



1. Experiences of monitoring in Ecuador 2007-2013

- 2007: Significant change in public policy, towards a planned and monitored development policy (Constitution, SENPLADES)
- Nevertheless, data availability and data demand (for monitoring) did not overlap

NDP 2007-2009

NDP 2009-2013

Lots of indicators that could not be monitored

MDGs

Monitored by private institutions (FLACSO)



Experiences of monitoring in Ecuador 2013-2017

- For the NDP (Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir) 2013-2017, SENPLADES and INEC made important efforts to match objectives and data availability/production
- Some indicators were eliminated from the NDP
- Two new tools for the National Statistical System:
 - National Statistical Plan
 - Statistical Development Plan



Planning and monitoring of development process

Planning and developing NSS's capacities



2. Main challenges and constraints for monitoring SDGs

- Statistics Development Plan for the SDG's:
 - structures the statistic planning to identify, articulate and manage the statistical demand to monitor the 2030 agenda
 - categorizes SDG indicators in A,B and C

Feasible indicator – current production

B 1 Partially feasible indicator - strengthening of existing capacities

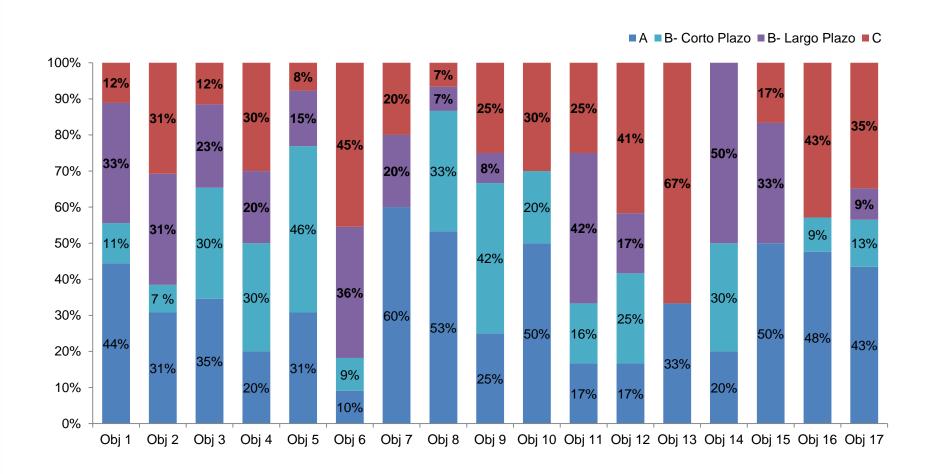
B 2

Partially feasible indicator – methodology or operation not existent yet

Not feasible – search for alternative sources



¿What does this mean for countries like Ecuador?





3. Plans and actions to strengthen national statistical capacity

Α

B 1

- Strengthen existing capacities in NSO
- Improve existing statistical operations
- Guarantee public financial support
- Coordinate with international organizations

B 2

C

- Create **new** capacities in NSO
- Design and implement **new** statistical operations
- Create appropriate technological infrastructure
- Boost international cooperation (technical and financial) and cooperation with stakeholders
- National political support

Administrative records

Geospatial data

Big data

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Global Action Plan

