

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Mexico, officially the United Mexican States, is a federal republic composed of 32 federal states and 2,479 municipalities.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The **National Development Plan 2019-2024** has been reformed in order to strengthen SDG implementation, including new priorities, goals and budget allocations.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

A **Specialized Technical Committee on the Sustainable Development Goals (CTEODS)** was created in 2015. It is chaired by the Office of the President and brings together 29 federal entities. The **National Council for the 2030 Agenda** was created in 2017 as a body to liaise with **local governments**, the private sector, civil society and academia in the coordination of actions in favor of the 2030 Agenda. Six **technical committees** support the national council: national strategy, follow-up and evaluation; social wellbeing; sustainable economic growth; environment and climate change and eradication of inequalities. A **subcommittee for subnational governments** was planned to be created in 2021. Coordination is assumed by the Office of the Executive Secretariat of the National Council (**Agenda 2030 Office**) and the **General Directorate for Global Issues (DGTG)** of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE).

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The **Office of the President of the Republic (OPR)** coordinated the preparation of the 2018 VNR. It includes contributions from other sectors, which were the product of a dialogue among federal agencies, CSOs, representatives of the private sector, scientists, academics, the United Nations System and members of vulnerable populations. For the preparation of the 2021 VNR, the 2030 Agenda Office and the DGTG set up an **Intersectoral Committee**. This Committee had the representation of the following instances: National Institute of Geography and Statistics (INEGI); Sustainable Development Solutions Network Mexico (SDSN Mexico); civil society organizations; General Directorate of Liaison with Civil Society Organizations of the SRE; Legislative Branch (Chamber of Senators and Chamber of Deputies); Business Coordinating Council (CCE); Global Compact Mexico; National Institute for Federalism and Municipal Development (INAFED); National Council of Governors (CONAGO); Federalist Alliance (AF); United Nations Resident Coordinator Office in Mexico; the German Cooperation Agency for Sustainable Development in Mexico (GIZ Mexico); DGTG of the SRE, and the Agenda 2030 Office itself, in charge of coordinating the Committee.

1.3 MONITORING

In 2016, the **Senate Working Group for Monitoring the Legislative Implementation of the SDGs** was created, which has connections to over 30 congressional committees. Also, the National Council for the 2030 Agenda includes a **Follow-Up and Evaluation Committee** which is responsible for monitoring the development and progress of policies related to each SDG and is made up of research professionals, representatives of higher education institutions from every region of the country and members of CSOs, INEGI and the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL).

1. See: https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf

2. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10756Full%20report%20Mexico%20-%20HLPF%202016%20FINAL.pdf> (2016); https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20125INFORME_NACIONAL_VOLUNTARIO_060718.pdf (2018); https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/288982021_VNR_Report_Mexico.pdf (2021)

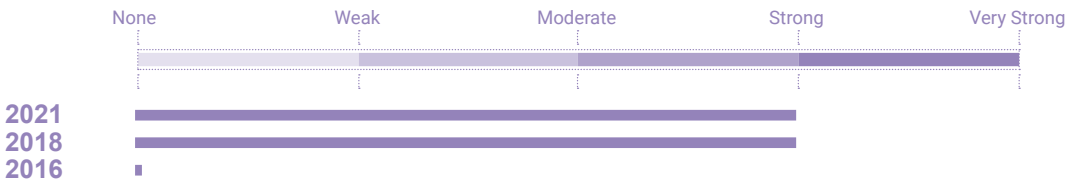
2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

The National Governors' Conference of Federated States (CONAGO) and the National Conference of the Associations of Municipalities of Mexico (CONAMM) have participated in the National Strategy Committee. In 2021 however, LGA participation seems to have decreased somehow, as CONAGO reports being invited only as an observer.

The 2021 VNR explains that, in 2018, a reform to the Planning Law empowered the 2018-2024 and 2024-2030 federal public administrations to be able to consider strategies for advancing the 2030 Agenda in their planning processes.

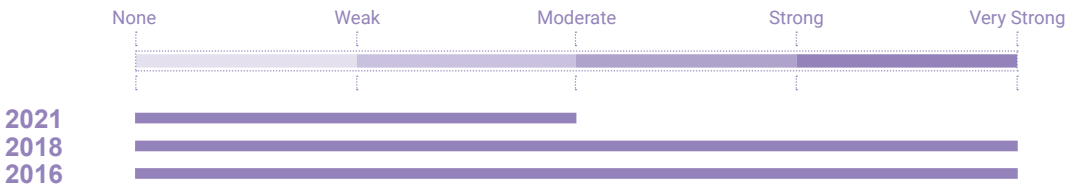
2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



Comments: Local governments contributed with a summary of the VSR to the 2021 VNR, but they were not directly represented in the committee in charge of the preparation of the report.

► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



Comments: The National Governors' Conference (CONAGO) is invited on an irregular basis.

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

The 2018 VNR highlights that the 2030 Agenda has been implemented, at the subnational level, through two key spaces for promoting local development: CONAGO and the National Institute for Federalism and Municipal Development (INAFED). LRGs are referred to in the 2021 VNR and their role in SDG implementation is fully acknowledged.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► CONAGO created the **2030 Agenda Executive Implementation Commission**, which serves as an organizing space through which governors can contribute to implementing the SDGs, share experiences, coordinate actions and develop state-level monitoring and follow-up mechanisms. Another output from this was the creation of **implementation and follow-up agencies (OSIs) for the SDGs** in each state, which involved municipal authorities, federal delegates, representatives of civil society, academics and entrepreneurs.³ As of 2018, 31 of the country's 32 states had created OSIs and 29 of these had been formally launched.⁴

► The government of **Mexico City** has set up a special website regarding the SDGs and its implementation.⁵

► Also, PILARES were created in Mexico City: the Points of Innovation, Freedom, Art, Education and Knowledge consist of community centers where different educational, programming, computer, job training, cultural and sports activities, among others, are offered. They are free and open access, although some of their target populations are young people and women. They are located in marginalized areas of the city, where traditionally there were no government services for the inhabitants. Therefore, they serve as an element of community building and social integration. They are elements for peace building. They make citizens who were so far marginalized have effective access to their rights. In 2021, there was to be 300 PILARES. They received the "Building Equality 2020" award from UNESCO.

3. OSIs are in charge of coordinating the design and execution of strategies, policies, programs and actions for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the state level, as well as bringing together different local actors.

4. Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico City, Mexico State, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz and Zacatecas.

5. You can access the website here: <https://www.cgaai.cdmx.gob.mx/agendas-globales-desarrollo>

► Zero Garbage is Mexico City's action plan to promote the circular economy. It seeks to reduce the consumption of resources and prioritize the use of renewable energies; increase the durability of products and services; and reduce waste generation. Its strategic lines are: reducing the volume of waste, proper waste management, recycling, promoting employment and environmental culture. Currently, Mexico City handles 12,700 tons of solid waste every day; therefore, through activities such as recycling, composting and other activities, it is expected that the use of waste will increase from 4,100 to 10,700 tons. The prohibition of single-use plastics is part of the program.⁶

► A [guide to Municipal Sustainable Development Plans](#) has been elaborated in cooperation with the GIZ, who also collaborated with the Technical Committees in the implementation of a participatory local planning pilot project in ten municipalities.

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

► The 2021 Mexican VSR highlights that out of the 32 states, 6 have achieved advanced integration of the SDGs into their state development plans, 8 have achieved medium linkage, 16 have achieved low linkage, and 2 have achieved low linkage. It also draws attention to the limitations of intergovernmental coordination for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and how this reflects the problems that the National Planning System has had since its creation. The VSR proposes the creation of the [Committee for the Subnational Implementation and Follow-up of the 2030 Agenda](#) to ensure the participation of subnational governments in the National Council of the 2030 Agenda.⁷

► In 2019, [Mexico City](#) conducted two SDG reporting exercises.⁸

► The [states of Oaxaca](#) and [Mexico City](#) launched their own VLRs in 2018 and 2019 respectively.⁹ Both reports provide an overview of the comprehensive strategies implemented for advancing the SDGs in their territories. The two LRGs detail the creation of multilevel coordination, monitoring and follow-up mechanisms and the capacity-building activities implemented to promote ownership of the SDGs amongst all members of society. In both Mexico City and Oaxaca, local indicators were developed to bring the SDGs closer to the local reality.

In Mexico City, 69% of the 2030 Agenda's goals were identified as being aligned with the 2013-2018 municipal development plan, while the 690 indicators identified within Monitoreo CDMX, a mapping tool freely accessible online, have been aligned with 16 of the 17 SDGs.

In Oaxaca, the 240 indicators of the 2030 Agenda were mapped against the 97 indicators in the state budgets, and in 2019 the revision of the 2016-2022 State Development Plan (PED) started to align it with the SDGs. Actions have also been directed at the local level, with a strong focus on promoting civil participation through the establishment of 547 Municipal Social Development Councils.¹⁰

Mexico City published a new VLR in 2021.¹¹ [Ciudad Valles, Guadalajara](#) and [Merida](#), as well as the [States of Yucatan, Durango](#) and [Tabasco](#) also published VLRs in 2020-2021.¹² [Oaxaca](#) published a new VLR in 2022.¹³

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The 2018 VNR indicates that the Office of the President of the Republic (OPR) and the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat (SHCP) have analyzed the federal budget to identify which items contribute to the implementation of each SDG.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: Fiscal reforms in Mexico have strengthened fiscal powers, mainly at state level (2007, 2013 and finally in 2014- 2015 as a result of the Mexico Pact), while the 2014 reform allowed the re-election of municipal mayors (which had previously been limited to three years without re-election). But the greatest progress in **decentralization** in recent years has been the transformation of the federal district of Mexico City into an autonomous government. In 2017, Mexico City adopted its Political Constitution and created 16 municipalities (which were formerly delegations with no powers of their own) and constituted the first Congress of Mexico City. In spite of these reforms, a strong reliance of subnational governments on federal government resources remains.¹⁴

6. For more information about this initiative, see: <https://basuracero.cdmx.gob.mx/>. Answer of Mexico City to the GTF Survey in 2021.

7. See: https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/mexico_2021_0.pdf

8. See: <https://www.cgaai.cdmx.gob.mx/storage/app/uploads/public/5df77d6/d97/5df7d6d973e49264453690.pdf> ;

<https://www.cgaai.cdmx.gob.mx/storage/app/uploads/public/5e4/198/8c7/5e41988c7c454765211484.pdf>

9. See: [https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/Oaxaca%20\(2019\)_0.pdf](https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/Oaxaca%20(2019)_0.pdf) and https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/mexico_city_2019.pdf

10. More information on Oaxaca and Mexico City's VLRs in UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

11. See: https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cdmex_2021.pdf

12. See: https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ciudad_valles_2020_esp.pdf;

https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/guadalajara_2021.pdf; https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/merida_2021.pdf;

https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/yucatan_2020.pdf;

https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/durango_eng_2021.pdf;

https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/tabasco_2021.pdf

13. See: https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/field-document/oaxaca_2022.pdf

14. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

The **Women in the Territory** strategy of the Mexican government promotes gender equality and empowers women and girls through the design, planning and implementation of public and private policies for the construction of inclusive spaces, led by women in alliance with local feminist organizations. This seeks to encourage their participation in the political sphere.

3.2 COVID 19

The government of the **state of Veracruz** launched a temporary employment program to provide economic support to people who have lost their jobs during the pandemic in the 77 municipalities identified as having the greatest problems throughout the 10 regions of the state.

4. SDG INDICATORS¹⁵

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		45 (2019)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		16 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		81.4 (2015, Mexico City)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		22.7 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		100 (2020)

15. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/mex>