



NDC CHECKLIST

Ecuador Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✔ NDC We Want
- ⓘ Short Way to Go
- ↻ Some Way to Go
- ✘ NDC We Don't Want

		2015 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
AMBITION				
	MITIGATION			
1	Strengthened mitigation targets	Reduction of emissions in the energy sector from 20.4-25% (unconditional) to 37.5-45.8% (conditional) by 2025. 90% of clean energy coming from hydroelectric plants in its total electricity production in 2017; raised proportion of renewable energy in the energy matrix by 2025. This is compared to the BAU scenario, which makes projections and comprises the period between 2011 and 2025	Reducing emissions to 9% (aggregate target for the Agriculture, Energy, Industrial Processes and Waste sectors) compared to the scenario for 2025 (unconditional); and up to 20.9% in the same period, if international cooperation support is given (conditional). In addition, a separate target for the LULUCF sector for reduction of 4% (unconditional); and up to 16% (conditional) , with a possible total reduction of GHG emissions of 20% in comparison to the reference level for the year 2025.	Enhanced ambition in terms of moving from targets in two sectors (Energy and AFOLU - forest restoration) to an aggregate target with broader sectoral coverage (Agriculture, Waste, Industrial Processes and Energy and a separate LULUCF target), with clear indication of conditional and unconditional targets.
2	An economy-wide absolute 2030 target	No 2030 target. Only sectors of Energy and AFOLU (only for forest restoration) presented targets.	No 2030 target. Enhanced sectoral coverage (Agriculture, Waste, and Industrial Processes besides Energy and LULUCF).	The implementation period of the NDC is 2020-2025 and no 2030 target is provided in the updated submission. Ecuador may present a 2030 target in their Long Term Strategy.
3	A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C	No carbon budget mentioned. The INDC mentions that in striving to reach the objective of keeping the global temperature rise below 1.5 or 2 degrees Celsius in comparison to preindustrial levels, Ecuador has initiated a process of decarbonizing its energy and productive matrices under which mitigation and adaptation actions are developed.	No carbon budget mentioned. The NDC states that its mitigations actions are intended to keep increasing the global average temperature well below 2 ° C from preindustrial levels, and continue efforts to limit this rise in temperature to 1.5 °C with respect to pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would reduce considerably the risks and effects of climate change.	No carbon budget is presented. The NDC revision had a focus on Government programs and priorities rather than alignment with 2 or 1.5 degrees.

4	NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.
ADAPTATION				
5	Clear adaptation objectives	<p>The INDC mentions the goal to strengthen adaptive capacity in at least 50% of the most vulnerable cantons of the national territory. Actions to be implemented included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures for the effective management of water in communities where the availability or quality of this resource has been affected by climate change. - The establishment of weather stations in high-altitude mountain locations. - Conservation of protected areas, management of carbon stocks and establishment of water recollection systems. - Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities with a focus on food security. - Identification of areas vulnerable to drought and land degradation in order to promote sustainable land management practices and water catchment systems. - Analysis of the vulnerability of infrastructure and water availability in hydroelectric plants with respect to the effects of climate change. 	<p>The NDC identifies impacts, risks and vulnerabilities and presents conditional and unconditional adaptation goals for the following priority sectors: Agriculture, Natural Heritage, Water Heritage, Health, Human Settlements and Productive & Strategic Sectors. It highlights that the country's current capacities are not sufficient and that the full implementation is conditional to international support. It also mentions that the National Adaptation Plan will be launched in 2022. Information on how the planned adaptation actions contribute to the compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals is presented.</p>	<p>The 2019 NDC presents a detailed and robust adaptation component with a sectoral approach, which is a major advance. Another point worth mentioning is the connection between adaptation measures and SDGs. The NDC mentions very important aspects taken into account when defining the adaptation component: the need to reduce gender gaps; adaptation needs of vulnerable groups; the need for rigorous scientific information and consideration of traditional/ancestral knowledge of local actors.</p>

FINANCE				
6	Finance Commitments	<p>The NDC mentions that Ecuador's ambition is linked to financial needs that would allow the country to increase the understanding of long-term climate change impacts and the corresponding socioeconomic implication throughout different sectors nationwide.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that the global effort in reducing emissions must be accompanied by the provision of timely and adequate means of implementation through the provision of financing, technology transfer and development capacity and above all, through the leadership of climate action with the ratification of the Doha Amendment to fill the legal gap in the pre-2020 period.</p>	<p>Overall, both NDCs make clear that the provision of international support is key to implement the most ambitious targets. The 2020 NDC mentions that a Finance strategy is under development. The 2020 NDC refers to the development of the Climate Financing Diagnosis, which should determine actors, responsibilities and financing management with multi-actor perspective, as well as to the development of a REDD+ Acion Plan to receive results-based payments through the Green Climate Fund.</p>
7	Clear conditional targets	<p>A potential to further reduce emissions in the energy sector to a level between 37.5 and 45.8% compared to BAU's baseline has also been calculated. This potential can be tapped in the light of the appropriate circumstances in terms of the availability of resources and support offered by the international community. This is a second scenario dependent on international support and will translate into a reduction in emissions per capita in 2025 of 40% below BAU levels.</p> <p>In addition, conservation, reforestation and forest restoration measures, especially for the period comprised between 2017 and 2025, depend on international financial support. The NDC mentions that REDD+ activities related to emissions and removals (degradation, increase of carbon stocks, conservation and forest management sustainable) will be incorporated gradually as long as there is international financing and appropriate national circumstances.</p>	<p>The target for an emissions reduction of 9% compared to the scenario for 2025 (unconditional) could go up to 20.9% in the same period, if international cooperation support is given (conditional). For the LULUCF sector, the emissions reduction target of 4% (unconditional) could and up to 16% (conditional), with a possible total reduction of GHG emissions of 20% in comparison to the reference level for the year 2025.</p>	<p>Clear conditional targets are presented. For both the economy-wide target and the LULUCF target, two mitigation scenarios are proposed: i) one derived of national efforts (unconditional); and, ii) another scenario that could be achieved with the international support (conditional).</p>

8	Moving from conditional to unconditional targets	Established conditional and unconditional targets. Ecuador intends to reduce its emissions in the energy sector in 20.4-25% (unconditional) to 37.5-45.8% (conditional) by 2025.	Reduce emissions to 9% compared to the scenario for 2025 (unconditional); and up to 20.9% in the same period, if international cooperation support is given (conditional).	Both NDCs present conditional and unconditional targets.
FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE				
9	Increased sectoral coverage	The INDC covers the sectors of Energy; and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU).	The 2019 NDC covers the sectors of Energy; Industrial processes; Agriculture; LULUCF; and Waste	There is increased sectoral coverage, considering the 2015 INDC moved from covering only Energy and AFOLU sectors (the most intensive emissions sectors in the country) to the 2019 NDC covering the sectors of Energy; Industrial processes; Agriculture; LULUCF; and Waste (economy-wide coverage).
10	Quantitative Sectoral targets	90% of clean energy coming from hydroelectric plants in its total electricity production in 2017 and raised proportion of renewable energy in the energy matrix by 2025. Reduction of emissions in the energy sector by 20.4-25% below the BAU scenario. However, a potential for reducing emissions even further in the energy sector, to a level between 37.5 and 45.8% with respect to the BAU baseline has also been calculated, given the appropriate circumstances in terms of availability of resources and support offered by the international community. For LULUCF, through the National Forestry Restoration Program, Ecuador planned to restore 500,000 additional hectares until 2017 and increase this total by 100,000 hectares per year until 2025.	Quantitative sectoral target presented for the LULUCF sector: a reduction of 4% (unconditional); and up to 16% (conditional), with a possible total reduction of GHG emissions of 20% in comparison to the reference level for the year 2025.	The only quantitative sectoral target presented is related to the LULUCF sector.
11	Key structural sectors included	No mention in the NDC	No mention in the NDC	No mention in the NDC
12	Just transition policies	No mention in the NDC	No mention in the NDC	No mention in the NDC

13	Cross-sectoral approaches	Ecuador proposed a National Climate Change Plan, with the main objective of streamlining and institutionalizing climate change into the different activities that sectoral agendas have, as well as into the national objectives of restructuring the national energy and productive matrix.	Intersectorality is one of the transversal axes of the NDC. In addition, mitigation and adaptation objectives and lines of actions are mostly integrated throughout the NDC. The participatory process also included intersectoral stakeholders at different levels.	All relevant ministries were involved in the NDC design process, including also the national disaster risk reduction system, municipal and provincial governments, to ensure a whole of government approach and coherency between interventions. However, the NDC lacks a more ambitious approach for reduction in oil exploitation and mining and there is no indirect emissions accounted for as the burning of the oil extracted in the country, or the deforestation associated with extraction. There is also a lack of incentives for the adoption of more efficient technologies.
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INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

14	Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design	Not mentioned.	The 2019 NDC mentions 30 workshops held, over 75 bilateral meetings with sectoral institutions, approximately 1000 people involved, more than 150 institutions involved in the public and private sectors, academia, civil society and international organizations, and gender equitable participation throughout the process. The NDC participatory process was designed with three guiding principles: 1) Facilitate the participation of the actors as agents of change and promote commitment to the NDC formulation process; 2) Mainstream the gender focus in each phase of the process; and 3) Generate mechanisms for constant improvement of the results and activities of the NDC.	The development of the NDC included the participation of more than 150 public and private institutions, academia, civil society and international organizations. Workshops and bilateral meetings were held. UNDP provided methodologies and facilitated a platform for integrating stakeholders in the discussions. The NDC Support Program, through UNDP and UN Women, contributed to the pioneering gender mainstreaming approach. The strong and comprehensive process undertaken by Ecuador could be further strengthened with broader disclosure of information and a process of reporting back on the consultation inputs received and how they were taken into account in the NDC design. In order to carry out an adequate incorporation of the gender approach and its mainstreaming in the formulation of the NDC, one of the strategies implemented in the participatory methodology consists of having technical advice and permanent support of relevant actors in the subject at the national level such as the Council for Gender Equality.
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15	Disclosure of information	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.
16	Reporting back on process	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned.
17	Participatory Climate governance structures	Mentions the Interinstitutional Committee on Climate Change established in 2010, via Executive Decree 495, as the governmental organ for the coordination and integral execution of national policies related to climate change.	The political decision-making body is the Interinstitutional Committee on Climate Change (CICC). The CICC constitutes the instance of a political nature that directs the management of climate change at the national level. It is formed institutions in charge of the environment, foreign relations, agriculture and livestock, electricity and renewable energy, industries and productivity, water, risk management. the Association of Municipalities and the Consortium of provincial governments. In addition, Technical Work Groups attached to the CICC provide technical assistance and inputs for decision-making and constitute bodies that allow the expanded participation (public, private, academic researchers, unions and others).	A participatory governance structure is led by the CICC (Interministerial Committee on Climate Change), including public and private stakeholders, as well as academia, civil society and subnational governments. Under the Committee there are working groups for specific themes. There is also a National REDD+ Roundtable that includes civil society organizations. Dialogues, workshops and technical meetings were held to identify aspects that require additional financial resources for implementation, but also those that are within the national capacity to implemented without additional resources. Measures were defined and goals that will be implemented with the participation of sectorial entities, subnational governments and private companies. Actions will be mapped in the NDC implementation plan, scheduled for 2020.

CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	Linkages with SDGs	Not mentioned.	The approach applied during the formulation of the adaptation of the NDC allowed to align the initiatives and measures with the goals of the National Development Plan "All Life" and with the National Strategy for Change Climate. The NDC seeks to become a mechanism that contributes to the fulfillment of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, established in the 2030 Agenda that, in general, aims to eradicate poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all human beings.	The NDC is aligned to the 2030 Agenda, contributing to numerous SDGs. Information on how the planned adaptation actions contribute to the achievement of specific Sustainable Development Goals is provided.
19	Measurable Nature-based Solutions	Through the National Forestry Restoration Program, Ecuador plans to restore 500,000 additional hectares until 2017 and increase this total by 100,000 hectares per year until 2025, counteracting deforestation in the country, contributing to the recuperation of the forest cover and combating climate change. The NDC acknowledges the role of ecosystem in providing environmental goods and services that can be altered by the effects of climate change. It highlights that ecosystem and forest protection, as well as the strengthening of the national protected areas systems, play a crucial role for the combat of climate change.	Nature-based solutions such as developing and implementing sustainable agro-productive systems (agricultural livestock and forestry); strengthening sustainable forest management and restoration; increasing the surface area of the National System of Protected Areas; and conserving areas of water importance are mentioned in the NDC. The REDD + Action Plan "Forests for Good Living" 2016-2025 is also mentioned as a key policy for the NDC implementation.	Both the INDC and NDC are strong in applying nature-based solutions for mitigation and adaptation. One example is a combined GCF and GEF project in the forestry/REDD+ sector in the Amazon, that not only helps Ecuador comply with international climate and environmental commitments, but also supports communities – indigenous peoples and rural populations, men and women – to improve their livelihoods.

TRACKING PROGRESS

20	A transparent national system to track implementation	Ecuador recognizes that the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation policies and programs is crucial to guarantee that resources are aimed at actions that offer the best opportunities to enhance the resilience of our population. Nonetheless, Ecuador did not yet have an MRV system for adaptation related issues.	The NDC implementation period covers the period 2020-2025. In this period the country will implement lines of action identified from the participatory process multilevel intersectoral with multiple actors of different levels. by 2025, the country will evaluate the progress of the implementation of the identified lines of action.	Ecuador's NDC will be implemented through an Action Plan (2020-2025), complemented with a Financial Strategy and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system as the tracking tool, currently under development.
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WWF checklist for Ecuador's 2020 NDC assessment

Mitigation
Adaptation
Finance
Fostering system change
Inclusiveness and Participation
Contribution to Sustainable Development
Tracking progress

Ecuador's rating grade after assessment:  Short Way to Go

For more information

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