

The Sustainable Development Goals and the National Development Plan of Mexico.

Mexico started a new federal administration at the end of 2018. One of its responsibilities is to present the National Development Plan (NDP) with a time horizon of 6 years reflecting the government's political agenda. This Plan was published on April 30th, this year. The Plan is structured over three general axes and three transversal axes that will guide its public policy priorities. These priorities will be specified in the specific ministerial programs.

The three general axes of the NDP are: Justice and Rule of Law; Wellbeing, and Economic Development. Additionally, three common issues were identified, and the corresponding transversal axes were defined: Gender equality, non-discrimination and inclusion; Fight against corruption and improvement of public management; Territory and sustainable development.

Each one of the general axes has a set of objectives, (9, 11 and 10 respectively) for which a set of indicators was selected by the government. A dialogue was conducted between the government officials responsible for the Plan and INEGI to explain and provide the statistics and indicators to monitor the NDP. Finally, the government selected 63 indicators. Three indicators are produced by two civil society organizations and the rest must come from members of the National System of Statistical and Geographical Information.

At this point it is important to point out that in its capacity of coordinator of the National System of Statistical and Geographic Information, INEGI has determined several sets of statistics and geographic information as Information of National Interest, as well as a Catalog of Indicators. The fundamental characteristic of this information is that its use is obligatory for all entities of the government.

Although all the 63 indicators include several that come from the SDGs, and even from the MDGs, it should be noted that the indicator global framework was not directly considered, and it was only a general reference when selecting the indicators.

However, the government did map objectives of the National Development Plan to those of the 2030 Agenda. The axis on Justice and the Rule of Law contains nine objectives which have impact on several Sustainable Development Goals. For example, the objective on "Building a resilient, sustainable and safe country" has an impact on SDGs 1, 9, 10, 11, 13. So each objective has several impacts on different SDGs. The whole axis of Justice and the Rule of Law has 40 impacts on ten SDGs, mainly on SDGs 10, 5 and 16.

In the case of the Wellbeing axis, the relationships of its eleven objectives with the SDGs are 80, with prominence on SDGs 1, 10 and 17. In this axis, the objective of "Guaranteeing the right to a healthy environment with focus on sustainability of ecosystems, biodiversity, heritage and biocultural landscapes" is linked to eleven SDGs.

Finally, in the case of the axis on Economic Development with 10 objectives, it is related 84 times to the SDGs, mainly to SDGs 1, 8, 10, 11, 16 and 17. The objective "Developing in a sustainable and inclusive manner the agricultural and livestock sectors, aquaculture-fishing in rural territories, and in indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities" is related to 13 SDGs.

It is important to stress that the NDP has included indicators that refer to emerging issues such as the proportion of electronic commerce in GDP, the total factor productivity or the share of clean energies to

produce electricity, as well as the Goal E of the Sendai Framework for the evaluation of the disaster risk reduction strategy.

Also, the Plan is using various perception indicators which are not normally produced by national statistical offices with more traditional profiles. Some of those indicators are: Trust in the Federal Government; Proportion of the population that considers that decision-making is inclusive and participatory; Measures and actions for the protection and defense of human rights.

Because of the ambition of the National Development Plan, it can be foreseen that the specific ministerial programs will require increasing sets of data from the national system of statistical and geographic information. These requirements will involve the provision of more detailed data to identify and locate different population groups under conditions of vulnerability. Also, these requirements will involve new and emerging phenomena, such as measurement of value chains, globalization, the digital economy and all fields related to the environment.

The government emphasis on the well-being of the population, and not just the growth of rate of the GDP, and the speed with which it will demand the data, will require more innovative ways to use alternative data sources, the introduction of new conceptual frameworks and the straightening of current capabilities.

INEGI has been working on the adoption of frameworks such as the System of Environmental Economic Accounts and the Better Life Initiative: Measuring Well-Being and Progress, and on strengthening its work on satellite accounts. Most recently INEGI has begun to participate as pilot country in the Natural Capital Accounting and Valuing Ecosystem Services Project to advance the knowledge agenda on environmental-economic accounting. These frameworks should provide additional inputs for improving the national framework of indicators for the Sustainable Development Agenda and the National Development Plan and its programs

A final comment: a closer dialogue with the new administration officials will be important to transmit the benefits and the limitations of the information produced by the statistical and geographical system. This year INEGI will finish the 2019 Economic Census and in 2020 will conduct the Population and Housing Census.