EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the aim of strengthening the commitment to sustainable urban development over the next 20 years, the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, Habitat III, was held in Quito between October 17th and 20th, 2016. Within this framework, the New Urban Agenda (NUA) was approved, it guides the implementation of actions through public policies, programs and projects towards sustainable urban development.

Through the NUA, the member states of the United Nations, and in particular Ecuador, committed to define a public agenda built with citizens to achieve sustainable urban development. This commitment is based on the articulation of efforts from different sectors, public, private, civil society and academia, to generate a roadmap with specific goals and actions in the country. In this way, and as a product of several processes promoted by the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MIDUVI), the Sustainable Habitat Agenda for Ecuador 2036 (AHSE 2036) was created. A joint effort led by MIDUVI, with the participation of cooperation agencies, public institutions, private sector, academia, non-governmental organizations and various civil society actors.

The AHSE 2036, is a reference that guides urban policies on cities and habitat based on a human rights approach, framed in the Constitution of Ecuador and establishes guidelines to advance in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the NUA, the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the Regional Action Plan developed by CEPAL. The AHSE 2036 is an instrument that proposes strategies, that result into lines of action towards the achievement of equitable, environmentally sustainable, productive cities and human settlements, with good governance; in accordance with the SDGs.
Ecuador assumes the commitment to advance towards the accomplishment of the goals agreed upon in the NUA, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 11; in addition to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change, in order to achieve cities and human settlements where all people can enjoy equal rights and opportunities, that is, "where no one and no place is left behind".

This commitment is based on the articulation of efforts from different sectors, public, private, civil society and academia, to generate a roadmap with specific goals and actions in the country. In 2021, aligned with the Global Agendas and the AHSE 2036 and strengthening its role as the governing body of habitat and housing, the MIDUVI has generated the National Habitat and Housing Plan (PNHV), which emerges as a response to the various challenges that arise within the cities and communities of the country.

The PNHV arises as a response to the various challenges that arise within the cities and communities of Ecuador. This instrument addresses 12 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, with a greater emphasis on SDG 1: End Poverty, SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities and SDG 12: Responsible production and consumption, thus promoting habitat development to achieve inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and communities.

In order to promote the institutionalization of the AHSE 2036 in compliance with the international commitments made by the country; and to promote the formulation of public policy on habitat and housing in Ecuador, with human rights-based approach and sustainable development, the PNHV contains programs and projects aimed at reducing the housing deficit in Ecuador and improving the quality of life of all inhabitants, contributing to sustainable urban development and the consolidation of a National Urban Policy.
METHODOLOGY

This National Report on the progress of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) is the first report generated by Ecuador regarding progress in the implementation of the NUA and has been prepared by the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MIDUVI) considering the guidelines by UN Habitat through the NUA Monitoring Framework and related indicators.

The preparation of the National Report has been a major challenge for the MIDUVI team, which had to generate comparable information, given the lack of a baseline. However, this effort is very useful to the extent that the information reported will serve as a basis for future reports.

For the analysis of information and the generation of indicators, a team led by the Vice-Ministry was formed with the support of the Secretariats of Housing, Habitat and Public Space and Land Use and Management and Cadastres, as well as the General Coordination of Planning and Strategic Management of MIDUVI. In addition, support was provided by the Sustainable Intermediate Cities Program of the German Technical Cooperation GIZ.

The team compiled available information from official sources such as surveys conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) and in cases where the information was not available through this source, information was requested directly to the competent authorities. This information was complemented and contrasted with reports generated by various actors. In general terms, the information was based on figures for 2016 and 2021, or previous years in the event that they did not exist for these years specifically. In some cases, it was not possible to report comparable figures for two periods because they correspond to sources of information such as surveys that are developed with a certain periodicity and for which a next release must be awaited in order to compare data; this is mentioned in the corresponding cases.

The development of the National Report made it possible to identify existing information gaps in order to consider the importance of generating indicators in certain aspects that have not yet been reported. In addition, the need for closer work with local governments regarding the generation of information is evident, as their lack of response has been one of the main challenges.
It is important to point out that through the articulation with the Multi-Stakeholder Committee, an instance of articulation that was generated for the implementation of the Ecuador 2036 Sustainable Habitat Agenda constituted by various public and private actors, it has been possible to identify some relevant experiences on the implementation of the NAU in the country and this process should be strengthened in the following reports.

Finally, it should be noted that, as one of the implementation strategies of the National Habitat and Housing Plan, last October the Forum **Encontrémonos por el Hábitat y la Vivienda** was held as a space for dialogue and exchange, which enhanced the coordination towards the generation of agreements and the monitoring of global and national commitments for the formulation of public policy on habitat and housing. This event was held within the framework of the so-called **Octubre Urbano**, a National Urban Forum held five years after the Third Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development Habitat III was held in Quito, in which Ecuador, as a member state of the United Nations, committed itself to the adoption of the New Urban Agenda for the next 20 years and, therefore, to sustainable urban development.