

Establishing National SDGs Indicators in Mexico

Expert Meeting on Statistics for SDGs

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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

- February 2014, *Workshop on indicators on social inclusion* for the Post-2015 Agenda.
- 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.



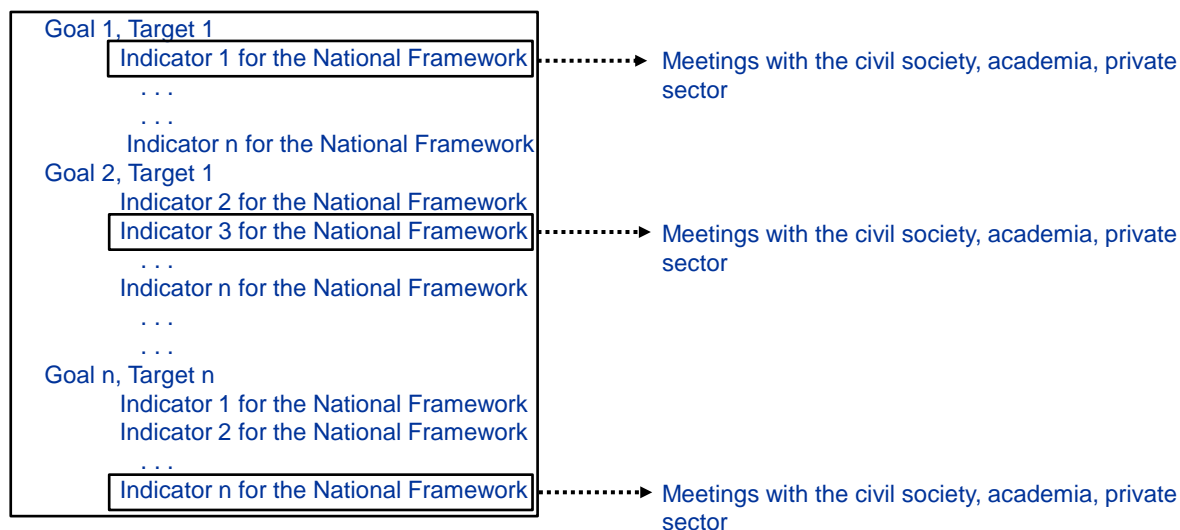
Assessing our statistical capacity

- 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,



Goal	Indicators	Mexico's Tiers		
		I	II	III
	226	96	49	81
1. Fin de la pobreza	12	3	4	5
2. Hambre cero	13	5	3	5
3. Salud y bienestar	25	17	4	4
4. Educación de calidad	11	5	2	4
5. Igualdad de género	13	7	0	6
6. Agua limpia y saneamiento	11	3	4	4
7. Energía asequible y no contaminante	6	2	2	2
8. Trabajo decente y crecimiento económico	17	10	3	4
9. Industria, innovación e infraestructura	12	8	1	3
10. Reducción de las desigualdades	11	4	2	5
11. Ciudades y comunidades sostenibles	13	2	6	5
12. Producción y consumo responsables	10	0	1	9
13. Acción por el clima	5	0	1	4
14. Vida submarina	9	3	0	6
15. Vida de ecosistemas terrestres	12	3	4	5
16. Paz, justicia e instituciones sólidas	21	6	11	4
17. Alianza para lograr los objetivos	25	18	1	6

Proposed indicators for the national framework



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!

