Assessing Mexico’s readiness for SDGs indicators

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The institutional setting

- National Statistical and Geographic Information System.
- Composed of 34 technical committees on different subject matters.
- The technical committee on SDGs is transversal.
  - Headed by the Office of the Presidency of the Republic.
General context

- The Mexican Government has pledged to adopt the 2030 Agenda as a national commitment.
- We are defining the national frame to follow-up of the SDGs in line with the global framework.
- As most countries, we also face a challenge in producing all the data at the national and subnational levels, with the required disaggregation.
- Reference assessment:
  - Mexico can produce 61 out of 95 indicators from the large data set according to the pilot testing of the CES Recommendations on Measuring Sustainable Development.

Actions to assess statistical capacity

- First phase: distribute a questionnaire among the committee members for an initial assessment of their capacity for the global framework.
  - Data source, frequency, coverage, etc.
- Second phase: inter-agency working groups to review in depth data availability, existing methodologies, expectations for producing new data collection tools, potential of administrative records.
  - Complete classification for tiers I and II.
- Third phase: define the indicators for national monitoring, to be produced within the next two years, as well as a timetable for capacity building actions for indicators classified as tier II.
Review questionnaire of the Global Framework Indicators: work in progress…

- Discuss the proposed distribution of indicators to government agencies.
- Agencies make an initial assessment of data availability and gaps.
- Initial review of methodology, definitions and concepts for the indicator.
  - Does the agency have an algorithm for the indicator?
  - Are there proxies?
- What data disaggregation does the agency is able to provide?
  - Geographic, by sex, age, income, ethnicity, religion, immigration status, disability. A different proposal?
- Who is reporting non-statistical indicators.

Ownership has proved difficult, so far…

- The agency accepts the responsibility.
- The agency accepts the indicator because it corresponds thematically, but needs further clarification on the indicator.
- The agency agrees with the assignment, but does not have the data.
- The agency rejects the responsibility for monitoring specific indicator and proposes other agencies that could take charge.
- The agency proposes collaboration with another agency.
- Agencies tend to be conservative in accepting indicators.
Example from three agencies…

### Sustainable Development Indicators
#### National Tiers

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<th>Agency</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
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<td>48</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Women Institute</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Other issues to consider for the SDGs indicators

- Pending issues from the Millennium Development Goals
- Use of geospatial information
- Address issues of social inclusion
- Considering the use of the OECD’s Well-being framework
- Work on SDMX for SDGs
Challenges

- Allocation: there will be orphan indicators, just as in the global framework:
  - *Custodians will be needed.*
- Agreement on the tier classification for the national indicators.
- Developing capacities for tier II indicators.
- Developing the data flow schemes within the country.
- Keeping track of non-statistical indicators.

Thank you!