

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda: challenges and opportunities

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The 2030 Agenda

- The 2030 Agenda is the result of **public consultations and engagement** with different stakeholders around the world. **Global agreement.**
- The 2030 Agenda covers **unfinished issues from the MDGs**, but aim **beyond poverty eradication: Leave no one behind.**
- These goals are intended to serve as a **guideline for achieving global sustainable development.**
- The SDGs hold tight links amongst each other, calling for **coordinated, multi-disciplinary work** in order to achieve them.
- Good opportunity for countries to **rethink their own development strategy**

2030 Agenda: Challenges

Political agreement

**No step-by-step
handbook on
implementation**

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

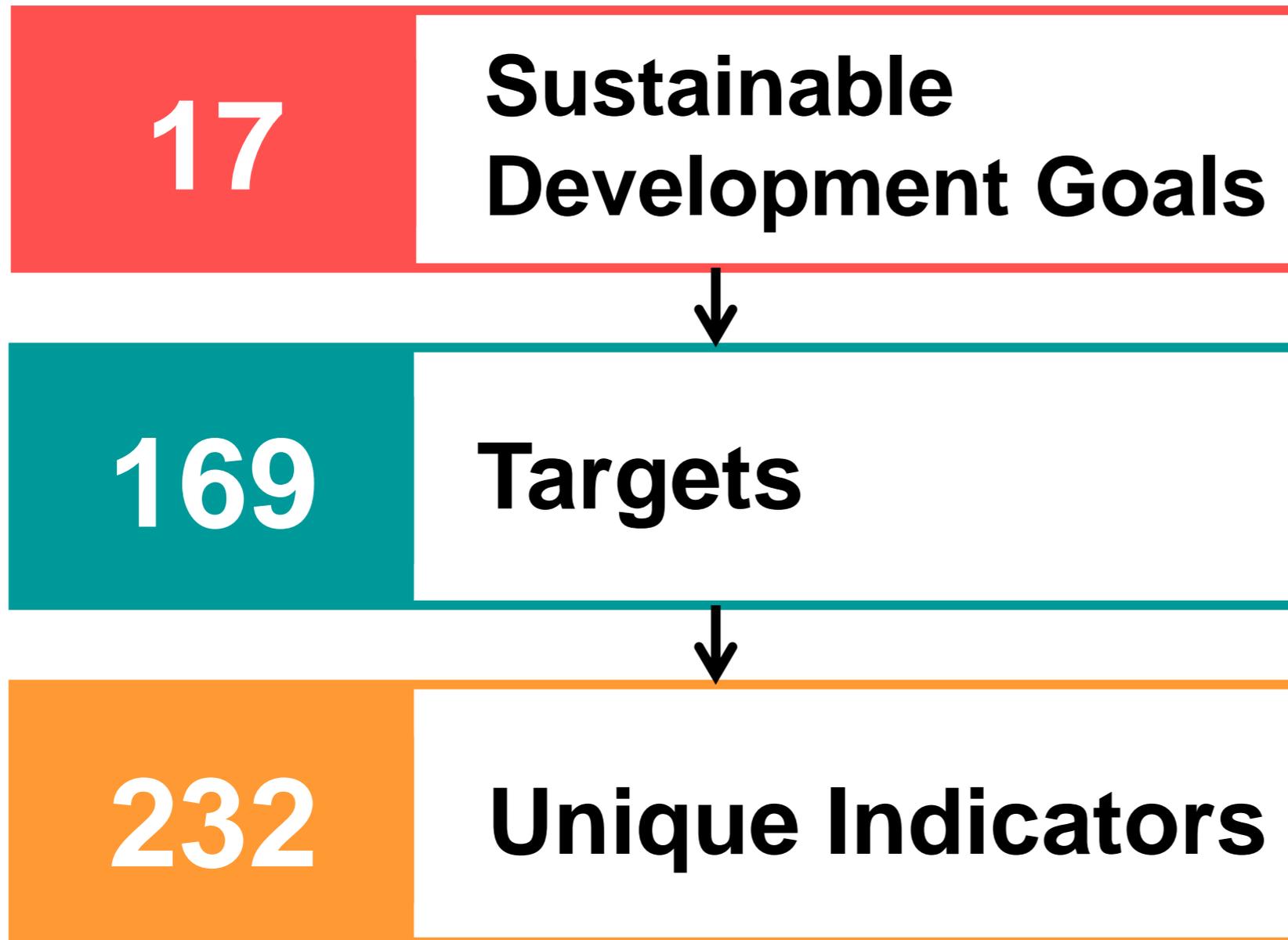
**Requires immense
amount of
coordination across
sectors**

**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



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.*

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.
- Thus: What about the **national priorities, the national tools, our own unique path to development?**

Implementing the 2030 Agenda in Mexico

Mexico and the 2030 Agenda

What has been done?

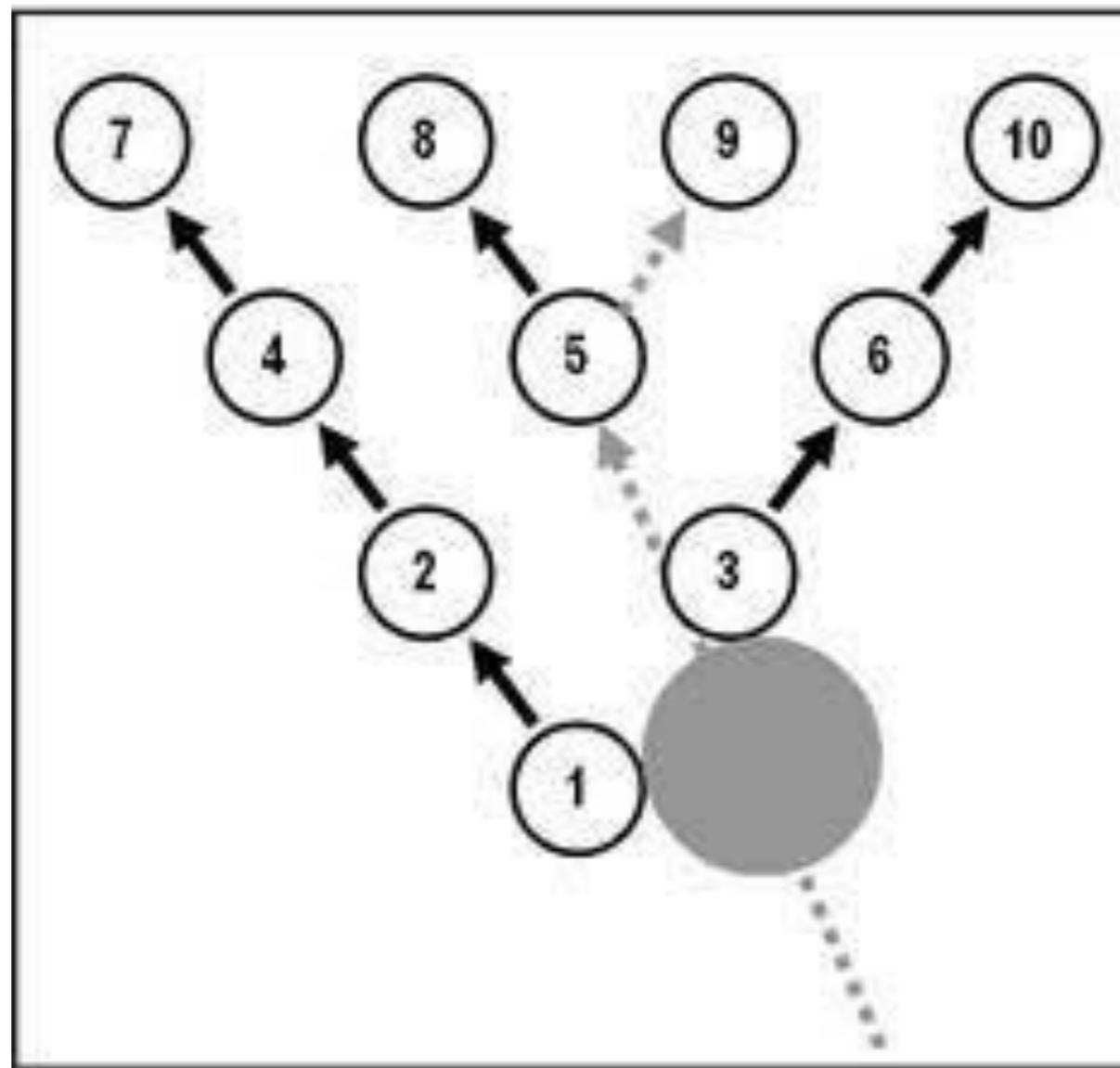
- Mexico **began** incorporating the 2030 Agenda towards the **end of 2015**.
- The President's Office **identified which SDGs were aligned with the National Development Plan**
- The **President's Office began working on a strategy for advising local governments** on how to incorporate SDGs into their 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..

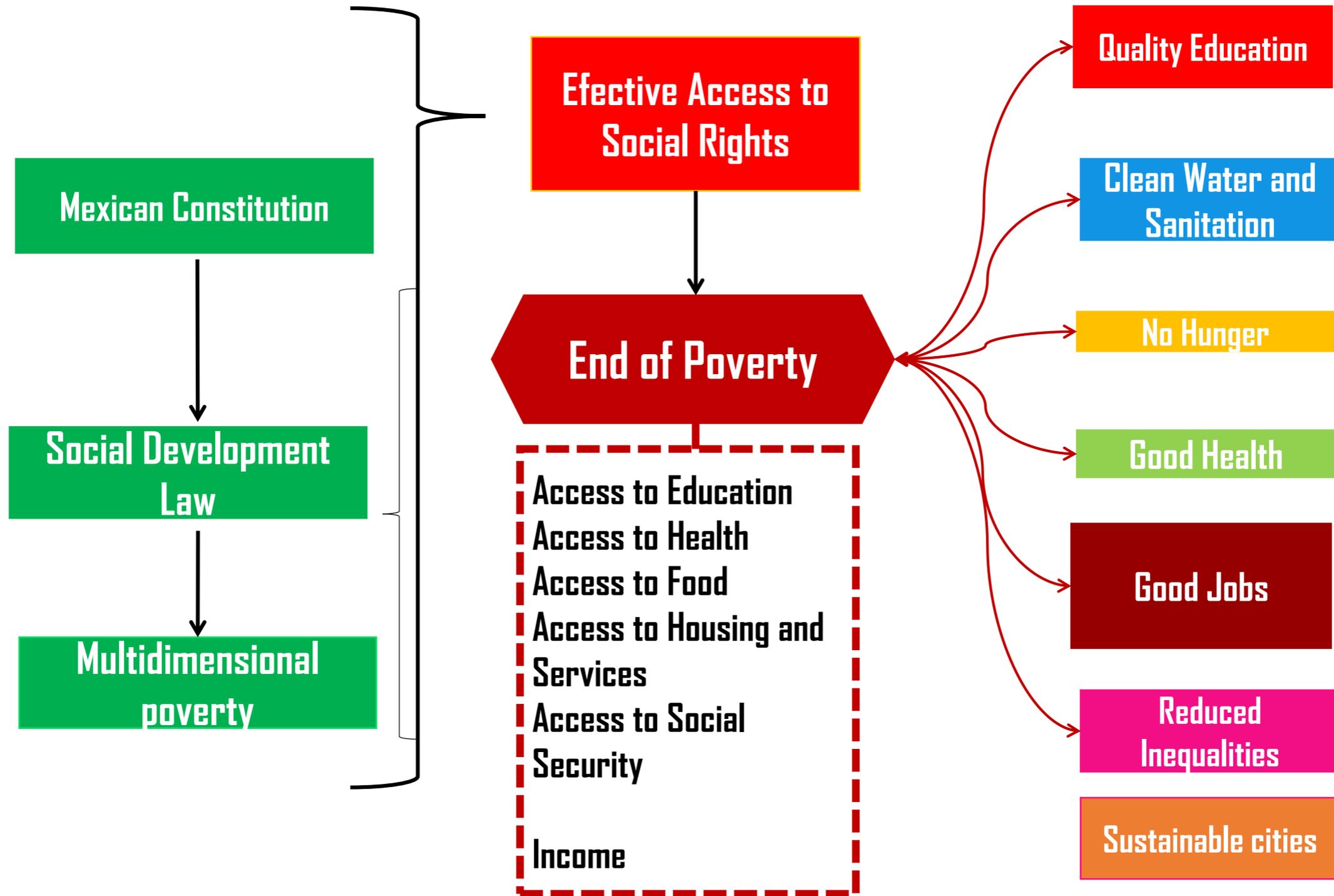
- Mexico is still in the *implementation-design* stage
- **How should Mexico go about the implementation to assure efficient results on development?**
 - **Prioritize** according to national agreements
 - **Coordinate** levels of government and strategies
- Follow up: monitoring and evaluation

Development and SDGs as a bowling strategy: Priorities and interlinkages

THE PERFECT STRIKE



Development Priorities: Multidimensional poverty strategy.

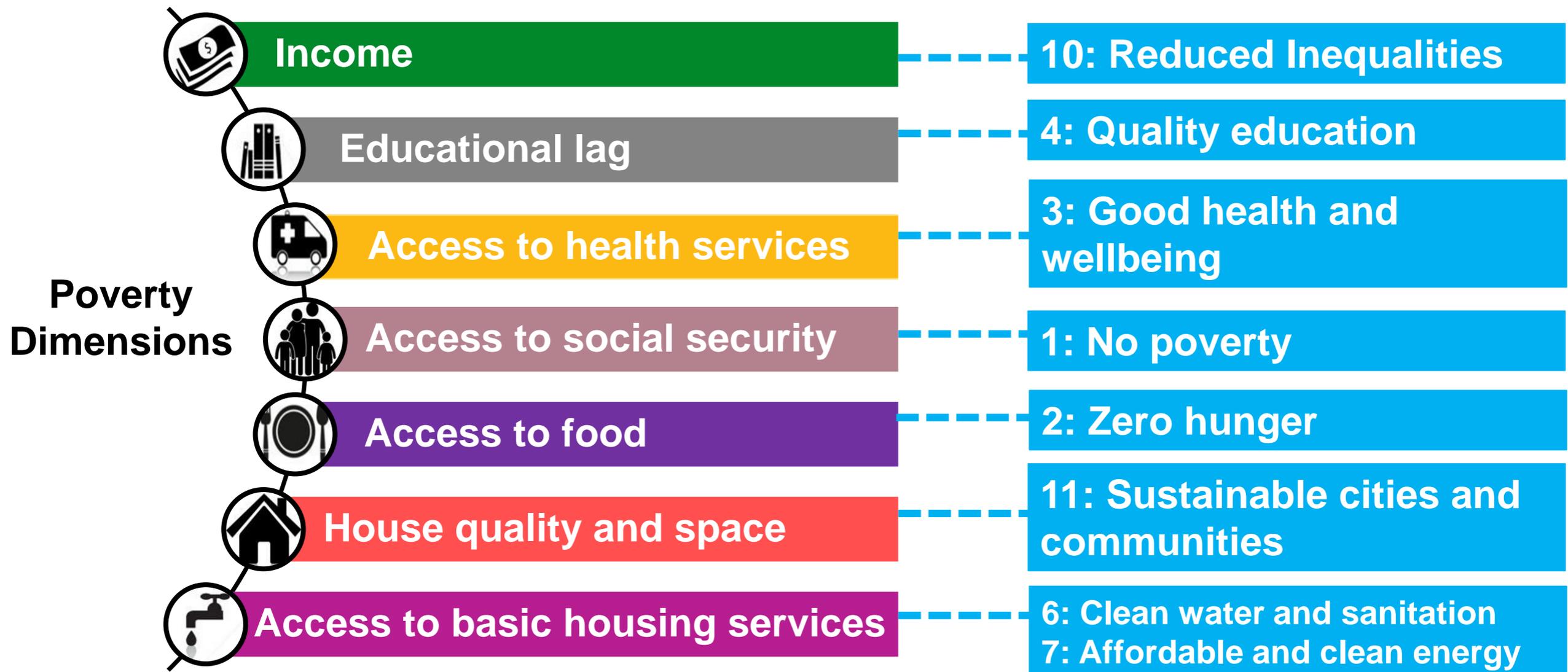


MEXICO

2030 AGENDA

Mexican multidimensional poverty measurement and SDG's

The Mexican multidimensional poverty measurement offers an entry point to the 2030 Agenda (TARGET 1.2)

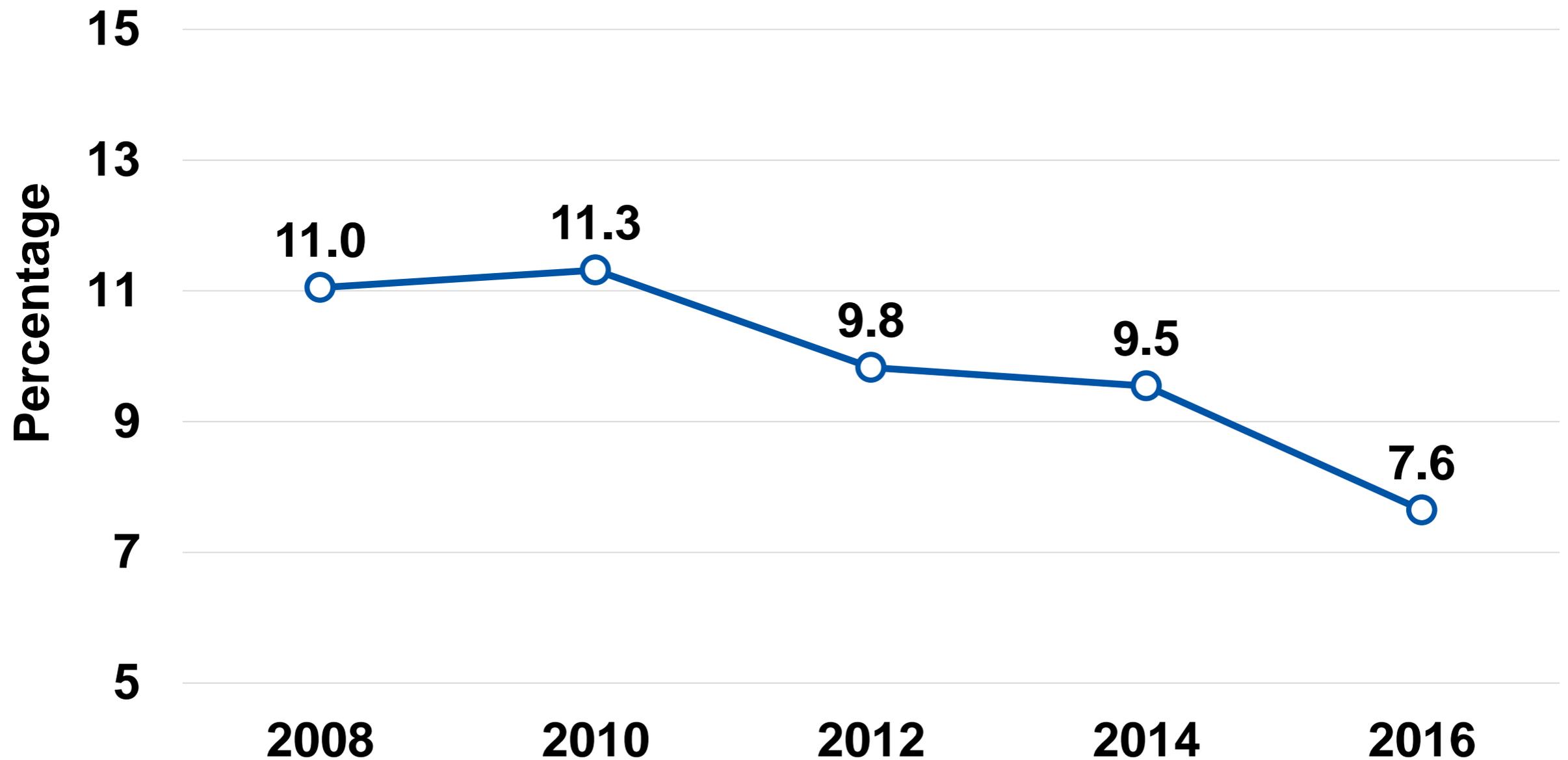


Poverty indicator decomposable by groups



Percentage of the population living in extreme poverty

2008-2016



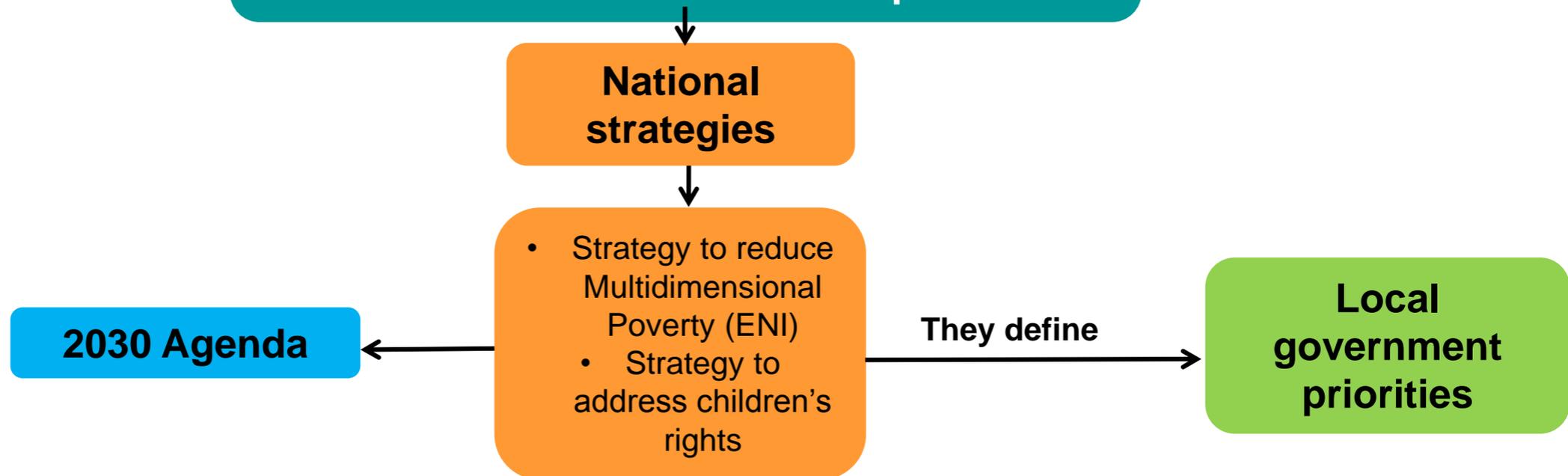
Coordinating SDG Efforts in Mexico

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.





Leave no one behind

Thank You