

## Mexico

**An explicit commitment of the State towards the 2030 Agenda, backed by an implementation strategy, provides the basis for aligning efforts at federal, state and municipal levels.** In 2016, Mexico’s president affirmed in his statement to the 71<sup>st</sup> UN General Assembly that his country had embraced implementation of the 2030 Agenda as a “commitment of the State”.<sup>i</sup> A National Council for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, chaired by the president, was established in 2017 as a bonding mechanism between the federal and local governments, civil society, the private sector and academia. Its main purpose is to “coordinate the actions for the design, execution and evaluation of [...] policies [...] for the compliance with the... 2030 Agenda.”<sup>ii</sup> A National Strategy for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda will be developed under the coordination of the President’s Office. The new strategy will set out national priorities, targets, public policies, concrete actions and indicators based on a broad consultation process involving stakeholders at the federal, state, and local levels. The National Governors’ Conference (CONAGO) has established an Executive Committee for Compliance with the 2030 Agenda: so far, 21 out of 32 states have established local councils to implement the 2030 Agenda at the state level. Practical guidelines have also been developed to this effect in state and municipal development plans. Finally, the Senate has set up a Working Group for the Legislative Follow-up of the SDGs.

**Leadership at the highest level is helping to lay institutional foundations to ensure that commitment towards the 2030 Agenda transcends government administrations.** Co-ordination for national implementation is led by the Office of the President. The National Council for the 2030 Agenda, chaired by the president himself, has been established as a mechanism for improving national planning with a clear strategic vision. The new National Strategy for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda will incorporate a long-term vision to guide the elaboration of future National Development Plans (NDP).

**National planning and budgetary processes provide essential tools for policy integration and coherence.** The National Planning Law was updated in 2017 and now mandates current and upcoming federal administrations to take into consideration the principles of the 2030 Agenda. It also integrates the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental). Finally, the updated Planning Law mandates to take a 20-year perspective into consideration. The SDGs Specialised Technical Committee (CTEODS), led by the Office of the President and the Institute of Statistics and Geography, developed a framework with the Ministry of Finance to integrate planning, public finance management, policy making and oversight to support the achievement of the SDGs. Within this framework, the Ministry of Finance has identified mechanisms in collaboration with UNDP to link budget allocations with the SDGs with a view to strengthening strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation.

**Table 3.11 Institutional mechanisms for PCSD in Mexico**

Building Block	Mexico
Political commitment	Mexico approaches implementation of the 2030 Agenda as a “commitment of the State”. A new National Council for the 2030 Agenda was established in April 2017. The federal government will launch a National Strategy to implement the 2030 Agenda, which is being developed by the Office of the President in collaboration with more than 50 different offices of the Federal Public Administration. The new strategy will set out national priorities and targets based on a broad consultation and dialogue with stakeholders.
Policy integration	The National Planning Law was updated during the second half of 2017 with a view to integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development and key principles of the 2030 Agenda in national development planning. It will also serve as a reference for future governmental actions. A new

	<p>provision for linking the authorised programmes of the public administration with the SDGs was incorporated into the Guidelines for the Programming and Budgeting Process for the Fiscal Year 2018. The Mexican Development Cooperation Agency (AMEXCID) has also adjusted the design and monitoring of development co-operation projects and improved its information systems in order to align them to the Sustainable Development Goals.</p>
Intergenerational timeframe	<p>The National Council for the 2030 Agenda aims at improving planning with a clear strategic vision in the medium- and long-term that transcends sexennial presidential terms. The new national strategy for implementing the 2030 Agenda will incorporate a long-term vision to guide the elaboration of future NDPs. In addition, the updated planning law mandates a long-term planning horizon that allows a strategic vision in sexennial planning based on a 20-year perspective.</p>
Policy effects	<p>The adjustment of policies in light of their potential negative effects is the responsibility of each government body. The new National Council for the 2030 Agenda can provide a forum to identify in a co-ordinated manner policy choices that may affect other countries.</p>
Co-ordination	<p>Co-ordination for implementation is led by the Office of the President. The National Council for the 2030 Agenda, chaired by the president, is composed of heads of all Ministries. It acts as a bonding mechanism between the federal and local governments, civil society, the private sector and academia. The National Council will be responsible for implementation of the new National Strategy. The Senate has set up a Working Group for the Legislative Follow-up of the SDGs composed of 34 committees to accompany government's efforts in SDG implementation. The Specialized Technical Committee for the SDGs (CTEODS), established in 2015, is tasked with co-ordinating joint inter-institutional actions for collection, integration, production, processing, systematisation and dissemination of information that can be useful for designing and evaluating public policies aimed at compliance with the SDGs. The CTEODS is led by the Office of the President, the National Institute on Statistics and Geography (INEGI) and the National Population Council of Mexico. It involves 25 government agencies.</p>
Local involvement	<p>The National Council for the 2030 Agenda provides a platform for fostering dialogue and aligning efforts at the federal, state and municipal levels. The existing National Governors' Conference (CONAGO) has established an Executive Committee for Compliance with the 2030 Agenda. So far 21 states under the CONAGO have created state commissions to support SDG implementation at the regional and local levels. The existing National Conference of Municipalities of Mexico (INAFED), which brings together 2,456 municipalities, has also been used as a mechanism to engage local actors.</p>
Stakeholder participation	<p>Civil society, academia and the private sector participate as observers during sessions of the National Council for the 2030 Agenda. They contributed to developing the official position of Mexico during the negotiation process of the SDGs. The Office of the President has organised a series of regional forums in several states with more than 300 representatives from civil society, as well as the consultation for developing the National Strategy involving multiple stakeholders. AMEXCID launched the "Alliance for Sustainability" as a platform for dialogue and action including more than 50 leading enterprises in sustainability (sustainable production and consumption, climate change, energetic transition, water, financial inclusion, etc.), business organisations and business foundations to exchange information on how to integrate the SDGs into business models and design international co-operation projects based on the 2030 Agenda. In the context of international development co-operation, a first stage is being initiated through the mapping of civil society capabilities and, subsequently, training for strengthening capacities of society.</p>
Monitoring and reporting	<p>Mexico has developed a National Platform for Tracking the Sustainable Development Goals, which aims to measure and track progress on the SDGs in Mexico (<a href="http://www.agenda2030.mx">www.agenda2030.mx</a>). This platform is under the responsibility of the CTEODS and administered by INEGI, and is based on the Information System of the SDGs (SIODS). It provides disaggregated and georeferenced data at the national, state and municipal levels as well as data visualisation tools. Another website has been created to provide documents and information regarding SDGs in Mexico: <a href="http://www.gob.mx/agenda2030">www.gob.mx/agenda2030</a>.</p>

### Box 3.9. Aligning Mexico's budget with the SDGs

The Office of the President, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography and the Ministry of Finance, with the support from the United Nations Development Programme, have sought to define and develop mechanisms to link Mexico's budget with the SDGs. The purpose was to identify specific budget items and estimate the allocation sufficient to contribute to progress on the SDGs, using a results-based management perspective.

Given the current indirect link between budgets and SDGs, Mexico used key elements of its institutional architecture to strengthen the connection: 1) national planning; 2) programmatic structure based on budgetary programmes; 3) the performance evaluation system; and 4) accounting harmonisation. Building on this, two main steps have been taken:

- 1) Linking: each ministry has applied the performance evaluation system and national planning to match their programmes to the SDGs;
- 2) Quantifying: programmes that contribute to each SDG target were identified indicating a direct or indirect contribution in order to estimate the total investment per target and overall. 102 SDG targets were further disaggregated by different topics (sub-goals), allowing a more precise indication of any sub-goal to which a programme is linked.

As a result of this process, Mexico has improved information to:

- identify the link between the current national planning (medium-term) and the long-term SDGs;
- assess the percentage of SDGs linked to government programmes and, conversely, the number of programmes linked to each SDG;
- communicate the country's starting point and what has been achieved;
- make public policy decisions and budget allocations based on an initial analysis of how much is currently invested in each SDG.

Source: OECD (2018), "Country profiles: Institutional mechanisms for policy coherence", in *Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development 2018: Towards Sustainable and Resilient Societies*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264301061-6-en>.

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<sup>i</sup> Statement by Mr. Enrique Peña Nieto, President of Mexico, during the General Debate of the 71<sup>st</sup> Session of the UN General Assembly, 20 September 2016: <https://gadebate.un.org/en/71/mexico>.

<sup>ii</sup> Decreto por el que se crea el Consejo Nacional de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible. DOF: 26/04/2017. Diario Oficial de la Federación: [http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota\\_detalle.php?codigo=5480759&fecha=26/04/2017](http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5480759&fecha=26/04/2017).