



Section A: Survey

A1. 1. Background information

Name of the State:

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The institution responding to the survey:

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Name and contact email address of the respondent:

s	e	c	r	e	t	a	r	i	a
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A2. Please confirm that you do agree that the responses to the survey will be made publicly available on OHCHR`s website?

Yes

No

A3. 2. Do you have a National Development Plan or equivalent document to guide SDG action?

Yes

No, the country does not have a national development plan or equivalent document to guide SDG action.

A4. Please provide us with the following information:

Please add a hyperlink to the National Development Plan or equivalent document(s)

A)		P	l	a	n		N	a
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Please add the year when the national development plan took effect.

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A5. Please upload the National Development Plan or equivalent document(s).

If you have problems uploading the document please send the document to doris.schmitz-meiners@un.org



A6. 3. Does the national development plan (NDP) or equivalent document(s) adopt an “integrated approach” to the implementation of protection and promotion of human rights and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda? If so, please describe how.

Key issues: (a) How does the NDP promote the universally-applicable and interrelated nature of all SDGs and through this treats all human rights as inter-dependent and indivisible? (b) Does it use human rights standards applicable to different SDGs as a guidepost? (c) Does it draw upon / use relevant general comments and country recommendations by international human rights mechanisms (Treaty-based bodies, Universal Periodic Review, Special Procedures, ILO expert bodies)? Could you provide lessons learned and best practices?

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Human Rights enforcement are part of the National Development Plan 2019-2024 strategy to decrease a large array of forms of violence, which in turn are considered to have their main roots in low levels of development. In accordance to this, the National Strategy considers the human rights based approach, which allow to fulfill the principle of “leaving no one behind”, recognizing that all persons have the right to development as a fundamental human right.

In this regard, the Guide for Municipal Development Plan recognizes the exercise of human rights as an essential part of the SDGs, motivating the integration of SDGs in practical solutions that impact not only on human rights, but on the protection of the environment and the promotion of a fair and inclusive economic development.

A fairly recent and remarkable example of achievements in the Human Rights realm was the decision of the Supreme Court to decriminalize abortion , meaning that women will not be prosecuted for pursuing it, a step forward women’s rights to decide in their own bodies. However, there are still inconsistencies at subnational level regarding the voluntary interruption of pregnancy, since there are federal states that have local legislations that are punitive against women that had an abortion.



A7. 4. Does the NDP or equivalent document(s) guiding national SDG action include a commitment to reduce discrimination and inequality including through a focus on groups at risk of being left behind? If so, please explain and share promising practices, lessons learned and remaining challenges.

Key issues: Does the NDP or equivalent document(s) (a) include a strategy and set out related actions to tackle discrimination and inequalities and ensure that no one is left behind? (b) How did the plan map disadvantaged groups in its analysis and its interventions based on all prohibited grounds of discrimination under international human rights law (c) Does it use disaggregated data, including sex-disaggregated data beyond gender, geography and age to monitor the situation of groups at risks of being left behind in the context of national development efforts (d) How does it make use of the recommendations of international and regional human rights mechanisms relating to inequalities and non-discrimination?

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Yes. Aligned with the National Development Plan, the vision to 2030 is having an inclusive country with social cohesion. Public expenditure is going well beyond the traditional view of social expenditure by paying attention to all sectors in order to improve the population wellbeing through a variety of entry points, particularly for the people in the most vulnerable situations caused by historical social exclusions rooted in their social class, gender, age, ethnicity, cultural and regional background, migratory condition, or disability. In that sense the human rights based approach is a cross-cutting line in the analysis and advancement of the 17 SDGs. Mexico has a clear institutional framework that promotes the advancement of Mexico's 2030 Agenda in all sectors; in terms of monitoring, a technical committee for the SDG was created with an indicators framework aligned to certain targets for each SDG. The data provided is public and available at <https://agenda2030.mx/index.html?lang=es#/home>. It is important to mention that these indicators provide valuable information and disaggregated data that is useful for decision making processes. Also, they are in charge of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), whose autonomy guarantees an impartial follow up of progress and opportunity areas. Among the main challenges at the international realm, Mexico has recently faced an increase in migratory and trans-migratory flows, specially from Central America, including a substantial growth of refugee applicants. In order to address this, the Government of Mexico has launched an initiative of South-South cooperation with most of these countries for them to implement the Mexican Sembrando Vida Program to provide employment to people in their own territory, thus creating incentives for them not to migrate. Calling for international solutions to common challenges, this initiative has included a proposal from Mexico to the United States for the latter to finance.



A8. 5. Faced with the COVID-19 pandemic, has your country been able to adopt economic and financial policies and measures to avoid human rights setbacks and to bring your country back on track to achieve the SDGs? How has your country approached aligning SDG financing with its human rights obligations? What have been the main challenges and lessons learned?

Key issues: Please share examples of good practices and lessons on: (a) Ways in which macroeconomic policies aimed at generating the necessary resources both domestically and internationally have been guided by obligations on economic, social and other human rights? (b) Approaches to rebalance public expenditure and fiscal policies with the aim of tacking pre-existing inequalities; (c) Examples of how stimulus packages have been designed and assessed with a non-discrimination and equality lens? (d) Methodologies to monitor the impact of loans and grants from international financial institutions on states' ability to meet ESCR core obligations? (e) Approaches used to integrate a human rights perspective into national SDG financing strategies/frameworks.

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For the achievement of SDGs, a milestone has been the emission of the first SDG sovereign bond . This instrument is supported by an institutional framework that allow the resources being used to fund the federal budget in eligible sustainable expenditures linked to 11 of the SDGs, where prevails a geospatial eligibility criterion to ensure that expenditures are directed to priority areas and target end-beneficiaries in vulnerable population groups, including people in extreme poverty, indigenous population, the elderly and children. Approximately the 78% of federal programs are linked to, at least, one SDG; the most significant programs are aligned to SDG 3 (34.1%), SDG 4 (16.3%) and SDG 2 (16.3%) .

During the critical phase of the quarantine, the Federal Government announced additional financial support: approximately 3 million of credits and loans – highlighting the program “Créditos a la palabra”, financial support of MXN \$25,000 pesos (USD \$1,223) for very small entrepreneurs and family micro-enterprises . Regarding social programs, a variety of them received additional budget to support the most vulnerable population during the pandemic: scholarships, opportunities for young people to work in internships and receive a salary and pensions for the elderly, to mention some of the most important ones.

In 2021, through a report requested by the Executive Secretariat of the National Council for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the Ministry of Economy, the National Commission for Human Rights issued a balance on the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights. The Commission recognizes the pandemic as a catalyst of pre-existing systemic issue areas, for which the Commission called for establishing new governance mechanisms across different areas aimed at developing public policies with a human rights based approach, considering the link between human rights and SDGs.



A9. 6. Has your country been able to use the Voluntary National Review (VNR) under the umbrella of the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) to strengthen the integration of human rights in national development efforts? If so, please describe how and provide examples?

Key issues: (a) Has the country received support from the UN System on using the VNR to help address human rights issues? (b) What approaches were used to make best use of the analysis and recommendations of international and regional human rights mechanisms when preparing the VNR? (c) Where consultations with stakeholders, including with vulnerable groups, held in preparation of the VNR? If so, how was the information used by ministries/institutions to advance human rights implementation and accelerate SDG progress?

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Yes. The Voluntary National Report (2021) not only reinforces the necessity to include a human rights based approach towards a sustainable and inclusive recovery, it compiles a significant number of programs and projects that look for the improvement of the people's wellbeing. The Report includes the work the government at different levels, as well as the contributions of civil society, private sector, academy and other actors. For example, the sectorial program of Secretariat for Agriculture and Rural Development is aligned to SDG 1, 2, 3, 10 and 12, particularly through its program in Sustainable Food Sovereignty.

Another example is the National Program for Human Rights 2020-2024 of the Secretariat of Home Affairs, which promotes a space of strategic coordination with other entities of the public administration regarding human rights. From this program, key strategies such as the following ones derive: capacity building to respect the human dignity and promote the inclusive and equitable participation of women and men, protection of children and youth, strategy to strengthen migratory governance, among other.



A10. 7. Does the national development plan establish a monitoring and accountability mechanism where civil society and other stakeholders, including representatives of vulnerable are included and which offers the possibility for feedback, complaints and contributing inputs into policy-making?

Key issues: (a) Does the NDP or equivalent document guiding national-level SDG action provide for an ad-hoc or formal monitoring mechanism? (b) Are civil society and other stakeholders, including representatives of vulnerable groups, participating in decision making and monitoring processes? What methodologies have you developed to ensure their active and meaningful participation? (d) Does the strategy envisage any possibility for non-judicial/judicial recourse (including with the support of NHRIs) should human rights concerns emerge in the context of national development efforts?

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Yes. The National Strategy considers the construction of mechanisms for monitoring and accountability, where other non-governmental actors can be part of, particularly the private sector, civil society and the academy. As mentioned before, the monitoring is supported by the SDG Indicators System (SIODS) led by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI in spanish); this system gives data for 157 indicators, associated to all SDGs, that is provided by national and subnational institutions. The Specialized Technical Committee for the SDG is the responsible of coordinating the system, providing conceptual, methodological, technical and operative guidance to provide updated and relevant information about the advances of Mexico's 2030 Agenda. On the other side, the National Council of the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development considers the creation of work committees, which comprise participants from governmental entities, civil society, private sector and the academy , to attend topics related to social, environmental and economic spheres, one committee per sphere. There is a fourth committee for monitoring and strategy, which encompasses all SDGs and the committee must require and add information, inputs and comments of the other committees to support them in the achievement of their purposes.

A11. 9. Is there any other information that you would like to share on integrated approaches to the promotion and protection of human right and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda?

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The human rights based approach has accompanied different key actions driven by the current federal administration. Giving the context of violence and insecurity, the National Government promoted important actions, for example, the National Search Commission supported by national and international legislation regarding forced disappearance, missing persons and missing migrant persons. Every action related to the search process must be guided by the respect and guarantee of missing persons and their families' human rights . Another example is the Monitoring and Attention to International Recommendation related to Human Rights System (SERIDH in spanish) led by the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. The SERIDH systematize all international recommendations formulated to the Mexican State from 1994 to date. It includes the actions reported by different activities, linking both the recommendations and actions to the SDGs.

Thank you for taking this survey!