

SEDESOL

SECRETARÍA DE
DESARROLLO SOCIAL



Progress and Challenges of Mexico's Social Policy

Towards the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda

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Mexico: great challenges and opportunities

11o. most populated country in the World

120 millions of people;
1.7% of the world population.

15a. Current World Economy.

1,144 BDD;
2° in Latin America.

5º megadiverse country

for its flora and fauna

12o world exporter

of food.

9o. Tourist destination

worldwide.

**32 States divided into
2,463 municipalities**

9.4 millions (7.6%)

In extreme poverty (CONEVAL, 2017)

53.4 millions (43.6%)

moderate poverty (CONEVAL, 2017).

77o. (0.762)

place in the HDI, out of 188 countries
(HDI, 2016).

44 millions

People served by SEDESOL through its social
programs (in the Register of Beneficiaries, PUB)

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I. Institutionality of social policy

25 years building a solid institutional framework

Creation of the Ministry of Social Development

SEDESOL

SEDESOL (created in 1992) **combats extreme poverty** in the most marginalized regions.

Establishes a **new relationship between the State and society**

1992

2004

CONEVAL

National Council for the Evaluation of the Social Development Policy: Autonomous organism in charge of **measuring, monitoring and evaluating** poverty. **Eliminates biases** in the measurement of poverty.

2005

INEGI (created in 1983)

National Statistics and Geography Institute: Autonomous institution **in charge of implementing the population census and economic surveys**. Produces the inputs for the poverty measurements

Multidimensional Measurement of Poverty

Allows a complete and integral **analysis and evaluation** of poverty

Helps to identify **opportunity areas**.

2008

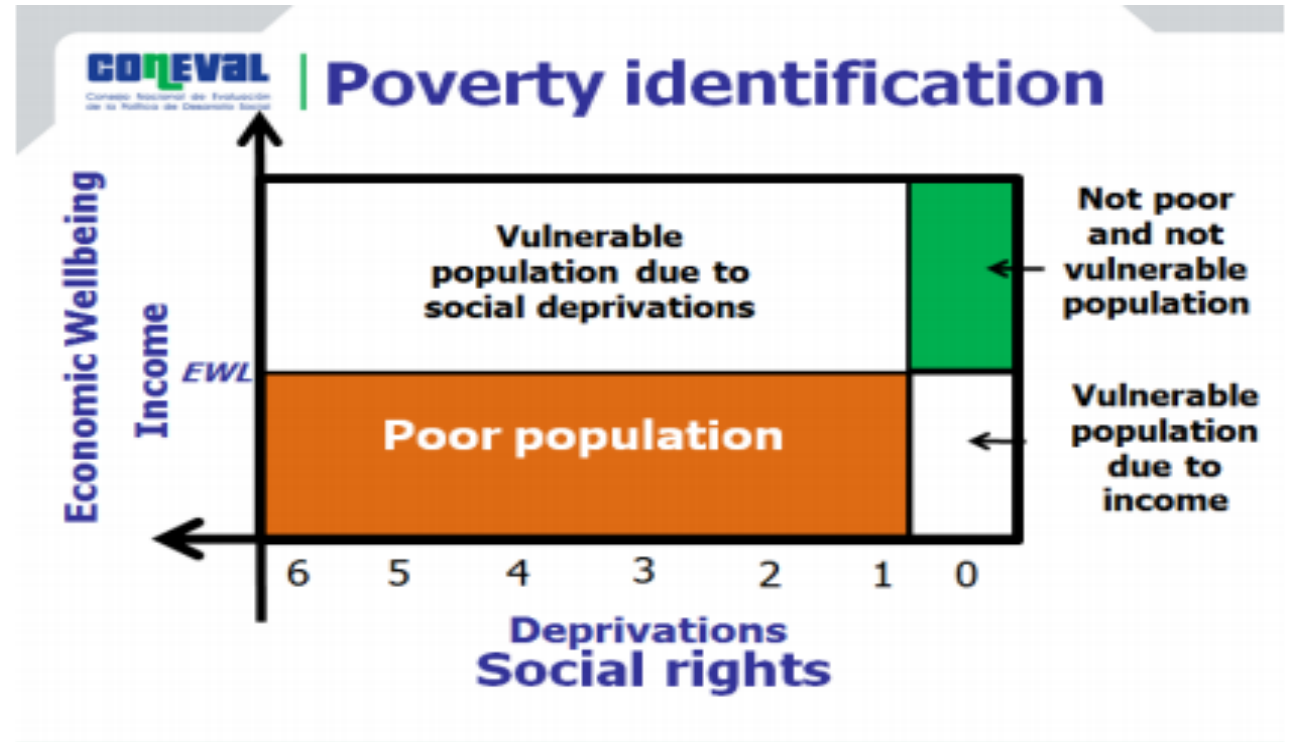
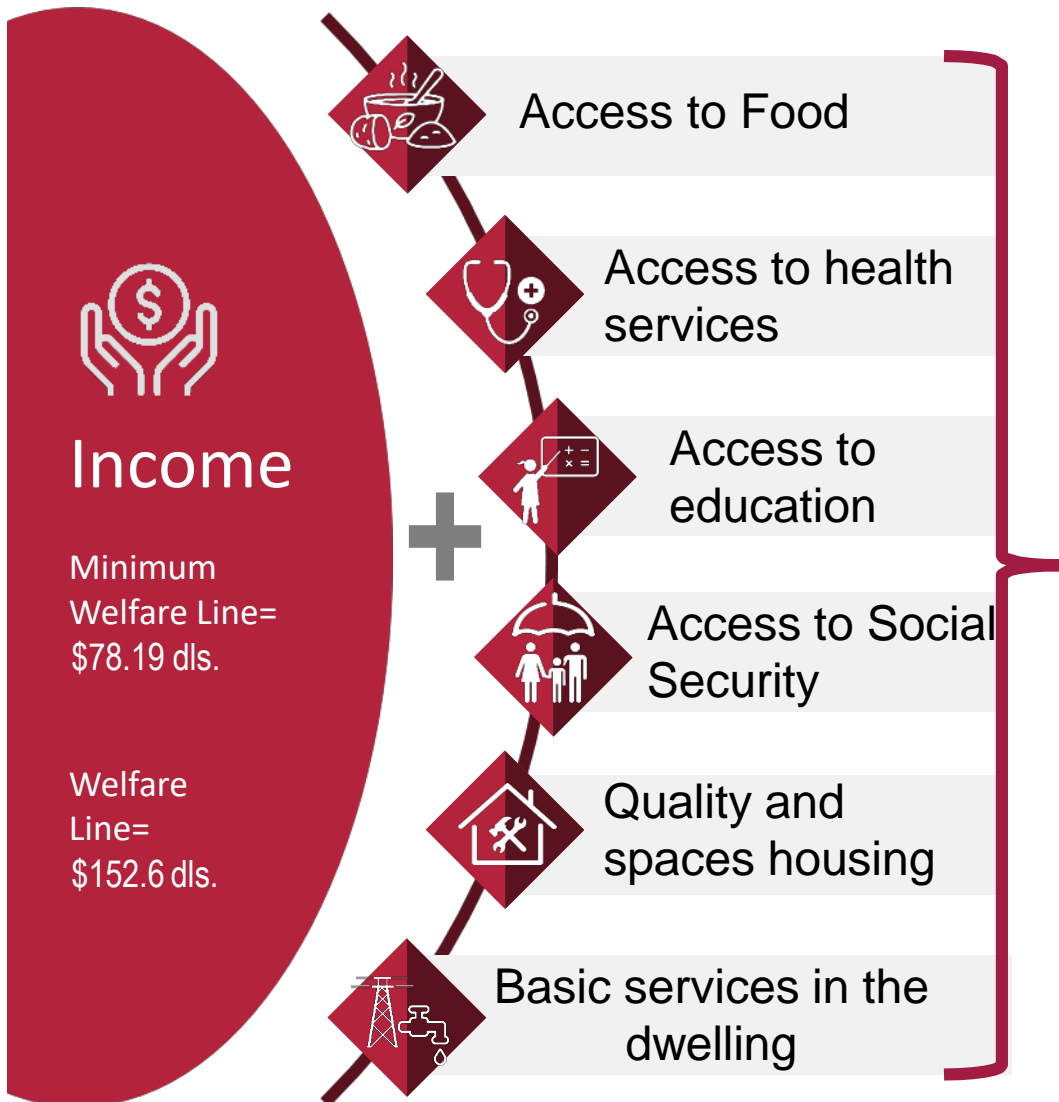
Contributes **to a more efficient use of public resources**, through strategic planning and assessment.

Fosters **targeting, coordination, and dialogue** to achieve social outcomes.

General Social Development Law (LGDS): Poverty alleviation is not a question of charity.

The Law is result of the **consensual agreement that allowed the recognition of social rights**, Establishes standards, mechanisms, and specific criteria to define, identify and **measure poverty and provides a solid legal framework** by noting that each program must have **Rules of Operation**

I. Multidimensional Measurement of Poverty in Mexico since 2010



In Mexico, the General Social Development Law considers the full exercise of six social rights, as well as income, to assess the population's socioeconomic condition.

Progress

Better life conditions for more mexicans

Between 2012 and 2017 (present government):

3.6 millions Mexicans overcame extreme poverty.

4.5 millions

Mexicans are not poor and not vulnerable.



6.2
Millions

people overcame the **lack of access to health services.**



3.4
Millions

people overcame the **lack of access to social security.**



2.8
Millions

people overcame the **lack of access to food.**



1.2
Millions

people overcame **the lack of access to household basics.**



1.2
Millions

people overcame their **educational gap.**

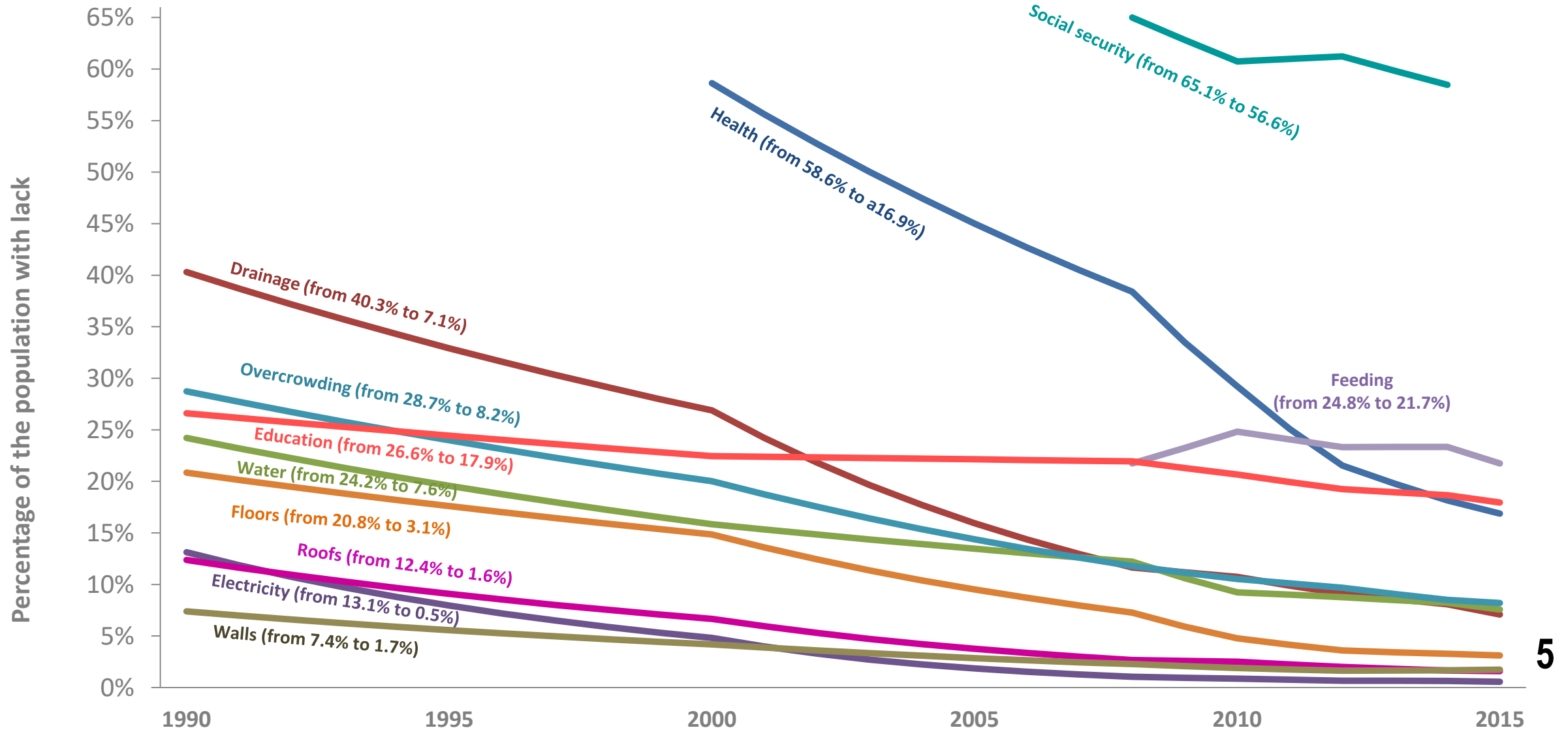


1.1
Millions

people overcame the **lack of households' quality and spaces.**

II. Progress

Social policy in Mexico has implied a long-term vision

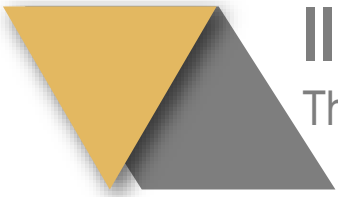


Fuente: CONEVAL.

II. Social Programs of SEDESOL

Objective: improve income and reduce social deprivation, address poverty and generate social inclusion

Social Security +	Educational gap +	Healthcare service
<p>+ Income Component</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROSPERA Social Inclusion Program 		
<p>Social Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Pension for the elderly program</u> Life insurance for women heads of households program Support for the Instances of Women in Federative Entities program (<i>PAIMEF</i>) 	<p>Healthcare service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Seguro Popular and health services fairs to Prospera beneficiaries</u> Medical attention to <i>INAPAM</i> beneficiaries 	<p>Educational gap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scholarships for children and young people beneficiaries of PROSPERA Scholarships for children and young people beneficiaries of Life insurance for women heads of households program Scholarships for children of Farm worker assistance program
<p>Access to Food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Community kitchens</u> Social provision of milk program (<i>Liconsá</i>) Rural supply program (<i>Diconsá</i>) Food for beneficiaries of the Farm worker assistance program (<i>PAJA</i>) Nutrition program for Elderly with <i>INAPAM</i> credentials 	<p>Income Component</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Temporary Employment</u> <u>Pension for the elderly Program</u> Day Care centers to support working mothers program (<i>PEI</i>) National Social Economy Institute (<i>INAES</i>) National Fund for the promotion of crafts (<i>FONART</i>) Support for the purchase of food and products from the PROSPERA basic food basket 	<p>Services in the dwelling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and creation of public spaces of the 3x1 Program for Migrants <p>Dwelling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hostels for farm workers (<i>Paia</i>)



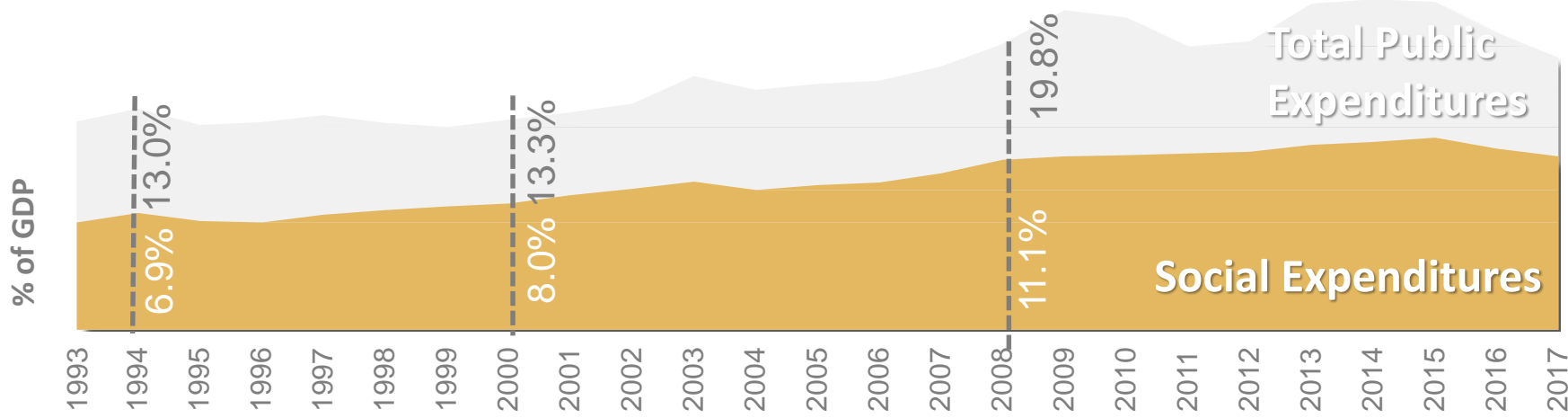
III. Funding

The sustained increase in social spending is a factor that has contributed to the reduction of poverty.



Public social expenditures

1993-2017 (as a percentage of GDP)



Public social expenditures:
97% of SEDESOL Budget is **intended for programs with a high incidence in the address poverty.**

Total beneficiaries PUB: 67.4 millions
(44 millions are from SEDESOL.)

Budget Ramo 20 (PEF 2018):
\$106,645,504,028MXN
(5.6 billions of dollars)

President

Ernesto Zedillo

Vicente Fox

Felipe Calderón

Enrique Peña

Average Social Expenditure

7.4%

9.1%

10.9%

11.6%

Discuss about social expenditure

ND

23

15

23

24

17

2

14

% of members of Congress from the Executive's political party

60%

47.8%

42.6%

30.2%

41.2%

28.6%

42.4%

41.4%

--- Economic Crisis

Increases in public social expenditures are institutionalized and protected by law (article 18 LGDS*), **and are a consequence of political consensus.**

DGAP-SEDESOL; Centro de Estudios de las Finanzas Públicas - Cámara de Diputados (1993-2007); Cuentas Públicas Federales (2008-2013); INEGI (2017), PEF (2014, 2015, 2016, 2017); CGPE 2017.

* General Social Development Law

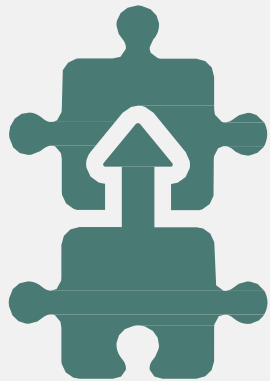
Building Consensus

Horizontal and vertical coordination through the National Inclusion Strategy (ENI in Spanish)

National Inclusion Strategy (ENI)

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

One of the main challenges for the countries is to **integrate efficient social protection systems through inter-institutional and multilevel coordination (federation, States and municipalities)**



The National Inclusion Strategy (ENI) helps the Federation, states and local governments to coordinate their policies, in order to **alleviate poverty and grant access to social rights.**

Recognizes **all Mexicans as holders of social rights.**

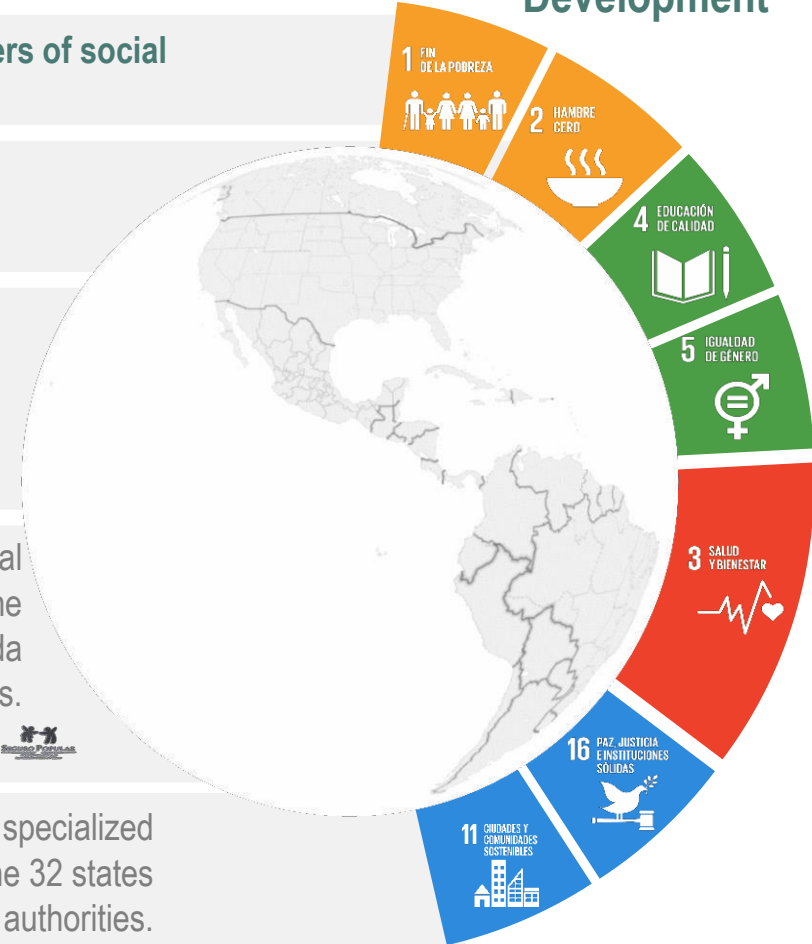
Aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Monitors permanently the prices of the products that compose the basic food basket, to keep stability in prices and strengthen the families' economy.

Horizontal coordination among programs and federal agencies in charge of implementing social policy (added to the reform of the Planning Law that integrates the 2030 Agenda principles).



Vertical coordination with local governments through specialized **Working Groups**, chaired by the Governor of each of the 32 states and with the participation of all federal, state and local authorities.



Building Consensus

An enhanced coordination, as a consequence of ENI, drives progress in social outcomes



ENI results, one and a half years after its inception, are promising.

Commitment and consensus that call all actors to prioritize the superior interest of Mexico's social policy, beyond political affiliation or private interests.



ENI Regional Working Groups

Established in 32 out of 32 states.



3.3 million formal jobs generated.



238 thousand extensions to the electric grid.



400 thousand stoves or ecological stoves.



890 thousand extensions to water services.



653 thousand extensions to biodigestors.



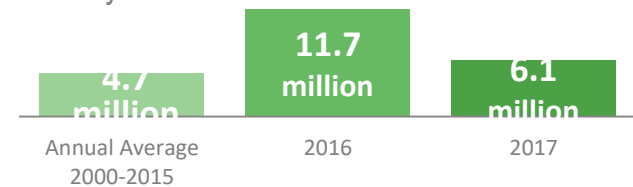
44 million mexicans receive support from social programs.



36 million beneficiaries from access to food programs.



17.8 million enrollments and re-enrollments to Seguro Popular in two years.



2.3 million more adults certified their basic education.



Lessons learned in Mexico's social policy

Social policy will continue to improve the conditions of millions



There are promising results for the social policy implemented in Mexico.

However, there is still a lot in the agenda:

- Increase the coverage of social protection programs.
- Improve quality and focalization of social programs.
- Provide institutional support, and;
- Strengthen coordination, promote synergies and transversality.

Building consensus

Strengthen ENI to ensure horizontal and vertical coordination, in the **design, implementation, regulation, and monitoring of social policy.**

Funding

Poverty alleviation will continue **to increase families' income and grant access to social rights.**

Institutionalization

Coordination requires a **strong normative framework and sustained political support.**

Increase citizen participation

Citizen ownership of social programs **strengthens their operation and makes clear** how social spending is used.

Job and productive inclusion

Investment in **human capital** to revert the structural problem of **low productivity.**

Measuring and statistical information

Establish common criteria and standards between Federation and states, as well as a **strategy to target "at risk of poverty" people.**

Resilience to natural disasters

Work with all levels of government **to prevent regressions in poverty alleviation** due to natural disasters. Improve urban planning and prevention capabilities.



Keys in Social Policy

The Social Policy

to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda is a road map to align institutional efforts towards sustainable development through the following keys:



Challenges towards the achievement of 2030 Agenda

Greater economic growth through more **decent and formal jobs**, especially for the most vulnerable

Reduce inequality: inclusion, non-discrimination and productive opportunities.

Investment in human capital: **education, training and professionalization.**



Towards... to no one left behind:



Discussion on more **effective and comprehensive social protection systems**



Concentrate efforts, have a vision and a shared goal



Dialogue on **targeting, data use, innovation and technologies**



Make more effective and efficient social protection



Rethink the design of social protection networks adapting to the **technological revolution** of the world of work.



A development model that guarantees opportunities for all.



Cooperation and exchange of experiences on an ongoing basis



Institutional strengthening that provides better tools

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



MÉXICO
GOBIERNO DE LA REPÚBLICA



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25
Años Impulsando el desarrollo social

SEDESOL

SECRETARÍA DE
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Thank you

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Social Programs of SEDESOL

Strategic investment in programs to improve the quality of life of the vulnerable population:



PROSPERA Social Inclusion Program

It is a Conditional Cash Transfers program, which has 6.8 million households served, made up of 28 million people, living in 113,586 localities in 2,457 municipalities of the 32 states of Mexico. 50.8% of the total beneficiary families are located in rural areas, 20.7% in semi-urban and 28.5% in urban beneficiaries with support in food, education, health and productive and financial inclusion.

Day Care centers to support working mothers program (PEI)

It contributes to providing the conditions of access and permanence in the labour market of mothers, single parents and guardians who seek employment, work or study, through access to care and child care services (children's rooms).

Attention is provided to 144,090 girls and 163,514 boys in 9,201 Children's Stations; In addition, 2,334 stays are attended to 4,175 girls and boys with some type of disability.



Social Programs of SEDESOL

Pension for the elderly program

It is a non-contributory type of pension, to ensure a minimum income and social security support to the elderly from 65 years old who do not receive monthly income over \$ 1,092 Mexican pesos (approx 57 dollars) for retirement or contributory pension. 5.7 million people aged 65 or older receive a monthly income of \$580 (approx 30.5 dollars) and social protection supports.



Life insurance for women heads of households program

Provides to orphaned children and adolescents, a monetary transfer (ranging from \$ 330 [17 dollars] to \$ 2,040 pesos [107 dollars] bimonthly), in order to encourage them entering and/or school stay. It is focused on families headed by women, in conditions of vulnerability due to social deprivation or poverty. It currently has more than 6.7 million women affiliated in the 32 states of the Mexican Republic.

