

# VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW FOR THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## BASIS FOR A LONG-TERM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT VISION IN MEXICO



## PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA



# **VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW FOR THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**Basis for a Long-Term Sustainable  
Development Vision in Mexico**

**Progress on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda  
and the Sustainable Development Goals**

MEXICO 2018  
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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FOR THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Creation of the National Council for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (April 26, 2017).

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015, Mexico has carried out transformations to consolidate a vision of the future that harmonizes social inclusion, environmental protection and economic growth.

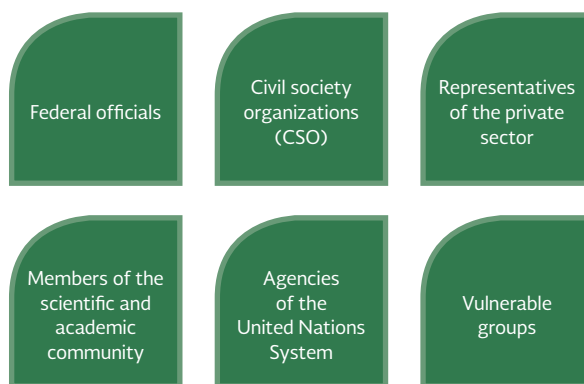
### DESIGN OF THE VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR)

The process of reviewing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda implies visualizing progress, recognizing challenges and sharing best practices and lessons learned. As one of the 47 countries that will present its VNR at the 2018 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), Mexico seeks to contribute to a global dialogue that allows us to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The VNR also serves as a tool for the domestic dissemination and adoption of the 2030 Agenda among different sectors of Mexican society.

The Office of the President of the Republic (OPR) coordinated the preparation of this document, bringing together

the needs, interests and perspectives of a variety of actors. This process involved the participation of:



## INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS

### SPECIALIZED TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (CTEODS)

This body is responsible for generating and following up on the data needed to monitor the implementation of the SDGs. To date, this committee has proposed 88 global indicators that are relevant to Mexico, 81 of which are currently available on the open data platform [www.agenda2030.mx](http://www.agenda2030.mx).

In June 2016, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) initiated a process of mapping the 2030 Agenda's 232 global indicators. It was identified that 169 global indicators are applicable in Mexico, while the other 63 indicators require additional regional or global calculations. Of these 169 indicators, 83 are measured periodically (although they present disaggregation challenges), 36 are not measured periodically and 50 are either not measured or do not yet have an established methodology for their measurement. Conducting the research for this latter group represents a significant challenge.

## SENATE WORKING GROUP FOR MONITORING THE LEGISLATIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGs

In September 2016, the Senate of Mexico created a working group for monitoring the legislative implementation of the SDGs. Among its activities, it has organized awareness and training forums on the 2030 Agenda that target legislators.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The National Council for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to coordinate the design, execution, follow-up and evaluation of actions to implement the SDGs.

During its first session, held on May 31, 2018, the Council approved its operating guidelines, mechanisms for multi-stakeholder participation and yearly program of activities, as well as the initial draft of the National Strategy for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for public review. The following steps were also approved:

- Creating implementation and follow-up mechanisms (OSIs, for its acronym in Spanish) in all remaining states;
- Promoting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the municipal level;
- Establishing four working groups for the 2030 Agenda, a Follow-Up and Evaluation Committee and a National Strategy Committee to analyze and discuss actions, proposals and recommendations made by the working groups and the follow-up and evaluation committee;

The First Ordinary Session of the National Council for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (May 31, 2018).



- Submitting the initial draft of the National Strategy for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda to public review ([www.gob.mx/participa](http://www.gob.mx/participa));
- Analyzing modifications to the decree creating the National Council for the 2030 Agenda to ensure representation of CSOs, the private sector and academia with a voice and vote.

### SUBNATIONAL 2030 AGENDA IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP AGENCIES

The National Governors' Conference (CONAGO) created the 2030 Agenda Executive Implementation Commission at the subnational level. As of June 2018, 31 of Mexico's 32 states have laid the legal groundwork to create OSIs and 29 states have formally launched them. Over 300 municipalities have also created mechanisms for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The National Governors' Conference (CONAGO) installed the 2030 Agenda Executive Implementation Commission (June 15, 2017).





## INCORPORATION OF THE SDGS INTO NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND BUDGETS

### REFORM OF THE PLANNING LAW

In 2018, a reform to the Planning Law was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation to incorporate the three dimensions of sustainable development and the principles of equity, inclusion and non-discrimination as guides for orienting long-term national development projects.

### ALIGNING THE FEDERAL BUDGET WITH THE SDGS

In 2017, an analysis of the federal budget was conducted to identify which items were associated with the SDGs. This analysis revealed that:

- 80.7% of Budgetary Programs address issues connected to the 2030 Agenda;
- 156 of the 169 SDG indicators are connected to at least one Budgetary Program.

After this stage of relating the budget with the SDGs, the effectiveness or impact of public spending on compliance with the 2030 Agenda must be evaluated. This will allow us to reorient public spending to guarantee the implementation of the SDGs.

### SUBNATIONAL STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

Some of the actions to advance the implementation of the SDGs at the subnational level have been:

- The publication of a Guide for Incorporating a 2030 Agenda Focus in the Preparation of State and Municipal Development Plans;

- Aligning the State Development Plans of 12 states with the SDGs;
- The launch of an inter-institutional program to strengthen capacities of local governments.


















## NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA

Since 2017, the OPR has been preparing a National Strategy, which has the objective of:

- Defining the principal lines of action that could orient the development strategies of present and future governments;
- Identifying existing policies that have a potential impact on compliance with the SDGs;
- Establishing concrete commitments for areas where Mexico still has pending issues.

To ensure an effective division of labor, 12 units of the federal government have been designated as Coordinating Units for each of the 17 SDGs (for example, SEMARNAT coordinates five SDGs). Each one of these units is in charge of coordinating the collection and incorporation of inputs into the National Strategy.

### STATE COORDINATING UNITS FOR EACH SDG

	SEDESOL		SAGARPA		SALUD
	SEP		INMUJERES		SEMARNAT
	SENER		SHCP SE / STPS		SE
	SEDESOL SHCP		SEDATU		SEMARNAT
	SEMARNAT		SEMARNAT		SEMARNAT
	SEGOB				AMEXCID

## OWNERSHIP OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM

### CIVIL SOCIETY

CSOs have mobilized to develop channels for dialogue and participation alongside the government. The presidency, in collaboration with the National Institute of Social Development (INDESOL) and the Department of Outreach to Civil Society Organizations (DGVOSC) of the Foreign Affairs Secretariat (SRE), organized five regional dialogues with CSOs to introduce the 2030 Agenda and adopt its perspectives, priorities and concerns. Meetings have also been held between CSOs and representatives of the federal government to discuss participation mechanisms for the support bodies of the National Council.

The CSOs that are following up on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda regularly issue specific proposals and recommendations. The process of preparing the 2018 VNR has allowed many of these to be shared with other sectors. Some of these comments are listed below.

In terms of measurement, monitoring and evaluation systems, CSOs have emphasized problems related to national indicators and the disaggregation of data. In terms of inclusion, they have highlighted the need for continuous participation and feedback in the process of designing, implementing and following up on the 2030 Agenda. Finally, they have mentioned the importance of guaranteeing the participation of a larger number of CSOs and citizens in general.

Mexico's initiatives to promote the adoption of the 2030 Agenda by CSOs, youth and the general public have included:

- The 2016-2017 Technologies for the Greater Good project, which provided technological tools and training on the 2030 Agenda to over 500 CSOs;
- The launch of the app Voluntariado Generación 2030, designed to bring CSOs together with volunteers interested in implementing the SDGs;
- The organization of conferences, seminars and publications –such as the book titled Citizen Diplomacy and Sus-



Creation of the Council for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda of the state of Hidalgo.

- tainable Development in Mexico, on the role of civil society in the 2030 Agenda– by the SRE with the support of INDESOL;
- The Mexican Youth Institute (IMJUVE), in collaboration with several universities and state governments, created the Youth for SDGs project to promote awareness of the 2030 Agenda and volunteership in nine states across Mexico;
  - The state government of Morelos is implementing a project known as Generation 2030, which is training 30 young leaders on the 2030 Agenda, volunteership and methods of influencing policy;
  - The state government of Puebla, in collaboration with other sectors, organized the Re-Design Puebla Social Innovation Hackathon to promote initiatives from young people aimed at implementing the 2030 Agenda at the subnational level;
  - Based on the results of My World 2030: The United Nations Survey for a Better World, as well as a study of other youth trends, the Hospital of Emotions was created to provide mental health services to people between the ages of 12 and 29.

## PRIVATE SECTOR

Different channels of communication have been established with the private sector, including a platform for dialogue and action –created by the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID)– known as the Alliance for Sustainability (AxS), as well as a permanent dialogue with the Business Coordinating Council (CCE) and its members. The AxS has created five working groups on issues that are strategic to its members with the aim of developing an action plan for 2017 and 2018 that addresses the shared needs of their business models and the SDGs. The AxS and the CCE have also contributed to the National Strategy with proposals for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

## ACADEMIC AND SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

Communication with the academic and scientific community regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda has occurred through various channels, including:

- A group of researchers coordinated by the Ibero-American University who have prepared policy proposals for each of the five pillars of the 2030 Agenda;
- The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), which will be launched in Mexico in 2018;
- The National Public Policy Lab (LNPP) of the Center for Research and Teaching in Economics' (CIDE) subnational mapping of SDG indicators that covers 59 metropolitan areas and Mexico's 32 states;
- The National Workers Housing Fund Institute (INFONAVIT) Center for Sustainable Development Research's Housing and SDGs in Mexico project. This initiative describes the role of housing as the unifying element of development and urban prosperity under the framework of the New Urban Agenda approved at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development (Habitat III) held in Quito, Ecuador, in 2016.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCIES AND FUNDS

Many bilateral and multilateral international cooperation agencies and funds have collaborated on the implementation of the SDGs in Mexico. The 2030 Agenda has provided them with a framework for structuring their financial, technical and analytic support and aligning it with the government's strategies. This support has also been directed at universities, the private sector and representatives of civil society. International cooperation has focused on issues related to the 2030 Agenda, including but not limited to its adoption, institutionalization and application to different policy cycles.

## POLITICAL PARTIES

In a democratic country like Mexico, which has a highly competitive electoral environment, the continuity of the 2030 Agenda requires different political forces to commit to its principles and objectives. Fortunately, in the context of Mexico's 2018 presidential election, the country's main political parties and coalitions have come out in favor of the 2030 Agenda in their position papers and/or electoral platforms.

## TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

"Leaving no one behind" represents a major challenge. While the population as a whole enjoys a better standard of living than in previous years, it is important to ensure that all groups can exercise their rights.

To address these challenges and protect the human rights of vulnerable populations, Mexico has promoted institutional measures that range from constitutional reforms to specific projects, such as the Mexican Norm NMX-R-025-SCFI-2015 on Labor Equality and Non-Discrimination. These actions reaffirm the country's desire and political commitment to dismantle the structures that produce and reproduce dynamics of exclusion, segregation, discrimination and underrepresentation, as with other forms of social, economic and environmental injustice.

## REVIEW OF GOALS (HLPF THEMATIC REVIEW)

In Mexico, we have an analysis for each SDG that utilizes a set of prioritized national goals and associated indicators. This information is included in the National Strategy for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The challenges for each SDG are presented below.

### SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, THE FOCUS OF THE 2018 HLPF: “TRANSFORMATION TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT SOCIETIES”

#### SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

##### CHALLENGES:

- Achieving a rate of zero overexploitation of aquifers and watersheds and ecological degradation of rivers, taking the impact of climate change into account;
- Guaranteeing the conservation of ecosystems that depend on water;
- Reducing industrial pollution, particularly from the mining and hydrocarbon industries, as well as the over-concession of the nation's water;
- Improving the regulation of potable water and sanitation services at the municipal level;
- Providing the human, material and budgetary resources needed to ensure the sustainability of the water supply, particularly for human consumption;
- Improving hydraulic infrastructure to meet the country's growing needs, particularly in terms of wastewater treatment and the quality of drainage services in rural communities;
- Providing access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene services to indigenous, Afro-Mexican, suburban and rural communities.

#### SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

##### CHALLENGES

- Providing basic energy services to all populations;
- Having a 100% reliable census of the population that lacks electricity;



- Reducing dependence on fossil fuels, which currently represent 79.7% of the electricity generated domestically;
- Ensuring that the Energy Transition Law is tied to the federal budget and modifying current legislation that prevents energy companies from working on energy efficiency for federal institutions;
- Expanding the executive abilities of the National Commission for Energy Efficiency and promoting investments in energy efficiency through changes to power rates;
- Setting a fixed budget for investments in energy efficiency.



### **SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**

#### CHALLENGES

- Providing the financing needed for the development of urban infrastructure at the local level in a context of unplanned urban growth, environmental degradation and vulnerability to natural disasters;
- Reducing the vulnerability of communities to violence and crime in certain areas;
- Overcoming obstacles to the regularization of land rights in rural areas;
- Improving the quality of public transportation in Mexican cities.



### **SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.**

#### CHALLENGES

- Providing the budgetary resources needed to promote sustainable production;
- Ensuring compatibility in the national legal framework for public purchases between the clauses on sustainability and other criteria;
- Eliminating, reforming or transforming incentives for the use of fuels that result in the deterioration of natural resources and biodiversity;
- Defining and adopting sustainability criteria in the financial sector and developing economic instruments to promote sustainable production and consumption;
- Improving infrastructure for the transportation, storage and commercialization of food to reduce waste in the post-harvest period;



- Improving food management at strategic points of the production chain, with some food being redirected to food banks;
- Strengthening environmental legislation on chemical substances and establishing regulatory guidelines on the prevention and mitigation of the environmental side effects of insecticides, fertilizers and other toxic substances;
- Promoting the adoption of sustainability certificates in the tourism sector.

**SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.**



**CHALLENGES**

- Providing proper financial resources and legislation for the protection and management of ecosystems and biodiversity;
- Passing domestic legislation to properly implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- Ensuring policy consistency at the federal, state and municipal levels and transparency regarding practices of productive and extractive industries;
- Slowing the change of land use patterns due to agriculture and ranching;
- Reducing the overexploitation of lumber and non-lumber forest products, as well as the illegal trafficking of forest resources;
- Developing capacities and methodologies to measure the economic value of natural goods and services;
- Creating opportunities to attract financing for Mexico's national and international commitments under this SDG, as well as promoting projects that make sustainable use of the country's biodiversity.

**SDGs 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, THE FOCUS OF THE 2019 HLPF:  
“EMPOWERING PEOPLE AND ENSURING INCLUSIVENESS AND  
EQUALITY”**



**SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.**

**CHALLENGES**

- Ensuring that efforts to improve the education system are not just concentrated on preschool education, but on early education;
- Continuing and expanding physical improvements to educational infrastructure;
- Incorporating children and adolescents with special needs into the education system, as well as those belonging to indigenous or Afro-Mexican communities and those who live in isolated areas;
- Increasing the supply of quality education, particularly at the high school and college levels, and reducing the dropout rate.



**SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

**CHALLENGES**

- Consolidating a tax system that generates enough revenue to finance a comprehensive economic development policy;
- Incorporating women into economic activities from which they have traditionally been excluded;
- Closing the pay gap and incorporating a gender perspective into social programs;
- Guaranteeing that people with disabilities enjoy equal opportunities on the job market;
- Promoting training, resources and financing for micro entrepreneurs and other sectors of the economy in accordance with their needs;
- Creating jobs in the formal economy and ensuring the long-term financial stability of social programs;
- Democratizing and expanding access to financial services;
- Raising the minimum wage.

## SDG 10: Reducing inequality within and among countries.



### CHALLENGES

- Reducing inequalities in social infrastructure and promoting the economic integration of the country's most underdeveloped regions through an approach based on universal social rights;
- Strengthening the stability of the nation's financial system when faced with shocks arising from global markets;
- Ensuring financial stability of the social security and pension systems, as well as eradicating structural discrimination against senior citizens;
- Creating formal mechanisms that take advantage of the capacity of young migrants to act as agents of social change and economic development.

## SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.



### CHALLENGES

- Updating and consolidating instruments and regulations to meet the country's commitments in terms of mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change;
- Universalizing the focus on environmental protection among all levels of government;
- Launching Mexico's emissions trading system;
- Financing the measures needed to create a low-carbon economy. A 120-billion-dollar investment is needed over a 15-year period;
- Reducing the country's dependence on fossil fuels. Current emissions trends could make it difficult to meet our commitments under the Paris Agreement;
- Understanding, quantifying and reporting on the effects of climate change.

## SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.



### CHALLENGES

- Reducing the presence and operational capacity of criminal organizations;

- Achieving effective international coordination and collaboration in the prevention of money laundering, drug trafficking and gun running, particularly with the United States of America and other countries where Mexican criminal organizations operate;
- Consolidating the implementation of government policies on human rights;
- Coordinating actions among the primary actors working to eradicate gender violence;
- Creating societal trust in the Victim Support System;
- Establishing a unified criminal code;
- Consolidating the National Anticorruption System and making it effective;
- Consolidating and maintaining budget transparency measures.

**SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14, THE FOCUS OF THE 2017 HLPF:  
“ERADICATING POVERTY AND PROMOTING PROSPERITY  
IN A CHANGING WORLD”**

**SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.**

**CHALLENGES**

- Having a mechanism in place to detect and provide immediate support for vulnerable groups;
- Creating quality jobs and sustained and inclusive economic growth on the basis of a strong internal market;
- Transforming the vision in which fighting poverty is solely the responsibility of one subset of government institutions, when the dimensions of the challenge demand coordination and holistic policies;
- Incorporating a life-cycle approach into the design of programs, strategies and policies aimed at fighting poverty.

**SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.**

**CHALLENGES**

- Guaranteeing effective access to varied, quality food in sufficient quantities for all people;
- Guaranteeing the access of local products to value-added markets;
- Improving planning and investment in infrastructure and transportation to increase opportunities for transitioning towards more sustainable agricultural models;



- Promoting the environmental resilience of the agricultural sector through universal insurance coverage for small producers.

### SDG 3: Ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

#### CHALLENGES

- Ensuring effective access to quality healthcare services, eliminating discriminatory barriers, closing service gaps between different social groups and regions and ensuring the generation and effective use of healthcare resources;
- Guaranteeing the existence of relevant, reliable and truthful information on sexual and reproductive health, as well as access to birth control methods;
- Having a properly implemented legal framework for the control of drugs.



### SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

#### CHALLENGES

- Strengthening systems for following up on resources earmarked for gender quality and the empowerment of women;
- Developing a methodology that standardizes the data collected on femicides;
- Achieving the recognition, remuneration and equal redistribution between women and men of household labor, as well as guaranteeing the full labor rights and protections for women and men who perform this work.



### SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

#### CHALLENGES

- Having a regulatory framework that properly encourages the growth of domestic businesses;
- Regulating the microfinance sector to increase the productivity of micro, small and medium-sized businesses;
- Improving airport, aeronautic, port, railway and highway capacity;
- Promoting capacity for technology adoption by businesses, as well as a culture of innovation and a long-term vision.





## **SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.**

### **CHALLENGES**

- Guaranteeing that national planning has a comprehensive approach to watershed management to prevent the pollution of the oceans via terrestrial sources;
- Expanding the capacity for conducting inspections and demanding compliance with the law in industrial sectors responsible for pollution;
- Generating nationwide estimates on the magnitude of the impact and threat of coastal degradation caused by the use of agrochemicals, the exploitation of energy resources and maritime transport;
- Modifying legislation on the conservation and preservation of marine and coastal zones to ensure coherence and compliance;
- Designing a General Law on the Comprehensive Management of Coastal and Marine Areas and a Regulation on the General Law on Sustainable Fishing and Aquaculture;
- Undertaking scientific research to gather information on the health of oceans that will help orient decisions;
- Establishing a permanent system to evaluate the management of marine Natural Protected Areas.

### **MEANS AND PARTNERSHIPS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE 2030 AGENDA**

## **SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.**

### **CHALLENGES**

- Designating a budget for knowledge exchanges with other countries and strengthening inter-institutional coordination;
- Updating the legal framework and trade regulations to ensure consistency between national and international regulations, as well as that Mexican products and services have access to other markets;
- Strengthening the government's capacity to process paperwork and promoting closer collaboration between the government, academia, the private sector, civil society and other development actors in a way that goes beyond each presidential administration.



## FINANCING FOR THE SDGS

As part of the national strategy to mobilize financial resources, the OPR, in collaboration with other federal agencies, is working to promote three lines of action:

1. Modifying fiscal policy in terms of revenue generation;
2. Modifying fiscal policy in terms of spending;
3. Mobilizing financial resources.

In a complementary fashion, the OPR is working on a proposal to introduce green, social and sustainable bonds in Mexico, which will contribute to compliance with the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR IMPLEMENTING THE SDGS

Over the last five years, Mexico has granted an average of 250 million dollars each year for international development cooperation. In 2017, Mexico carried out 595 international development cooperation projects in fields related to the SDGs, such as climate action, education, health and energy, among others.

## PARTNERSHIPS

At the international level, Mexico is a member of a variety of alliances connected to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including:

- The German government's Partners for Review network for monitoring the SDGs;
- The Partnering for Green Growth and the Global Goals 2030 to support public-private partnerships for the implementation of the SDGs;
- The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which seeks to share international development cooperation experiences;
- The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, which contributes to the implementation of SDGs 16 and 17;

- The NDC Partnership, which aims to improve cooperation on SDG 13;
- The Pacific Alliance (which includes Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru), which is working towards the establishment of sustainability criteria for public acquisitions.

## CONCLUSIONS

Ever since Mexico assumed the 2030 Agenda as a government commitment, it has undertaken many measures for its implementation. Through political will at the highest level, the groundwork has been laid to ensure the continuity of these transformations over time. The process of preparing a National Strategy for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda with objectives, goals and priorities that are defined through a shared diagnostic and the participation of different sectors has laid out the path towards the future. Nevertheless, many challenges remain, including:

Ensuring that the next National Development Plan is based on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

- Guaranteeing vertical and horizontal inter-institutional coordination;
- Institutionalizing effective participation and cocreation mechanisms in innovative spaces for multi-sectoral and multi-actor dialogue and action;
- Preparing an effective adoption strategy for different sectors of society;
- Training public servants at all levels of government.
- Guaranteeing mechanisms for following up on and reviewing actions and policies;
- Having a long-term plan with intermediate goals, budgetary resources available for implementation and robust systems for measuring and evaluating their success;
- Using new technologies and big data, in combination with other sources of information that have the proper level of disaggregation to guarantee that all sectors of society are represented;
- Overcoming the asymmetry in capacities and resources between municipalities.



## NEXT STEPS

In accordance with the National Council for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's yearly program of activities, approved on May 31, 2018, the initial draft of the National Strategy for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda will be submitted for public review. This document will define priorities, goals, indicators and challenges, incorporating the vision of different sectors. Inter-institutional working groups will also be created to hold discussions on goals and indicators that will be based on the inputs provided by the Specialized Technical Committee on Sustainable Development Goals (CTEODS) and the contributions of a variety of actors.

The National Strategy could also be consolidated as a tool to be used as the basis for elaborating the 2019-2024 National Development Plan and future federal budgets. Furthermore, to ensure that the 2030 Agenda becomes a reality at the state and municipal levels, it is important for the OSIs to have practical tools that allow them to transform the territories under their jurisdiction.

To the historic challenges of Mexico's different regions, we can add the efforts to protect natural resources and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change. The rise in global temperature will only remain below 2°C if we reduce fossil fuel use and transform systems of consumption and production around the world.

Another important challenge is to continue making progress in achieving gender equality. Regarding this matter, the 2018 elections resulted in a gender-balanced conformation of the LXIV Legislature of the Congress of the Union.

Lastly, it is also necessary to be increasingly ambitious when implementing the 2030 Agenda. To achieve this, instead of being barriers, we must make accelerated technological change, artificial intelligence and automatization into enablers of sustainable development.



The federal government acknowledges the valuable contributions of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Mexico and its support for the preparation of this review, as well as the United Nations System and all other international, bilateral and multilateral organizations, agencies and funds that have contributed to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Mexico, particularly the German contribution to sustainable development through the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ, for its acronym in German).

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Page 10: Government of the state of Hidalgo ®

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OBJETIVOS  
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MÉXICO  
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