Establishing National SDGs Indicators in Mexico

Expert Meeting on Statistics for SDGs

Enrique Ordaz
April, 2017
INEGI

General context

- Mexico led the discussion on social and economic inclusion at the Open Working Group, and organized three international workshops to address the issue.

- The SDGs should be built on three basic principles: universality, sustainability and inclusive development.

- Inclusive development is one that generates opportunities for all and effective access to human rights, especially among the most vulnerable and vulnerable groups: "leave no one behind".
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.
- Open, inclusive process with the participation of civil society, academia, private sector.

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.
The National Indicator Framework


- Government, academia, civil society, international organizations.

- This workshop resulted in an initial list of more than 270 indicators, measurable, possible and desirable.

- In the following months a pre-selection was made, with more than 100 indicators that can be measured with current national capacities and with different levels of disaggregation.

Inputs for the National Indicator Framework

- Global Indicator Framework, aprox. 96 indicators
- Social Inclusion, 30 indicators
- National Set of Indicators, 9 indicators
- Millennium Development Goals, 40 indicators
- **Around 175 indicators**
  - *Climate Change Related Statistics, 39 UNECE (testing)*
  - *Consenso de Montevideo, 132 indicators on population*
  - *Estrategia de Montevideo, 74 actions related to women*
  - *ECLAC´s regional framework, to be defined*
  - *Considering the use of the OECD´s Well-being framework*
Principles for the National Indicator Framework

- Address medium and long term development social, economic and environmental objectives linked to public policy priorities
- Flexible and dynamic: balance among goals and targets.
- Identify global indicators for which Mexico will not produce a national version.
- Need to strike a balance between national and subnational.
- Include one additional indicator for each target without indicator.

Assessing our statistical capacity

- **First phase**: initial assessment of the ministries’ capacity to produce data for the global indicator framework and national proposals.
  - Data source, frequency, coverage, disaggregation 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.

- **Third phase**: define the indicators for national monitoring, to be produced within the next two years,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Mexico’s Tiers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Fin de la pobreza</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hambre cero</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Salud y bienestar</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Educación de calidad</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Igualdad de género</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Agua limpia y saneamiento</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Energía asequible y no contaminante</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Trabajo decente y crecimiento económico</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Industria, innovación e infraestructura</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Reducción de las desigualdades</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Ciudades y comunidades sostenibles</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Producción y consumo responsables</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Acción por el clima</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Vida submarina</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Vida de ecosistemas terrestres</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Paz, justicia e instituciones sólidas</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Alianza para lograr los objetivos</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proposed indicators for the national framework**

- **Goal 1, Target 1**
  - Indicator 1 for the National Framework
  - Indicator n for the National Framework

- **Goal 2, Target 1**
  - Indicator 2 for the National Framework
  - Indicator 3 for the National Framework

- **Goal n, Target n**
  - Indicator 1 for the National Framework
  - Indicator 2 for the National Framework

**Meetings with the civil society, academia, private sector**
Sub-national monitoring

- For the MDGs the indicator coverage for the 32 states was 52 indicators out of a total of 80.
- For the 2,456 municipalities, there is a coverage of only 17 indicators.
- Local indicators produced by each state and municipality.
- States governments do voluntary reporting.

Challenges

- Custodians will be needed.
- Developing capacities for sub-national indicators.
- Developing the data flow schemes within the country.
- Harmonize SDGs indicators to the extent possible with other global or regional agendas.
- Check burden
Thank you!