

Workshop & Expert Meeting on Statistics for SDGs

15-17 October 2024, Tirana, Albania

Specialized Technical Committee of the SDG Information System

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Abstract

The transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals generated the need for institutional agreements to streamline the calculation of indicators in the broad established themes.

The Law of the National Statistical and Geographic Information System established the creation of three National Information Subsystems, which were expanded by the creation of the Government Information, Public Security and Justice Administration National Subsystem, which was added to the Demographic and Social Information Subsystem, the Economic Information Subsystem, and modified to address, in addition to the Geographic Information and the Environment Subsystem, the issues of Territorial and Urban Planning.

The Specialized Technical Committee of the Sustainable Development Goals chaired by the Ministry of Economy, with the technical secretariat of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, is a collegiate body in which the global, regional and national frameworks of indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda were reviewed, to establish the responsibilities of the federal government offices in the calculation of each of the indicators, through inter-institutional agreements. In the case of indicators that cannot be calculated, alternatives are sought in the research area of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The National Council of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was created by Decree of the Presidency of the Republic to coordinate actions for the design, implementation and evaluation of strategies, policies, programs and actions to comply with the 2030 Agenda.
2. The Law of the National System of Statistics and Geographic Information (Law of SNIEG, its Spanish acronym) establishes the Specialized Technical Committees as collegiate bodies of participation and consultation created by the Governing Board of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI, its Spanish acronym), made up of representatives of the State Units¹ and the Institute itself.

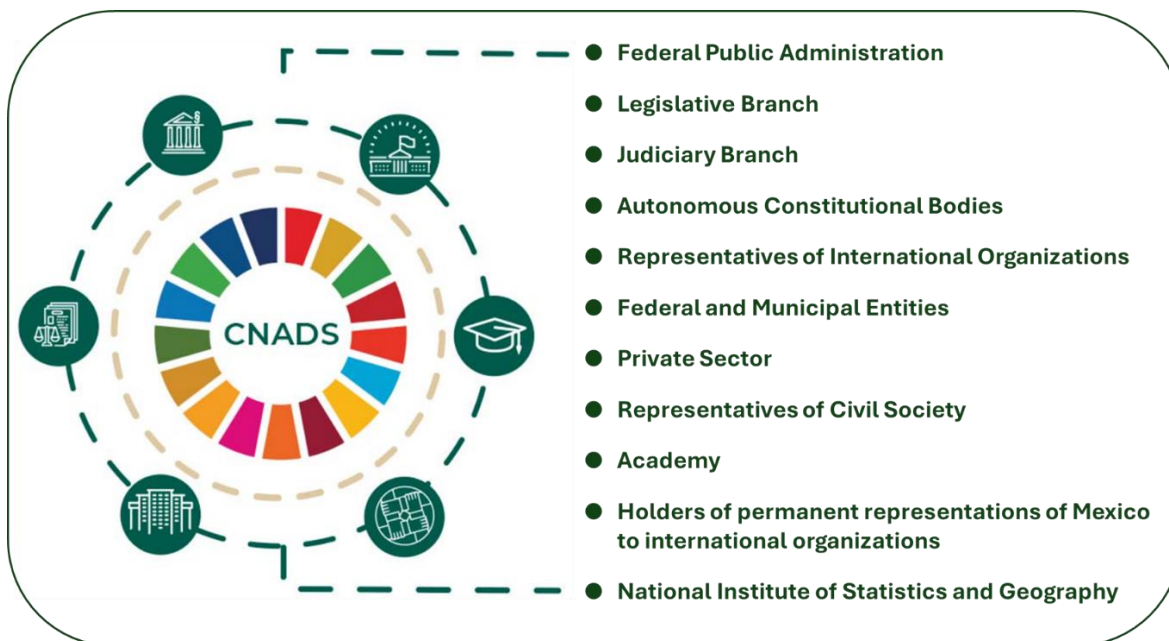
¹Bureaus of the federal government that generate statistical or geographic information, in addition to those responsible for administrative records that can be used to generate official statistical or geographic information.

3. In 2010, INEGI's Governing Board created the Specialized Technical Committee on the Millennium Development Goals Information System (MDG), chaired by the Presidency of the Republic, to institutionalize the calculation of the monitoring indicators, with the participation of ten State Units linked to the eight goals established in the MDG.

4. In 2015 INEGI's Governing Board modified the agreement to create the Specialized Technical Committee of the Millennium Development Goals Information System to convert it into the Specialized Technical Committee of the Sustainable Development Goals (CTEODS, its Spanish acronym), with the incorporation of the State Units related to the 17 objectives established in the SDG, changing the presidency to the Ministry of Economy.

II. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT²

5. The National Council of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (CNA2030, its Spanish acronym) was created as a linking body between the Federal Executive Branch with local governments, the private sector, civil society, academy, unions and micro, small and medium-sized companies. CNA2030 coordinates actions for the design, execution and evaluation of strategies, policies, programs and actions for compliance with the aforementioned 2030 Agenda³.



6. The CNA2030 is chaired by the Head of the Federal Executive Branch and integrated by the heads of the 19 secretariats of the Government of Mexico. In addition, it has the participation of public authorities of the Federal Public Administration, states and municipalities, the Legislative and Judiciary Branches, and autonomous constitutional bodies, as well as representatives of international organizations. A representative of INEGI participates as a permanent guest in the CNA2030 sessions.

² Text taken from <https://www.gob.mx/agenda2030/documentos/lineamientos-de-operacion-del-consejo-nacional-de-la-agenda-2030-para-el-desarrollo-sostenible-320254>

³ Source: First article of the creation decree (DOF: 04/26/2017).

7. CNA2030 responsibilities are to define and coordinate the necessary mechanisms for the advancement of the 2030 Agenda, formulate policy proposals and actions considering those that emerge from its committees, as well as promote collaboration with representatives of civil society, academia and private sector.

III. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CNA2030 AND CTEODS

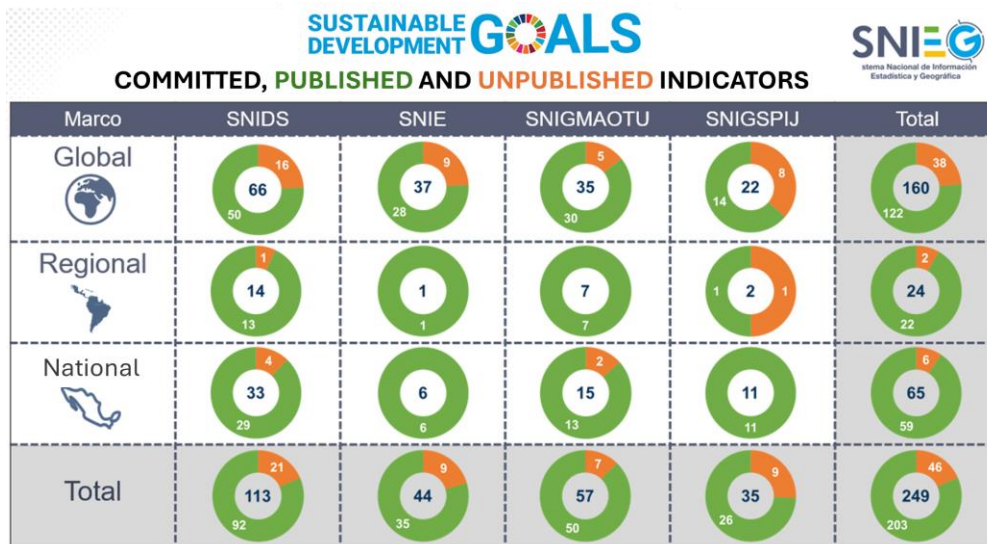
8. CNA2030 proposes to CTEODS the indicators for monitoring the 2030 Agenda and establishes communication with CTEODS to request the statistical information necessary for the definition of strategies, policies and actions regarding sustainable development.

9. The Ministry of Economy is the Executive Secretary of CNA2030 and chairs the CTEODS. The Executive Secretary of CNA2030 must establish communication with CTEODS to provide it with the statistical information necessary for the definition of strategies, policies and actions regarding sustainable development.

IV. SPECIALIZED TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

10. The CTEODS has the objective of serving as the inter-institutional coordination body to monitor the progress of the State Units regarding the calculation of indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2023 Agenda. To achieve its objective, the CTEODS coordinates the monitoring of the work on methodological and technical aspects in the calculation of the indicators, as well as in the selection of Information of National Interest and other sources of information for its calculation.

11. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are related to the four national information subsystems that make up the National System of Statistics and Geography Information (SNIEG, its Spanish acronym), namely: demographic and social information (SNIDS, its Spanish acronym); economic information (SNIE, its Spanish acronym); geographic, environment, territorial and urban planning information (SNIGMAOTU, its Spanish acronym), and government, security and administration of justice information (SNIGSPIJ, its Spanish acronym). The following image shows the distribution of the SDG indicators in the four national information subsystems.

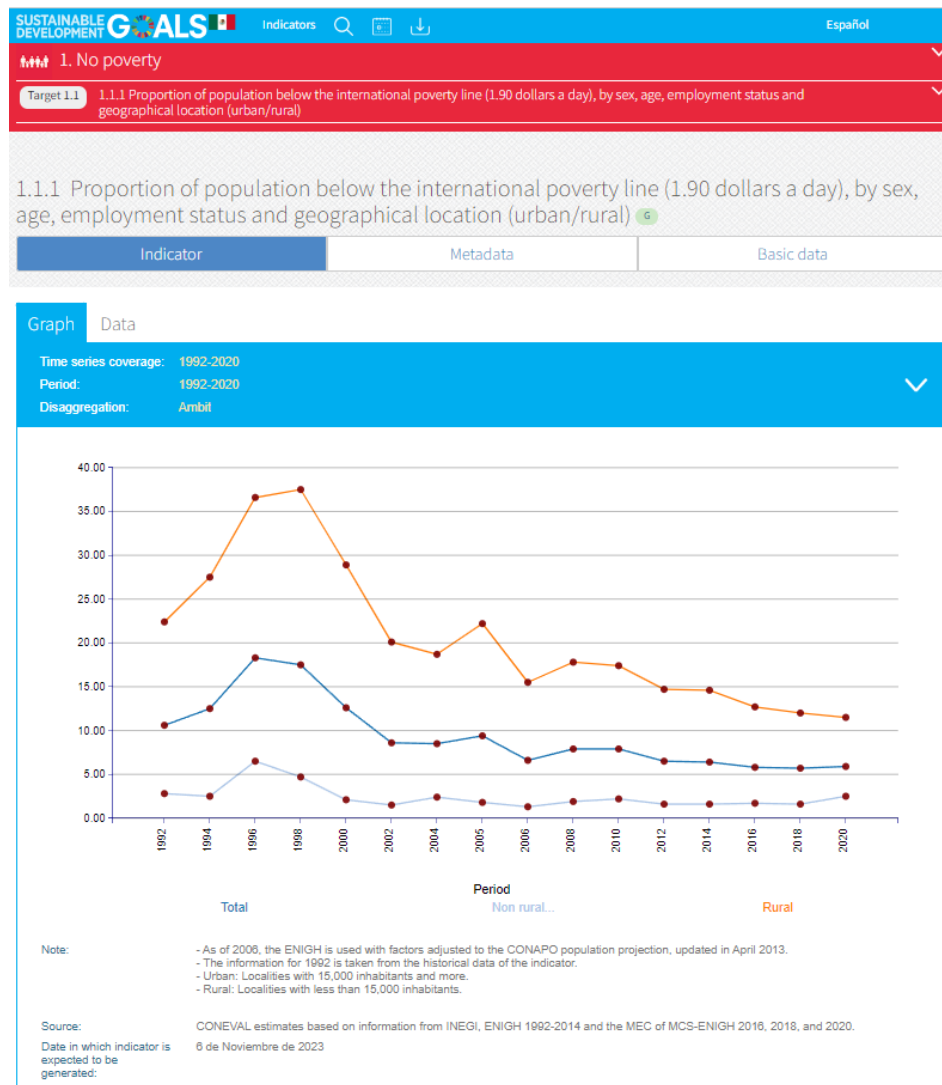


12. Responsibility for the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals is agreed upon with the State Units responsible for the subject. To identify the sources of information and the correct application of the methodology for their calculation, the specialized technical committees linked to the theme are consulted.

A. Sustainable Development Goals Information System (SIODS)

13. The Sustainable Development Goals Information System (<https://agenda2030.mx/#/home>) is a tool developed jointly by the National Digital Strategy Coordination of the Presidency of the Republic and INEGI, and makes the information available to users on progress in monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. SIODS data are official and, therefore, must be used for the design of public policies, as well as for international reports submitted by Mexico.

14. SIODS was designed for consulting and export of indicators. It has an indicator update calendar to give users certainty of the date on which they will be able to access the information of their interest updated. In SIODS, indicators can be viewed on maps and dynamic graphs. Indicator values, time series of data used for their calculation, and metadata can be downloaded.



B. Leave no one behind

15. INEGI is working to identify the sources that allow disaggregating the information of the indicators for population groups such as indigenous language speakers, people of African descent and people with disabilities. In addition, the use of traditional data such as vital statistics of deaths was explored in the calculation of an approximation to indicator 10.7.3 *Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination*.

16. The INEGI research area works on the development of methodologies that take advantage of new data sources to calculate indicators for which Mexico does not have information, such as indicators 2.4.1 *Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture*; 15.4.2 *Mountain green cover index*, and 15.3.1 *Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area*.

C. National Catalogue of Indicators

17. SNIEG Law establishes the collaboration of the State Units in the preparation and updating of the National Catalogue of Indicators (<https://www.snieg.mx/cni/>).

18. The SNIEG Law gives the name of Key Indicators to those included in the National Catalogue of Indicators, which must meet four conditions: i) be necessary to support the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies of national scope; ii) be prepared with conceptual and methodological rigor, in accordance with the best national and international statistical practices and with data of quality⁴; iii) be produced periodically and have an update schedule for their monitoring, and iv) correspond to one of the topics set out in the SNIEG Law.

19. The monitoring indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda are an international commitment. The four national information subsystems reviewed the relevance of including the monitoring indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda in the National Catalogue of Indicators, in order to have consistency and congruence between the two groups of indicators, in order to fulfill the purpose of the National Statistical and Geographic Information System of providing society and the State with quality, relevance, truthful and timely information, in order to contribute to national development, with accessibility, transparency, objectivity and independence as guiding principles.

20. Of the 249 indicators available in the Sustainable Development Goals Information System (<https://agenda2030.mx/#/home>) 22 also are included in the National Catalogue of Indicators, but eleven have greater disaggregation in the SIODS. Therefore, work is being done to include all disaggregation.

D. 2025 Comprehensive Review

21. From July 15 to August 15, 2024, the Open Global Consultation was held on the proposals for modification, adjustment or addition of 15 goals or indicators, of which 13 correspond to indicators committed by Mexico, as part of the 2025 Comprehensive Review of the Global Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals. The CTEODS technical secretariat invited the members responsible for

⁴ In accordance with the National Quality Assurance Frameworks Manual and Eurostat-HANDBOOK ON DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT METHODS AND TOOLS I.

the indicators to give their opinion on the site established by the United Nations. CTEODS prepares Mexico's participation in the 2025 Comprehensive Review.



Global consultation on proposals for 2025 Comprehensive Review

Vocal	National Information Subsystem	Indicator
CONEVAL	SNIDS	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population.
INEGI DGEE	SNIE	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added.
SEDATU	SNIGMAOTU	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.
SEP	SNIDS	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.
SHCP	SNIE	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups.
SALUD	SNIDS	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services.
SALUD	SNIDS	3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income.
SALUD	SNIDS	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, poor sanitation and poor hygiene (exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH) services).
SALUD	SNIDS	3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis.
SALUD	SNIDS	3.5.2 Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol.
New indicator. Query sent to INEGI-DGEE and SECTUR.		8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism Jobs.
New indicator. Query sent to SALUD.		Prevalence of minimal dietary diversity among children aged 6 to 23 months.
		Exclusive breastfeeding in infants from 0 to 6 months.

V. FINAL COMMENTS

22. CTEODS coordinates the calculation of the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, with the participation of the Mexican government, establishing institutional agreements in the collegiate bodies of the National Statistics and Geography System.

23. INEGI is a constitutionally autonomous body of the Mexican government. INEGI's autonomy contributes to the institutionalization of indicator measurements and supports the technical dialogue between those responsible for statistical and geographic information, which is complemented by INEGI's participation as a permanent guest in the National Council of the 2030 Agenda.

24. The SIODS is the single repository to contribute to the use of indicators.

25. Indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda are an international commitment of the Mexican government; their inclusion in the National Catalogue of Indicators will provide congruence and consistency to the two groups of indicators.

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