prepare a report that includes the following aspects:</p> <p>a) National circumstances of Ecuador, including economic, social, environmental and climate information updated, including information on the existing gaps between men and women in terms of laws and public policies protecting women, level of education and literacy, productive work, social security, access and control of resources and services, gender division of labour political participation, etc.</p> <p>b) Gaps, needs, and opportunities identified for climate change management, highlighting how they can increase the climatic threats with a gender approach (differentiating men and women due to the gender roles, social patterns, and its knowledge on different environmental management aspects).</p> <p>c) Gender perspective, age and the intercultural approach mainstreamed for climate change management, updating the risks differentiated by gender and social inclusive criteria</p>	<p>National circumstances, Institutional Arrangements and Other Information included in the previous NC and BUR reports, submitted to the UNFCCC.</p>	<p>USD \$ 300</p>	<p>January 2020- December 2021</p>	<p>Project Team</p>

Gender Action Plan						
OUTCOME 1: National Circumstances and other Information						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget (USD \$)	Timeline	Responsibility
<p>management aspects).</p> <p>* Collect key information to evaluate gender mainstreaming and the intercultural approach for climate change management, updating the risks differentiated by gender and social inclusive criteria.</p> <p>*Organise a thematic workshop for the collection of key gender information, guaranteeing the equal participation of women and men.</p>						
Total budget allocation (% or amount):				USD \$ 300		

Table 2. Gender-related activities – Outcome 2: National Inventories of Greenhouse Gases and Mitigation Actions

Gender Action Plan						
OUTCOME 2: National Inventories of Greenhouse Gases and Mitigation Actions						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget (USD \$)	Timeline	Responsibility
*Gathering information to define guidelines to promote the inclusion of gender approach in the National Mitigation Plan and the identification of barriers that limit equitable participation of woman and men, as well as the inclusion of a gender analysis and strategies that may contribute to both men and women wellness (positive impacts). *Collect data regarding mitigation initiatives that have included the gender approach during the implementation phase. *Interviews with the national mitigation authority and other key actors. *Organise two thematic workshops for the collection of key information, guaranteeing the equal participation of women and men.	a) Guidelines for the development of National Mitigation Plan emitted with an inclusion of gender approach and the identification of barriers that limit equitable participation of woman and men, as well as the inclusion of a gender analysis and strategies that may contribute to both men and women wellness (positive impacts). b) A register of mitigation initiatives that have included the gender approach during the implementation phase.	a) Guidelines for the development of National Mitigation Plan emitted with an inclusion of gender approach and the identification of barriers that limit equitable participation of woman and men, as well as the inclusion of a gender analysis and strategies that may contribute to both men and women wellness (positive impacts). b) Registry of mitigation initiatives that have included the gender approach during the implementation phase.	Information included in the previous NC and BUR reports, submitted to the UNFCCC.	USD \$ 600	January 2020-December 2021	<i>Mitigation Specialist with the support of the Project Team</i>
Total budget allocation (% or amount):				USD \$ 600		

Table 3. Gender-related activities – Outcome 3: Adaptation/Vulnerability and Climate Risk

Gender Action Plan						
OUTCOME 3: Adaptation / Vulnerability and Climate Risk						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget (USD \$)	Timeline	Responsibility
<p>*Collect data regarding adaptation initiatives at sectoral and local level updated for 2016-2020 period, including experiences and adaptation efforts differentiated by women and men participation.</p> <p>*Interviews with the national adaptation authority and other key actors.</p> <p>*Organise a thematic workshop for the collection of key information, guaranteeing the equal participation of women and men.</p>	<p>a) A register of adaptation initiatives at sectoral and local level updated for 2016-2020 period, including experiences and adaptation efforts differentiated by women and men participation.</p>	<p>a) Climate change adaptation initiatives at sectoral and local level updated for 2016-2020 period, including experiences and adaptation efforts differentiated by women and men participation.</p>	<p>Information included in the previous NC and BUR reports, submitted to the UNFCCC.</p>	<p>USD \$ 300</p>	<p>January 2020- December 2021</p>	<p><i>Adaptation Specialist with the support of the Project Team</i></p>
Total budget allocation (% or amount):				USD \$ 300		

Table 4. Gender-related activities – Outcome 4: Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (Domestic MRV)

Gender Action Plan						
OUTCOME 4: Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (Domestic MRV)						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget (USD \$)	Timeline	Responsibility
<p>*Identify a core set of sex and gender indicators to measure changes and the status of men and women related to access to resources, participation, decision-making processes, among other similar variables.</p> <p>*Organise a thematic workshop for the collection of key information, guaranteeing the equal participation of women and men.</p>	<p>a) Core set of sex and gender indicators to measure changes and the status of men and women related to access to resources, participation, decision-making processes, among other similar variables.</p>	<p>a) Sex and gender indicators to measure changes and the status of men and women related to access to resources, participation, decision-making processes, among other similar variables.</p>	<p>MRV system advances outlined in the 3NC and 1BUR, submitted before the UNFCCC</p>	<p>USD \$ 300</p>	<p>February 2020-September 2020</p>	<p>Project Team</p>
Total budget allocation (% or amount):				USD \$ 300		

*Outcome 5 does not include activities with a gender approach.

Table 5. Gender-related activities – Outcome 6: Project Management Unit

Gender Action Plan						
OUTCOME 6: Project Management Unit						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget (USD \$)*	Timeline	Responsibility
<p>1 Virtual Training for the project team oriented to:</p> <p>*Explain the concepts of gender and development and how it relates to the women in development and climate change.</p> <p>* Explain techniques for collecting information under gender approach.</p> <p>*The workshops will have the support of the gender specialists (UNDP Ecuador, NDC or NAP).</p> <p>1 Virtual Training with key stakeholders and project team oriented to:</p> <p>* Complete or clarify the information and data collected for strategic topics under a gender approach to be included in the Fourth National Communication.</p> <p>* The training will be led by gender specialists from the UNDP Ecuador, NDC_Support Programme, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and other institutions: such as: FFLA, UNWOMEN, UICN and universities.</p> <p>* The UNFCCC training platform could be also used.</p>	a) Participants' attendance record	a) Project team trained in gender issues.	Pre-acquired knowledge of gender issues by team members	USD \$ 0.00	February 2020- December 2020	UNDP Ecuador
Total budget allocation (% or amount):				USD \$ 0.00		

* Virtual workshops - no budget needed

IV. Synergies with Parallel Gender Initiatives

In Ecuador, the “NDC Support Program (NDCSP)” has established as one of its main objectives the mainstreaming of the gender approach in all phases of project implementation. Consequently, the lines of action include activities aimed at: a) promoting the active participation of women and men in reflection; b) data collection; c) decision-making; d) development of methodologies for the integration of the gender approach; and e) analysis of strategic information that allows an adequate contextualization on the relationship between social inequalities, gender, and actions for climate change (MAE, 2020b).

The NDC SP is also focusing on developing a gender baseline and gender indicators for the eleven sectors of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, as well as, the prioritisation of NDC initiatives and Gender Plan implementation (UNDP, 2020). In addition, a strategy for gender integration in the governance mechanism, in the Inter-institutional Committee on Climate Change, and in the climate finances process was developed (MAE, 2020b). In addition, the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan and the Gender and Climate Change Georeferenced Information System has begun to develop in the framework of the Technical round-table on Gender and Climate Change, which is made up of cooperation agencies and members of academia (UNDP, 2019b). Finally, the Guide of Technical Guidelines for the integration of the gender approach in the management of climate change was also developed (MAE et al., 2020).

Ecuador’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP) includes, on the other hand, the analysis of the following gender aspects: a) reduction of women’s vulnerability as a result of adaptation actions; b) benefits and impacts of adaptation actions differentiated between men and women; and c) level of participation of women and men in political and technical decisions (MAE, 2020a). At the moment, the NAP Gender Action Plan is still under construction.

Both projects (NDC SP & NAP) play an important role in the compilation of information to be presented in the Fourth National Communication on issues related to adaptation, mitigation; and gender and climate change issues, so direct coordination is required to avoid duplicating efforts. Therefore, to promote joint and coordinated work between projects, the Fourth

National Communication (4NC) team will take into account the gender guidelines for climate change management defined by the NDC SP, detailed below (MAE, 2020c):

- a) **Gender Order:** access, use, and control of resources (natural, economic, etc).
- b) **Participation:** equal opportunities and non-discrimination.
- c) **Specific needs and differentiated impacts on climate change:** practical needs, strategic needs, progression of vulnerability (sensitivity and adaptive capacities).

Information on gender issues to be presented in the Fourth National Communication will follow the gender guidelines defined by the NDC SP. Data collected by the NAP team will follow the same approach in order to facilitate its inclusion on the 4NC. Emphasis will be placed on presenting the advances in gender achieved during the first phase of implementation of the NDC SP project (years: 2018 and 2019).

Regarding participatory processes and workshops, the 4NC project we will work collaboratively with the gender specialists of NDC SP and NAP, taking advantage of discussion spaces that could help to address key issues for the Fourth National Communication. The adaptation and mitigation specialists, part of the 4NC project team, will be involved in the gender dialogue tables that are being organized within the framework of the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAGCC, in its Spanish acronym), a process led by the NDC SP project.

V. Stakeholder Analysis by Project Component

Below are the actors identified by component:

COMPONENT 1. NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES	
National Secretary of Planning and Development (SENPLADES)	National Government
Banco Central del Ecuador - BCE	Public Institution
National Institute of Statistics and Censuses - INEC	Public Institution
Center of International Environmental Law - CEDA	NGOs

COMPONENT 2B. MITIGATION	
ENERGY SECTOR	
Ecuadorian Automotive Association (AEADE)	Private Institution
Ecuadorian Association of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (AEEREE)	ONG

COMPONENT 2B. MITIGATION	
AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (AFD)	International Organization
Electricity Control and Regulation Agency	Public Institution
Hydrocarbons Regulation and Control Agency	Public Institution
Association of Ecuadorian Municipalities (AME)	Public Institution
Automobile Club of Ecuador (ANETA)	Private Institution
National transit agency (ANT)	Public Institution
Banco Central del Ecuador - BCE	Public Institution
Banco de Desarrollo del Ecuador	Public Institution
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	International Organization
Bioenergía de los Andes	International Organization
Charity Anywhere Foundation (CAF)	International Organization
Chancellery	Public Institution
Documentation Center of the Armed Movements (CEDENMA)	ONG
Electric Corporation of Ecuador (CELEC)	Public Institution
National Center for Energy Control (CENACE)	Public Institution
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL)	Private Institution
National Council for gender equality	Public Institution
Randi Group Corporation	Private Institution
Electric Company Quito (EEQ)	Public Institution
Quito Electric Company	Public Institution
ENAP - SIPEC Oil Company	Private Institution
ENYA SA	Private Institution
National polytechnic school (EPN)	Academy
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	International Organization
Future Latin American Foundation (FFLA)	ONG
Future Foundation	ONG
Neo Foundation	Private Institution
Decentralized Autonomous Government Cuenca	Public Institution
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	International Organization
HOLCIM CEMENT	Private Institution
HONDA	Private Institution
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	International Organization
National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC)	Public Institution
Geological and Energetic Research Institute (INER)	Public Institution
Ingenio San Carlos	Private Institution
J3M	Private Institution
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	International Organization
MADETEC S.A	Private Institution
Ministry of Environment (MAE)	National Government
Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy (MEER)	National Government

COMPONENT 2B. MITIGATION	
MEGAPELLETS S.A	Private Institution
Ministry of Human Development and Housing (MIDUVI)	Public Institution
Ministry of Finance	National Government
Ministry of Hydrocarbons	National Government
Ministry of transport and Public Works	National Government
Ministry of Industries and Productivity (MIPRO)	Public Institution
Modularte	Private Institution
Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)	ONG
African Palm Derivatives (OLEANA)	Private Institution
UN Women	International Organization
PAM EP	Public Institution
PETROECUADOR	Public Institution
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	International Organization
National Secretariat for Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation	National Government
National Secretary of Planning and Development (SENPLADES)	Public Institution
Risk Management Service (SGR)	Public Institution
Cuenca Tram	Public Institution
UNACEM S.A	Private Institution
European Union in Ecuador	International Organization
Technical University of Ambato	Academy
World Wild Foundation WWF	ONG
INDUSTRY	
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	International Organization
CAB	International Organization
Chamber of Industries and Production	Private Institution
Construction Chamber	Private Institution
Chancellery	Public Institution
Documentation Center of the Armed Movements (CEDENMA)	Academy
College of Architects	Academy
Engineers college	Academy
National Council for Gender Equality	Public Institution
Public Cement Company of Ecuador (EPCE)	Private Institution
Higher Polytechnic School of the Litoral	Academy
FACTOR	Private Institution
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	ONG
Future Latin American Foundation (FFLA)	ONG
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	International Organization
Herdoiza y Crespo	Private Institution
HOLCIM CEMENT	Private Institution

COMPONENT 2B. MITIGATION	
HORNICENTRO	Private Institution
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	International Organization
IMPACTO	ONG
National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC)	Public Institution
Ecuadorian Institute of Cement and Concrete	Private Institution
Ecuadorian Normalization Service (INEN)	Public Institution
Geological and Energetic Research Institute (INIGEMM)	Public Institution
Institute of Geological and Energy Research	Public Institution
Ecuadorian Institute Sustainable Construction	ONG
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	International Organization
Ministry of Environment (MAE)	National Government
MEGAFRIO	Private Institution
Ministry of Human Development and Housing (MIDUVI)	National Government
Ministry of Finance	National Government
Ministry of Industries and Productivity (MIPRO)	Public Institution
Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MTOPI)	Public Institution
UN WOMEN	International Organization
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (ONUDI)	International Organization
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	International Organization
Secretary Environment Quito	National Government
Secretary Habitat Territorio Quito	National Government
Secretary of Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (SENESCYT)	Public Institution
National Secretary of Planning and Development (SENPLADES)	Public Institution
Risk Management Service (SGR)	Public Institution
National Cement Union (UCEM)	Private Institution
UNACEM S.A	Private Institution
SEK International University	Academy
National Polytechnic University	Academy
San Francisco de Quito University (USFQ)	Academy
Uribe & Schwarzkopf	Private Institution
World Wild Fundation WWF	ONG
WASTE	
Ecuadorian Association of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (AEEREE)	ONG
Metropolitan Public Enterprise of Integral Management of Solid Residues (EMGIRSEP)	Public Institution
National Council of Competencies	Public Institution
Huella Verde	ONG
FACTOR	Private Institution
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	National Government

COMPONENT 2B. MITIGATION	
Escuela Politecnica Nacional (ESPE)	Academy
Charity Anywhere Fundation (CAF)	International Organization
Chancellery	National Government
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	International Organization
Decentralized Autonomous Government Ambato	Public Institution
INCINEROX Cia.Ltda	Private Institution
Development Bank of Ecuador	Public Institution
National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC)	Public Institution
National Secretary of Planning and Development (SENPLADES)	Public Institution
RECIVESI Recycle	ONG
Ministry of Environment (MAE)	National Government
Empresa Pública Municipal de Aseo de Cuenca (EMAC)	Public Institution
GASGREEN	Private Institution
Future Latin American Foundation (FFLA)	ONG
National Secretary of Water (SENAGUA)	Public Institution
Secretary of Environment Quito	Public Institution
ENYA SA	Private Institution
National Council of Competencies	Public Institution
GRAIMAN	Private Institution
Universidad Internacional Ecuador (UIDE)	Academy
Ecuadorian Aluminum Corporation (CEDAL)	Private Institution
Metropolitan Public Mobility and Public Works Company (EPMMP)	Public Institution
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	International Organization
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	International Organization
Ministry of Industries and Productivity (MIPRO)	Public Institution
Neo Fundation	ONG
Uiversity of Cuenca	Academy
Consortium of Provincial Autonomous Governments of Ecuador (CONGOPE)	Public Institution
World Wild Fundation WWF	ONG
National Program for the Integral Management of Solid Waste (PNGIDS)	Public Institution
Metropolitan Public Company of Drinking Water and Sanitation (EPMAPS)	Public Institution
Association of Naval Services Officers (ANSO)	ONG
Environmental Engineers of Pichincha	Academy
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	International Organization
National Network of Recyclers of Ecuador (RENAREC)	ONG
Development Bank of Ecuador	Public Institution
Engineers college	Academy
Charity Anywhere Fundation (CAF)	International Organization

COMPONENT 2B. MITIGATION	
MENTEFACTURA	Private Institution
Association of Ecuadorian Municipalities (AME)	Public Institution
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO)	International Organization
Decentralized Autonomous Government Municipality of Cuenca	Public Institution
AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (AFD)	International Organization
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	International Organization
ECUAMBIENTE	ONG
Risk Management Service (SGR)	Public Institution
Simon Bolivar Andean University	Academy
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	International Organization
NU WOMEN	International Organization
Ministry of Finance	National Government
ACRA Foundation	ONG
National Council of Competencies	Public Institution
Metropolitan Public Mobility and Public Works Company (EPMMP)	Public Institution
National Council for Gender Equality	Public Institution
ACA Consulting	Private Institution
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	International Organization
CONQUITO	Public Institution
Consortium of Provincial Autonomous Governments of Ecuador (CONGOPE)	Public Institution

COMPONENT 3. VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION	
WATER	
Ministry of Environment and Water, MAE	National Government
National Service of Risk and Emergency Management of Ecuador (SNGRE)	Public Institution
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries	National Government
Fund for the Protection of Water, FONAG	Private Institution
Regional Water Fund, FORAGUA	Private Institution
Water fund for the conservation of the Paute River basin, FONAPA	Private Institution
Fund of Paramos Tungurahua and Fight against Poverty, FMPLPT	Private Institution
National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI)	National Government
National Secretary of Planning and Development (SENPLADES)	Public Institution
University of Cuenca	Academy
National polytechnic school	Academy
Regional Amazon University	Academy
Nacional University of Loja	Academy
Metropolitan Public Company of Drinking Water and Sanitation	Public Institution

COMPONENT 3. VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION	
(EPMAPS)	
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Private Institution
Consortium of Provincial Autonomous Governments of Ecuador (CONGOPE)	Public Institution
Future Latin American Foundation (FFLA)	ONG
Consortium for the Development of the Andean Ecoregion (CONDESAN)	Private Institution
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	
Association of Ecuadorian Municipalities	Public Institution
Development Bank of Ecuador	Public Institution
Development Bank of Latin America	International Organization
Metropolitan District of Quito	Public Institution
Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO)	International Organization
Decentralized Autonomous Government Cuenca	Public Institution
Decentralized Autonomous Government Portoviejo	Public Institution
Institute of Geological and Energy Research	National Government
Ministry of Human Development and Housing (MIDUVI)	National Government
Ministry of Environment (MAE)	National Government
Mutualista Pichincha	Private Institution
PROAMAZONIA	International Organization
Secretariat of Risk Management	National Government
National Secretary of Planning and Development (SENPLADES)	National Government
European Union	International Organization
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	International Organization
Chamber of Industry and Production Guayaquil	Private Institution
Chamber of Industry and Production Quito	Private Institution
Chamber of Industry, Production and Employment	Private Institution
Chamber of the Construction Industry	Private Institution
Cautus RRD	Private Institution
International Conservation	International Organization
Management and Environmental Law Corporation (ECOLEX)	International Organization
Decentralized Autonomous Government Ambato	Public Institution
Decentralized Autonomous Government Lago Agrio	Public Institution
Decentralized Autonomous Government Latacunga	Public Institution
Decentralized Autonomous Government Loja	Public Institution
Leaders to Govern	Private Institution
NU WOMEN	International Organization
United Nations Global Compact Ecuador	Private Institution
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	International Organization
AGRICULTURE	

COMPONENT 3. VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION	
Ministry of Environment (MAE)	National Government
National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC)	Public Institution
Banco Central del Ecuador- BCE	Public Institution
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	National Government
NATURAL HERITAGE	
Ministry of Environment (MAE)	National Government
Statistics Division of the Food and Agricultural Organization	International Organization
PROFAFOR	Private Institution
Ministry of Energy and Non-renewable Natural Resources	National Government
HEALTH	
National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI)	Public Institution
Risk Management Service (SGR)	Public Institution
Institute of Public Health	Public Institution
National Institute of Public Health Research (INSPI)	National Government

VI. Total Budget and Work Plan Approved

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas ² Proposal or Award ID:	00112463	Atlas Primary Output Project ID:	00111009
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Fourth National Communication (4NC) and Second Biennial Update Report (2BUR)		
Atlas Business Unit	ecu10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Fourth National Communication (4NC) and Second Biennial Update Report (2BUR)		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6233		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment		

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)
OUTCOME 1: National Circumstances and other information	UNDP	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services Individuals	15,947.00	16,141.00	-	32,088.00
				71600	Travel	500.00	2,500.00	1,850.00	4,850.00
				Total Outcome 1		16,447.00	18,641.00	1,850.00	36,938.00
OUTCOME 2: National Inventories of Greenhouse Gases and Mitigation Actions	UNDP	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services Individuals	202,246.00	178,402.00	35,352.00	416,000.00
				Total Outcome 2		202,246.00	178,402.00	35,352.00	416,000.00
OUTCOME 3:	UNDP	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services Individuals	43,350.00	18,776.00		62,126.00

² See separate guidance on how to enter the TBWP into Atlas

Adaptation / Vulnerability and Climate Risk				72100	Contractual Services Companies	-	60,000.00	-	60,000.00
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	-	-	3,874.00	3,874.00
					Total Outcome 3	43,350.00	78,776.00	3,874.00	126,000.00
OUTCOME 4: Monitoring, Reporting and Verification	UNDP	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services Individuals	31,894.00	35,881.00	-	67,775.00
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	-	3,725.00	-	3,725.00
					Total Outcome 4	31,894.00	39,606.00	-	71,500.00
OUTCOME 5: Compilation of the 4NC/2BUR, knowledge management,	UNDP	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services Individuals	25,244.00	39,156.00	46,619.00	111,019.00
				74100	Professional Services -Audit	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	5,000.00
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	-	-	5,093.00	5,093.00
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	3,000.00	-	-	3,000.00
					Total Outcome 5	29,244.00	41,156.00	53,712.00	124,112.00
OUTCOME 6: Project management unit	UNDP	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services Individuals	-	-	28,416.00	28,416.00
				75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	813.00	5,663.00	3,665.00	10,141.00
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	-	-	5,000.00	5,000.00
				74500	Miscellaneous	-	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
				72800	IT equipment	3,073.00	-	-	3,073.00
				74596	Direct Project Cost DPC	4,820.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	29,820.00
					Total Outcome 6	8,706.00	18,663.00	50,081.00	77,450.00
TOTAL PROJECT						331,887.00	375,244.00	144,869.00	852,000.00

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