

Open Working Group

Mexico's Experience Monitoring Millennium Development Goals

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The main challenges in MDG monitoring at different stages were...

- At the beginning:
 - Marginal presence of the NSO (before the first report).
 - First report was produced in 2005.
- Currently:
 - Work hand in hand with the President's and several ministries' offices.
 - Active participation of concerned ministries.
 - Detailed methodology revisions and data quality assurance.
 - Set up a national website for Mexico's MDG monitoring.



How have the MDG indicators been used in policy making?

- Public policies have had an impact on the MDG targets, but they are usually designed in terms of the current administration's political agenda.
- However, the indicators provide the dimension of specific problems and call the government's and society's attention.



How have the MDG indicators been used in policy making?

- MDG indicators have been used as an early warning system in the evaluation and follow up of public policies.
- As the year 2015 nears, MDG have gained awareness among the population and the mass media; MDG and the post-2015 agenda have become increasingly present in the public discourse, both at the national and the sub-national levels.



Role of ministries in monitoring MDG targets and indicators

- Propose supplementary indicators, linked to public policies.
- Recommend methodologies for specialized subjects matters.
- Produce and update data and indicators.
- Incorporate indicators in their medium term Sectorial Programs.
- Contribute to the **National Catalog of Indicators.**



What criteria were used in selecting supplementary indicators?

- Supplementary indicators:
 - Constitutional and other legal mandates.
 - Challenges set by the original targets were not adequate for the country's development level.
 - The aspirations and objectives of public policies are beyond MDGs.
 - Moving from quantitative to qualitative issues:
2.4 Terminal efficiency in primary education.
 - Availability of reliable data.



Development indicators help to:

- Understand the country dynamics: the regions; emerging topics; population groups; environmental issues; economy...
- Diagnosis → objectives → targets
→ indicators → evaluation.
- Locate problems in space and time applying geographic information tools.



The role of National Statistics Offices

- Motivate dialogue with users: identify needs; what data is available; what data can be produced and what is not feasible.
- Conduct the coordination of the National Statistical and Geographic Information System.
- Provide support in the debate related to the post 2015- development agenda.
- Support and strengthening the building of statistical capacity at the sub-national level.



The role of National Statistics Offices

- Support public policies by measuring:
 - ✓ Emerging phenomena: broader measures of progress, including subjective well-being.
 - ✓ Critical topics such as crime and victimization statistics jointly with our judiciary authorities and the UNODC.
 - ✓ The impact of cross-cutting topics: environment, gender, productivity.
 - ✓ Standardization of data and metadata: supporting international and national assessments.
- Check for consistency and quality of basic data: sources, concepts, classifications. Look at behavior of indicators relative to other data and available information.



National statistical capacities and data availability

- Main challenge: administrative records
 - In many cases they have been properly collected and exploited for statistical purposes, but...
 - We need to strengthen the capacity of ministries and local governments to take advantage of administrative records.
 - Quality data at the sub-national level is a ¿?.
Heterogeneity.
- Another challenge: Statistical knowledge and skills.



Conclusions

- Establish a permanent producer-user dialogue.
- Set up a coordination mechanism for the National Statistical and Geographic Information System.
- Getting involved from the beginning in the design of new targets and indicators.
- Review indicators in the context of national circumstances.
- Use of geographic information tools.
- Develop an effective communication plan.



Thank you!

