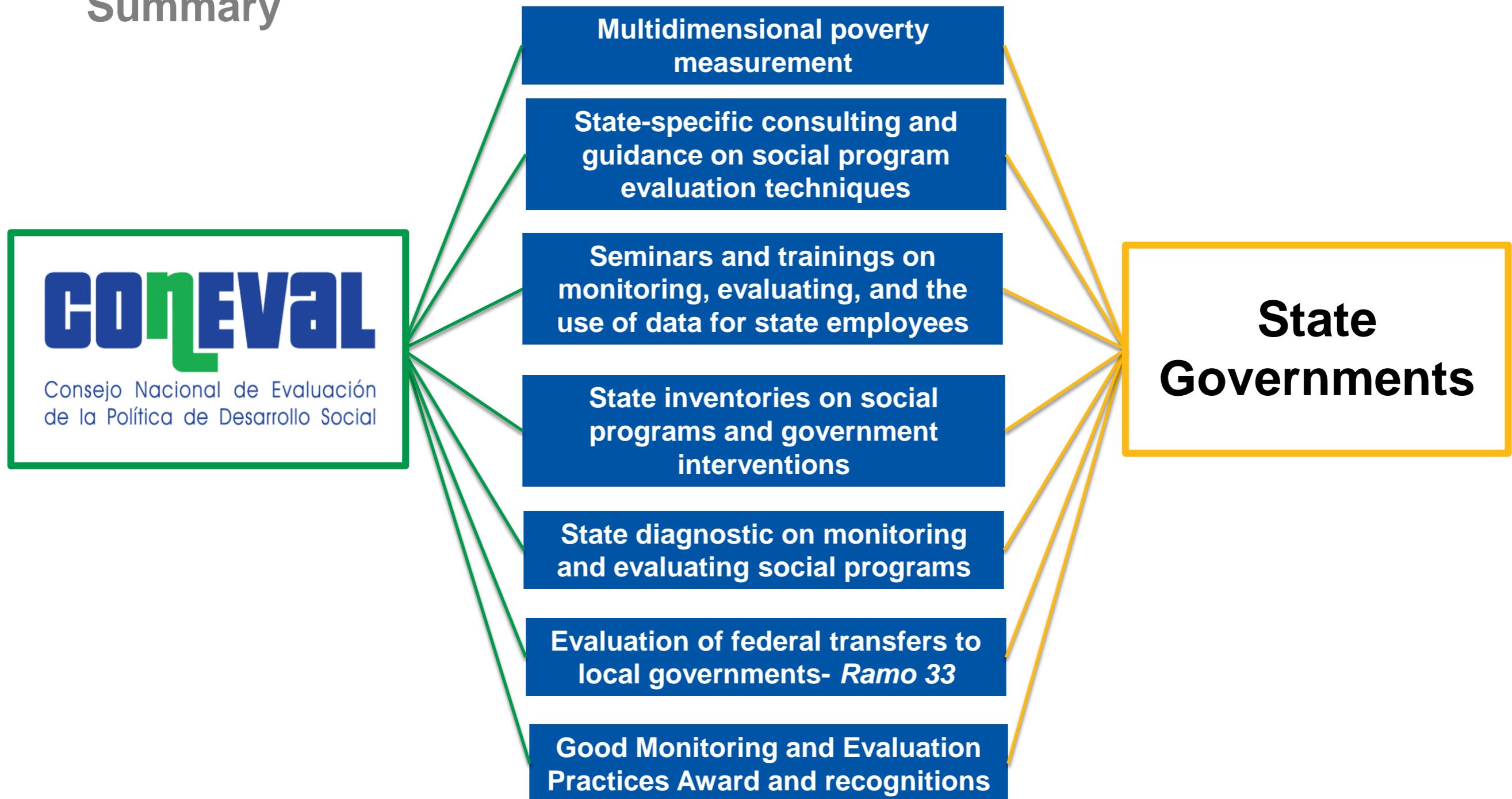


CONEVAL
and
**Subnational Government
Interactions**

June 2017

CONEVAL and State Government Interactions

Summary



Multidimensional Poverty Measurement

Poverty Dimensions



Income



Educational lag



Access to health services



Access to social security



Access to food



House quality and space



Access to basic housing services

Frequency

CONEVAL measures national and state poverty rates every 2 years. Municipal poverty measurement is conducted every 5 years

Data Source

According to the General Law on Social Development, CONEVAL must use data from INEGI to measure poverty in the country. Particularly, CONEVAL employs the National Survey on Household Income and Expenses (ENIGH). The ENIGH is a biannual survey designed as a national and state representative survey.

Poverty Threshold

Poverty: Income below the wellbeing line and at least one social deprivation
Extreme Poverty: Income below the minimum wellbeing line and 3 or more social deprivations

State-specific Consulting and Guidance 2007-2017

337
Collaborative actions

requested by the states

193
Technical consultations

33
Coordination agreements

144
Trainings

Subjects:

- Monitoring and evaluation
- Operation norms
- Planning
- Poverty measurement

17 current agreements

States with technical consultations

Subjects:

- Logical framework methodology
- Evaluations
- Poverty measurement

4,040
Public servants trained

Seminars and Trainings for State Employees

144

Trainings

Logical framework
methodology

Social program
evaluations

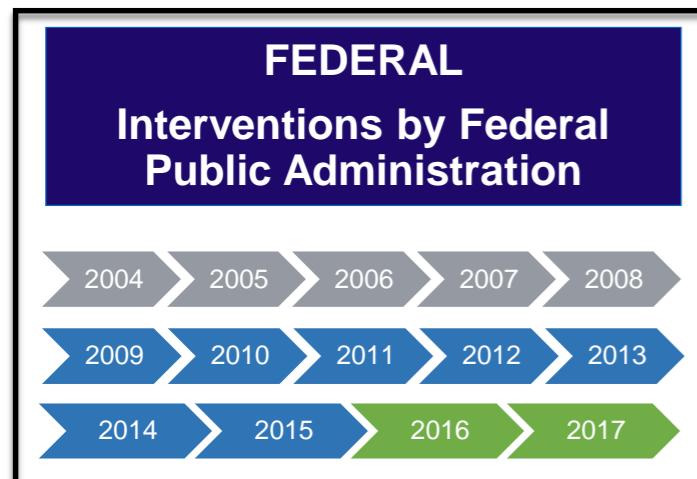
Poverty
measurement



More than 4,000
public servants in 27 states trained



The National CONEVAL Inventory on Social Programs and Government Interventions



5,491 programs in 2015

Award for Innovation in Transparency 2015



Objective: Provide a detailed inventory of programs that contributes to government transparency and accountability and informs the general public and decision makers in order to improve public policy.

- Programs are divided by government's primary source of funding.
- Social Development Programs are designed to support the human rights outlined by the General Law of Social Development.
- Each inventory contains the following for the included programs and interventions (when available):
 1. General Information: program objective and identifying information.
 2. Documents that created and outlined the program.
 3. Operation rules: norms that guide how the program operates.
 4. Program Characteristics: information about benefits, program budget, and beneficiaries.

State Diagnostic on Monitoring and Evaluating Social Programs

Diagnostic on the progress in monitoring and evaluation by state

Average: 44.4

2011

Average: 52.5

2013

Average: 66.9

2015

Average: in process

2017

Average: 17.5

Diagnostic on the progress in monitoring and evaluation by key municipality

Key findings

-  All states have M & E regulations, but there is little clarity about responsibilities, methodologies, timing, etc.
-  Although all states have developed several elements of M & E, they are not articulated into a system.
-  Almost all states have an evaluation unit, but only thirteen states established it as independent from the government
-  Major progress has been achieved in almost all states in the evaluation field but there is lack of progress in quality and use of their results.
-  Mechanisms need to be strengthened to encourage the use of information generated by M & E systems.

Evaluation of Federal Transfers to Local Governments

The federal government transfers resources to local governments with the goal of **improving the current income distribution**. The *Ramo General 33* is a fiscal instrument employed by the federal government, integrated by eight funds that **allocates resources for education, health, social infrastructure, food and public security to local governments**.

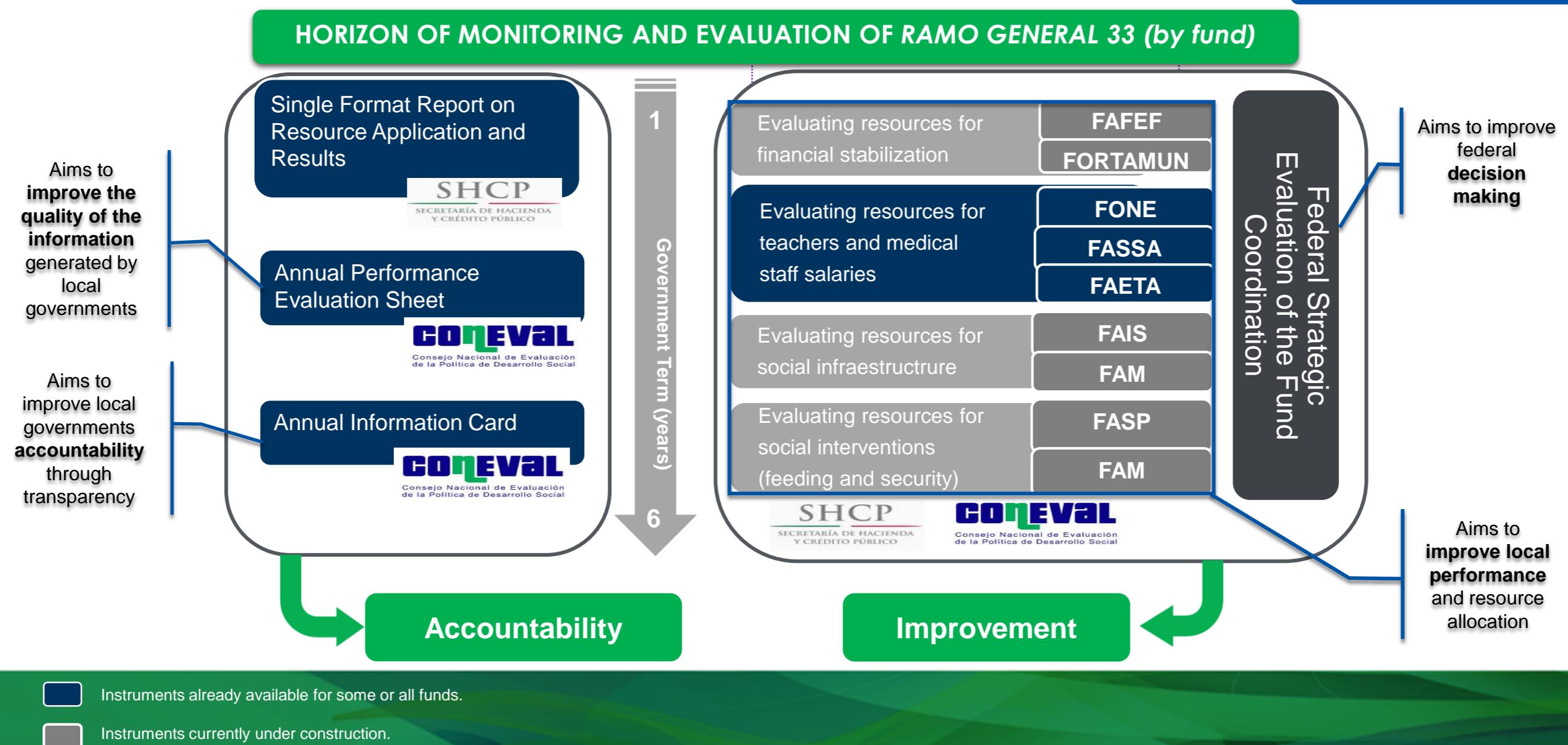
Since 2008, CONEVAL has evaluated local government's management of these funds and their corresponding results. In 2013 CONEVAL began designing **an evaluation strategy**:

In 2015, Ramo 33 represented:

35% of federal transfers to local governments

65% of the federal social program budget

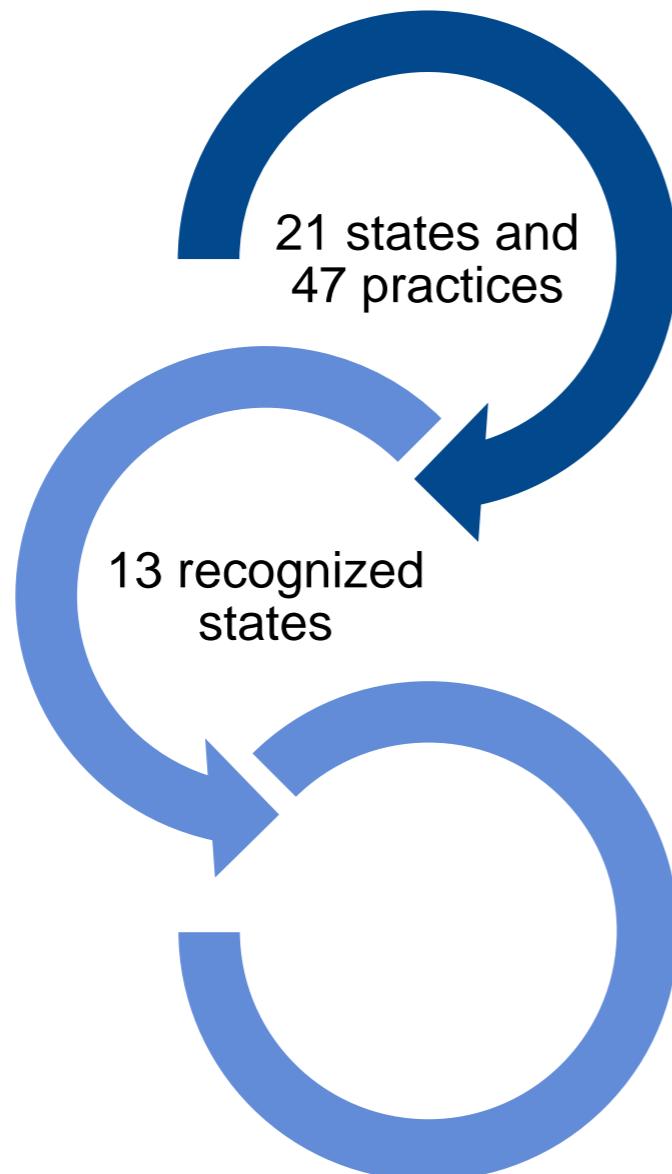
8 times Prospera's budget



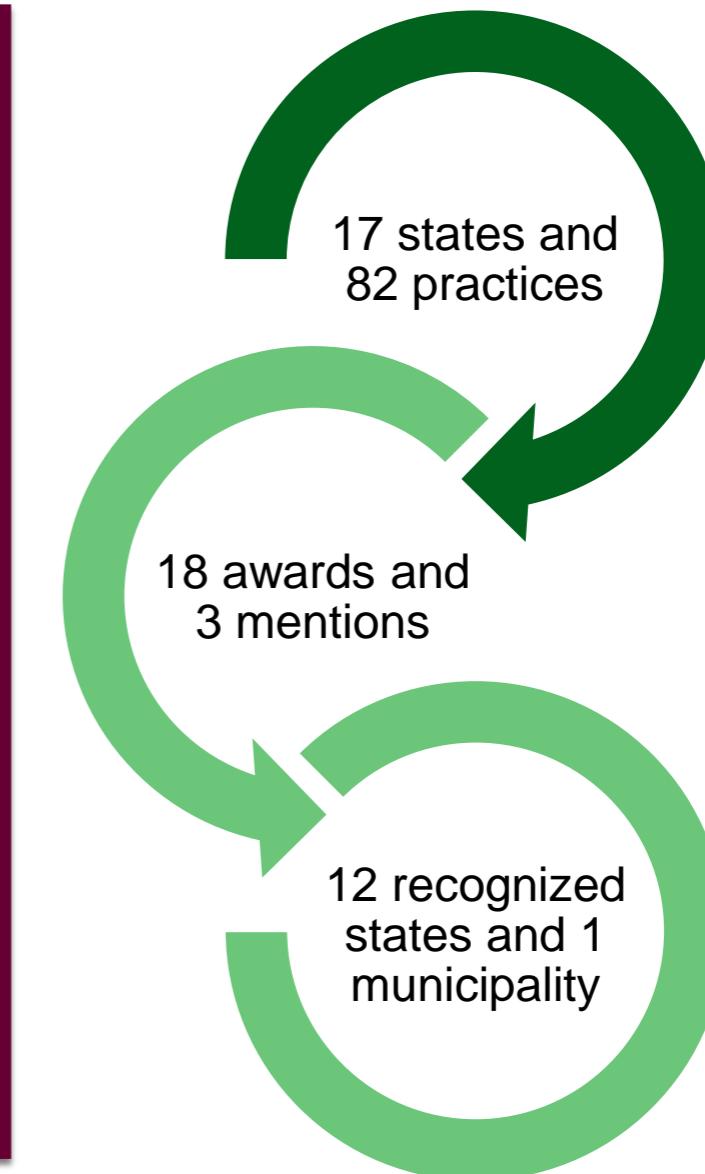
Good Monitoring and Evaluation Practices Award

Goal: To promote the best monitoring and evaluation practices in the states.

Good Practices 2013



Good Practices 2015



CONEVAL and State Government Interactions in the Monitoring and Evaluation System

Multidimensional Poverty Estimations

Planning

State Development Plans

Local Ministries strategic
objectives

Logical Framework:
Programs

Evaluation

Evaluation
Plans

Types of Evaluation

Specialized Evaluation Unit

Results



Follow-up on recommendations

Accountability and Transparency

CONEVAL's Information in Use

State governments have implemented policy to decrease social deprivations, for example:

- “*Aliméntate*”, **Mexico City** (2014). Program aimed at decreasing extreme poverty.
- “*Beneficios para la vivienda*”, **Hidalgo** (2014). Attention strategy aimed at marginalized communities to improve household characteristics.
- “*Tarahumara en el desarrollo*”, **Chihuahua** (2013). Project aimed at increasing productivity and reducing poverty.
- “*Supérante*”, **Aguascalientes** (2012). Program aimed at decreasing extreme poverty.
- “*Cruzada por la erradicación de la pobreza*”, **Chiapas** (2009). Strategy to eradicate poverty, particularly health and household related deprivations.
- “*Contigo vamos por más*”, **Guanajuato** (2008). Strategy to reduce poverty in the state.

Examples of changes in social development policy derived from the use of CONEVAL generated information



Used to modify public policy or programs

"The federal government used the information generated by CONEVAL to focalize the actions of the *Cruzada Nacional contra el Hambre* (National Crusade Against Hunger)"

"The federal government designed the *Estrategia Nacional de Inclusión* (National Inclusion Strategy), with the objective of coordinating efforts to reduce multidimensional poverty."

"The SEDESOL (Social Development Ministry) redefined the criteria for the budgetary distribution of the FAIS (Fund for Social Infrastructure) in order for the states and municipalities to improve their poverty indicators."

"Strengthening the design of state programs in Jalisco such as: *Mujeres trabajadoras comprometidas*, *Apoyo para transporte en Zonas Obrero Populares*, *Programa de Seguridad Alimentaria*, amongst others."



Used to strengthen institutional capacity

"The *Programa Fortalecimiento a nivel sectorial de las capacidades científicas, tecnológicas y de innovación* by CONACYT conducted a beneficiary (direct or indirect) satisfaction evaluation of the program."

"The state of Chihuahua created a municipal life quality index (ICVM) using municipal poverty data"

"Institutionalization of social program evaluation and social development policy at a state level (social development evaluation laws, independent evaluation bodies, state monitoring and evaluation mechanisms)"



Used to create an informed and sustained opinion

"The executive branch sustained the *Ley del Seguro de Desempleo* (Unemployment Insurance Law) on CONEVAL's social deprivation data."

"The Mexico City government and PAN parliamentary group in Congress presented an initiative to raise the minimum wage based on the wellbeing line established by CONEVAL."