Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social

Implementing the 2030 Agenda in Mexico

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Implementing the 2030 Agenda in Mexico: *A natural experiment*

- First country to introduce a **multi-dimensional measure as a national poverty measure (income + social dimensions)**. Developed by CONEVAL, an autonomous technical institution created by Congress through the General Law for Social Development (2004). Measure was motivated as a **guide for the allocation of public resources and design of social programs** sensitive to each of these dimensions and their interaction.

- Since 2012 it has been used to **target and coordinate multi-dimensional, inter-agency and inter-government (federal, state, municipal) social development strategy**, *Nacional Inclusion Strategy* (ENI) (*National Crusade against Hunger:* CNCH). Also **pioneering integral CCT strategy**: **Progresa/Prospera CCT**.

- The 2030 Agenda (2017) can be implemented in Mexico in part through the natural **alignment of this measure and strategy to the SDGs**.

The 2030 Agenda and multi-dimensional conception (measurement) of development

- The 2030 Agenda covers **unfinished issues from the MDGs, beyond aggregate poverty eradication: Leave no one behind (Starting with measurement).**

- The SDGs hold tight links amongst each other, calling for **integral, coordinated, multi-disciplinary measurement and implementation** in order to achieve them.
  - Normative: fuller concept of human success
  - Normative interactions
  - Causal interactions
  - Institutional interactions (coordination vs silos)

2030 Agenda: Challenges

Political agreement

No step-by-step handbook on implementation

This general agreement doesn't reflect the diagnosis of any single country.

Requires immense amount of *coordination* across sectors

Trying to handle 169 targets and 232 indicators may become a bureaucratic exercise

Technically challenging to measure all indicators

Countries have ongoing development strategies: Should they start from scratch?

Indicators challenges

17 Sustainable Development Goals

↓

169 Targets

↓

232 Unique Indicators

93 -Conceptually clear, established methodology and standards, available data regularly produced by countries

66 -Conceptually clear, established methodology and standards, available data but not regularly produced by countries

68 -Indicators for which there is no established methodology or it's being developed.*

LAC countries only produce 22% of the indicators contained in the global indicator framework for the 2030 Agenda (ECLAC, 2017).

*Source: IAEG-SDGs, 2017. The total number of indicators listed in the revised global list of SDG indicators is 244, but nine indicators repeat under two or three different targets. Hence, the total number of individual indicators in the list is 232.

Country specific challenges: SDGs + National Indicators

- Some countries, such as Mexico, will not only monitor the 2030 Agenda through the 232 unique indicators in the Global Indicator Framework, but will also **generate national indicators** using **local sources of information & methodologies**: National monitoring strategies.

- How to make SDGs compatible with **national priorities, indicators and unique path to development?**

Mexico and the 2030 Agenda

What has been done?

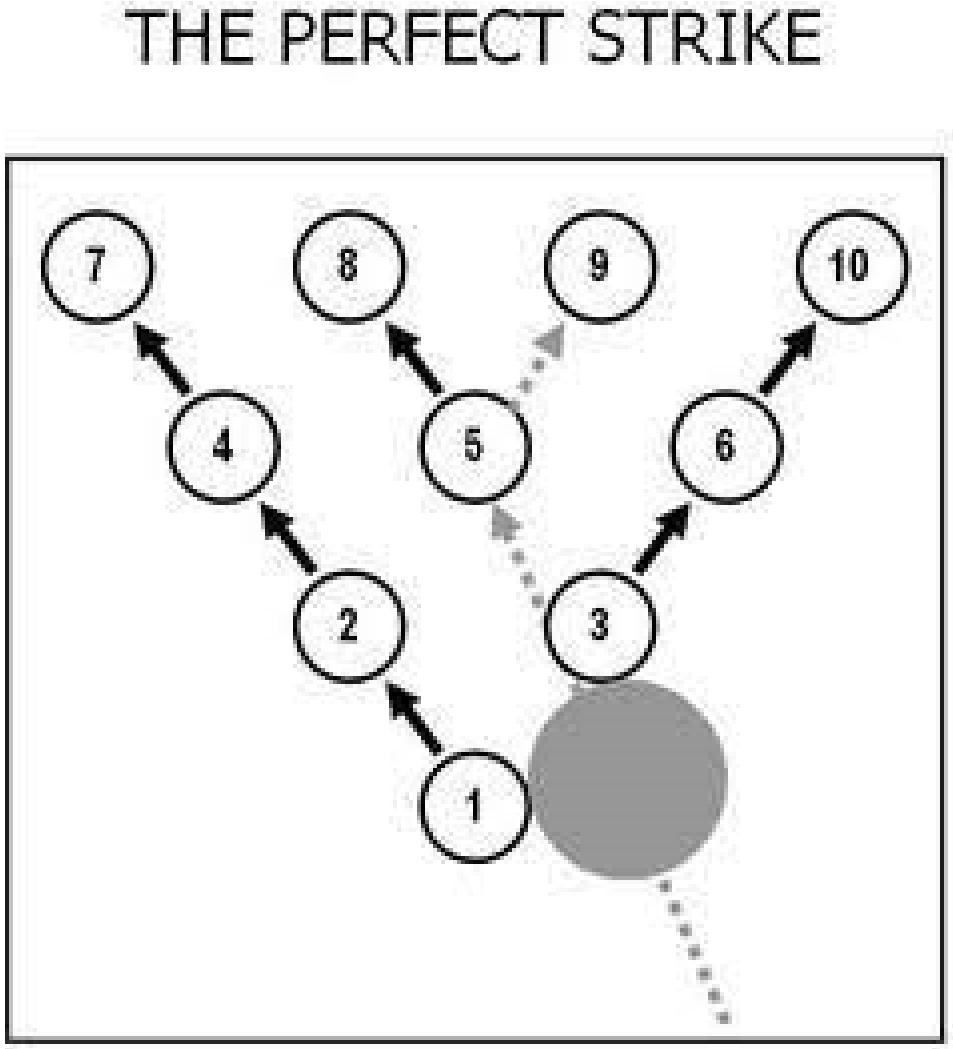
- Mexico **began** incorporating the 2030 Agenda towards the **end of 2015**.
  - The President's Office **identified which SDGs were aligned with the National Development Plan**
  - The **President's Office began working on a strategy for advising local governments** on how to incorporate SDGs into their policies
  - A **National Council** for the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development was set in place during 2017
  - The President's Office, in a joint effort with all key stakeholders, has created an **initial draft** for the National 2030 Agenda Implementation Strategy

Going forward..

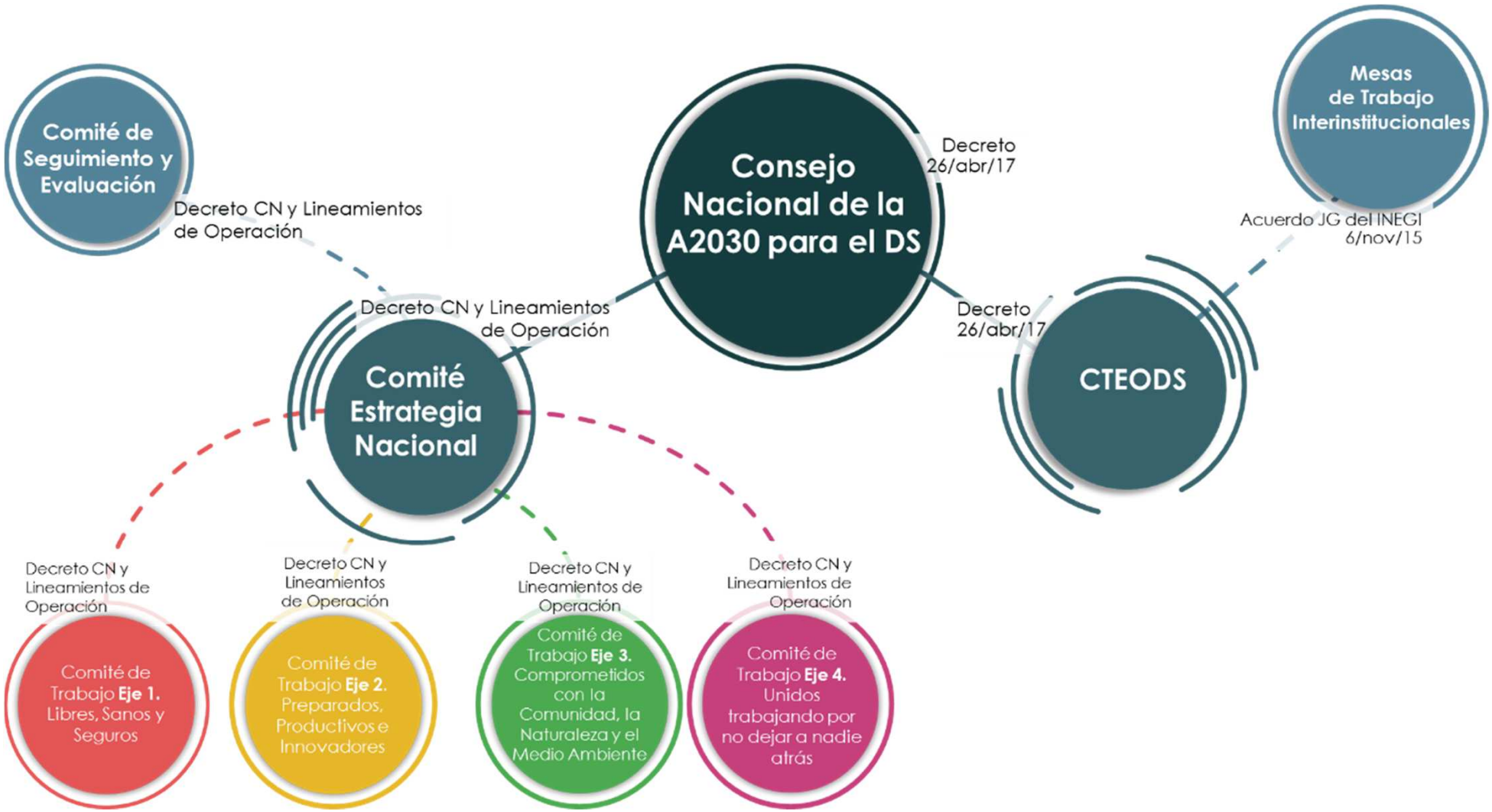
- Mexico is still in the *implementation-design* stage
- **How should Mexico go about the implementation to assure effective results?**
  - **Prioritize** according to national mandates
  - **Coordinate** levels of government and strategies
- Follow up: **monitoring and evaluation**
- **Institutional Challe**nges: vertical and horizontal coordination, new bureaucracies…
- New administration: **2018 election**

Source: Mexican Voluntary National Report 2016

Development and SDGs as a bowling strategy: Priorities and interlinkages



Comitee structure A2030



Development Priorities: Multidimensional poverty strategy.

MEXICO

Mexican Constitution

Social Development Law

Multidimensional poverty

Efective Access to Social Rights

End of Poverty

Access to Education
Access to Health
Access to Food
Access to Housing and Services
Access to Social Security

Income

2030 AGENDA

Quality Education

Clean Water and Sanitation

No Hunger

Good Health

Good Jobs

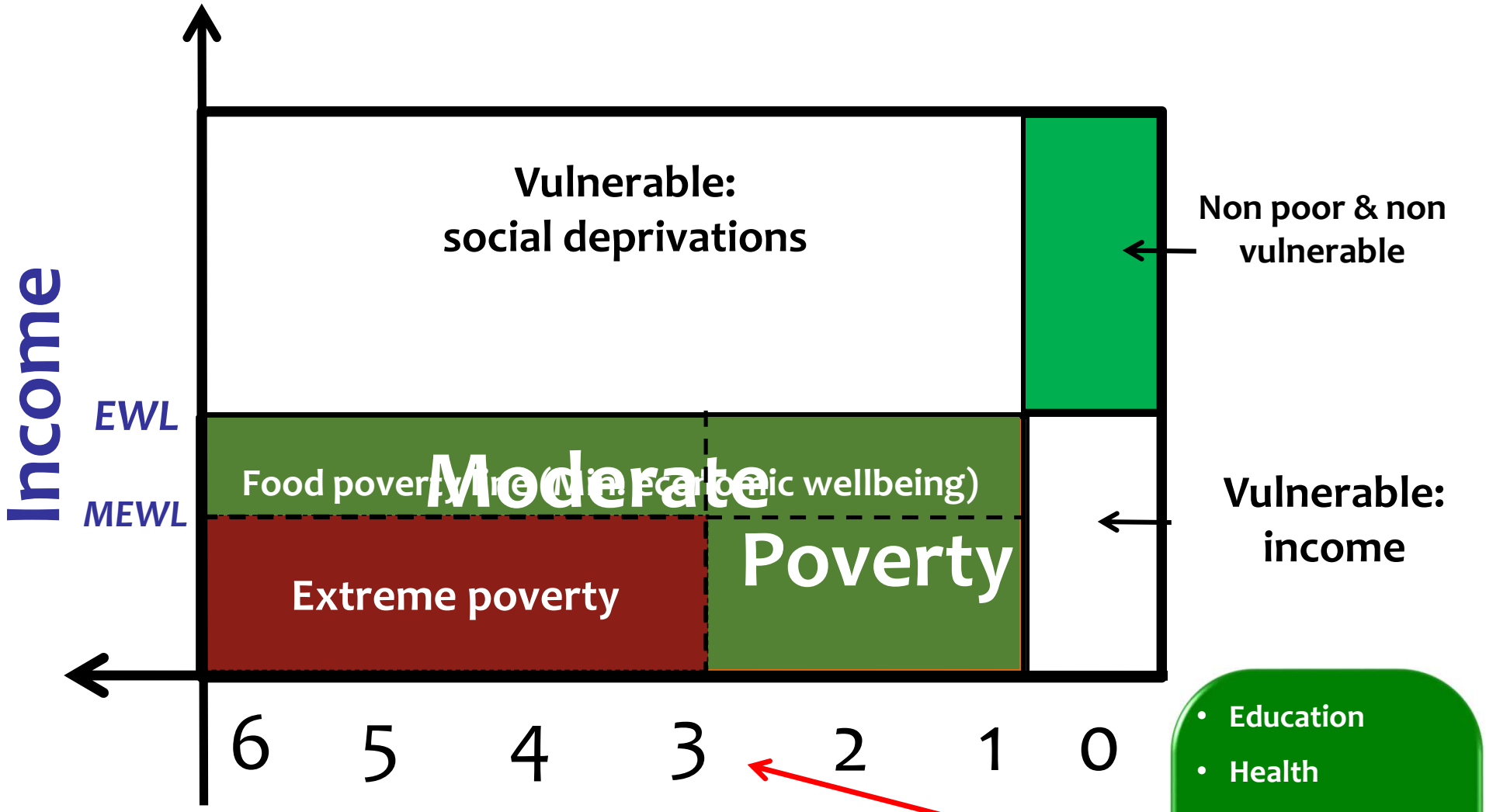
Reduced Inequalities

Sustainable cities

Multidimensional poverty measure (CONEVAL) as a guide to social policy

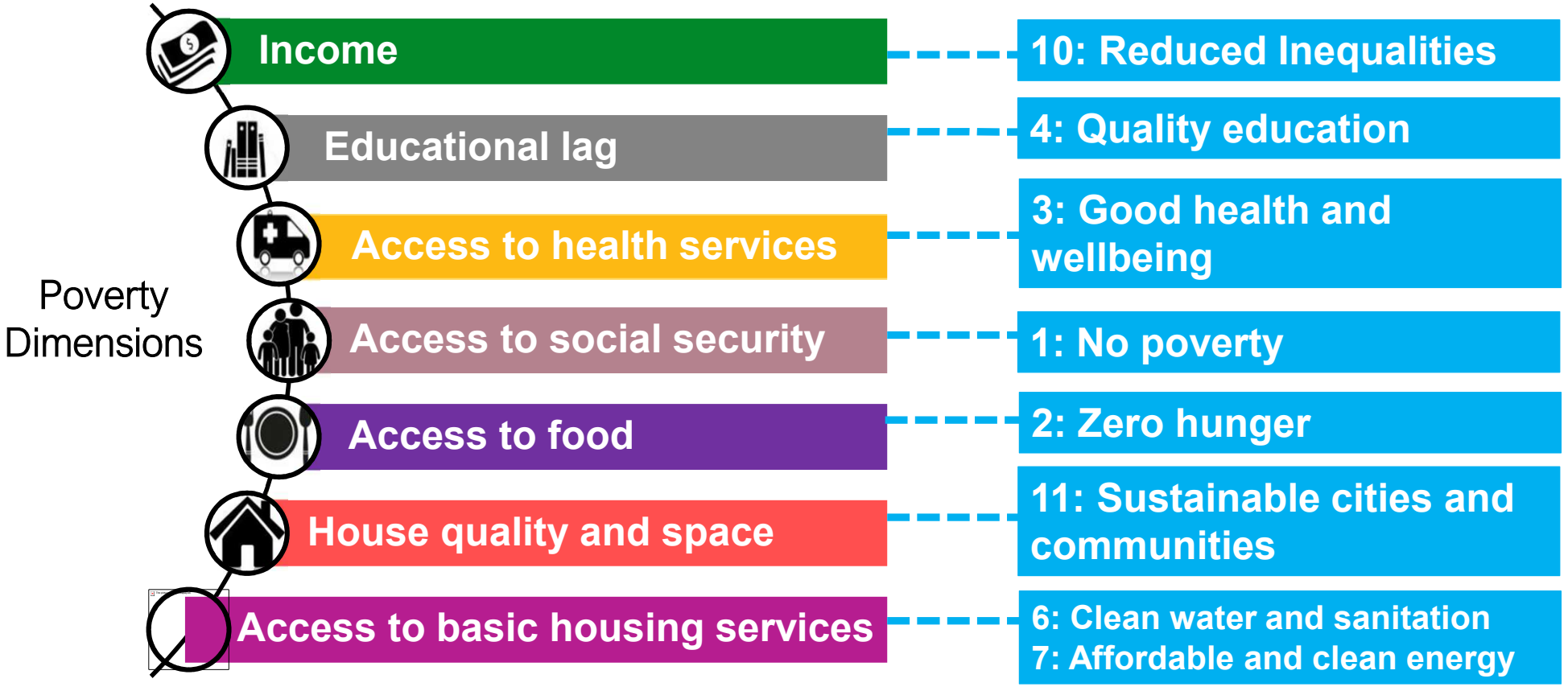
- **Targets, measures and evaluation**
  - Multidimensional guide to social (en economic) policy: targeting by dimensions and population groups
  - Identifies vulnerable as well as poor
- **Nacional Inclusion** Strategy (ENI), *National Cruzade against Hunger*
  - Targeted sectoral and government (federal, state, local) coordination of social programs to ensure access to social services guided by poverty measure and effectivelly: contributed to poverty reduction 2014-2016
- **Challenges**
  - Poverty measurement not designed to reflect all social priorities and complexity of social problems
  - Data constrained: HH surveys, Population census; cannot measure effective access, quality of services, etc.
  - “Optimal targeting” may leave the poorest of the poor behind

Poverty Measurement



Mexico's multidimensional poverty measure and SDG's

Mexico's multidimensional poverty measure offers an effective entry point to the 2030 Agenda (TARGET 1.2)

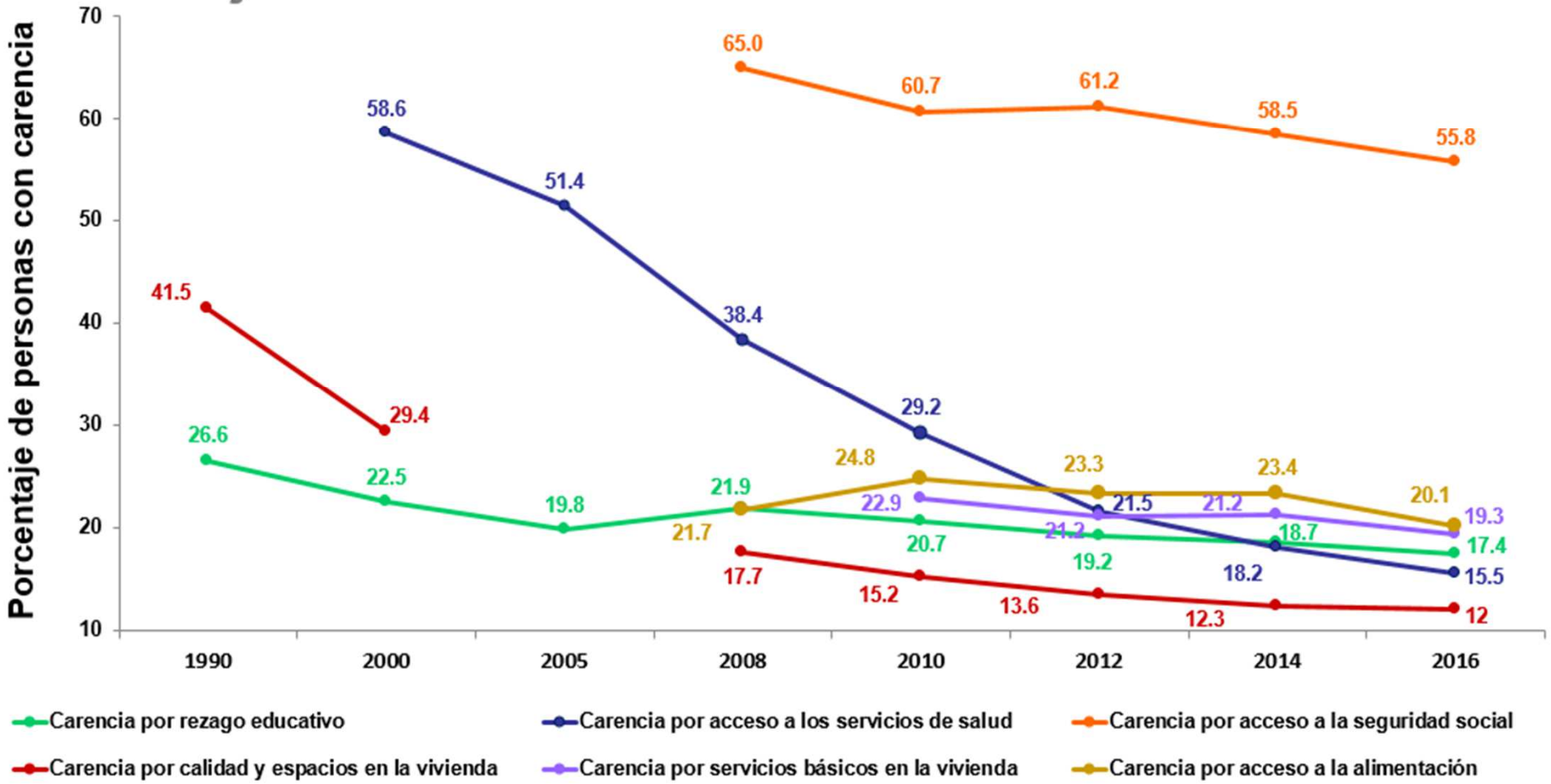


Poverty indicator decomposable by groups

Evolución de la población en pobreza en materia de carencias sociales

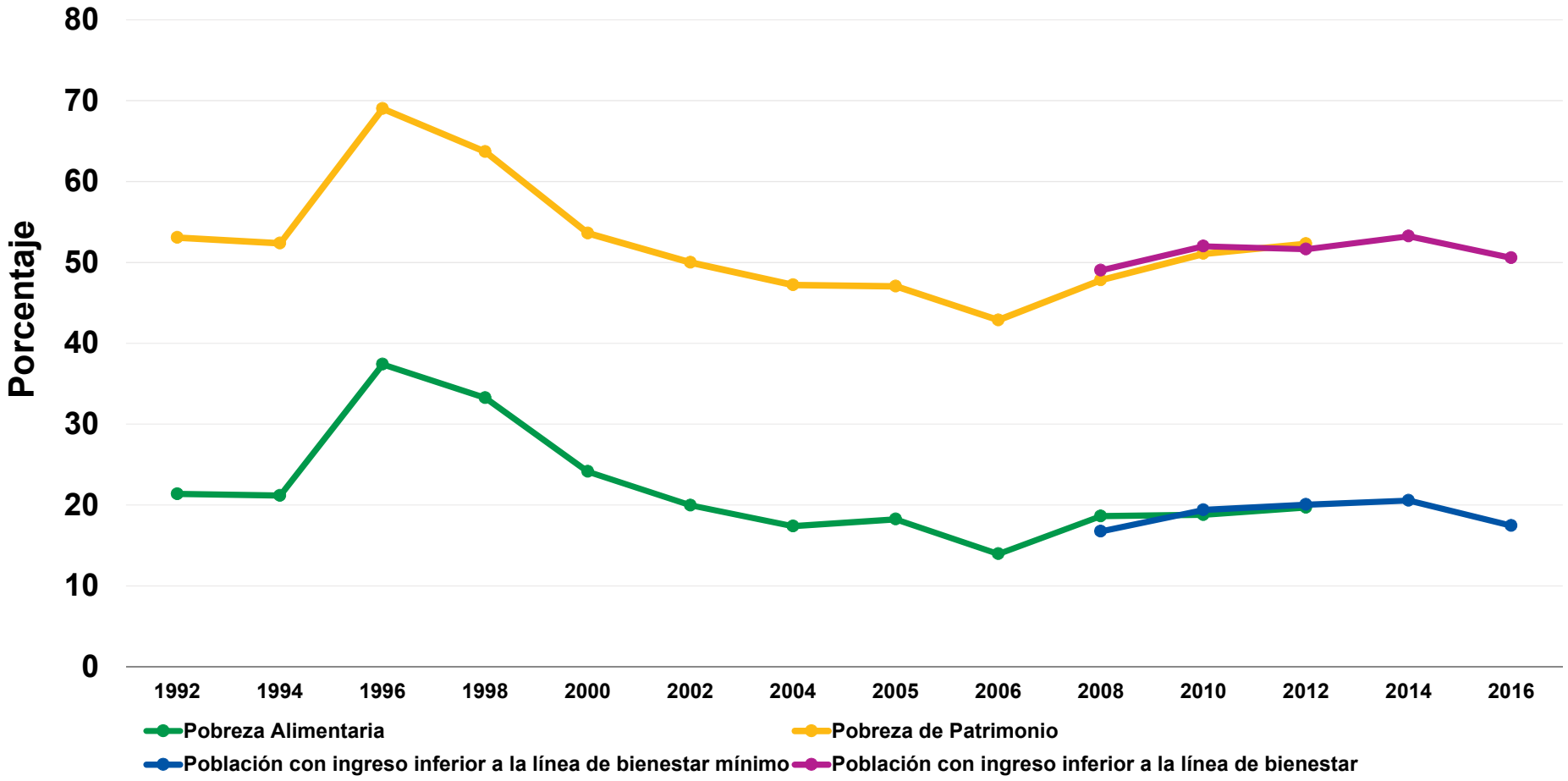
1990-2016

Porcentaje



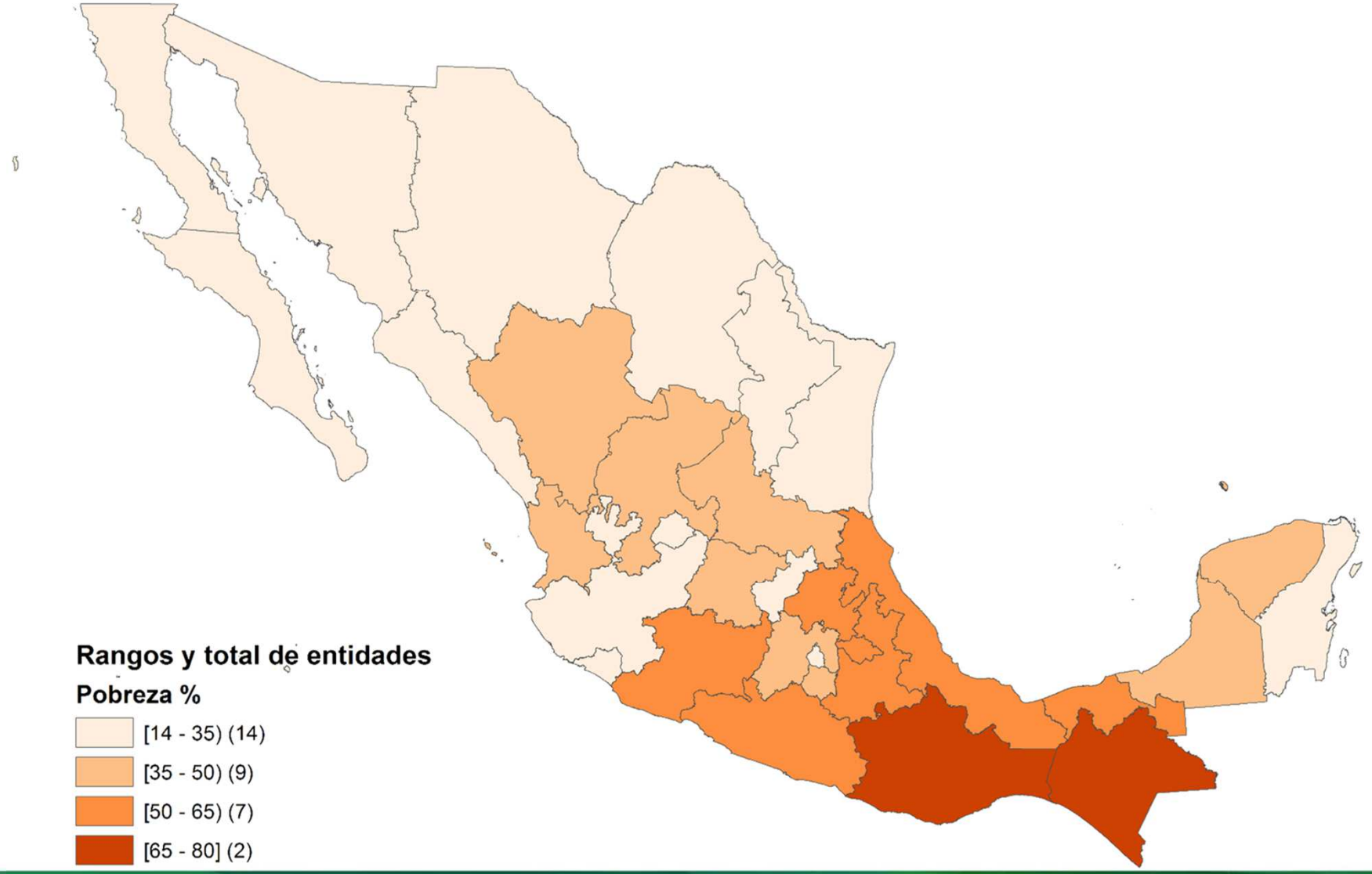
Fuente: Los datos anteriores a 2008 son de los Censos de Población y Vivienda 1990 y 2000 y del Conteo de Población 2005; los datos de 2008 a 2014 son del Módulo de Condiciones Socioeconómicas y para 2016 se uso el MEC 2016 del MCS-ENIGH.

Income poverty
1992-2016



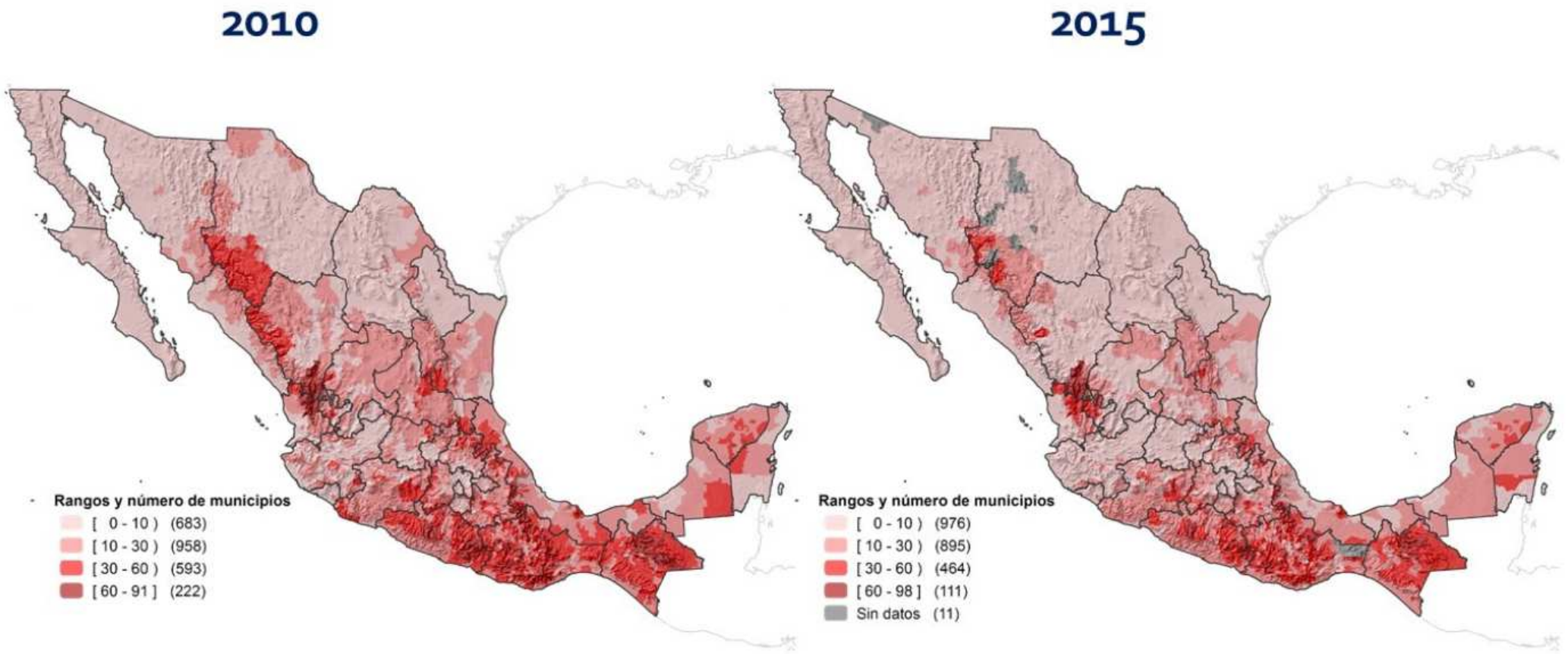
Fuente: estimaciones del CONEVAL con base en las ENIGH de 1992 a 2014, el MCS-ENIGH 2008-2014 y el MEC del MCS-ENIGH 2016.

Poverty: states, 2016



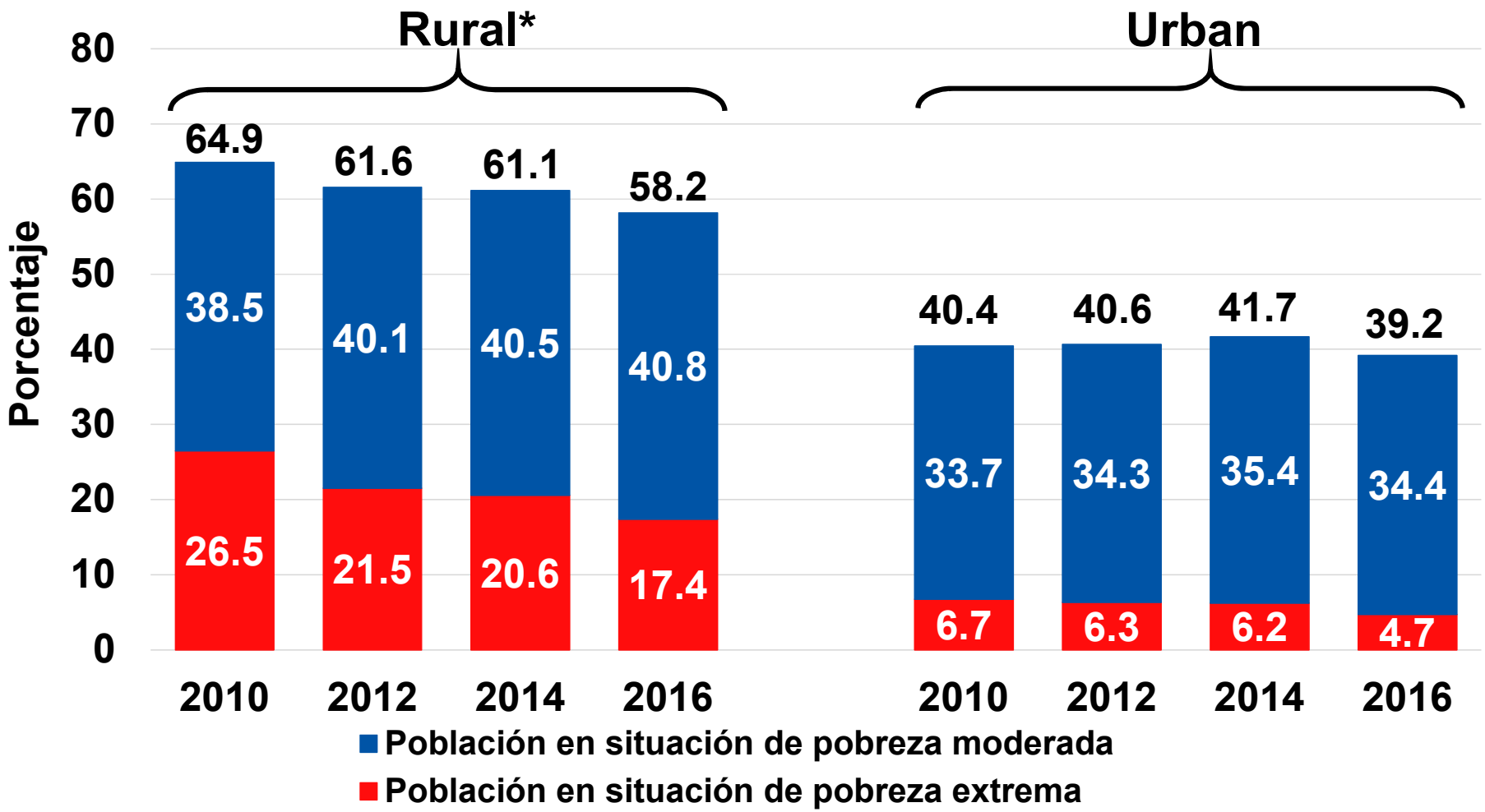
Fuente: estimaciones del CONEVAL con base en el MEC 2016 del MCS-ENIGH.

Poverty: municipalities, 2010-2015



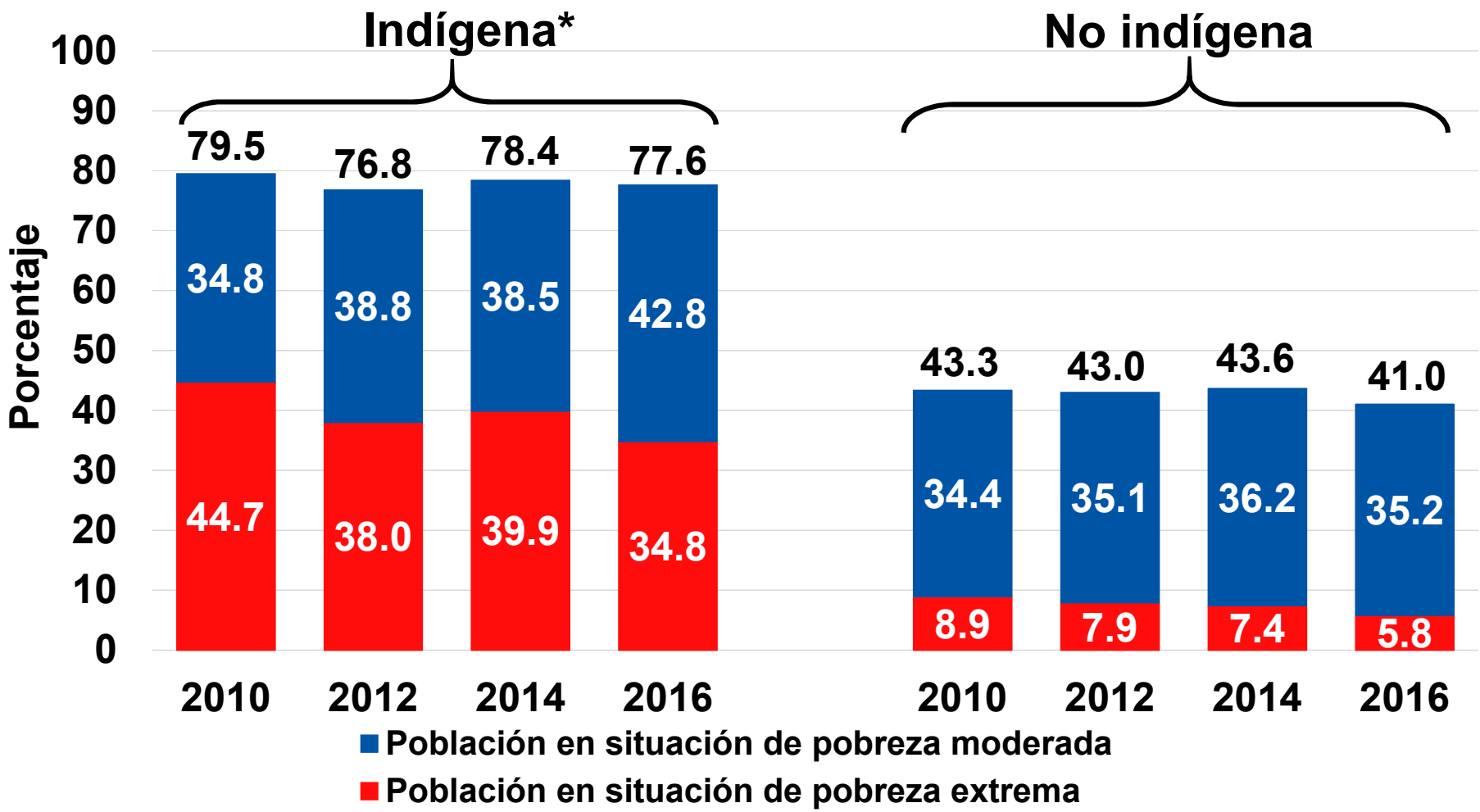
Fuente: estimaciones del CONEVAL con base en el MCS-ENIGH 2010, la muestra del Censo de Población y Vivienda 2010, el Modelo Estadístico 2015 para la continuidad del MCS-ENIGH y la Encuesta Intercensal 2015.

Poverty: Rural vs. Urban



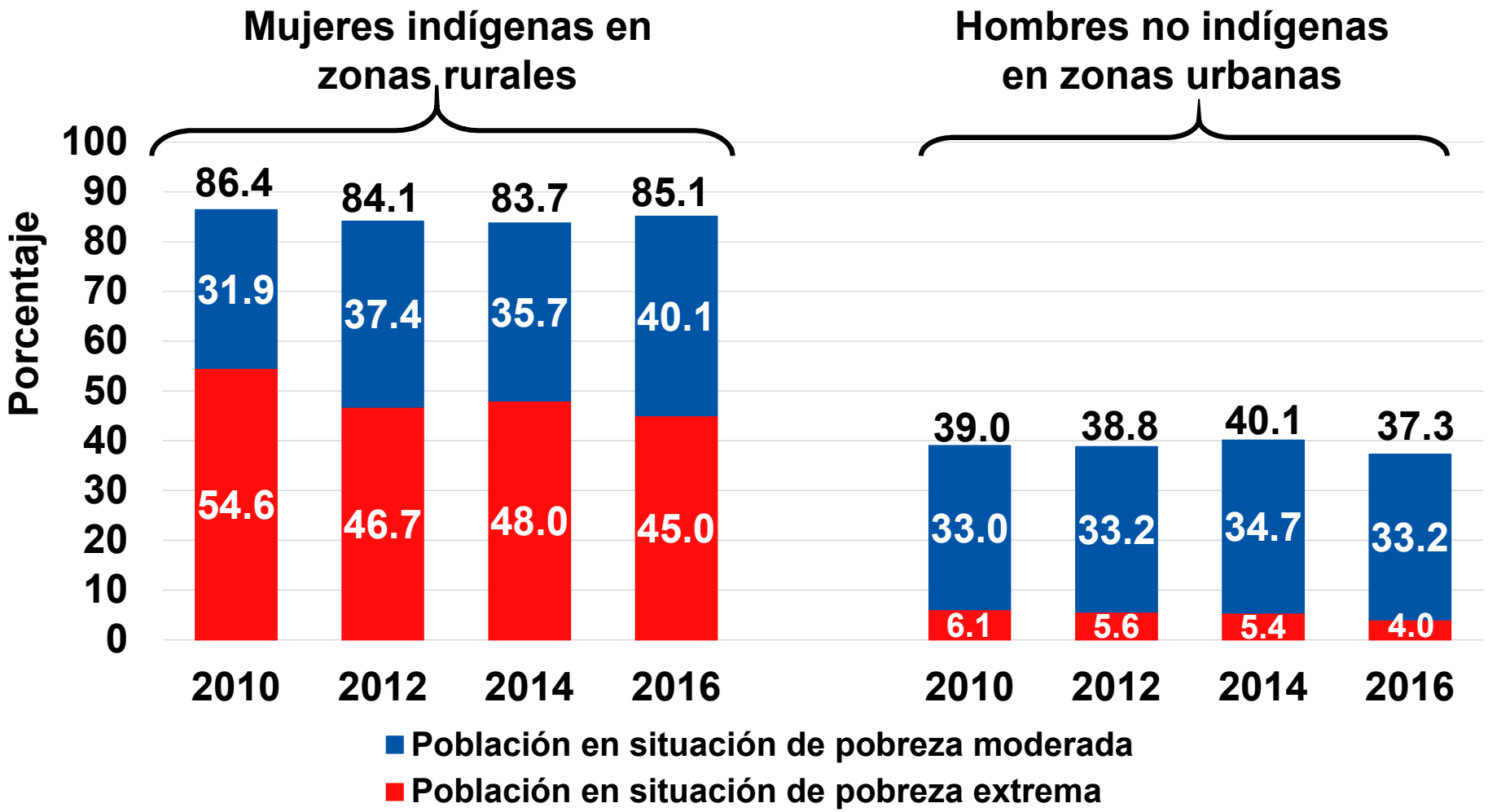
Fuente: estimaciones del CONEVAL con base en el MCS-ENIGH 2010, 2012, 2014 y el MEC del MCS-ENIGH 2016.
*Se definen como localidades rurales aquellas cuya población es menor a 2,500 habitantes.

Poverty: Indigenous vs. Non-Indigenous



Fuente: estimaciones del CONEVAL con base en el MCS-ENIGH 2012,2012, 2014 y el MEC del MCS-ENIGH 2016.
*Por condición de habla de lengua indígena

Poverty: rural indigenous females vs. urban non-Indigenous males



Fuente: estimaciones del CONEVAL con base en el MCS-ENIGH 2010, 2012, 2014 y el MEC del MCS-ENIGH 2016.
*Se define a la población indígena por condición de hablante de lengua indígena. Se definen como localidades rurales aquellas cuya población es menor a 2,500 habitantes.

Main challenges going forward: integrating SDGs with national priorities in a coherent national strategy…

- **Universal Social Protection.** Despite progress in coverage of non-contributive programs (Seguro Popular, Adultos Mayores), coverage and benefits still very unequal.
  - Universal basic income.

- **Productive inclusion: Prospera (Progresa, Oportunidaes) CCT Program**. Effective HK investment, recent initiative to promote productive, labor and financial inclusion. Availability of relevant programs limited.

- **Quality of education**

- **Building coordinating capacities**

Coordinating SDG Efforts in Mexico

In order to achieve the 2030 Agenda, **coordination** amongst a wide range of Mexican stakeholders will be required.

Coordination challenges:

- Stakeholders only look after their own interests: silos effect
- Institutions are already in an operational overdrive
- Operations tend to become bureaucratic processes
- Some goals come to a loss for others, importance of establishing priorities

Solution: Use coordination strategies that are already in place, improve them and enhance them to include SDG operations.

National strategies

- Strategy to reduce Multidimensional Poverty (ENI)
- Strategy to address children's rights

2030 Agenda

They define

Local government priorities

Leave no one behind

Thank You