

VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL REPORT YUCATAN 2020



**INFORME
SUBNACIONAL
VOLUNTARIO
YUCATÁN 2020**

Government of the State of Yucatan

Merida, Yucatan. November 2020

Executive Editorial Director

Rafael Hernández Kotasek

Editorial Director

Ariadne Fernanda Morales Acevedo

Head of the Office of International Affairs

Responsible for the Information

María Regina Macari Ponce

Coordinator of the 2030 Agenda in Yucatan

Collaborators

PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE 2030 AGENDA STATE COUNCIL

María Carola Diez, Fundación de Haciendas del Mundo Maya.

Comprehensive Social Development Committee

Raúl José López Osorio, Fundación del Empresariado Yucateco, A.C.

Inclusive Economic Development Committee

Vivian Patrón Courtney, Fundación Elefante Verde, A.C.

Environmental Sustainability Committee

Samuel Furlong Bojórquez, Director de Residencias del Instituto de Desarrollo Regional y Municipal

Regional Committee

Arturo Francisco Gómez Fernández, Dirección Regional Sureste Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía

Technical committee

TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION

- Jorge Luis Avilés Lizama
- Wismar Joao Soberanis Cabrera
- David Salas Ávila
- Karen Utrera Prieto
- Daniela Aldecoa Achach
- Andrea Campos Rubio
- Martín Alfonso Loeza Polanco

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Carmen Julieta Aguilar Velasco
- Esteban Alejandro Macías Ortégón
- Monserrat Nahuatt Javier

DESIGN AND ILLUSTRATIONS

- Antonio de Jesús Pérez Cauich

MAURICIO VILA DOSAL

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF YUCATAN

MARÍA DOLORES FRITZ SIERRA

GENERAL SECRETARY OF GOVERNMENT

RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ KOTASEK

TECHNICAL SECRETARY OF PLANNING AND EVALUATION





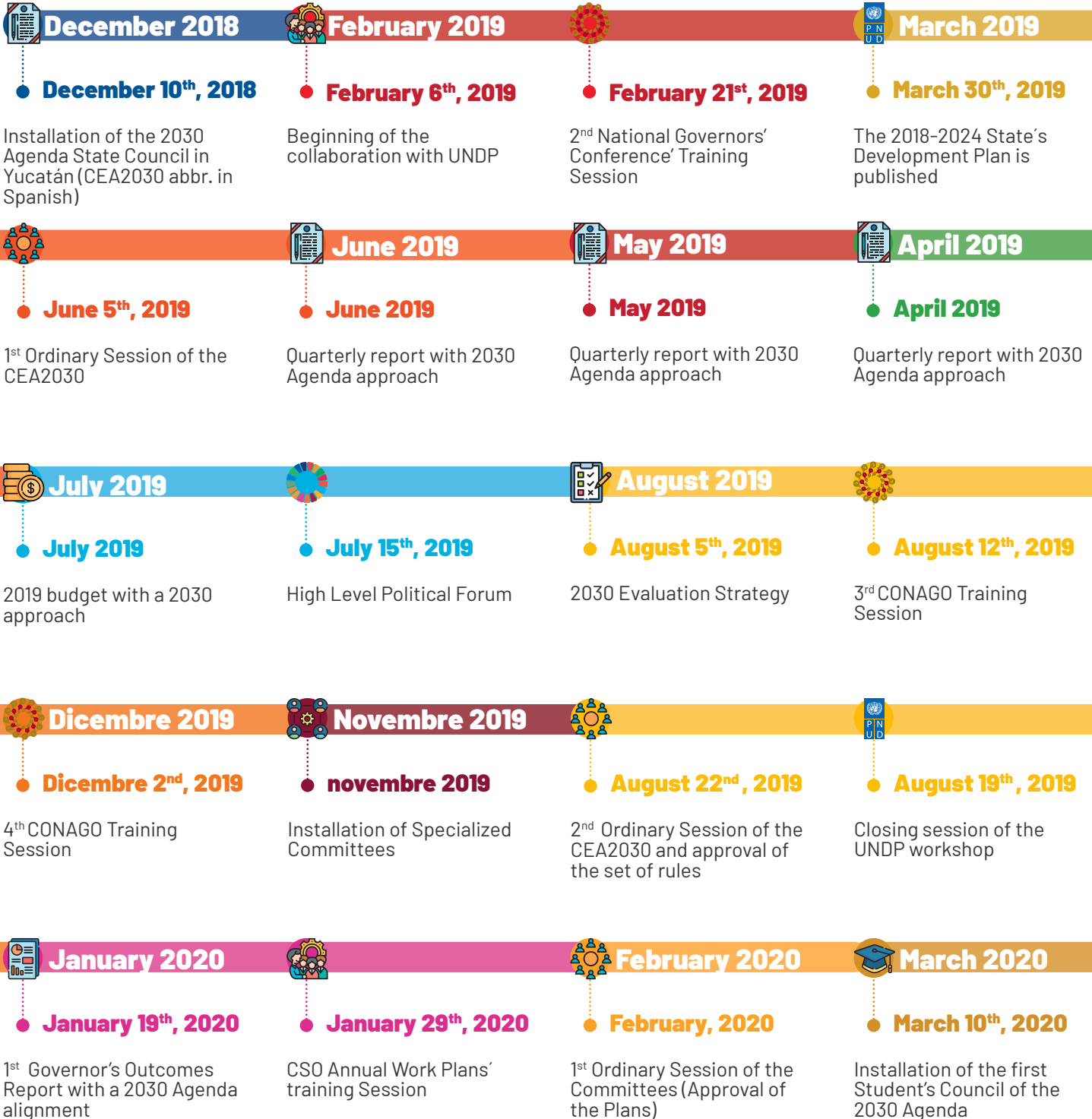
“To achieve sustainable development that improves the quality of life of all Yucatecans and thus transform Yucatan into the best Yucatan of all times, we must all work together, united as one.”

Mr. Mauricio Vila Dosal

Governor of the State of Yucatan



Timeline Agenda 2030





● **March 11th, 2020**

WHO declares world pandemic due to COVID 19



● **March 13th, 2020**

First case of COVID 19 identified in Yucatán



● **March 28th, 2020**

Contingency, Protection of Employment and Economic Reactivation Plan.



● **March 31st, 2020**

Closure of non-essential businesses in the State.



● **April 22nd, 2020**

Meeting to collect information for the newsletter



● **April 20th, 2020**

Beginning of extraordinary sessions of the Committees. Subject: COVID 19



● **April 13th, 2020**

Meeting with the presidents of the specialized committees



April 2020

● **April 1st, 2020**

Beginning of the support and aides from CSOs, businesses and citizens



● **April 24th, 2020**

End of extraordinary sessions of the Committees. Subject: COVID 19



● **April 2020**

Support and bonding due to the contingency



May 2020

● **May 2020**

Support and bonding due to the contingency



● **May 31st, 2020**

Beginning of damages due to Tropical Storm Cristobal



July 2020

● **July 2020**

Continuation and closing of the actions to compensate for damages caused by Tropical Storm Cristobal



● **June 2020**

Actions to compensate for damages caused by Tropical Storm Cristobal begin



● **June 8th, 2020**

First edition of the 2030 Agenda's Newsletter



June 2020

● **June 6th, 2020**

End of damages due to Tropical Storm Cristobal



● **July 7th, 2020**

Beginning of the High-Level Political Forum



● **July 17th, 2020**

Closure of the High-Level Political Forum



● **July 17th, 2020**

Establishment of the SIGO2030 system.



● **July 28th, 2020**

Meeting with the presidents of the specialized committees



● **September 12th, 2020**

Start of the initiative 'Aliados 2030'



Septiembre 2020

● **Septiembre 2020**

Follow up on the specialized committees



August 2020

● **August 8th, 2020**

Second edition of the 2030 Agenda's Newsletter



● **July 2020**

Integration of the VSR begins



● **September 23rd, 2020**

Installation of the Municipal Council of the 2030 Agenda in Merida and Motul



● **September 24th, 2020**

Webinar on Sustainability and resilience towards the 'new normal'



October 2020

● **October 14th, 2020**

Webinar on Sustainable Fashion



● **October 15th, 2020**

Session of the economic committee



November 2020

● **November 2020**

Publication of the 2020 Voluntary Subnational Report of the 2030 Agenda of the State of Yucatán



● **October 23th, 2020**

State Council of the 2030 Agenda Session



● **October 16th, 2020**

Session of the social committee: Connectivity in the State

YUCATÁN 2030





Governor's Letter

The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is not something alien to our vision as a government. Since the beginning of this administration, we have sought to capture, within the State Development Plan, our priorities to attend to the needs of each and every Yucatecan. For this reason, as of the citizen consultation undertaken at the beginning of my administration we've been able to recognize and express what our society expects from the State and, above all, how we have incorporated the Agenda for the achievement of the SDGs.

Thereby, I must thank the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Mexico, as well as the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) and the Mexican Institute for Competitiveness (IMCO) for the invaluable support they gave us during the construction of such an important document and that, to this day, has been the guiding principle of the sum of positive actions launched for the benefit of the State.

Likewise, I must also thank the Office of the President of the Republic for the close collaboration, and consideration towards Yucatan. I can say they have been one of our most important strategic allies in moving towards a more sustainable society.

This Voluntary Subnational Report represents the results of our actions. It makes a strategic review of how the government, the civil society, the academia and the private sector have worked tirelessly to leave no Yucatecan behind. This document would not have been possible without the active participation of all the members of the 2030 Agenda State Council and the German Cooperation Agency for Sustainable Development (GIZ), whose experience have been our warmest guide in this journey towards sustainability.

However, we still have a long way to go to achieve the SDGs. In particular, this year has been one of the most difficult for Yucatan in its recent history. Not only have we had to deal with the Coronavirus pandemic and the economic and budgetary effects that we will face in the following years, but we have also suffered from two hurricanes and three tropical storms that have left hundreds of thousands of casualties.

Nevertheless, this document makes us reflect and teaches us a great lesson: we are not alone. Generating alliances to achieve our goals is one of the principles of the 2030 Agenda, and one that we have appropriated thoroughly. Only then could we have been, been able to face these complex challenges.

To anyone who reads this document, all that remains for me to say is that in Yucatan we have a strong and united society, that day by day works for its present without compromising its future and that, in addition, we, the Yucatecans have made the Agenda our own, manifesting its presence even in the smallest of actions. Finally, that we are also a society with a clear vision on the future, we know that to transform Yucatan into the best Yucatan of all times, we must all work together, united as one.

Mr. Mauricio Vila Dosal

Governor of the State of Yucatan





Letter from the President of the 2030 Agenda State Council

The Yucatecans, in the transition from the theoretical understanding to the practical implementation, have understood the localization of the 2030 Agenda in the State, by identifying the specific needs of the population, and defining the strategies, as well as the commitment of each citizen to build a sustainable society, in which no one is left behind. Therefore, considering the relevance of the guidelines established in this global Agenda, the current government established as a priority the inclusion of these parameters in the planning process and in every action undertaken by of the State.

The above, with the purpose of institutionalizing the sustainable approach through a strategy aimed at making possible the establishment of medium-term goals arising from the incorporation of the SDGs in our State Development Plan and the creation and installation of the 2030 Agenda State Council, as well as its specialized committees.

Considering that, the progress in the goals and targets that make up the 2030 Agenda falls largely on subnational and local governments, it is necessary to have efficient instruments and processes at these levels which allow us to address the problems identified, and to take advantage of existing areas of opportunity through the articulation of efforts between the public, private and social sectors, as well as establishing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to allow progress with co-responsibility towards them.

We believe it is important that all these efforts are made visible through a Voluntary Subnational Report that serves as a tangible tool for sustainable development in the State, and, as an opportunity for the evaluation of progress, the recognition of allies, and the identification of areas of opportunity.

This Report encourages in-depth analysis of public policies and the State's strategy, delving into the collaborative work carried out to advance on the SDGs and to confront the effects caused by the COVID19 Pandemic and the Tropical Storms. All of this was possible through the government's priority programs, the programs promoted by the Civil Society Organizations, and the civil initiatives with the cooperation of each and every Yucatecan.

As a witness of the results obtained during these first 2 years of implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the State's activities, this Report not only highlights the contribution that various programs have had in achieving the SDGs, but also how they simultaneously improved the quality of life of each and every the Yucatecans, creating opportunities and promoting equality, peace, and justice. In addition, it shows the importance of dialogue between local and regional governments, since it allows the mobilization of local actors and creating new associations based on a common understanding of our humanity and shared patriotism.

On the other hand, these actors should be key partners in the development and implementation of tools to monitor the impact of the actions and programs. For this reason, the report highlights the regional strategy that Yucatan has implemented this year, whose purpose in a first phase is to have Monitoring and Instrumentation Bodies(OSI for its acronym in Spanish)of the 2030 Agenda in at least one representative municipality of each region. Currently, Merida, Motul, and Tekax are three leading municipalities in the local institutionalization process and have

generated a formal commitment towards compliance with the 2030 Agenda.

The alliances forged within the framework of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Yucatan have been of vital importance in the engagement to overcome the challenges that this year has brought to the State. This Subnational Report is the result of the tireless work of the Civil Society, the Private Sector, the Academy, and the Government, who have remained active and in motion with the purpose of not lowering their guard in this journey towards sustainable development. Work that we will continue to maintain and promote throughout the administration.

Mrs. María Fritz Sierra

General Secretary of Government

President of the 2030 Agenda State Council



Letter from the Technical Secretary of the 2030 Agenda State Council

We Yucatecans usually stand out for our willingness, warmth, and solidarity, the commitment we keep to our State is great and so are the efforts that as citizens we have launched to make the 2030 Agenda and sustainable development a reality for all.

This commitment pushed us to start planning processes that made it possible to standardize the State's policy alongside the Sustainable Development Goals, creating a frame of reference for the State's strategy around the 2030 Agenda. However, these governmental actions could only be completed with the support and participation of all Yucatecan. For that reason, from the beginning their voices were prioritized, and with confidence they made us aware of all their needs, interests, and aspirations.

As a result, we conceived a State Development Plan that turned the attention to these needs into sustainable advances and commitments towards guaranteeing better living conditions for all the Yucatecans. With the success of this first process, it was decided to make the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Yucatan a collaborative effort that would involve all sectors of society.

In that sense, we worked for a Results-Based Budget that would allow us to achieve the goals that the citizens, through the State Government, wanted to achieve. Bearing this in mind, the Public Policy Priorities Inference tool was used, which converted the plans around the SDGs into concrete actions defined by its effective and strategic approach, which allowed us to direct the State's resources to the areas where they would generate a greater and favorable impact.

These actions defined the progress of Yucatan as an entity committed to the 2030 Agenda and the goals that emanate from it, integrating -through medium-term plans- what can be described as the State's strategy on the road to sustainability.

On the other hand, the installation of the 2030 Agenda State Council, as a monitoring body in the entity, gave continuity to the efforts to promote the collaboration between academic, private, government actors, and members of organized civil society. It also allowed the creation of 4 specialized committees emanating from this multi-stakeholder body, whose work was aimed to the economic, social, environmental, and regional areas through the Annual Work Plans that they established, and that will continue to set the goals to be achieved on the path to sustainable development.

These Committees have endorsed the development of the State in unimaginable ways through the joint efforts of civil society organizations, institutions of higher education, offices of the State Government, and regional representatives of the municipalities of Yucatan.

Given the integrality of its actions, Yucatan has found strategic allies that have made possible the implementation of continuous and coordinated work that allows the improvement of the State around the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda; the strengthening of its institutional capacities; the birth of a constructive and purposeful multi-

actor dialogue, and the guarantee of leaving no one behind.

The work of the organized actors within the Specialized Committees was key in achieving the objectives and benefits described in this report. For that reason, as a team member and partner of each of them, I wish to acknowledge and thank the efforts of every one of these actors, without whose willingness, commitment and warmth, the progress made would not have been possible:

In first instance, I want to acknowledge the work of the chairmen of the Committees, María Carola Diez of *Fundación de Haciendas del Mundo Maya* and President of the Integral Social Development Committee, Raúl José López Osorio of *Fundación del Empresariado Yucateco* and President of the Inclusive Economic Development Committee, Vivian Patron Courtney of *Fundación Elefante Verde, AC* and President of the Environmental Sustainability Committee, Samuel Furlong Bojórquez, President of the Regional Committee and finally Arturo Francisco Gómez Fernández, President of the Technical Committee

In second instance, my gratitude to all the members of the Committees: *Banco de Alimentos Mérida, Fundación Haciendas del Mundo Maya, Centro de Integración Juvenil, Fundación por la Salud de Yucatan* (FUNSAYUC for its acronym in Spanish), *Fundación ADO, Fundación de Empresariado Yucateco* (FEYAC for its acronym in Spanish), *Fundación Bepensa, Pronatura Península de Yucatán, Impulso Universitario AC, EdúcaTe AC, Fundación de la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatan AC, Educampo, GraxVida Initiative, Club Rotario Itzáes, Elefante Verde Fundación AC, The Nature Conservancy México, Centro Mexicano de Estudios del Agua AC, Yucatan Unidos en la Contingencia, Universidad Marista, Club Rotario, Iniciativa Yucatan Solidario, and Aliados 2030.*

Likewise, I am grateful for the active participation of the local governments, who with a strong will, commitment and participation became, along with the rest of the stakeholders, agents of change willing to build a sustainable Yucatan, with opportunities for all: Merida City Council, Motul City Council, Tekax City Council, Izamal City Council, Maxcanu City Council, and Ticul City Council.

The correct implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Yucatan has not been an easy task, but it has become a task for everyone, and this can be seen in this Subnational Report. It fills me with pride to be able to present to the Yucatecans a robust and different Subnational Report in which, more than a list of accomplished actions, we present a comprehensive strategy and a solidarity and holistic commitment to future generations.

Mr. Rafael Hernández Kotasek

Technical Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
Technical Secretary of 2030 Agenda State Council



Letter from the German Cooperation for Sustainable Development

The project “Iniciativa Agenda 2030” of the German Cooperation for Sustainable Development (GIZ for its acronym in German) in Mexico recognizes the relentless commitment and leadership of the Government of the State of Yucatan to advance in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

At the beginning of 2018, the GIZ began a national strategy to advance in the localization of the 2030 Agenda in Mexico, within the framework of collaboration with the Office of the President of the Republic, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Commission for the 2030 Agenda at the National Conference of Governors (CONAGO). Ever since, the State of Yucatan has stood out for the notable advances in the consolidation of a robust and plural governance framework for the 2030 Agenda, as well as the mainstreaming of the sustainable development approach throughout the public policy cycle.

On the one hand, the 2030 Agenda State Council in Yucatan stands out for having one of the most inclusive structures at the national level, by significantly empowering actors from civil society, private initiative and the academia with the right of voice and vote, while assigning relevant actors of the State Public Administration with a view to break walls and promote intersectoral and intergovernmental coordination.

On the other hand, in terms of public policies, the State stands out for having one of the State Development Plans with one of the most robust alignments to the 2030 Agenda, while it has ventured into the development of a set of indicators for the measurement of progress in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the State, and budget initiatives such as the Results-Based Budget have been promoted.

Regarding the Voluntary Subnational Review (VSR) exercise on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the State of Yucatan has been the spearhead not only at the national level but also internationally by positioning itself as one of the pioneers in carrying out an exercise of this nature.

In May 2018, Yucatan was one of the two Mexican States to present to the international network of Partners for Review the sketches of what today has materialized as its first VSR. Likewise, it was the only State representing Mexico in a regional exchange on voluntary reviews in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

In the national context, Yucatan stands out for being one of the first States to have a VSR, differentiating itself from other exercises by the depth of the analysis, the incorporation of the impacts of COVID-19 as a transversal axis, and the plurality of actors consulted during the process.

For all of the above, at GIZ we celebrate and recognize this effort, which undoubtedly sets a highly relevant precedent to advance in the materialization of the 2030 Agenda in Mexico, as well as in the strengthening of the mechanisms for its monitoring and evaluation.

“Iniciativa Agenda 2030”

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
German Cooperation for Sustainable Development (GIZ) in Mexico



Honorable Review and Approval List of the 2030 Agenda State Council

C. María Dolores Fritz Sierra
General Secretary of Government
President of the 2030 Agenda State Council

C. Rafael Hernández Kotasek
Technical Secretary for Planning
and Evaluation
Technical Secretary of the 2030
Agenda State Council

C. Alberto José Abraham Xacur
C. Aref Miguel Karam Espósitos
C. Arturo Francisco Gómez Fernández
C. Cecilia Canto Espejo
C. Enrique de Jesús Ayora Sosa
C. Erica Beatriz Millet Corona
C. Ernesto Herrera Novelo
C. Fermín Humberto Sosa Lugo
C. Gladis Adriana Cih Vitorin
C. Heberth de Jesús Díaz Flores
C. Jorge André Díaz Loeza
C. José de Jesus Williams
C. Lizbeth Beatriz Basto Avilés
C. Loreto Noemí Villanueva Trujillo
C. María Carola Diez
C. María Cristina Castillo Espinosa
C. María Herrera Páramo
C. Mario Alberto González González

C. Mauricio Sauri Vivas
C. Michelle Friedman Hirsch
C. Miguel Ángel Baquedano Pérez
C. Olga Rosas Moya
C. Raúl Aguilar Baqueiro
C. Raúl José López Osorio
C. Rafael Gerardo Montalvo Mata
C. Rafael Combaluzier Medina
C. Raúl José López Osorio
C. Renán Alberto Barrera Concha
C. Roberto G. Cantón Barros
C. Roger José Torres Peniche
C. Roger Rafael Aguilar Arroyo
C. Samuel Furlong Bojórquez
C. Sayda Melina Rodríguez Gómez
C. Sergio Augusto Chan Lugo
C. Virgilio Augusto Crespo Méndez
C. Vivian Patrón Courtney

Glossary of abbreviations

AMEXCID	Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
ANP	Área Natural Protegida
ANVCC	Atlas Nacional de Vulnerabilidad al Cambio Climático
ASF	Auditoría Superior de la Federación
ASM	Aspectos Susceptibles de Mejora
BAMX	Banco de Alimentos México
BANCOMEXT	Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior
BID	Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo
CEA2030	Consejo Estatal de la Agenda 2030
CEPREDEY	Centro Estatal de Prevención al Delito y Participación Ciudadana
CONAGO	Conferencia Nacional de Gobernadores
CONAGUA	Comisión Nacional del Agua
CONAPO	Consejo Nacional de Población
CONEVAL	Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social
COPELEDEY	Consejo de Planeación y Evaluación del Estado de Yucatán
CPEUM	Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos
CULTUR	Patronato de las Unidades Culturales y Turísticas del Estado de Yucatán
DAES	División de Desarrollo Sostenibles del Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales
DESCA	Derechos Económicos, Sociales, Culturales y Ambientales
DGE	Dirección General de Epidemiología
DIF	Desarrollo Integral de la Familia
EDA	Enfermedades Diarreicas Agudas
ENCIG	Encuesta Nacional de Calidad e Impacto Gubernamental
ENOE INEGI	Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo
ENVIPE	Encuesta Nacional de Victimización y Percepción sobre Seguridad Pública
EXANI II	Examen Nacional de Ingreso a la Educación Superior
FAM	Fortalecimiento a la Atención Médica

FEREM	Fondo Emergente para la Recuperación Económica de Mérida
FEYAC	Fundación del Empresariado Yucateco
FOCAPY	Fondo de Crédito Agropecuario y Pesquero Yucatán
FUNSAYUC	Fundación por la Salud en Yucatán
GIZ	Cooperación Alemana para el Desarrollo Sustentable
GpR	Gestión para Resultados
IDH	Índice de Desarrollo Humano
IED	Inversión Extranjera Directa
IGI-MEX	Índice Global de Impunidad, México
IIFE	Índice de Información Presupuestal Estatal
IMCO	Instituto Mexicano para la Competitividad A.C
IMEY	Índice de Monitoreo y Evaluación de Yucatán
IMSS	Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social
INAH	Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia.
INEGI	Instituto Nacional de Geografía y Estadística
INEL	Inventario Nacional de Energías Limpias
INPI	Instituto Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas
IPM	Índice de Paz México
IRA	Infección respiratoria aguda
ISSSTE	Instituto de Seguridad y Servicios Sociales de los Trabajadores del Estado
ISV	Informe Subnacional Voluntario
LGSSED	Lineamientos Generales del Sistema de Seguimiento y Evaluación del Desempeño
MDD	Millones e dólares
MDP	Millones de pesos
NAFIN	Nacional Financiera
NNA	Niños, niñas y adolescentes
ODM	Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio
ODS	Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible
ONG	Organización No Gubernamental
ONU	Organización de las Naciones Unidas
OSC	Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil
OSI	Órganos de Seguimiento e Instrumentación
PADDER	Programa de Apoyo Directo al Desarrollo Rural
PAE	Programa Anual de Evaluación
PAT	Plan Anual de Trabajo
PbR	Presupuesto basado en Resultados

PED	Plan Estatal de Desarrollo
PEMEX	Petroleos Mexicanos
PIB	Producto Interno Bruto
PICIP	Programa de Intervención Comunitaria Integral y Participa
PMP	Programas de Mediano Plazo
PNUD	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
PPE	Programa de Presupuesto de Egresos
SAGARPA	Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación
SCALL	Sistema de Captación de Agua de LLuvias
SCT	Secretaria de comunicaciones y transporte
SE	Secretaria de Economía
SED	Sistema de Evaluación del Desempeño
SEDESOL	Secretaría de Desarrollo Social
SEFOET	Secretaria de Fomento Económico y Trabajo
SEFOTUR	Secretaría de Fomento Turístico
SEMARNAT	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
SEPLAN	Secretaría Técnica de Planeación y Evaluación
SESNSP	Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública
SHCP	Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público
SIAP	Servicio de Información Agroalimentaria y Pesquera
SIC	Sistema de Información Cultural
SIDA	Síndrome de Inmunodeficiencia Adquirida
SIEGY	Sistema de Información Estadística y Geográfica del Estado de Yucatán
SIGEY	Sistema Integral del Gobierno del Estado de Yucatán
SIGO	Sistema de Seguimiento a Gabinete Sectorizado e Informe de Gobierno
SIICYT	Sistema Integrado de Información sobre Investigación Científica y Tecnológica
SINAVE	Sistema Nacional de Vigilancia Epidemiológica
SIODS	Sistema de Información de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible
SRE	Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores
SS	Secretaria de Salud
SSOP	Sistema de Seguimiento a Obra Pública
SSY	Servicios de Salud de Yucatán
TdR	Términos de Referencia
UADY	Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán
UBP	Unidades Básicas de Presupuestación
UNICEF	Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

VIH-SIDA

Virus de Inmunodeficiencia Humana

WJP

World Justice Project



Index

Highlights of the report

Introduction	28
Policy, Architecture, and Enabling Environment of the 2030 Agenda	29
Accelerating SDGs	30
Complementary SDGs and Regional Advancement Results	32
Present and future of the 2030 Agenda	33
Fundación Haciendas del Mundo Maya	34
Fundación del Empresariado Yucateco	35
Elefante Verde	36
Yucatán Solidario	37

Background

Yucatan	38
The 2030 Agenda	38
Mexico and the SDGs	39

1. Introduction

1.1. Voluntary Subnational Report	47
1.2. Methodology for the Preparation of the VSR	47
1.3. COVID - 19	49

2. Policy, Architecture, and Enabling Environment of the 2030 Agenda

2.1. Cycle of a public policy: PbR-SED with a focus on the 2030 Agenda	54
2.1.1. The Budget Cycle	55
2.1.1.1. Planning	56
2.1.1.2. Programming	64
2.1.1.3. Budgeting	65
2.1.1.4. Implementation	71
2.1.1.5. Monitoring	74
2.1.1.6. Transparency and accountability	80
2.1.1.7. Evaluation	83

3. Accelerating SDGs

3.1. Cross-cutting principles, Pillars of the 2030 Agenda and Multisectoral Advocacy	92
3.2. SDG 2: Zero Hunger	92
3.2.1. Diagnosis	92
3.2.2. Theory of Change	96
3.2.3. Government Actions	96
3.2.4. Flagship programs and their relationship to the SDGs	97
3.2.5. Emerging programs	102
3.2.6. Progress report on the indicators of the 2030 Agenda	102
3.2.7. Actions of Civil Society Organizations	103
3.3. SDG3: Health and Well-being	106
3.3.1. Diagnosis	106
3.3.2. Theory of Change	115

3.3.3. Government Actions	116
3.3.4. Flagship programs and their relationship to the SDGs	116
3.3.5. Emerging programs	122
3.3.6. Progress report on the indicators of the 2030 Agenda	123
3.3.7. Actions of Civil Society Organizations	124
3.4. SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	126
3.4.1. Diagnosis	126
3.4.2. Theory of Change	136
3.4.3. Government Actions	136
3.4.4. Flagship programs and their relationship to the SDGs	137
3.4.5. Emerging programs	141
3.4.6. Progress report on the indicators of the 2030 Agenda	143
3.4.7. Actions of Civil Society Organizations	146
3.5. SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	148
3.5.1. Diagnosis	148
3.5.2. Theory of Change	157
3.5.3. Government Actions	158
3.5.4. Flagship programs and their relationship to the SDGs	159
3.5.5. Emerging programs	164
3.5.6. Progress report on the indicators of the 2030 Agenda	165
3.5.7. Actions of Civil Society Organizations	166

4. Complementary SDGs and Regional Advancement

4.1. SDG 1: End Poverty	170
4.2. SDG 4: Quality Education	172
4.3. SDG 5: Gender Equality	178
4.4. SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	181
4.5. SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	182
4.6. SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	183
4.7. SDG 10: Reduction of inequalities	185
4.8. SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	188
4.9. SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	190
4.10. SDG 13: Climate Action	192
4.11. SDG 14: Life Underwater	194
4.12. SDG 15: Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems	196
4.13. SDG17: Partnerships to Achieve the Goals	198
4.14. Regional Advances	205
4.14.1. Merida	206
4.14.2. Tekax	217
4.14.3. Izamal	221
4.14.4. Motul	223
4.14.5. Maxcanu	227

5. Results

5.1. Successes in the implementation	230
5.1.1. Alliances	230
5.1.2. Representations	231

5.1.3. Awards	232
5.1.4. Subnational Implementation	234
5.2. Challenges in the Implementation	234
5.2.1. Learned lessons	235
5.2.2. Vision to 2030 - COVID 19	236
6. Present and future of the 2030 Agenda	240
6.1. Inertial scenario	243
6.2. COVID-19 scenario and effects by Tropical Storm Cristóbal	244
6.3. Impact mitigation scenario in the face of externalities affecting the development of government objectives	246
6.4. SDG 2 Indicators: Zero Hunger	248
6.5. SDG 3 Indicators: Health and Well-being	249
6.6. SDG 8 Indicators: Decent Work and Economic Growth	250
6.7. SDG 16 Indicators: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	251
References	253
Annexes	256

Highlights of the report

1. Introduction

Why is it important?

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development represents a global action plan to be undertaken by 2030 in favor of people, prosperity, peace, and the planet. This strategy is also considered as a tool for the generation of strategic alliances aimed at strengthening institutional capacities and international cooperation, facilitating the creation of a constructive and proactive dialogue for the integration of the position of the State and the promotion of a human rights approach.

Taking into account the above, and the relevance of the guidelines established by the 2030 Agenda for the construction of a sustainable society, the administration of Governor Mauricio Vila Dosal established as a priority the inclusion of these parameters in the planning and in each and every action of the State with the objective to institutionalize the focus of the Agenda through a strategy aimed at making possible the establishment of medium-term objectives consistent with it.

As part of this strategy, in the State of Yucatan, actions were carried out aimed at mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the State Development Plan (PED). Additionally, the 2030 Agenda State Council (CEA2030 for its initials in Spanish) was created with representatives of the State Public Administration, the municipal presidents, representatives of Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, and Academic Institutions, as well as a representative of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI for its acronym in Spanish).

To ensure that the institutionalization process of the 2030 Agenda could be monitored and evaluated, a series of indicators were established, built with the guidance of the Mexican Institute for Competitiveness (IMCO for its acronym in Spanish) and other experienced institutions, which are aimed at guaranteeing the effectiveness of the actions carried out. In addition, to strengthen this work, the State Government promoted various monitoring and follow-up systems; among them, the System of Follow-up to Sectorized Cabinet and Government Report (SIGO for its acronym in Spanish) and the Integral System of the Government of the State of Yucatan (SIGEY for its acronym in Spanish).

This Voluntary Subnational Report (VSR) delves deeply into the State's priority programs, the programs promoted by Civil Society Organizations and initiatives that were possible thanks to the cooperation of all Yucatecos to not only work collaboratively for the SDGs but also to face the effects caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Cristobal Tropical Storm. Emphasizing that the programs included in this document have contributed to achieving the SDGs and simultaneously aiding to improve the quality of life of all the Yucatecos, creating opportunities and promoting equality, peace, and justice.

Acknowledging the importance and the results obtained during these first two years of implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the activities of the State, the Government of Yucatan and its strategic allies continue working

to ensure the alignment of the State's development actions in the coming years, to those proposed by the guidelines of the Agenda. For this reason, it is expected that the State endorses the institutionalization of this international tool in its actions through trans-sexennial development processes between now and 2030. Besides, in recognition of the importance of creating alliances that can represent all actors of the society, there is a plan to include the businesses in the monitoring and follow-up processes more openly and constantly.

Finally, the State of Yucatan recognizes the work of preparing this Report as an opportunity to evaluate its progress, the recognition of its allies and the identification of its areas of opportunity since the writing of the VSR encourages a profound analysis of public policies and State strategy.

2. Policy, Architecture, and Enabling Environment of the 2030 Agenda

How did Yucatan manage to appropriate the 2030 Agenda?

The State Development Plan (PED for its initials in Spanish) is the governing instrument of State planning. Every time a new government takes office, a new PED is enforced, and its compliance and adherence are mandatory for the agencies and offices of the Public Administration. Hence, it was concluded that the appropriation of the 2030 Agenda in Yucatan should begin with the elaboration of the PED 2018-2024, incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a transversal way, through a trustful exercise of integrality between the goals, targets, indicators and lines of action contained in both documents.

The foregoing made possible the consolidation of the State's Development Planning System, accordingly to the parameters established by the Agenda aimed at leaving no one behind and promoting a comprehensive human rights approach.

The set of activities detailed in this section relate the actions and processes carried out by the State's Government to achieve the institutionalization, incorporation and appropriation of the 2030 Agenda in Yucatan, allowing the implementation and installation of a long-term strategy that will position this global Agenda in the development of the State indefinitely. This strategy characterizes itself for the coordinated work between the different stakeholders involved (Government, Civil Society, Academia and the Private Sector) throughout the entire cycle of public policy (planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring, follow-up, and evaluation) contemplating, as well as involving, the obligations of transparency and accountability.

Among the most transcendental actions is the transition of the State to a Results-Based Budgeting model, which, allows the State's administration to manage efficiently the resources allocated to the implementation process, thus the introduction of indicator evaluation mechanisms was key.

This section also indicates the budgetary axes of the administration based on what is embodied in the 2018-2024 PED and its contributions to the advancement of the SDGs through the actions included in derivative instruments, such as Medium Term Plans and Annual Work Plans.

Some of the results of the implementation of the strategy described above are the establishment of a 2030 Agenda State Council, as well as five Specialized Committees; three Local Monitoring Bodies for the 2030 Agenda; the creation of monitoring tools through progress indicators for each of the SDGs; and the implementation of a system that follows the coordinated work of the stakeholders involved. Likewise, the publication of quarterly newsletters to report the activities of the Agenda, and the creation of various youth groups committed to Sustainable Development, that support the achievement of the SDGs through programs, projects and ideas. To name a few: *Aliados 2030*, *Aliados por Mérida*, and the Student Council of the 2030 Agenda of the Technological University of the Center.

3. Accelerating SDGs

What progress has Yucatan had in achieving the priority SDGs for the State?

In the commitment to achieving the State's goals, a series of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were selected as "accelerating Goals", through three symbiotic processes. First, the application of the Structural Analysis methodology, selected as accelerators the SDGs that showed the greatest impact and greatest positive correlations in the presence of others, that is, those who turned out to have higher levels of motor skills and dependence. Second, the consultation tables carried out during the realization and preparation of the PED 2018-2024, showed the SDGs selected as a priority and key for the more than 123,000 people who participated in the citizen consultation to generate the work plan of the State Government. And third, the application of the Inference model of Public Policy (PPI), which, as its name indicates, allows us to infer which are the indicators that could accelerate the development of Yucatan and allocate the budget in a way that efficiently responds to state's priorities.

This model was introduced in the state thanks to the collaboration between the United Nations Program for Development (UNDP), the Center for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE) and the State of Yucatan. Which, resulted in the participation of Yucatan as an example to illustrate the convenience of the use of this computational tool and the visualizations of the IPP within its publication.

Given that some of the main goals defined by the State are: eliminating poverty, food security, fighting inequality and injustice, universal access to health, and maintaining peace for the Yucatecans, the following SDGs were considered accelerating Goals at the beginning of the current administration: SDG 2. Zero hunger, SDG 3. Health and well-being, SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth, and SDG 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions.

However, due to the unforeseen events that have occurred during 2020, such as the COVID-19 Pandemic and Tropical Storm Cristobal, it was necessary to analyze the actions that were being carried out and the consideration of a possible redirection of State efforts. With this in mind, it was identified that the populations most affected by the aforementioned phenomena are those who live in situations of poverty and extreme poverty, so it was evident to the State that works on the SDGs could be fully included within the work of support and relief for the Yucatecans.

In this way, the State assumed the responsibility of exploiting all available resources and generating innovative and creative approaches that would allow meeting the assigned goals while prioritizing the integrity and health of each and every citizen during this stage of adversity.

As a result, and due to the implications and effects generated by the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Tropical Storm Cristobal the government in collaboration with Chambers of Commerce, Academia, Civil Society Organizations, among other stakeholders, successfully redirected the strategic actions of the accelerating SDGs towards the relief of the population that has been affected by the passing of these phenomena, facing these adversities together with the Yucatecans.

The progress made in the pursuit of the accelerating SDGs, as well as their main actions, are shown below:



SDG 2. Zero Hunger

67% advance

Main Actions:

- *School Breakfast Program*
- Food support program
- Support to the agricultural sector (PADDER for its acronym in Spanish).
- Program for the Development of Peasant Productive Units and Rural Inputs (Producir for its acronym in Spanish)
- Yucatan Agricultural and Fisheries Credit Fund, (FOCAPY for its acronym in Spanish).
- Queen Bee Breeding Center

- *Peso a Peso* (loosely translated as: Coin for Coin)
- Harvest road
- Soil mechanization
- Donation of food pantries to vulnerable elderly, *Club Rotario Itzaes*.
- Delivery of food packages in 34 communities, *Banco de Alimentos Mérida AC*
- Installation of 38 backyard vegetable gardens in Mayan communities of Yucatan , *Fundación Haciendas del Mundo Maya*



SDG 3. Health and well-being

54% advance

Main Actions:

- *Médico 24/7*
- *Médico a Domicilio*
- Medical equipment
- Infrastructure in medical units
- *Caravanas DIFerentes*
- Donation of 6,989 facemasks
- 68 workshops for orientation and health promotion



SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

49% advance

Main Actions:

- *Microyuc Empresarial*
- *Microyuc Mujeres*
- *Microyuc Emprendedor*
- *Microyuc Social*
- *Microyuc Productivo*
- *Activación Empresarial y Artesanal.*
- *Impulsa Yucatán*
- Entrepreneurship Center
- Establishment of sustainable companies in indigenous communities, by *Fundación Haciendas del Mundo Maya*
- 56 training days in more than 11 communities in the State, by *Fundación Haciendas del Mundo Maya*
- Program "Development of an integrating social enterprise of alternative community tourism in Yucatan" by *Fundación ADO*
- Program "Promotion and Encouragement of the Culture of Corporate Social Responsibility in Yucatan" by FEYAC



SDG 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

61% advance

Main Actions:

- *Yucatán Seguro*
- Metropolitan police
- Police housing
- *Becas para hijos de policías*
- Social crime prevention
- Legal certainty
- *Ser Yucateco es un orgullo*
- Program "ADN (for its Initials in Spanish)- Enhancing the Development of Children" by

Fundación del Empresariado Yucateco

- Development of Children by *Fundación del Empresariado Yucateco*

4. Complementary SDGs and Regional Advancement

What progress has the State of Yucatan achieved in the pursuit of the complementary SDG Goals?

Taking into consideration that to achieve sustainable development in the State of Yucatan, the review of all the SDGs is of vital importance, this section describes the current situation of the complementary SDGs, as well as the challenges in their monitoring and the progress made in its implementation. Derived from the Structural Analysis, the complementary SDGs are: SDG: 1. End of poverty, 4. Quality education, 5. Gender equality, 6. Clean water and sanitation, 7. Affordable and non-polluting energy, 9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure, 10. Reduction of inequalities, 11. Sustainable cities and communities, 12. Responsible production and consumption, 13. Climate action, 14. Underwater life, 15. Life in terrestrial ecosystems, and 17. Partnerships to achieve objectives.

This review process shows that the complementary SDGs have made sustained advances that have benefited the Yucatecan population with work that the Government, Civil Society Organizations, and other sectors have carried out to promote sustainable development in Yucatan. Particularly noteworthy are the scholarship and infrastructure programs aligned with SDG 4, the actions of inclusion, care, and strengthening of the Mayan community, within the framework of SDG 10, and the creation of local and international alliances to promote the progress of the 2030 Agenda in Yucatan, corresponding to SDG 17

5. Results

What are the results achieved by the State of Yucatan in the pursuit of the SDG Goals?

The benefits obtained from the alignment of the PED 2018-2024 to the 2030 Agenda and the actions that emanated from it are vast and can be appreciated in the reality of the State.

The first of the results to highlight is the opportunity that the State enjoyed establishing alliances that could promote the 2030 Agenda, facilitating not only the monitoring of the SDGs but also the implementation of actions that could respond to the adversities faced in Yucatan during this year, among which are the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Tropical Storm Cristobal. Among these, the *Yucatán Solidario* initiative is addressed, whose deliverables and results are the product of the will and effort of each and every Yucatecan.

Additionally, Yucatan had a series of participations in renowned stages as a result of its good practices regarding the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs, such as those shared in the High-Level Political Forum and the Global Technical Workshop: Ways Forward on Monitoring SDG 16. It is noted that all the participations mentioned in this VSR were possible through invitations to the State, as a subnational government, thus it had the opportunity to present the actions carried out regarding the SDGs.

Also noteworthy are the awards that the State of Yucatan and its allies in the entity have obtained in recognition of the quality of the practices implemented, among these, the prizes awarded to the *Yucatán Solidario* initiative and the *Festival de la Veda* program by international entities.

Lastly, for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the State, the role of allies, such as the German Cooperation for Sustainable Development (GIZ) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), was fundamental in the promotion and encouragement of the SDGs. Although the challenges of implementing the Agenda in Yucatan were multiple, due to the lack of prior socialization of the population around the SDGs, many were the lessons learned that resulted in the development of qualitative methodologies and instruments that would allow training the people involved. This process also attracted participants from all sectors of society.

This segment concludes with the presentation of a cross-sectional evaluation of the 2030 Agenda concerning

the actions implemented by the State Government, intending to identify the strengths, areas of opportunity, and threats that Yucatan faces when completely monitoring the Agenda.

6. Present and future of the 2030 Agenda

Next Steps

The current conditions of the 2030 Agenda in the State are framed by the unforeseen events that have affected the State in the past months. However, despite meteorological phenomena such as the Tropical Storm Cristobal and the health contingency caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic, Yucatan was able to respond to the new needs of the Yucatecans.

The effects generated in the State by the COVID-19 Pandemic and Tropical Storms exceed 17,242 confirmed cases of COVID-19, in addition, they represent an estimated fall in State's GDP of between 7 and 13% and the loss of more than 5000 jobs. In addition, 80% of the State's crops disappeared, and 79% of the municipalities were declared as disaster zones. Therefore, in response to this new scenario, the Government of Yucatan implemented a series of actions to support the affected populations, including the payment of water and garbage services, the Unemployment Insurance Program, and various tax incentives.

To these actions are also added those carried out by Civil Society Organizations and other sectors of society who did not hesitate to collaborate in relief efforts for the population, working together to leave no one behind.

Despite the successes obtained from the process of redirecting efforts in Yucatan, in the future it is contemplated that the State will face new challenges in relation to the fiscal tasks to be carried out during the last quarter of 2020.

Therefore, the importance of planning priorities being budgetary priorities, as can be seen through an analysis of the inertial scenario, in which the sectoral axes of Yucatan and its five transversal axes are addressed in order to generate an adequate and framed strategy for the SDGs.

Finally, the review of the indicators assigned and/or elaborated around the SDGs considered as accelerators (SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 8, and SDG16), within the framework of the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Tropical Storm Cristobal, the Public Policy Priorities model provides a glimpse of the results obtained from the efforts carried out in the area of the 2030 Agenda. Such as the sustained activation of the livestock sector, the provision of up to 155,687 consultations through the Medical program *Médico 24/7*, and the implementation of measures aimed at safeguarding the security environment that exists in the State. Therefore, it can be concluded that in Yucatan exhaustive efforts have been made to advance in the fulfillment of the SDGs, simultaneously improving the quality of life of Yucatecans.



Fundación Haciendas del Mundo Maya



- 77 backyard vegetable gardens
- 5 Melipona bees breeding
- Corn seeds' bank and 429 boxes of vegetable
 - Training in technical and business skills, administration and finance.
- 25,000,000 pesos for the strengthening of the artisan sector through capitation and commerce of handmade products.
- Creation of educational spaces with computer and internet equipment in the county.

Benefited municipalities:

Abala, Cacao, Santa Rosa de Lima, Chunchucmil, Chican Granada, Dzidzilche, Itzincab, X-Kanchakan, San Antonio Chum, Tixcacaltuyub, Yaxunah, Maxcanu, Tecoh, Uman y Yaxcaba.

Fundación del Empresariado Yucateco (FEYAC)



- Promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- Monthly Meetings for the analysis and promotion of the concepts of CSR.
- ADN-Enhancing the Development of Children
- 4 hours a day of support in physical activities and formative, academic and life skills, to more than 350 children and young people between 4 and 15 years old.
- Delivery of around 38,000 meals.
- More than 20 sporting events for the communities



Benefited municipalities:
Merida, Chikindzonot y Kanasin.

Elefante Verde



- 'Awareness by social media', generates awareness about environmental issues, and promotes the importance of recycling.

- 'Your school supplies are still useful'. In alliance with FEYAC, the organization collected about 3,290 kilos of recyclable waste, which translates into \$8,060.91 Mexican pesos from sponsors, plus \$ 14,602 Mexican pesos in cash donations.

- 'DIY Cleaning', voluntary collection of waste and data recollection through internet with a target of 30,000 kilos of plastic waste.

Benefited municipalities:

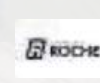
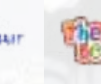
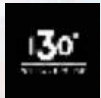
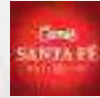
Progreso, Celestun, Chuburna, San Crstanto, Dzilam Bravo, Chixulub, among others, from the State of Yucatan.



YUCATÁN SOLIDARIO

Yucatán Solidario was one of the 50 global initiatives that were awarded the Solidarity Award of the United Nations SDG Action Campaign. Yucatán Solidario is a multi-stakeholder initiative that unites the efforts of all the sectors of the society to collect and distribute aids to the most vulnerable Yucatecans. This accomplishment would not have been possible without the collaboration, performance, efforts, and support of the civil society organizations, businesses, academia, and government, who fought as one.

The Yucatecans have adopted a key role in the development and reactivation of the State's economy. Yucatán Solidario, and its outstanding results, are a sign of resiliency in every sector of society to join efforts during this contingency. Up until November, it had delivered more than 1,627,986 supports.



Background

Yucatan

Yucatan is a State in which several elements converge which make it a unique place of encounters and opportunities, where the best of the past and the present harmonize. It is a State that enjoys high levels of security and peace, with a geographical location that favors the development of tourism and business. Also, it is an ideal place to live; In 2018, the State capital, Merida, was designated by UN-Habitat as the city with the best quality of life in Mexico by leading the Prosperous Cities Index.

The essence of Yucatan lives and is strengthened in the synergy of three poles: the customs and ancestral traditions of the Mayan culture, the cultural contribution of the colony, and the modernity and dynamism of a State fully integrated into the 21st century. In this integration, and with a view to the future, Yucatan has committed to the 2030 Agenda, its Sustainable Development Goals, its goals, indicators, and principles.

SECURITY



For the fourth consecutive year, Yucatan is the most peaceful state in the country, according to the Peace in Mexico Index



The crime incidence rate in Yucatan, in the period from January to June, has decreased by 223,30 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants compared to the same period in 2019.

GOVERNMENT



Fitch Ratings ratified the credit quality rating of the State of Yucatan at 'A +', which means that the State's credit outlook remains stable in the long term.



The State of Yucatan held a high level of fiscal transparency, as reported by the Transparency and Availability of Fiscal Information of the Federal Entities Index.

INDIGENOUS POPULATION



In 2018, Yucatan ranked first at the national level with the highest percentage of the population aged 3 years and over that considers itself indigenous, registering a percentage of 74.6%, a figure above the national average of 33.7%

ECONOMY



With figures from 2018, the state GDP is distributed as follows: tertiary activities represent 69.4%; secondary activities 26.8% and primary activities 3.8%. In the Subnational Indicator of Regulatory Improvement, Yucatan improved two positions between 2018 and 2019, placing it in third place.

HEALTH



Yucatan has a lower proportion of people with a lack of access to health than the national percentage. At the state level, the figure decreased by 0.3 percentage points; at the national level, this shortage increased by 0.7 points.

WOMAN



The Population of Economically Active Women during the first quarter of 2020 was 444,840 women, which represented an increase of 2% compared to the same period in the previous year. Their participation in the economy also increased by 0.4%

The 2030 Agenda

As a result of the agreement reached between the 193 member States of the United Nations, within the framework of the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development, held in New York City, United States; In September 2015, the document entitled: "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" was approved and adopted. This agenda represents the global action plan to be undertaken by 2030 in favor of people, prosperity,

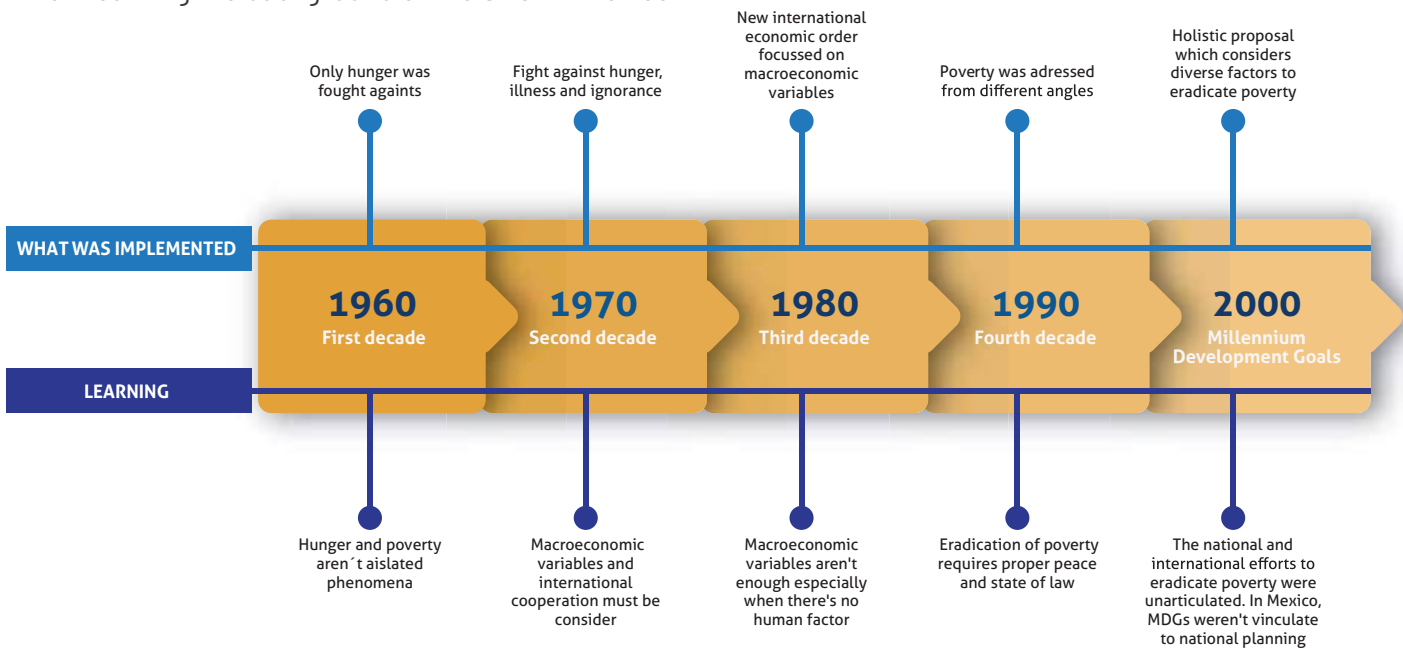


peace, and the planet. It constitutes a universal call to action to ensure the eradication of poverty and social, economic, and sustainable progress throughout the world, leaving no one behind. With a focus on Human Rights, equity, and promotion of alliances for change.

It is made up of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 targets and 232 indicators. It is indivisible and integrated, global in scope and seeks universal application. In addition, it considers three dimensions of development: social, economic, and environmental; and considers the different realities, capacities, and levels of development of each country, respecting their policies and national priorities. This agenda arises as a process for monitoring and improving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Mexico and the SDGs

Title: Learning the background of the SDGs in Mexico



Source: Results-Based Budgeting Diploma (10th Edition), Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (2020)

In this sense, and with the certainty that the 2030 Agenda must be adapted to local realities, the role of subnational governments is not only important, but also key to meeting the goals. Given their closeness to the people and to the problems, customs, traditions, forms and funds of their States and municipalities, local governments play a crucial role in achieving the goals associated with the SDGs.

It is in the States and municipalities where the needs and action strategies are defined, and with them, the programmatic and budgetary planning priorities that allow incorporating and aligning the 2030 Agenda, as well as the implementation of monitoring and evaluation tasks. It is in the localization strategy where the processes of inclusion, participation and association are facilitated, and the debate regarding best practices, challenges and difficulties is deepened, while efforts are mobilized to overcome them.

In April 2017, Mexico took the first step in fulfilling its commitment to adopt the 2030 Agenda with the installation of the National Council of the 2030 Agenda; as an open, plural and participatory space to follow up on its application. In the legal sphere, and in response to the design and planning methodology, Mexico's efforts are reflected in the reforms to the Planning Law and its incorporation into the 2030 Agenda. Likewise, the Information System was integrated of the Sustainable Development Goals (SIODS) as a tool to follow up and monitor the progress and fulfillment of the goals, which is available on the site: agenda2030.mx



At the State level, Mexico has promoted and accompanied the installation of the Monitoring and Instrumentation Bodies in the different States, as well as the generation of strategic alliances aimed at strengthening institutional capacities and international cooperation for the fulfillment of the Agenda through the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID). The foregoing has facilitated the creation of a constructive and purposeful dialogue for the integration of the position of Mexico as a country, and has made possible the participation of the Mexican delegation in the negotiations related to the 2030 Agenda, together with Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector, and in collaboration with international organizations; thus beginning the Alliance for Sustainability.



Why is it important?

1. Introduction

Abstract

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development represents a global action plan to be undertaken by 2030 in favor of people, prosperity, peace, and the planet. This strategy is also considered as a tool for the generation of strategic alliances aimed at strengthening institutional capacities and international cooperation, facilitating the creation of a constructive and proactive dialogue for the integration of the position of the State and the promotion of a human rights approach.

Taking into account the above, and the relevance of the guidelines established by the 2030 Agenda for the construction of a sustainable society, the administration of Governor Mauricio Vila Dosal established as a priority the inclusion of these parameters in the planning and in each and every action of the State with the objective to institutionalize the focus of the Agenda through a strategy aimed at making possible the establishment of medium-term objectives consistent with it.

As part of this strategy, in the State of Yucatan, actions were carried out aimed at mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the State Development Plan (PED). Additionally, the 2030 Agenda State Council (CEA2030 for its initials in Spanish) was created with representatives of the State Public Administration, the municipal presidents, representatives of Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, and Academic Institutions, as well as a representative of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI for its acronym in Spanish).

To ensure that the institutionalization process of the 2030 Agenda could be monitored and evaluated, a series of indicators were established, built with the guidance of the Mexican Institute for Competitiveness (IMCO for its acronym in Spanish) and other experienced institutions, which are aimed at guaranteeing the effectiveness of the actions carried out. In addition, to strengthen this work, the State Government promoted various monitoring and follow-up systems; among them, the System of Follow-up to Sectorized Cabinet and Government Report (SIGO for its acronym in Spanish) and the Integral System of the Government of the State of Yucatan (SIGEY for its acronym in Spanish).

This Voluntary Subnational Report (VSR) delves deeply into the State's priority programs, the programs promoted by Civil Society Organizations and initiatives that were possible thanks to the cooperation of all Yucatecos to not only work collaboratively for the SDGs but also to face the effects caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Cristobal Tropical Storm. Emphasizing that the programs included in this document have contributed to achieving the SDGs and simultaneously aiding to improve the quality of life of all the Yucatecos, creating opportunities and promoting equality, peace, and justice.

Acknowledging the importance and the results obtained during these first two years of implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the activities of the State, the Government of Yucatan and its strategic allies continue working to ensure the alignment of the State's development actions in the coming years, to those proposed by the guidelines of the Agenda. For this reason, it is expected that the State endorses the institutionalization of this international tool in its actions through trans-sexennial development processes between now and 2030. Besides, in recognition of the importance of creating alliances that can represent all actors of the society, there is a plan to include the businesses in the monitoring and follow-up processes more openly and constantly.

Finally, the State of Yucatan recognizes the work of preparing this Report as an opportunity to evaluate its progress, the recognition of its allies and the identification of its areas of opportunity since the writing of the VSR encourages a profound analysis of public policies and State strategy.







1. Introduction

The 2030 Agenda is the result of the agreement reached between the 193 member States of the United Nations within the framework of the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development. It represents a global action plan to be undertaken by 2030 in favor of the people, prosperity, peace, and the planet.

It has become a guiding principle for the State of Yucatan, since its fulfillment promotes a human rights approach, social, economic, and sustainable progress, as well as the creation of alliances between actors. Therefore, it has been considered that the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals and the objectives proposed by this Agenda contribute in an integrated, universal, and interdependent way to the development of each and every Yucatecan.

Likewise, the 2030 Agenda represents a tool for the generation of strategic alliances aimed at strengthening institutional capacities and international cooperation. It facilitates the creation of a constructive and purposeful dialogue for the integration of the positioning of the State and endorses global progress around sustainable development.

Taking the above into consideration, and the relevance of the guidelines established by the 2030 Agenda for the construction of a sustainable society, the administration of the Governor Mauricio Vila Dosal established as a priority the inclusion of these parameters in the planning and the actuate of the government. With the objective of institutionalizing the focus of the Agenda through a strategy aimed at making possible the establishment of medium-term objectives consistent with it.

Therefore, as part of this strategy, during the first year of the administration, pertinent actions were carried out to mainstream the SDGs in the State Development Plan (PED), the guiding document for the State's planning. For this process, actions that would allow citizen participation were implemented, and an agreement was signed between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the State, aimed at receiving advice on the incorporation process.



The alignment of the PED with the Objectives of the 2030 Agenda also implied the transition to a Results-Based Budgeting model, reinforcing the congruence between the planning and budgeting cycles not only of the PED, but also of the Medium-Term Programs (PMP for its initials in Spanish) and the Annual Work Plans (PAT for its initials in Spanish), aimed at monitoring strategic activities that have registered deliverables and the goals of the State and municipal agencies and entities.

However, the previous actions would not be complete for their pursuit and evaluation without the installation of the 2030 Agenda State Council (CEA2030 for its acronym in Spanish). For the creation of this governing body, Governor Mauricio Vila was given the task of modifying the Agreement by which the Council was governed, thus arising Agreement 2/2018. Which was published in the Official Gazette of the State of Yucatan on October 29th, 2018. Starting the work on the 2030 Agenda in the state.

The CEA2030 was made up of heads of the State Public Administration units, the municipal presidents of each of the regions in which the State is divided for development planning purposes, a representative of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI for its acronym in Spanish), three representatives from Civil Society, three representatives from the Private Sector, and three representatives from Academic Institutions. Likewise, 3 specialized committees led by representatives of civil society organizations were derived from the State Council in the following areas: Environmental Sustainability, Inclusive Economic Development, and Integral Social Development; in addition to a Regional Committee and a Technical Committee. Each of these Committees, like the agencies and entities, are responsible for monitoring their activities through a PAT.

As part of the institutionalization process of the 2030 Agenda, a series of indicators were established to measure progress in the pursuit of the SDGs. For its monitoring and, prioritizing the efficiency of the actions carried out, the State Government has promoted various monitoring and follow-up systems, including the Sectorized Cabinet and Government Follow-up System Report (SIGO) and the Comprehensive System of the Government of the State of Yucatan (SIGEY). Likewise, an agreement was signed with the Instituto Mexicano para la Competitividad A.C. (IMCO) for the validation of the evaluated indicators.

In commitment to the efforts described, carried out during the first year of Government, this second year the State has continued with the established work and the promotion of these actions with the aim of bringing the 2030 Agenda everywhere in Yucatan.

However, there were some adversities that led the State Government to rethink the efforts contemplated for 2020. In order to face the COVID-19 Pandemic, since March of this year, the State has worked to identify new needs and new State priorities so to allocate the necessary resources strategically, making possible that solutions to solve the new obstacles do not imply the distancing of the State from the goals set in relation to Sustainable Development. Other adversities faced by the State during this year were the Tropical Storms Amanda-Cristobal.

Once the State established the form and methods by which it would work on the implementation of the 2030

Agenda, it proceeded to determine the actions that would be assigned to pursue the accomplishment of the SDGs in Yucatan.

Based on the needs of the Yucatecans, the State considers the following SDGs as accelerating objectives: SDG 2. Zero hunger; SDG 3. Health and well-being; SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth; and SDG 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions. In addition, these objectives were also considered in the construction of the emerging programs implemented during the health contingency of COVID-19.

Despite designating the above as Accelerating Goals, the 17 SDGs represent a priority for the State, as set out in this Voluntary Subnational Report (VSR).

On the other hand, the advancement of the SDGs was also promoted by the priority programs of the State Government, among which the programs *Médico 24/7* and *Médico a domicilio* stand out, aimed at providing comprehensive medical services to the most vulnerable populations of the State. Similarly, in the axis framed by SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth, the *Microyuc* priority program, which covers various social sectors, and the emerging programs for Employment Protection, Community Support, and Training and Temporary Employment, have also impacted the State's progress.

Although these programs have contributed to achieving the SDGs, it is a fact that their application has also contributed to improving the quality of life of all Yucatecans, creating opportunities, and promoting equality, peace, and justice. Along these lines, the main State's security program *Yucatán Seguro* and the Scholarship program *Becas para hijos de policías* stand out.

The results obtained from the inclusion of the 2030 Agenda approach in the planning cycle and, consequently, in the overall actuate of the State of Yucatan, have had outstanding effects on promoting the development of the State and boosting the quality of life of all the Yucatecans. For example, in the aforementioned programs alone, the benefits generated amount to 97,194 medical consultations, 2,217 productive loans, 806 scholarships granted to daughters and sons of police officers, and the acquisition of two coastal boats; which show the commitment of the State Government to the SDGs.

In addition, transforming the adversities faced by the State into opportunity spaces for solidarity, favored the initiative of other actors from the society to feel free to promote the Agenda and its Objectives in order to face the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Tropical Storms Amanda-Cristobal, together, united as one, and leaving no one behind.

The *Yucatán Solidario* initiative coordinated jointly by the Private Sector, Civil Society, and the Government, clearly projects the collaborative efforts undertaken to support all the Yucatecans during the COVID-19 health contingency. This initiative made possible the collection and delivery of more than one million support packages, among which 1,440 tons of perishable and non-perishable food, 25,482 personal hygiene and cleaning items, 158 goods and services, as well as 3,334 medicines were delivered in the 106 municipalities of Yucatan, stand out.



Additionally, this initiative was awarded by the United Nations during the 2020 edition of the SDG Action Awards with the Solidarity Prize, in recognition of the best practices to face the pandemic, making the collaboration and spirit of the Yucatecans one of the 50 most inspiring stories of solidarity among actors from around the world.

This is in addition to other awards that the State of Yucatan has received, not only for its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, but in the name of the commitment of each and every citizen who with solidarity has joined the pursuit of the SDGs. Remembering that these guidelines can advance in the solution of problems without leaving anyone behind, as proposed with the Festival de la Veda, an initiative that won the Transforming Mexico from the Local award granted by the UNDP, which arose in response to the effects that Yucatecan fishermen faced during the periods of protection of marine species.

Witnessing the results obtained during these first 2 years of implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the activities of the state, the Government of Yucatan continues working to ensure the alignment of development actions for the next few years to those proposed by the Agenda guidelines. For this reason, it is expected to promote the institutionalization of this international tool in State actions through trans sexennial development processes between now and 2030, in addition, as a recognition of the importance of creating alliances that represent all actors in the society, it is planned to include the Private Initiative in a more open and constant way.

Finally, the work of preparing this Report is recognized by the State of Yucatan as an opportunity to evaluate its progress, the recognition of its allies as well as the identification of its areas of opportunity, as the writing of the VSR encourages an in-depth analysis of public policies and the State's strategy.

1.1. Voluntary Subnational Report

Voluntary Subnational Report is understood to be the effort made by citizens, entities, and government agencies, as well as their strategic allies, to compile and present their progress on the matter. That is, the process through which, in their respective contexts, local governments, Civil Society, Academia and Private Initiative, voluntarily, carry out and document the evaluation of their progress regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In addition, it represents the cornerstone of the monitoring and review framework of the Strategy for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in the three levels of government: subnational, national and global due to its universal, integrated and interrelated nature, achieving with the foregoing, to strengthen the principles of shared responsibility and inclusive governance schemes.

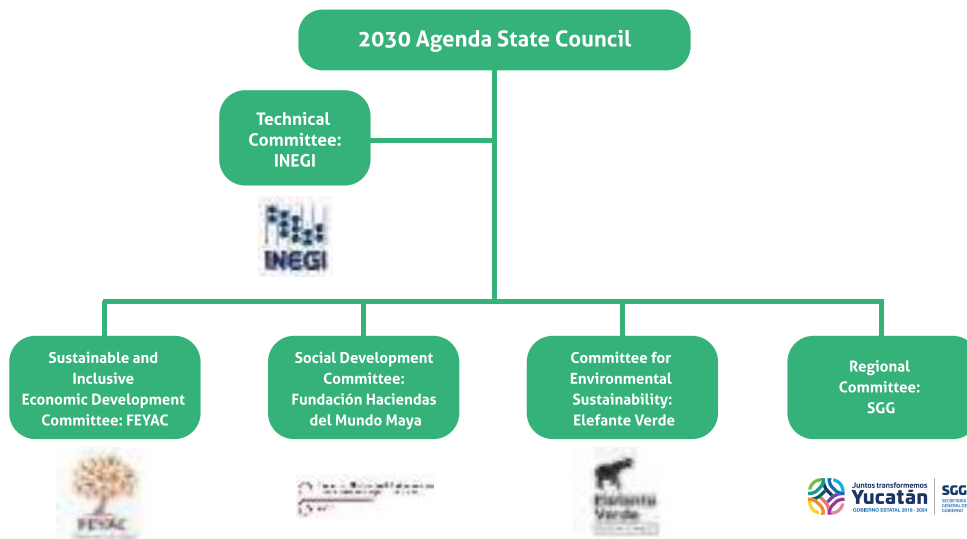
Its development is based on the guidelines contained in the "Guide for the Development of Voluntary Subnational Reviews: the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the subnational scope of Mexico" presented by the Presidency of the Republic, together with strategic allies such as the *Tecnológico de Monterrey*, the Commission for Compliance with the 2030 Agenda of the *Conferencia Nacional de Gobernadores* (CONAGO), and the GIZ. This guide follows the outline provided in the "Manual for the Preparation of Voluntary National Examinations (VNR)" issued by the Division for Sustainable Development of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

1.2. Methodology for preparing the VSR

The report was drafted by the Technical Secretariat of the 2030 Agenda State Council, with the collaboration of the Directorate of International Affairs of the State Government, and with the support of the presidents of the 5 Specialized Committees, members of the Council; who periodically compile and document the progress and advancement of the Annual Work Plans (PAT) of each of the members of the Committees and members of the State and municipal governments, Civil Society, Academia and the Private Sector.

Likewise, for its writing, the information presented in the bimonthly bulletins called "Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the State of Yucatan" was used, which not only document the activities, programs and progress of the committee members, but also consider independent members of civil society committed to the principles and objectives of sustainable development and the advancement of the 2030 Agenda in the State of Yucatan.

To facilitate monitoring, transparency, accountability and follow-up, the 2030 Agenda Monitoring System and the electronic consultation page, Yucatan 2030, were created.



Consequently, this report focuses on reporting the progress of the four SDGs that were identified and selected, at the beginning of the Administration of Governor Mauricio Vila Dosal, as accelerators for the State of Yucatan after a comprehensive and evidence-based analysis. In addition, it is mentioned how during the PED it incorporated the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda into its goals.



These symbiotic processes selected as accelerating Objectives: first, the SDGs that proved to have a greater impact and greater positive correlations in the presence of others, that is, the SDGs that, after applying the Structural Analysis methodology, turned out to have higher levels of motor skills and dependency; and, later, the SDGs that turned out to be a priority and key for the more than 123 thousand people who contributed their vision to generate the work plan of the State Government through the consultation tables carried out during the realization and preparation of the PED 2018-2024.

Based on the above, SDG number 2, Zero Hunger; SDG number 3, Health, and well-being; SDG number 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth; and SDG number 16, Peace, Justice and Solid Institutions, were selected.





In section number 3 of this text, and for each one of the aforementioned SDGs, the following information is presented:

SDG diagnosis

Government Actions

SDG theory of change

Flagship programs and their relationship with the SDGs

Schematic description of the programs

Actions carried out before COVID-19 and relevant aspects

Actions carried out during COVID-19 and relevant aspects

Emerging programs

Progress report on the indicators of the 2030 Agenda

Progress to 2020

Actions for the Tropical Storm Cristobal

The benefits of writing this report are many, among which are that:

1. It allows subnational governments to recognize their progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as the timely and proper fulfillment of their commitments.
2. Clarifies the identification of good practices, as well as areas of opportunity to rethink and redirect efforts towards the desired goals
3. It facilitates the enumeration of the lessons learned and the challenges faced for their implementation, becoming an extremely valuable tool for sharing experiences.
4. It encourages accountability as well as vertical and horizontal communication between all sectors of society: state, municipal, civil society, academia, and private sector government.
5. It makes possible the identification of strategic alliances and collaborations that contribute to accelerate local actions on the matter, paying for sustainability in the implementation and considering each of the processes involved in continuous evaluation, as well as the promotion of successes and the rethinking of errors.

Finally, it should be mentioned that this report also presents a general outline of the progress of Yucatan around the 17 SDGs. This includes a remarkably interesting analysis about the multisectoral relationships and impacts between all the SDGs for the State of Yucatan, based on the Structural Analysis methodology and the Inference model of Public Policy Priorities for Sustainable Development of the 17 Goals.

1.3. COVID-19

However, the aforementioned analysis efforts were destabilized by the health contingency derived from the SARS-Cov-2 Coronavirus pandemic, a virus that first appeared in December 2019 in China. This new virus causes the disease known as COVID-19 which, in just a few months, spread throughout the world, leading the World Health Organization to declare the situation a pandemic.

This unexpected pandemic has led governments, at all levels, and society, to take drastic measures to prevent the virus from continuing to spread and thus safeguard the health and integrity of the world's population.

In Mexico, the National Healthy Distance term was established on March 23, 2020, which included measures such as the suspension of school activities, the closure of establishments and shops considered non-essential, the

cancellation of mass events, social distancing and isolation in home, among others.



Yucatan was one of the States that acted more quickly in the adoption of prevention measures and attended the health contingency, however, since this was an unforeseen situation, it has caused an imbalance in the plans and goals set in the PED 2018- 2024, as well as in the allocation of resources in the state.

As a result, in Yucatan , efforts have been redoubled so that annual work plans and analyzes, including all stages of the life cycle of public policies, are re-evaluated to set the new goals and priorities that emerged from contingency. This, with the objectives of:

1. Identify new needs and priorities in the state,
2. To be able to reallocate the necessary resources in a strategic way to ensure compliance and effective attention to these, and
3. Always take care of the well-being of the Yucatecans, without leaving anyone behind.

As shown in several sections in points number 3, 4 and 5 of this text, the prospect of change and findings related to the impact of the health contingency of COVID-19 are developed for each of the accelerating SDGs.

Likewise, a brief analysis is presented based on the Public Policy Inference model that allows us to recognize the prospect of compliance with the SDGs, the time and the way in which it is estimated that they could materialize.

This Voluntary Subnational Report (VSR) delves deeply into the State's priority programs, programs promoted by Civil Society Organizations and initiatives made possible with the cooperation of all Yucatecans to not only work collaboratively for the SDGs but also to face the effects caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Tropical Storm Cristobal. Emphasizing that the programs included in this document have contributed to the achievement of the SDGs and simultaneously help to improve the quality of life of Yucatecans, creating opportunities and promoting equality, peace, and justice.

Recognizing the importance and the results obtained during these first 2 years of implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the activities of the state, the Government of Yucatan and its strategic allies continue working to ensure the alignment of State development actions in the coming years, to those proposed by the guidelines of the Agenda. For this reason, it is expected to promote the institutionalization of this international tool in State

actions through trans sexennial development processes between now and 2030. Furthermore, in recognition of the importance of creating alliances that can represent all actors in society, it is planned to include the Private initiative in the monitoring and follow-up processes in a more open and constant manner.

Finally, the State of Yucatan recognizes the work of preparing this Report as an opportunity to evaluate its progress, the recognition of its allies and the identification of its areas of opportunity since the writing of the VSR encourages a profound analysis of public policies and State strategy.



¿How?

2. Policy, Architecture, and Enabling Environment of the 2030 Agenda

Abstract

The State Development Plan (PED for its initials in Spanish) is the governing instrument of State planning. Every time a new government takes office, a new PED is enforced, and its compliance and adherence are mandatory for the agencies and offices of the Public Administration. Hence, it was concluded that the appropriation of the 2030 Agenda in Yucatan should begin with the elaboration of the PED 2018-2024, incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a transversal way, through a trustful exercise of integrality between the goals, targets, indicators and lines of action contained in both documents.

The foregoing made possible the consolidation of the State's Development Planning System, accordingly to the parameters established by the Agenda aimed at leaving no one behind and promoting a comprehensive human rights approach.

The set of activities detailed in this section relate the actions and processes carried out by the State's Government to achieve the institutionalization, incorporation and appropriation of the 2030 Agenda in Yucatan, allowing the implementation and installation of a long-term strategy that will position this global Agenda in the development of the State indefinitely. This strategy characterizes itself for the coordinated work between the different stakeholders involved (Government, Civil Society, Academia and the Private Sector) throughout the entire cycle of public policy (planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring, follow-up, and evaluation) contemplating, as well as involving, the obligations of transparency and accountability.

Among the most transcendental actions is the transition of the State to a Results-Based Budgeting model, which, allows the State's administration to manage efficiently the resources allocated to the implementation process, thus the introduction of indicator evaluation mechanisms was key. This section also indicates the budgetary axes of the administration based on what is embodied in the 2018-2024 PED and its contributions to the advancement of the SDGs through the actions included in derivative instruments, such as Medium Term Plans and Annual Work Plans.

Some of the results of the implementation of the strategy described above are the establishment of a 2030 Agenda State Council, as well as five Specialized Committees; three Local Monitoring Bodies for the 2030 Agenda; the creation of monitoring tools through progress indicators for each of the SDGs; and the implementation of a system that follows the coordinated work of the stakeholders involved. Likewise, the publication of quarterly newsletters to report the activities of the Agenda, and the creation of various youth groups committed to Sustainable Development, that support the achievement of the SDGs through programs, projects and ideas. To name a few: *Aliados 2030*, *Aliados por Mérida*, and the Student Council of the 2030 Agenda of the Technological University of the Center.





2. Policy, architecture, and propelling environment for the 2030 Agenda

2.1. Cycle of a public policy: Results based Budget-Performance Evaluation Systems with a 2030 Agenda approach

The Results based Budget (RbB) as a tool to propel development in the State of Yucatan.

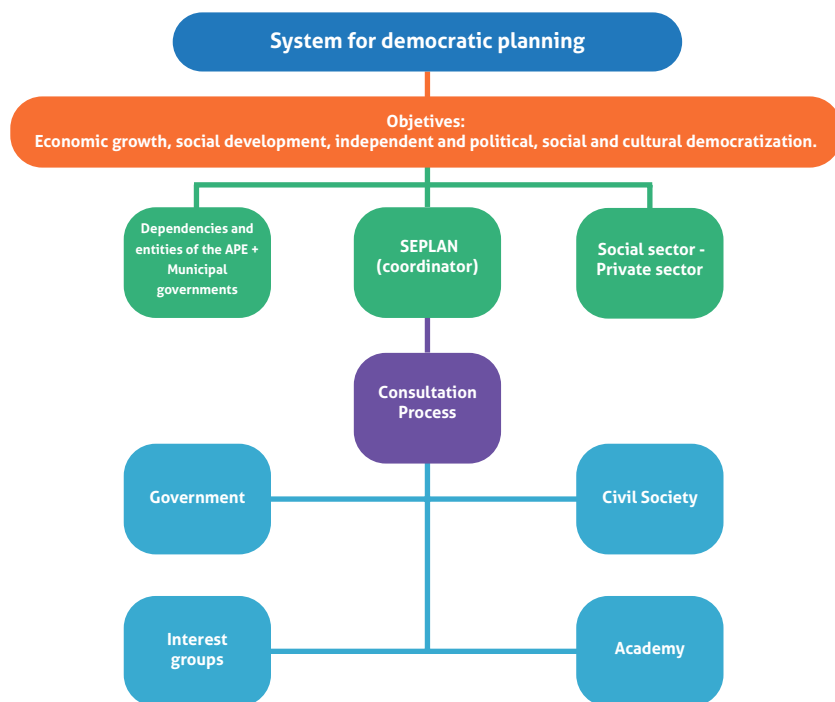
According to the Results-based management (RbM), the idea of search for public value is achieved when in a context of constant interaction government-society-government, in order to ease the political participation of the society and as a result, the government respond with decisions and achievements demanded by society (SHCP, 2015).

The government of the State of Yucatan, committed with the State’s progress and its contribution to the national and worldwide development, adopts the model proposed by the United Nations (UN), constituted in the 2030 Agenda and their SDGs, at the time of aligning it with the PED 2018-2024, and with that, to its budgetary cycle. This way, a new model of management was generated, taking as a base the methodology of the Results based Budget (RbB) in the State.

The principal results to be obtained from the implementation of a RbB as a conceptual tool are:

1. Bigger benefits for the citizens
2. Improve of efficiency and better performance of public management
3. Strengthening of transparency
4. Accountability
5. Quality of public spending

Figure 1. Agents of the RbM in the frame of the Planning and Evaluating Council of the State of Yucatan (COPLEDEY for its initials in Spanish)



Source: Own elaboration, with information from SEPLAN.

The current institutional architecture, through which the State’s planning is made, is the result of an ambitious process which incorporated the SDGs and the fundamental principles emanated from them. This way, agencies and entities adopted the linked proposal of the Budgetary Programs with the SDGs in an exercise of participative analysis.

The incorporation of the 2030 Agenda allowed to performed an exercise of comprehensiveness among the lines of action contained in the PED and the goals and indicators contained in the 17 SDGs, which facilitated the consolidation of the Planning for Development System of the State, especially in what refers to public policies, goals, State development objectives and indicators. As a result, the PED is presented as an instrument with sustainable development vision, whose objectives, strategies, and lines of action focused on the attention of the most relevant problems in the state.

The steps taken to the achievement of the SDGs were: the budgetary aligning of the public programs with long term vision, the strengthening of strategic collaborative schemes with the private sector through the State's organ of following and instrumenting, the establishment of an indicators system that allows the following and evaluating of the SDGs.

The implementation of the process of budgetary aligning, the following instruments, and the citizen's collaborative schemes contributes to the achievement of the predicted goals and the fulfilling of the SDGs in the state: above all, support the effectiveness of human rights, especially those focused on eradicate poverty and inequality among people, building safe surroundings, preserving the cultural, social, and environmental values of the State, propelling the conditions needed to improve the inclusive and sustainable economic development and secure the democratic governability of the State's institutions.

Figure 2. Link of the SDGs to the budget



Source: Own elaboration, with information from the SHCP.

2.1.1. Budgetary cycle

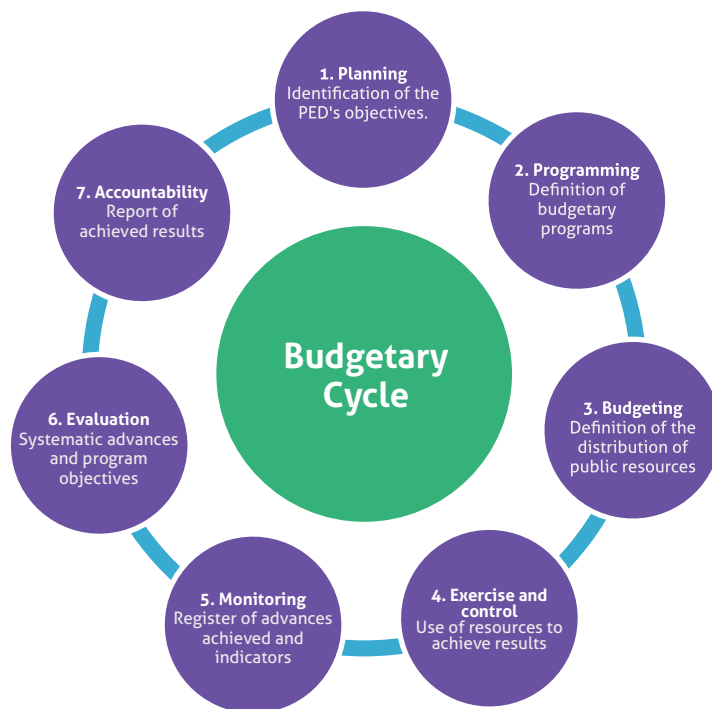
Currently, it is fundamental the assigning of public spending through strict processes which go from analysis and identification of priorities and planning for development, to designing of following and monitoring mechanisms that allow the measurement of the advances made towards the objectives.

The 2030 Agenda is incorporated integrally inside the budgetary cycle, taking on account that, since the planning, the SDGs are taken as a basis for the actions promoted and performed by the government. As a

consequence, the Agenda 2030 vision is adopted and incorporated integrally, allowing actions to add to the SDGs, contributing to the international agreements signed.

Moreover, in the making of the budget, seven stages are considered which endow the process with solidity and certainty. These stages are integrated as part of the Budgetary Cycle (SHCP,2017).

Figure 3. Stages of the Budgetary Cycle

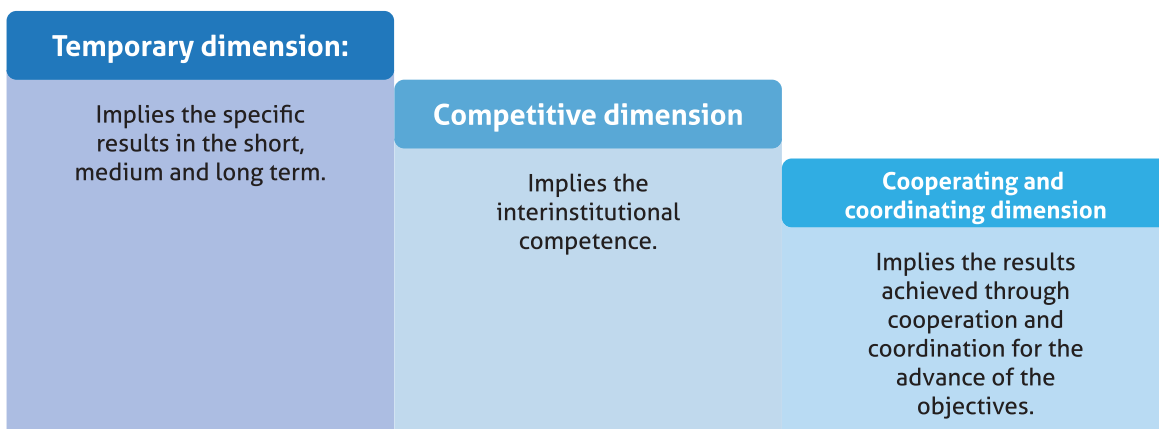


Source: Own elaboration, with information from the SHCP.

2.1.1.1. Planning

As the first stage of the Budgetary Cycle, the beginning of the planning process implies considering more than one aspect of the reality in which work is getting done. This way, three stages are acknowledged: temporary, competitive, and cooperation and coordination (SHCP, 2020).

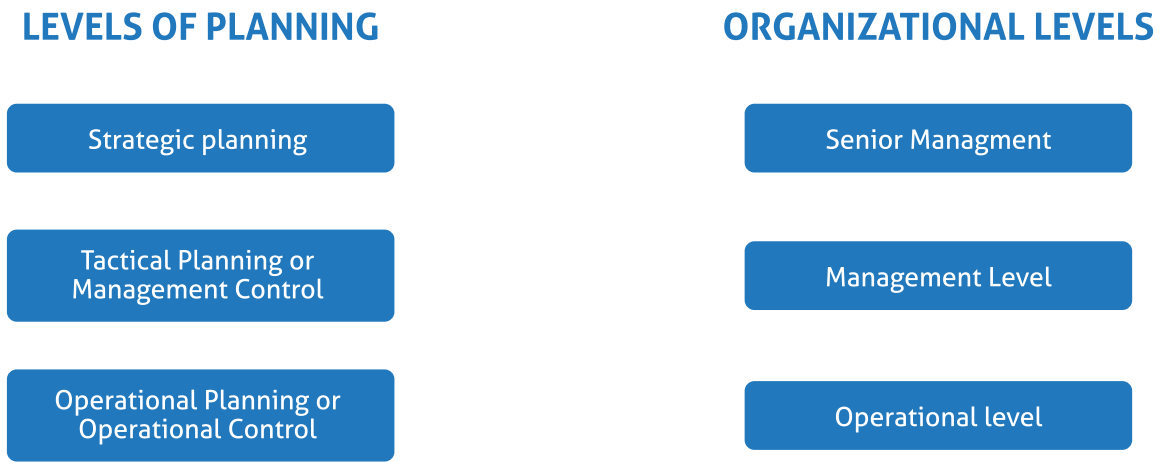
Figure 4: Dimensions of planning



Source: Self-made with data from SHCP (2015)

On the other hand, three levels are distinguished in the planning process inside organizations, which comprehends from general to specific aspects. For its definition it is necessary to consider the organizational structure as a continuous process of closely coordinated levels, this way, the strategic, tactic, and operative levels are distinguished.

Table 1. Levels of planning

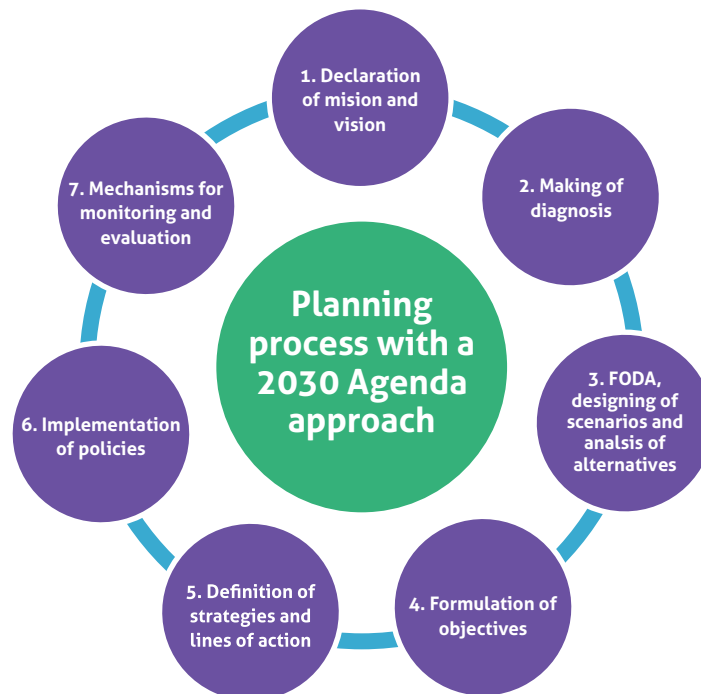


Source: Self-made with data from SHCP

Additionally, the process of planning requires constant feedback focused on how the strategies are working. This is performed from the results obtained through the instrumented actions.

The following figure presents a model that reunites all the principal stages of said process, and the components for each one of those. Moreover, one of the stages comprehends diverse actions which will be the object of attention further in this unit.

Figure 5. Stages of the planning process with a 2030 Agenda approach



Source: Self-made with data from SHCP

Classification of plans or programs

The planning for development in the State is materialized through the PED, which works as a directing plan that orientates the formulation of programs from entities and agencies for the State's public administration.

Table 2. Types of programs



Source: Self-made with data from SHCP

Reason for which Yucatan proposed that the resources assigned to contribute to the achievement of the objectives included in the PED, follow a medium to long term approach. For this, it is fundamental that budgetary programs have coherence among each one, respecting the strategic goals of the state. Furthermore, it is incredibly important that results-based planning is strategic, operative, and participative; and that begins from a clear vision of the short, medium- and long-term objectives.

In this sense, the PED promotes primordially that the actions of government have as goal to guarantee the sustainable human development in the state, having as frame for reference the Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights included in the SDGs of the UN's 2030 Agenda, orientated to secure the conditions needed in Yucatan for citizens to access a decent life. The PED was made with a human rights perspective and through a democratic, participative, and inclusive process of attention to groups living in a situation of vulnerability.

The government also acknowledges the possibility of guaranteeing full access to development for the habitants of Yucatan. Consequently, to achieve this goal, it was necessary to recognize that human rights must be the guiding axes of sustainable development. For this, a process divided in four stages which served as planning instruments was carried out (Yucatan's State Government, 2019):

- Designed of the problem matrix
- Diagnosis
- Citizen participation
- Strategic planning with 2030 Agenda approach

In this context, the State government has taken important steps for the incorporation of the 2030 Agenda approach and the achievement of the SDGs in the state. Among those are the adequacy of the normativity, the installation of the State's Council for the 2030 Agenda as an organ of monitoring and instrumentation, and from the publishing of the PED 2018-2024, the adoption in the government's agenda of the commitment to pursuit the goals linked to the SDGs.

Design of the matrix

According to good practices, the PED 2018-2024 was orientated based on the four axes of performance ESCER: The Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights. Additionally, those had an interrelation with five transversal axes (Yucatan's State government, 2019) which guide the activity of the State towards the SDGs.

Figure 6. Matrix of the PED 2018–2024



Source: Self-made with data from the Government of Yucatan.

The axes will be described below:

1. *Yucatán con Economía Inclusiva*. Seeks to allow people to develop economically in any strategic activity in the State and, at the same time, propel the economic development of Yucatan.
2. *Yucatán con Calidad de Vida y Bienestar Social*. Prioritize the decent life of the population and allows us to achieve the satisfaction of the citizens' bare needs.
3. *Yucatán Cultural con Identidad para el Desarrollo*. Seeks to guarantee that people and communities have access to culture for the enjoyment of their components in conditions of equality, human dignity, and no discrimination.
4. *Yucatán Verde y Sustentable*. Has as purpose the regulation of the human activities regarding the use, exploitation, and exploitation of the natural resources to guarantee the collective enjoyment of the environmental resources in a way that protects their natural integrity and promotes sustainable economic development.

Transversal axes:

1. Gender Equality, Opportunities, and Non-Discrimination. Seeks the equal development in the well-being of the population guaranteeing the rights of groups living in vulnerability in order to fight the existent gaps.
2. Innovation, Knowledge, and Technology. Pretend to generate knowledge in different areas in order to propel the sectorial axes through the use of innovation and technology to improve people's life quality.
3. Peace, justice, and Governance. Promotes peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development to ease the access to justice for everyone and construct, at all levels, efficient and inclusive institutions.
4. Open Government, Efficient and with Healthy Finances. Propels an austere and efficient government, which is transparent, close to people, actively against corruption and committed to accountability.
5. sustainable cities and Communities. Improves the prosperity of the cities and communities in the State through accessible and sustainable infrastructure, as well as proper planning of the urban and rural spaces.

Citizen Participation

During the process of creating the PED 2018 - 2024 the largest citizen participation in the history of Yucatan was taken into consideration to incorporate the different perspectives of the community. Among the strategic tools

used to achieve the greatest public participation, the following stand out

1. Sectorial and special groups,
2. Regional groups,
3. Public consultations,
4. Household surveys,
5. Special consultations for groups in vulnerable situations,
6. Forums with chambers, universities, and colleges, and
7. Citizen participation webpage (www.transformemosyucatan.com)

As a result of the effort made between the government and the society, the information that was gathered served as input for the identification of the central problems that affect the State population, as well as the possible means on how to attend them. This way, historical participation of more than 123,607 people was obtained in the formulation of the PED 2018 - 2024.

Table 3. Society's participation in the making of the PED 2018-2024, per categories.

2,542 sectoral roundtables	813 regional roundtables	94,439 home surveys	4,021 municipal consultations
3,749 digital surveys	3,184 consultations to groups in vulnerable situations	10,218 digital platform	10,218 forums with specialists
1,456 consultations with with entrepreneurs	275 letterboxes at municipalities	Total 123,607	

Source: Self-made with data from the Government of the State of Yucatan .

Planning diagnosis

During the process of identification of the principal problems in the State and its causes, diagnoses of the guiding and transversal axes were carried out with the cooperation of external independent organisms. First, an agreement was signed with the UNDP, in order to receive a specialized accompaniment in the making of the plan and the incorporation of the 2030 Agenda. We also had the collaboration of the National Council for the Evaluation of Development Social Policies (CONEVAL) and the Mexican Institute for Competitiveness A.C. (IMCO) for the validation of the evaluated indicators.

Lastly, with the objective of reducing inequalities among municipalities through public policies which address their well-being securing that no one is left behind in this transformation, recommendations were made for those municipalities regarding the ESCER as result of an identification process of the level of commitment towards human rights in municipalities and regions of the state.

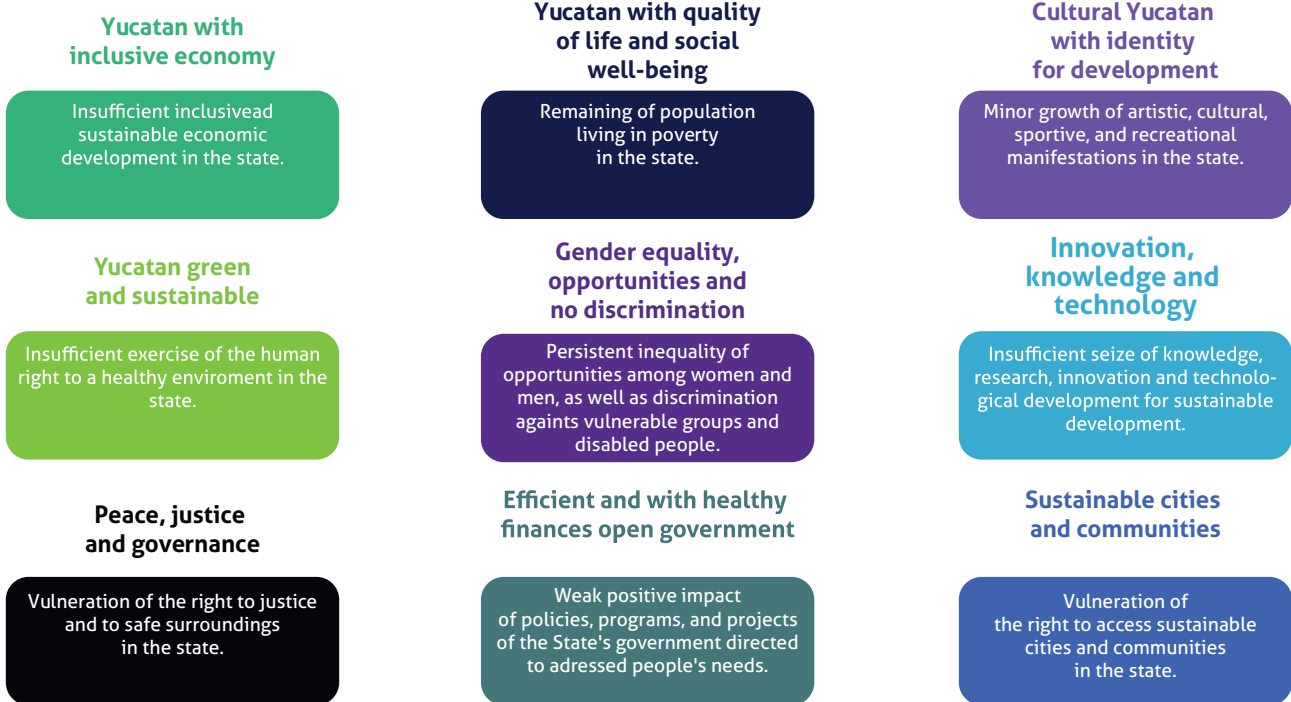
As a result, the making of 16 diagnoses was achieved and the incorporation of 102 indicators for the PED 2018-2024 was achieved.



Tree of problems

To identify the problems, focus on the causes, and thus be able to develop public policies that address them, diagnoses of the guiding and transversal axes were carried out with the cooperation of the UNDP as well as other independent external organizations. Worktables were held between the different sectors of society that resulted in the problems and objective trees of the nine axes that make up the SDP. In this sense from the beginning, the objective was to provide a principle of sustainability to each policy proposed as a solution to an identified problem to simultaneously meet the goals established by the SDGs

The central problem was identified in each of the nine sectoral and transversal axes, which have 53 direct causes, 402 indirect causes, 53 direct effects, and 42 indirect effects. In the following table, the nine central problems identified are reflected (See annexes)



Strategic planning

Once the diagnoses of the guiding axes had been carried out with the support of all social sectors, the proposals obtained through citizen participation, and based on the information collected in the 106 municipalities of the state, a comprehensive analysis was carried out in coordination with the UNDP; to define the actions to be followed during this administration.



The product of this great effort was the achievement of a comprehensive approach in the PED 2018 - 2024, with the generation of objectives, strategies, and lines of action linked to the SDGs and the ESCR. In closing, thanks to the joint work between the government and the State society, the PED 2018 - 2024 was concluded with the integration of 86 objectives, 186 strategies, and 897 lines of action, consistent with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals

Analysis of the contribution of the PED goals to the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda

Through this analysis, 86 objectives of the State Development Plan were identified that are causally related to 116 goals contained in the 2030 Agenda, which is equivalent to 68.6% of the total goals. Additionally, **there is a compliance of more than 80% in 9 of the 17 SDGs.**

The former, given that the contribution analysis allowed to identify the measure to which the objectives predicted in the PED contribute to the SDGs contemplated in the 2030 Agenda. For this purpose, the matrix counts with three columns: the first describes the objective contemplated in the PED, the second one shows the SDG and the specific goal to which the State’s objective directly contributes, and the third one, shows the SDG and the goal to which the State’s objective contributes indirectly. The articulation of these data eases to prioritize the State’s development objectives for the achievement of the goals contained in the 2030 Agenda.

Graph 1. Contribution of the Objectives of the State Development Plan 2018-2024 to the 2030 Agenda.



Source: Self-made with data from the State Development Plan of Yucatan 2018-2024 and the 2030 Agenda.

Medium-term planning

As established in the Result-based Budgeting (RbB) model, planning and budgeting must be consistent. This should be observed so that what is considered important during the planning stage is reflected in the priorities of public spending. To achieve this congruence, a correct transition must be established between the elaboration of long-term planning instruments and the budget programs.

Reason for which, medium-term programs are documents that allow it to link the objectives established in the PED with the actions performed by dependencies. Its importance relies on the possibility of connecting regular actions to the achievement of the goals set by long-term objectives. This documents based their axes, objectives, strategies, and lines of action in the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and human rights; given that this way, it is guaranteed that the actions performed by the agencies are focused on the advance of the SDGs.

This link becomes more important if we consider that planning in the State of Yucatan is contemplated from the guiding instrument, such as the State Development Plan 2018-2024; to its derivative instruments, such as PMPs and PATs, the focus of the 2030 Agenda and compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals.

In this sense, the link between the objectives of the PMP and the SDGs is established as followed

Graph 2. SDG-PMP Alignment



Source: Self-made with data from the Medium-Term Programs of the Government of the State of Yucatan

Annual Work Plan

To carry out all the strategic planning, the PAT of the government agencies and entities are established, and contain the set of strategic activities with deliverables and goals at the State and municipal level, related to the delivery of goods and services to the Yucatecan population; responding to the objectives, strategies, and lines of action established in the PED 2018-2024.

In this context, 77 Annual Work Plans were prepared for the year 2020, one for each agency or entity. As result, there are 491 strategic activities and 1,639 deliverables in the set of agencies and entities.

Moreover, it must be mentioned that all the instruments related to the planning are linked in their objectives, strategies, and lines of actions; this way the activities of the PATs are linked to objectives in the PMPs, and at the same time, the corresponding objectives of the PED. As have been mentioned before, the instruments and programs of planning are aligned to the SDGs, creating congruence for the actions allowing its achievement. Reason for which, the actions programmed in the PATs of the agencies are linked to the SDGs they pretend to achieve.

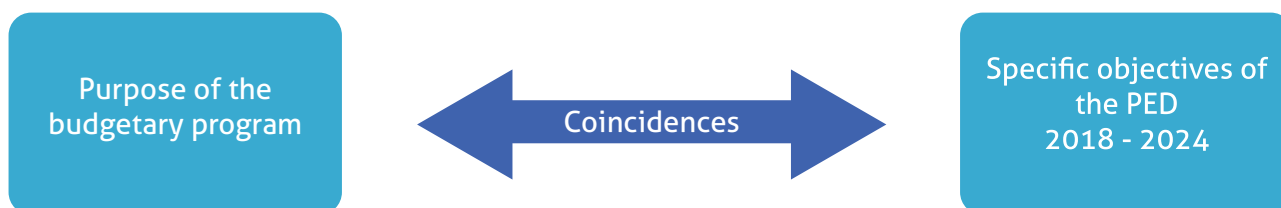
2.2.2.2. Programming

Continuing with the budgeting cycle, the next stage of planning is the programming. To achieve this consistency, as mentioned, a correct transition must be established between the development of planning instruments and budgeting programs

In other words, a Budgeting Program is the public intervention subject to the designation of budgetary resources. This program is made up of two or more components whose purpose is to solve a social problem, satisfy a need, or take advantage of an opportunity, through the acquisition, production, and delivery of two or more public goods and services. Before the publication of the State Development Plan 2018-2024, 276 budgetary programs were belonging to the entities of the executive, legislative and judicial branches, as well as autonomous bodies.

However, before the 2020 budget, the budget programs were not aligned with the 2030 Agenda, so the following procedure was carried out for its fulfilment:

Figure 7. The first step for the link.



Source: Self-made

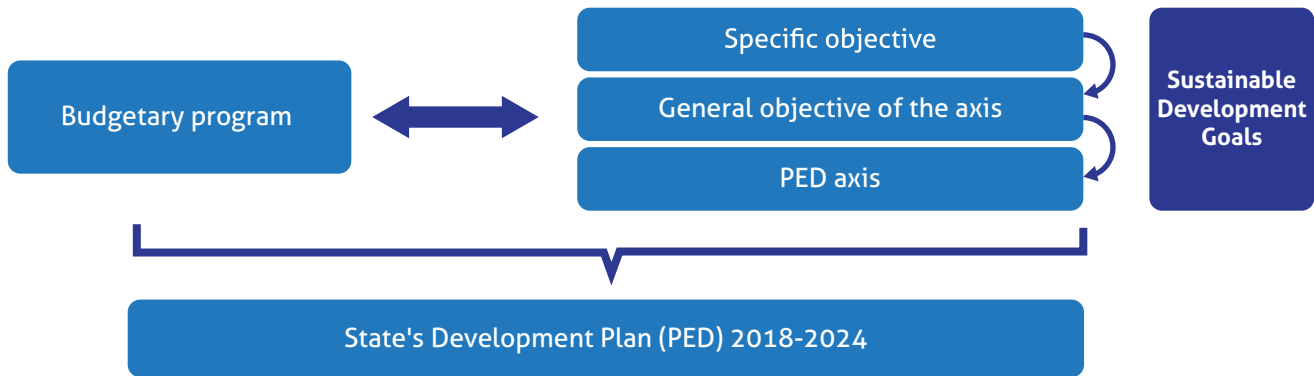
Table 4. Example of linking with a specific objective.

Institution	Name PP	Purpose	Specific objective of the PED	Is it vinculated?
SSY	Health services for the community	People living in communities with less than 2,500 habitants better their health conditions.	Increase the inclusive and quality access to the state's health system.	Yes, since the purpose of the PP keeps a relation to the achievement of the specific objective.
SEDESOL	Shortage for alimentary access	Number of people in shortage of alimentary access reduces.	Reducing all forms of malnutrition in the state's population.	Yes, given that the purpose of the PP is related to the achievement of the specific objective.

Source: Own elaboration

Once the coincidences have been identified, the link is made automatically to the integration of public policy, the general objective of the axis, and the axis to which it belongs to. Because the Administrative Budgetary Programs are essential to carry out the objectives of the executing agency or entity, it was determined to link them to a specific objective that is substantial to the coordinating agency. Furthermore, it is necessary to identify whether said budgetary program has any interference in the transversal axis, as well as to the main axis to define its scope in the regional development

Figure 8. The second step for the link.



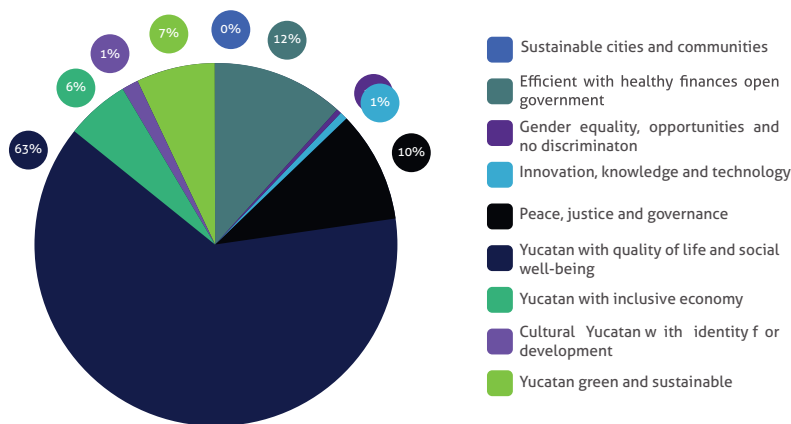
Source: Self made

For the 2020 budget, a total of 121 Budget Programs for the State Public Administration were presented. Among the above, it is worth highlighting the programs that deliver goods and services; since through these programs the Sustainable Development Goals are directly addressed; which is why they are given special monitoring. As a result, budgetary programs become part of the strategic activities of each agency and entity and are set in their PATs in order to provide proper monitoring to the achievement of the goals. Compared to 2019, 56.2% of the Budgetary Programs were reduced, going from 276 in 2019 to 121 in 2020. Likewise, a reduction of 14.9% was achieved concerning the Basic Budgeting Units (UBP for its initials in Spanish), going from 1,591 in 2019 to 1,354 in 2020, as a result of the adaptation of the programmatic structure of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda

2.2.2.3. Budgeting

As mentioned in the budget cycle, once the Budget Programs were adjusted to the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, the 2020 Expenditure Budget of the Government of the State of Yucatan was published. It is based on the 121 Budgetary Programs, which distributes the fiscal resource as shown:

Graph 3. Budget ratio assigned to the Axes of the State Development Plan 2018-2024 for 2020.



Source: Self-made with data from the State Expenditure Budget 2020.

The graph above shows that the SDGs with the highest budget allocation were SDG 1. End of Poverty, SDG 2. Zero Hunger, SDG 3. Health and Well-being, SDG 4. Quality Education, SDG 10. Reduction of Inequalities, SDG 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities, and SDG 16. Peace, Justice, and Solid Institutions.

Table 5. The relation between the axis with their direct SDG contribution

Axis	SDG of direct contribution	Participation in the 2020 budget
Yucatan with inclusive economy		4%
Yucatan with quality of life and social well-being		46%
Cultural Yucatan with identity for development		2%
Yucatan green and sustainable		2%
Gender equality, opportunities and no discrimination		1%
Innovation, knowledge and technology		2%
Peace, justice and governance		25%
Efficient with healthy finances open government		9%
Sustainable cities and communities		9%

Source: Self-made with data from the State expenditure budget of 2020.

Structural analysis of the budget for strategic activities of the 2020 State Government

The methodological process behind the budget restructure was based on the technical instrument known as Structural Analysis.

Structural analysis is a technique that allows detecting which are the key variables, these are those that exert the most influence on the rest of the fulfilment of the proposed objectives. To get to this point, three stages must be met previously

1. Identify the variables
2. Detect the influence they exert on the fulfilment of the planning instruments
3. Determine which are the Priority Activities

The influence of a variable among other could be:



- Direct: Variable A influence variable B, any modification affects variable B too.
- Indirect: If variable A influences variable B, and if B influences variable C, then it is proper to say that variable A may indirectly affect variable C.

For the initial reference case, the variables to consider will be the strategies of the strategic actions and will serve as a link to relate them to the strategic actions identified as priorities, product of the structural analysis.

To achieve the level of potential influence the following steps were followed:

- Organized the variables in a double entrance box per files and/or columns.
- Request to the responsible of the strategic actions to point out if all of the variables organized in columns influence directly the ones organized in files.
- Established a kind of influence through a binary system of opposition: real influence 1 vs. none influence and potential 0.0, in this case, the level of influence or motor skills was classified.
- Repeat said procedure per each strategic activity.
- Obtain the complete influence for each strategic activity adding the values per files and dependence adding each column. The total add must be the same for each case.
- The motor skills index is related to each variable and its corresponding dependence index, in a Cartesian plane which axe (y) are motor skills and axe (x) is dependence. In the conflict zone are the variables with the higher motor skills and/or dependence. For this, the mathematical expected value of influence and dependence which results on determining the value of each variable if they were independent. The formula is $E=100/n$ where E= expected value and N= number of variables.
- Make a table of Cartesian coordinates of influence-dependence in absolute values. The coordinates are estimated in percentages dividing the value of each file and column between the total sums.
- Identified the priority strategic activities, which are the ones located in the zones of power or conflict inside the Cartesian plane. Separate the non-priority, located in the autonomous and exit zones.

Table 6. Example, Matrix of structural analysis of strategic activities of the Secretariat of Social Development.

SDG	Program	ID Strategy	Strategies	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	Total impact
 ODS 3	Programa Médico a Domicilio y Programa Médico24/7	E1	Strengthen hospitalary management and development of human capital with an approach of inclusion and intellectuality.		3	1	1	2	7
 ODS 4	Estancia Temporal	E2	Propelling a social security system which secures the well-being of the elder.	1		11		1	4
 ODS 4	Impulso Escolar	E3	Propel mechanisms to secure the right to laic, inclusive, free, quality education.	3	1		21		7
 ODS 8	Microyuc Productivo	E4	Generate capacities of inclusive and sustainable entrepreneurship.	1	1	2		2	6
 ODS 8	Microyuc Social	E5	Propel actions directed to labor and social protection of the population that may achieve a better quality of life.	1	3	1	1		6
			Total dependency	6	8	5	5	6	30

Source: Own elaboration, with information from the Secretariat of Social Development.

The next step is to elaborate the motor matrix, to identify the strategies of the priority programs or strategic activities and the non-priority ones, according to the obtained values.

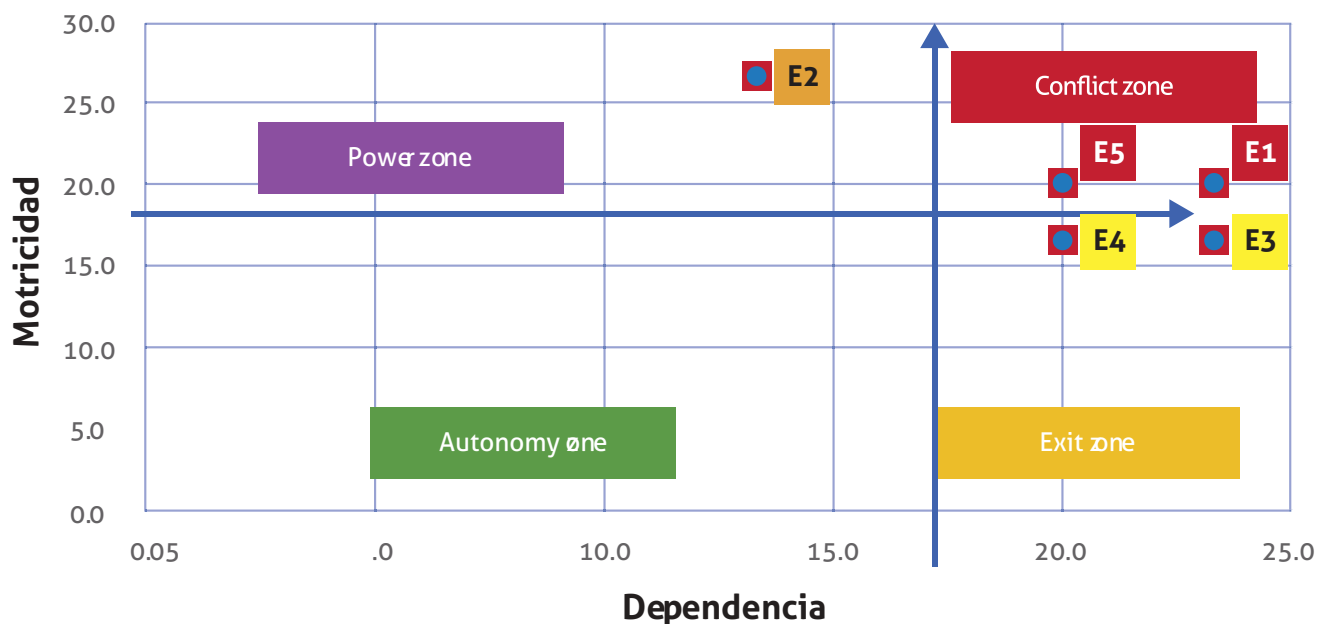
Table 7. Motor matrix and program dependence.

ID Strategy	Strategies	Motricidad	%%	Dependencia	2	Priority ranking	Non-priority classification
E1	Strengthen hospitalary management and development of human capital with an approach of inclusion and intellectuality.	7	23.3	6	20.0	x	
E2	Propelling a social security system which secures the well-being of the elder.	4	13.3	8	26.7		x
E3	Propel mechanisms to secure the right to laic, inclusive, free, quality education.	7	23.3	5	16.7		x
E4	Generate capacities of inclusive and sustainable entrepreneurship.	6	20.0	5	16.7		x
E5	Propel actions directed to labor and social protection of the population that may achieve a better quality of life.	6	20.0	6	20.0	x	

Source: Self-made with data from Secretariat of Social Development (SEDESOL for its acronym in Spanish).

After that, the percentages of motor skills and dependence are translated to a Cartesian plane.

Graphic 7. Motor skills and dependence of strategic activities.



Source: Self-made with data from SEDESOL.

The strategies which, according to the level of influence and motor skills obtained, resulted priority are: "Strengthening hospitals management and development of human capital in health with an inclusive and intercultural approach", and "Propel the actions directed to the labor and social protection of the population which allow it to have

a decent life". From this were identified for strategy 1, the programs *Médico a Domicilio* and *Médico 24/7*, and, for strategy 2, the program *MicroYuc Social*.

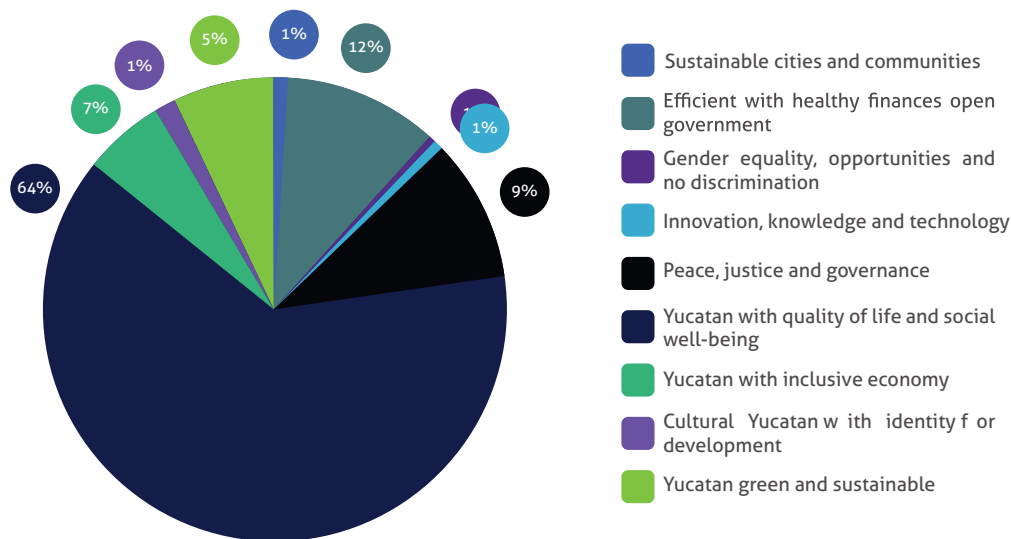
By implementing this methodology, the goal is to rebuild the State government agencies and entities' budgets, to prioritize it in strategic activities that optimize the results in government management to face the COVID-19 pandemic.

Situation against COVID-19

Faced with the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic, the State Government reconsidered its governmental work, redesigning its programs and strategic activities to face the health crisis. Committed to this, the public spending was redirected to the programs which could address the urgent needs of the population. For this, a methodology known as Structural Analysis was used, and allowed to identify the more urgent strategies and the ones with a bigger incidence in the satisfaction of the needs arising from the sanitary contingency.

Therefore, the budget was restructured by bringing changes to the spending in each program. As a result of the financial restructuring in the axis, the budget allocated to strategic activities was reduced by 2.3%. Also, thanks to the modifications the SDGs related to the axis of Quality of Life and Social Welfare obtained a budget increase, going from 63% to 64%. In the same way, the budget for the SDGs related to Yucatan with Inclusive Economy axis went from 6% to 7% after the budget readjustment.

Graph 4. Budget ratio assigned to the Axes of the State Development Plan 2018-2024 with the COVID-19 2020 budget adjustment.



Source: Own elaboration with data from the State Expenditure Budget 2020.

This adjustment was made thanks to the SIGO, which is a mechanism specialized to register strategic activities of the State Administrative agencies that are aligned with the corresponding SDGs. The State government counts 77 agencies and entities classified in each one the sectorial and transversal axes. This process resulted in the prioritization of the programs directly related to the SDG 2. Zero Hunger, SDG 3. Health and Well-being, SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions. The former, given that the sanitary contingency resulted from the COVID-19 pandemic required a budgetary adjustment which could help the population to overcome the contingency.

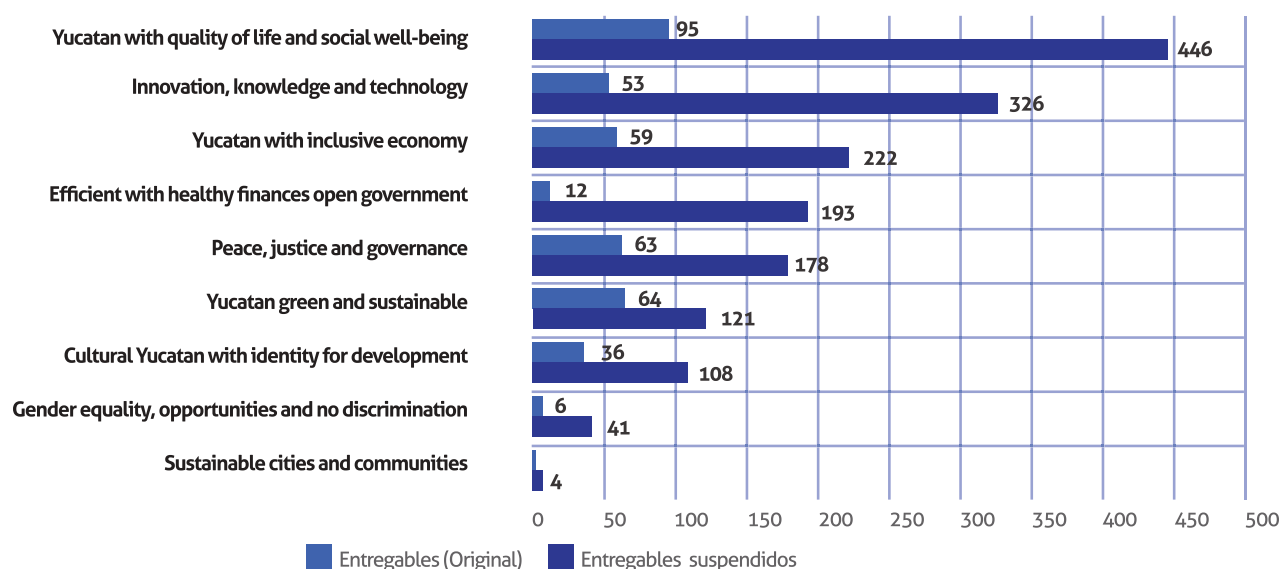
Following those efforts, as part of the restructuration some strategic activities were created and/or redesigned to overcome the adversities created by the pandemic, which now are part of the *Plan Estatal para Impulsar*

la Economía, los Empleos y la Salud de los Yucatecos, spanish for State’s Plan to boost the economy, employment and health of the yucatecans . Inside this plan there are at least twenty activities that respond to each one of the particular necessities arising from the contingency. Among those, the bigger part is distributed in the axe Yucatan with Inclusive Economy (14); followed by Yucatan with Quality of Live and Social Well-being (3), Sustainable Cities and Communities (2), and lastly, Gender Quality, Opportunities, And No Discrimination with one strategic activity.

Among the affectations to strategic activities, besides the budgetary character, are the ones related with the supplies delivered by those activities, which were reduced to prioritize the actions directed to grant emergency supplies. At the beginning the strategic activities were confirmed by around 1,639 supplies, form which 388 were suspended partially or totally, this represented a diminution of 23.7% of the total.

On the other hand, the initial assigned goals for each activity were affected given that, on average, suffered a diminution of 19%, without considering in this segment the axe Sustainable Cities and Communities, given that this one is assigned to a particular monitoring process due to its infrastructure component. Consequently, it is important to highlight the principal axes affected in their goals, represented by the diverse units which serve to measure the magnitude of the supplies.

Graphic 5. Supplies suspended in relation to the original total 2020



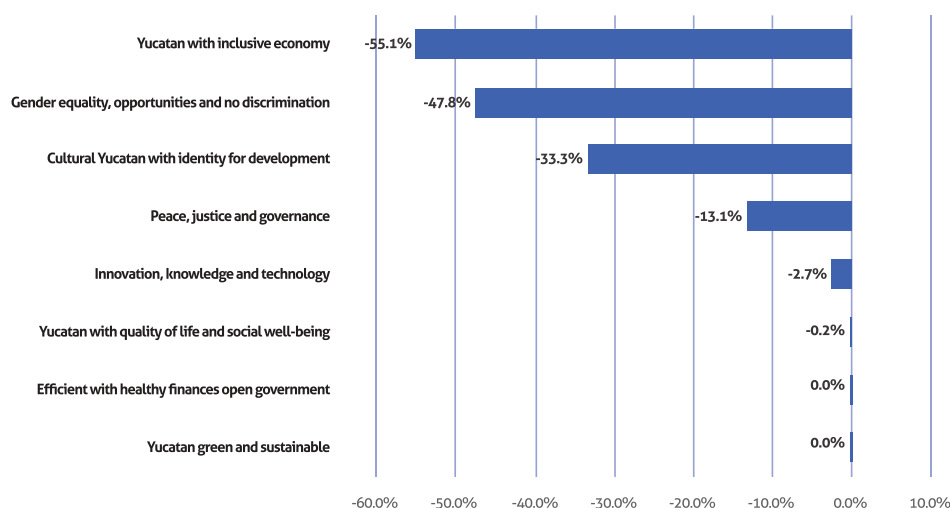
Source: Self-made with data from the Government of Yucatan

The axe Yucatan with Inclusive Economy presented the biggest decrease in their programmed goals with 55.1%, followed by Gender Quality, Opportunities, And No Discrimination with 47.8%, and Cultural Yucatan with Identity for Development with 33.3%.



However, in spite of the decrease of the goals in the mentioned axes, this also represented a resignation of monetary resources that led other strategic activities to be identified as priority for the *Plan Estatal para Impulsar la Economía, los Empleos y la Salud de los Yucatecos*.

Graphic 6. Goals modified in activities in relation with the original ones, 2020.



Source: Self-made with data from the Government of Yucatan

Identification of the accelerating Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the entity

At the end of the structural analysis, the strategies determined as priority given its high level of motor skills, were aligned to those selected as especially relevant for the SDGs. This process resulted in the consideration of the activities related to SDG 2. Zero Hunger, SDG 3. Health and Well-being, SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions; as propelling for development.

This adjustment was made thanks to the SIGO, which is a mechanism specialized to register strategic activities of the State Administrative agencies that are aligned with the corresponding SDGs.

As a result, the strategic activities selected as priority (programs *Médico a Domicilio*, *Médico 24/7* and *MicroYuc Social*) are aligned to the SDGs in the following way:

1. *Médico a Domicilio*, (SDG 3)
2. *Médico 24/7* (SDG 3)
3. *MicroYuc Social* (SDG 8)

Since the programs are aligned to the SDGs, they are considered priority for the budgetary adjust



2.2.2.4. Implementation

In this section, it's worth highlighting the fact that the strategic programs and activities of the State Government require monitoring and follow-up work, to collect information on the progress made in each of the goals, to identify areas for improvement; also to recognize to what extent public resources are influencing or not the achievement of

the goals proposed in the annual work plans

A digital framework is available for the management of information in real-time on the physical and financial progress of each of the programs and activities

In this sense, a brief description of the main monitoring and follow-up system of the State Government is made:

- Follow-up System of the Sectorized Government Report (SIGO). The monitoring system of the strategic activities of the State Government. The SIGO is made up of four service modules: Control panel, Questions to the State Congress, Catalog of supplies, Government Commitments, Annual Work Plans, and a Reports module in various formats. The strategic activities present various alignments to objectives, strategies, and SDGs, among others.
- Integral System of the Yucatan State Government (SIGEY). This System allows monitoring, among other accounting and financial aspects, the progress presented by the budget program indicators, which are aligned at various programmatic and strategic levels such as the SDGs.
- Public Works Monitoring System (SSOP for its initials in Spanish). The System monitors the physical and financial progress of the infrastructure activities carried out by the State Government in the 106 municipalities
- Statistical and Geographic Information System of the State of Yucatan . It is a website of the State Government in which statistical and geographic information is presented on issues related to the economy, health, education, culture, sports, infrastructure, environment, social policy, gender equality, government, security, and justice, among others. It also presents the evolution of indicators related to the mentioned topics



As mentioned in previous lines, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda starts with the signing of the collaboration agreement between Governor Mauricio Vila Dosal and UNDP, which later derived in a conjoin work of qualification for public servers from all the agencies of the State regarding the 2030 Agenda and its implementation, through a six weeks course imparted by the UNDP. The course was also taken by members of the municipalities considered regional heads, in order to perform the activities of the current administration with a sustainable approach.

During 2019, an informative agenda went underway within the government bodies, training public servants; and abroad, with the creation of social networks and press conferences to make the 2030 Agenda known to the public

These can be visited in the following links:



@yucatanA2030



Yucatan2030



@Agenda2030_Yuc

Likewise, a web page was created, <http://www.seplan.yucatan.gob.mx/agenda2030/>, in which the efforts made to follow up the Agenda in Yucatan can be viewed and monitored, and the latest news can be reviewed as well as the information of the State OSI and its specialized committees.

These efforts have been solidified by the addition of training at the national level and participation in various national and international forums, as well as the five instrumentation at the subnational level training, organized by the Commission for Compliance of the 2030 Agenda of the National Conference of Governors, coordinated by the Department of the 2030 Agenda of the Office of the President of the Republic, UNDP and GIZ.



The goal of these training exercises is to provide a conceptual and instrumental framework, accompanied by technical tools so that participants can formulate and implement public policies and strategies that directly affect the achievement of the SDGs from the subnational public management framework, through presentations with the 2030 Agenda focus in which experts from various subjects instructed the more than 80 participants.

At the same time, the implementation and institutionalization strategy of the 2030 Agenda was being carried out at the municipal level, so that from municipalities from the beginning of this administration were trained achieving:

- More than 200 municipal public servants trained,
- A coverage of 73 municipalities, which represent about 70. of the 106 in the State of Yucatan ,
- A formation of a pilot workgroup to develop projects oriented towards sustainability,
- Planning and designing the viability of having 2030 Agenda Regional Councils in response to the first council session in Merida,
- UNDP training to 5 pilot municipalities,
- Guidance on the alignment of the 2030 Agenda in the Municipal Development Plans

- Strengthen relations, achieving that 9 municipalities that concentrate 56% of the population, including the capital; align their Municipal Development Plans to the State Development Plan and the 2030 Agenda,
- The installation of the 2030 Agenda State Council, that integrates the 7 municipalities that make up the municipal heads of the State regions,
- Within the framework of the Council, the Regional Committee of the 2030 Agenda State Council was installed, whose purpose is to link efforts and actions at the municipal level. This Committee houses as main members the same 7 municipalities together with academic institutions represented by students, civil society, and the Institute of Regional and Municipal Development of the State government,
- The Annual Work Plan of the Regional Committee was unanimously approved, one of its deliverables being the creation of Municipal Councils of the 2030 Agenda in at least 7 municipalities, and
- To date, 2 municipalities have installed their Municipal Monitoring Instrumentation bodies, and 1 already has a Municipal Council Creation Agreement published in its official gazette. Installation sessions had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic

2.2.2.5. Monitoring

In December 2018, as one of the first actions of the Governor Mauricio Vila Dosal regarding the sustainable development of the State, the installation of the 2030 Agenda State Council was carried out; which is the Monitoring and Instrumentation Body (OSI for its initials in Spanish) of the State of Yucatan , whose function is to coordinate the implementation and follow up on the progress of the goals and indicators of the 2030 Agenda in the State.

This Council is in charge of coordinating the conceptual, methodological, technical, and operational work that allows the generation and periodical update of the information required to design and evaluate public policies aimed at the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals



OSI Function

The 2030 Agenda State Council is in charge of following up and monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and aims to design and implement strategies policies, programs, and actions aligned to the 2030 Agenda, as well as report the status of the objectives and indicators to the National Council

After its installation, in 2019, 2 ordinary sessions were held in which decisions were made that delimit the fundamental role of the State in this global Agenda. Among these decisions, institutions and agencies were designated to manage and monitor the SDGs, with their functions, in such a way that there is no SDG that is not under constant monitoring by the State.

These government agencies will be in charge of supervising the work schemes, regulations, and operating rules for the compliance of the SDGs. Also, they will be in charge to promote alliances with external actors and link the integration of the 2030 Agenda to the plans of all sectors of the public administration.

OSI Structure

The State Council is made up of heads of the State Public Administration, municipal governments, business chambers, civil society organizations, academic institutions, as well as INEGI.

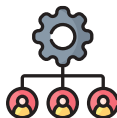
As one of the actions in the appropriation of the 2030 Agenda, the Council Creation Agreement was modified to include more members of academic institutions, civil society members, business owners, and government agencies so they can create a bigger impact in the accomplishment of the SDGs, it ended up like so:



18 officers from the State's Public Administration



7 Municipal governments, regional heads according to the geographic distribution of the state



3 Chambers of Commerce



3 Civil society organizations



3 Academic Institutions



National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)

All members have a voice and vote.

Along with the modification of the agreement, the Internal Rules of the Council were created, which were approved during the Second Ordinary Session of 2019. In these regulations, 5 specialized committees were appointed and established, which serve as the operational arms that are in charge of the implementation and monitoring of the Council's resolutions.

These Committees are the following:

3 specialized under the 2030 Agenda dimensions:



Enviromental Sustainability Committee



Inclusive Economic Development Committee



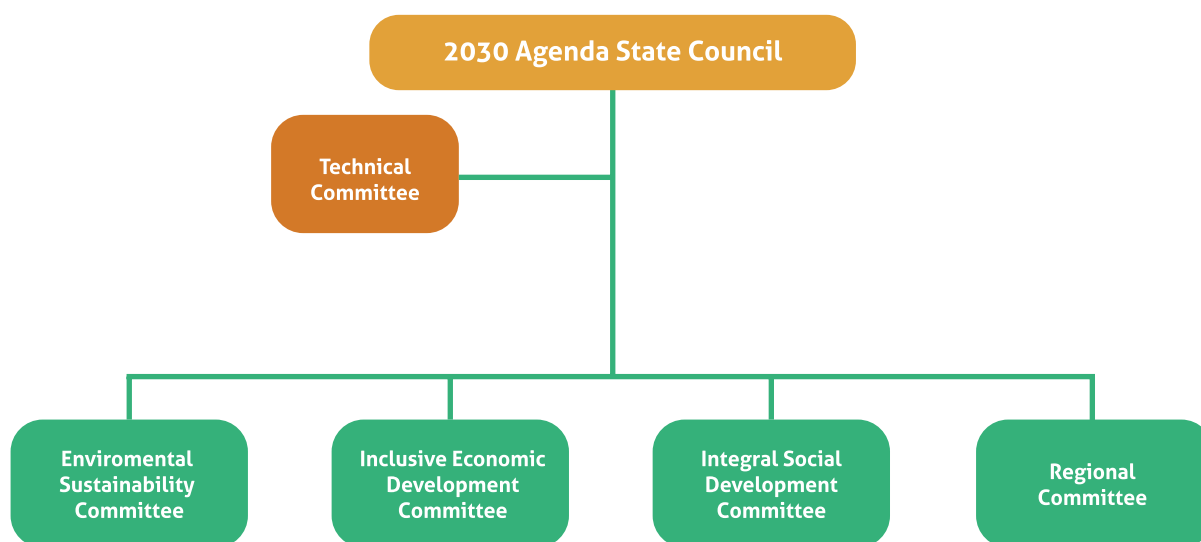
Integral Social Development Committee

Likewise, a Regional Committee was created with the task of linking efforts made with the municipalities and the young people in the state

Lastly, there is also a Technical Committee in charge of following up and monitoring the progress of the other Committees, in addition to providing technical advice and training to members who require it. Each of the specialized committees in the three dimensions is chaired by a Civil Society Organization that directly impacts the dimension to which it belongs to. Also, the regional committee is chaired by the General Secretariat of Government, due to the work that is needed to link all the regions that make up the state. Finally, the Technical Committee, by its very nature of follow-up and monitoring, is chaired by INEGI.

In total, the members of these committees add up to 16 civil society organizations, 9 academic institutions, 7 local governments, and 20 State dependencies.

Organizational Chart of the 2030 Agenda State Council



Source: Self-made

The installations of all the committees were carried out during the second semester of 2018, in which the members protested their position and promised to work together to achieve the sustainable development of the State and the and to meet the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

At the beginning of 2020, following the agreements of the installation sessions, the Annual Work Plans (AWP) of each Committee were prepared and approved in ordinary sessions, aligned directly and indirectly with the SDGs, their goals, and indicators.

An AWP is composed by:

- Programs and/or activities performed by entities during its functioning.
- Each program and/or activity have one or many supplies with an annual goal and measurement unit.
- Advances, the number of actions or supplies delivered or performed in a year.

The monitoring of the AWP is through a digital platform called SIGO 2030, created with the same purpose. this platform consists of a system where you register and monitor activities that contribute to the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda

The activities registered within the system are mandatorily aligned with a direct SDG, a direct contribution goal, and an indicator of the 2030 Agenda. Optionally, the activity can also be linked to one or more SDGs that are impacted indirectly.

Image. SIGO2030 Platform



This tool is in charge to register the information in the indicator board of the 2030 Agenda, where the progress can be visualized, so these can be measured and evaluated in order to use this information in decision-making situations in public programs and policies; as well as private social projects.

Indicator board

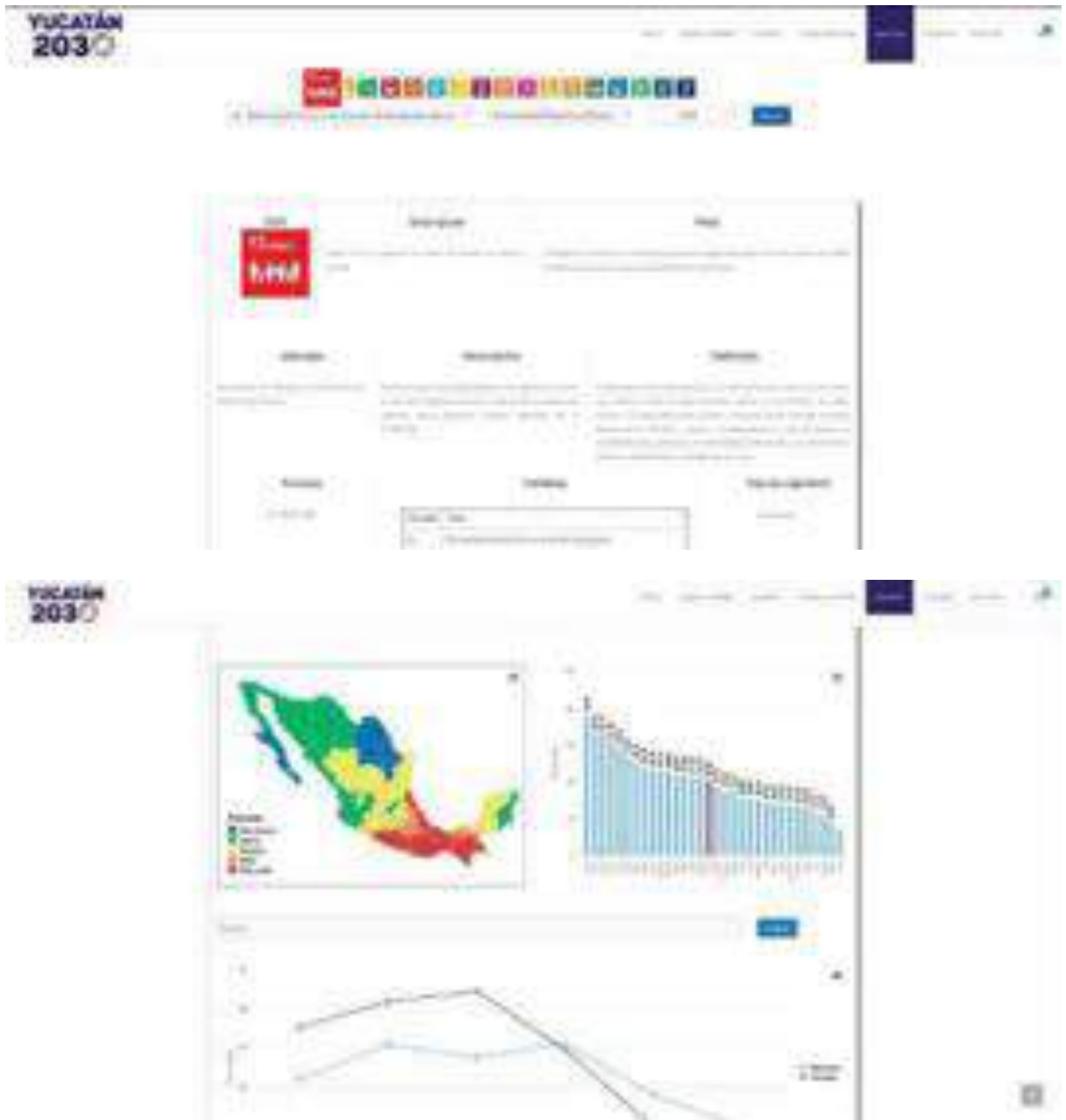
To monitor the efforts of all the actors involved, the need arose to translate the information into an accessible tool, available to all, and easily understood by the general population. For this, the page www.SEPLAN.yucatan.gob.mx/agenda2030/ was developed in which it is possible to view and monitor the efforts made to follow up the Agenda in Yucatan.

Illustration 4. The 2030Agenda in Yucatan web page



In this website you can find an indicator board of the 2030 agenda, a tool developed for constant monitoring of the progress of the 2030 Agenda in Yucatan , that allows you to visualize the progress of the 116 foals and 120 indicators of the Agenda; in which the State has an impact

Illustration 5. Visualization of the 2030 Agenda board



The indicators provide information in a simple and a precise way that allows you to know how to advance in relation to the fulfilment of the SDGs in other words, it allows you to evaluate if the actions are efficient and effective with the achievement of the proposed goals.

In order to homogenize this process, training was imparted to the members of the specialized committees to ensure they had the knowledge required for the filling of the format and the platform, in a way that allows to

measure the impact and general advance of the contribution of all sections to the 2030 Agenda.

2.2.2.6 Transparency and accountability

Transparency and accountability have become even more important in public management due to the great demand for information and knowledge of the government's actions and execution. For this reason, in compliance with SDG 16. Peace, Justice, and Solid Institutions; the culture of transparency, and accountability have become a fundamental pillar for the Government of the State of Yucatan .

Because of this, the State government has implemented a digital platform, open for public consultation (<http://transparencia.yucatan.gob.mx/>). This platform gathers and publishes the corresponding documents of the budgetary cycle. In this way, easy access is provided to the citizens for consultation.

Figure 10. Transparency platform of the Government of the State of Yucatan



Source: Transparency page of the Government of the State of Yucatan <http://transparencia.yucatan.gob.mx/>.

Moreover, all agencies and entities of the executive power in Yucatan, count with a transparency section in its website so citizens can access any information that may be of their interest, in this case, regarding public management.

Additionally, the Government of the State of Yucatan has other mechanisms and tools focused on accountability, which are mentioned below:

Quarterly Reports

The quarterly reports are documents in which the progress of the actions and programs that correspond to the strategic activities of each of the dependencies; are issued. These reports allow periodic monitoring of the activities that are in the Annual Work Plans. The report is made up of activities that correspond to each of the axes of the State Development Plan, PED 2018-2024; the document that includes the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda; therefore, the quarterly reports also allow visualization of the progress of the SDG targets.



SEFOET
SECRETARIAT OF ECONOMIC
PROPEL AND WORK

SSY
SECRETARIAT
OF HEALTH

SEDESOL
SECRETARIAT OF
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

SDS
SECRETARIAT OF
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

It is important to highlight that the quarterly reports add to the fulfilment of the SDG 16 in their goals 16.6 and 16.10. They also allow citizens to see the advances made regarding each of the 17 SDGs, as well as the corresponding activities, reason why they are important for accountability and transparency with the population. Each quarterly report is presented in the transparency website and can be found on the following link: http://www.yucatan.gob.mx/docs/transparencia/finanzas_publicas/2018_2024/2020/2doTrim/4_AvGesDnolIT20.pdf

Image 1. Management and performance report



Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the State of Yucatan

Lastly, bi-monthly reports are published, called Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the State of Yucatan, which document the activities, programs, and progress made by the members of the Committees, as well as independent members of civil society committed to the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Image 1. Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the State of Yucatán



In addition to the quarterly management reports, other reports are generated on the progress of the accomplishment of the 2030 Agenda. These reports facilitate the identification of actions and strategies by the different groups involved in the monitoring and evaluation system of the SDGs.

State Government Results Report

This report, unlike the quarterly reports, brings together all the progress of the activities carried out during the corresponding year. The report responds to each of the axes of the State Development Plan 2018-2024 and the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. This document allows an analysis of the efficiency of the activities and their direct relationship with the achievement of the goals of the SDGs.

https://transparencia.yucatan.gob.mx/informes.php?id=informes&p=2018_2024

Budget and Expenditure Advisory Council

In order to promote the participation of the public in the integration of the State expenditure budget a transparency institutional mechanism was integrated by multiple members to have an input of society in the State's public finances. The Budget and Expenditure Advisory Council was installed on October 2, 2018.



The purpose of the council is to ensure the correct management of the regulatory framework for the budget's creation. It is also in charge to make recommendations to the project, as well as to analyze and issue opinions regarding expenditure and income budget, all through the presentation of immediate recommendations that are appropriate. As a result, this Council is related to the goals in the 2030 Agenda, specifically the 16.6. Create at all levels efficient and transparent institutions with accountability. As well as, to goal 16.7. Guarantee the adoption at all levels of inclusive and representative decisions which respond to all needs.

This citizen participation system is the first of its kind in Mexico and is mostly made up of multiple actors from organized civil society, such as business chambers, professional associations, and heads of the academic sector, who have a voice and vote in the Council; members of the public sector are also involved in the processes of programming and spending, tax policy, and in the monitoring, follow-up, and evaluation of the State Public Administration.

2.2.2.7 Evaluation

The evaluation phase of the budget cycle is especially important because it provides feedback to the different stages of the management cycle, strengthening the design and implementation of public interventions. The Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (SSED for its initials in Spanish), has its main normative support in article 134 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (CPEUM for its initials in Spanish) and article 107 of the Political Constitution of the State of Yucatan. (H. Congress of the State of Yucatan , 2018).

The appropriation of the 2030 Agenda from the State Development Plan, PED 2018-2024, established the vision of sustainable development in the state's public policies and "allowed to carry out a true exercise of integration between the lines of action contained in the PED with the ODS" (Government of the State of Yucatan , 2019, p. 16). Said planning instrument determined that the steps in achieving the SDGs require budget alignment of public programs with the vision of sustainable development, citizen collaboration schemes, and the establishment of indicators to monitor and evaluate compliance with the SDGs.

Thus, at the sub-national level, the objective was to contribute to improving the quality of public spending, and it was determined to benefit the monitoring and evaluation mechanism among the agencies of the State government. It is worth mentioning that this objective responds directly to the following sustainable development goals:



16.5. Reduce significantly corruption and bribing in all its forms.



16.6. Create at all levels efficient and transparent institutions.



16.7. Secure the adoption in all levels of inclusive, participative and representative decisions which respond to all needs.



17.14 Improve the coherence of policies for sustainable development.

For this reason, clear and well-defined lines of action have been developed that allow ensuring the sustainability of the Evaluation but, above all, favoring the professionalization and specialization of the evaluative function. In line with international recommendations, it is considered a priority to ensure that the people involved in the design, implementation, and management of evaluation activities possess the basic skills necessary to carry out their role in the evaluation process (United Nations Evaluation Group, 2016).

In Yucatan , the Technical Planning and Evaluation Agency (SEPLAN for its acronym in Spanish) is in charge of coordinating the SSED, in parallel.

As established in article 23, section XV of the Planning Law for the Development of the State of Yucatan (H. Congress of the State of Yucatan, 2015), the main actions are: collecting and analyzing information on indicators and results of the resources of the agencies and entities, to know the performance of public spending to achieve the objectives of improving the design, implementation, programming and budget allocation of public interventions; providing feedback on decision making, measuring the impact of public resources on welfare and improve efficiency, transparency, and accountability. In terms of evaluation, identifying the needs of evaluation and the monitoring of results are used to incorporate them into the Susceptible Aspects for Improvement (ASM for its initials in Spanish) (SEPLAN 2016).

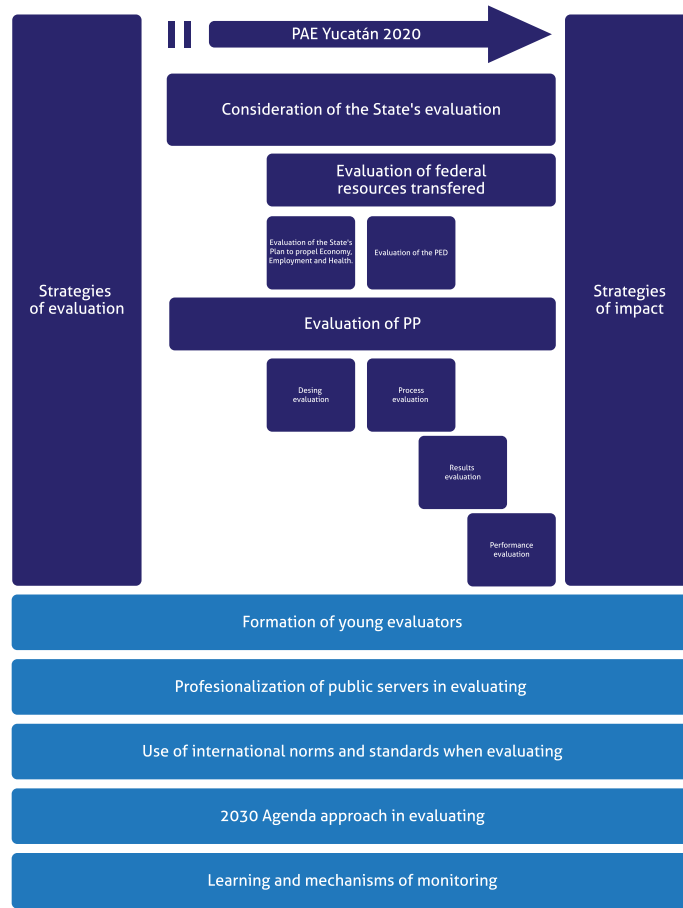
In this sense, SEPLAN has been characterized by implementing a competitive and dynamic institutional design in State Public Management, with the capacity for leadership and adaptation to the contingencies presented by today's society. Based on the above, the General Guidelines of the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (LGSSSED for its initials in Spanish), establishes that the main instruments of the evaluation system are: The Annual Evaluation Program, (PAE for its initials in Spanish), the Terms of Reference, ToR, and the reports of evaluation (SEPLAN, 2016).

It was determine that there was a need for a 2030 Agenda Long-term Evaluation Strategy which answered to the criteria established by the Superior Audit Federation (ASF for its initials in Spanish), CONEVAL, the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP for its initials in Spanish), and independent organizations such as Social Management and Cooperation, Gesoc AC. Additionally one of the strategic lines of the evaluation policy is to incorporate international quality norms and standards in evaluation methodologies with a focus on rights and sustainable development.

2030 Evaluation Strategy

The 2030 Evaluation strategy (illustration 1) seeks, during the firsts years of the current State Administration, public programs that have sufficient elements to favor monitoring and evaluation components in public programs since their creation, as well as the sustainable approach through the analysis of institutional gaps (including the Sustainable Development and the Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights).

Illustration 1. 2030 Evaluation Strategy



Source: Annual Evaluation Program, SEPLAN 2020.

This strategy enables public interventions to be subject to the evaluation of processes and results for the year 2021 and 2022. Later, evaluations will be carried out that measure the impact in 2023 and 2024; in such a way that they allow better decisions to be taken in the preparation of work plans and the annual budget. The indicators and goals of the 2030 Agenda will ensure a long-term vision and provide continuity in subsequent administrations

Evaluation Strategy

During 2019, an Evaluability Strategy was implemented that considered the following specific objectives: i) Guarantee that public interventions, from the design and development stage, will have the basic elements for their monitoring and evaluation; ii) Incorporate rights and sustainable development approach in the design and evaluation of public interventions; iii) Ensure the incorporation of public interventions into the evaluation process, and with this, improve decision-making; iv) Establish a long-term Evaluation Agenda, and v) Improve the quality of evaluations and promote their use and exploitation.

The strategy was designed within the framework of the 2018 - 2024 PED, which incorporates the Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights approach,, and is aimed at paying attention to the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda; the State executive level initiated the process of the budget restructure to pay attention to the objectives, priorities and established goals; This would imply that all the programs to be executed in 2020 should have an adequate design that facilitates their monitoring and evaluation, and focused on meeting development objectives.

The methodological design included an investigation on the conceptualization of evaluability and its

objectives and purposes; With the results obtained, a Manual was integrated for the evaluation process to establish the activities and procedures to which those responsible for the public interventions approved in terms of the Expenditure Budget Project for the fiscal year 2020 are subject.

Subsequently, the 2019 Annual Evaluation Program was published, which describes the methodology to be implemented in the development of the evaluations, as well as the criteria for selecting the interventions to evaluate, it also focuses on the requirements needed by the evaluators to be able to participate in the evaluability strategy



Based on the former, the Terms of Reference, ToR, were developed, which considered recommendations and concepts of the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations, and the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy, CONEVAL, as well as the guidelines for the design and approval of the budget programs of the Government of the State of Yucatan . These included the technical criteria of the strategy, the responsibilities and commitments of the evaluators, the scheduling of activities, as well as well as 12 elements that should be reviewed and analyzed in public interventions (antecedents, diagnosis, justification - in which the approach to human rights and sustainable development was valued-, alignment with development planning -in which the contribution to the 2030 Agenda was analyzed-, coherence, objective of the program, identification and quantification of the target population, geographic coverage, matrix of indicators for results, selection and targeting criteria, statistical information for monitoring and programming of the intervention).

Each one of the elements was evaluated based on three criteria: existence (identification of sections or concepts that should have been elaborated in each element), quality (check if the existence criteria were performed based on evidence or with methodological rigor), finally, availability (they verify that the information used for the previous criteria is available, accessible or if it can be updated).

To strengthen social participation in evaluation matters, the Evaluability Strategy was implemented in two modalities; the first, by hiring external evaluators with a recognized track record and who could demonstrate experience in the matter, who evaluated 10 priority budget programs; and the second modality, coordinated by SEPLAN, developed through a Training Program for Young Evaluators, who evaluated 14 substantive budget programs (understand these as those that will focus on addressing problems through the delivery of goods and services, and that were not considered as a priority).

From the implementation of the Strategy and its ToR, the achievement of sustainable development goals was enhanced. The particular example of this aspect refers to the evaluative questions related to the justification for the creation of the intervention, which assessed whether any of the economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights were addressed and whether it reflected the focus of the 2030 agenda; in a complementary way, the goal of sustainable development to which public intervention contributed directly was valued. As of the implementation of the Evaluability Strategy, approximately 20% of the budget programs approved for 2020 already have an evaluation and specific recommendations for improvement.

Also, the identification of public investment (in the State Government Budget) authorized for programs that contribute to the fulfillment of the SDGs and the reorientation of public spending towards the achievement of specific goals was facilitated. An example is that, during 2020, five SDGs had just over 86% of resources linked to their fulfillment (SDGs 2, 3, 4, 9, and 16 have about 34 billion pesos allocated for their achievement) and in One year, the budget associated with SDG 2 was increased by more than 95%. Put an end to hunger (Initiative to issue the Expenditure Budget of the Government of the State of Yucatan , 2020).

Moreover, the Strategy gave way to the establishment of a long-term Evaluation Agenda, where progress

will be made gradually in the types of evaluation; from Design, followed by Processes and ending with Results and Impacts. Based on the above, it will be possible to increase the effectiveness of the evaluations and favor the achievement of the SDGs.



As a reference, in the 2020 Annual Evaluation Program, the provisions have been made so that, with Based on the results of the evaluations carried out, the findings are reported and the situation saves each of the public interventions evaluated in relation to the attention of the SDGs, as well as the list of all budgetary programs that, with their components and objectives, contribute to the attention of the SDGs (SEPLAN, 2020, p. 21).

In particular, and as part of the lessons learned in recent international events of global impact, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, measures have been implemented to guarantee the development of the evaluation process, and to guide its execution to ensure effective policies and programs in these moments of crisis. In that sense, the public interventions, and budgetary resources with the highest priority for their monitoring and evaluation will be those linked to the Plan Estatal para Impulsar la Economía, los Empleos y la Salud de los Yucatecos.

Pillars of evaluation

Based on all of the above, the evaluation policy will be implemented on 10 pillars, which are described below:

1. Sustainable evaluation. The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals requires instruments and evaluation methodologies with a human rights approach, based on the economic, social, and environmental dimensions. It will be verified that public interventions are sustainable and favor the achievement of the goals contained in the 2030 Agenda.
2. Evaluation for social development. To promote the full exercise of social rights, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that are inclusive must be established. For this reason, priority will be given to the consolidation of public policies and programs aimed at increasing gender equality, non-discrimination, and social mobility.
3. Quality evaluation. Incorporates standards, processes and technical criteria that ensures quality in each of the stages of the evaluation process, from its planning, during its management and until the attention of the recommendations and the budget allocation.
4. Coordinated evaluation. Consolidate the implementation of the System for Monitoring and Evaluation of Federated resources transferred at the State level, so that it is articulated efficiently with the federal and municipal evaluation systems.

5. Participatory evaluation. Promote the incorporation of society, preferably young people graduated from higher education, in the processes of design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and programs.
6. Quality budget. It is important to link the recommendations of the evaluations to the processes of improvement of public policies and programs and to those of budget allocation.
7. Professionalization. Strengthen institutional capacities and human resources related to monitoring and evaluation functions in public powers and autonomous bodies.
8. Smart monitor. By evaluating the quality of administrative records, it will be ensured that monitoring is carried out systematically, dynamically and from vertical approaches (delimiting the competencies between the various levels of government), horizontal (analyzing the functions developed by the different organizational structures) and transversal (verifying the correct articulation between the executing entities).
9. Evaluative geoportal. The monitoring will identify the exercise of the budget and the progress of the management from a territorial perspective. The evaluation of public interventions will be carried out considering the sociodemographic characteristics, the context in which they are implemented and the prospect of local development.
10. Meta-evaluation. The evaluation policy will have a process of continuous improvement through which it will ensure that the programs and policies that prove to be effective and efficient transcend the changes of government. Evaluation will be the link that will strengthen the virtuous circle of Management for Results.

To facilitate the full establishment of the pillars of the evaluation, SEPLAN will develop the Yucatan Monitoring and Evaluation Index (IMEY), through which the capacity of the agencies and entities of the Executive power will be measured and evaluated to adhere its public interventions to the processes of monitoring, evaluation and continuous improvement. Said index will be composed by the following sub-indexes:

1. Sustainability: through which the level of contribution of public programs to facilitate the exercise of economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights of people, and the degree of contribution to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals will be measured.
2. Institutional capacities: through which it will be identified if the agencies and entities have monitoring and evaluation areas and if the assigned officials have the technical and administrative capacities to fulfil their functions.
3. Evaluability: through which it will be measured whether public programs have the basic elements that ensure monitoring and evaluation during the implementation stage.
4. Indicators: it will measure the criteria of Quality, Relevance, Economy, Monitoring, Adequacy and Marginal Contribution that facilitate the establishment of logical performance indicators (management, results, and impact).
5. Operation regulation: which will identify whether public programs are subject to regulatory provisions that increase objectivity and limit discretion in the exercise of public resources.
6. Quality of administrative records: it will measure the level of standardization, systematization and statistical use of administrative records linked to public programs.
7. Evaluation: it will measure the level of consolidation of public programs through the different types of evaluation. This sub-index will facilitate the approach to impact evaluations at the State level.
8. Improvement commitment: through which the progress of the agencies and entities will be measured in the attention of the recommendations and the fulfilment of the aspects susceptible to improvement.



¿What?

3. Accelerating SDGs

Abstract

What progress has Yucatan had in achieving the priority SDGs for the state?

In the commitment to achieving the State's goals, a series of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were selected as "accelerating Goals", through three symbiotic processes. First, the application of the Structural Analysis methodology, selected as accelerators the SDGs that showed the greatest impact and greatest positive correlations in the presence of others, that is, those who turned out to have higher levels of motor skills and dependence. Second, the consultation tables carried out during the realization and preparation of the PED 2018-2024, showed the SDGs selected as a priority and key for the more than 123,000 people who participated in the citizen consultation to generate the work plan of the State Government. And third, the application of the Inference model of Public Policy (PPI), which, as its name indicates, allows us to infer which are the indicators that could accelerate the development of Yucatan and allocate the budget in a way that efficiently responds to state's priorities.

This model was introduced in the state thanks to the collaboration between the United Nations Program for Development (UNDP), the Center for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE) and the State of Yucatan . Which, resulted in the participation of Yucatan as an example to illustrate the convenience of the use of this computational tool and the visualizations of the IPP within its publication.

Given that some of the main goals defined by the State are: eliminating poverty, food security, fighting inequality and injustice, universal access to health, and maintaining peace for the Yucatecans, the following SDGs were considered accelerating Goals at the beginning of the current administration: SDG 2. Zero hunger, SDG 3. Health and well-being, SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth, and SDG 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions.

However, due to the unforeseen events that have occurred during 2020, such as the COVID-19 Pandemic and Tropical Storm Cristobal, it was necessary to analyze the actions that were being carried out and the consideration of a possible redirection of State efforts. With this in mind, it was identified that the populations most affected by the aforementioned phenomena are those who live in situations of poverty and extreme poverty, so it was evident to the State that works on the SDGs could be fully included within the work of support and relief for the Yucatecans.

In this way, the State assumed the responsibility of exploiting all available resources and generating innovative and creative approaches that would allow meeting the assigned goals while prioritizing the integrity and health of each and every citizen during this stage of adversity.

As a result, and due to the implications and effects generated by the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Tropical Storm Cristobal the government in collaboration with Chambers of Commerce, Academia, Civil Society Organizations, among other stakeholders, successfully redirected the strategic actions of the accelerating SDGs towards the relief of the population that has been affected by the passing of these phenomena, facing these adversities together with the Yucatecans.

The progress made in the pursuit of the accelerating SDGs, as well as their main actions, are shown below:



2 HAMBRE
CERO



SDG 2. Zero Hunger

67% advance

Main Actions:

- *School Breakfast Program*
- Food support program
- Support to the agricultural sector (PADDER for its acronym in Spanish).
- Program for the Development of Peasant Productive Units and Rural Inputs (Producir for its acronym in Spanish)
- Yucatan Agricultural and Fisheries Credit Fund, (FOCAPY for its acronym in Spanish).
- Queen Bee Breeding Center
- *Peso a Peso* (loosely translated as: Coin for Coin)
- Harvest road
- Soil mechanization
- Donation of food pantries to vulnerable elderly, *Club Rotario Itzaes*.
- Delivery of food packages in 34 communities, *Banco de Alimentos Mérida AC*
- Installation of 38 backyard vegetable gardens in Mayan communities of Yucatan, *Fundación Haciendas del Mundo Maya*

3 SALUD
Y BIENESTAR



SDG 3. Health and well-being

54% advance

Main Actions:

- *Médico 24/7*
- *Médico a Domicilio*
- *Medical equipment*
- *Infrastructure in medical units*
- *Caravanas DIFerentes*
- Donation of 6,989 facemasks
- 68 workshops for orientation and health promotion

8 TRABAJO DECENTE
Y CRECIMIENTO
ECONÓMICO



SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

49% advance

Main Actions:

- *Microyuc Empresarial*
- *Microyuc Mujeres*
- *Microyuc Emprendedor*
- *Microyuc Social*
- *Microyuc Productivo*
- *Activación Empresarial y Artesanal.*
- *Impulsa Yucatán*
- Entrepreneurship Center
- Establishment of sustainable companies in indigenous communities, by *Fundación Haciendas del Mundo Maya*
- 56 training days in more than 11 communities in the State, by *Fundación Haciendas del Mundo Maya*
- Program "Development of an integrating social enterprise of alternative community tourism in Yucatan" by *Fundación ADO*
- Program "Promotion and Encouragement of the Culture of Corporate Social Responsibility in Yucatan" by FEYAC

16 PAZ, JUSTICIA
E INSTITUCIONES
SÓLIDAS



SDG 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

61% advance

Main Actions:

- *Yucatán Seguro*
- Metropolitan police
- Police housing
- *Becas para hijos de policías*

- Social crime prevention
- Legal certainty
- *Ser Yucateco es un orgullo*
- Program “ADN (for its Initials in Spanish)- Enhancing the Development of Children” by *Fundación del Empresariado Yucateco*
- “Development of Children” by *Fundación del Empresariado Yucatec*

3. Accelerating SDGs

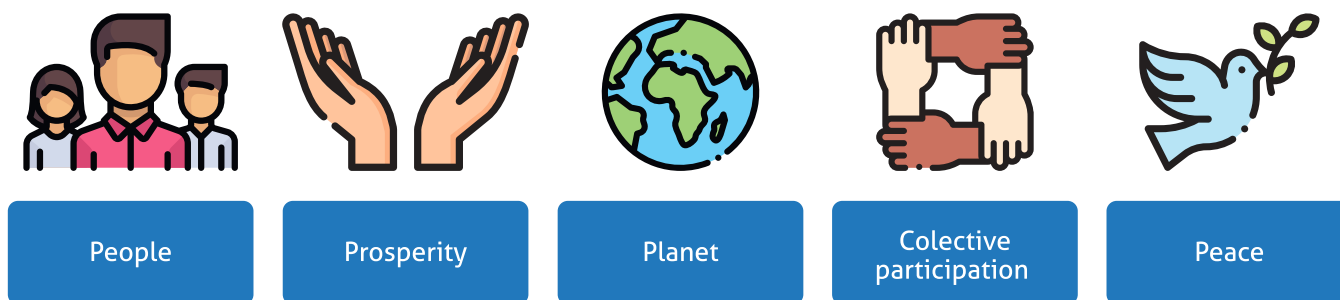
The Government of the State of Yucatan prioritized: the eliminating poverty, fighting inequality and injustice, and tackling climate change without leaving anyone behind. In this sense, four of the Sustainable Development Goals for the development of the State are perceived as accelerators, which are: SDG2. Zero Hunger, SDG 3. Health and well-being, SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth, and SDG 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions. These SDGs were selected with a comprehensive approach and with the aim that the proposed policies function in principle as catalysts for the SDGs as a whole.

3.1. Cross-cutting principles, Pillars of the 2030 Agenda and Multisectoral Advocacy

Based on the principles indicated by the 2030 Agenda, in its document “The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development”, universality, leaving no one behind, interconnection and indivisibility, inclusion, and cooperation among multiple stakeholders (United Nations System Staff College, 2020); The State of Yucatan adopted the vision of the 2030 Agenda within the budget alignment processes, the monitoring instruments and the participation and citizen collaboration schemes.

Thus, based on the solid foundations that were built since the beginning of this subnational work, all the priority and emerging programs implemented during the health contingency of COVID-19 included these guiding principles of sustainable development within their vision. This inclusion fulfills the purpose of linking the actions of the current Administration with the SDGs and including the complete vision of the 2030 Agenda, so that the situation of vulnerability in which the State is found as a consequence of the pandemic can be fully addressed. of COVID-19.

Likewise, the pillars that include as a priority (United Nations System Staff College 2020) were considered:



3.2. SDG 2: Zero Hunger

32.1. Diagnosis

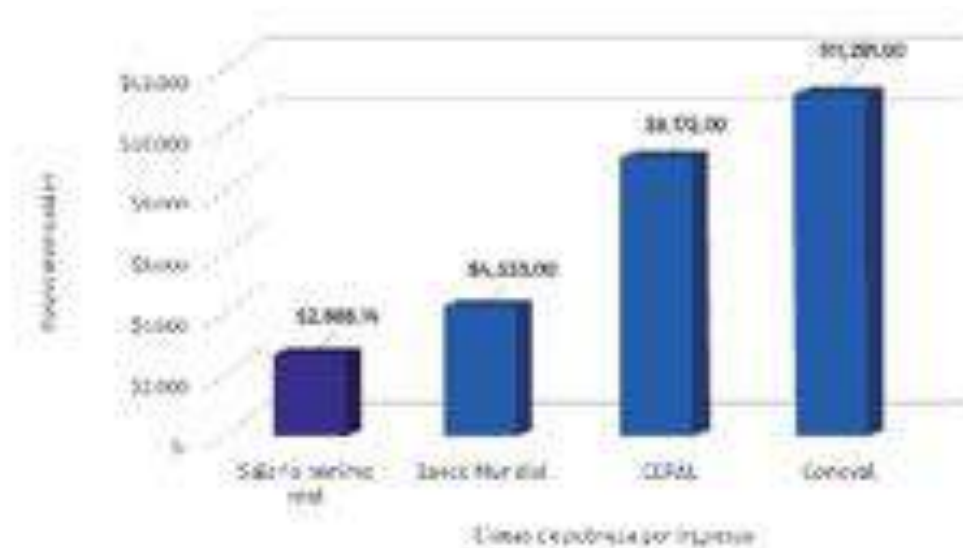


SDG 2: Zero Hunger is aimed at eradicating hunger in the world, consequently, eliminating diseases and complications in the physical and recreational development of people living in vulnerable situations.

This represents one of the most complicated and desired tasks of the actors committed to the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs, due to the magnitude of the phenomenon.

According to the methodology of CONEVAL, a family of four is in a situation of income poverty if its monthly monetary income is less than 11,290.8 pesos. This figure is higher than the real minimum wage, which is equivalent to two thousand 401.2 pesos per month (minimum wage of 2017). With that logic, you should have an income of 4.7 times the minimum wage to cover the income poverty line. The situation implies that 7 out of 10 people in the country have a labor income lower than the cost of the basic family basket.

Graph 9. Comparison of the real minimum wage with the income poverty lines, 2019 (pesos).



Source: Own elaboration with data from the National Commission of Minimum Wages, 2018. World Bank, Poverty threshold. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Determination of the poverty line. CONEVAL, Construction of poverty lines.

Food Security and Malnutrition

The insufficient availability of nutritious food and access to a healthy and balanced diet has led to a limited capacity to guarantee the right to adequate and sufficient food for the population.

CONEVAL defines that a household is lacking in access to food if they have moderate or severe food insecurity. Based on the previous conceptualization, in 2016, Yucatan had 19.3% of the population in a situation of deficiency due to access to food, the result represents a negative variation of 3.1% in relation to the value obtained in 2008, when the deficiency was 16.2%. At the national level, the deficiency was 20.1%, slightly higher than the State’s data, which is why Yucatan was placed in position 19 among the States with the highest Percentage of deficiency due to access to food. The State of Tabasco and Mexico City stand out as the States with the greatest and least deficiency, respectively.

In its comparison, in 2015, 63% of the population had the security of constant access to food, a figure higher than the national percentage (58.3%), while, in 2010, only 57.7% of the population had food safety. This percentage placed Yucatan as the 10th State in the country with the highest food security. Mexico City is the State with the highest food security and Guerrero the State with the lowest percentage on that field

37% of the State’s population was found in conditions of food insecurity, of which 5.7% were in a severe condition, a figure lower than the national average of 8.7%. The figure positions the State as the 31st State with the highest Percentage of severe food insecurity. Compared to the 2010 period, the severe condition has decreased 1.4 percentage points.

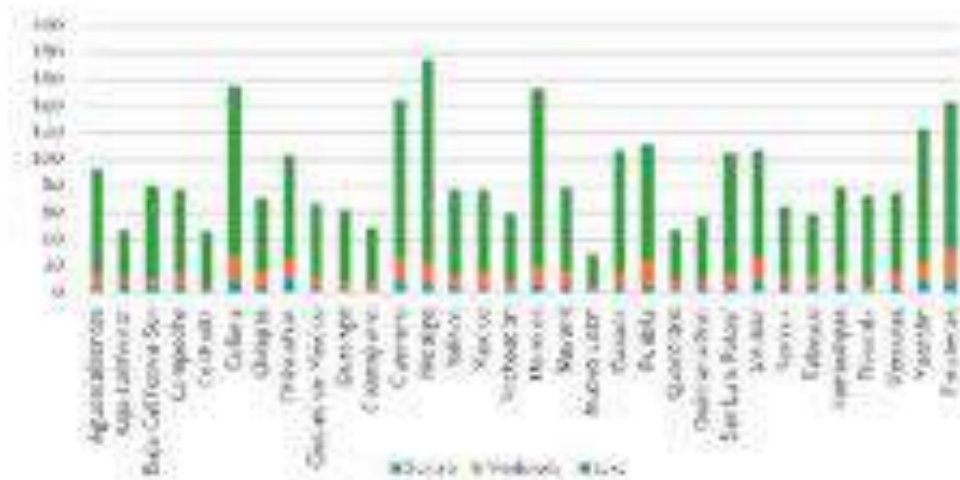
In 2017, 2,672 cases of malnutrition occurred in the state, that is, 2.7% of the total cases in the national

sphere and a change in percentage terms of -24.1% compared to 2007. Of the cases reported in 2017, 6.6% were of severe intensity, 11.4% moderate and 81.9% mild.



In addition to the above, the Severe Malnutrition Rate for the referenced period was 8.2 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, a figure that increased by 1.6 cases in 10 years. The result placed the State in the fifth place with the highest Severe Malnutrition Rate. At the national level, the rate was 4.6 cases per 100 thousand inhabitants. In relation to the degrees of moderate and mild intensity, the rates were 14.1 and 100.7 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, respectively. Situation to be considered because, in the intensity dimensions, Yucatan ranked ninth and sixth in the country accordingly.

Graph 10. Malnutrition intensity rates (cases by type), 2017.



Source: SS, General Directorate of Epidemiology, National Epidemiological Surveillance System (Sive for its acronym in Spanish), 2017.

3.2.2. Theory of change

To contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, various studies of successful programs and / or actions were carried out in different parts of the world, always taking into account the social, cultural, economic and development conditions presented by the state. In this sense, studies reveal that support to agricultural producers improves not only the prices and marketing of their crops, but also increases their quality of life (Zarazúa-Escobar, J., Almaguer-Vargas, G. & Ocampo-Ledesma, J. 2011).

Similarly, evaluations show that programs and / or actions related to food support increase their food consumption in families, thus improving the levels of nutrition in girls and boys, and pregnant women, reducing the prevalence of anemia (SEDESOL, 2012) Derived from the above, different programs have been developed in the State that directly contribute to the achievement of SDG 2: Zero Hunger.

SCENARIOS	ACTIONS	MEANS	RESULTS	IMPACT
<p>Existence of groups of children with a high percentage of malnutrition.</p> <p>Families with economic incomes affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Agricultural producers who wish to acquire productive infrastructure.</p> <p>Local producers with agricultural projects in search for financial grants.</p> <p>Low productivity in the honer industry.</p> <p>Low connectivity of agricultural units.</p>	<p>Granting of breakfast portions during scholar journeys.</p> <p>Delivering of alimentary support.</p> <p>Grants for agricultural producers and economic agents from rural areas.</p> <p>Preferable interest rates for agricultural production and activities from the rural sector.</p> <p>Delivering of supplies to people dedicated to rural productive activities.</p>	<p>School breakfasts</p> <p>Programs for alimentary support</p> <p>Support to rural areas (PADDER)</p> <p>"Programa de Desarrollo de Unidades Productivas "</p> <p>Fund for Agricultural and Fishery Grants (FOCAPY)</p> <p>Food bank</p> <p>Centre for the reproduction of queen bees.</p> <p>"Peso a peso"</p> <p>"Camino saca-cosechas"</p> <p>Mechanization of the soil</p>	<p>The vulnerable population of the state has access to nutritious meals.</p> <p>Rural producers improve their productivity.</p> <p>Productive activities are capitalized in the state.</p>	<p>The rural productive development of the state improves.</p> <p>Reduction of vulnerable groups with alimentary shortage.</p> <p>The quality of life of agricultural producers improve.</p>

3.2.3. Government Actions

The Government of the State of Yucatan is committed to meeting the goals of the 2030 Agenda. For this reason, programs and actions were implemented to focus human and budgetary resources on the most vulnerable groups in the areas of greatest concern.



Based on the previous diagnosis and in joint work with the agencies in charge of the social sector, which is causally related to SDG 2. Zero Hunger; programs and activities with a focus on the 2030 Agenda were proposed. However, derived from the COVID-19 contingency, some of these activities were temporarily suspended to promote priority actions to address the contingency. Below are the programs associated with SDG 2. Zero Hunger.

3.2.4. Flagship programs and their relationship to the SDGs

The Government of Yucatan is convinced that a healthy population has a positive impact. In this way, limiting development problems such as poverty and inequality are addressed with special relevance, with a focus on "Leaving no one behind".



In accordance with the above, the flagship programs of the Government of the State of Yucatan were implemented. These programs are:

- Desayunos escolares
- *School Breakfast Program*
- *Food Support Program*
- Support to the agricultural sector (PADDER for its acronym in Spanish).
- Program for the Development of Peasant Productive Units and Rural Inputs (Producir for its acronym in Spanish)
- Yucatan Agricultural and Fisheries Credit Fund, (FOCAPY for its acronym in Spanish).
- Queen Bee Breeding Center
- *Peso a Peso* (loosely translated as: Coin for Coin)
- Harvest road
- Soil mechanization

These programs have the objective of providing food supplies to the vulnerable population that does not have sufficient resources to fulfill this right.













Schematic description of the programs

The programs and actions are derived from the activities of the Budgetary Programs. Next, the programs related to SDG 2. Zero Hunger are described, and the indicators are integrated with their goals and the current progress of the programs:

Table 8. Programs and actions of the Government of the State of Yucatan, with their progress related to SDG 2. Zero Hunger

Actions carried out during COVID-19 and relevant aspects


SDG	Indicator	Goal 2030	Actions performed	Description	Advance	% of advance 2020
2 	Percentage of population with alimentary security	72%	School breakfasts	Reduce the number of children deprived from alimentary access	1,721,565 cold breakfasts and 63,468 hot breakfasts	11%
2 	Severe malnutrition rate	5.3 cases of severe malnutrition per a thousand habitants.	Alimentary support program	Delivering alimentary supplies to vulnerable families	268,798 pantries delivered	11%
2 	Percentage of population with access to alimentary services shortage	11%	Support for rural areas (PADDER)	Capitalize agricultural activities to contribute to sustainable development	20 supports for producers in benefit of 1,272 people	100%
2 	Percentage of population with access to alimentary services shortage	11%	Programa de Desarrollo de Unidades Productivas Campesinas e Insumos Rurales "Producir"	Reduce the effects of the economic impact on agricultural producers	2,000 hectares of cornfield for consumption	100%
2 	Percentage of population with access to alimentary services shortage	11%	Fund for Agricultural and Fishery Grants (FOCAPY)	Protect the health of the yucatecos and yucatecas to reduce economic affectations	79 grants	40%
2 	Percentage of population with access to alimentary services shortage	11%	Food bank	Distribute alimentary supplies mensually to benefit local families living with alimentary shortage	25,000 families benefited with 25 tons of food	N/A
2 	Apiarian production	0%	Centre of Queen Bees	Capitalize the apiarian activity in six centres for the production of queen bees	Delivering of 1,000 queen bees in 6 municipalities	N/A
2 	Growth rate of the livestock production of the state	13%	Peso a peso	Grant supplies and equipment to producers for the improvement of their productivity	Delivering of 13,762 supports for the acquisition of 292,000 pieces of supplies	N/A

	Growth rate of the agricultural production of the state.	8%	Camino saca-cosechas	Improve the connectivity of the agricultural units in the state	Building of 79.8 kilometers of "Saca cosechas" roads	N/A
	Growth rate of the agricultural production of the state.	8%	Machanization of the soil	Increase the agricultural productivity	Mechanization of 696 hectares in 45 units of production	N/A

Within the Annual Work Plan that considered all the activities to be carried out during this year, there are 27 activities aligned with SDG 2. Zero Hunger. This represents 5.49% of the 491 total activities. Of which, the activities that present most relevant aspects are:

Table 9. Programs and actions of the Government of the State of Yucatan that were carried out before COVID-19 related to SDG 2. Zero Hunger

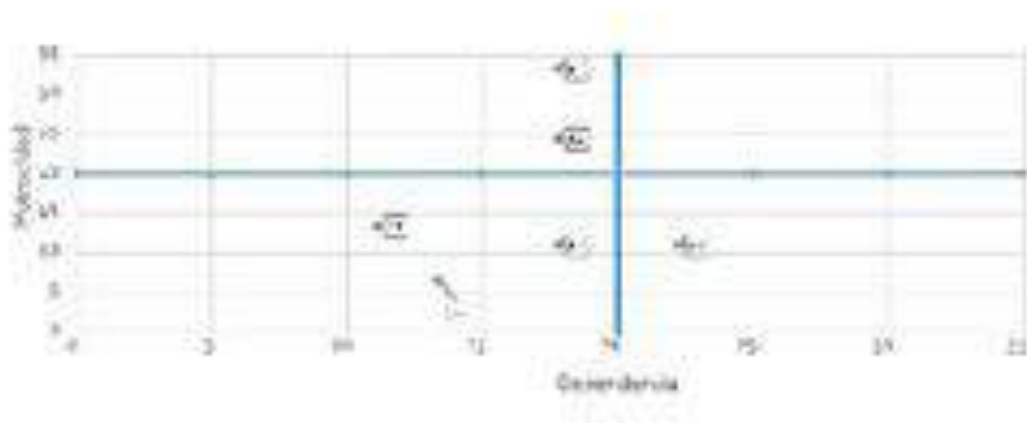
Actions carried out during COVID-19 and relevant aspects

ODS	Indicator	Actions	Description	Advances
	Percentage of population with alimentary security	School breakfasts	Helps the population in school age to access alimentary supplies of proper nutritional quality through the delivering of hot and cold breakfasts.	The advances the program presents is of 1,721,565 cold breakfasts and 63,468 hot breakfasts in benefit of 1,548 students
	Percentage of population with alimentary security	Alimentary support program	Grants a meal portion to children, teenagers, adults, elders and people with disabilities.	This programs presents advances for 683,090 portions in benefit of 12,760 people
	Percentage of population with alimentary security	Programa de asistencia alimentaria a sujetos vulnerables	Grants a food pantrie every month composed by 11 products from the "canasta básica".	268,798 pantries have been delivered in benefit of 65,617 people
	Percentage of population with access to alimentary services shortage	Programa de Apoyo Directo al Desarrollo Rural (PADDER);	Supports producers economically.	207 economic supports have been granted in benefit of 207 people
	Percentage of population with access to alimentary services shortage	Food bank	Distributes alimentary support in benefit of local families living with alimentary shortage.	25,000 families have been benefited with 25 tons of alimentary supplies
	Apiarian production	Centre of Queen Bees	Capitalize the apiarian activity in six centres of production of queen bees.	Delivering of 1,000 queen bees in 6 municipalities

	Apiarian production	Peso a peso	Provides supplies and equipment to producers to improve their productive capacity.	Delivering of 13,762 supports for the acquisition of 292,000 pieces of supplies
	Apiarian production	Camino saca-cosechas	Mejorar la conectividad de las unidades agropecuarias	Building of 79.8 kilometers of "Saca cosechas" roads
	Agricultural production	Machanization of the soil	Increase agricultural productivity.	Mechanization of 696 hectares in 45 units of production

Derived from the health contingency of COVID-19, an analysis was carried out using the methodology of structural analysis. This methodology made it possible to prioritize the activities that should be given greater resources, both financial and human, so that the achievement of the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals could be advanced during the situation of vulnerability generated by the COVID- 19 pandemic.

Graph 11. Prioritization matrix of the Rural Development Secretariat for activities related to SDG 2. Zero Hunger.

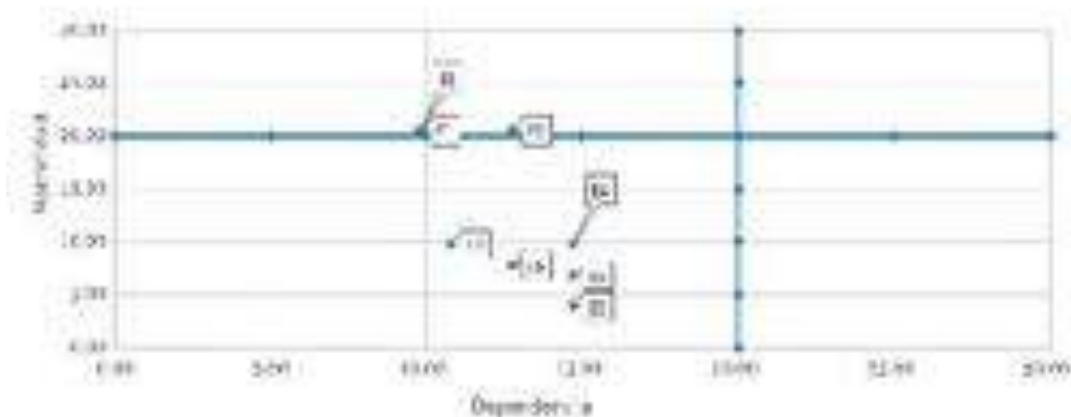


Source: Own elaboration with data from the Secretariat of Rural Development

As a result of the structural analysis of the Secretariat of Rural Development, the following strategies were prioritized:

- Strategy 2 To strengthen the capacity of the agricultural sector in a sustainable way.
- Strategy 4 To consolidate a productive agri-food sector that guarantees food security in the state.

Graph 12. Prioritization matrix of the System for the Integral Development of the Family in Yucatan for activities related to SDG 2. Zero Hunger



Source: Own elaboration with data from the System for the Integral Development of the Family in Yucatan

As a result of the structural analysis of the DIF, the strategies described below were preceded

E1; To promote equal opportunities for the social welfare of people in vulnerable situations

E2; To promote eating habits with high nutritional value with an emphasis on marginalized communities.

For SDG 2. Zero Hunger, the following activities were prioritized as a result of the previous analysis:

- *School Breakfast Program*
- Support to the agricultural sector (PADDER for its acronym in Spanish).
- Yucatan Agricultural and Fisheries Credit Fund, (FOCAPY for its acronym in Spanish).
- Food, development, and meeting spaces
- Food assistance program for vulnerable subjects



3.2.5. Emerging programs

As a result of the efforts to support the population of the State of Yucatan, with respect to the effects that the health contingency represents for the citizens, the *Plan Estatal para Impulsar la Economía, los Empleos y la Salud de los Yucatecos*. The following activities are derived from this plan, which were proposed to contribute to SDG 2. Zero Hunger.

Food support. For two and a half months, 450,000 food aids were delivered to the same number of families every fortnight, generating a total of 2,250,000 food aids.

Yucatán Solidario. It is a platform that projects the collaborative effort to support citizens during the health contingency of COVID-19 through donations in kind and electronic donations.



3.2.6. Progress report on the indicators of the 2030 Agenda

With the implementation of the vision of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals in the state, progress has been made in the State's situation. The progress made on the indicators related to SDG 2 is presented below.

Annualized data up to fiscal year 2019.

- Beekeeping production increased by 4.6%; being the State with the highest production of honey and the ninth with the highest increase.
- Livestock production increased; the State is among the 10 fastest growing States in the country.
- Diabetes cases decreased to 262.37 per 100,000 inhabitants: occupying the seventh place with the lowest rate in the country.
- Severe Malnutrition decreased by 34.1%, registering 6.36 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, and occupying the fourth place among the States with the greatest decrease in this period.

Progress to 2020.

- Lack of access to food. In Yucatan, 19.4% of the population lacks access to food, a figure lower than the national value of 20.4%, which is why the State is placed in the seventeenth position.
- Diabetes rate per 100 thousand inhabitants. Yucatan had a type II diabetes incidence rate of 122.88 people per 100,000 inhabitants. This data is less than the national value of 142.75 people per 100 thousand inhabitants,

so the State is placed in the fourteenth position at the national level.

- Percentage of the population with an income below the extreme poverty line by income. The State of Yucatan has 6.66% of the population that has income below the extreme poverty line, this figure is lower than the national average of 7.44%, which is why the State is placed in eleventh place.
- Beekeeping production. Beekeeping production increased by 4.6%, so the State ranks ninth in the country with the highest production of honey in the country.
- Livestock production. The value of livestock production in the State is \$ 17,686.59, which represents an increase of 4.0%, placing Yucatan in the ninth position at the national level.
- Agricultural production. The value of agricultural production in the State is \$ 5,237.9, which implies an increase of 12.9%, positioning the State in the twenty-seventh position at the national level.

3.2.7. Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Club Rotario

As part of its program to deliver food to people living in poverty, the *Club Rotario* aims to combat malnutrition and food insecurity in communities in Yucatan. The foregoing, through the donation of food supplies made up of elements of the basic food basket to older adults in vulnerable conditions who attend official schools of basic education, preferably located in indigenous, rural, and marginalized urban areas.



COVID-19 Actions

The goal of this program was to deliver 500 food packages during the reporting period, however, due to the COVID-19 contingency, it was necessary for the investment destined to be added to the *Yucatán Unidos en la Contingencia* project, of which this club is part of .

The foregoing in response to goal 2.1, which seeks to end hunger and ensure access for all people, particularly impoverished people, and people in vulnerable situations, to healthy, nutritious, and sufficient food throughout the year.

Banco de Alimentos (BAMX)

At the beginning of 2019, the *Banco de Alimentos Mérida AC* served a population of close to 10,000 people, however, in June 2019 the Zero Hunger project began in coordination with the State Government, which had an investment of \$ 16,505,200 Mexican pesos, with the objective of generating an exponential growth of the population served, as well as the improvement of the infrastructure for a better rescue and conservation of food. This project ended 2019 having served 25 thousand people.



As of the reporting period, this growth is already a reality. Through the program “Delivery of food packages”, BAMX seeks to promote social participation to take advantage of non-marketable food resources, delivering packages to support people in extreme poverty. The foregoing, with the firm objective of contributing to the eradication of food shortages through the collection of perishable and non-perishable foods that are packaged and delivered to people with this shortage. 54,753 food packages have been delivered through this program, benefiting nearly 6,000 families belonging mainly to the municipalities of Merida and Kanasin, as well as 25 other municipalities in the interior of the State of Yucatan.

Actions COVID-19 and Tropical Storm Cristobal

It is important to mention that due to the contingency issue, many people have approached the Bank in search of support. For this reason, and thanks to the donations that have come from various sectors of society, it has been possible to support 1,299 families considered as a floating population due to the COVID-19 contingency.

Finally, regarding the Cristóbal Tropical Storm, this organization supported 34 communities with food packages for each family, which directly benefited 1,767 families in the interior of the State of Yucatan. It is worth mentioning that this population was made up of communities registered in the program and a floating population from the south of the State, mainly from the municipalities of Tekax and Akil.

The effort and support of society has been of vital importance for the *Banco de Alimentos Mérida*. Many people have sought to sponsor communities through this association during the contingency period; and much more has actively participated in donations of food and resources. It should be noted that they are also part of the associations benefited from the efforts of the *Yucatán Solidario* initiative.

All of these efforts have been made in direct attention to target 2.2, which commits to ending all forms of malnutrition, including achieving the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting of children under 5

years of age, addressing simultaneously the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly.

The *Banco de Alimentos* continues to work with the necessary protection measures, despite the contingency, to continue providing food to those who need it most.

Fundación de Haciendas del Mundo Maya

In order to strengthen food security in rural indigenous communities in Yucatan , which have limited access to fresh, healthy and diverse food, the foundation created the *Familia, Agricultura y Nutrición* program, that , aims to promote the development of capacities in the local population, for the establishment of family and community gardens that allow fresh food to be produced on a small scale for self-consumption and local sale; generating a more diversified and balanced diet.

As of the date of this report, 38 backyard gardens of 77 have been enabled, strengthening food security for the same number of families from Mayan communities in the municipalities of Abala, Maxcanu, Tecoh, Uman and Yaxcaba in the State of Yucatan , totaling \$ 19,085 Mexican pesos.

Moreover, 4 of the 5 *meliponarios* installed in indigenous communities of the municipalities of Maxcanu, Tecoh, and Yaxcaba have been monitored, strengthening the economy and nutrition of 15 Mayan speaking women and their families.



This program adds a total investment of 89,624.00 Mexican pesos in direct attention to goal 2.1, which is committed to ending hunger and ensuring access for all people, particularly the impoverished and people in vulnerable situations; including infants, to a healthy, nutritious and sufficient diet throughout the year.

Actions COVID-19 and Tropical Storm Cristóbal

As a precautionary measure against COVID-19 and its effects on the economy of agricultural producers, the *Fundación Haciendas del Mundo Maya* ordered the creation of a 32.4-ton corn seed bank as a reserve for the next planting. The acquisition of the seeds for the formation of the bank generated an economic activation of \$ 366,930 Mexican pesos for agricultural producers.

As part of the actions undertaken after the passage of tropical storm Cristóbal, the foundation distributed 1,160 kilos of Creole corn seeds and 429 boxes of vegetables to mitigate the effects of the emergency on the lives of 497 agricultural producers who lost their crops as a result of the storm.

As of the date of this report, 38 backyard gardens of 77 have been enabled, strengthening food security for

the same number of families from Mayan communities in the municipalities of Abala, Maxcanu, Tecoh, Uman and Yaxcaba in the State of Yucatan , totaling \$ 19,085 Mexican pesos.

Likewise, 4 of the 5 *meliponarios* installed in indigenous communities of the municipalities of Maxcanu, Tecoh, and Yaxcaba have been monitored, strengthening the economy and nutrition of 15 Mayan speaking women and their families.

This program adds a total investment of 89,624.00 Mexican pesos in direct attention to goal 2.1, which is committed to ending hunger and ensuring access for all people, particularly the impoverished and people in vulnerable situations; including infants, to a healthy, nutritious and sufficient diet throughout the year.

3.3. SDG 3: Well-being and Health

3.3.1. Diagnosis



According to CONEVAL (2016), the State registered 14.4% of the population in a situation of deprivation due to access to health services. The result represents a significant decrease of 12.5 percentage points in relation to the percentage obtained in 2008. Despite the decrease, the State was ranked 15th among the States with the greatest lack of access to health services. At the national level, 15.5% of the population needed access to health services.

Although the decrease is considerable, the State was ranked number 15 among the States with the greatest deprivation for access to health services. At the national level, 15.5% of the population was in a situation of deprivation due to access to these services. (The Boston Consulting Group, 2018)



The few prevention mechanisms with a focus on social inclusion and the insufficient coverage of the State health service in the most vulnerable municipalities and communities of the State have caused a high incidence of diseases and an inefficient system of public health for the social welfare of the population .

Membership/ Affiliation

In 2016, Yucatan had coverage of 85.6% of the population affiliated or assigned to receive medical services from institutions such as *Seguro Popular* (45.3%), IMSS (38.5%), *Instituto de Seguridad de Servicio Social de los Trabajadores del Estado* (ISSSTE for its initials in Spanish) (5.1%), State's ISSSTE (0.4%), Pemex, Army, Navy (0.7%),

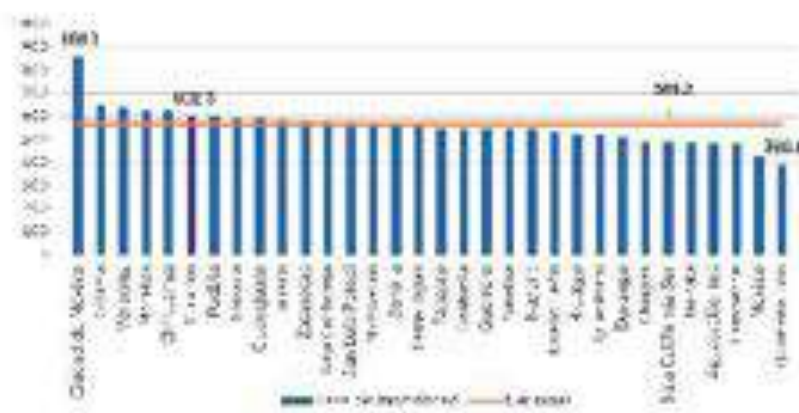
private insurance (0.8%), as well as any other medical service scheme (2.1%). The percentage of affiliation achieved positioned the State in 17th place among the States with the highest coverage to receive medical services.

Mortality

In 2017, Yucatan registered a mortality rate of 602.3 per 100 thousand inhabitants, representing an increase of 38.1 deaths per 100 thousand inhabitants compared to 2008. With this, Yucatan ranked sixth among the States with the highest rate of General Mortality. Similarly, at the national level, there were 569.2 deaths per 100 thousand inhabitants.

In the State of Yucatan, there is insufficient coverage of health services in the most lagging municipalities and communities. This insufficiency has made public health care inefficient for the social well-being of the Yucatecan population, causing a high incidence of diseases.

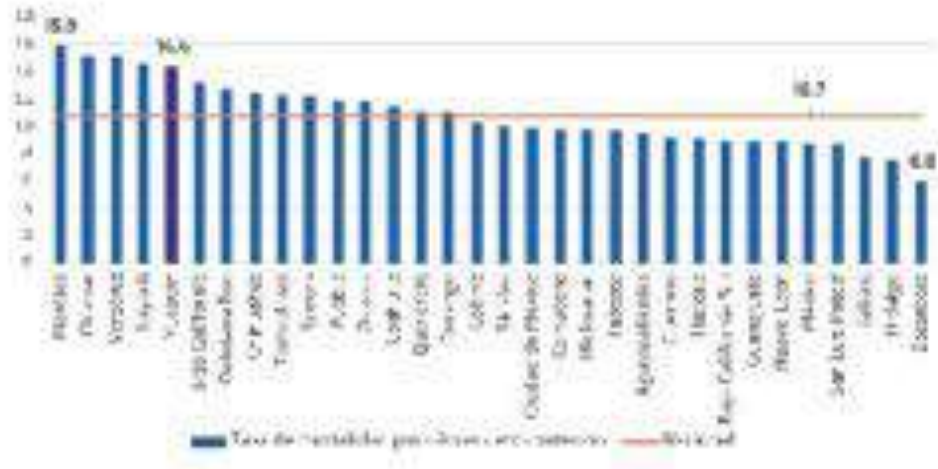
Graph 13. General mortality rate by State, 2017



Source: Own elaboration with data from the General Directorate of Epidemiology (DGE for its initials in Spanish), National Epidemiological Surveillance System (SINAVE for its initials in Spanish), 2017.

In 2018, Yucatan registered 43.3 cases of death due to preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth for every thousand live births, the national level rate was 30.2 deaths. The State result is 17.2 cases higher than in 2006. The cases registered in 2018 positioned the State in fourth place among the States with the highest Maternal Mortality Rate.

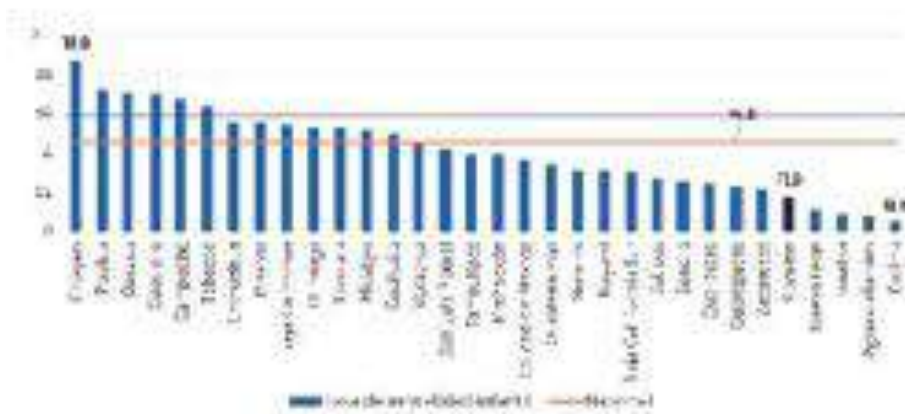
Graph 16. Cervical cancer mortality rate by State, 2017



Source: Own elaboration with data from the General Directorate of Health Information, Dynamic Cubes. National Center for Gender Equity and Reproductive Health.

In 2016, 11.9 deaths of children under five years of age were reported for every thousand births in Yucatan, in contrast, 14.6 deaths were reported nationally. The State figure represents a difference of -4.6 deaths in 2006. The State was placed in the 24th position among the States with the highest Infant Mortality Rate.

Graph 17. Infant mortality rate (children under 5 years of age) by State, 2016



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Ministry of Health (SS for its initials in Spanish). National Health Information System. Database of the Information Subsystem on Births, 2016. INEGI and SS. Vital Statistics: Mortality Databases. CONAPO. Projections of the population of Mexico 2010-2050 and estimates 1990-2009.

Among the causes of death of children under five years of age, the involvement of the intestine due to increased evacuations stands out. In 2017, 13.9 deaths in children under five for every thousand children were due to Acute Diarrheal Diseases, ADDs, the result represents an increase of 12.1 cases for every thousand children under five years of age in the last 10 years. The indicator placed Yucatan as the second Federated State with the highest Death Rate in Children under Five Years of Acute Diarrheal Diseases because, at the national level, the rate was 5.1 deaths.

the same groups covered 51.4%.

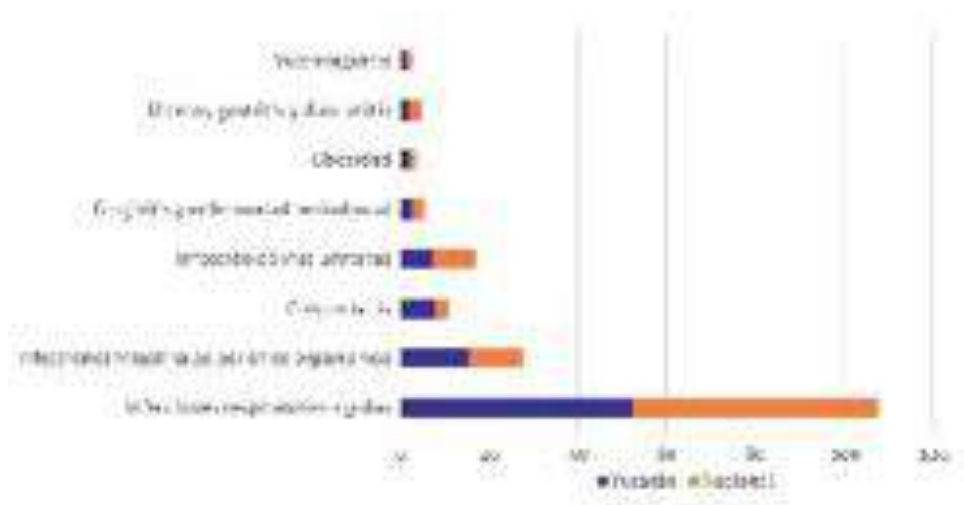
By State, Yucatan ranked first with the highest incidence of diseases related to tumors (neoplasms), third place in congenital malformations, deformities, and chromosomal abnormalities, and sixth place in trauma, poisoning, and some other consequences of external causes. In contrast, it ranked 31st in endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.



Specifically, 52.7% are acute respiratory diseases, data similar to that of the national level since 55.3% of the diseases are of the same category, that is, diseases that affect the ears, nose, throat, and lungs. The figure represented an increase of 2.2 percentage points in relation to the 2007 period. At the national level, 55.3% of diseases fall under this concept.

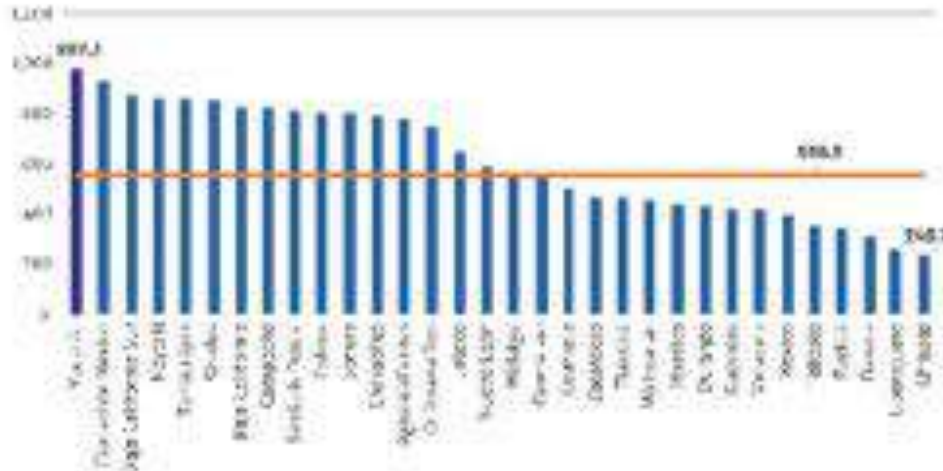
In order of incidence, as a second item are intestinal infections by other organisms, 180 583 cases were due to these infections, representing 15.4% of the total cases registered in the State. In 2007, 8.26% of the cases were due to intestinal infections, showing an increase in the incidence of 7.1 percentage points. Nationwide, 12.1% of the cases were due to intestinal infections by other organisms and poorly defined ones. The national epidemiological panorama reports that 12.1% refer to this type of incidence.

Graph 22. Diseases with the highest incidence in the State, 2017



Source: SS, General Directorate of Epidemiology, National Epidemiological Surveillance System (Suive), 2017

Graph 23. Obesity rate by State, 2017.

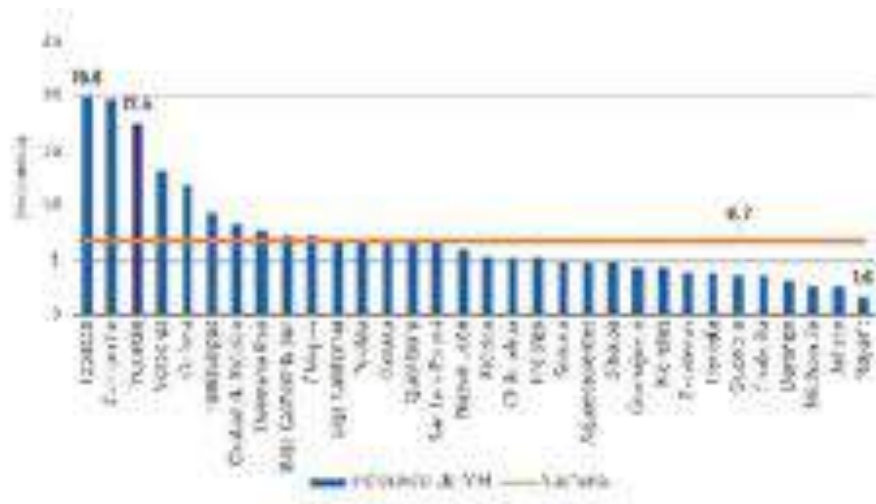


Source: Secretariat of Health, General Directorate of Epidemiology, National Epidemiological Surveillance System (Suive), 2017

In 2017, 21 thousand 344 cases of people with obesity problems were reported, this represented a rate of 982.3 per 100 thousand inhabitants, a figure higher than the 559.8 cases nationwide, and an increase in the incidence of 613.3 cases for each 100,000 inhabitants compared to 2014. With the above, the State ranked first in the country with the highest Rate of Obesity Cases.

On the other hand, in Yucatan until 2017, 379 cases of people registered as seropositive to the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) were reported, the cases represent an incidence of 17.4 per 100 thousand inhabitants, a higher figure compared to the national rate of 6.7 cases. In relation to the 2012 period, the indicator has had an increasing behavior, since a percentage variation of 67.7% has been registered in five years. Yucatan was the third State with the highest incidence of HIV in the country, the same position reached in 2012.

Graph 24. HIV incidence rate by State, 2017



Source: SS, General Directorate of Epidemiology, National Epidemiological Surveillance System (Suive), 2017.

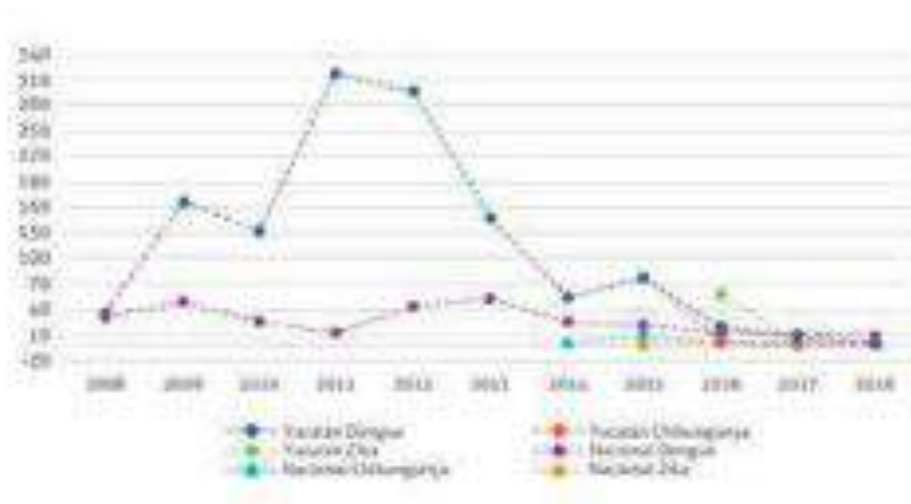
Regarding vector-borne diseases, those with the highest incidence are dengue, chikungunya, and Zika, which are transmitted by mosquitoes. Regarding dengue, 2018 registered the lowest rate in the last 10 years, with a

figure of 0.86 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. The result contrasts with those of 2011 and 2012 where the rates were 319.1 and 296.9, respectively. Yucatan ranked 23rd among the States with the highest Dengue Incidence Rate in 2018.

In 2015, the first cases of chikungunya were presented, that year the incidence rate was 78.8 positive cases per 100,000 inhabitants, a figure far higher than the national rate of 10.4 cases. In 2018, the cases were reduced to 0.13 cases per 100,000 inhabitants.

Similarly, in 2016 the first cases of Zika were registered, for the aforementioned period, the incidence rate was 59.8 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, a figure higher than the national rate of 3.1 positive cases. At the end of 2018, a rate of 1.18 cases per 100,000 inhabitants was registered.

Graph 25. Time series of diseases transmitted by vector (mosquito), 2008-2018.



Source: Own elaboration with data from the SS, DGE, SINAVE, Epidemiological Surveillance Week 52, 2018.

Medical staff

The number of physicians (generals, specialists, interns and residents) in contact with patients in public health institutions, in 2016, was 2.2 per thousand inhabitants, which implies greater coverage compared to 2006, when the indicator was 1.6 doctors for every thousand inhabitants. The State was the fourth national among the States with the highest availability of doctors per inhabitant. The result for the State is positive because the national rate is 1.8 doctors per thousand inhabitants, that is, a greater coverage and attention in the provision of health services.



In 2017, it was recorded that Yucatan had 876 nurses, 825 doctors and 384 beds as coverage in human and material resources in private establishments. In the same year, a ratio of 2.3 nurses per bed was recorded, a figure 0.7 units higher than the 2007 figure. The result positioned Yucatan as the second State with the highest availability of nurses per bed. There is one additional nurse per bed in the State than at the national level.

In the same context, the ratio of doctors per bed was 2.1, a result that has not changed in the last 10 years, which is below the national ratio of 2.5 doctors per bed. The foregoing placed Yucatan as number 12 in the country in the availability of doctors per census bed, falling six positions in relation to 2007.

In addition to the above, in the State, the average time to reach a hospital is 42 minutes, two minutes more than the national average, 17 minutes more than the State of Colima and 27 minutes less than Oaxaca.

3.3.2. Theory of change

To contribute to the achievement of SDG 3, various studies of successful programs and/or actions were carried out in different parts of the world, always taking into account the social, cultural, economic, and development conditions presented by the State. In this sense, studies reveal that the extension of health coverage facilitates access and improves health for vulnerable groups such as women, children, people with chronic diseases, etc. (Yu, S. W., Hill, C., Ricks, M. L., Bennet, J., & Oriol, N. E. 2017). Likewise, the evidence shows that mobile units have a positive impact on the quality of life of the people they serve (Achla, B., Khanna, S., & Arora, N. 2016).

In the same way, evidence was found showing that reducing the distance to medical care and increasing accessibility to primary health services reduces the death of children under 5 years of age (Rutherford, M., Mulholland, K. & Hill, P 2010) As a result of the above, different programs have been developed in the State that directly contributes to the achievement of SDG 3: Health and Well-being.



VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL REPORT

SCENARIOS	ACTIONS	MEANS	RESULTS	IMPACT
<p>Health centres offer a limited schedule for attention.</p> <p>Some regions of the state don't have a health centre.</p> <p>There are roads which connect small towns with bigger cities.</p> <p>A portion of women and disabled people don't visit their health centres.</p> <p>A portion of the population presents respiratory illnesses.</p> <p>Insufficient medical equipment.</p>	<p>Extend the hours for medical attention in municipalities.</p> <p>Provide medical attention for vulnerable population and people with difficulty to travel to health centres.</p> <p>Provide medical attention to regions without health centres.</p> <p>Amplify the coverage for prenatal attention for women in municipalities.</p> <p>Promote health and well-being in the interior of the state.</p> <p>Have primary medical attention in the 106 municipalities of Yucatan.</p> <p>Promote the prevention and control of respiratory illnesses.</p> <p>Modernization of hospitals.</p> <p>Improvement of health spaces.</p> <p>Habilitation of temporary hospitals due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>Médico 24/7</p> <p>Médico a domicilio</p> <p>Equipamiento médico</p> <p>Infraestructura</p> <p>Caravanas DIFerentes</p>	<p>The habitants of the municipalities have better access to quality health services.</p> <p>Hospitals and medical units provide quality services and with bigger opportunities.</p>	<p>The health of the population in the 106 municipalities improve (hay un error en la redacción CORREGIR)</p> <p>Decrease of child and maternal mortality.</p>

3.3.3. Government Actions

The Government of the State of Yucatan is committed to meet the goals of the 2030 Agenda. For this reason, programs and actions were implemented to focus human and budgetary resources on the most vulnerable groups in the areas with the greatest priority.

Based on the previous diagnosis and in joint work with the agencies in charge of the health sector, which is causally related to SDG 3, programs and activities that had the focus of the 2030 Agenda were proposed. However, derived from the contingency of the COVID-19, some of these activities were temporarily suspended to pay greater attention to the actions of prevention and mitigation faced during the health contingency. The programs associated with SDG 3 are presented below.

3.3.4. Flagship programs and their relationship with SDGs

The Government of Yucatan is convinced that a healthy population has a positive impact. Therefore, issues of special relevance are addressed such as the elimination of poverty and the fight against inequality, with a focus on "Leaving no one behind."

In that sense, the flagship programs of the Government of the State of Yucatan were implemented. These programs are:

- *Médico 24/7*
- *Médico a Domicilio*
- Medical equipment
- Infrastructure in medical units
- *Caravanas DIFerentes*





These programs have the objective of providing medical attention to vulnerable populations, which could not exercise their right of access to health.





Schematic description of the programs

The programs and actions are derived from the activities of the Budgetary Programs. In the following lines the programs related to SDG 3. Health and Well-being are described, as well as the indicators with their goals and the current progress.

Table 10. Programs and actions of the Government of the State of Yucatan, with their progress related to the SDG 3. Health and Well-being





SDG	Indicator	Goal 2030	Actions performed	Description	Advance	% of advance 2020
3 	Percentage of population with access to health services shortage	9.4%	Médico 24/7	Provide external medical consultation in modules located in municipalities	97,194 doctor's visits	49%
3 	Mortality rate	559.07 deaths for every a thousand habitants	Medico a domicilio	Provide integral at home services for vulnerable population	1,439 beneficiaries	2%
3 	Mortality rate	453.1 incidences of illness	Health services for the community	Actions for health promotion and illnesses prevention	236,408 beneficiaries from the program's actions	13%
3 	Percentage of population with access to health services shortage	9.4%	Medical equipment	Actions for modernization of the state's hospitals	20,145 supplies, such as: 139 ventilators, 9,155 kn95 masks, 105 monitors for vital signs, 1,160 masks, 5 laryngoscopes, 90 airboxes, 1 rx portable machine,	NA











					9,290 personal protection equipment kits, 200 ventilation circuits.	
	Percentage of population with access to health services shortage	1.	Infrastructure for medical units	Actions to dignify spaces destined to health	153,736,000 were invested in infrastructure and medical equipment for 80 medical units	0%
	Morbidity rate	453.1 incidences of illness	Caravanas DIFerentes	Doctor's visit for people in municipalities in order to promote health and well-being	208 doctor's visits	4%

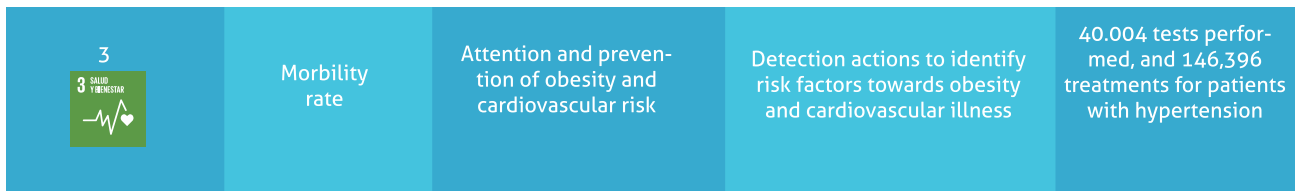
Actions carried out before COVID-19 and relevant aspects

Within the Annual Work Plan, which considered all the activities to be carried out for this year, there are 48 activities aligned to SDG 3. Health and Well-being. This represents 9.77% of the 491 total activities. Of the activities aligned to SDG 3, the following stand out:

Table 11. Programs and actions of the Government of the State of Yucatan that were carried out before COVID-19 related to SDG3. Health and Well-being

ODS	Indicator	Actions	Description	Advances
	Percentage of population with access to health services shortage	Médico 24/7	Provide external medical consultation in modules ubicated in municipalities	
	Mortality rate	Medico a domicilio	Provide integral at home services for vulnerable population	As a result of the program there are 1,439 beneficiaries
	Mortality rate	Health services for the community	Actions for health promotion and illnesses prevention	236,408 beneficiaries from the program's actions
	Percentage of population with access to health services shortage	Medical equipment	Actions for modernization of the state's hospitals	Adquisition of five new operating rooms, a quirurgical microscope, a tomograph, six red cars for the attention of heart attacks, and 18 electrocardiograms

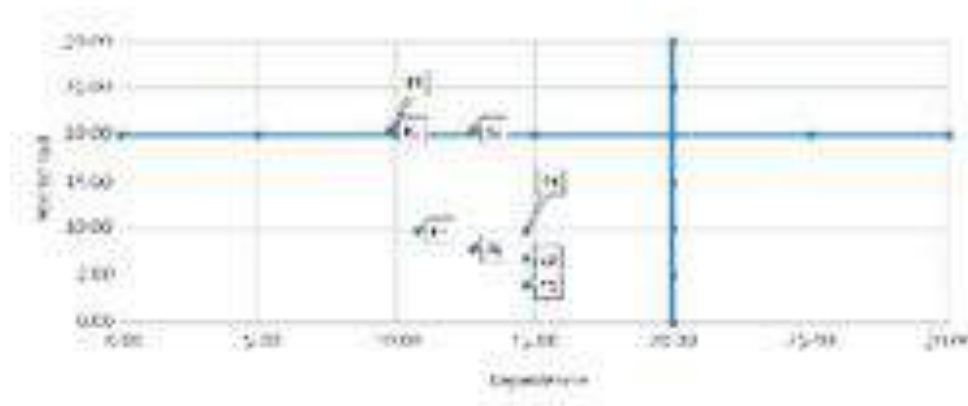
	Percentage of population with access to health services shortage	Infrastructure for medical units	Actions to dignify spaces destined to health	Improvement of 80 medical units
	Mortality rate	Caravanas DIFerentes	Doctor's visit for people in municipalities in order to promote health and well-being	208 doctor's visits for the promotion of health and well-being
	Mortality rate	Programa de prevención y control de enfermedades transmitidas por vector	Decrease incidence of vector transmitted illnesses	1,971 entomologic studies to detect illness caused by vectors
	Mortality rate	Child health	Secure timely diagnosis and proper attention to neonates	1,323 consultations for neonates for their diagnosis.
	Percentage of population with access to health services shortage	Strengthening of medical attention (FAM)	Bring closer to marginalized communities all health services	4,507 health services consultations
	Morbidity rate	Prevention and control of respiratory illnesses (epidemiological vigilance)	Prevent illness and promote health in populations with high risk of respiratory illnesses	140 actions to prevent respiratory illnesses
	Morbidity rate	Prevention and attention of depression and anxiety	Perform actions for the prevention of depression and anxiety	451 talks and 969 therapy sessions
	Morbidity rate	Pediatric attention services	Decrease the rate of child mortality providing medical attention to children	4,596 pediatry and specialized consultations
	Morbidity rate	Pediatric attention services	Decrease the rate of maternal mortality through specialized attention and prenatal control	19,257 first level consultations
	Morbidity rate	Program for the attention and prevention of HIV/AIDS and STDs	Perform actions with a promote and prevent approach to decrease the incidence of STDs	46,995 tests, 10,076 consultations, and 14,958 treatments provided



Actions carried out during COVID-19 and relevant aspects

Derived from the health contingency of COVID-19, an analysis was carried out using the structural analysis methodology. This methodology made it possible to prioritize the activities that should be given greater resources, both financial and human, so that the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals could be advanced during the situation of vulnerability generated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Graph 26. Prioritization matrix of the Secretariat of Social Development for activities related to SDG 3. Health and Well-being.

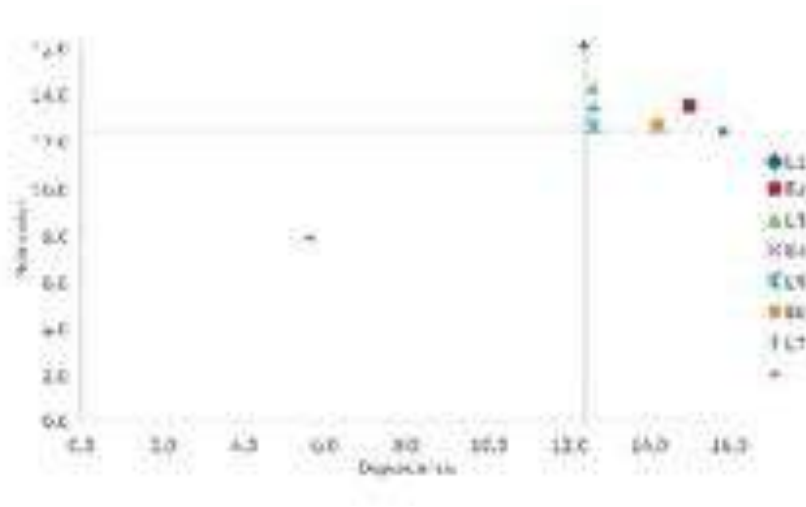


Source: own elaboration with data from the Secretariat of Social Development

As a result of the structural analysis of the Secretariat of Social Development, the following strategies were prioritized:

- Strategy 1; To strengthen hospital management and the development of human capital in the health sector with a focus on inclusion and interculturality.
- Strategy 2; To promote equal opportunities for the social welfare of people in vulnerable situations.
- Strategy 8; To build inclusive and sustainable entrepreneurship capacities.

Graph 27. Prioritization matrix of the Secretariat of Health of the State of Yucatan for activities related to SDG 3. Health and Well-being.



Source: own elaboration with data from the Yucatan Secretariat of Health

As a result of the structural analysis of the Secretariat of Health of the State of Yucatan, the following strategies were prioritized:

- Strategy 1; To encourage actions for the promotion and provision of health services among the population in vulnerable situations.
- Strategy 2; To strengthen actions for the prevention and comprehensive care of diseases to reduce damage to the health.
- Strategy 3; To strengthen hospital management and the development of human capital in the health sector with a focus on inclusion and interculturality.
- Strategy 4; To strengthen the prevention and comprehensive care of mental disorders and suicide risk to promote the biopsychosocial well-being of the individual and society.
- Strategy 5; To strengthen protection against health risks in establishments and points subject to health control to prevent associated diseases.
- Strategy 6; To promote the participation of local and community authorities in the improvement of social determinants in health to have a positive impact on public health.
- Strategy 7; To promote the continuous improvement of services and training of health personnel to guarantee access to and exercise of the right to health for women in an inclusive manner.
- Strategy 8; To promote actions that increase the legal certainty of people in an inclusive and sustainable way.

For SDG 3. Health and Well-being, the following activities were prioritized because of the structural analysis: Vector-borne diseases prevention and control program

- *Médico 24/7*
- Child's Health
- *Fortalecimiento a la Atención Médica (FAM)*
- Domestic violence
- International sanitary surveillance, regulation, and control
- Prevention and control of respiratory diseases (Epidemiological surveillance)
- Prevention and care of depression and anxiety
- Pediatric care services
- Community health services
- Maternal and perinatal health



3.3.5. Emerging programs

As a result of the efforts to support the population of the State of Yucatan, with respect to the effects that the health contingency represents for the citizens, the Plan Estatal para Impulsar la Economía, los Empleos y la Salud de los Yucatecos was generated. The following activities are derived from this plan, which were proposed to contribute to SDG 3. Health and Well-being.

- Acquisition of 190 new high-tech respirators, 15 transfer ventilators, as well as 314 vital sign monitors, as part of the anticipated measures for the Coronavirus contingency.
- Implementation of the hospital reconversion with 234 beds allocated exclusively for the care of patients with coronavirus and adding 68 new intensive care units.
- Temporary expansion of the Valladolid Hospital which allows for 100 additional beds for non-serious patients.





- Acquisition of 20 high-tech insulating capsules for the transfer of patients with Coronavirus.
- Enabling the temporary hospital at the *Centro de Convenciones y Exhibiciones Siglo XXI*, where almost 500 beds were installed. In this place, 52 beds were set up with oxygen intakes for patients requiring critical care, 123 beds for intermediate care and 315 for minimal care.
- Increase in the capacity of laboratories to perform up to 350 daily tests within the State Coronavirus surveillance system.
- Implementation of the *Amigos de la Salud* program that aims to strengthen hygiene and prevention measures against Coronavirus, volunteers inform the population about the symptoms of this disease for a timely detection and prevent its spread.



3.3.6. Progress report on the indicators of the 2030 Agenda

With an approach of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals in the State, progress has been made in the State's situation. The progress in the indicators related to SDG 3 are presented below.

Annualized data as of fiscal year 2019.

- The cases of diabetes decreased to 262.37 per 100,000 inhabitants; Yucatan occupies the seventh place with the lowest rate in the country.
- Cases of depression decreased by 5.7% and the State improved five positions, going from 17th to 22nd place nationally.

Progress to 2020

- Percentage of the population with a lack of access to health services, the State has 14.1% of its population, below the national level of 16.2% placing the State in 13th position nationally
- Mortality rate, in relation to the mortality rate, in Yucatan 589.48 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants are registered, a number above the national value of 576.58 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, which places the State in the seventh position in the national ranking.
- Maternal mortality ratio, in relation to this indicator, there are 40.20 women for every 100 thousand live births, a number below the national value of 41.10 women for every 100 thousand live births, which is why the State is in the fifteenth place.
- Incidence of Obesity, the incidence rate of obesity in the State is 221.64 people per 100,000 inhabitants. This value is lower than the national rate of 176.28 people per 100,000 inhabitants, which places the State in twenty-first place.
- Dengue Incidence, Yucatan had an incidence of 6.13 dengue cases per 100 thousand inhabitants. This value is above the national level of 4.88 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, which is why Yucatan occupies the twenty-first place.

3.3.7. Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Centro de Integración Juvenil

To prevent and treat addiction disorders and gambling disorders in outpatient clinics, the *Atención Integral de las adicciones* program seeks to contribute in reducing the demand for drugs with community participation, through prevention programs and treatment, based on evidence to improve the quality of life of the population. It seeks to comply with SDG 3, through workshops on social skills and socio-emotional competencies, training courses, health promotion activities; in addition to offering medical, psychological and social services in outpatient consultations for addictive disorders to user and their families; supporting men and women from 10 to 65 years of age in the city of Merida



In the reporting period:

- 2,497 informative sessions were held with an impact of 45,310 people served.
- 68 orientation workshops have been held with a coverage of 219 people.
- And 3,300 internal and external treatment consultations have been granted for the benefit of 968 people.

COVID-19 Actions

Within the framework of the contingency due to COVID-19, preventive and health promotion activities were continued through the internet; The consultations that are part of the treatments for addiction abuse and dependence disorders have been carried out remotely and in person, taking care of the necessary sanitary measures. In addition, care services have been extended for emotional problems (depression, anxiety, stress) to all the public who may have or present these disorders.

This program has an investment of 18,070,000.00 Mexican pesos to directly meet goal 3.5 that seeks to strengthen the prevention and treatment of abuse of addictive substances: alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, in addition to pathological gambling.



Fundación por la Salud en Yucatán

Through its activities, *Fundación por la Salud en Yucatán* (FUNSAYUC for its acronym in Spanish) seeks to contribute to the improvement of health through support to people and institutions lacking economic resources, making available the necessary tools and resources that allow them to provide professional care of excellence and with humane treatment. for the patient and his family.

In the reporting period, both patients and hospitals have been supported, paying for the expenses of specialized drugs, imaging and laboratory studies, hospitalization, materials, and surgical supplies, among others.

COVID-19 Actions

During the contingency period due to COVID-19, the actions of this association intensified, managing to collect and donate more than 3,974 medical supplies in the months of contingency, benefiting 3 hospitals, 1 health center and 1 nursing home.

Likewise, thanks to the *Fundación MetLife*, a donation was made through which equipment and supplies were acquired to care for COVID-19 patients at the Regional Hospital of High Specialty. The supplies include a portable electrocardiograph, portable ultrasound, 3 computers, and oxygen masks.

Organized Civil Society

COVID-19 Actions

Thanks to the effort and initiative of people from Civil Society committed with the health of the Yucatecans, 4,424 polyethylene masks, 2,565 face masks, 100 protective glasses, 1,000 shoe covers, 1,300 pairs of latex gloves, 110

overalls were purchased and donated. , 750 gowns and 1,450 caps for the benefit of the medical personnel of 7 public hospitals in the State.

These efforts have added an investment of more than \$ 600,000 Mexican pesos, in direct attention to goal 3.3 that seeks to combat communicable diseases.

3.4. SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

3.4.1. Diagnosis

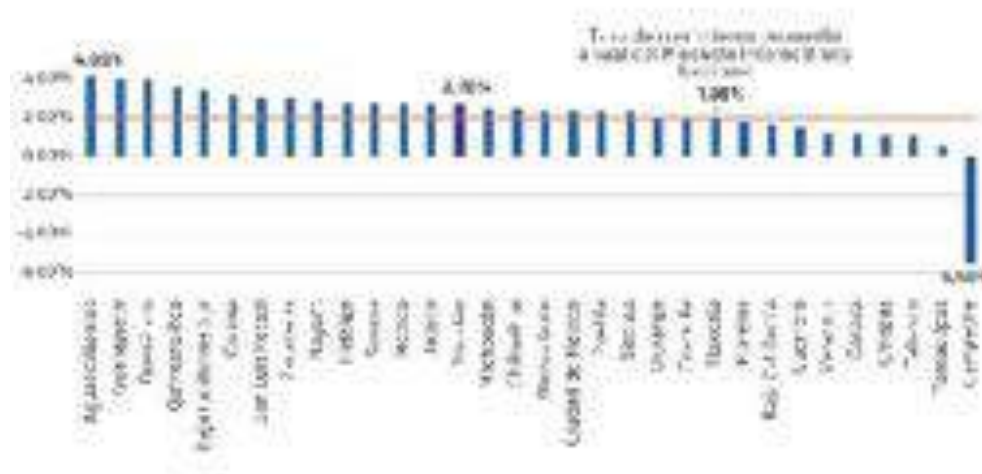


Economic growth in Yucatan has been limited despite its geographic, strategic, and logistical potential. The insufficient linkage of the local market causes that the yields do not remain in the State. The most profitable activities are not taken advantage of and professional human capital requires greater ties with the industry.

There is a low sense of work belonging or affiliation which causes low productivity and at the same time low wages, which also incites little movement in the economic chain.

Based on the above, it is observed that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Yucatan in 2017 was 249 thousand 614 million pesos in real terms, which represented a growth rate since 2007 of 2.7%. For the same period in its breakdown of variables it presented the following distribution: primary activities represented 4.1%, secondary 26.7% and tertiary 69.1% which presented growth rates of 0.5% for the primary sector, 2.6% for the secondary sector and 2.9% for the tertiary sector (INEGI, 2017).

Graph 28. Growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product by State, 2007-2017. (%)



Source: own elaboration with data from INEGI. System of National Accounts of Mexico.

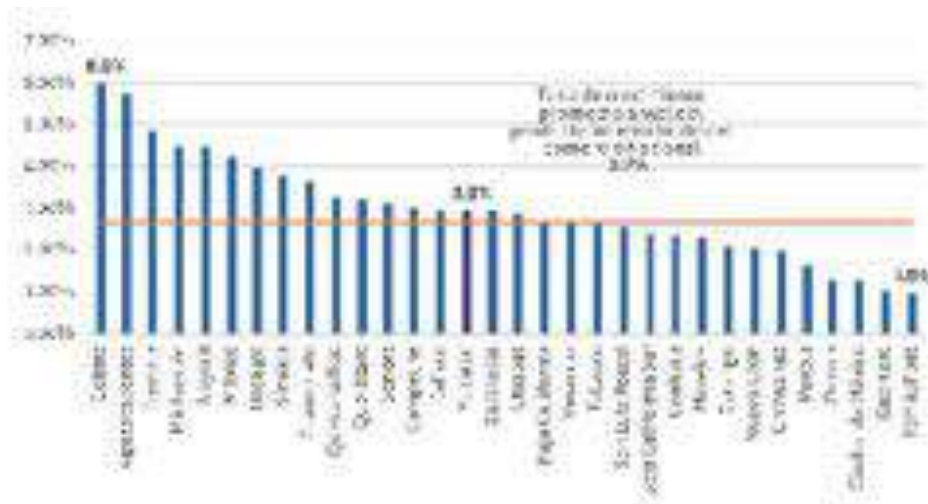
Growth of business activities

The commercial sector in Yucatan has low productivity, companies do not have a local link in their supply chain, which means that the economic spill does not remain in the State, the informality of the commercial sector also causes this activity to have an insufficient performance (INEGI, 2017).

The GDP of Commerce in Yucatan in 2017 was 55 thousand 797 million pesos in real terms and since 2007 has presented a growth rate of 3%, which placed the State above the national average of 2.7% and in the fifteenth position among the States with the most commercial development for the same period.



Graph 29. Growth rate of the Commercial Gross Domestic Product by Federated States, 2007-2017 (%).



Source: own elaboration with data from INEGI. System of National Accounts of Mexico.

State competitiveness

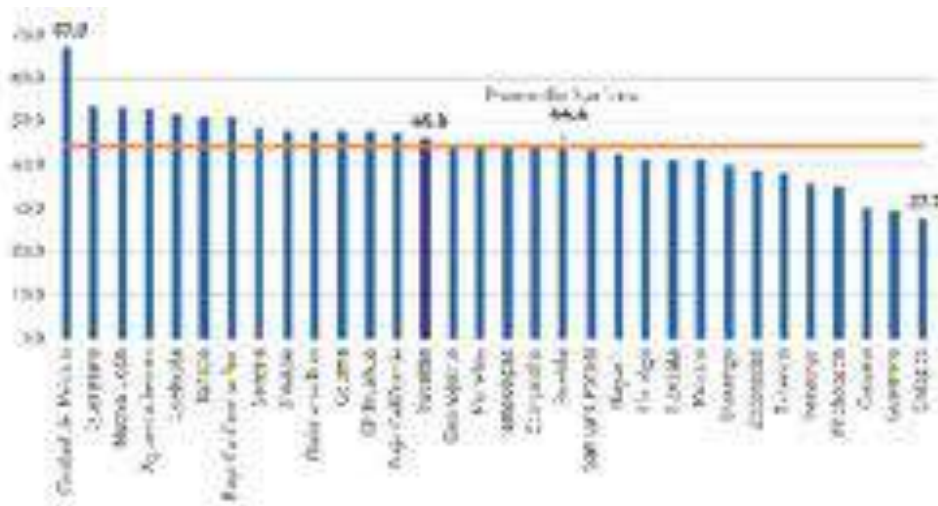
Yucatan has wide geographic, strategic, and logistical benefits for commercialization, but these present an inadequate promotion, which generates insufficient foreign investment, additionally the human talent that graduates from universities has a low relationship with the companies.

In the 2018 IMCO State Competitiveness Index (ICE for its initials in Spanish) with 2016 data, Yucatan was ranked fourteenth with a score of 45.9, above the national average of 44.4. The first position was occupied by Mexico City with 67.0 points, followed by Querétaro with 53.5 points and Nuevo León with 53.2 points. The last place was



occupied by Chiapas with a score of 27.7 (IMCO, 2018).

Graph 30. IMCO State Competitiveness Index with 2016 data.



Source: own elaboration with data from IMCO

Foreign direct investment

Foreign Direct Investment in Yucatan for 2018 was 69.4 million dollars, which placed the State in position 31, below the national average of 987.6 million dollars. In addition, in its historical context, the State presents a growth rate of -7.1% when compared to the 145.6 million dollars received in 2008, while at the national level Foreign Direct Investment grows at a rate of 0.7% (Ministry of Economy, 2018).

From 2008 to 2018, the countries that allocated the most Foreign Direct Investment in Yucatan were the United States, Belgium and Spain with 688.4, 484.2 and 209.4 million dollars, respectively, the sum of these three countries representing 79.5% of the State total for the same period.

The economic activities that received the most Foreign Direct Investment from 2008 to 2018 were manufacturing industries, commerce, and financial and insurance services with 714.8, 286.5 and 259.1 million dollars respectively, these economic activities represent 81.1% of the total of the State in the indicated temporality.



In the breakdown of variables, the following distribution was presented: manufacturing industries accounted for 40.1%, construction 39.9%, generation, transmission and distribution of electric power, water, and gas supply through pipelines to the final consumer 8.5% and mining 1.4 %.

From 2007 to 2017, these sectors presented the following growth rates, manufacturing industries 3.6%, construction 1.7%, generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy, supply of water and gas through pipelines to the final consumer 1.8% and mining 1.0%. Manufacturing industries are the ones that showed the most increase since the food industry has grown 9.2% in the same period and represented 67.5% of its composition. Yucatan in 2017 contributed 1.3% to the national industrial GDP, ranking twenty-first among the States that contributed the most.

The industrial sector represented 27.5% of Yucatan 's GDP for 2007, and in 2017 it represented 27.2%. According to the Labor Productivity Index of Secondary Activities, for 2017 Yucatan presented an average growth of 3.1% when compared since 2013.

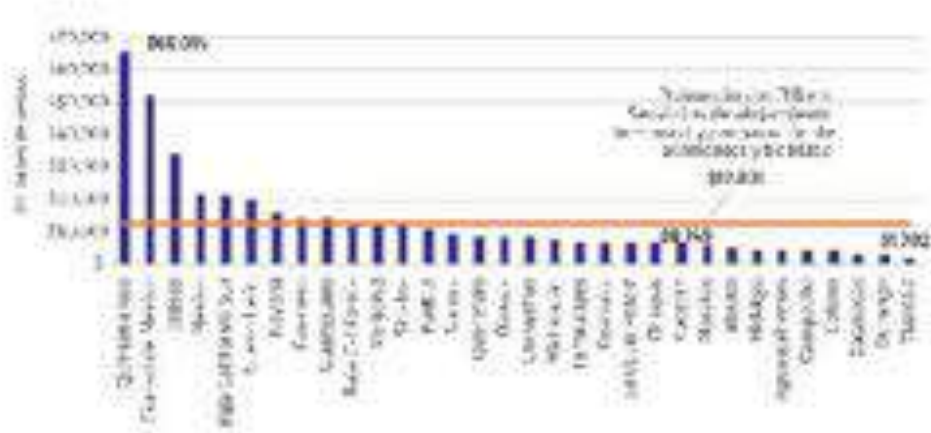
Tertiary sector growth

The State of Yucatan is home to many tourist attractions, but its diffusion is insufficient, it has a wide arrival of visitors, but they have a low stay in the State, the tourist attractions are not connected and there are no comprehensive tourism plans that promote the visit of several destinations in the same trip.

Yucatan in 2017 ranked 23rd among the States with the highest contribution to Mexico's GDP from the category of Temporary accommodation and food and beverage preparation services, with 6,149 million pesos, contributing 1.5% of the value of the activity at the national level. The State that contributed the most to this segment was Quintana Roo with 15.8%, followed by Mexico City with 12.8%, while the State that contributed the least in this area was Tlaxcala with 0.4%. Yucatan presents an activity growth rate of 1.2% from 2007 to 2017 (INEGI, 2017).



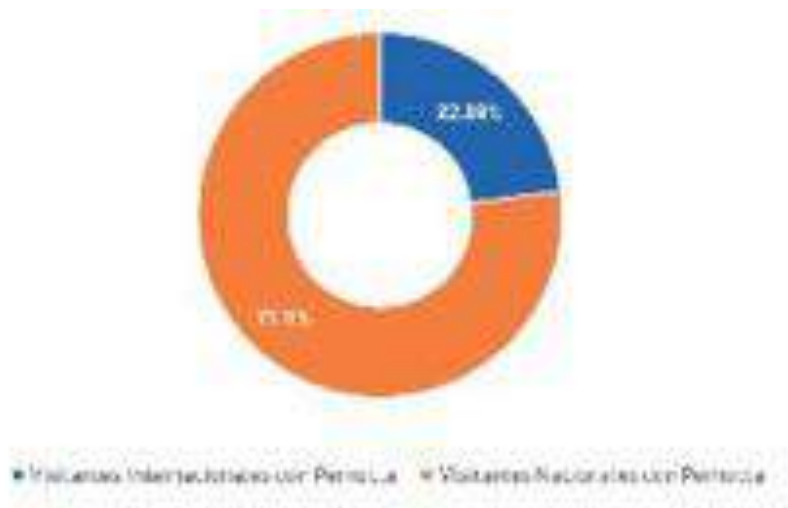
Graph 33. Gross Domestic Product of Temporary Accommodation Services Activities and Food and Beverage Preparation Services by State, in millions of pesos, 2017 .



Source: own elaboration with data from INEGI. System of National Accounts of Mexico.

Furthermore, the origin of tourists staying overnight in the State is divided into national and international. In 2017, the influx of overnight tourists to the main tourist centers in Yucatan corresponded to 1,274,440 national visitors and 378,249 international visitors. These segments presented an average growth of 5.3% and 5.9%, respectively, during the period from 2007 to 2017 (Datatur, 2018).

Graph 34. Breakdown of overnight visitors in Yucatan according to their origin, 2017 (%).



Source: own elaboration with data from the Ministry of Tourism

Merida City International Airport

Arrivals at the international airport of Merida in 2017 were one million 82 thousand 406 passengers, which ranked it as the eighth most important airport in the country, in 2007 it was the airport number ten with 626 thousand 891 passengers, this represented an average growth of 6.1 % in the arrival of passengers. At the national level, the average growth in passenger arrivals was 5.1% (Ministry of Transport and Communications, 2018).

Of the passengers who arrived at the Merida airport in 2017, 92.6% did so through domestic flights and

7.4% on international flights. In the country, this data corresponded to 66.4% for domestic flights and 33.6% for international flights. Therefore, there is a great area of opportunity to increase international air passenger arrivals.

During 2017, the International Airport of the City of Merida registered a movement of two million 148 thousand 484 passengers between arrivals and departures. During the same year, the arrival of a weekly average of 213 domestic flights and 31 international flights was recorded, which contributed an average offer of 27 thousand 504 weekly seats available on arrival flights.

Cruise tourism

In 2017, 136 cruise ships arrived at the *Puerto Progreso*, with an influx of 413 thousand 182 passengers, which placed this port as the fourth most important in the country in arrival of tourist cruise ships. This implied a significant change with respect to 2007 when it was positioned as the eighth port of the Republic, registering the arrival of 115 ships and 238,871 passengers, which implied an average growth of 11.7%. At the national level, the average growth of tourists arriving at ports via cruise ships was 2.5% in the same period ((Ministry of Transport and Communications, 2018).



During 2017, according to data from the Secretariat for Tourism Development, 56.8% of disembarked passengers remained in the Port, while the remaining percentage took tours to different parts of the State. However, the Port has insufficient infrastructure for tourism products and services, as well as a requirement to reorganize tourism activity.

Meetings and Congress tourism

In 2017, a total of 262 events were held in Yucatan aimed at the meetings and congress tourism segment, which meant a participation of 50,740 congressmen, of which 91% correspond to visitors to national events and 9% to visitors to international events. . Likewise, for the period from 2007 to 2017, there was an average growth of 10.5% in events held and 4.9% for the total of participants in them. It should be noted that the State has two Convention Centers that together represent 12,789 square meters of surface for events (SEFOTUR, 2018).



Visitor influx to archaeological and ecological zones of the state

Based on data provided by the Board of Cultural and Tourist Units of the State of Yucatan (CULTUR for its acronym in Spanish), for the year 2017 a total influx of three million 532 thousand 279 visitors was registered to the Touristic Halls of the Archaeological and Ecological Zones of the State of Yucatan (Datatur, 2018).

It should be noted that visits to the archaeological zone of Chichén-Itzá, considered a Cultural Heritage of Humanity and a Wonder of the Modern World, represented in that year 67% of the total visitors registered in archaeological and ecological zones of the State. Likewise, this archaeological zone is considered the second most visited in the country (INAH, 2017), the first place is Teotihuacán.

In that sense, during the period 2007 to 2017 an average growth of 9.1% was registered in the influx of visitors to these halls.

Insured workers and employment

Employment in Yucatan has been increasing, but their conditions are inadequate, since informality in the State is high and wages are low, this creates in the population a feeling of little commitment to employers and leads to low productivity.

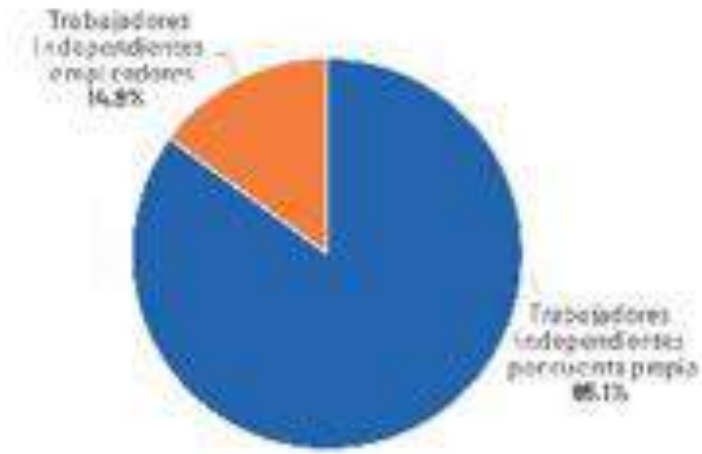
The Mexican Institute of Social Security (IMSS for its initials in Spanish) is the public entity before which formal jobs are registered in the country; in Yucatan 374 thousand 432 jobs were registered at the end of 2018, which represented 1.9% of formal jobs in the country (IMSS, 2018).

The States that presented the highest average growth in formal jobs registered with the IMSS from 2008 to 2018, are Queretaro with 6.5%, followed by Guanajuato with 5.3%. Yucatan is in 19th place with 3.5%, below the national growth of 3.6% for the same period.

employees and not employers. Additionally, there is little support for entrepreneurs who belong to groups in vulnerable situations.

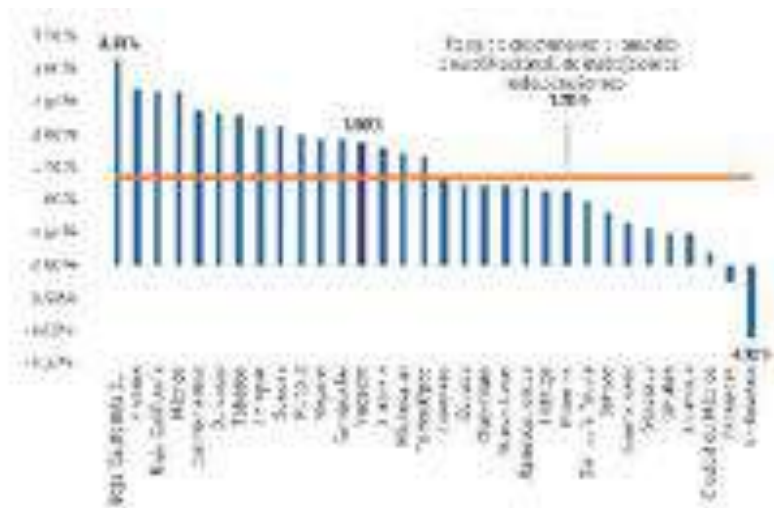
According to the annual average of the data from the occupation and employment survey, for 2017 in Yucatan there were 315,196 independent workers, whose composition was 268,087 self-employed workers and 47,110 employer, the average growth of these items since 2008 was 1.9% and 1.8% respectively (INEGI, 2018).

Graph 37. Distribution of independent workers according to their status as employer, 2017(%).



Source: own elaboration with data from the National Survey of Occupation and Employment (ENOE for its initials in Spanish), INEGI, 2017.

Graph 38. Average growth of independent workers by state, 2008-2017(%).



Source: own elaboration with data from ENOE. INEGI, 2017.

As a result of the growth of independent workers in Yucatan, the State went from contributing 2.2% to the national total in 2007 to contributing 2.3% in 2017, however, the place that the State occupies among the States with more independent workers went only from 18th place to 17 in the same period.

According to the average data from the National Occupation and Employment Survey, ENOE, in the unemployment rate, for 2017 Yucatan was the second State with the lowest unemployment rate with 2%, only below

Guerrero, which had 1.6% . The foregoing is an advance with respect to 2007, since for this year Yucatan occupied position seven with 2.3% in the unemployment rate.

3.4.2. Theory of change

To contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, various studies of successful programs and / or actions were carried out in different parts of the world, always taking into account the social, cultural, economic and development conditions presented by the State. Research reveals that micro, small and medium-sized credit programs have positive impact on employment, average salary and a greater probability of accessing the financial market (Butler, I., Guiñazu, S., Martínez, D., Rodríguez, J. & Tacsir, A. 2018).

SCENARIOS	ACTIONS	MEANS	RESULTS	IMPACT
<p>The state is a reliable investment destination.</p> <p>Existence of Mipymes capable of mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Existence of productive units managed by women.</p> <p>Men and women with incomes below the well-being line in need of a grant.</p> <p>Decrease of the fishing activities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Loss of jobs due to the pandemic.</p>	<p>Promotion of the state as a reliable investment destination.</p> <p>Grants of easy access.</p> <p>Low cost grants without endorsement.</p> <p>Low interest rate.</p> <p>Instalation of the entrepreneurship centre.</p> <p>Economic support for fishermen.</p> <p>Temporary jobs.</p>	<p>Microyuc Empresarial.</p> <p>Microyuc Mujeres.</p> <p>Microyuc Emprendedor.</p> <p>Microyuc Social.</p> <p>Microyuc Productivo.</p> <p>Activación Empresarial y Artesanal.</p> <p>Impulsa Yucatán Centro de emprendimiento</p> <p>Seguro de Desempleo</p> <p>Programa Impulsa Yucatán</p> <p>Apoyo Estatal a Pescadores por COVID-19</p> <p>Protección al Empleo Turístico de Yucatán</p> <p>Programa Emergente de Apoyo Comunitario</p> <p>Programa de Capacitación y Empleo Temporal</p>	<p>The habitants of the state has better access to decent jobs and economic development.</p> <p>The habitants of the state has better access to grants for the development of Mipymes.</p>	<p>The economic development of the state increase as well as the quality of the jobs in the state.</p>

Other studies show that companies that acquire loans have a positive effect on their productivity, among which the agriculture and industrial sectors stand out (IDB, 2016). As a result of the above, different programs have been developed in the State that directly contribute to the achievement of SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth.

3.4.3. Government Actions

The Government of the State of Yucatan , in line with its commitment to meeting the goals of the 2030 Agenda, implemented programs and actions that allow targeting human and financial resources towards the most vulnerable groups, on the issues with the highest priority .

Based on the previous diagnosis and in joint work with the agencies in charge of the Yucatán con Economía Inclusiva axis on issues causally related to SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth, programs and activities that had the focus of the 2030 Agenda were proposed. However, due to the challenge posed by the COVID-19 contingency, some of these activities were suspended or modified, to promote priority actions to address the contingency.

3.4.4. Flagship programs and their relationship with the ODS

The Government of Yucatan has the firm conviction that a healthy population, with jobs and a stable economy has a positive impact on society.

In that sense, the flagship programs of the Government of the State of Yucatan were implemented to address strategic issues in the economic sector, intricately linked to SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth. These programs are:






- *Micro Yuc Empresarial*
- *Micro Yuc Mujeres*
- *Micro Yuc Emprendedor*
- *Micro Yuc Social*
- *Micro Yuc Productivo*
- *Activación Empresarial y Artesanal*
- *Impulsa Yucatán*
- *Entrepreneurship Center*






Schematic description of the programs

The programs and actions are derived from the activities of the Budgetary Programs. The flagship programs related to SDG 8 are described below. Decent work and economic growth, as well as integrating the indicators with their goals and the current progress of the programs.

Table 12. Programs and actions of the Government of the State of Yucatan, with their progress related to SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth






SDG	Indicator	Goal 2030	Actions performed	Description	Advance	% of advance 2020
	Growth rate of the economic activities in the state	4%	"Microyuc Empresarial"	Financing for micro, small, and medium businesses (Mipymes) from the industrial, commercial, and service sectors.	40 grants	24%
	Growth rate of the value of the state's economic activities	4%	"Microyuc Mujeres"	Grants for physical or legal persons integrated by women.	42 grants	67%
	Average growth of independent workers in the state	2.1%	"Microyuc Emprendedor"	Grants for entrepreneurs.	36 grants	57%
	Growth rate of the value of the state's economic activities	4%	"Activación Empresarial y Artesanal"	Delivery of subsidies to companies in the artisanal sector	1,808 subsidies	100%
	Average growth of independent workers in the state	2.1%	"Microyuc Social"	Subsidies for enterprises from the handcrafts sector.	820 grants	100%




	Growth rate of the value of the state's economic activities	4%	"Microyuc Productivo"	Grants for micro and small businesses.	2,217 grants	100%
	Growth rate of the value of the state's economic activities	4%	"Impulsa Yucatán"	Financing for enterprises in strategic sectors	393 documents issued for financing projects	44.5%
	Growth rate of the value of the state's economic activities	4%	Entrepreneurship centre	Instalation of an entrepreneurship centre for the youth	Equipment of a entrepreneurship centre in Maxcanú	11%

Actions carried out before COVID-19 and relevant aspects

Within the Annual Work Plan, which considered all the activities to be carried out during 2020, there are 19 activities aligned with SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth. This represents 4.0% of the 491 total activities. The activities aligned with SDG 8 that present the most relevant aspects are:

Table 13. Programs and actions of the Government of the State of Yucatan that were carried out before COVID-19 related to SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth.

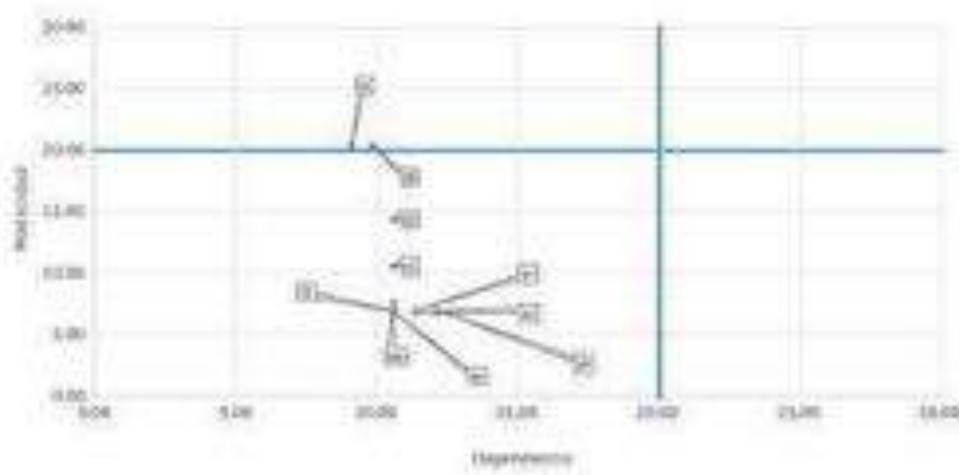
ODS	Indicator	Actions	Description	Advances
	Growth rate of the economic activities in the state	Microyuc Empresarial	Financing for micro, small, and medium businesses (Mipymes) from the industrial, commercial, and service sectors.	The program has provided 40 financing supports for Mipymes.
	Growth rate of the value of the state's economic activities	Microyuc Mujeres	Grants for physical or legal persons integrated by women.	42 grants delivered to 42 enterprises.
	Average growth of independent workers in the state	Microyuc Emprendedor	Entrega de créditos emprendedoras y emprendedores	36 grants in benefit of 36 micro-businesses.
	Growth rate of the economic activities in the state	Activación Empresarial y Artesanal	Subsidies for enterprises from the handcrafts sector.	1,808 subsidies granted for enterprises from the handcraft sector.
	Average growth of independent workers in the state	Microyuc Social	Grants for micro and small businesses.	The programs has delivered 820 grants.

	Growth rate of the value of the state's economic activities	Microyuc Productivo	Grants for micro and small businesses.	2,217 grants for micro and small businesses.
	Growth rate of the economic activities in the state	Impulsa Yucatán	Financing for enterprises in strategic sectors.	Issued of 393 documents for financing projects.
	Growth rate of the economic activities in the state	Centro de emprendimiento	Instalation of an entrepreneurship centre for the youth.	Equipment of a entrepreneurship centre in Maxcanú.

Actions carried out during COVID-19 and relevant aspects

Derived from the health contingency of COVID-19, an analysis was carried out using the methodology of structural analysis. This methodology made it possible to prioritize the activities that should be given greater resources, both financial and human, so that the achievement of the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals could be advanced during the situation of vulnerability generated by the COVID-pandemic. 19.

Graph 39. Structural analysis of the Secretariat of Economic Development (SEFOET for its Acronym in Spanish).

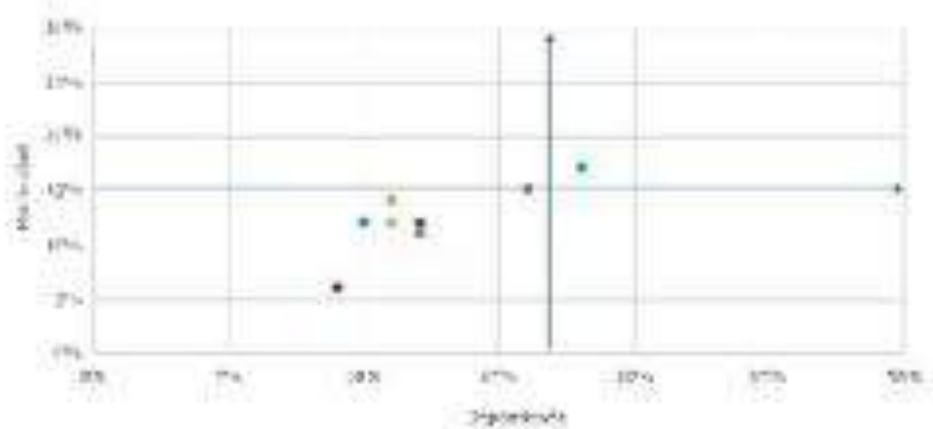


Source: own elaboration, with information from the Secretariat of Economic Development.

As a result of the structural analysis of the Secretariat of Economic Development, the following strategies were prioritized:

- Strategy 4; Promote autonomy and empowerment of women for sustainable economic development.
- Strategy 8; Promote the diversification of sustainable tourism products and services.

Graph 40. Structural analysis of the Yucatecan Institute of Entrepreneurs (IYEM for its acronym in Spanish).



Source: Own elaboration, with information from the Yucatecan Institute of Entrepreneurs

As a result of the structural analysis of the Yucatecan Institute of Entrepreneurs, the following strategies were prioritized:

- Strategy 4; Promote entrepreneurship in vulnerable groups.
- Strategy 5; Build inclusive and sustainable entrepreneurship capacities.

For SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth, the following activities were prioritized because of the structural analysis, as well as its main advances in its implementation:

- *Microyuc Empresarial*. During the period from March to July 2020, the Program has approved 239 credits, equivalent to an approved amount of 22.9 million pesos.
- *Microyuc Mujeres*. During the period from March to July 2020, 118 credits have been approved, for an approved amount equivalent to 4.02 million pesos.
- *Microyuc Emprendedor*. During the period from March to July 2020, the Program has approved 464 credits, which is equivalent to an approved amount of 18.9 million pesos.



- *Microyuc Social*. During the period from March to July 2020, the Program has approved 1,390 credits, for an approved amount equivalent to 12 million pesos.
- *Microyuc Productivo*. During the period from March to July 2020, the Program has approved 2,217 credits, for an approved amount equivalent to 12 million pesos.
- *Activación Empresarial y Artesanal*. During the period from March to July 2020, the Program has approved 1,808 credits, for an approved amount equivalent to 22.4 million pesos.



3.4.5. Emerging programs

As a result of the efforts to support the population of the State of Yucatan, given the effects that the health contingency represents for the citizens, the *Plan Estatal para Impulsar la Economía, los Empleos y la Salud de los Yucatecos* was generated. The following activities are derived from this plan, which were proposed to contribute to SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth.

- *Impulsa Yucatán Program*. The Economic Boost Program for Industrial and Regional Development in the State of Yucatan was established, in coordination with Nacional Financiera (NAFIN for its acronym in Spanish) and the National Bank for Foreign Trade (BANCOMEXT for its acronym in Spanish), with the purpose of promoting the sustainable economic development of the State, local entrepreneurship, generating greater opportunities and promoting job creation. The State Government has contributed 120 million pesos so that Yucatecan companies can access loans to be able to face the health contingency. During the period from March to July 2020, through NAFIN and BANCOMEXT, 393 certificates have been issued for financing projects, which is equivalent to an amount of 906 million 500 thousand pesos.
- *Seguro al desempleo*. The program of subsidies or aid called Unemployment Insurance aims to lessen the effects of the impact on the economy of people, between 18 and 65 years of age, and their families, who have lost their jobs. During the months of April to May 2020, 92,006 economic aides were provided for the benefit of more than 46,000 Yucatecans, which represented an investment of 230 million 15 thousand pesos.



- State Support to Fishermen by COVID-19. The subsidy or aid program called State Support to Fishermen for COVID-19 was launched, with the aim of protecting fishing activity in the State. The program consisted of the delivery of economic support in two exhibitions during the months of April and May for 2,000 pesos for the social protection of the fishing sector and their families. From April to May 2020, 23,342 supports were delivered to 11,930 fishermen, with a total investment of 46,684,000 pesos.
- *Programa de Protección al Empleo Turístico de Yucatán* . The program was established, with the aim of protecting the workforce of the tourism sector. During the period from March to July 2020, 214 financing projects have been approved, which is equivalent to an approved amount of 29 million 946 thousand pesos.
- *Programa Emergente de Apoyo Comunitario*. The objective of the program is to help people who reside in municipalities that were affected by tropical storm Cristóbal improve their critical situation, by providing financial support in exchange for carrying out work in their community. The Program grants support to people between 18 and 60 years of age, who reside in any of the municipalities of the State of Yucatan declared in emergency by the authority, by virtue of the fact that they were affected by the meteorological phenomenon. In the period from March to July 2020, 28,099 economic aides were given to residents of the municipalities declared in emergency in the State of Yucatan in exchange for carrying out work in their community, which represented an investment of 70.2 million pesos.



- *Programa de Capacitación y Empleo Temporal*. The program consists of temporarily employing tourism service providers who have lost their jobs or source of income due to the contingency derived from COVID-19; financial support of a maximum of \$ 5,000.00 is granted, the teaching of face-to-face or online courses, in addition to the delivery of the safety, hygiene and work equipment necessary for them to carry out the following activities: maintenance, cleaning, conservation, renovation and protection of areas and tourist facilities of the State of Yucatan, in 4-hour shifts per day, in accordance with the dates and assigned activities. In the period from March to July, 3,117 financial aides were provided with an investment of 7 million 792 thousand 500 pesos.

3.4.6. Progress report on the indicators of the 2030 Agenda

With the implementation of the vision of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals in the State, progress has been made in the State's situation. The progress made on the indicators related to SDG 8 is presented below.

Annualized data as of fiscal year 2019.

- The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Yucatan in 2018 was 260 thousand 418 million pesos in real terms, which represented a growth rate since 2007 of 2.85%, above the national data of 1.99%, for which Yucatan occupied the eighth position among the States with the highest growth rate in the period (INEGI, 2020). Yucatan improved six positions with respect to position 14 obtained with the growth rate of the 2007-2017 period.
- The GDP of Commerce in Yucatan in 2018 was 61 thousand 135 million pesos in real terms and since 2007 it has a growth rate of 3.54%, which placed the State above the national average of 2.73% and in the eighth position among the States that had the most commercial development for the same period (INEGI, 2020). Yucatan improved seven positions with respect to position 15 obtained with the growth rate of the 2007-2017 period.
- The GDP of the Secondary Sector of Yucatan in 2018 was 69 thousand 375 million pesos in real terms and had a growth rate since 2007 of 2.56%, which placed the State in the seventh position among the States and above the national average of 0.48%. Yucatan improved two positions with respect to the ninth position obtained with the growth rate of the 2007-2017 period (INEGI, 2020).
- Yucatan in 2018 ranked 24th among the States with the highest contribution to Mexico's GDP from the category of Temporary accommodation and food and beverage preparation services, with 5 thousand 760 million pesos and contributing 1.4% of the value of the activity at the national level. Yucatan presents an activity growth rate of 0.46% from 2007 to 2018 (INEGI, 2020).
- On the other hand, in 2019 the influx of national and international tourists with overnight stays in the main tourist centers of Yucatan corresponded to 2,045,123. This represents an average growth of 6.3% during the period from 2007 to 2019. Yucatan increased 0.92 percentage points with respect to the average growth of 5.3% obtained during the 2007-2017 period (Datatur, 2020).
- At the end of 2019, the *Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social* (IMSS for its initials in Spanish) registered 384,295 jobs in Yucatan, which represented 1.9% of formal jobs in the country (IMSS, 2020). The growth rate in the number of jobs in Yucatan during the period from 2008 to 2019 was 3.4%, a figure similar to the national data, which is why the State was placed in the 17th position with the highest growth in the mentioned period. Yucatan improved two positions with respect to position 19 obtained during the 2008-2018 period.



- According to the average daily salary associated with insured workers in the IMSS, in 2019 in Yucatan, the average salary was \$ 316.65, this placed it in 24th place among the States with the highest average daily salary. Based on the above, the State was ranked as the sixth State with the highest average growth rate with 5.36% (IMSS, 2020). According to the annual average of the Global Index of Labor Productivity of the Yucatecan Economy, for 2019 Yucatan presented an average growth of 1.5% when compared to 2013, with a decrease of -0.6 percentage points compared to the growth of 2.1% shown during the period. 2007-2017.
- According to the annual average of the data from the occupation and employment survey, in 2019 in Yucatan 328,103 independent workers were registered, with an average growth rate of 1.9% during the period from 2008 to 2019, a figure higher than national data of 1.74%, which is why the State ranked 15th with the highest growth during the mentioned period (INEGI, 2020).



Progress to 2020.

- Growth of economic activity. With seasonally adjusted figures, during the first quarter of 2020, Yucatan presented a decrease of -0.8% in economic activity, which is why it ranked 9th in the growth ranking in that period. This decrease was less than the -1.9% variation that the States presented in said period. With 2018 figures, the State GDP is distributed as follows: tertiary activities represented 69.4%; secondary activities with 26.8% and primary activities with 3.8% (INEGI, 2020).

- Insured workers and jobs. The total of insured workers in July 2020 was 360,408, which represented a decrease of -5.25% (-19,982 jobs) compared to July 2019, when there were 380,390 insured workers in Yucatan, so the State was located in the 24th fastest growing place nationwide. The registered decrease is higher than the national decrease of -4.36% (IMSS, 2020) During the health contingency period (March to July), -25,708 jobs were lost, a figure lower than the national average of -30,843 and which placed the State in 20th lowest job loss.
- Average salary of insured workers. The average accumulated value of the daily salary of workers insured before the IMSS as of June 2020 was \$ 340.95, with a variation of 7.8% compared to the same period in 2019, which is why it ranked 13th in accumulated growth at the level national (IMSS, 2020). The average daily salary for the month of June meant that Yucatan is in position 22 among the States with the highest salary nationwide.
- Labor informality. During the first quarter of 2020, the labor informality rate was 58%, which represents a decrease of -1.3 percentage points in relation to the same period of 2019, which is why the State occupied the 22nd position with the lowest labor informality rate (INEGI, 2020).



- Labor participation of women. During the first quarter of 2020, the labor participation rate of women was 50%, which represents an increase of 0.4 percentage points in relation to the same period of 2019, so that the State occupied the fifth position with the highest participation rate labor (INEGI, 2020).
- Arrival of tourists with overnight stay. From January to May 2020, Yucatan registered the arrival of 427,855 overnight tourists, which represents a decrease of -48.6% in the arrival of overnight tourists compared to the same period of 2019, this decrease is greater than the national decrease of - 44.8% and positions the State in the 27th place with the highest growth (Datatur, 2020). In the same period, the State registered the arrival of 309,869 national tourists, this represented a decrease of -51.3% compared to the same period in 2019. In the same period, the State registered the arrival of 117,986 international tourists, this represented a decrease of -40.01% compared to the same period in 2019.
- Influence of cruise ships and cruise passengers. During the first half of 2020, the influx of cruise ships to the port of Progreso was 44, which represents a decrease of -31.3%, that is, 20 fewer cruises compared to the previous period (SCT, 2020). The port of Progreso ranks third with the highest influx of cruise ships in the Gulf and Caribbean region and the sixth with the highest influx in the country.
- Cruise passenger influx. During the first semester of 2020, the influx of cruise passengers to the port of Progreso was 116,176 tourists, which represents a decrease of -42.3%, that is, 85,291 fewer passengers compared to the same period of the previous year (SCT, 2020).
- Passenger influx by air. During the first semester of 2020, the International Airport of the City of Merida registered a total movement of passengers (arrivals and departures) of 709,736 passengers, which represented a decrease of -46.8% (that is, -625,426 passengers) in relation to the same period of the previous year (SCT, 2020). The Merida Airport is the eighth with the highest number of passengers in the country.

- Global Index of Labor Productivity of the Yucatecan Economy. According to this index, Yucatan presented an average growth of 1.14% during the period from 2013 to the first quarter of 2020.

3.4.7. Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Fundación de Haciendas del Mundo Maya

The foundation implemented actions to strengthen the business vision of rural communities in Yucatan that have limited access to local sources of sustainable income.

Through the establishment of sustainable companies that promote social development and the improvement of family living standards in indigenous communities, it contributes to the construction of capacities and access to sustainable income through the training of men and women, rural microentrepreneurs, facilitating the processes of business management that allow them to operate from their own locations.

In the reporting period, local capacities - human development, technical and business skills, administration, and finance - were strengthened through training days, 141 men and women from the communities of Temozon Sur (Abala), Cacao, Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa de Lima), Chunchucmil, Granada (Chican Granada), Dzidzilche, Itzincab, X-Kanchakan, San Antonio Chum, Tixcacaltuyub and Yaxunah.

COVID-19 Actions

As a result of the contingency due to COVID-19 and in response to the general economic detriment that was left as a consequence, the *Fundación Haciendas del Mundo Maya*, and in conjunction with the national collective *Ensamble*, designed and implemented a program of economy in the artisan sector .

The program aims to empower with training and income, from the purchase and sale of products, to mostly rural artisans who saw their income affected as a result of the COVID-19 contingency. To date, more than 25 million Mexican pesos have been invested, generating local revenues for 2,740, the objective of promoting the growth and consolidation of its products at the local, national, and international levels.

Fundación ADO

Through the *Desarrollo de una empresa social integradora de turismo alternativo comunitario en Yucatán* the *Fundación ADO* aims to the strengthening of group capacities and generate added value of the collective proposal called *Coox Mayab* that seeks to link tourist routes of existing cooperatives made up of women and men dedicated to community tourism from Cenotillo, Merida, Yaxcaba, Kaua, San Felipe, Temozon, Río Lagartos, Tekax, Tekit and Valladolid.

All this through the firm objective of contributing to the consolidation of an integrating social enterprise of alternative community tourism through the improvement of the tourism quality of the projects and the promotion of the commercialization of its commercial offer under fair and solidarity trade schemes.

In the period from August 1, 2019 to June 30 of this year, through the project called *Desarrollo de una empresa social integradora de turismo alternativo comunitario en Yucatán* , a total of 7 of the 10 tourist cooperatives increase the improvement of infrastructure and equipment in their communities with the acquisition of supplies, maintenance of facilities, the creation or habilitation of new spaces to diversify the tourist offer, or, in the implementation of eco-technologies through the acquisition of equipment and training, with a unit cost of \$137,556.42 Mexican pesos and an advance of 69% of the goals, in a single periodicity, benefiting a total of approximately 70 people in 7 municipalities.



Likewise, cooperatives were trained on legal, accounting, administrative and customer service aspects, with an average participation of 80% of all Co'ox Mayab cooperatives (at least 1 representative per cooperative), making progress in 17% training topics, with a unit cost of \$ 27,398.2 Mexican pesos, benefiting approximately 80 people, belonging to Cenotillo, Merida, Yaxcaba, Kaua, San Felipe, Temozon, Río Lagartos, Tekax, Tekit and Valladolid.

Finally, these efforts have added an investment of \$ 164,954.62 Mexican pesos, in direct attention to goal 8.9. which is committed to developing and implementing policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products by 2030.

Fundación del Empresariado Yucateco

Through its program for the Promotion and Fostering of the Culture of Corporate Social Responsibility in Yucatan , the *Fundación del Empresariado Yucateco* (FEYAC for its initials in Spanish) seeks to promote the socially responsible management of companies in the State of Yucatan , to multiply results that contribute to sustainable growth in the economic, social and environmental sphere, for the benefit of a more just and caring society.

This project has been developed from its conception, through the holding of monthly meetings for the analysis and promotion of the concepts of Corporate Social Responsibility, between the representatives of the Socially Responsible Companies and the invited companies that present their best practices among themselves, for a better understanding. The foregoing, in benefit of all Micro, small, medium, and large companies in the State of Yucatan.

In the reporting period, 5 trainings have been given to companies in addition to maintaining the 31 distinctions of socially responsible companies despite the pandemic that has caused significant inconveniences in the business sector.

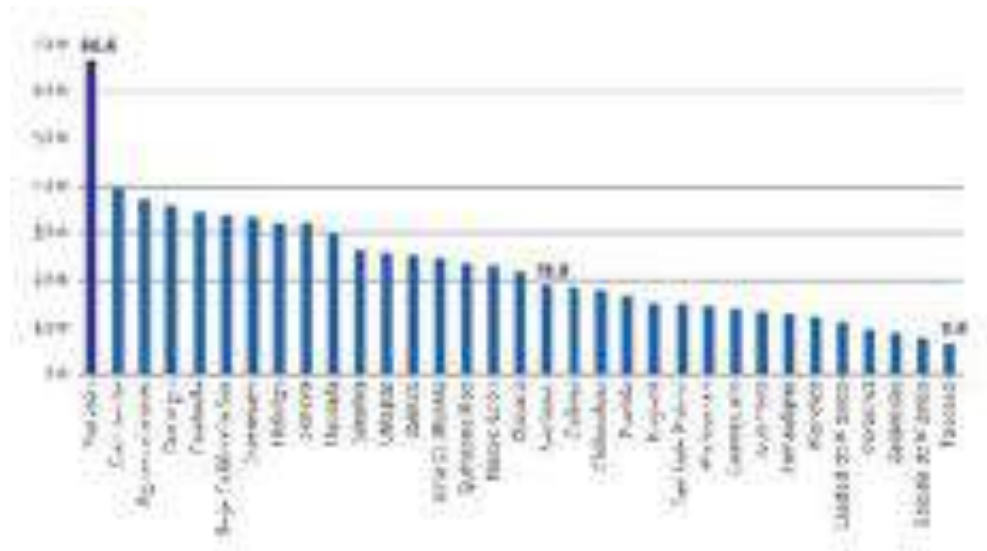
3.5. SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

3.5.1. Diagnosis



In 2018, 66.6% of the population said they perceive the State as safe, this figure positioned the State in first place, however, the perception of safety for Yucatan decreased from 2013 to 2018, 0.3 points and, from 2017 to 2018, 5.3 points Percentage according to the National Survey of Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE for its initials in Spanish).

Graph 41. Population aged 18 years and over according to perception of the entity's security, March, and April 2018 (%).



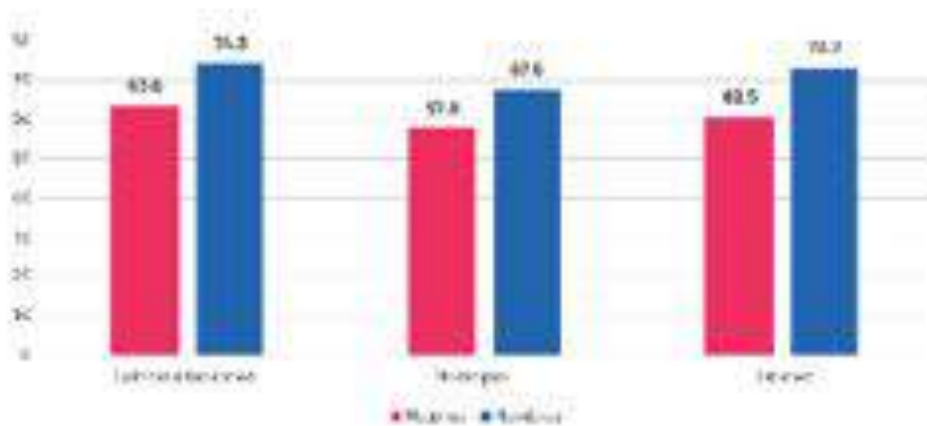
Graph 42. Perception of insecurity in Yucatan, disaggregated at the level of Federated State, municipality, or colony / locality, 2013-2018 (%).



Source: INEGI. National Survey of Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE), 2018.

Regarding the effects of security policies in the State, during 2018 there was a gender gap in the perception of security, that is, women felt less safe compared to men in all territorial areas, with a difference of at least 10 percentage points.

Graph 43. Perception of security according to sex by territorial area in Yucatan, 2018 (%).



Source: own elaboration with data from INEGI. National Survey of Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE), 2018.

The impact of insecurity and crime in the homes of Yucatan caused damage to the economy of the people, in this regard the ENVIPE reported losses due to these factors in 2017 for 6 thousand 436.7 million pesos and the preventive measures an estimated cost of 1,229.3 million. Compared to 2016, these items had a 137.6% increase and 6.2% decrease, respectively.

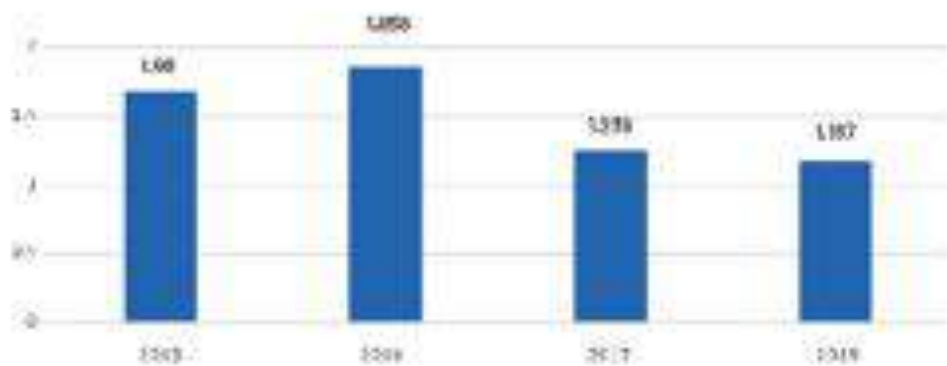
Peace

Yucatan has been characterized as one of the safest States in the country, however, maintaining optimal levels of peace is a constant challenge in which citizen participation is a fundamental complement to government actions. Peace is violated by an increase in the incidence of crime or high-impact crimes, as well as the feeling of insecurity caused by untrue information.



The Mexico Peace Index (IPM for its initials in Spanish) 2018, prepared by the *Instituto para la Economía y la Paz*, placed Yucatan as the most peaceful State in 2017 with a result of 1,172, below the national value of 2.26. From 2013 to 2017, the result of the indicator for the State showed a trend towards better levels of peace in the State, as its value decreased 0.23 points.

Graph 44. Mexico Peace Index, 2015-2018.



Source: Instituto para la Economía y la Paz. Peace Index 2018.

Criminal incidence

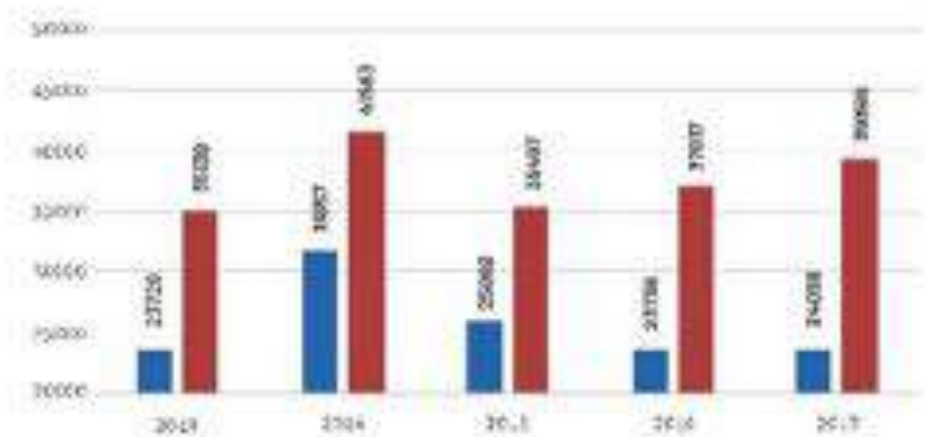
One of the main effects on security in a State is the presence of criminal acts. In this sense, according to ENVIPE figures, the crime incidence rate per 100,000 inhabitants in Yucatan for 2017 was 24,098, which represented an increase of 1.5% compared to 2013, while at the national level the rate was 39,369, which resulted in a decrease of 5.6% in relation to the same period. Yucatan ranked eighth among the States with the lowest crime incidence rate in 2017.



For the same year, the rate of vehicle theft per 100,000 inhabitants for the State was 13.68, while at the national level it was 161.5. In this area, Yucatan ranked first among the States with the lowest incidence of vehicle theft.

Among the crimes that most affect the property and the right to housing of families in the State is house robbery. According to the 2018 figures provided by the *Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública* (SESNSP for its initials in Spanish), the State registered a rate of 56.19 robberies per 100,000 inhabitants, a figure with which Yucatan ranked 16th among the States with the highest incidence of this crime. The national value for this rate was 57.9 per 100 thousand inhabitants

Graph 45. Crime incidence rate per 100 thousand inhabitants, 2013-2017.



Source: Own elaboration with data from the National Survey of Victimization and Perception of Public Security (ENVIPE), 2018.

High impact crimes

According to the new methodology for the registration and classification of crimes of the SESNSP, Yucatan in 2018 closed with 2.18 malicious homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants, the lowest figure in the national context in which the average was 23.1. From 2015 to 2018, the homicide rate in the State decreased 12.4%, in contrast, the national average increased 42.3%.

Other crimes of great impact in the State have a low incidence reflected in their rates per 100,000 inhabitants for 2018, such as femicide with 0.63 and kidnapping with a zero rate. However, the incidence of these crimes strongly influences the State's perception of security. The values of the rates of these crimes per 100,000 inhabitants nationwide are 1.3 for femicides and 0.79 for abductions.

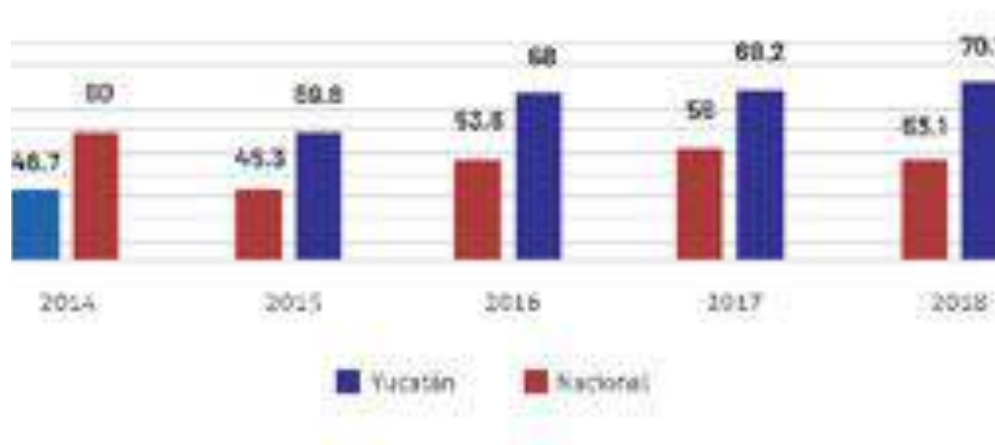
Among the repercussions of the crime incidence on the daily activities of the population, ENVIPE pointed

out that in 2017 the proportion of the population that stated that due to fear of being a victim of a crime stopped carrying out the activity of going for a walk was 11.3% in the State, while at the national level the figure was 33.4%.

Performance and confidence in justice institutions

The level of trust in the public prosecutor’s office and the prosecution service in the perception obtained for the months of March and April 2018 was 70.7%, a figure 1.9 points higher than that of 2017. The national average was 53.1%. Confidence in these institutions shows a positive trend, since an advance of 13.7 percentage points was recorded between 2014 and 2018 for the entity. It should be noted that in this area, Yucatan ranked second at the national level.

Graph 46: Population of 18 years and over that qualified with “Much or some confidence”, the procuracies and public ministries, Yucatan 2014-2018 (%).



Source. INEGI, National Survey of Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE).

Additionally, the perception of the population regarding the performance of public ministries and prosecutors in the State as “Very effective or somewhat effective” was 66.3%, a figure 16.3 percentage points higher than the national average. In this perception, Yucatan ranked second among the best-rated States.

Regarding the perception of corruption in the instances of public ministries and the State Attorney’s Office, 59.7% of the population considered them corrupt, so the State is below the national value of 66.5%.

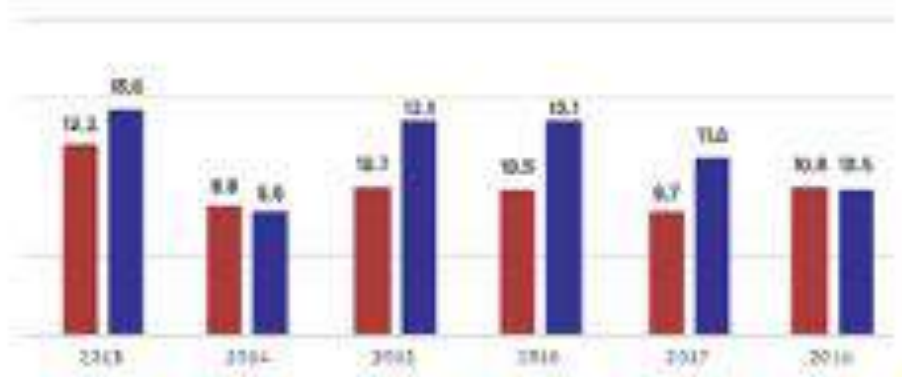


Justice and impunity

Access to justice is a fundamental right which must guarantee universal access within a framework of trust and credibility of the population. The lack of complaint and the institutional weaknesses for the efficient exercise of justice, among others, contribute to the crimes going unpunished.

According to ENVIPE, in 2017 11.8% of crimes were reported in the State, a figure that shows a decrease of 1.8 percentage points in relation to 2013. At the national level in 2017, 10.4% of crimes were reported. In this area, Yucatan ranks 15th among the States with the highest percentage of complaints.

Graph 47. Crimes reported in the State and national, 2013-2018 (%).

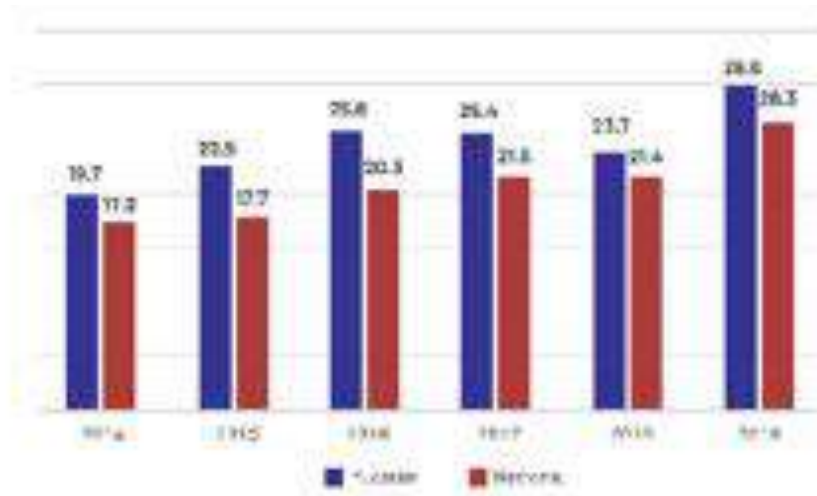


Source. INEGI. National Survey of Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE), 2018.

Among the reasons that people in the State pointed out, for not making the report of crimes stands out, "the loss of time." In this sense, according to ENVIPE, in 2017, 28.7% of the crimes reported were carried out in an average time of more than 4 hours, which placed the State in 13th place among the States with the longest average time. The national value was 31.6%.

On the other hand, concern about the lack of punishment for criminals in the State exceeds the national value. In 2018 this difference was 2.3 percentage points. Likewise, from 2014 to 2018 at the national level this perception increased by 4.2 percentage points, while for the State this growth represented 4 percentage points.

Graph 48. Population that considers that there is a lack of punishment for offenders, 2014-2018 (%).



Source. INEGI. National Survey of Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE). 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

In this context, the results contained in the Global Impunity Index Mexico (IGI-MEX for its acronym in Spanish) 2018, in charge of the *Universidad de las Américas Puebla*, in which Yucatán is classified in a very high degree of impunity with a value of 71.62, for which is located in position 16 among the States with less impunity, while the national value was 69.85. This index decreased slightly for the State compared to the 2016 measurement in which it registered a value of 72.8.

Among the areas of opportunity identified are the following:

- There is a rate of 1.27 public ministries per 100,000 inhabitants and at the national level the rate is 3.53.
- The ministerial police for every 100 thousand inhabitants are 1.27 for the State, while the national average is 8.12.
- The personnel assigned to public security functions in the State has a rate of 165.99 per 100 thousand inhabitants and in the country of 179.27.
- The rate of magistrates and judges in the State is 2.97 per 100 thousand inhabitants and 3.59 at the national level

Social reintegration

The 2017 National Diagnosis of Penitentiary Supervision by the National Human Rights Commission gave the State a 6.81 rating on a scale of 0 to 10 as a result of the evaluation carried out with the aim of verifying that the conditions of confinement comply with respect from the human rights. In this area, the national rating was 6.3.

Regarding the degree of trust in prisons, the perception in 2018 indicated that 27.6% of the population aged 18 years and over had “a lot or some”, a figure with which the State ranked third, while the average for the country was 18.8%.



Governance and stability of institutions

Having institutions and citizens that adhere to the laws, respect for human rights, citizen participation in the decisions of the State, and the integral development of the municipalities allows an authentic rule of law for the benefit of the State population. Under this context, it is necessary to address areas of opportunity such as civil justice, international cooperation, as well as to provide, in an inclusive way, higher levels of legal certainty to the population.

According to the Index of the Rule of Law in Mexico 2018, carried out by the World Justice Project (WJP), Yucatan ranked first with 0.45 points, while the national average was 0.39.

However, it pointed out areas of opportunity in limits to government power, open government, regulatory compliance, and civil justice.

It should be noted that in terms of fundamental rights, the State ranked number seven in the national context with a score of 0.51, slightly above the national average of 0.5.

On the other hand, according to the ICE 2018 of IMCO, the Law sub-index, which considers indicators on crimes, complaints, perception of security and compliance with contracts for Yucatan, reached the value of 78.1, a figure that placed the State in the second position in the country. The national value of this subscript was 57.2.

This same analysis considers the Political System Sub Index that measures the potential of State political systems to be stable and functional. In this indicator, Yucatan obtained a value of 70.6, a figure that placed the State in third place in the national context, where the country's average in this sub-index is 54

Police institution

According to ENVIPE 2018, 82.1% of the population aged 18 years and over considered that the State police are willing to help, a figure that placed the State in the first place among the States with the highest positive perception and above the national value of 62.9%.

In a complementary way, the perception of the population with a lot and some trust in the State police registered by ENVIPE 2018 placed this institution in the first national place with 74.3%. The national value registered 54.3%.

Additionally, the perception of corruption in the State police placed this institution in 22nd place in the country with 59.8%, while the national value was 65.2%. In the same way, the perception of the performance of the State's police as highly effective and somewhat effective placed this institution in second place nationally with 70.7%, while the national value registered 51.3%.



In the same context of stability for the police institution, the *Modelo Óptimo de la Función Policial* reported that in the middle of the year 2018 the minimum standard of active operational elements in relation to its population in Yucatan is 1.6 police officers per thousand inhabitants, below the recommended level with a value of 1.8 per thousand inhabitants. It is worth mentioning that the standard of operational elements at the national level during 2018 was 1.1 police officers per thousand inhabitants.

Likewise, 59% of the State police passed the control and confidence tests, a figure below the national value of 79.3% and regarding the salary level of the police officers, the State ranked 16th, with a salary of \$ 12,744, an amount above the national average of \$ 9,933.



Regarding the training of police elements in the *Sistema de Justicia Penal*, there is an area of opportunity in terms of the function of first responders and forensic science with 32.4% of the elements trained, as well as in relation to criminal investigation (investigative police and preventive police) with 31.6%. Regarding training in the police function and its effectiveness in the first acts of investigation, the coverage is 93.9%.

Legal certainty

Having legal certainty allows people to develop with security, order, trust, and integrity. The basis for the exercise of human rights is precisely the security for the population that the State will protect, guarantee their rights, and ensure that everyone develops their activities within the current regulatory framework.

According to the data provided by the Government of the State of Yucatan in 2018, 82.8% of the existing State laws were amended or issued in the last ten years. In 2012, 69% had this condition. This meant an increase of 13.8 percentage points of the revised legal framework with this temporary period.

Based on administrative records of the State Government, in 2018, 69.8% of the properties in the State had registration certainty, that is, the properties were registered in the cadaster database. This represents an increase of 14.8 percentage points compared to 2012.

On the other hand, the right to legal identity from birth allows access to other rights such as health services, education, among others. In this context, actions that facilitate timely birth registration bring benefits to the population.

According to the Right to Identity Report with data from 2015, published by UNICEF and INEGI, Yucatan was ranked first in relation to the percentage of the population with a birth certificate by State with 99%, while the value national was 97.9%.

By age groups, Yucatan had the highest proportion of girls and boys who are registered in the course of the first 60 days from their birth, obtaining 77.4%; Similarly, it had a percentage of birth registration of girls and

boys under one year of 93.5%, which is why it ranked second in the country and was above the national average of 84.6%, in addition, it was observed that it had a percentage of birth registration of girls and boys under 5 years of age of 98.4%, which is why it ranked second at the national level among the States with the highest percentage of registration in this age group.

International cooperation

According to the Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AMEXCID for its acronym in Spanish), international cooperation is the product of the effort of different bodies such as the Public Sector, Private Sector, Civil Society and Academia in order to promote sustainable development and the improvement of quality of life through active collaboration with international organizations.



Until 2018, Yucatan had 17 international agreements registered with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE for its initials in Spanish), which represented 1.7% of the total agreements registered with the aforementioned agency. Based on the foregoing, the State ranked 19th at the national level in relation to the number of registered agreements and signed a lower number of agreements compared to the other States, which on average had 31.

Of the total of registered agreements, 76% were signed by the State order and 24% by the municipal one. Yucatan has signed agreements on education, culture, environment, gender equity and economy.

Similarly, of the 32 States, 25 have an international affairs agency, including Yucatan, while the remaining 7 do not have the infrastructure of an agency, however, at least one official in the State is in charge of serving this function.

3.5.2. Theory of change SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

To contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, various studies of successful programs and / or actions were carried out in different parts of the world, always taking into account the social, cultural, economic and development conditions presented by the State. The evidence of effective programs and / or actions shows that programs for the recovery of public spaces, as well as their appropriation, reduce school dropouts in primary and secondary grades (Ceirano, V., Sarmiento, J. & Segura, R. 2009), in the same way, programs that provide education, medical care, strengthening of physical and mental activities and development of skills greatly reduce the rates of violence and crime (Ratcliffe, J., Taniguchi, T. & Taylor, R. 2009).

There are community neighborhood programs in which the police service is monitored and evaluated. Research highlights that the acquisition of surveillance cameras reduces crime to a certain extent (Collective Prevention and Reintegration in Action, 2016).

Derived from the above, different programs have been developed in the State that contribute directly to the achievement of SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Solid Institutions.



SUPUESTOS	ACCIONES	MEDIOS	RESULTADOS	IMPACTO
<p>Low socio-laboral quality in police forces.</p> <p>Population groups most vulnerable to crime.</p> <p>Deficient community cohesion in neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Areas with insufficient police vigilance.</p> <p>Antisocial and violent behaviours derived from the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>Transition from a monitoring centre C4 to a C5 in the state.</p> <p>Adquisition and instalation of surveillance cameras .</p> <p>Road arches</p> <p>High technology drones</p> <p>Specialized vigilance plane</p> <p>Public poles with panic buttons</p> <p>Full scholarships for children of police officers</p> <p>Implementation of workshops, talks and events for the retrieve of public spaces.</p> <p>Strengthening of neighbourhood's police</p> <p>Attention to 911 reports</p> <p>Special operatives</p>	<p>"Yucatán Seguro"</p> <p>Crime prevention</p> <p>Scholarships for police officers</p> <p>Metropolitan police</p> <p>Housing for police officers</p> <p>"Sin violencia en contingencia"</p> <p>Mobility strategy</p> <p>"Ser Yucateco es un orgullo"</p>	<p>The population of Yucatán feels safe and protected given the decrease of crime incidence.</p>	<p>The level of security in the state improves as well as the performance of police forces.</p>

3.5.3. Government Actions

The Government of the State of Yucatan is committed to meeting the goals of the 2030 Agenda objectives. For this reason, programs and actions were implemented that would allow targeting human and budgetary resources towards the most vulnerable groups, on the issues with the greatest priority.

Based on the previous diagnosis and in joint work with the agencies in charge of security and justice



administration that are causally related to SDG 16. Peace, Justice and Solid Institutions, programs and activities were proposed that would have the focus of the 2030 Agenda. , derived from the COVID-19 contingency, some of these activities had to be temporarily suspended to prioritize attention to the contingency. Below are the programs associated with SDG 16. Peace, Justice and Solid Institutions.

3.5.4. Flagship programs and their relationship with the SDG

The Government of Yucatan is convinced that a secure State, with access to justice and high levels of peace has a positive impact on the development of its population. In this way, some issues related to peace, justice and governance in the State are addressed, all with a focus on “Leaving no one behind.”

In this sense, the flagship programs of the Government of the State of Yucatan were implemented. These programs are:


- *Yucatán Seguro*
- Metropolitan police
- Police housing
- Scholarships for children of police officers
- Social crime prevention
- Legal certainty
- *Ser Yucateco es un orgullo*








Schematic description of the programs

The programs and actions are derived from the activities of the Budgetary Programs. Next, the programs related to SDG 16 are described, as well as integrating the indicators with their goals and the current progress of the programs

Table 14. Programs and actions of the Government of the State of Yucatan, with their progress related to SDG 16. Peace, Justice and Solid Institutions



SDG	Indicator	Goal 2030	Actions performed	Description	Advance	% of advance 2020
16 	Crime incidence	26,462	Crime prevention	Decrease criminal and violent behaviours in the state through social and community prevention of crime.	1,245 workshops focussed on crime prevention.	35%








	Population 18 years old or older that considers the state safe	60.7	"Yucatán seguro"	Measures the portion of the population which qualifies the security perception of the state as "safe".	2 new coastal vessels.	50%
	Subíndice del Sistema Político	70.62	Legal certainty of identity and heritage	Measures the potential of political systems to be stable and functional.	104 certificates registered.	33%
	Subindex of the political system	26,462	Metropolitan police	Vigilance of Mérida and the metropolitan area to reinforce security.	1,145 detentions, 81 were referred to the Fiscalía.	NA
	Population 18 years old or older that considers the state safe	60.7	Housing for police officers	Manage the acquisition of housing for police officers.	Agreement signed with the INFONAVIT to allow housing grants for police officers.	50%
	Population 18 years old or older that considers the state safe	60.7	Scholarships for children of police officers	This programs offers economic support to outstanding students.	806 scholarships granted.	99%

Actions carried out before COVID-19 and relevant aspects

Within the Annual Work Plan, which considers all the activities to be carried out during 2020, it shows 53 activities aligned with SDG 16. Peace, justice, and solid institutions. This represents 11.88% of the 446 total activities, of which, those that present the most relevant aspects are:

Table 15. Programs and actions of the Government of the State of Yucatan that were carried out before COVID-19 related to SDG 16. Peace, Justice and Solid Institutions.

SDG	Indicator	Actions	Description	Advances
	Crime incidence	Crime prevention	Decrease criminal and violent behaviours in the state through social and community prevention of crime.	1,245 actions of prevention in benefit of 55,102 members of the population in 37 municipalities of the state.
	Population 18 years old or older that considers the state safe	"Yucatán seguro"	Measures the portion of the population which qualifies the security perception of the state as "safe".	2 new coastal vessels in function.

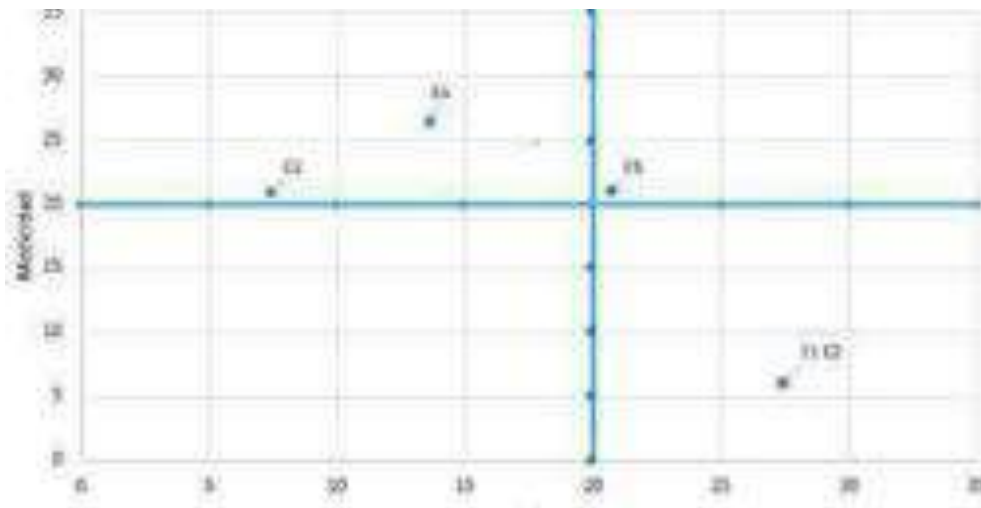
	<p>Subindex of the political system</p>	<p>Legal certainty of identity and heritage</p>	<p>Measures the potential of political systems to be stable and functional.</p>	<p>104 certificates in benefit of equal number of people.</p>
	<p>Crime incidence</p>	<p>Metropolitan police</p>	<p>Vigilancia de Mérida y Zona Metropolitana para reforzar la seguridad</p>	<p>1,145 detentions, 81 were referred to the Fiscalía.</p>
	<p>Population 18 years old or older that considers the state safe</p>	<p>Housing for police officers</p>	<p>Vigilance of Mérida and the metropolitan area to reinforce security.</p>	<p>Agreement signed with the INFONAVIT to allow housing grants for police officers.</p>
	<p>Population 18 years old or older that considers the state safe</p>	<p>Scholarships for children of police officers</p>	<p>This programs offers economic support to outstanding students.</p>	<p>806 scholarships.</p>
	<p>Crime incidence</p>	<p>Vigilance in Mérida and development of special groups and operatives.</p>	<p>Vigilance of Mérida and the metropolitan area with the goal of preserving security, and prevent crime.</p>	<p>2,075 special operatives with the purpose of protecting the physical integrity and heritage of the population.</p>
	<p>Subindex of the political system</p>	<p>Subindex of political systema.</p>	<p>Provides a service which guarantees the right to free professional juridic assistance to users without a lawyer or means to hire one.</p>	<p>21,872 legal assistance services in benefit of equal number of people.</p>
	<p>Population 18 years old or older that considers the state safe</p>	<p>Psychological attention for crime victims.</p>	<p>Seeks to help crime victims through the diagnosis and evaluation of their physical and emotional state.</p>	<p>1,589 psychological attention services in benefit of equal number of people.</p>

<p>16</p> 	<p>Crime incidence</p>	<p>Attention to 911 and 089 reports and monitoring via police intelligence.</p>	<p>Preserve peace and high levels of security in the state with the vigilance and monitoring of security cameras placed in Mérida and the interior of the state.</p>	<p>625,887 emergency calls received via 911, and 3,126 from 089.</p>
---	------------------------	---	--	--

Actions carried out during COVID-19 and relevant aspects

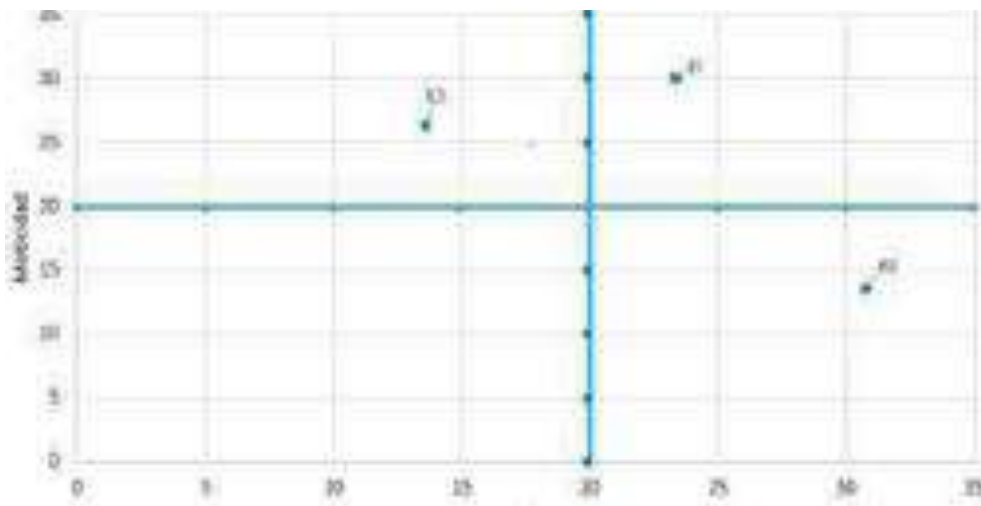
Derived from the health contingency of COVID-19, an analysis was carried out that applied the methodology of structural analysis. This methodology allowed to prioritize the activities that should be given greater resources, both financial and human, so that the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals could be advanced during the situation of vulnerability generated by the COVID-pandemic. 19.

Graph 49. Priority matrix of the Legal Counsel for activities related to SDG 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions.



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Legal Department

Graph 50. Prioritization matrix of the State’s Center for Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation for activities related to SDG 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions.



Source: Own elaboration with data from the State’s Center for Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation

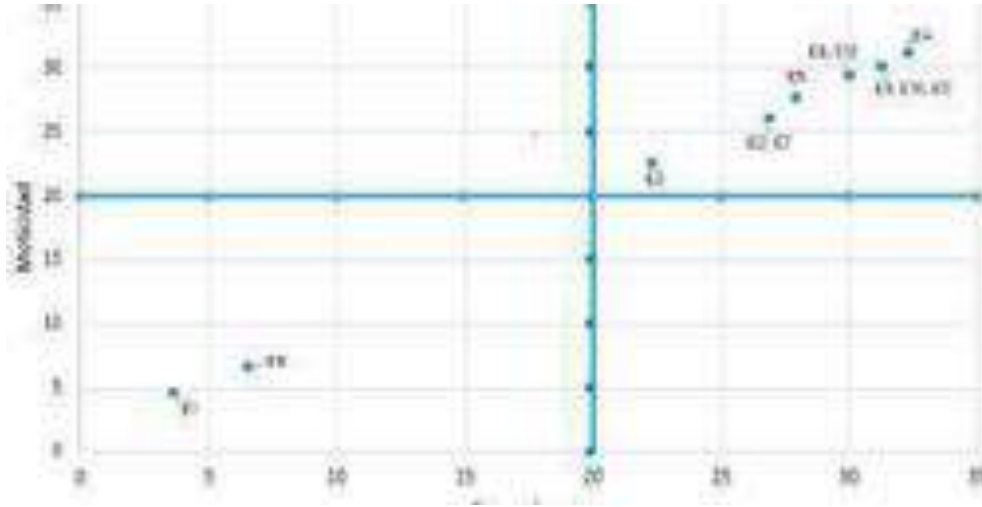
As a result of the structural analysis of the Legal Department, the following strategies were prioritized:

- Strategy 3; To strengthen the culture of transparency in the security and justice institutions in the State.
- Strategy 4; To promote actions that increase the legal certainty of people in an inclusive and sustainable way.

As a result of the structural analysis of the State's Center for Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation, the following strategies were prioritized:

- Strategy 1; Law for the social prevention of violence and crime in the State of Yucatan
- Strategy 3; Social crime prevention with a Human Rights approach

Graph 51. Prioritization matrix of the Secretariat of Public Security for activities related to SDG 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions.



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Secretariat of Public Security

As a result of the structural analysis of the Secretariat of Public Security, the following were prioritized:

- Strategy 2; To strengthen public security with emphasis on the regions of greatest vulnerability and in compliance with human rights.
- Strategy 4; To pay attention to the roads of the city of Merida.
- Strategy 5; To strengthening the institutions of justice are established as solid and vanguard institutions
- Strategy 6; To strengthen the professionalization and dignity of the police elements of the State in an inclusive and sustainable way.

For SDG 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions, the following activities were prioritized because of the structural analysis:

- Legal advice and assistance.
- Crime prevention.
- Surveillance in Merida and development of groups and special operations.
- Attention to claims and rescue operations
- *Yucatán Seguro*
- Attention of emergency cases to 911 and anonymous complaint 089, monitoring, police intelligence and Radiocommunication Network.



3.5.5. Emerging programs

As a result of the efforts to support the population of the State of Yucatan , with respect to the effects that the health contingency represents for the citizens, prevention measures were implemented to stop the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

As part of the measures carried out by the contingency, health checkpoints were established, 6 in Zone 1 East, one in Zone 2 South and two in Zone 3 West.

In the same way, the elements of these regions provided perimeter surveillance in the support granted by the State Government in payments to unemployment insurance, Microcredits, support payments to fishermen and in food support (pantries).

In a complementary way, and in order to reduce the mobility of people and thus reduce the risk of contagion, 46 checkpoints were implemented, 18 in the metropolitan area, 6 in the north sector, 5 in the east, 14 in the west and 3 in the southern sector of the city; urging the population to maintain the health protocols established at the national and State level by applying healthy distance, the mandatory use of face masks and antibacterial gel to prevent infections.

Additionally, 150,000 face masks and 20,000 latex gloves were delivered to the city's inhabitants.

State's Center for Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation

The State's Center for Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation (CEPREDEY for its initials in Spanish) created the program *Sin violencia en Contigencia* with the aim of strengthening the prevention of violence in the State through the development of specialized digital and virtual inter-institutional strategies, in the context of social distancing and other measures to prevent COVID-19 infections, to reduce antisocial, violent and / or criminal behaviors.

With this program, more than 100 specialized digital strategies and actions will be implemented such as:

- Contests (murals, Exprésate Cantando, No tires tu vida, tira una rima)
- Talks, workshops, diploma
- Call for labor accreditation to women
- Artistic and cultural activities
- Citizen forums and conversations
- Spots for broadcasting on radio and tv
- Directory of citizen service and complaint
- Prevention infographics
- Guidance and pipeline chats
- Diagnosis of violence in social networks

These activities are carried out in order to benefit girls and boys, adolescents and young people, people who care for minors, older adults, women in situations of greater vulnerability and people with disabilities in 20 municipalities of the State (participating municipalities are those that present a score above the State average in violence directed at women).

3.5.6. Progress report on the indicators of the 2030 Agenda

With the implementation of the vision of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals in the State, progress has been made in the State situation. The progress made on the indicators related to SDG 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions are presented below.

Annualized data as of fiscal year 2019.

- The Peace Index improved from 1,181 in 2018 to 1,066 in 2019; We continue to be the most peaceful State and we were one of the 10 States with the greatest improvement.
- The rate of police officers per 1,000 inhabitants increased 25%, going from 1.6 in 2018 to 2.0 in 2019; Yucatan ranks third among the States that exceed the minimum standard of 1.8 police officers per 1,000 inhabitants.
- Homicides decreased 39%, going from a rate of 2.05 in 2018 to 1.25 in 2019; Yucatan is the State with the fewest cases of homicides in the country.
- Yucatan is the third State with the lowest extortion in the country, registering a rate of 0.27 cases per 100,000 inhabitants.
- The State Performance Index of the Attorney Generals and Prosecutor's Offices was increased by 26 points and we improved a position compared to 2018. The State is the one that is closest to the standards or optimal values in terms of law enforcement.



Progress to 2020

- Crime incidence: Yucatan, in 2019, presented a crime incidence rate of 26,462 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants in 2018, a figure lower than the national value of 37,807 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, so the State is placed in the tenth position at the national level. (ENVIPE, 2019).
- Perception of security: during 2019, Yucatan remained for the sixth consecutive year, as the State where the population feels safest. The percentage of the population that feels safe in Yucatan is 60.69%, three times higher than the national percentage (19.32%). (ENVIPE, 2019)
- Intentional homicide: Yucatan, in 2020, remains the State with the lowest number of cases of intentional homicide per 100,000 inhabitants. The intentional homicide rate is 11.7 times lower than the national figure (11.36 intentional homicides per 100,000 inhabitants). (SESNSP, 2020)
- Femicides: in the first semester of 2020, a total of 0.35 femicides per 100,000 women was registered in Yucatan, which is why it remained in the seventh position compared to 2019, among the States with the lowest rate. (SESNSP, 2020)

- The Rule of Law Index Yucatan, in 2020, again ranked first with 0.46 points, a figure higher than the 0.45 points obtained in 2018 and, above the national average of 0.39 points. (World Justice Project, 2019-2020).
- Reliable and objective law system sub-index: Yucatan remained in the first place in 2020, obtaining 85.14 points out of 100 possible, ranking 27.04 points above the national average. The score obtained in this sub-index is the result of having registered the lowest rates of homicides (2.5), of kidnappings per 100,000 inhabitants (0.0), and, of robberies per thousand registered vehicles (0.4). In addition to the highest percentage of the population that feels safe in their State (66.6%). (IMCO, 2020)
- Population aged 18 years and over that identifies the State police, according to their level of trust: During 2019, Yucatan advanced one position and was placed as the State with the highest percentage of the population that indicates that it has “a lot of trust” and “some trust” In its Public Ministry and State Attorney’s Office when registering a figure of 70.7%, a value similar to that registered the previous year and higher than the national average of 54.8%.
- Population of 18 years and over who perceive acts of corruption, frequently and very frequently: Yucatan maintains the first place among the States with the lowest perception of corruption by registering that 70.9% of the population perceives corruption as “Frequent” or “Very frequent”, a value lower than the national average of 87%. This meant a decrease of 4.1 percentage points compared to 2017. (ENCIG, 2020)
- General Index of Progress in the implementation of the BbR-SED: Yucatan has maintained a growing trend in this indicator and is placed among the first three places, obtaining a score of 83.4%, ranking above the national value of 68.2%. The State rose two positions compared to 2018 and it is the first time it has held this position since 2010, the year in which it began taking measures. (SHCP, 2020)
- Index of Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Development Policy: between 2011 and 2019, Yucatan improved its score in the diagnosis, growing by 51.8 percentage points and, in particular, from 2017 to 2019 it grew by 4.6 points, therefore it rose from the eighth position in 2017 to fifth position in 2019 with 94.4 percentage points. Likewise, Yucatan is above the national average of 83 points. (CONEVAL, 2019)
- Subnational Indicator of Regulatory Improvement: In 2018, Yucatan occupied the fifth position with a score of 2.88 out of 5 possible, ranking above the national value of 2.16 points (National Observatory for Regulatory Improvement, 2018).
- State Budget Information Index: in 2019 the rating for Yucatan was 99.1%, which placed it in fourth position together with the State of Puebla, the rating obtained was 8.6 percentage points higher than that of 2017 (90.5%) and it was 14.5 percentage points above the national average (84.6%). (IIPE, 2019)

3.5.7. Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Yucatecan Entrepreneurship Foundation

The ADN-*Ampliando el Desarrollo de los Niños* program is a FEYAC initiative focused on the prevention of violence and crime aimed at accompanying children and young people between 4 and 15 years of age who live in a context of vulnerability. These children are given training in healthy and balanced nutrition, accompanying them at the same time in advising them on their homework and carrying out recreational and sports activities.

This ADN model is a comprehensive after-school program that provides preschool, primary and secondary school children and adolescents with 4 hours of daily support made up of: physical activities and educational, academic and life skills playful workshops. In addition, it provides them with a balanced diet and the formation of healthy eating habits and personal hygiene.

It is implemented by CSOs allied with FEYAC, in schools, community centers, daycare centers or shelters. The program consists of four fundamental axes:

- Nutrition. It offers healthy food and training regarding the promotion of good eating habits and personal hygiene.
- Academic performance. Provides tutoring on homework, literacy, math, and science.
- Physical activity. It encourages psychomotor development, energy consumption and / or the acquisition of a sports discipline.
- Recreational education. Develop culture, technology and / or art.

This model has been implemented in 3 of the most vulnerable and insecure neighborhoods in the city of Merida and in 2 municipalities with vulnerability and insecurity standards such as Chikindzonot and Kanasin, for the benefit of more than 350 boys, girls and young people in the communities.

COVID-19 Actions

Due to the contingency conditions related to COVID-19, the program has been in recess, as has the educational system of the State of Yucatan , so little progress has been made in this area so far this year, however, In previous years, more than 200 children and young people had been served, providing around 38,000 meals and making possible more than 20 sporting and cultural events for the entire community.

This program has a continuous economic support from FEYAC and directly contributes to target 16.1, which seeks to significantly reduce all forms of violence and the corresponding mortality rates throughout the world, while achieving an impact on SDG 3, 4 and 8.



What?

4. Complementary SDGs and Regional Advances

Abstract

What progress has Yucatan had in achieving the complementary SDGs for the State?

Taking into consideration that to achieve sustainable development in the State of Yucatan , the review of all the SDGs is of vital importance, this section describes the current situation of the complementary SDGs, as well as the challenges in their monitoring and the progress made in its implementation. Derived from the Structural Analysis, the complementary SDGs are: SDG: 1. End of poverty, 4. Quality education, 5. Gender equality, 6. Clean water and sanitation, 7. Affordable and non-polluting energy, 9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure, 10. Reduction of inequalities, 11. Sustainable cities and communities, 12. Responsible production and consumption, 13. Climate action, 14. Underwater life, 15. Life in terrestrial ecosystems, and 17. Partnerships to achieve objectives.

This review process shows that the complementary SDGs have made sustained advances that have benefited the Yucatecan population with work that the Government, Civil Society Organizations, and other sectors have carried out to promote sustainable development in Yucatan . Particularly noteworthy are the scholarship and infrastructure programs aligned with SDG 4, the actions of inclusion, care, and strengthening of the Mayan community, within the framework of SDG 10, and the creation of local and international alliances to promote the progress of the 2030 Agenda in Yucatan , corresponding to SDG 17.







4.1. SDG 1: End poverty



This SDG sets its goal on reducing poverty worldwide, which is not only limited to lack of income, but also includes various factors such as the propensity to the violation of human rights. Some manifestations of this are: hunger, malnutrition, homelessness, limited access to basic services, among others.

In order to contribute to the fulfillment of the objectives and targets of this SDG; The following programs were proposed that cover the factors of poverty and that have a human rights approach necessary to address the multidimensional concept of poverty.

Situation

According to data from CONEVAL (2019), in 2018 the percentage of the population living in poverty in Yucatan decreased -1.1 percentage points below the national average of -1.7 percent, going from 41.9% in 2016 to 40.8%. The foregoing indicates that 897 thousand people remain in this condition.

Regarding moderate poverty, it also had a decrease of -1.6 points, going from 35.7% in 2016 to 34.1%, a value below the national average. This data indicates that 753 thousand people are in this condition.




Challenges

- The multidimensionality of poverty
- The inter-institutional relationship between the units for joint work

Advances

Since poverty has a multidimensional character that includes different factors, its reduction requires collaborative work and close coordination between various agencies. For this, the subnational government promotes the following programs aimed at contributing to the fulfillment of the goals of this SDG:

Table 16 Programs related to the SDG 1. End of Poverty.

SDG	Indicator	Actions performed	Description	Advances
1 	Percentage of population living in poverty	"Micro Yuc Productivo"	Supports for vulnerable people through the granting of equipment	2,230 supports with an investment of 12 millions
1 	Percentage of population living in poverty	"Micro Yuc Social"	Supports for vulnerable people	2,207 people benefited with an investment of 20.5 millions
1 	Percentage of population living in poverty	Supports for the attention of the emergency Cristóbal	Supports through FONDEN to face the damages left by natural hazards	2.9 millions exercised

Source: Own elaboration with data from the Government of the State of Yucatan

However, for this SDG, and given its magnitude, a greater number of current programs can be included.

Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Fundación Bepensa

Through the RegaLove platform, it has been possible to help various altruistic organizations during the COVID-19 contingency. This platform consists of the fact that, for each peso, Fundación Bepensa contributes another one while this situation lasts. During the period covered by this report, \$ 1,041,702 Mexican pesos have been raised, which were doubled, granting a total of \$ 2,083,404 to Society Organizations Civil that support the elderly, the sick, and other vulnerable groups; and different associations registered on the RegaLove platform, benefiting close to 4,000 men and 3,000 women.



In addition to the above, due to the Tropical Storm Cristóbal, the foundation and the State Government joined forces with the FEYAC and Pronatura, to support the victims. Thanks to the contribution made by the program to the *Yucatán Unidos en la Contingencia* campaign, it was possible to obtain the necessary resources for the acquisition of 1,647 groceries distributed to the same number of affected families in 22 municipalities.



Fundación ADO

Through the program *Fortalecimiento de las actividades productivas del Centro de Desarrollo Integral para la Mujer, en Tiholop, Yucatán*, the *Fundación ADO* aims to strengthen the economy of rural women through training and micro-business entrepreneurship in women Maya of the community of Tiholop, Yaxcaba. All this with the firm objective of strengthening the economy of 120 Mayan women of that community, through training, infrastructure, equipment, materials, and organization of the various activities that share the space of the *Centro de Desarrollo Integral para la Mujer*.

In the period from October 1, 2019 to June 30 of this year, through the project called *Fortalecimiento de las actividades productivas del Centro de Desarrollo Integral para la Mujer, en Tiholop, Yucatán*, the team has been trained operation of the water purification plant to improve the service provided by 20 Mayan women. In addition, during the pandemic, it was possible to supply the community with purified water, benefiting around 120 people from the Tiholop community, at a unit cost of \$ 127,000.00 Mexican pesos.

Finally, these efforts have added an investment of \$ 127,000.00 Mexican pesos, in direct attention to goal 1.2, which is committed to reducing by 50% the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions to 2030, according to national definitions. These efforts are reflected in the 20% progress it has for this project.

4.2. SDG 4: Quality Education



This SDG proposes education as a basis for the improvement of the life and development of all people. This education must be of quality, inclusive and equitable, so that people can acquire the necessary tools for the development of their capacities and thus contribute to solutions to major world problems.

Situation

According to figures from CONEVAL (2019), in 2018 Yucatan had 19.7% of the population with educational lag, this places it above the national value of 16.9%, the above means that, between 2016 and 2018, the State has maintained in sixth place with 433 thousand people who suffer from this deficiency.

Similarly, according to the INEGI Intercensal Survey (2015), the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over without schooling is 6.67%, this percentage translates into 103 thousand people and places the State in the 10th place national level, as well as above average.



Challenges

- Socio-economic situations that prevent students from completing their studies
- Insufficient trained personnel
- School dropout problems due to withdrawal or personal problems
- Teenage pregnancy


Progress

Education is an especially important issue, since it allows people to improve themselves by reaching levels of personal and professional development that allow them socio-economic mobility. For this, the Government of the State of Yucatan promotes education within different levels and combats educational lag with the following programs:

Table 17. Programs related to SDG 4. Quality Education

SDG	Indicator	Actions performed	Description	Advances
	Percentage of population with educational shortage	Educational and recreational infrastructure	Educational infrastructure actions in the state	1,639 actions with an investment of 353.8 millions
	Percentage of population with educational shortage	School furniture for basic education	Equipment of public schools	4,794 pieces with an investment of 3.5 millions



	<p>Percentage of population with educational shortage</p>	<p>Maintenance for schools</p>	<p>Maintenance of school installations in the state</p>	<p>1,722 public works with an investment of 80.3 millions</p>
---	---	--------------------------------	---	---

Source: Own elaboration with data from the Government of the State of Yucatan

Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Fundación de Haciendas del Mundo Maya

Through the *Espacios Educativos* program, the foundation aims to co-create with the rural communities of Yucatan , comprehensive spaces that allow the experience of a holistic education and access to technology services, reading promotion, reinforcing education formal and practical values in an intergenerational social interaction and with an intercultural approach.

As part of its activities, educational spaces with computer equipment and internet are established in rural locations in Yucatan that do not have these services, through local contributions for the construction and management of the property and services to the community.

During the reporting period, the design and implementation of summer courses for girls, boys and young people in 12 communities was created together with a local network of young people, for which, they were provided with 11 technological packages in order to ensure access to the internet, technology, materials and supplies, and training of educational promoters. The aforementioned benefited 4,773 men and women from the Mayan communities of the State, in response to goal 4.4, which provides for a considerable increase in the number of young people and adults who have the necessary skills, particularly technical and professional, to access employment, decent work and entrepreneurship.



Impulso Universitario A.C.

Impulso Universitario A.C. Its purpose is to promote the personal, academic and professional growth of young university students, through the *Programa de Becas Universitarias Integrales* and working together with educational institutions that contribute to the construction of a comprehensive education that takes into account the needs of people vulnerable, including people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and gender differences. All this to offer learning environments with values, safe, inclusive, and effective; to train professionals who are agents of change and promoters of the common good.

For the 2019-2020 school year, the *Programa de Becas Universitarias Integrales* has implemented during the first semester:

- 56 Comprehensive Training Workshops of the 120 that are targeted. Each workshop has a unit cost of \$ 4,044.99 Mexican pesos and a monthly periodicity.
- 394 personalized tutorials of the 790 that were set as a goal, each personalized advice for a unit cost of \$ 250.00 Mexican pesos and a monthly periodicity.
- 289 financial scholarships of the 290 that are targeted, with a unit cost of \$ 1,309.00 Mexican pesos and a monthly periodicity.
- 289 follow-up interviews of the 571 that were set as the objective, with a unit cost of \$ 250.00 and a biannual periodicity.
- 16 Complementary activities of the 32 that have as a goal, which have a unit cost of \$ 11,349.00 Mexican pesos and a semiannual frequency.

For the second semester, 64 Integral Training Workshops, 388 personalized tutorials, 273 financial scholarships, 273 follow-up interviews and 12 complementary activities were granted.

In the first semester of this program, a total of 289 young people participated, belonging to one of the four University Impulse headquarters: Merida, Oxtutzcab, Tizimin and Valladolid. Of the total of young people, 36.67% (106) were men and 63.32% (183) women; of which 240 (82.5%) were trainees and 49 (16.95%) were active trainees. On the other hand, in the second semester of the program, a total of 273 young scholars participated, 35.53% (97) men and 64.43% (176) women, of which 237 (86.81%) young people were scholars in training and 36 (13.18%) active scholarship holders.



Finally, all these efforts have added an investment of \$ 4,579,270.00 Mexican pesos, in direct attention to goal 4.3 that commits itself to guaranteeing equal access for all men and women to technical, professional, and higher training by 2030. quality, including university teaching.

EdúcaTe A.C.

Semester I.- Aug-Dec. 2019

The work of *EdúcaTe A.C.* Its purpose is to provide opportunities for children and adolescents to access and remain in school, with the firm objective of reducing the school dropout rate of the vulnerable sector of the school population of the Cholul police station. In the period that covers from August 15 to December 31, 2019, support was granted to go to school through a sponsorship program to 69 students from the community, with a unit cost of \$ 1,594.2.00 Mexican pesos, benefiting 25th grade students, 21 high school students and 21 high school students from the Cholul police station, in the municipality of Merida, Yucatan ; of which 40 were women and 29 men.

During the same semester, through the *Programa extraescolar de educación integral para estudiantes niños y adolescentes*, after-school activities were provided to a total of 164 attendees to promote their personal training through academic workshops (mathematics, English, reading, writing, physics and chemistry), music courses (guitar and piano), choral training, sports training (basketball) and psychological support (therapy); 5 teachers and 20 mothers of the students were also trained. The program had a unit cost per attendee of \$ 3,571.42 pesos.

This investment corresponds in direct attention to goal 4.7 which is committed, by 2030, to ensure that all and all students acquire the theoretical and practical knowledge necessary to promote sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, world citizenship and the appreciation of cultural diversity, and the contribution of culture to sustainable development, among other things, through education for sustainable development. Said efforts are reflected in the 100% progress made in this activity.

Semester II.- Jan- Aug 2020

By continuing the second semester of the school year and in accordance with the purpose of providing opportunities for access and school permanence to children and adolescents in order to reduce the school dropout rate of the vulnerable sector of the school population of the Cholul police station, in the period that covers from January 1 to August 14, 2020, support to go to school through the sponsorship program was granted to the same 69 students from the previous semester, with a unit cost of \$ 1,594.2.00 Mexican pesos, thus benefiting 25 of primary school, 21 high school and 21 high school from the Cholul police station, in the municipality of Merida, Yucatan .

In the same semester, through the *Programa extraescolar de educación integral para estudiantes niños y adolescentes*, after-school activities were provided to a total of 191 attendees to promote their personal training through academic workshops (mathematics, English, reading, writing, physics and chemistry), music courses (guitar and piano), choral training, sports training (basketball) and psychological support (therapy). Also, 9 young people from third grade of high school were trained to take the EXANI II (university entrance exam) and 10 teachers and 23 mothers of the students. The program had a unit cost per attendee of \$ 2897.00 pesos.

This investment corresponds in direct attention to goal 4.7, which is committed, by 2030, to ensure that each and every student acquires the theoretical and practical knowledge necessary to promote sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, world citizenship and the appreciation of cultural diversity, and the contribution of culture to sustainable development, among other things, through education for sustainable development. Said efforts are reflected in the 100% progress made in this activity.

Fundación Bepensa

Through the *Ser grande* program, *Fundación Bepensa* aims to address the lack of education of children living in poverty and extreme poverty, by awarding full scholarships to those students who have an academic average of 80 points and higher.

In the period covered by this report, 6 agreements have been signed with the schools where the scholarship students study, as well as 390 agreements with the employees who agree to give a monthly donation of \$ 50.00 Mexican pesos, for the aforementioned scholarships for the benefit of 110 boys and girls from schools in the municipalities of Merida, Tizimin, San Luis Potosi, Playa del Carmen, Queretaro and Salinas de Hidalgo.

All these efforts have added to an investment of \$ 2,700,000.00 Mexican pesos, in direct attention to goal 4.1 which is committed to ensuring that all girls and all boys complete primary and secondary education, which must be free, equitable and quality, and produce relevant and effective learning outcomes.

Fundación de la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán A.C.

Through the *Formación de Agentes de Cambio* program, the *Fundación de la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán A.C.* has the purpose to provide financial scholarships and follow-up in training workshops to low-income students of the institution. All this through the firm conviction of forming socially responsible agents of change in each of the scholarship holders.

During the reporting period, through the training and follow-up sessions, a total of 3 workshops out of 6 that were set as a goal and 2 meetings out of 6 of those indicated as objectives have been given free of charge, every two months and quarterly respectively. Likewise, 6 financial scholarships were awarded with a unit cost of \$ 7,000.00 Mexican pesos. The aforementioned actions benefited a total of 4 women and 2 men, in the municipality of Merida, Yucatan.

Finally, these efforts have added an investment of \$ 42,000.00 Mexican pesos, in direct attention to goal 4.b, which commits itself to considerably increasing the number of scholarships available to developing countries worldwide by 2020. in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, so that their students can enroll in higher education programs, including vocational training programs and technical, scientific, engineering and technology programs of the information and communications, from developed and other developing countries. Said efforts are reflected in the advance of 50.83% that this activity has.

Fundación ADO

Through the program Women for education: community recreational, in the Flamboyanes police station, Municipality of Progreso, Yucatan, the *Fundación ADO* aims to provide the consolidation of knowledge and organizational processes of the community recreational library of the Programa de Intervención Comunitaria Integral y Participativa that is carried out in the community itself, led by a group of women community promoters, who offer educational services focused on addressing educational underdevelopment, promotion of reading, the development of community actions for cultural promotion, among others; in favor of boys, girls, youth and adults of the community of Flamboyanes, Progreso.

The foregoing with the aim of strengthening the sustainability of the *Ludoteca Comunitaria* work group and its impact on the locality, through the strengthening of the processes of shaping the solidarity and participatory social bond, with a perspective of law and inclusiveness, of sustainability and autonomy, and, in favor of the transformation and development of the community from its own members.

During the period covered by this report, through the aforementioned project, training has been carried out in the areas of group organization, systematization of information and reports, preparation of social projects and fundraising, and public policies; with a unit cost of \$ 121,000.00 Mexican pesos, directly benefiting the team made up of 5 promoters and 10 support people in the community of Flamboyanes, Progreso.

Likewise, a *Ludoteca comunitaria* was promoted, operating and expanding its services by 45% to the adult and youth population not enrolled in school (limited by the COVID-19 health contingency) with a unit cost of \$ 255,873.86 Mexican pesos invested in salaries, administration and supplies of pedagogical material.

Finally, these efforts have added an investment of \$ 376,873.86.00 Mexican pesos, in direct attention to goal 4.1 that seeks to ensure that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education, which must be free, equitable and of quality , and produce relevant and effective learning outcomes.

4.3. SDG 5: Gender Equality

5
IGUALDAD
DE GÉNERO



It proposes gender equality as a fundamental right and as the basis for achieving a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world. This is alarming when verifying that 1 in 5 women and girls between 15 and 49 years of age claim to have suffered physical or sexual violence.

Situación

According to figures from UNDP (2012), in 2012, Yucatan ranked 18th as one of the States with the highest Human Development Index (HDI); obtaining a rating of 0.739, a figure that is lower than the national average whose value is 0.746. Due to this, Yucatan is located at a medium level in relation to human development.



Taking the components of this index, it was found that, for the State, in relation to the health index, a rating of 0.848 was obtained, which places it in the sixth position at the national level above the average of the States that has a value of 0.835 points. Likewise, for the education index, a value of 0.608 points was obtained, placing Yucatan in 22nd place below the average of the States, which was 0.625 points. Finally, the income index registered a value of 0.784, which is also below the national average, with a value of 0.794 points, placing Yucatan in 18th place.

Challenges

- Teen pregnancy, the State is in the first places
- Economic equality for women



Progress

The inclusion of women and being able to achieve gender equality in the State is one of the tasks of special relevance for the entity. For this, programs are being promoted that strengthen the inclusion, empowerment, and autonomy of women in Yucatan.

Table 18. Programs related to SDG 5. Gender Equality

SDG	Indicator	Actions performed	Description	Advances
5 5 EQUIDAD DE GÉNERO	Human development index of women	Autonomy and empowerment of women	Contributes to the aself-determination of women through their development	1,001 workshops with an investment of 9 millions
5 5 EQUIDAD DE GÉNERO	Human development index of women	Prevention and attention to women in violent situations	Implement sensitization actions focussed on prevention	285 actions with an investment of 2.7 millions
5 5 EQUIDAD DE GÉNERO	Human development index of women	Inclusion of gender perspective in the state's pubic administration	Include gender perspective to decrease the wage among women and men and move towards in the construction of substantive equality.	75 sessions of qualification with an investment of 2.285 millions

Source: Own elaboration with data from the Government of the State of Yucatan

Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Educampo

Through the program for family well-being in the hands of rural women *En Pro de la Mujer*, the organization seeks to contribute to improving the quality of life of low-income rural families, promoting the leadership and empowerment of Mayan women with the objective is to allow them to grow and consolidate profitable productive projects, through the implementation of economic and educational promotion models for groups of women that the organization covers. The latter also includes productive and administrative training, up to the product commercialization process; and, to develop business skills.

During the reported period, 140 training sessions have been carried out in the business field and 8 productive technical training in the primary area. It is worth mentioning that this goal was reduced due to the conditions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, since the technical training required, for the most part, the presence of all members, so measures were taken to combine a distance monitoring and face to face training. Regarding product transformation training, the strategy is currently being piloted through tutorials. The conditions of the current contingency have not allowed meetings to be held with the representatives of the production units, however, they are planned for the end of the year.

Likewise, technical, productive, and administrative monitoring has been given to 21 projects, totaling 153 beneficiaries, as well as 112 nutritional orientation sessions in the months of April to July. Somatometries, as they are necessarily face-to-face, have been postponed because of the health contingency, rescheduled to be carried out during the month of October. It is planned to perform 140 infant somatometries, which is the total population of children under 12 years of age, thus following up on those performed in January.

The foregoing adds up to a total investment of \$ 1,992,811 Mexican pesos, which have been directed to the benefit of 152 women mothers of families and 140 minors between 0 and 12 years of age, from rural areas in the south of the State, seeking to increase economic income for improving the quality of life of families.

GraxVida

Derived from the situation of vulnerability in which women dedicated to domestic work were found due to the contingency, the *GraxVida* initiative joined efforts to support these women, heads of families and people with comorbidities, from 19 communities of the State, who lost their jobs, with food packages every Sunday, managing to benefit 3,733 families in the interior.



4.4. SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation



The right to clean water is part of human rights, therefore, it is alarming to know that part of the population does not have basic services to guarantee access to this resource. Currently, there is a shortage of water resources, in addition to the fact that those available are of poor quality and this affects people's nutritional health. Due to the above, the State launched the following activities that will allow the population to enjoy the right to clean water.

Situation

According to data from CONAGUA, in 2017 the State of Yucatan was in an unfavorable situation in relation to the management of clean water (CONAGUA, 2017). The State ranked last nationally with respect to the volume of treated wastewater, obtaining a value of 0.1 liters per second per thousand people. This value is below the national average of 1.1 liters per second per thousand people.

In another area, the percentage of water supplied and disinfected for human consumption in liters per second for the State, in 2016, was 85.5%. This value was found below the national average of 97.3%, placing Yucatan in the penultimate place in the ranking of States.

Challenges

- The State does not have a drainage system in all neighborhoods
- Pollution of the water table
- The geographic conditions of the State in which it is not possible to find surface waters
- In the State there are cenotes and underground water wells, so access to water represents a challenge

Progress

The water situation in the State of Yucatan is of great importance to the subnational government. This stems from insufficient legislation and administration of aquaculture resources. For this, the following activities focused on the care of this resource are promoted:

Table 19. Programs related to SDG 6. Clean Water and Sanitation

SDG	Indicator	Actions performed	Description	Advances
6 AGUA LIMPIA Y SANEAMIENTO	Percentage of disinfected water available for human consumption in liters.	Sustainable seizing of cenotes and caves	Sanitation for its sustainable seizing in touristic means	Sanitation of 21 cenotes
6 AGUA LIMPIA Y SANEAMIENTO	Percentage of disinfected water available for human consumption in liters.	Toilets with biodigestors	Fight outdoors fecalism.	Public tender of 797 toilets with an investment of 59.2 millions

Source: Own elaboration with data from the Government of the State of Yucatan

Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Centro Mexicano de Estudios del Agua A.C.

The program *Manejo integral del agua en escuelas rurales de la Península de Yucatán* aims to improve access to clean water and sanitation in schools to offer an adequate environment for learning, it seeks to meet this objective through workshops and the provision of inputs for the installation of eco-techniques such as rainwater harvesting systems, dry toilets and school gardens with pulse irrigation system.

Complying with SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, it seeks to address the failures in the water supply and sanitation of rural schools in Yucatan. This program will help members of school communities (students, teachers, and school personnel) in rural areas of Yucatan with a high degree of marginalization. Similarly, it seeks to impact the inhabitants of the localities where the schools are located.

With an investment of 5,000,000 Mexican pesos, this program seeks to contribute in the following way:

- Provision of eco-technology packages for comprehensive water management in schools (SCALL, double dry toilets, wetlands for wastewater treatment, and school garden).
- Training in the use and maintenance of eco-techniques.
- Training on the use of the garden and organic agriculture.
- Didactic and informative materials for the continuous training of students, teachers and parents on topics related to integral water management.

Each of these has an annual periodicity.

The program meets goal 6.b. It seeks to support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

Likewise, this organization developed a *Plan rector en materia de agua para la protección, conservación y recuperación ambiental de la Península de Yucatán*, which aims to improve access to clean water and sanitation in schools to offer an adequate environment for learning, through the transfer of an eco-technology package for the integral management of water in schools, which consists of a rainwater catchment system, wetlands, dry toilets and school gardens with pulse irrigation system.

4.5. SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy



Having energy is essential, and access to it must be universal. Therefore, this SDG focuses on being able to develop cleaner generation technologies. Resulting in a transition to clean technologies that allow achieving the necessary energy generation without compromising environmental health is contemplated.

Situation

According to the National Inventory of Clean Energy, in 2018 Yucatan generated 15.56 gigawatts per hour per year (INEL, 2018), which is why it ranked 19th at the national level among the States with the highest volume of clean energy generated. Under the current administration, 695.8 Gwh / a have been generated this year alone.

Similarly, according to INEGI data, during the first three months of 2020, the electric power generation, transmission, and distribution subsector in Yucatan had an accumulated variation of -11.67%, a figure below the national average of 0.41%.



Challenges

- Energy production is variable depending on whether conditions are favorable
- Attract investment for the construction of generating plants

Progress

The State has made great progress in relation to the management and generation of clean energy. Thanks to the creation of the Undersecretariat of Energy, the actions of the subnational government aimed at improving this SDG have been controlled with greater control.

Table 20. Programs related to SDG 7. Affordable and Clean Energy

SDG	Indicator	Actions performed	Description	Advances
7 	Percent variance of clean energy generated (GWh/a)	Creation of the subsecretariat of energy	The subsecretariat was created to propel the energetic sustainability of the transition to clean energy	100% a subsecretariat with structure and in function
7 	Percent variance of clean energy generated (GWh/a)	Investment for the generation of alternative energies in yucatán	Promotion of the state as a reliable destination to investment in clean energy	4 projects with installed capacity of 210 MW

Source: Own elaboration with data from the Government of the State of Yucatan

4.6. SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure



In order to achieve a robust economy, investment and infrastructure are needed. However, this technological progress must be focused on achieving environmental objectives. In this sense, the following programs are being carried out:



Situation

According to data from INEGI, during 2018, the value of GDP in secondary activities in the State was 69 thousand 435 million pesos, as a result, the State ranked 19th at the national level, positioning itself below the average (147 thousand 261 million pesos)(INEGI, 2019). The annual percentage variation of the State GDP in secondary activities was 1.4%, placing the State in the seventeenth place with the highest growth and registering 0.2 percentage points below the national value (1.6%).

Yucatan has a participation of 1.5% in the national GDP of secondary activities, occupying the 19th place of States with the highest participation.

Due to the above, the State requires moving to a model that allows innovation, knowledge, and sustainable technology. This includes education and scientific teaching as guiding axes of the strategy, so that the State can stand out by generating research and by its strong drive for innovation and technological development.

In terms of capabilities, the State has the human capital, scientific development, and innovation necessary for the application of knowledge in solving social problems. The Integrated System of Information Regarding Scientific and Technological Research (SIICYT for its initials in Spanish) calculates the Index of Scientific and Innovation Capacities; in which Yucatan was awarded 20 points during the year 2017, a value below the national average of 24 points. However, the State improved 3 spots from 19th place to 16th place nationally, increasing from 14 to 20 points.

Challenges

- Insufficient interest in science
- Insufficient support for scientists, people and / or companies interested in innovation


Advances

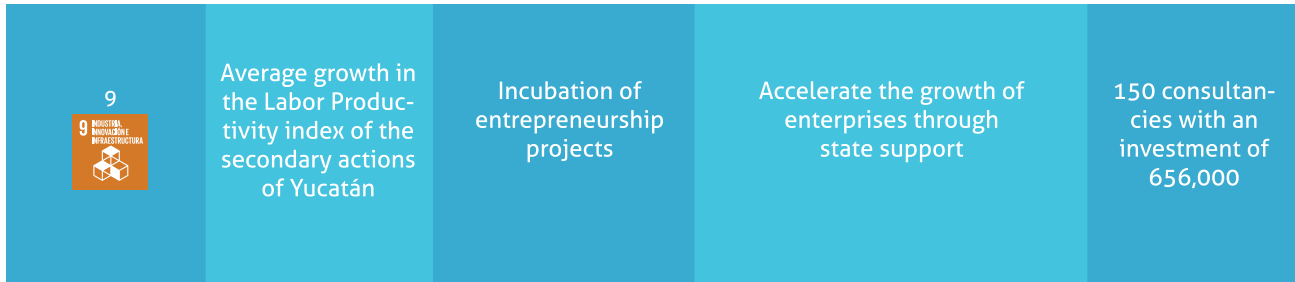
Innovation, the generation of knowledge and the development of new technologies are important areas that allow the State to be considered avant-garde. Likewise, they allow progress and help meet objectives. As a result, some programs have been developed to encourage students and people interested in innovation and knowledge generation.

Programs:

- Scholarship programs
- *Incuba-Tic*
- *Micro Yuc*
- *Fondo de Yucatán a la Innovación*

Table 21. Programs related to SDG 9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

SDG	Indicator	Actions performed	Description	Advances
 9	Average growth in the Labor Productivity index of the secondary actions of Yucatán	"Microyuc"	Grants in support for the manufacturing industry	5,543 grants with an investment of 94 millions



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Government of the State of Yucatan

Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Fundación de la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán A.C.

Through the *Programa de Acompañamiento y Gestión de Fondos para Proyectos Universitarios*, the *Fundación de la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán A.C* has the purpose of providing services for project management. This with the firm objective of facilitating the management of funds, administration, and monitoring of social, development and scientific projects, to researchers and teachers belonging to said University.

In the period from January 31 to June 30, 2020, through the project development service, 6 of the 10 that were targeted have been prepared, with a unit cost of \$ 2,500.00 Mexican pesos on an annual basis. On the other hand, through the project placement service in calls, 4 projects of the 10 that were targeted have been placed, with a unit cost of \$ 2,500.00 pesos, and the resources of 5 projects in execution have been managed with a unit cost of \$ 10,000 pesos benefiting groups of university teachers and researchers, in the municipality of Merida, Yucatan .

Finally, these efforts have added an investment of \$ 75,000.00 Mexican pesos in direct attention to goal 9.5, which is committed to increasing scientific research and improving the technological capacity of the industrial sectors of all countries, in particular, developing countries. ; among other things, fostering innovation and considerably increasing, between now and 2030, the number of people who work in research and development per million inhabitants, as well as spending by the public and private sectors in these areas. These efforts are reflected in the 75% progress made in this activity.

4.7. SDG 10: Reduction of inequalities



This SDG focuses on supporting the most vulnerable countries in relation to poverty. For this, the three dimensions of sustainable development are considered: economic, social, and environmental. This objective proposes the application of universal policies that pay attention to the needs of the populations.



Situation

According to the INPI, during 2015, the State of Yucatan reported that 58.7% of its population was in a situation of poverty and that this percentage was in indigenous municipalities (INPI, 2015). This figure was lower than the percentage of the population that lives in indigenous municipalities at the national level. In addition, at the State level it represented a decrease of 6.3 percentage points in relation to 2010. For this reason, the State was ranked penultimate among the States with the largest population living in poverty in indigenous municipalities.



In the same way, based on data from the Cultural Information System (SIC for its initials in Spanish), in 2018 the State of Yucatan ranked ninth in the national context contemplated in the Cultural Resources Index, in which it reached a figure of 44.8 points. This data is above the national average, which was 33.4 points.

Finally, the 2015 INEGI Intercensal Survey reports that 68% of the State's population presents complete or partial indigenous self-ascription, this places Yucatan as the number one State in which the population considers itself indigenous. This figure is almost three times the value of the national average, which is 23.1%




Challenges

- The labor gap between indigenous populations
- Teaching of indigenous languages
- Underestimation of inequality

Progress

In the country there is a high level of inequality that is observed in the marked gap between rich and poor. The following programs are working in the State to eliminate these differences:

Table 22. Programs related to SDG 10. Reduction of Inequalities

SDG	Indicator	Actions performed	Description	Advances
10 	Percentage of population in indigenous municipalities living in poverty	Legal assistance for the Mayan community	Provides orientation and legal assistance to mayan speakers	159 legal orientations
10 	Percentage of population in indigenous municipalities living in poverty	Strengthening and acknowledgement of the mayan culture and language	Preserve the mayan language through events	17 events with an investment of 16,000
10 	Percentage of population in indigenous municipalities living in poverty	Strengthening and preservation mayan traditional medicine	Strengthening the valoration of mayan communities	43 municipalities benefited

Source: Own elaboration with data from the Government of the State of Yucatan

Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Club Rotario Itzáes

Through its programs *Entrega de sillas de ruedas* and *Manos de esperanza: Entrega de prótesis*, the *Club Rotario Itzáes* seeks to promote the full social integration of people with physical disabilities who are in conditions of poverty or vulnerability through the delivery in kind of wheelchairs or prostheses that facilitate the development of their daily life under conditions of equality. The former, with the aim of contributing to the reduction of discrimination due to motor disability.

In the reporting period:

- 500 prostheses have been delivered in benefit of the same number of Yucatecan boys, girls, young people and adults who have lost an arm or a hand, making it possible for them to access a functional mechanical prosthesis for free.
- 100 wheelchairs have been delivered in benefit of the same number of men and women between the ages of 12 and 75 in conditions of poverty or need from the populations of Cuzamá, Acanceh and Seyé.

Both programs represent an investment of \$ 6,200,000.00 Mexican pesos in direct contribution to goal 10.2 that seeks to enhance and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all people, regardless of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic situation or other condition.

4.8. SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities



Cities allow the growth of society, therefore, the work to improve them is highly relevant. In recent years, we have experienced a great growth of cities, so planning and managing them is important so that spaces are inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.



Situation

According to the UN Prosperous Cities report, the State has areas of opportunity in relation to resilient and sustainable growth in cities and communities, since road networks are saturated, economic development must be decentralized, and public and private investment strengthened as well as organizing the cities. Yucatan went from 49.7% to 61.5% between 1980 and 2015 in relation to the proportion of the population living in localities with more than 15 thousand inhabitants (UN-Habitat, 2018), data aimed at measuring the degree of urbanization. The city of Merida, for its part, has had an excessive growth that has caused the expansion of the urban area, detonating inequalities at different levels.

Similarly, it is noted that the urban agglomeration in the city of Merida qualifies with 51.5 points, which is why it is ranked 23rd out of the 32 metropolitan areas attached to the State capital. Similarly, in relation to development infrastructure, the city of Merida obtained a score of 61.9 points, which implies a moderately solid dimension. With this information, the State ranks 18th with the greatest development in infrastructure nationwide.

In relation to housing, a State of solid prosperity was found, with a score of 78.5 points. For this reason, the city of Merida ranks 23rd among the metropolitan areas with the largest scale in housing infrastructure. Likewise, with respect to social infrastructure, Merida obtained a rating of 75.8 points and ranked seventh among metropolitan areas. However, the communication infrastructure scored low, with only 36.6 points and ranked 14th.

Urban mobility presents a moderately weak State, with a result of 50 points, which places the city of Merida in 17th place among the urban agglomerations of the State capitals. It is worth mentioning that the urban form obtained a score of 68.5 points and places Merida in 22nd place among the largest scale. In the same way, the degree of accessibility to paved roads was 12.4%, which is why Yucatan ranked 11th among the States with the highest percentage of population with exceptionally low accessibility to paved roads. Finally, the percentage of precarious homes located in urban locations with more than 15 thousand inhabitants for 2014 was 12.1%, a figure below the national 13%. This implies that the urban population is vulnerable to health problems, housing and inclement weather

and natural phenomena; Therefore, the State is in position 17 among the States with the highest percentage of urban population living in precarious housing.



Challenges

- The disorderly growth of cities
- Migration from the countryside to the cities
- Insufficient urban governance and legislation
- Insufficient environmental sustainability

Progress

As can be seen in the statement of the situation, the State of Yucatan and, particularly, the city of Merida, present large areas of opportunity to make cities more sustainable. For this fulfillment, the subnational government works with the following programs:

Table 23. Programs related to SDG 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG	Indicator	Actions performed	Description	Advances
11 	City prosperity index of Mérida's Urban Agglomeration	Program for social housing	Improve the social infrastructure to fight extreme poverty	17,072 housing action benefiting families in the state
11 	City prosperity index of Mérida's Urban Agglomeration	Decrease on transport tariffs	Reduce public transportation tariffs	414 millions in investment

Source: Own elaboration with data from the Government of the State of Yucatan

Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Fundación Bepensa

Through the *ReQpet* Program, *Fundación Bepensa* aims to address the lack of culture regarding solid waste management, focusing especially on PET. All this with the firm objective of being able to create in the participants an ecological culture regarding the management of solid waste, particularly of PET containers, promoting the culture of recycling them.

In the period that covers 2019 and so far in 2020, through the *ReQpet* Program and through 2 reports of Pet collection in schools, private subdivisions, green points and restaurants; evaluated by kilos, a total of 256,221 kilograms have been counted out of the 281,100 kilos that are targeted. Likewise, a total of 145,000 men and 174,800 women who are related to the 496 collection points in the Yucatan peninsula have benefited, who will be the same beneficiaries in each quarterly period in which said report is generated.

During the contingency months, these actions have continued through the collection of bottles at the collection points registered in the program. Additionally, environmental education classes are taught to those

enrolled in the program.

All these efforts have added an investment of \$ 5,600,000.00 Mexican pesos, in direct attention to goal 11.6 that is committed to reducing the negative environmental impact per capita of cities, paying special attention to air quality and municipal waste management and of other types.



4.9. SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production



To promote the efficient use of resources, there must be responsible consumption and production, as this translates into a better quality of life and supports the pursuit of general development plans. Currently, the consumption of materials from natural resources has increased, so the purpose of this SDG is to reduce their use. For this, a systemic approach is needed that enables cooperation between supply chain participants.

Situation

At the national level, the State of Yucatan is in 22nd place since it produces a high volume of solid waste. The State generated 324 kilograms per person during 2016, a value that is below the national average of 359 kilograms per person, according to data obtained from INEGI (2018).




Challenges

- Work with municipalities for the proper management of solid waste
- Insufficient regulation on solid waste
- Unregulated outdoor landfills
- Implementation of a circular economy in Yucatecan society

Progress

The sub-national government is widely promoting this SDG, as it recently published a law that promotes the regulation of single-use plastics, including straws, carry bags and Styrofoam. Some other prominent programs that address this SDG are:

Table 24. Programs related to SDG 12. Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG	Indicator	Actions performed	Description	Advances
12 	Percentage of solid waste confined in final disposition places	“Yucatán Cero Residuos”	Propel environmental culture for the maximum seize of waste	Publishing of the normativity and diagnosis of Merida's metropolitan urban area.
12 	Percentage of solid waste confined in final disposition places	Beach cleaning	Promote the proper management and disposition of solid waste in beaches	Removal of 1,510 tons of waste from beaches, mangroves, and roads.
12 	Percentage of solid waste confined in final disposition places	Planning evaluation of the management of solid waste	Evaluation and inspection of enterprises regarding their management of waste	118 enterprises involve in 95 plans for the management of solid and special waste.

Source: Own elaboration with data from the Government of the State of Yucatan

Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Elefante Verde Fundación A.C.

Through the *Concientización por redes sociales* program, *Elefante Verde Fundación A.C.* aims to generate environmental awareness and promote the importance of recycling in the State of Yucatan, in order to prevent the generation of waste and promote the correct final disposal of products.

As a result, an alliance was created with the FEYAC to promote its campaign *Tus útiles aún son útiles* which aims to reduce the environmental impact generated by school waste by collecting materials of this nature (only paper, newspaper and cardboard) and their subsequent recycling, preventing them from ending up in the landfill.

During the period of this report, thanks to joint efforts to promote the *Tus útiles aún son útiles* program, 3,290 kilos of recyclable waste have been collected, which translates into a collection of \$ 8,060.91 Mexican pesos, plus \$ 14,602.00 pesos in cash donations, an amount that was used to purchase the supplies that will be donated to the *Semilleros Creativos* project.

Finally, these efforts have been in direct attention to goal 12.5, which commits itself to significantly reducing waste generation by means of prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse activities by 2030.

4.10. SDG 13: Climate Action



Climate change affects all countries, it generates a negative impact on the economy, the quality of life of people and communities, so today, we must work on viable solutions that allow sustainable economic activity and be respectful of the environment.

Situación

The *Índice de Vulnerabilidad al Cambio Climático de la Producción Forrajera ante el Estrés Hídrico* was taken as the basis for this analysis, data that comes from the National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change. On this Index, the State of Yucatan obtained a rating of 0.88 points, a value that is below the national average of 0.76 points (ANVCC, 2018). Therefore, the State ranks third as one of the most vulnerable to climate change during 2016.






Challenges

- The State is one of the most vulnerable nationally
- Insufficient programs that can attack each of the causes to which the State contributes
- Climate change is multi-causal
- Different regions have variable factors that contribute to their vulnerability.

Progress

The climate change situation that is being suffered in the world has prompted the creation of large programs and actions at the national level. This is due to the speed with which changes are occurring because of the alarming effects of the phenomenon, which are observed both in the environment and in people's quality of life. Since the State is one of the most vulnerable at the national level, programs were developed to attack some of the causes that contribute to this problem worldwide.

Table 25. Programs related to SDG 13. Climate Action

SDG	Indicator	Actions performed	Description	Advances
13 	Yucatan's place in the Vulnerability to climate change index on the forage production under water stress.	Strengthening of local resilience against climate change's impacts in the state of Yucatan	Propel environmental culture to maximize the seize of waste	Publishing of normativity and diagnosis of Merida's metropolitan urban area.
13 	Yucatan's place in the Vulnerability to climate change index on the forage production under water stress.	State's risk atlas	Improve the sustainable management of Yucatan's environment against meteorological phenomena	Acquisition of 22 weather stations with an investment of 2.1 mdp.
13 	Yucatan's place in the Vulnerability to climate change index on the forage production under water stress.	Implementation of public policies for the reduction of greenhouse gas.	Evaluation and inspection of enterprises in the integral management of waste	Investment of 4.4 millions for projects.

Source: Own elaboration with data from the Government of the State of Yucatan

Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Pronatura Península de Yucatán

The *Manejo del Fuego* Program, implemented by *Pronatura Península de Yucatán* consists of mitigating the incidence of wildfires in the Yucatan Peninsula during the driest months of the year, as well as developing prevention and combat activities in coordination with other organizations, Government institutions and Academic Institutions.

In the period covered by this report, through this program 10 prevention activities and / or training have been carried out and 28 activities and / or firefighting training, which has benefited a total of 794 men and women living in the municipalities of Tizimin, Rio Lagartos, San Felipe and Panaba, in the State of Yucatan . The foregoing, in response to goal 13.1, which seeks to strengthen resilience and capacity to adapt to risks related to climate and natural disasters in all countries.

The Nature Conservancy México

The program *Fortalecimiento de capacidades locales para el desarrollo rural sustentable y la conservación de los ecosistemas forestales* seeks to develop and implement instruments for the sustainable management of the territory in areas of importance for the conservation of forest carbon, strengthening the capacities of local producers so that simultaneously promote sustainable production.

Through this program, the aim is to promote the updating and development of territorial planning instruments in four municipalities that make up the *Reserva Estatal Biocultural del Puuc*, which are: Tekax, Oxkutzcab, Tzucacab and Santa Elena; through community participation processes that allow the management of land use, and prioritize the ordering of productive activities and the conservation of ecosystems.

For this, there are 6 training workshops for the development of local ecological zoning programs. In addition, once the training has been completed, 4 local ecological zoning programs will be carried out for the aforementioned municipalities for the benefit of their inhabitants.

These efforts are in direct attention to target 13.b which consists of promoting mechanisms to increase capacity for effective planning and management in relation to climate change in least developed countries and small island developing States , with an emphasis on local and marginalized communities.

4.11. SDG 14: Underwater life



Currently there is a deterioration of coastal waters due to pollution and acidification of the oceans that has affected ecosystems and biodiversity. In response, marine areas must be effectively managed and have sufficient resources to regulate overfishing and marine pollution.

Situation

According to data from SAGARPA, the value of fish production during 2018 was 2,402 million pesos (SIAP, 2019). This value represents an increase with respect to the one obtained in 2017, which was 23.13%, which translates into an increase of 451.1 million pesos, this figure placed the State in fifth position nationally above the national average.

The Ministry for Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT for its initials in Spanish) reports that the State ranked sixth in relation to the bacteriological quality of seawater, obtaining an APTA rating that is homologous to the national average. This qualification was such, since the water presents a value of less than 200 NMP enterococci / 100ml, a value that was calculated in the period between 2015 and 2018. On the other hand, the State ranked first in relation to capture of grouper, with a value of 598.9 tons that placed it above the national average of 53.8 tons.



Challenges

- The closure of priority conservation species
- Support to fishermen during closed seasons
- Erosion of the coastal zone

Progress

The State of Yucatan has a large extension of the coastal strip that is a representative attribute of the State. To conserve the coastal zone, as well as the marine fauna and flora, conservation and awareness activities are carried out. Some of these are:

Table 26. Programs related to SDG 14. Life Underwater

SDG	Indicator	Actions performed	Description	Advances
14 	Yucatan's place on the Sustainable management of the environment subindex	Integral management of coastal areas	Infrastructure actions to ease the effects of soil erosion	361 m for transfer with an investment of 14 millions
14 	Yucatan's place on the Sustainable management of the environment subindex	Festival "Veda del Mero"	Facilitate viable options to ease the effects of the closed seasons for fishers	22 events with 162 touristic activities with an investment of 200 thousand pesos.

Source: Own elaboration with data from the Government of the State of Yucatan

Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Fundación Bepensa

Through the *Conservación y restauración del coral en Arrecife Alacranes* program, *Fundación Bepensa* aims to address the degradation and death of 2 species of coral in the Protected Natural Area of the Alacranes Reef, through the restoration of the corals *Acropora palmata* and *Acropora cervicornis*. This is achieved through the implementation of nurseries for which loose coral fragments are taken, which are monitored until they reach optimal growth to be transplanted to degraded reefs.

In the period that covers the year 2019 and so far in 2020, 29 m² of coral nurseries have been implemented and 5 m² have been restored to benefit the area where the Alacranes Reef is located, which is part of the municipality of Progreso in the State of Yucatan .

All these efforts have added an investment of \$ 700,000.00 Mexican pesos, in direct attention to goal 14.2, which is committed to sustainably managing and protecting marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse effects, strengthening their resilience and adopting measures to restore them in order to restore the health and productivity of the oceans, all this before the year 2020.

Elefante Verde Fundación A.C.

Through the *DIY Limpieza* program, *Elefante Verde Fundación A.C.* aims to significantly reduce marine plastic pollution during 2020 through voluntary waste collection and data recording through the internet.

In the reporting period, through the *DIY Limpieza* Campaign Program, 13 kilos of plastic waste have been collected out of the 30,000 that are targeted, benefiting the population of the municipalities of Progreso, Celestún, Chuburna, San Crisanto, Dzilam Bravo, Chixulub, among others.

Finally, these efforts have been made in direct attention to goal 14.2, which is committed to preventing and significantly reducing marine pollution of all kinds during 2020, in particular that produced by activities carried out on land, including marine debris and pollution.



4.12. SDG 15: Life of terrestrial ecosystems



Terrestrial ecosystems provide food security and shelter, and are essential to combat climate change, so their protection must be prioritized. For this, the management of natural resources must be strengthened, and the productivity of the land increased.

Situation

The Protected Natural Areas (ANP for its initials in Spanish) of the State of Yucatan are equivalent to 697 thousand 865 hectares. These represent 17.5% of the State territory, data that is below the national average of 19.4%. For this reason, the State ranks 13th among the States with the largest area decreed as ANP; according to data from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI, 2016).

During 2018, 3 ANP management programs were registered, which represented 33% of the total areas of State competence. This places the State in position 31 of the Forest Competitiveness Index, with 27.4 points, a figure below the national average of 43.4 points.




Challenges

- ANP without updated management programs
- Deforestation caused by preparing the soil for agriculture
- Loss of native tree diversity
- Trafficking of wild species

Advances

Regarding the protection of terrestrial environments, most of the actions focus on the recovery of native species, as well as the protection of priority species in the State. Some of the programs focused on meeting this SDG are:

Table 27. Programs related to SDG 15. Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems

SDG	Indicator	Actions performed	Description	Advances
15 	Yucatan's place in the Forest competitiveness index		Support the rise of the forest coverage in the state	130 thousand native plants with an investment of 873 thousand pesos
15 	Yucatan's place in the Forest competitiveness index	Sustainable management for the conservation of priority species	Protect and preserve priority species such as marine turtles	1,207 protected nests with the collaboration of 3,000 volunteers
15 	Yucatan's place in the Forest competitiveness index	Production of native plants	Apply preservation and restaurating policies for state's forest	Maintenance and conservation of plants

Source: Own elaboration with data from the Government of the State of Yucatan

Actions of Civil Society

Fundación Bepensa

Through the Cenotes program, *Fundación Bepensa* aims by 2030 to considerably increase the efficient use of water resources in all sectors and to ensure the sustainability of the extraction and supply of fresh water to face scarcity of water and considerably reduce the number of people suffering from lack of the resource. All this with the aim of contributing to the conservation of the cenotes in the region.

In the period that covers the year 2019 and so far in 2020, through the Cenotes Program a total of 8 reports of sanitation of cenotes have been granted, obtaining 10,550 kilos of waste and 165.9 liters of sanitized water, for the benefit of the area where the 14 cenotes that define the goal of this activity are located, in the municipalities of Kaua, Yaxcaba, Libre Union, Tabi, Calotmul, Cenotillo, in the State of Yucatan . Likewise, a total of 3,641 men and 3,871 women from these municipalities have benefited, who will be the same beneficiaries in each quarterly period in which the report is made.

Finally, all these efforts have added an investment of \$ 1,600,000.00 Mexican pesos, in direct attention to goal 15.1 that is committed to ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and arid areas, in line with obligations under international agreements.



Pronatura Península de Yucatán

Through the *Restauración Ecológica del Manglar* program on the North Coast of Yucatan, *Pronatura* aims to rehabilitate the environmental conditions of the mangrove and the recovery of its functions, with the objective of restoring 289 hectares of critical mangrove habitat in the north of the State, through capacity building, raising awareness about the importance of wetlands and migratory birds, monitoring the success of restoration, and, the recovery of ecosystem services.

In the period covered by this report, through this program, hydrological restoration actions have been carried out with a target area of 289 hectares, benefiting a total of 25,981 men and 25,957 women inhabitants of the municipalities of Celestún, Hunucmá, Progreso de Castro, Dzilam de Bravo and Río Lagartos; in the State of Yucatan.

Finally, all these efforts have added an investment of \$ 7,015,530.00 pesos in direct attention to goal 15.1 which is committed to ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and inland freshwater ecosystems and the services they provide in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and arid areas, in line with obligations under international agreements.

4.13. SDG 17: Partnerships to achieve the goals

17 ALIANZAS PARA
LOGRAR
LOS OBJETIVOS



For a successful sustainable development program, alliances between different Governments, the Private Sector and Civil Society are required. These alliances must have an inclusive vision of shared values and goals, so it is necessary to mobilize, redirect and unlock private resources that can be converted into sustainable development goals.

Situation

In the State Competitiveness Index for 2020 presented by IMCO, which works with data from 2018, the State was in position 5 with the highest score within the ranking (IMCO, 2020). This result represents an advance of 9 positions since 2018 in which the State was in position 14.

During the first quarter of 2020, Foreign Investment in Yucatan presented a growth rate of -16.5%. This value

was the result of a series of previous losses that meant losses of 80.17 million dollars in 2018 and 15.8 million dollars in 2019. This placed the State in position 14, below the national average.



Challenges

- Attract foreign investment
- Carry out international agreements in different areas of opportunity

Progress

The State has made great progress by making agreements with different international organizations and NGOs, to receive or provide support in relation to strategic issues. In addition, the State hosted the 17th World Summit of Nobel Peace Prize Laureates and the Summit of Latin American Women Leaders, which allowed it to strengthen ties and create alliances on these issues.

Table 28. Programs related to SDG 17. Partnerships to achieve goals

SDG	Indicator	Actions performed	Description	Advances
17 	Place occupied by the state in the state's competitiveness index	17 World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates	The state hosted this event and counted with the presence of 12,400 people	Event performed
17 	Place occupied by the state in the state's competitiveness index	REDD+ Agreement	Agreements signed and councils installed	Agreement signed

Source: Own elaboration with data from the Government of the State of Yucatan

Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Yucatán Unidos en la Contingencia

Actions COVID-19 and Cristóbal Storm

Through alliances with various Civil Society Organizations, Academia and Companies, an initiative was forged led by the *Fundación del Empresariado Yucateco, AC*, in coordination with the *Club Rotario*, the *Asociación de Scouts de Yucatán*, the *Frente Cívico Familiar*, the *Fundación UADY*, and various socially responsible companies of the State, called *Yucatán Unidos en la Contingencia*, with the aim of supporting the Yucatecan society affected by the health contingency of COVID-19, and by the passage of the tropical storm Cristóbal.

The main objective of this citizen initiative is to create awareness in Yucatecan society about the importance of the work of health sector employees, doctors, nurses and assistants, who are in the first line of defense against COVID-19, risking their integrity to face the pandemic. Additionally, through this alliance economic donations are received which are destined to the purchase of hospital supplies, benefiting the medical and health personnel of 40 hospitals in the State.



During the reporting period, \$ 231,801.00 Mexican pesos have been raised, which have been used to buy protective and diagnostic equipment for the benefit of hundreds of men and women belonging to the medical staff of 40 State hospitals, contributing to the pursuit of goal 3 .

Another objective of this program is to support the neediest families with the delivery of groceries provided with the basic basket, in turn strengthening the official national campaign *Quedate en casa*. During the reporting period, a total of \$ 935,273.73 Mexican pesos has been raised, which has served to provide food supplies to 5,845 Yucatecan families in vulnerable conditions, over the course of 12 weeks. Goods donated by the general public were also collected and amounted to the equivalent of 5000 food packages delivered to more than 150 Civil Society Organizations dedicated to the administration of shelters, groups and community kitchens in 26 municipalities and 63 police stations.

In total, more than 10,000 supports have been delivered thanks to the achievement of goal 7.1, which seeks to encourage and promote the establishment of effective alliances in the public, public-private and Civil Society spheres, taking advantage of the experience and strategies for obtaining alliance resources.



Fundación de la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán A.C.

Through the *Voluntariado Jaguar* program, the *Fundación de la Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán A.C.* has the purpose to provide recruitment, training, and channeling of volunteers for civil society organizations (CSOs), as well as the promotion of them. All this aiming to promote and carry out social volunteering actions among the members

of the university's community.

In the period from January 31 to June 30, 2020, through management with CSOs, a total of 6 projects have been processed out of the 10 that were targeted, free of charge, on an annual basis. Moreover, 15 campaigns have been carried out to support CSOs out of the 20 that had as a goal, with a unit cost of \$ 1,500.00 Mexican pesos, with which 80 of the 150 volunteers that were targeted were recruited with a unit cost of \$ 80 pesos. In addition to the above, 27 certificates of recognition have been granted to volunteers, free of charge, every six months, of the 35 established as a purpose. The actions described above have benefited a total of 8 CSOs in the municipality of Merida, Yucatan.

Finally, these efforts have added an investment of \$ 26,500.00 Mexican pesos, in direct attention to goal 17.17 which is committed to fostering and promoting the establishment of effective alliances in the public, public-private and Civil Society spheres, taking advantage of the experience and the strategies for obtaining resources from alliances. Said efforts are reflected in the 66.57% advance that this activity has had.

Yucatán Solidario

Due to the COVID-19 contingency, this initiative was designed jointly by civil society, the business sector, and the Government. The purpose of this program is to promote the donation of food, perishable and non-perishable; medicines, supplies, financial support, and in general, basic goods or services; to ensure the availability of food and health care while Yucatecan families continue in social isolation. All the above, through the platform: yucatan.solidario.mx.

This initiative has achieved coverage in 100% of the State's municipalities, which is why it has become an essential factor in mitigating COVID-19.

As of the reporting period, about 1,440 tons of perishable and non-perishable food, and more than 28,000 personal hygiene items and medicines, have been delivered in the 106 municipalities of Yucatan. Additionally, financial support has been provided for 1 million 909 thousand 884 pesos, which has benefited more than 100 social assistance institutions, including soup kitchens, shelters, and community support associations.



In total, 1,475,924 aides have been delivered thanks to the work of goal 7.1, which seeks to encourage and promote the establishment of effective alliances in the public, public-private and civil society spheres, taking advantage of the experience and strategies for obtaining resources from the alliances



Fundación ADO

Through the *Unidos somos más* project, the *Fundación ADO* aims to generate synergies that add and enhance actions in favor of society and the environment, promoting a culture of social responsibility in the region. Therefore, after the health and climate emergency caused by the Cristóbal storm, the *AliaRSE por Yucatán* campaign was coordinated by the Corporate Social Responsibility Promoting Committee, to help reduce the vulnerability curve in the environment and support communities located in the South of the State of Yucatan through the installation of various collection centers for the donation of pantries and supplies for the home.

In the period from June 7 to 16 of this year, through the project called *Unidos somos más*, 20 companies and civil society organizations from Yucatan and Quintana Roo joined. In addition, around 12 collection points were set up, collecting more than 550 kilos of food and cleaning supplies and more than 655 kilos of personal and household items such as clothes, shoes, backpacks, sheets, towels, etc., including 1 refrigerator, 2 strollers and 5 travel bags. Donations came from companies and their collaborators, users, and the general public, and benefited more than 300 families in the communities of Chican, Tixmehuac; Petulillo, San Mateo, San Sebastián Yaaxche, Temozon Norte, Peto, Cisteil, Yaxcaba; and Nenela, Cantamayec; all in the State of Yucatan .

Finally, these efforts have added an estimated investment in donations of \$ 105,000.00 Mexican pesos, in direct attention to goal 17.17, which is committed to fostering and promoting the establishment of effective alliances in the public, public-private and civil society spheres, between now and 2030, taking advantage of the experience and the strategies of obtaining resources of the alliances.

Specialized Committees of the State's Council of the 2030 Agenda

Through their Annual Work Plans, the purpose of the specialized committees is to follow up and monitor the activities of their respective members, as well as the activities of each committee. For its part, the Technical Committee is responsible for following up and monitoring the activities of the other committees, as well as their activities.



All this with the firm objective of generating synergies between the public sector and civil society organizations for sustainable and inclusive economic development through the holding of sessions.

In the period covered by this report, the following progress has been made:

- In the Integral Social Development Committee, 3 sessions have been held for the installation and adhesion of civil society organizations, as well as the preparation of the annual work plan and its internal statutes.
- The Environmental Sustainability Committee has held 2 sessions for the installation and adhesion of civil society organizations, as well as the preparation of the annual work plan and its internal statutes.
- The Sustainable Economic Development Committee has held 2 sessions for the installation and adhesion of civil society organizations, as well as the preparation of the annual work plan.



Environmental Sustainability
Committee



Inclusive Economic
Development Committee



Integral Social
Development Committee

- The Regional Committee has held 2 sessions for the installation and adhesion of civil society organizations, as well as the preparation of the annual work plan. Likewise, 2 Municipal Monitoring and Instrumentation Bodies have been installed, and a Student Council of the 2030 Agenda.
- The Technical Committee has held a session for the installation and adhesion of civil society organizations, and for the preparation of the annual work plan.

Additionally, all of the above have held extraordinary sessions to present action plans and generate synergies within the framework of the health contingency in the State of Yucatan.

Finally, these efforts contributed to direct attention to goal 17.17, which is committed to fostering and promoting the establishment of effective alliances in the public, public-private and civil society spheres, taking advantage of the experience and strategies for obtaining resources from alliances.

COVID-19 Actions

The presidents of the Specialized Committees of the 2030 Agenda State Council in Yucatan, the *Fundación Haciendas del Mundo Maya*, *Fundación del Empresariado Yucateco*, *Elefante Verde*, and the Institute of Regional and Municipal Development met in videoconference to establish collaboration synergies from all the axes of society, both public and private, with the aim of leaving no one behind during this contingency. At this meeting, those present were given the opportunity to express their concerns, as well as to present the actions that, from their trenches, they are carrying out.

Likewise, special sessions were held due to COVID-19, by each of the committees. In these, 15 Civil Society Organizations participated, as well as various agencies of the State government, in which the support that the State Government has carried out was directly presented, doubts were resolved, and CSOs had the opportunity to present their actions and link with other actors to be able to lean on the areas of opportunity.

Among the results of these meetings is the logistical support for the transport of materials and basic necessities, the connection with the *Yucatán Solidario* platform, the attention focused on 25 families with more than one relative with a disability to whom food pantries were distributed, support for the program to promote artisans, and the creation of alliances between various Civil Society Organizations.

Aliados 2030

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, all stakeholders and members of society must be aware of and involved in their achievement.



Recognizing the importance of having spaces for links and connections between the different sectors of the population, the State of Yucatan undertook the task of looking for these spaces to promote and promote them. However, there is very little participation and little knowledge of the 2030 Agenda in the State, which is why a multidisciplinary and multi-actor project was needed to sensitize and take action in all sectors, especially to involve young people in projects that have an impact on the sustainable development of their community, the State and the country.

Young people are increasingly interested in participating in the change of the planet since they are the future leaders, therefore, they need a space where they can come into contact with different sectors of society to prepare, guide and educate them with current information and relevant related to sustainable development.

As of the reporting period, there is a networking platform made up of more than 60 young people, and a pilot program called *Aliados por la Salud* has been implemented to distribute mouth covers to the inhabitants of the busiest places in the city of Merida, in coordination with the State Secretariat of Health.



4.14. Regional advances

Due to the close relationship between the SDGs, and to meet the proposed goals, close communication between the various actors involved in their implementation is important. Therefore, it is essential to ensure that the approach of social, economic, cultural and environmental rights prevails, at all levels of government, especially those in municipal governments, since they are political leaders, catalysts for change and the best level of government. situated to link global goals with local communities.

The municipalities that are members of the Federated States are key institutional actors for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the world, in Yucatan it is not the exception, so it is essential to establish the normative and institutional bases for the correct appropriation of this global Agenda at a local level.

Yucatan is made up of 106 municipalities; and for the purposes of design and implementation of the regional strategy, it was divided into 7 strategic regions that distribute the territory in i) west, ii) northwest, iii) center, iv) central coast, v) northeast, vi) east, and vii) south.

Through the installation of the 2030 Agenda State Council, which integrates the 7 main municipalities of the State regions, the link and integration of the municipal order with the State was strengthened. In this sense, and taking into account that the efforts and actions of all the actors fall and are channeled within the municipal spheres, the Regional Committee of the 2030 Agenda State Council was installed, which acts as coordinator among the other specialized committees and local governments. This Committee has the main members of the same 7 municipalities together with academic institutions represented by students, civil society, and the Institute of Regional and Municipal Development of the State government.

Within the framework of this municipal institutionalization, a “regional strategy” is currently unfolding steadily given the geographic, economic, and sociodemographic characteristics of the State of Yucatan. This strategy is incorporated into the Annual Work Plan of the Regional Committee that is part of the 2030 Agenda State Council.

The purpose of the regional strategy in its first stage will be to have the Monitoring and Instrumentation Bodies (OSI) of the 2030 Agenda in at least one representative municipality of each region, including the capital Merida; In addition to this, it will be the accompaniment at all times in a close way as it has been happening, proof of this is the inclusion in the strategy, of the preparation of the Annual Work Plans and the monitoring of them, all of the above making intensive use of information technologies through a digital platform that allows the monitoring of actions called SIGO 2030.

The implementation of the municipal appropriation strategy of the 2030 Agenda has had concrete actions since 2019, lectures were given in person in the regions directed by the City Councils, with a coverage of 72 municipalities, which represent about 70% of the 106 in the State and 88% of the Yucatan population. More than 200 municipal public servants were trained; On the other hand, 9 municipalities, which account for 56% of the population, including the capital, were able to align their Municipal Development Plans with the State Development Plan and the 2030 Agenda.

Finally, the creation of a municipal body responsible for coordinating efforts for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals with the support of the sectors of civil society, the private sector and the academic sector, guarantees compliance with the dimensions of sustainable development in the municipal scope. Currently, the capital Merida, Motul and Tekax, are three spearheading municipalities that will detonate in a first stage the institutionalization of the Monitoring Bodies and that represent about half of the State’s population. The aforementioned municipalities, in coordination with the State, do not lose sight of the objective and despite having as a current adverse context a global pandemic due to COVID-19, these three municipalities already have an Agreement for the Creation of a Municipal Council (OSI), which It already represents a formal commitment and a firm step towards the fulfillment of the institutionalization of the 2030 Agenda in the municipal order.

Below are some of the programs and results obtained by some of the most representative municipalities of

the entity:

4.14.1. Merida

Merida is the capital of the State and head of Region II. It is considered the economic, cultural, and service capital of the Mexican southeast. It is a place that enjoys true originality, an expressive richness with universal value and scope.

It is classified as the safest city in Mexico, obtaining a score of 78.24 out of 100 possible, and occupies the second position in America only below Québec, Canada.

It has been recognized as the best city in the world to visit outside the United States in the Small Cities category, according to readers of Condé Nast Traveler magazine.

In 2019, the city was designated a Creative Gastronomic City by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

According to the *Observatorio Nacional de Mejora Regulatoria* in 2019, Merida ranked first at the national level in the sub-national indicator of regulatory improvement by registering a PROSARE rating of 98%, a value higher than the national average of 87%, which is why the city registered the same value obtained in the 2018 edition and I keep the first place at the national level.

During 2020, it was named for the fifth consecutive year as one of the most important cities in Mexico, occupying the fourth position at the national level in the Travel + Leisure World's Best Awards and ranking 24th with respect to the main cities in the world.

According to the diagnosis on the progress in the implementation of the BbR-SED of the 2020 municipalities, Merida ranked fifth with the highest score in the diagnosis on the progress in the implementation of the BbR-SED, obtaining a score of 69.7 points, a higher figure to the national average of 39.3 points and that cataloged the city with "Medium High" performance.

Likewise, it is located in the first place of the capitals of the country with greater transparency in the information offered to citizens during this emergency stage due to Covid-19, according to a report released by *Ciudadanos por Municipios Transparentes* (Cimtra).

In addition to the above, it has demonstrated its firm commitment to sustainable development by having a Municipal Development Plan aligned with the SDGs and has been one of the pioneer municipalities in installing a Monitoring and Instrumentation Body of the 2030 Agenda at the local level, in which coordinates the design and implementation of political strategies, programs and actions aligned with the Agenda.

Among the advances they have had at the local level, are the results of the following programs and projects:



SDG 8

Circle 47.- This program aims to: Improve the sustainability of agricultural activities in the Merida police stations, by linking producers to fair markets. Search:

- Promote good agro-ecological practices that protect the environment and health.
- Strengthen the economy of the Merida police stations through productive activities.
- Facilitate access to quality local products for consumers.
- Disseminate the natural and cultural heritage of the municipality.

126 actions have been carried out, among which are:

Viewing 366 registered producers from the 47 police stations through the Geoportal, so that the public can locate them by type of product or by area and contact them to conduct business without intermediaries. There is also the *Caja del Campo* platform, through which you can buy, virtually, fruits, vegetables, miscellaneous, meats and much more. <https://cajadelcampo.com.mx/>

Workshops and training have been offered, an example of this has been the workshop for the production of organic inputs, through the 11 bio factories installed, linking 21 local farms and clients, as well as the installation of infrastructure to improve production, among other actions .

In this program alliances have been made with different sectors of society such as: Canirac, the Yucatan Agrifood Council, the Yucatan Cooks Collective, Slow Food, Secretariat for Research, Innovation and Higher Education (SIIES for its initials in Spanish), Geo Center, Alliance by Cuxtal, School of Natural Resources of the *Universidad Marista* and Veterinary Faculty of the *Universidad Autónoma De Yucatán*.



SDG 11

Participatory Design of Public Spaces. - This program was born in the current City Hall with the fundamental objective of building and remodeling public spaces with the direct participation of citizens. Thanks to this new way of governing, since its implementation in June 2019, there are already 22 areas of neighborhoods and police stations in the 4 cardinal points of the municipality, where the City Council has carried out this program with the help of more than 2,000 citizens who intervened in the planning of the project to improve their parks, many of them, already enjoying their renewed image. It is worth highlighting the participation of 70% of women over 30% of men, contributing with their valuable comments in the construction of safer and more familiar spaces.

In this work of governance, a State-of-the-art public policy has been developed in making decisions about public space, reinforcing the proximity of the City Council with the needs of its inhabitants. It is a program of great reciprocity, which consolidates an increasingly specialized multidisciplinary and transversal municipal team, and most importantly, builds citizenship. As a result of collaborative work between neighbors, identity, appropriation and co-responsibility in the use and construction of urban spaces are promoted.



Park rangers.- To promote the culture of conservation, prevention and security in public spaces, linking citizen participation to strengthen social cohesion in the Municipality, this program was created to contribute to the well-being of families in the municipality of Merida

The park rangers contribute to the empowerment of families in the parks of the Municipality of Merida, through supervision and linkage functions between the municipal government and the citizens, carrying out the management of public services in a closer and more efficient way, to maintain the infrastructure, conservation, maintenance and security conditions of these spaces for family life.



SDG 12

The Zero Waste Strategy.- is part of the Zero Waste Strategy of the Merida City Council, focused on promoting the culture of separation, recycling and the correct disposal of household waste, promoting the circular economy of the materials used on a day to day basis by the population.

Among the expected benefits are the reduction of pollution, derived from the lower accumulation of waste that returns to a cycle of value of materials, used to prolong its useful life, and the disposal only of those that cannot be recovered; the reduction of CO2 emissions as a mitigation strategy for Greenhouse Gases (GHG) related to climate change; and a contribution to the sustainable urban development of the city of Merida.

The Green Points program is focused on promoting the culture of separation, recycling, and the correct disposal of waste, promoting the circular economy in waste management in the Municipality of Merida.



124 points have been installed in 90 sites distributed in the municipality. Four of the green points are Mega and are in Plaza Akrópolis (at the entrance of the *Las Américas* subdivision), the Aleman neighborhood park, the Sustainable San Marcos Neighborhood and the BEPENSA Garden.

More than 97,700 kilos of waste have been received, which have been carried by 17,958 people

The alliances created with Tetra Pak, Bepensa, Dolce Gusto and Energías Girón make this program multisectoral. There are 5 exclusive containers for Tetra Pak disposal, made from recycled Tetra Pak, collecting this waste for recycling. Edible oil is converted into biodiesel through the synergy with Energías Girón, a 100% Yucatecan company. PET 1 is recycled through Bepensa and its Petstar plant in the center of the country (for every PET recycled it is a new PET). With Dolce Gusto, work is beginning, collecting the coffee capsules for recycling in the center of the country.



SDG 17

Body for Monitoring and Instrumentation of the 2030 Agenda (OSI) .- On September 22, within the framework of the Global Week of Action for the SDGs, the OSI was formally installed, made up of the heads of the Secretariat for Citizen Participation and the Directorates of Social Development, Unit for Sustainable Development and Economic Development and Tourism, as well as the Technical Secretariat of the Copladem

The OSI's objective is to coordinate actions, monitor and follow up on the strategies, policies and programs that promote the achievement of the objectives and goals of the 2030 Agenda in the three dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental. All this from the hand of society.

As representatives of society: *Feyac, Fundación Bepensa, Federación de Colegios de Profesionales de Yucatán*



COVID 19 Actions



SDG 2

Delivery of food support. - In coordination with the State Government, 130 thousand food support packages were delivered to all the families of the 47 police stations and in southern colonies. Additionally, 139,754 food supports were delivered for 20 weeks

- 52,148 to vulnerable groups. Among these, 62 civil society organizations such as shelters, community kitchens, family homes, etc.
- 87,606 to police stations and southern colonies, in an operation carried out house by house





Food supplies program for Older Adults artists.- This program consists of delivering food packages to 358 artists aged 65 (from January 1, 2020) onwards, inhabitants of the municipality and who have worked at least once in the last three years in scenic or musical shows, plastic arts, literary and / or cultural programs.



SDG 3

With the health area being one of the most compromised due to the pandemic, the Merida City Council took immediate action to protect the population and, within its sphere of competence, implemented both purely municipal measures, as well as others that were carried out in coordination with State and federal authorities.

Installation of Sinks. - Sinks were designed, manufactured, and installed located in strategic places where citizens necessarily continue to circulate in search of the necessary services such as public transport or basic necessities. There are a total of 12 washbasin stations, eight in the Historic Center and 4 in hospitals (Susula, Pensiones, T1 and Regional Hospital of High Specialty).



Installation of disinfectant tents. - 15 disinfectant tents were installed in the First Square of the city, Hospitals, Central Supply and Urban Development Department. They have a dimension of 2 by 2 meters and are made with sublimated fabric full print with rubber. Inside it has an internal hydropneumatics spraying system, which allows an average of 3 to 4 people per minute to be disinfected.

Likewise, it has sensors to detect movement, which allows it to automatically control the on and off, which helps to prevent the product from being wasted.



Disinfection actions: 215 city parks were disinfected; El Centenario, Animaya and Lic. Manuel Berzunza Berzunza zoos (Mulsay neighborhood), as well as in the markets: 3,994,240 m² of sanitation in public spaces, in addition to 40 sanitation services for civil associations. A disinfectant and odorant product based on quaternary ammoniums is used which, when emulsified in water, gives transparent solutions and, applied on septic surfaces, gives them a guarantee of total prophylaxis, avoiding the decomposition and fermentation of the waste without producing corrosive effects or stains on surfaces

Deliveries of masks and sanitary kits.- In order to avoid contagions and following the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO), the City of Merida managed to deliver more than 45,000 face masks and 35,000 sanitary kits and masks to the public. Work was carried out in conjunction with the various sectors of society such as the *Asociación China Península de Yucatán* which donated more than 30 thousand face masks, strengthening multi sector alliances in the State



SDG 8

Monthly direct contributions to tourism service providers.- This program allows, through the granting of economic support in the form of temporary employment, to tourism service providers who have lost their job or their source of income, due to Covid-19, its economic reactivation in the short term.

Support was given to:

- 140 tourist guides
- 58 carriages
- 231 permanent program providers

Adding up to a total of \$ 12,776,500 in support

Surte tu Negocio - The program aims to help the people of Merida who have seen their income reduced as a result of the health emergency caused by Covid 19, where 773 direct supports were delivered up to \$ 5,000, to promote self-employment with the entrepreneurship of small business. Support to acquire materials, equipment, and supplies.



Impulsa Mérida. - Initiative that provides credits to micro-businesses (butchers, beauty shops, lunch stores, etc., that provide services in neighborhoods and police stations in Merida). To acquire supplies, materials, machinery, and infrastructure improvement. 989 credits were delivered for up to \$ 20 thousand to micro-businesses in the municipality.



Manos al Campo.- In order to help the progress of Merida families that work in rural areas and are severely affected by the current crisis, the Manos al Campo program arises in which 23 loans were delivered up to \$ 50 thousand for the creation and strengthening of productive agricultural projects such as beekeeping, horticulture, sheep farming, livestock, etc. Purchase of supplies, materials, machinery, and infrastructure improvement.



Micromer. - Program that consists of a financing granted by the City Council whose objective is to support the micro-entrepreneur to boost their business. This loan can be used to cover the costs of remodeling, construction, acquisition of machinery, tools and supplies for the transformation, commercialization, distribution or service that is carried out; in no case may it be used to cover liabilities or the acquisition of transportation equipment.

Extraordinary resources for \$ 5 million were available to grant 68 credits at a 0% interest rate and 24 months to pay with a 3-month extension.



Fondo Emergente para la Recuperación Económica de Mérida (FEREM for its initials in Spanish). - With the aim of mitigating the negative impact on economic activity and jobs, the FEREM was approved in the council and seeks to provide microcredits to all individuals or companies with activities that contribute to maintaining and in some cases improving their standard of living, and the generation of sources of employment, in order to increase

the financial capacity of said entities and people. Supports were granted with a 0% interest rate and a term of 24 months.



Mérida me Activa.- In support of people with self-employment or underemployed activities, whose income due to the pandemic drastically reduced their income, the *Mérida me activa* program was created, which directly benefited 600 people who perform temporary work in the areas of public works, basic services and trees. The program runs from May to December 2020 and those enrolled receive a support of \$ 1,100 a week.



Art at home.- Through this program, 1,708 artists were supported for three months with an investment of 6 million pesos and with an audience of 110 thousand people and more than 250 thousand reproductions through the institutional pages on Facebook and YouTube.



Contest *La Cuarentena*.- This contest invited journalists, photojournalists, photographers and audiovisual producers to a photographic competition and audiovisual production to make visible and document these changes in our daily lives both in the public and private sphere from social and artistic perspectives. A total of 48 artists were awarded with an investment of \$ 100 thousand



Fiscal Incentives - ISAI.- To face the pandemic, the *Cabildo* authorized to extend the terms of the programs that were about to expire, as well as to create new incentives in order to support citizens in these moments of crisis.

The tax incentives provided for this purpose were: extended to April, May and June of the 8% discount in the payment of property tax whose normal validity is the month of March; reduction of the property tax base cadastral value from 50% to 100% for Retired taxpayers, Pensioners, Seniors, People with Disabilities; 50% discount on fines and surcharges on contributions; remission of 50% and up to 100% in the payment of rights, updates, fines and surcharges and a 50% discount on the Property Acquisition Tax.

4.14.2. TEKAX

Tekax is a municipality belonging to Region VII of the southern part of the State that seeks to contribute directly to sustainable development. Despite not being the head of the region, and its remoteness from the capital, the municipality has sought to position itself at the State and national level as an ally in sustainable development. Proof of the above is the installation of its Municipal Council of the 2030 Agenda, one of the first to be installed in the State, which highlights the commitment of this municipality with its citizens and with the world.



SDG 17

Municipal Council of the 2030 Agenda of the municipality of Tekax.- The municipal council was installed for the development of the 2030 Agenda where efforts, actions and programs are integrated and coordinated for the fulfillment of the objectives of sustainable and sustainable development in the town.

In this council the academic, private, civil society and different levels of government work in a coordinated manner to advance towards human, economic, social, and environmental growth, and development. The foregoing, in order to achieve the greatest benefits for Tekax and its commissioners.



COVID 19 Actions

To help the inhabitants of the municipality in the COVID-19 pandemic, the municipality implemented the following programs:



SDG 2

Free Emergent Food.- in the "Food, meeting and development spaces" of the municipal and State DIF in the municipal seat, Xaya, Becanchén, Mac Yam, Pencuyut and Kinil in order to support the most vulnerable Tekax families with free food and affected by the covid-19 pandemic or the tropical storm Cristóbal. 8 soup kitchens were operational and serving 500 families each 7 days a week. With an investment of \$ 250,000.00, 1,600 families were benefited. In the same way, they had the support of private companies that made donations to be able to reopen these dining rooms, these companies are: Keken, Valle del Sur and Grupo Zelma Kooler who made the donation of pork, chicken, fruits and vegetables.



SDG 3

Installation of health inspection posts and vehicle disinfection.- 8 were installed in the municipal seat home and 8 in the most populated police stations: Ticum, Cepeda Peraza, Kantemó, Pencuyut, Xaya, Kinil and Kancab, to provide important information about the prevention of COVID-19 by means of flyers and for the disinfection of vehicles. A total of 10,000 flyers were distributed and a total of 145,000 vehicles were disinfected, benefiting the entire population of the municipal seat and its police stations. In these filters participated the staff of the Tekax City Council, Municipal Health, Tekax Municipal Police, crime prevention department and school monitors, in the same way volunteers from the *Universidad Tecnológica Regional del Sur*, CNA and residents of police stations, who received training to inform and guide people arriving from abroad or national trips to carry out a home quarantine and hygiene measures.



Installation of disinfection sinks. - These were installed at the main entrances and exits of the municipal market. In order to provide citizens with a means to disinfect their hands and their purchased items, before leaving home. The installation of 4 functional disinfection sinks was achieved, benefiting the entire population that attends the municipal market, as well as the small economic units that depend on the fixed and mobile market.



ODS 4

Sin límites. - This program provides support to students of different educational levels who do not have internet or a computer to carry out their tasks in a space that complies with all sanitary measures, in the same way, volunteer students from advanced degree education careers were added to counseling children with homework difficulties.



Quédate en casa. - program transmitted through the official Facebook page of the municipality in order to offer the community relevant and useful content during the period of social confinement in which educational centers, entrepreneurs and citizens in general participate. 72 programs have been broadcast with different themes such as: cosmetics, physical activation, Mayan language, entrepreneurship, English classes, etc. Benefiting a total of 381,520 people so far

In order to attend to the situations of the Cristóbal storm, the following actions were implemented.



SDG 1

Housing Supports. - Housing supports were provided because of altruistic donations at the San Felipe, Chadzinub, San Salvador, Ayim and López Portillo police stations. To support low-income families whose homes were affected, delivering 530 units of sheets benefited 106 families. Erika Zender, KGroup Wellbeing Meetings and the people of Switzerland who stood in solidarity with the cause, in addition to GraXvida and Friends of María José Macari.



Gathering center. - Collection centers were set up to receive donations for the most vulnerable families affected by the Cristóbal storm where various public and private groups as well as the public came to support those most affected. The following donations were delivered to the most vulnerable families: 5 tons of meat, 100,000 liters of purified water and juices, 15,000 packages of various quantities of basic clothing (clothing and footwear), 5,000 packages of personal care items, 8,000 blankets, sheets and duvets, 20,000 food pantries, 1,500 boxes of medicines, 1,400 liters of serum, 5,000 diapers of baby diapers, 8,000 cans and bags of milk, 500 kilos of sugar, 70 electric grills, which served to support 10,102 families.



4.14.3. IZAMAL

Known as the City of the Three Cultures, Izamal was considered as the Magic Town of Mexico, since it combines features of its pre-Hispanic past, the colonial period, and the current era.

As the head of the Central region, Izamal is part of the 2030 Agenda State Council, as well as its Regional Committee. During the reporting period, the municipal government has taken a firm step towards sustainable development, resulting in actions and programs aligned with the SDGs, such as:



SDG 17

Installation of the Student Council of the *Universidad Tecnológica del Centro*. - The First Student Committee of the 2030 Agenda was installed, with the objective that young students coordinate the design and implementation of strategies, policies, programs and actions aligned to the Agenda, in this way the UTC takes an immediate step to achieve Sustainable Development, being the first university in Yucatan to install this type of Council.

COVID 19 Actions



SDG 2

Izamal healthy families. - In order to contribute to the reduction of the economic impact of the Izamal families, to combat zero hunger and to combat child malnutrition, during this pandemic the municipality of Izamal with its own resources acquired 6,000 thousand groceries, with products from the basic basket, that were distributed among the most vulnerable population during the COVI-19 pandemic decreed in our State, to which were added those delivered by the State Government within its emerging program. To strengthen this program, the municipality purchased 36 tons of meat products (chicken)(36,000 packages) with which 100% of the families of the municipality were covered on two occasions, so that all households, without exception, This support arrives because the Pandemic, by its nature, directly affects all economic and social sectors of the municipality. This program, despite the economic reopening of the State, will be implemented again at the end of the year.



SDG 3

Sanitation of public spaces. - In order to contribute to reducing the risk of COVID-19 infections and aware of the responsibility it represents as municipal authorities and for being Izamal one of the most important tourist destinations in the State, since the beginning of the declaration of the pandemic in the State of Yucatan Izamal carry out the following actions:

- Health posts at the entrances of the municipality in which vehicles are cleaned, the use of mouth covers is encouraged, and basic information is provided against COVID-19

- Sanitation tunnels were placed in the main points of influx of people, as well as in the places of ascent and descent taxis of people who travel to the various parts of the State.
- A monitoring program was implemented to ensure compliance with health standards in stores, essential and not essential to ensure that employees and customers comply with these and avoid contagion risks.
- They are constantly cleaned up: municipal palaces, medical offices, municipal market, public buildings, etc.
- Sanitation of public transport units.
- Among the preventive measures is also the closure of public recreation spaces.

These programs are implemented not only in the municipal seat but also in its 5 police stations, so its coverage is 100% of the municipality, actions that will remain as part of the new reality of our times.



SDG 4

Strengthening education: during the declaration of a red traffic light in the pandemic, students of all educational levels stopped receiving face to face classroom training due to the high risk of contagion from COVID19 that this represents. That is why the municipality grants, as a stimulus to higher education, the economic scholarship for transportation expenses to a total of 280 higher-level students from Izamal and its five commissioners. Therefore, the municipality decides to continue granting said scholarship for a period of 3 months by virtue of the fact that, although the beneficiaries would no longer have the cost of transportation to their educational centers, the contingency represented unplanned expenses in terms of information technology and communication, as well as teaching materials for their preparation. You are aware that health is essential, like health, for 3 months the scholarships were paid at the homes of the beneficiaries.



4.14.4. MOTUL

Located in the central coastal region, this municipality is the head of the region and occupies a place as a member of the 2030 Agenda State Council, as well as of its Regional Committee.

Motul has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to the people, ensuring that no one is left behind. Among the actions that position the municipality as a leader integrated in sustainable development, is the installation of its own Municipal Council of the 2030 Agenda with the aim of directing policies and programs towards the achievement of the SDGs for the benefit of its population and that of the State.

Among the actions that the municipality and Motul have taken are:



SDG 1

Housing actions.- Seeking that more and more families have a decent space for the healthy development of all its members, more than 6 million pesos have been invested, in carrying out 460 housing actions in joint ventures with the Government of the State. Similarly, the construction of 180 more housing shares, bedrooms, bathrooms, and ecological kitchens has been started. All this so that the most vulnerable inhabitants can have a better quality of life.



SDG 2

Through the municipal DIF, assistance and support are provided through the implementation of programs in the areas of nutrition, vulnerable families, people with disabilities, the elderly, children and teenagers, and care for women victims of violence.

It is sought that more and more families have a decent space for the healthy development of all their members, for which more than 6 million pesos have been invested, in carrying out 460 housing actions in joint investment with the Government of the State.

In addition, the construction of 180 more housing shares, bedrooms, bathrooms, and ecological kitchens has begun. All this so that our most vulnerable inhabitants can have a better quality of life.



SDG 4

Improvement of educational spaces

The municipal government has built a total of 4 domes, each one with an investment of more than 1,400,000 pesos, with the aim of improving the facilities for school activities.

Currently two more domes are being built in the municipal seat, one of them in the Technical Secondary

School # 21 "Agustín Franco Villanueva" that will benefit more than 600 students. And another at Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez Elementary.

The total investment in domes built in the municipality, benefit more than 2,300 students and in them more than 8 million four hundred thousand pesos have been invested in the administration so far.

Permanent education program.

Through the permanent education program, the public sector has been coordinated with the education sector, resulting in the reactivation of the participation of the school community through parades and civic events that registered excellent participation.

This joint work has allowed more and more students to benefit from educational advice in different school subjects. Likewise, various sports disciplines have been promoted that have given good results, benefiting children, young people, and adults, in addition to the constant maintenance of the facilities that the municipality has.



SDG 6



Quality drinking water

In order to guarantee a quality drinking water service for citizens, the Motul city council invested in a first stage more than one million pesos to equip 11 police stations with solar panels, which will allow more than 3 thousand 416 users stop paying for the service and contribute to caring for the environment.

SDG 7



LEED lamps

With the aim of promoting investment in energy infrastructure and clean technologies, the municipal government replaced sodium vapor luminaires with LEEDS type lamps, managing to change more than 3,000 lamps to date. The above, without generating debts in public spending contributing to the SDG 16



SDG 8

Festivals and fairs

The GDP festival in November, and the Christmas Fair in December were activities of great relevance, which generated the economic activation of the municipality, achieving an economic and tourist impact with the assistance of just over 25 thousand people. More than 50 merchants participated in this great project, which positioned Motul for 30 days at the State level.

It featured a quality circus show, commercial stands, food areas, rides, and photographic sets that were triggered by the local economy.

Additionally, more than 12,800 visits were registered by local, national, and international tourists interested in the ecotourism offered by the *Sambala cenote*.



Agricultural sector

Through various actions, the competitiveness of the agricultural sector was improved, updating the list of beneficiaries of the production program for welfare and electrical energy for agricultural use, more than 2,000 producers were benefited with seeds for community gardens.

COVID 19 Actions



SDG 2

Due to the COVID contingency, and with the aim of safeguarding the food of the most vulnerable population, four pantry deliveries were delivered house by house, managing to disperse more than 11,000 in each delivery, to contribute to the feeding of the families without exception.





SDG 3

As a result of the Health Contingency generated by the Covid-19 pandemic, various strategic plans have been developed that contribute to the safety of citizens; That is why, since the beginning of the contingency, 7 sanitary filters were put into operation at the main entrances to the City of Motul, in which more than 500 people participated, from the health, public safety and City Council departments.

Moreover, the paramedics who carry out the transfers of patients with suspected or positive COVID-19, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), were given medical supplies necessary to carry out their tasks safely, which consisted of gown, overalls, nitrile cap, boots and gloves.



SDG 8

The emergent Support program popularly known as Temporary Employment was activated, which in the face of difficult times generated by the pandemic, the implementation of the "Emergent Support" was negotiated before the State social development secretariat, which was carried out in the city of Motul and its police stations, where a thousand 803 people were given temporary employment with a total resource of more than \$ 4 million 507, 1,500.00 pesos Being a substantial spill, which came to promote social economy schemes for more than 5,000 Motul families.

Cristobal Actions



SDG 17

The passage of tropical storm Cristóbal, generated heavy rains that caused flooding and damage to the population in general, for which temporary shelters and shelters were activated in which food was provided to those who were affected, through the national disaster fund. a titanic work with the entire great team to deliver the supplies and help those most affected by this natural phenomenon.

Likewise, to avoid loss of human life due to flooding, 63 wells were drilled in the municipal police stations that were most affected in this contingency and which will help minimize the effects of storms and hurricanes that generate future floods.

4.14.5. MAXCANU

The municipality of Maxcanu is located in the western coastal region of the State of Yucatan and is the head of the western region, and is one of the 7 regional capitals that are part of the 2030 Agenda State Council as well as its Regional Committee. With the commitment to leave no one behind, they have focused their actions and budget mainly on fighting poverty through housing programs.



SDG 1

Support for social housing. - The municipality of Maxcanu has included among its lines of action, helping the inhabitants who need to have a decent home for their families, through the Fourth Bedroom program. This program aims to help low-income families with deprivation in their homes, specifically people who have dirt floors in their bedrooms and / or kitchen, to improve their living conditions through the construction of firm floors.



What for?

5. Results

Abstract

What are the results of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda? in Yucatan?

The benefits obtained from the alignment of the PED 2018-2024 to the 2030 Agenda and the actions that emanated from it are vast and can be appreciated in the reality of the State.

The first of the results to highlight is the opportunity that the State enjoyed establishing alliances that could promote the 2030 Agenda, facilitating not only the monitoring of the SDGs but also the implementation of actions that could respond to the adversities faced in Yucatan during this year, among which are the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Tropical Storm Cristobal. Among these, the *Yucatán Solidario* initiative is addressed, whose deliverables and results are the product of the will and effort of each and every Yucatecan.

Additionally, Yucatan had a series of participations in renowned stages as a result of its good practices regarding the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs, such as those shared in the High-Level Political Forum and the Global Technical Workshop: Ways Forward on Monitoring SDG 16. It is noted that all the participations mentioned in this VSR were possible through invitations to the State, as a subnational government, thus it had the opportunity to present the actions carried out regarding the SDGs.

Also noteworthy are the awards that the State of Yucatan and its allies in the entity have obtained in recognition of the quality of the practices implemented, among these, the prizes awarded to the *Yucatán Solidario* initiative and the *Festival de la Veda* program by international entities.

Lastly, for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the State, the role of allies, such as the German Cooperation for Sustainable Development (GIZ) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), was fundamental in the promotion and encouragement of the SDGs. Although the challenges of implementing the Agenda in Yucatan were multiple, due to the lack of prior socialization of the population around the SDGs, many were the lessons learned that resulted in the development of qualitative methodologies and instruments that would allow training the people involved. This process also attracted participants from all sectors of society.

This segment concludes with the presentation of a cross-sectional evaluation of the 2030 Agenda concerning the actions implemented by the State Government, intending to identify the strengths, areas of opportunity, and threats that Yucatan faces when completely monitoring the Agenda.







5. Results

5.1. Successes in implementation

5.1.1. Alliances

The alliances forged in the framework of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the State have been of vital importance for the development of the entity. Through the sessions of the Specialized Committees of the 2030 Agenda State Council, more than 30 actors from Civil Society, Academia and Government have gathered with the aim of joining forces and being active participants in the creation and implementation of programs that contribute to lessen the ravages of the contingency on the health, economy and quality of life of the Yucatecans.

One of the main alliances through which efforts from all sectors were added is the *Yucatán Solidario* initiative, which has more than 30 companies and solidarity associations in coordination with government agencies, as well as with the participation of society. managing to collect and deliver more than one million support, among which 1,440 tons of perishable and non-perishable food, 25,482 personal hygiene and cleaning items, 158 goods and services, as well as 3,334 medicines in the 106 municipalities of Yucatan stand out. Additionally, financial support has been provided for one million 909 thousand 884 pesos, which has been able to benefit more than 100 social assistance institutions, including soup kitchens, shelters, and community support associations.

In a complementary way, only during the months of April to July 2020, the organized Civil Society has donated more than 200 tons of support, including pantries, clothing, personal hygiene packages, medicines and medical supplies, as well as economic contributions for a value of \$ 2.5 million for the benefit of 57,534 people and 18 hospitals, thanks to the commitment and collaboration of each and every individual and organization, who have understood the fundamental role that alliances have to achieve common objectives.

The effort and support of Civil Society, Private Initiative, Academy, and Government; It has been proportional to the magnitude of the contingency that we are experiencing. It is worth mentioning that the institutionalization of the Agenda and the solid bases that were created in 2019 along with the creation and operation of the Council, as well as its Specialized Committees and their respective Work Plans (PATs) perfectly defined. They made it possible to strengthen these bonds of hope and support, where the Agenda has served, not only as a road map, but as the path through which we must travel as a society and government.

5.1.2. Representations

United Nations High-Level Political Forum



The main objective of the Forum is to serve as a meeting point between the different countries, civil organizations and subnational governments to give way to a multidisciplinary dialogue, which gives rise to alliances and exchanges of best practices between attendees, in order to show the progress and challenges in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Derived from the State's commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, Yucatan was one of the only two States in the country that were part of the Mexican Delegation as attendees to the meeting.

This high-level meeting is attended by ministers, secretaries and local authorities from all countries, as well as delegates and representatives of the various United Nations offices around the world, so the invitation to the State to participate in this meeting is an international recognition of the progress that the State has had.

Partners for Review



It is a transnational network of multiple stakeholders in the review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In the framework of the sixth edition of this network, which took place in the State of Oaxaca, Yucatan was invited to participate as a speaker and present the progress that the State has made in planning for sustainable development. The participation of Yucatan in the meeting was of great importance as it trained public servants in the area of Budgets Based on Results and Performance Evaluation Systems (BBR-SED), which helped fill the information gaps that were available. of the same.

In addition, learning about the experiences of other countries in the preparation of their Voluntary Subnational Reports (VSR) was unmatched, since these Reports serve as a complement to the Voluntary National Reports, since they report local efforts around the SDGs. and they create the opportunity to hear first-hand experiences and efforts at the sub-national level.

Said learning resulted in the firm step for the preparation of this document, beginning with the strengthening of our State systems for reviewing and monitoring the progress of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the subnational level. Furthermore, during that same session an agreement was established with the Danish Institute for Human Rights, aimed at receiving technical support and advice during the preparation of the Medium-Term Programs on Human Rights and the Environment, from the implementation of the Agenda, its SDGs, the indicators and data used to measure progress, to the means of monitoring and reviewing programs.

As a result of the above and due to its good practices at the national level in Governance, Yucatan was invited to participate as a speaker in various workshops and conferences of the Global Technical Workshop: Ways Forward on Monitoring SDG 16, an event organized by the Global Alliance, which reports on Progress in Peace, Justice and Inclusion; and the Danish Institute for Human Rights; and, in which it was presented to the Consultative Council of the Budget and Expenditure of the State of Yucatan as the best international practice on SDG 16.

Additionally, the good practices of the State regarding sustainable evaluations also led him to participate as a speaker at the National Evaluation Capacities Conference, whose theme was "Leave No One Behind: Evaluations for 2030", in the panels "How can a new generation of evaluators transform evaluation?" and "Young Emerging Evaluators", where evaluation professionals, both young and senior, came together to show the potential of including young and emerging evaluators in evaluation teams, a practice that is already done in Yucatan.

On the other hand, given that Yucatan has proven to be an example at the subnational level, he participated as a speaker in the First International Peer Learning Meeting for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Federated States, where he had the opportunity to share examples of specific territorial actions linked to the SDGs carried out by local governments.

5.1.3. Awards

Transforming Mexico from the Local Award
United Nations Development Program
Project: Festival de la Veda
Category: Planet

The effort promoted by the State Government in collaboration with local governments to achieve the SDGs is reflected in firm, people-focused actions. Thus, considering that fishing is one of the most important economic activities in the State, which is affected during the closed period; An interdisciplinary program was created in coordination with local governments and the State government called Festival de la Veda.



This festival arises as a response to correct the possible effects on the income of fishermen and their families during the period in which they must temporarily suspend fishing in order to allow the correct reproduction of the species, this being a way of providing sustainability to the activity and the underwater life of the Yucatecan coast, granting alternative options to fishing as a means of subsistence, through a direct intervention with integral activities that privilege actions for social development, economic, cultural, and environmental for specific periods.

- 22 events were held with 162 tourist, artistic, cultural, recreational, and commercial activities to attract visitors and generate economic benefits in the coastal area.
- Ecotourism tours, food stands and crafts from the fishing community.
- Activities were carried out to improve the well-being of the community through medical care and training for entrepreneurs. The investment was 200 thousand pesos for the benefit of 1,552 fishermen.
- The Respect the Ban on Grouper Program was implemented, which consists of in-kind support for affected people
- The Program granted 89,308 food pantries and 44,650 financial support to benefit 11,098 people in 14 municipalities with an investment of 52 million 341 thousand 810 pesos.

In this sense, derived from the success of the program, the Festival de la Veda was recognized with the award *Transformando México desde lo Local*, awarded by UNDP, in the Planet category, for the comprehensiveness of actions it entails and the benefits it produces. to the environment and the alliance to achieve the SDGs, and to promote the sustainable economy of the coastal zone.

Solidarity Award
United Nations SDG Action Campaign
Project: Yucatán Solidario

In the face of the global health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, individuals and organizations around the world came together to create programs and initiatives to help neighborhoods and communities most in need adapt to new health measures.

In Yucatan, citizens have adopted a fundamental role in the development and reconstruction of the State, interweaving alliances of solidarity and mutual aid between all and all sectors of society to join forces during this contingency.

The *Yucatan Solidario* initiative, achieved the collection and delivery of more than a million supports in food, personal hygiene and cleaning items, goods and services, and medicines, covering the entire State and providing support to the most vulnerable families of Yucatan. These efforts, which show the social and governmental commitments to the well-being of people in the face of adversity, have been recognized and made visible at the international level.



Such was the case of the Solidarity Award presented by the UN in recognition of the most outstanding actions to face the pandemic, as part of the 2020 edition of the United Nations SDG Action Awards, and, in the framework of the 2020 United Nations High-Level Political Forum. In it, the 50 most inspiring stories of solidarity were announced from among those shared by people around the world, among which the *Yucatán Solidario* initiative stood out.

This would not have been possible without the collaboration and performance of all sectors of society who, from their trenches, have fought as one. The effort and support of Civil Society, Business, Academia and Government has been proportional to the magnitude of the contingency that we are experiencing. The solid foundations and the alliances forged within the framework of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the State have been of vital importance for this fight and were the basis for strengthening these bonds of hope and support.

5.1.4. Subnational implementation

It should be noted that the clearest example of successful implementation of the Agenda is that it can be reflected in tangible realities when it is incorporated from the planning instrument to the operating rules of a specific program.

With this in mind, it was possible to prepare an extensive and detailed Dashboard of Indicators, with information on 120 indicators aligned to the 2030 Agenda, on which various actors have inference, and whose monitoring is completely open to the public, which allows for total transparency during it.

Finally, the progress made by the State has been recognized on multiple occasions and events by the UNDP, the GIZ, and the Office of the President of the Republic. The latter, represented by the director of the 2030 Agenda in Mexico, mentioned that Yucatan has had the best practices at the national level, given that it is the Federated State with the greatest advance in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, mainly due to the progress and the innovations that the State has in terms of its PED, which appropriates the Agenda and contributes directly to the fulfillment of the SDGs, as well as the alliances that it has achieved through the State Council and its Committees.

This recognition as one of the States with the best practices at the national level for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, earned Yucatan its participation as one of the expert speakers during the fourth training session that took place in December 2019.

5.2. Challenges in implementation

Despite the progress made, the mobilization of various government, private sector and civil society institutions around the SDGs, and the coordination created between all and all stakeholders, many challenges persist. Among the most significant we find the following:

The awareness and communication of the 2030 Agenda has not been continuous or fluid. The implementation of integrated policies and the participation of all parts of the government in the implementation of the SDGs remains a challenge.



Designing an organizational system that involves so many diverse actors and tools of a very varied nature has not been an easy task. Coordinating the universe of elements that this system entails for the collection of pertinent information represented one of the greatest challenges, especially in the process of collecting, processing and analyzing information, mainly from administrative records, since in some cases they had to be built from scratch.

Likewise, the universe of elements involved in collecting the relevant information represented another great challenge, not only in the development of a friendly and easily accessible platform for all users, but also in the process of collecting, processing and analyzing the information. , due to the following reasons:

- There is information that comes from administrative records that in some cases had to be collected from scratch.
- Updating the indicators is a long process and there is no capacity to do it.
- The process of requesting information from non-governmental actors is not efficient since it can be long and repetitive as well as not very fruitful.
- The information provided by some of the stakeholders was not complete, or it omitted progress on the deliverables, which makes the report writing process difficult.

5.2.1. Lessons Learned

- It was possible to identify that with a quality methodology and instruments, agencies and entities can carry out their activities in compliance with the SDGs. Likewise, the stakeholders involved could be trained on how to record their progress on the platform.
- In the same way, it was observed that with training and unified models of follow-up and monitoring, all the actors involved, including Civil Society and the Private Sector.
- It was identified that the best way to promote compliance with the goals associated with the SDGs is to make the information on their indicators public, so that the agencies, entities, and citizens in general, have timely data that facilitates the decision-making process. decisions.



- It was possible to identify that with a quality methodology and instruments, agencies and entities can carry out their activities in compliance with the SDGs.
- It was also clear that by training the actors involved in how to record their progress on the platform, a more accurate and effective monitoring of the impacts on the SDGs is achieved.

5.2.2. Vision to 2030 - COVID- 19

Evaluation of the Mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda

Based on numeral 72 of Resolution 70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the member States of the United Nations undertake to participate in a systematic process of monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Agenda, which is characterized by being solid, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated; this, in order to maximize and monitor the progress made in this regard, to ensure that no one is left behind (United Nations, 2015, p. 36).

According to the UNDP, “the criteria in an evaluation must fulfill the clear function of providing useful knowledge to make decisions about the development of public plans and programs. Therefore, they represent a series of critical points that must be taken into account to issue a sustained assessment of the evaluated action” (United Nations Development Program, 2019, p. 60).

In this sense, the purpose of this section is to identify the main strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and threats in the process of incorporation of the 2030 Agenda that the State Executive Power has developed, based on each of the sections that make up this Report. Based on the findings, a detailed analysis will be carried out on the degree of inclusion of the principles and criteria aimed at mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda in the life cycle of public policies, plans and programs.

The evaluation methodology focuses on the analysis of the elements that must be considered in the phases that make up the evaluation cycle with the 2030 Agenda Approach. For this purpose, the questions and the established evidence allow the identification of criteria of existence, availability, and quality of the information.

Based on the foregoing, the most relevant findings and results derived from the desk analysis and data collection from electronic sites are presented below, as well as from the Subnational Report itself.

- The *Desayunos Escolares*, *Apoyo alimentario*, *Banco de Alimentos*, *Peso a peso* programs, among others, contributed to the reduction in cases of diabetes and severe malnutrition in Yucatan during 2019.
- Meanwhile, the *Médico a Domicilio*, *Médico 24/7* and Medical Equipment programs have contributed to decreasing the maternal mortality ratio by more than 50%, since the State is the ninth with the greatest reduction in the rate of depression in Mexico.
- The *Microyuc* programs in their different modalities (Empresarial, Mujer, Emprendedor, Social and Productivo) and the *Activación Empresarial y Artesanal*, *Impulsa Yucatán*, and Entrepreneurship Center contributed to making Yucatan the ninth State with the highest increase in the number of formal jobs, as well as, that Yucatan is the sixth State with the highest economic growth in the country.
- Additionally, the strengthening of Results-based Management has allowed the State government to advance to the third national place in the implementation of a Results-based Budget and the Performance Evaluation System and occupy the fifth national place with the highest Monitoring and Evaluation Index.
- The PED 2018-2024 and twelve medium-term programs that have adopted and adapted objectives, goals, and indicators of the 2030 Agenda were identified. However, they also present a low quality in the prioritization methods, since a sociocultural vulnerability analysis which allows to quantify the groups living exclusion or discrimination was not found.
- The PED 2018-2024 contemplates the Comprehensive Analysis with a Focus on the 2030 Agenda, which allows identifying to what extent the development axes incorporate the socio-cultural, economic, environmental, political and technological dimensions to the set of public policies envisaged in each one of them, which guarantees the continuity of public policies.
- The adoption of the objectives, goals, and indicators of the 2030 Agenda represented a factor to institutionalize different spaces for collaboration between the public, social and private sectors, for the resolution of public problems.
- It was observed that the objectives of the PED address the violation of human rights of people, thus their achievement implies the guarantee, application and recognition of them, which favors the adoption of the integral approach and the fulfillment of the SDGs.



- The Inference of Public Policy Priorities was prepared, a key tool to guarantee efficiency in government action and to ensure that the site or action where resources are invested is where they generate a greater impact in favor of development, however, it could not verify the applied methodology, its availability in a public electronic site or the way to incorporate its findings in the programming and budgeting stages.
- It was not possible to identify whether the application, guarantee and recognition of human rights and equality between women and men was carried out according to international recommendations and in adherence to optional protocols which facilitate and expand compliance with human rights for the benefit of the most marginalized groups.
- It has been possible to harmonize and articulate strategies that generate the least negative impacts on other dimensions, for example, the Objective of Putting an End to Hunger has been pursued through programs which favor community production and self-consumption. This, in turn, has resulted in a greater availability of nutritious foods, the reduction of chronic degenerative diseases, and less industrial exploitation of natural resources.
- The achievement of the objectives of the Plan and the medium-term programs are formulated based on a long-term vision. This translates into predicted goals for the years 2021, 2024 and 2030.
- The achievement of the objectives of the Plan and the medium-term programs are made possible by optimizing public resources that lead to development results.
- It is observed that there is a government commitment to deepen decision-making based on evidence and the results approach for the achievement of development objectives.

The findings described above translate into recommendations that should favor the mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs.

- Promote the preparation of analysis of needs, rights, and capacities of people, at different levels of planning (policy, plan, program, or project).
- Maintain efforts to promote comprehensive policies, plans, programs, or projects reflecting it in the different stages of the budgetary cycle.
- Effectively articulate the objectives established in the planning instruments and the objectives of the budgetary programs, in a way that the rights and goals that are addressed through it are fully identified.
- It is recommended to publish the methodology and the results of the document Inference of Public Policy Priorities.
- Verify and, where appropriate, update planning instruments, programs, and projects, to ensure that the application, guarantee and recognition of human rights and equality between women and men is achieved in compliance with optional protocols and international recommendations.
- Link budgetary programs with the human rights, goals, or SDGs to which they contribute.
- Identify the actions that are carried out in collaboration with the social and private sectors and are aimed at

facilitating the exercise of people's human rights.

- That the budgetary programs incorporate the social, environmental, and economic dimensions in the context of the components which compose them.
- Review and update the goals established in the 2018-2024 PED based on a clear and objective methodology
- Advance in the implementation of monitoring and evaluation instruments and the adoption of the results-based approach at all stages of the budgetary cycle.





Next steps

6. Present and Future of the 2030 Agenda

Abstract

What is next for the 2030 Agenda in Yucatan?



The current conditions of the 2030 Agenda in the State are framed by the unforeseen events that have affected the State in the past months. However, despite meteorological phenomena such as the Tropical Storm Cristobal and the health contingency caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic, Yucatan was able to respond to the new needs of the Yucatecans.

The effects generated in the State by the COVID-19 Pandemic and Tropical Storms exceed 17,242 confirmed cases of COVID-19, in addition, they represent an estimated fall in State's GDP of between 7 and 13% and the loss of more than 5000 jobs. In addition, 80% of the State's crops disappeared, and 79% of the municipalities were declared as disaster zones. Therefore, in response to this new scenario, the Government of Yucatan implemented a series of actions to support the affected populations, including the payment of water and garbage services, the Unemployment Insurance Program, and various tax incentives.

To these actions are also added those carried out by Civil Society Organizations and other sectors of society who did not hesitate to collaborate in relief efforts for the population, working together to leave no one behind.

Despite the successes obtained from the process of redirecting efforts in Yucatan, in the future it is contemplated that the State will face new challenges in relation to the fiscal tasks to be carried out during the last quarter of 2020.

Therefore, the importance of planning priorities being budgetary priorities, as can be seen through an analysis of the inertial scenario, in which the sectoral axes of Yucatan and its five transversal axes are addressed in order to generate an adequate and framed strategy for the SDGs.

Finally, the review of the indicators assigned and/or elaborated around the SDGs considered as accelerators (SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 8, and SDG16), within the framework of the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Tropical Storm Cristobal, the Public Policy Priorities model provides a glimpse of the results obtained from the efforts carried out in the area of the 2030 Agenda. Such as the sustained activation of the livestock sector, the provision of up to 155,687 consultations through the Medical program *Médico 24/7*, and the implementation of measures aimed at safeguarding the security environment that exists in the State. Therefore, it can be concluded that in Yucatan exhaustive efforts have been made to advance in the fulfillment of the SDGs, simultaneously improving the quality of life of Yucatecans.

Yucatan's commitment to sustainable development does not end with this report. Work will continue in coordination with the various sectors to achieve the goals set for 2024, and leave the path paved to achieve the goals for 2030 through a trans-sexennial plan that allows completing the institutionalization of these efforts.

In this sense, we Yucatecans have proposed the following:

- To repeat this VSR exercise in 2022 and 2024, hoping that it will become an institutionalized and periodic tradition until 2030.
- To strengthen links with the private sector, and to establish a methodology for measuring impact on the SDGs that allows for further coordination of joint efforts.
- To develop the municipal strategy that we started this year, in such a way that local governments are strengthened and proper communication is fostered between the different levels of government with a view to the same objectives.



6. Present and future of the 2030 Agenda

Once the progress made in the area of SDGs in Yucatan has been analyzed, and having explored the actions that the different actors in society have carried out to ensure, through sustainable development, the well-being of the Yucatecans; the present and future of the 2030 Agenda in the State will be discussed.

For the above, first should be mentioned the relevance that not only the State but the Yucatecans have given to the SDGs, appropriating its guidelines for planning work, actively participating in monitoring progress, and above all, taking direct action in supporting the most vulnerable populations in the State, working collaboratively to ensure the joint advancement of all Yucatecans.

We are currently faced with the need to implement policies to mitigate the impacts derived from the COVID-19 pandemic, so, as mentioned in the previous section, the State Government has implemented special programs to address the emerging needs. In total, 16 strategic programs have been implemented, which have mitigated the economic effects.

Although significant progress has been made on the goals set, the speed and scale necessary to meet all the goals by 2030 have not been achieved. Due to this, at the SDG Summit, which took place in September 2019, a call was made for 2020 to be the beginning of a decade of ambitious actions and results in favor of sustainable development. In the 2020-2030 decade, the need to act to tackle growing poverty, empower women and girls, and face the climate emergency is fundamental. As well as making use of all the technological and collaborative tools available to maximize the results.

Based on the above, it is extremely important to expand the implementation of substantive programs to minimize negative impacts. In this sense, the government will continue to implement programs that allow compliance with the objectives of the SDGs.

On the other hand, the effects of the implemented policies remain to be seen. However, a first approach was made to the impact of these measures on the fulfillment of the SDGs from a prospective exercise that allowed to know the impacts of the decisions adopted and the effects of the continuity of the priority programs considering the new conditions in the State.



This prospective exercise will be approached through three scenarios, the first is the inertial one which presents the expected path in terms of what would have happened if the adversities of COVID-19 and the Tropical Storm Cristóbal had not occurred, then the scenario reflecting the effects resulted from COVID-19 and Cristóbal, and

finally, the scenario of mitigation of impacts against externalities is proposed by applying the prospective analysis of the indicators.

However, it should be taken into account that, at the time of writing this report, the pandemic is still present and its latent risk will continue until at least 2021, so it is reasonable to think that some of its effects are yet to be seen. Furthermore, many of the State's development indicators still do not reflect the precise impacts of the pandemic, either due to the lack of high-frequency series (quarterly, monthly or daily), their periodicity or given the natural lag in their publication.

Finally, the very nature of the COVID-19 pandemic is still generating intense debate in the scientific community. The pandemic that we are currently facing is perhaps one of the most analyzed in history with more than 23,500 articles published on the matter. These discussions range from the specific aspects of the SARS CoV-2 virus, the disease, the development of the epidemic to its implications for humanity from multiple points of view (Teixeira, JA, Tsigaris, P. & Erfanmanesh, M. 2020), however, this has not made it easy to reach a consensus on it.

It is complex to currently make a definitive judgment on the implications of COVID-19 for the fulfillment of the SDGs. That is why a holistic perspective is proposed to make a first approach to these impacts. The analysis performed does not intend to make a forecast of the SDGs for 2030, but rather to propose their interdependence and consider scenarios according to the State's priorities.

This analysis is limited to a set of relevant indicators of the SDGs considered as accelerators, the scenarios are proposed based on its historical behavior, recognizing at the same time their interdependence. The indicator's behavior incorporates the effects of the applied measures and the available evidence regarding the expected impacts of COVID-19 and the Cristóbal storm, which are more focused.

As mentioned, the State is carrying out budget reprogramming and redesigning work to adapt to the challenges presented by the new environment while addressing its prospective priorities, which are framed in the health, economy, and security sectors. Under this approach, the State has concentrated its actions on meeting its priorities, while increasing the implementation of austerity measures to guarantee the strategic use of public resources. On the other hand, Yucatan has taken decisive and immediate actions to respond to the urgent needs generated by the COVID-19 pandemic and by the tropical storm Cristóbal.

In the medium term, new challenges are recognized. First, the Budget, in the last quarter of the year the State will conclude the preparation of the State Economic Package 2021, which to a certain extent depends on the Federated Economic Package. This will necessarily imply modifications to the State's Medium-Term Fiscal Framework, which will define budget priorities until the end of the six-year term (2024). Unfortunately, these elements in this particular year are not available, so in later exercises they will have to be incorporated.

In accordance with what was previously stated in the document, the Government of the State of Yucatan is committed to meeting the goals of the 2030 Agenda objectives. However, due to the current panorama of the situation derived from the health contingency due to COVID-19 and given the environmental affectations caused by natural phenomena (storm Amanda, Cristóbal), a larger budget restructuring was carried out, which will surely have medium-term implications and necessarily be associated with the updating of the PED.

6.1. Inertial scenario

At the beginning of his administration, Governor Mauricio Vila Dosal outlined the State's development route for the next six years, through the 2018-2024 State Development Plan (PED), which since its conception in 2018 is the guide to achieve the objectives of development necessary to attain the goal of transforming Yucatan .

The State Development Plan was structured in four sectoral axes: *Yucatán con Economía Inclusiva*, *Yucatán con Calidad de Vida y Bienestar Social*, *Yucatán con Identidad Cultural para el Desarrollo*, y *Yucatán Verde y Sustentable*; and in five transversal axes: *Equidad de Género*, *Oportunidades y No Discriminación*, *Innovación*, *Conocimiento* y

Tecnología, Paz, Justicia y Gobernabilidad, Gobierno Abierto, Eficiente y con Finanzas Sanas, y Ciudades Comunidades Sostenibles. These axes identify the priorities of the State, from the international point of view, the objectives, strategies, and lines of action contained in these axes are aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Moreover, Yucatan's budget allocation was based on the main development objectives. With the conviction that political and governmental priorities must also be budgetary priorities, the Government of the State of Yucatan created a results-based budget. In this way, in Yucatan it was possible to give a budget translation to the development objectives for 2024 and 2030.

Therefore, the synergy between 1. Adequate planning, 2. The alignment of our local objectives with the global objectives of the 2030 Agenda, 3. A budgeting process consistent with our development objectives, 4. The establishment of strategic alliances, and 5. The work carried out by the administration headed by Governor Mauricio Vila Dosal, placed Yucatan on the path of achieving important development objectives in the set times or even in advance.

For example, regarding insecurity, a social problem that deeply affects the country, the development indicator with the best level in Yucatan is the Abduction Rate, located within SDG 16. Yucatan is the only State in Mexico that registers its best performance within this indicator. In the same way, the State is also the State with the greatest diversification of priorities, including in this list indicators for 9 objectives of the 2030 Agenda.

At the time of the onset of the pandemic, Yucatan was on the right track and within the time limits of the current administration (the year 2024) to achieve its development goals. As shown in the following figure, according to the Priority Inference Model (UNDP-CIDE-LNPP, 2020), the average of the goals converges with their indicators within a period of five years, as long as there are no budgetary modifications.



Source: Image taken from "Policy Priority Inferences for Sustainable Development: The Subnational Case of Mexico".

However, it is in this context that two external events negatively impacted the path that Yucatan was on: the COVID-19 pandemic and the tropical storm Cristóbal, which represented an unexpected alteration in the challenges facing the State.

6.2. COVID-19 scenario and Cristóbal affectations

Yucatan closed 2019 and started 2020 with an encouraging outlook for its development, during 2019 the State economy showed an increase of 1.6%, which is why it was ranked as the sixth fastest growing State in the country. In contrast, at the national level there was a decrease of -0.2 percent.



However, it is prudent to mention that despite the efforts in the implementation of public policies and the advances that have been made in recent years with respect to the growth and development of Yucatan, the global COVID-19 pandemic has put us in a situation that no one could foresee, the ease of its contagion and the isolation measures for its mitigation have generated negative effects in terms of health and economy. Until August 19, 17,242 cases have been confirmed and 2,228 deaths have been registered.

The effects have undoubtedly reached the economic sector of the State, which was forced to stop almost entirely to avoid a significant increase in the number of infected people. The final economic impact of the pandemic is uncertain, nevertheless, it is estimated that it will cause a fall in the State's GDP of between 7 and 13% and the loss of more than 50,000 jobs; which means Yucatan would have between 80,000 and 140,000 new people living in extreme poverty due to income, in addition to the 276,000 that already exist in the State. This implies from 12.5% to 17.4% or even 21% of the population, depending on the magnitude of the crisis.

Furthermore, in March 2020, the employed population in Yucatan registered a total of 1,044,786 people, while in May the numbers had changed to 989,859 people, this meant the approximate loss of 54,927 jobs, that is, a decrease of 5.26%. Of these lost jobs, approximately 20,299 belonged to the formal sector while 34,628 were informal jobs. During the second quarter of 2020, a total of 19,728 employers were recorded, representing a decrease of 0.5% (i.e. 98 fewer employers) compared to the previous quarter.

On the other hand, the containers that were mobilized in *Puerto Progreso* went from 29,093 in the first 4 months of 2019 to 25,289 in the same period of 2020, that is, 3,804 less containers. In terms of tourism, which is one of the strong sectors of the State's economy, during the first four months of 2020, the Merida International Airport registered a total passenger movement (arrivals and departures) of 663,699 people, which represented a 23.5% decrease, meaning 203,681 fewer passengers compared to the same period of the previous year.



Additionally, during the tropical storm Cristóbal it rained in 5 days 40% of what normally rains in a year. Given this, the Declaration of Disaster Zone was issued for 75 municipalities, where approximately 943,382 people live. However, the total number of affected municipalities is 84, i.e. 79% of the entity. The total amount of damages was 5,219.7 million pesos, mainly focused on the primary sector.

Due to the damage that this storm caused, it is estimated that 56% of the population living in poverty, 54.1% of the population living in moderate poverty, and 63.3% of the population in extreme poverty are concentrated in the municipalities with a disaster zone declaration. In addition to this, only 34.4% of this population is employed and about a quarter of the population (23.1%) has an income below the minimum welfare line.



These municipalities concentrate just over half (52.1%) of the population lacking access to social security and two-thirds of the population (65%) with homes without drainage or sanitation, a condition that implies greater health risk due to the meteorological contingency.

6.3. Scenario for mitigating impacts against externalities affecting the development of the Government's objectives

The impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Cristóbal Tropical Storm forced the Government of Yucatan to redirect

its institutional efforts through the use of its economic and human resources, altering the budget allocations to which the fulfillment of the programs was conditioned.

Faced with the COVID-19 pandemic and its economic impact, the Government of Yucatan covered 100% of the payment for water and garbage collecting services, paid 50% of the electricity bill during the months of April and May for those who maintained a consumption below 400 Kilowatts per hour, benefiting around 507,000 households, which represents 63% of the houses in the entire State. The State also implemented the *Seguro al Desempleo*, which made two deliveries of 2,500 pesos to members of the population who lost their job or did not have a stable one; tax incentives, such as 100% forgiveness of cedular and lodging taxes; delivered 1 million 800 thousand food packages to 450,000 families, credits for products of the agricultural, forestry or fishing sector, support to peasant productive units through the delivery of inputs, credits for micro, small and medium-sized companies with a 0 interest rate, guarantee funds for bank loans for up to 5 million pesos, among others.

Given the impact of the Amanda-Cristóbal Tropical Storms, an economic support program of 2,500 pesos was implemented for people from the 64 municipalities affected by the storm who lost their assets and willingly contributed to tasks such as cleaning streets and public spaces. Moreover, an intensive campaign was implemented to eliminate mosquito breeding sites, food aid was provided, as well as materials for the reconstruction of houses such as roofing sheets. Additionally, emergency shelters were set up for people affected by the floods and in collaboration with the army, food, hygiene items, among others, were delivered.

Furthermore, with the support of the Yucatecan business community, Civil Society Organizations, Academic Institutions and volunteers, it was also possible within the framework of the effects on the State, the donation of masks and other medical supplies to public hospitals in Yucatan, the collection and delivery of food packages in severely affected communities in the interior of the State, the start-up and monitoring of the *Yucatán Solidario* initiative, and the installation of community kitchens in communities with vulnerable populations.

Taking into account that the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the Cristóbal Tropical Storm coincide with two of the main priorities raised at the beginning of the 2018-2024 administration (i.e. economy and health) it is clear that the actions undertaken in Yucatan to meet these needs have a dual purpose: on one hand, to respond to the demands for immediate attention in the sectors of the population most affected by this crisis; and on the other, to help strengthen the capacity of the State to achieve the accelerating objectives for development, reason for which in addition to being reactive, the performed actions were strategic.

The planning of the development of the State for 2018-2024 envisaged carrying out in time and with fixed resources the needed actions to achieve the objectives set, however, the appearance of disruptive factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the Tropical Storm Cristóbal altered not only the immediate priorities and needs of the population, but also the State's ability to work towards the achievement of the development goals in their entirety within the established times and with the assigned resources.

In this sense, despite the fact that these estimates represent a setback in the progress that had been made up to the first quarter of 2020, it is recognized that the State has the opportunity to rethink its objectives and goals, so it has been evaluated the impact of the said phenomena to be able to carry out the redesign and reform of the strategies around the 2030 Agenda. Even when the initial goals are no longer achievable in the expected period, Yucatan is willing to refocus efforts in order to meet the State's priority goals and continue to advance the SDGs, promoting quality of life for all.

Nevertheless, from a political perspective, any change in public policies that aspires to have long lasting effects must take place within the framework of dialogue and consensus. Thus, this deliberation process is under construction and has allowed the development of specific policies such as those presented here for the addressing of the pandemic and Tropical Storms Amanda-Cristóbal.

Additionally, the State intends to start updating its PED next year in order to allow, together with society, the generation of a new version of the guiding plan of the State that incorporates this new reality, and therefore the

contribution to the SDGs contained in the 2030 Agenda. This, with a view to continue promoting the 2030 Agenda in a six-year Plan model between now and 2030.

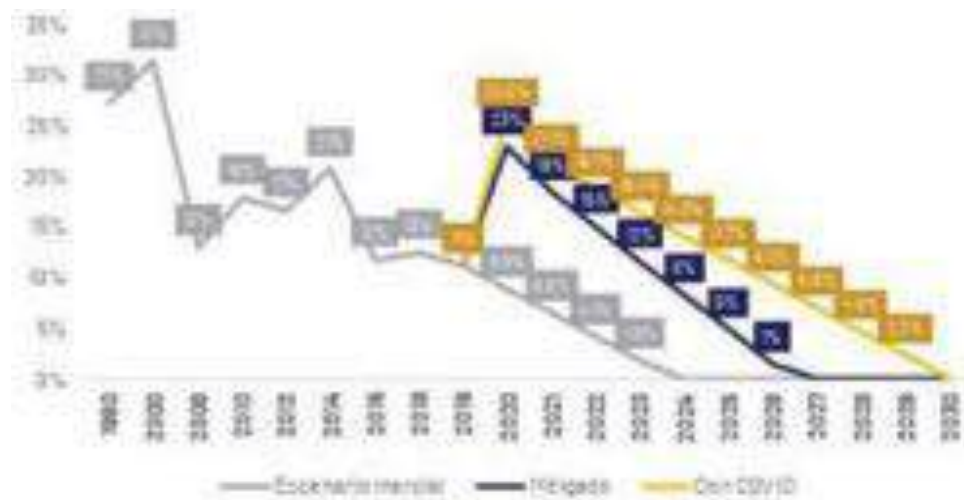
Below are the indicators assigned for monitoring the SDGs considered as accelerated by the State of Yucatan, in accordance with what was established during the planning stages described in this Report.

6.4. SDG 2 Zero Hunger Indicators

One of the fundamental factors to end hunger is securing that families have access to the economic resources necessary to acquire food. In this sense, there is a direct relation between the crisis derived from COVID-19 and the food poverty line, this being the population that has sufficient income to purchase a basic food consumption basket.

The percentage of the population that can purchase this basket has been gradually decreasing since the 1990s, although with certain periods of increase. The expected trend of the indicator was to end food poverty in 2024, however, the economic crisis derived from COVID-19 will have a direct impact on the income of families. With targeted policies, it would be expected that the new scenario can be achieved in 2026, considering a scenario of greater economic growth and policies focused on addressing hunger in conjunction with Civil Society.

Graph 1. Food Poverty



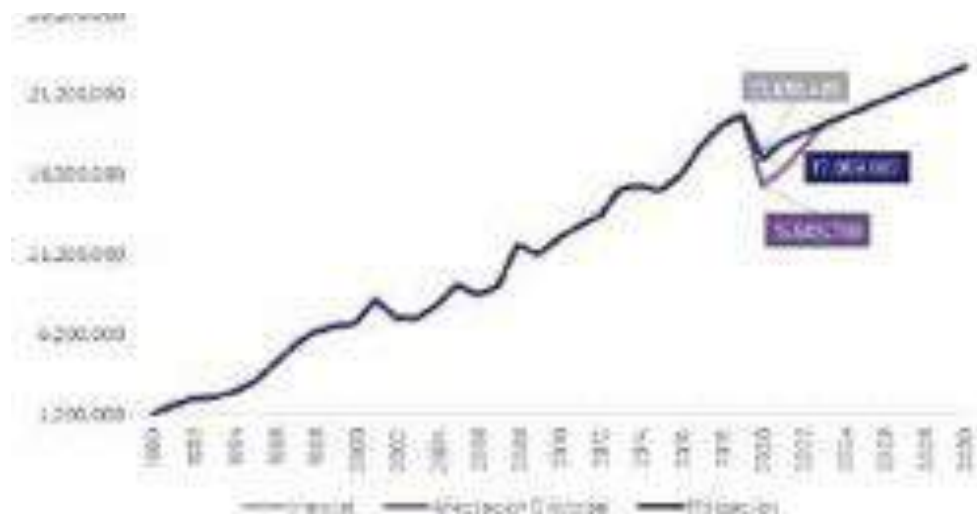
Source: Prepared by SEPLAN with data from CONEVAL.

Food production has had a favorable trend in the last 40 years, particularly the livestock sector has been boosted with activities such as poultry, swine, and cattle. In this sense, the effect of the Cristóbal storm is incorporated, which had its main impact in the southern cone of the State, where the most productive agricultural lands in Yucatan are found.

Faced with this scenario, the government will continue to implement hunger care programs since, as mentioned in the report, care actions have been carried out before and during the pandemic through social food assistance with public-private contribution, support to the field for seed delivery and crop production, among others. Likewise, the continuity of these programs will have a mitigating and positive impact on the fulfillment of the goals of SDG 2: Zero Hunger.

On the other hand, there are no elements to incorporate the effects of COVID -19, although it is already suffering in the agro-export sector and the disorganizing effect in value chains. The medium and long-term effects are yet to be seen.

Graph 2. Agricultural Production (thousands of pesos of 2013)



Source: Prepared by SEPLAN with data from SIAP-SADER.

6.5. SDG 3 Health and Well-being Indicators

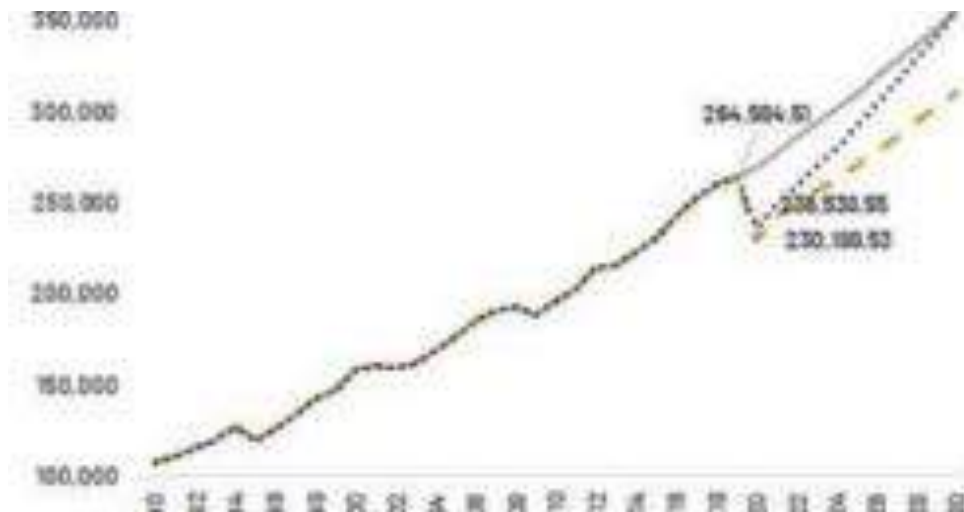
Regarding health issues, the government will follow the implementation of sanitary measures in all sectors for the population to carry on their daily activities properly protected. Additionally, it is expected to monitor the implementation of the health care programs for mental health attention and Médico 24/7, as part of which, a total of 155.6870 outpatient consultations were performed, in benefit of the same number of people; so with the improvement of the *Semáforo Epidemiológico* the continuity of said program is expected.

For the optimal development of early childhood, the implementation of programs for the development of children is of outstanding importance for the State Government, reason why food (nutritional control), health (fight against obesity, vaccination, medical assistance, promotion of breastfeeding), prevention of physical damage due to violence and/or assistance support for mental health programs (psychology) will continue to be implemented for the fulfillment of the rights of boys and girls.

However, the greatest effects of the pandemic will be felt in this SDG. The present analysis considers the effects on the overall mortality rate and infant mortality.

It is clear that the COVID-19 epidemic will influence the increase in mortality that can impact other diseases. This effect is expected to occur in subsequent years, mainly derived from other conditions.

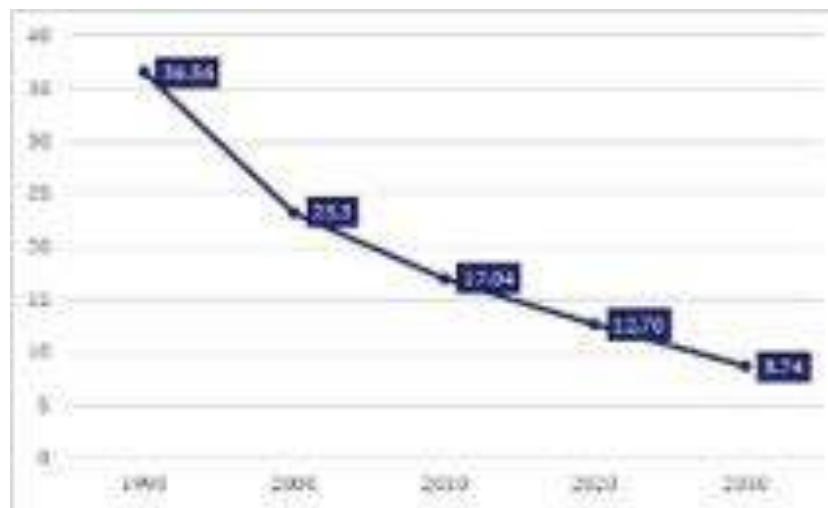
Graph 5. Gross Mortality Rate (per thousand inhabitants)



Source: Prepared by SEPLAN based on data from Demographic Indicators 1950-2050 CONAPO

Finally, in terms of infant mortality, no appreciable effects are expected. This derived from a combination of being an age group with a low incidence of mortality derived from the Pandemic, and the application of a set of targeted policies that can mitigate the indirect effects of the economic impact of the Pandemic and Tropical Storm Cristóbal on households (mostly rural households).

Graph 3. Infant Mortality Rate



Source: Prepared by SEPLAN with data from Demographic Indicators 1950-2050 CONAPO, The inequality of mortality in Mexico: mortality tables for the Mexican Republic and its Federated States 1990.

6.6. SDG 8 Indicators Work and Economic Growth

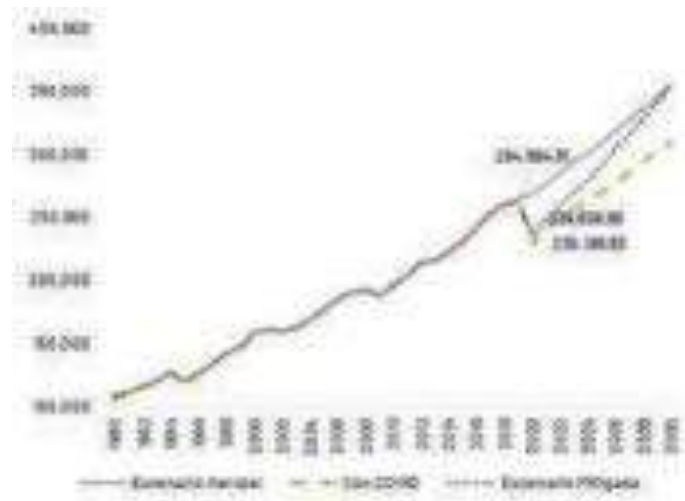
One of the fundamental factors for recovery is to return to the positive path of economic growth that the State had. A first reading may indicate that it is a transitory shock in the economy. Nevertheless, putting this into a long-term perspective is more complex. First, a longer duration of the pandemic may imply a loss of the installed capacity of the economy, affecting potential GDP in the long term.

On the other hand, most of the models for the Mexican economy do not support a symmetry in the decline

and recovery, so a relatively fast recovery can only be achieved with higher levels of investment, as well as structural changes in the economy that favor technological change.

Likewise, the agencies in charge have been instructed to put into operation programs focused on economic reactivation and generation of competitiveness by attracting investment and promoting the potential of municipalities for their economic development. The State Government will continue to be a promoter of business creation and development, since, through companies the economic activity is boosted and jobs are generated, both actions needed during this contingency. In addition, the application of an active regional policy is a factor that helps reduce regional gaps, positively impacting levels of competitiveness. In this sense, a long-term GDP growth of around 1% is expected, in order to reach an average rate of 4% from 2021 to 2030.

Graph 5. Gross Domestic Product



Source: Prepared by SEPLAN with data from INEGI, Generation of Mexican gross domestic product by State 1940-1992 El Trimestre Económico.

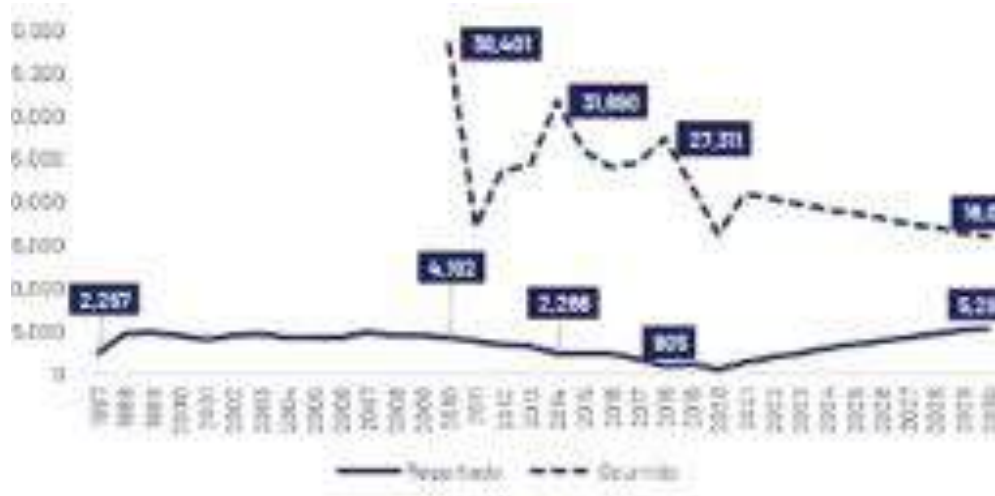
6.7. SDG 16 Indicators Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

The State is characterized by its high levels of peace, with levels above the national average, being the most peaceful State in the country; and a population which trusts its institutions. However, despite this, there is room for improvement that allows us to strive for a more prosperous future.

In this area, reinforcement measures are still being implemented to safeguard and improve the safe environment that exists in the State, which is why Yucatan has been investing in surveillance cameras, road arches, drones, boats and State-of-the-art surveillance planes. These actions will have a positive impact on the targets for safety indicators.

Nevertheless, approximately 89.5% of crimes are not reported, which generates a wide margin for impunity, a situation that is not acceptable to the State, so that the State Development Plan 2018-2024 and the medium-term programs propose policies to reduce impunity through investment in human resources, technology, and the strengthening of ties with society. In this indicator, a single scenario is presented, since no major effects are expected from COVID-19, so it is committed to the continuity of the policies.

Graph 6. Crime Incidence Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)



Source: Prepared by SEPLAN with data from the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System, National Survey of Victimization and Perception of Public Security (ENVIPE), Projections of the population of Mexico and the Federated States 1970-2050 CONAPO.

In conclusion, the State of Yucatan has made exhaustive efforts to fulfill the Government’s objectives and the SDGs, evidencing that it has strategies and actions which, although derived from the externalities that today threaten the effectiveness and efficiency of compliance with the goals set, if the strategic impact mitigation programs and projects continue to be implemented, will led to Yucatan being able to obtain a favorable trajectory between now and 2030



References / Bibliography

- Achla, B. K. y Sapna, A. N. (2016). Mobile health units: Mobilizing healthcare to reach unreachable. *International Journal of Healthcare Management*.
- ANVCC. (2018). Atlas Nacional de Vulnerabilidad al Cambio Climático. Obtenido de Vulnerabilidad de la producción forrajera ante estrés hídrico.
- Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo. (2016). El impacto del Programa de Crédito para el Desarrollo de la Producción y el Empleo en la Provincia de San Juan.
- Butler, I., Guñazu, S., Giuliadori, D., Martínez, J., Rodríguez, A. y Tacsir, E. (2018). Programas de financiamiento productivo a PYMES, acceso al crédito y desempeño de las firmas: Evidencia de Argentina. Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina.
- Cámara de Diputados. (6 de marzo de 2020). Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Obtenido de http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/1_060320.pdf
- Ceirano, V., Sarmiento, J. y Segura, R. (2009). La prevención situacional y la prevención social del delito en las políticas de seguridad. El caso de los foros vecinales de seguridad de la provincia de buenos aires. XXVII Congreso de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología. VIII Jornadas de Sociología de la Universidad de Buenos Aires. Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología, Buenos Aires.
- Colectivo Prevención y Reinserción en Acción. (2016) Casos ejemplares de Prevención del Delito y Reinserción Social.
- CONAGUA. (2017). Situación del Subsector Agua Potable, Drenaje y Saneamiento. Obtenido de: <https://www.gob.mx/conagua/documentos/situacion-del-subsector-agua-potable-drenaje-y-saneamiento>
- CONEVAL. (2019). Medición de la pobreza serie 2008-2018. Obtenido de: <https://www.CONEVAL.org.mx/Medicion/MP/Paginas/Pobreza-2018.aspx>
- Gobierno del Estado de Yucatán . (30 de marzo de 2019). Plan Estatal de Desarrollo 2018-2024. Obtenido de: http://www.yucatan.gob.mx/docs/transparencia/ped/2018_2024/2019-03-30_2.pdf
- Grupo de Evaluación de las Naciones Unidas. (2016) Estándar 3.1 Competencias. Normas y estándares de evaluación.
- H. Congreso del Estado de Yucatán . (16 de diciembre de 2015). Ley de Planeación para el Desarrollo del Estado de Yucatán . Obtenido de: http://seplan.yucatan.gob.mx/archivos/1_ley_de_planeacion_para_el_desarrollo_del_estado_de_yucatan.pdf
- H. Congreso del Estado de Yucatán . (25 de noviembre de 2019). Iniciativa para expedir el Presupuesto de Egresos

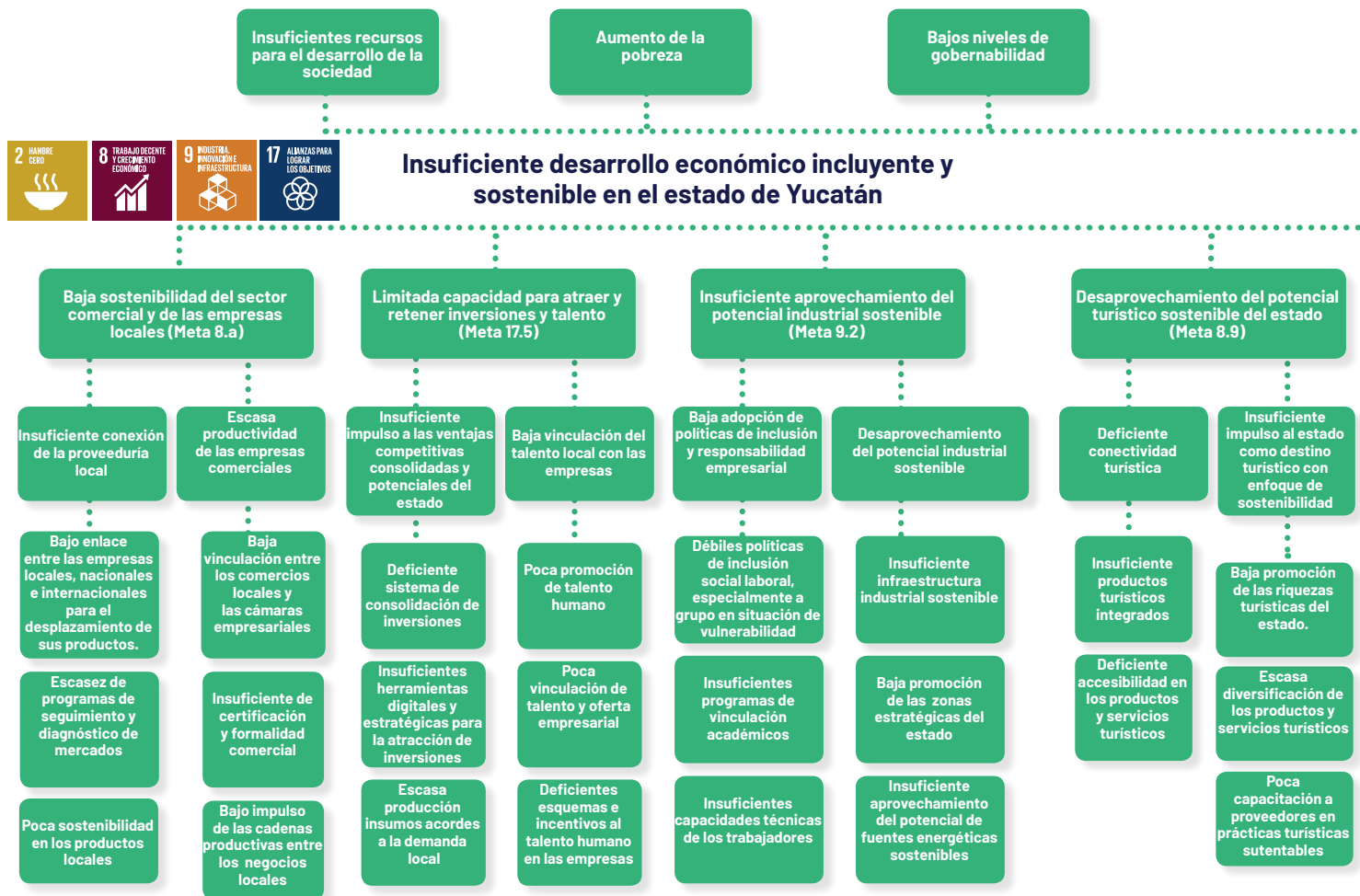
- del Gobierno del Estado de Yucatán para el Ejercicio Fiscal 2020. Obtenido de: http://www.yucatan.gob.mx/docs/transparencia/paquete_fiscal/2020/Iniciativa_para_expedir_el_Presupuesto_de_Egresos_del_Gobierno_del_estado_de_Yucatan_para_el_Ejercicio_Fiscal_2020.pdf
- H. Congreso del Estado de Yucatán . (28 de febrero de 2018). Constitución Política del Estado de Yucatán . Obtenido de: <http://www.congresoyucatan.gob.mx/download.php?f=ac13228effbdcb9d15ec7c7a6190091e.pdf&recurso=constitucion>
- IMCO. (2020). Índice de Competitividad Estatal. Obtenido de Instituto Mexicano para la Competitividad: <https://imco.org.mx/indices/que-no-vuelva-a-pasar-estados-prevenidos-valen-por-dos/>
- INEGI (2019). PIB por Entidad Federativa (PIBE). Base 2013. Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales. Obtenido de: <https://www.INEGI.org.mx/programas/pibent/2013/default.html#Tabulados>
- INEGI. (2016). Áreas naturales protegidas. Obtenido de: <https://www.INEGI.org.mx/app/indicadores/?ind=6204482608#divFV6204482608>
- INEGI. (2018). Anuario estadístico y geográfico por entidad federativa 2018. Obtenido de: http://internet.contenidos.INEGI.org.mx/contenidos/Productos/prod_serv/contenidos/espanol/bvINEGI/productos/nueva_estruc/AEGPEF_2018/702825107017.pdf
- INEL. (2018). Generación de energías limpias por entidad federativa. Inventario Nacional de Energías Limpias.
- Iniciativa para expedir el Presupuesto de Egresos del Gobierno del Estado de Yucatán para el ejercicio fiscal. (2020) Disponible para su consulta en el sitio: http://www.yucatan.gob.mx/docs/transparencia/paquete_fiscal/2020/Iniciativa_para_expedir_el_Presupuesto_de_Egresos_del_Gobierno_del_estado_de_Yucatan_para_el_Ejercicio_Fiscal_2020.pdf
- INPI. (2015). Sistema de información e indicadores sobre la población indígena de México. Instituto Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas. Obtenido de: <https://www.gob.mx/inpi/documentos/indicadores-de-la-poblacion-indigena>
- ONU-Hábitat. (2018). Índice de las Ciudades Prósperas, CPI, México 2018. Obtenido de: http://70.35.196.242/onuhabitatmexico/cpi/2018/31059_Progreso.pdf
- PNUD. (2012). Indicadores de Desarrollo Humano y Género en México: Nueva metodología. Obtenido de: http://www.mx.undp.org/content/dam/mexico/docs/Publicaciones/PublicacionesReduccionPobreza/InformesDesarrolloHumano/PNUDMx_Base_IDHyG_Web_VF.xlsx
- PNUD-CIDE-LNPP. (2020). Inferencia de Prioridades de Política para el Desarrollo Sostenible. Serie: “Desarrollo Sostenible en México: soluciones innovadoras para fortalecer la toma de decisiones con base en evidencia”.
- Ratcliffe, J., Taniguchi, T., y Taylor, R. (2009). The Crime Reduction Effects of Public CCTV Cameras: A Multi-Method Spatial Approach. *Justice Quarterly* - JUSTICE Q. 26. 746-770. 10.1080/07418820902873852.
- Rutherford, M., Mulholland, K. y Hill, P. (2010). How access to health care relates to under-five mortality in sub-Saharan Africa: systematic review. *Tropical Medicine International Health*.
- Secretaría de Desarrollo Social (2012). Diagnóstico integral de los programas alimentarios de la SEDESOL. Consultoría MD.
- Seplan. (22 de septiembre de 2016). Lineamientos generales del Sistema de Seguimiento y Evaluación del Desempeño. Obtenido de: <http://www.seplan.yucatan.gob.mx/Archivos/Lineamientos%20SSED.pdf>

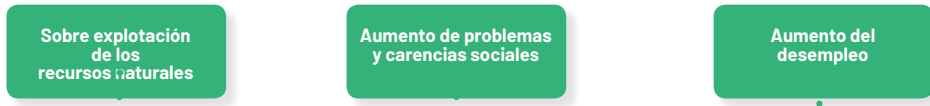
- Seplan. (22 de septiembre de 2016). Mecanismo para el Seguimiento de los Aspectos Susceptibles de Mejora. Obtenido de: http://www.yucatan.gob.mx/docs/transparencia/evaluacion_desempeno/mecanismos_ASM.pdf
- Seplan. (30 de abril de 2020). Programa Anual de Evaluación 2020. Obtenido de: http://www.yucatan.gob.mx/docs/transparencia/evaluacion_desempeno/2020/Programa_Anual_de_Evaluacion_2020.pdf
- SIAP. (2019). Avance mensual de la producción pesquera. Servicio de Información Agroalimentaria y Pesquera.
- Teixeira da Silva, J.A., Tsigaris, P. y Erfanmanesh, M. (2020). Publishing volumes in major databases related to COVID-19. *Scientometrics*.
- Yu, S. W., Hill, C., Ricks, M. L., Bennet, J., y Oriol, N. E. (2017). The scope and impact of mobile health clinics in the United States: a literature review. *International Journal for Equity in health*.
- Zarazúa-Escobar, J., Almaguer-Vargas, G., y Ocampo-Ledesma, J. (2011). El programa de apoyos directos al campo (PROCAMPO) y su impacto sobre la gestión del conocimiento productivo y comercial de la agricultura del estado de México. *Agricultura, sociedad y desarrollo*, 8(1), 89-105.



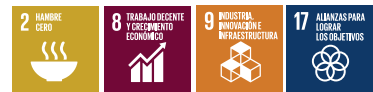
Annexes

Yucatán con Economía Inclusiva





Insuficiente desarrollo económico incluyente y sostenible en el estado de Yucatán



Insuficientes políticas laborales con enfoque de derechos humanos e inclusión social (Meta 8.5)

Baja independencia económica de la población en especial en los grupos en situación de vulnerabilidad (Meta 8.3)

Insuficiente competitividad y sostenibilidad en el sector agropecuario (Meta 2.3)

Insuficiente producción sostenible en el sector pesquero (Meta 2.3)

Baja calidad en las condiciones laborales

Deficiente aplicación del marco normativo en materia laboral

Insuficiente fomento a la cultura emprendedora

Bajo aprovechamiento del potencial agropecuario

Prácticas insostenibles en el sector Agropecuario

Prácticas insostenibles en el sector pesquero

Acuicultura productiva insuficiente

Bajo interés de la población en la formalidad laboral

Débiles procesos de supervisión en materia laboral

Insuficientes planes de estudio con enfoque al emprendimiento

Baja infraestructura terrestre para conectar zonas de cultivo y carreteras

Insuficientes fomento de inocuidad de la producción

Incumplimiento de los tiempos de veda por parte de los pescadores

Insuficiente promoción de las bondades de la acuicultura en la población

Bajos salarios

Deficiente regulación jurídica en materia laboral

Limitada innovación y formalización de microempresas

Limitada mecanización de la superficie agrícola

Cultivos agrícolas de baja rentabilidad

Insuficiente conocimiento del valor nutricional de los productos acuícolas

Limitada vinculación del sector académico a la acuicultura

Limitadas acciones para la formalidad laboral

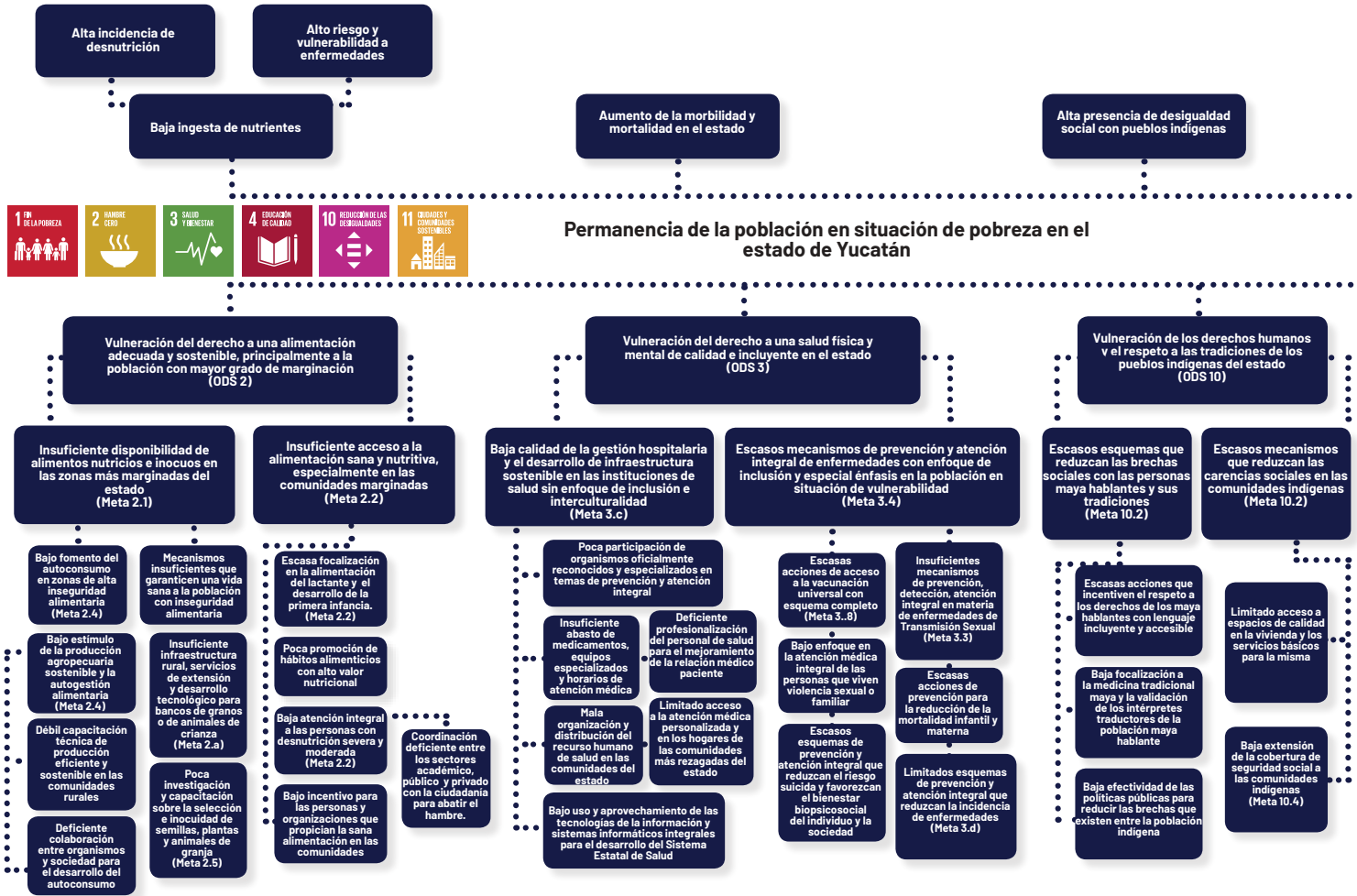
Bajo apoyo a emprendedores pertenecientes a grupos vulnerables

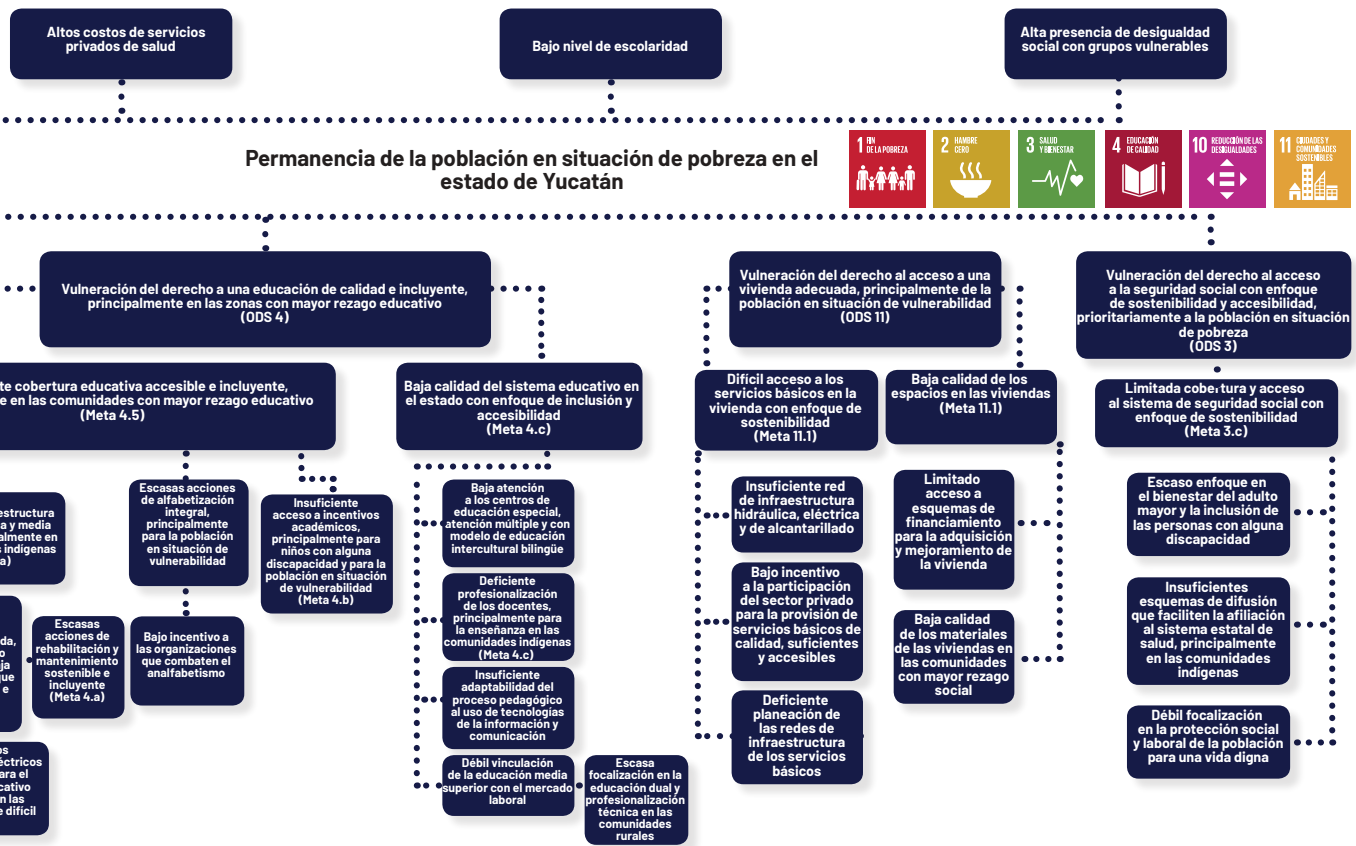
Escaso seguimiento y mejora genética del sector

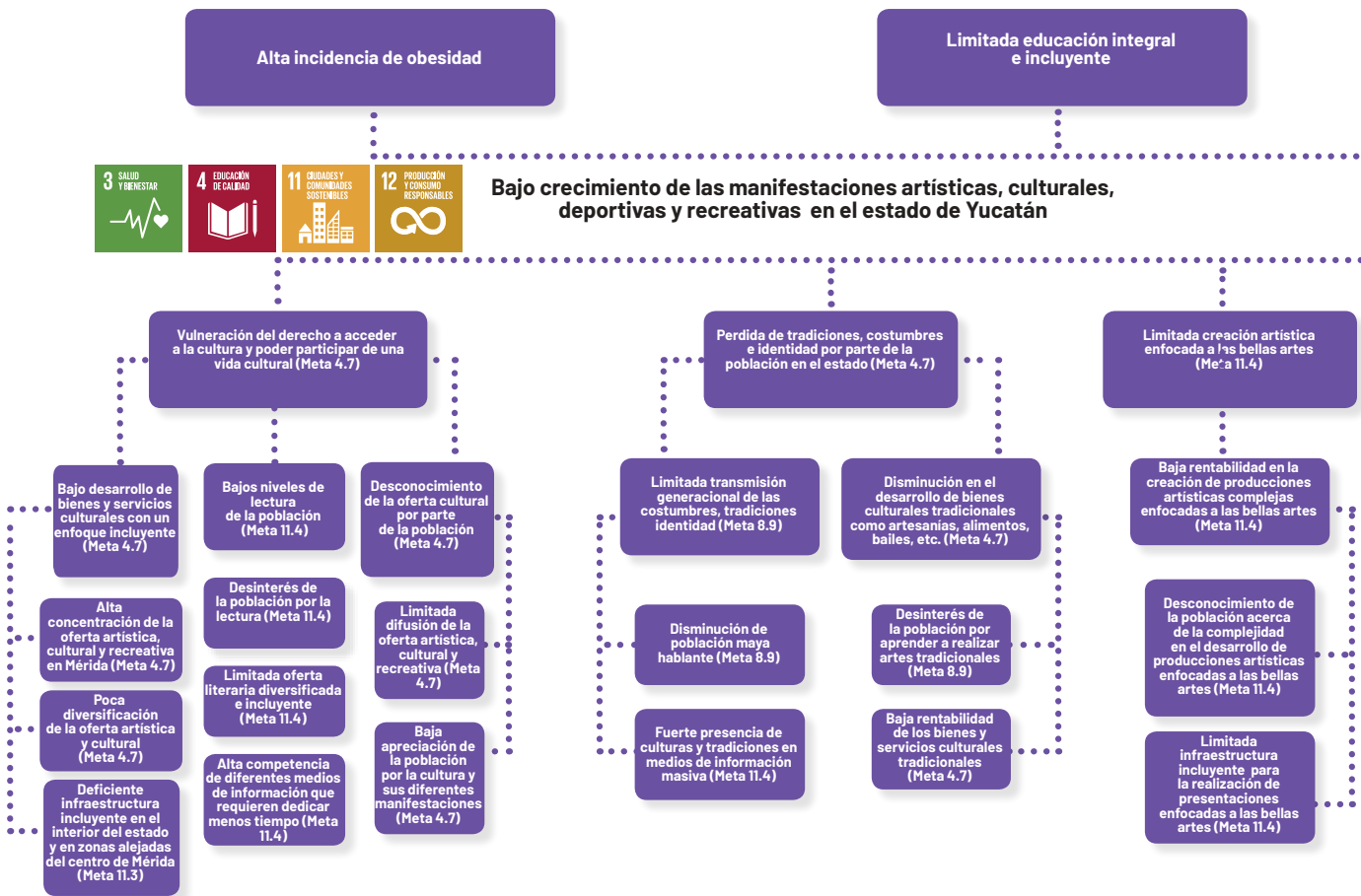
Limitada comercialización de especies que no se vedan

Baja capacitación de talento humano de acuerdo a las necesidades del estado









Limitada conocimiento de la cultura y sus distintas manifestaciones

Limitado crecimiento de las actividades económicas

Bajo crecimiento de las manifestaciones artísticas, culturales, deportivas y recreativas en el estado de Yucatán



Bajo nivel de formación artística escolarizada y no escolarizada (Meta 4.7)

Deterioro del patrimonio cultural (tangible e intangible) (Meta 11.4)

Baja realización de deporte recreativo y competitivo (Meta 3.4)

Limitada educación artística en la educación básica (Meta 4.7)

Bajo interés en formación artística y cultural por parte de la población (Meta 4.7)

Limitada oferta inclusiva de educación artística y cultural (Meta 4.7)

Limitado mantenimiento del patrimonio tangible (Meta 11.4)

Limitado conocimiento de la población del patrimonio cultural (Meta 11.4)

Limitada diversificación y formación inclusiva de deportistas de alto rendimiento (Meta 3.4)

Bajo interés de la población por realizar actividades físicas (Meta 3.4)

Priorización en la impartición de materias tradicionales (Meta 4.1)

Alta presión social y familiar por una educación científica o técnica (Meta 4.3)

Centralización de la oferta educativa artística en Mérida (Meta 8.9)

Limitada información de la situación física del patrimonio tangible (Meta 11.4)

Limitada promoción del patrimonio cultural (Meta 11.4)

Alta preferencia por la realización de deportes populares como fútbol y béisbol (Meta 3.4)

Limitada infraestructura accesible e inclusiva para la realización de actividades físicas (Meta 11.3)

Deficientes condiciones de trabajo para los maestros de educación artísticas (Meta 4.7)

Menosprecio de la población a la formación artística y cultural (Meta 4.7)

Limitada curricula artística incluyente (Meta 4.7)

Insuficientes recursos humanos y financieros para proporcionar el mantenimiento (Meta 11.4)

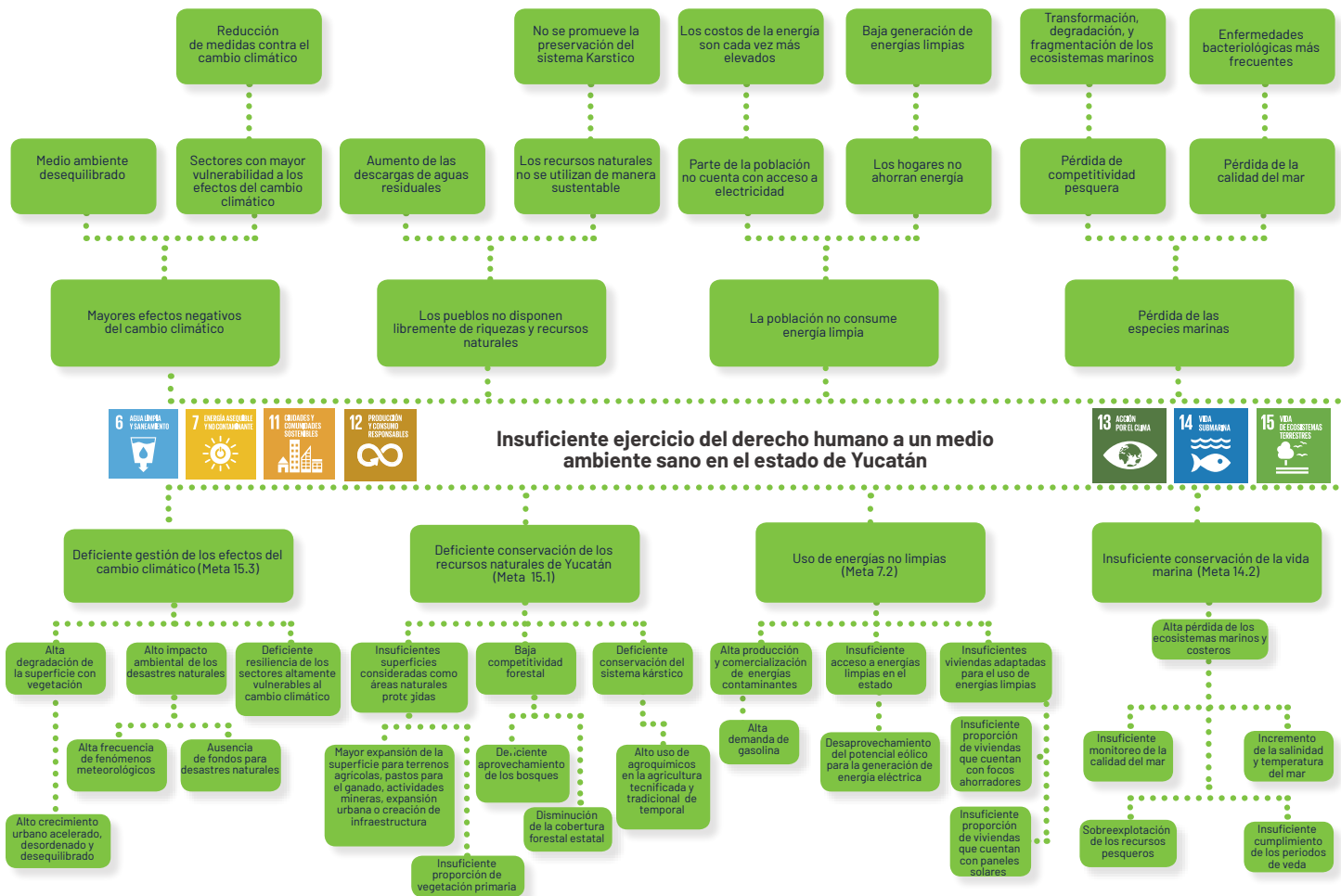
Limitados incentivos para la practica del deporte de alto rendimiento (Meta 3.4)

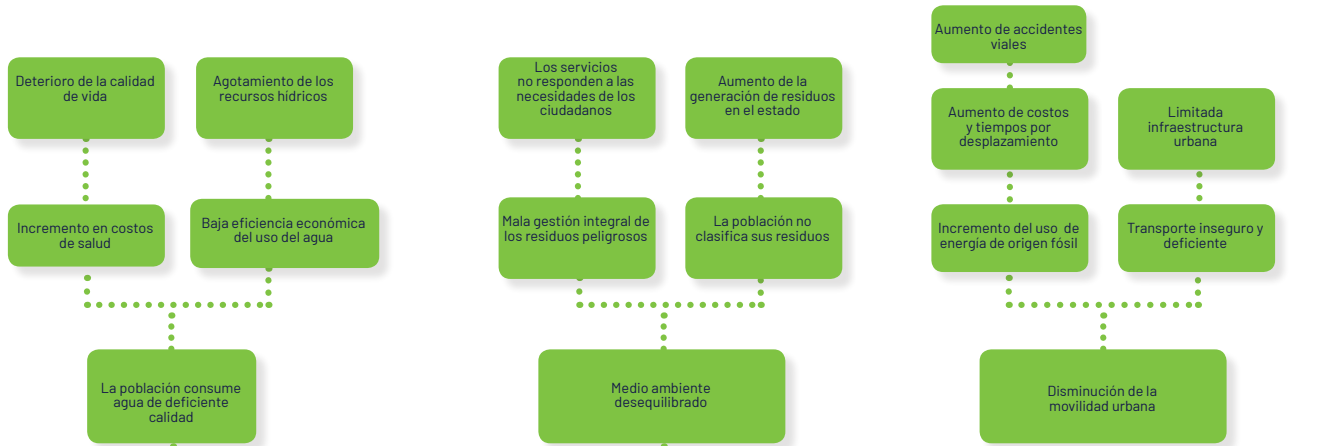
Altos niveles de sedentarismo (Meta 3.4)

Limitada capacidad de formación de deportistas de alto rendimiento con una enfoque incluyente (Meta 3.4)

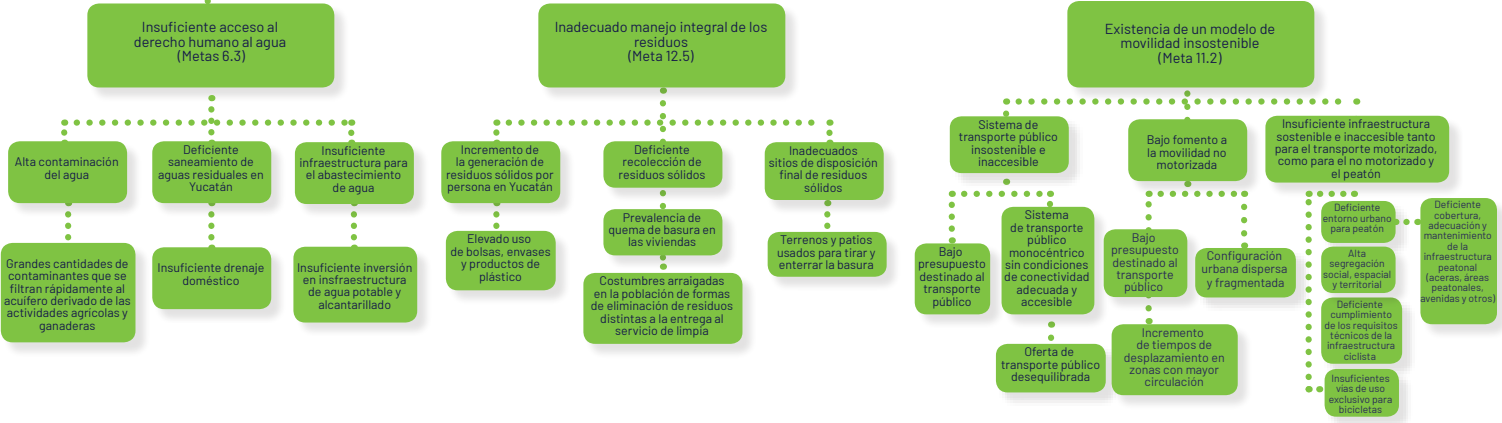
Las actividades deportivas no son incluyentes y tienden a dirigirse principalmente a los hombres (Meta 3.4)



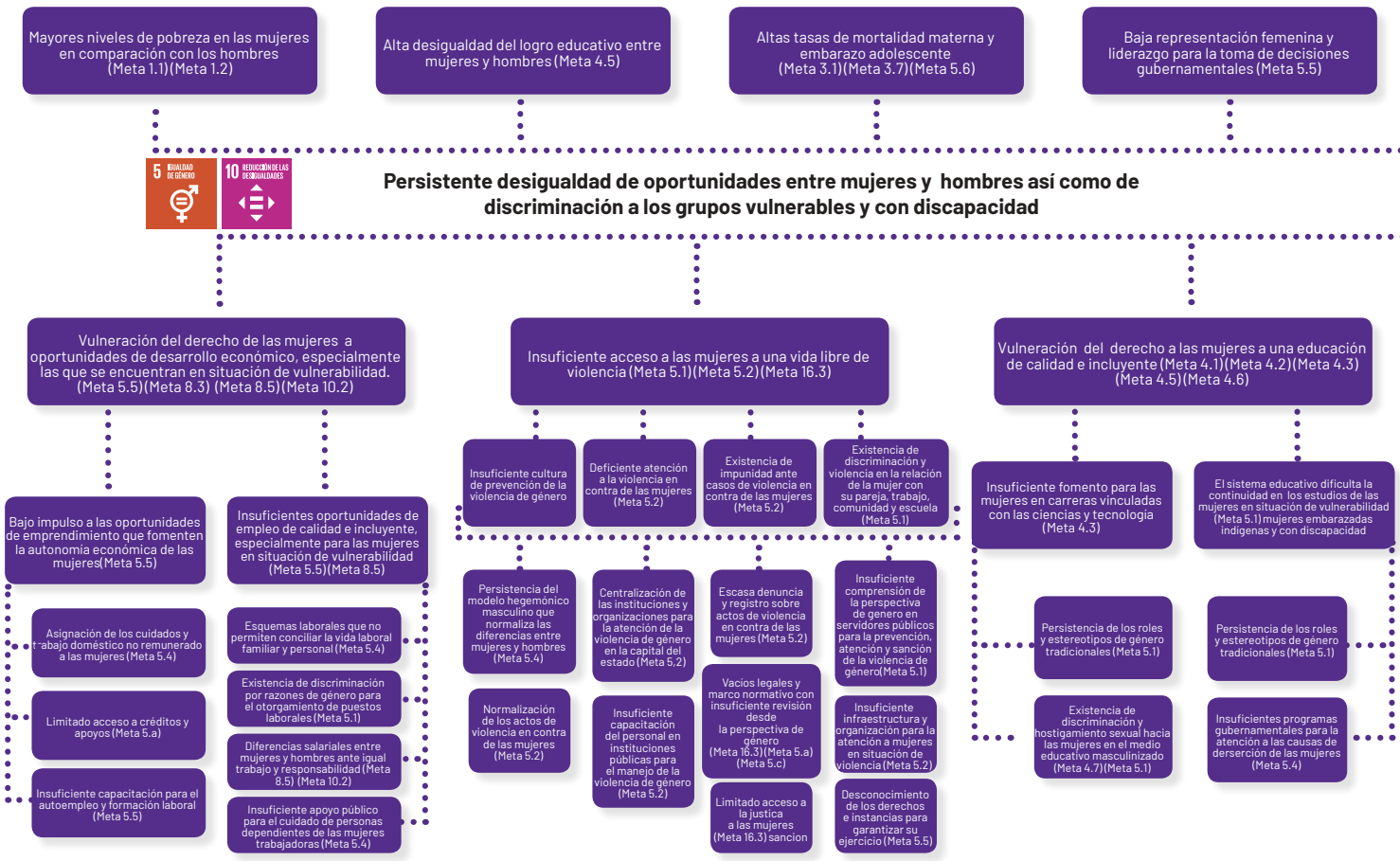


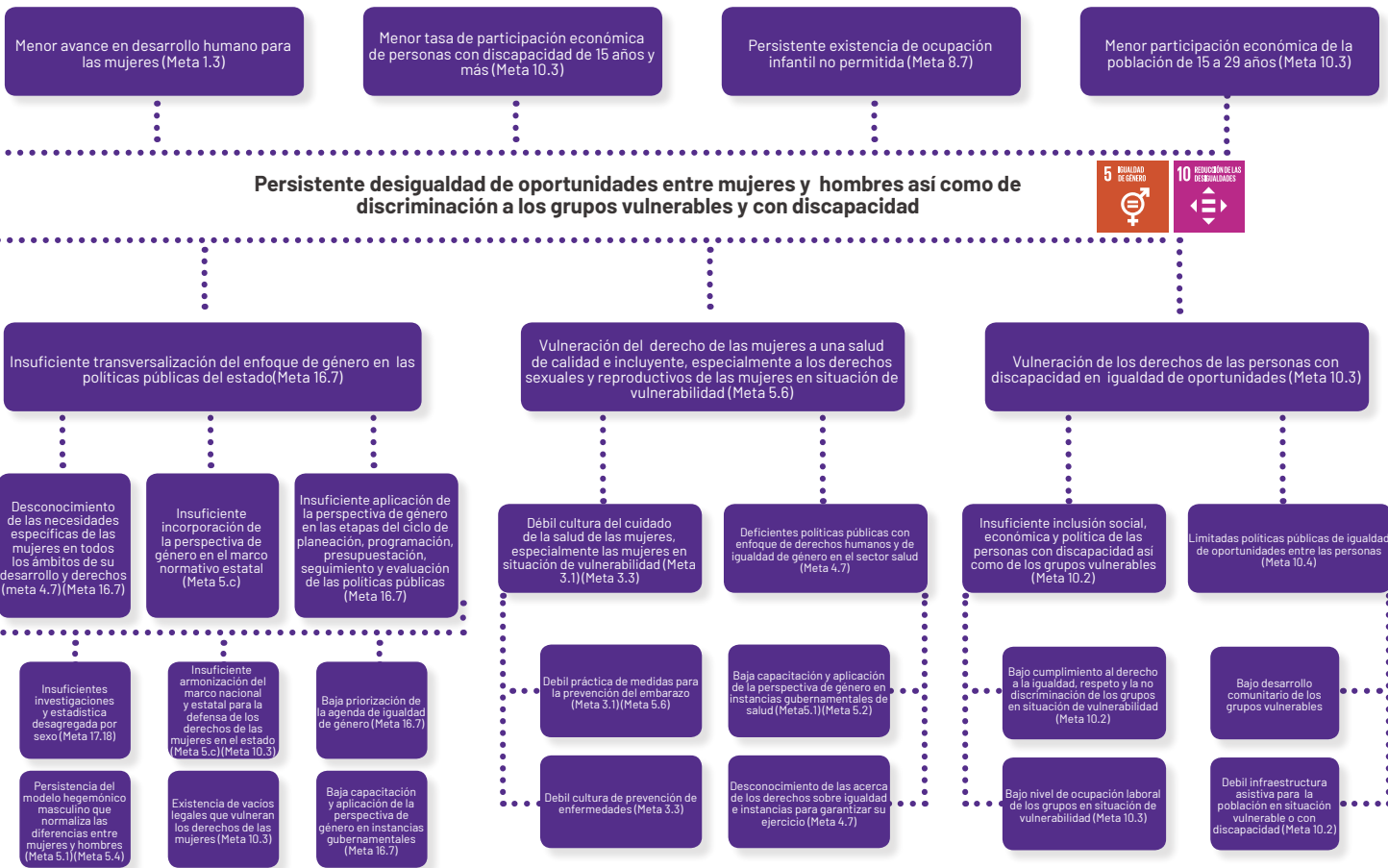


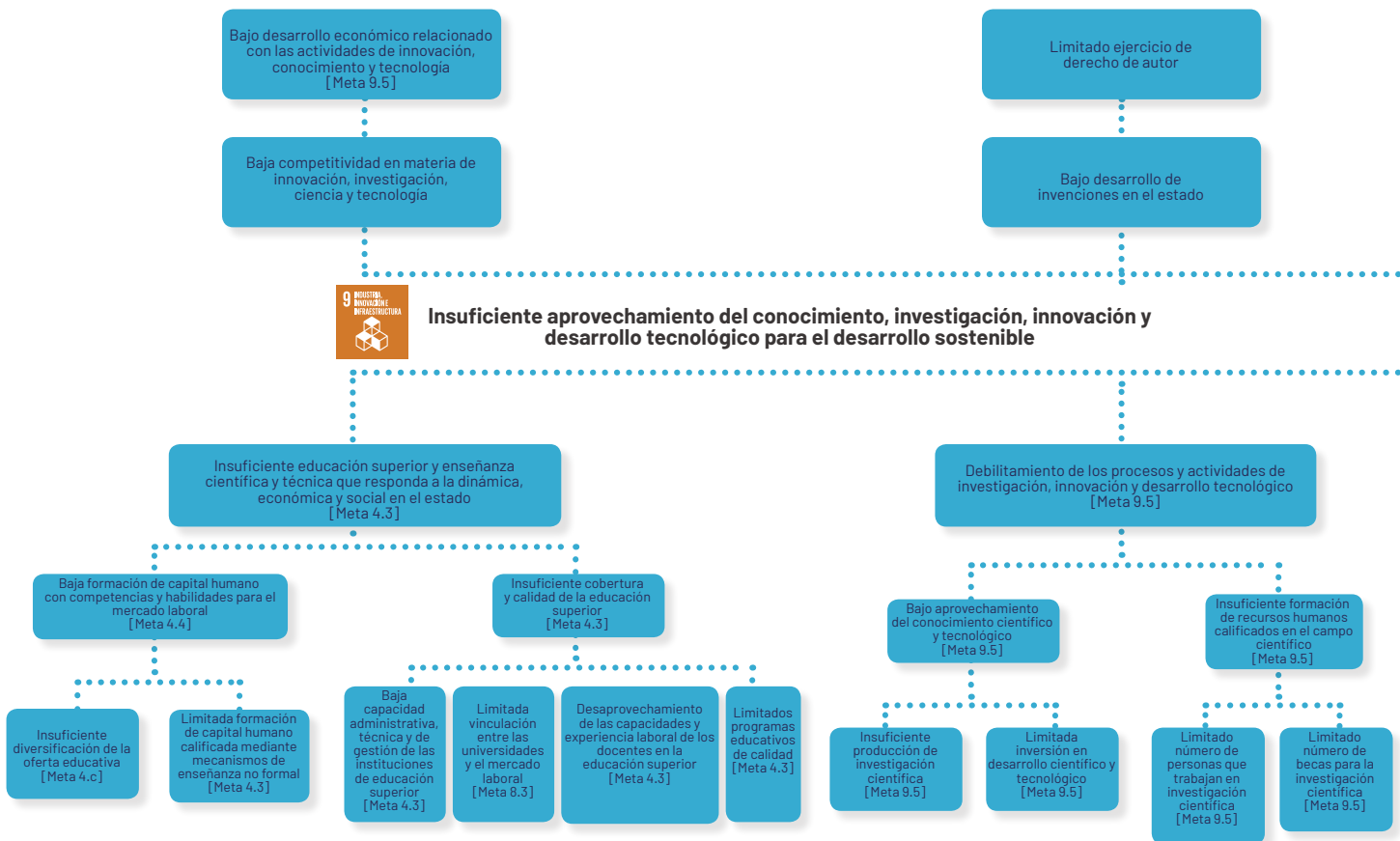
Insuficiente ejercicio del derecho humano a un medio ambiente sano en el estado de Yucatán

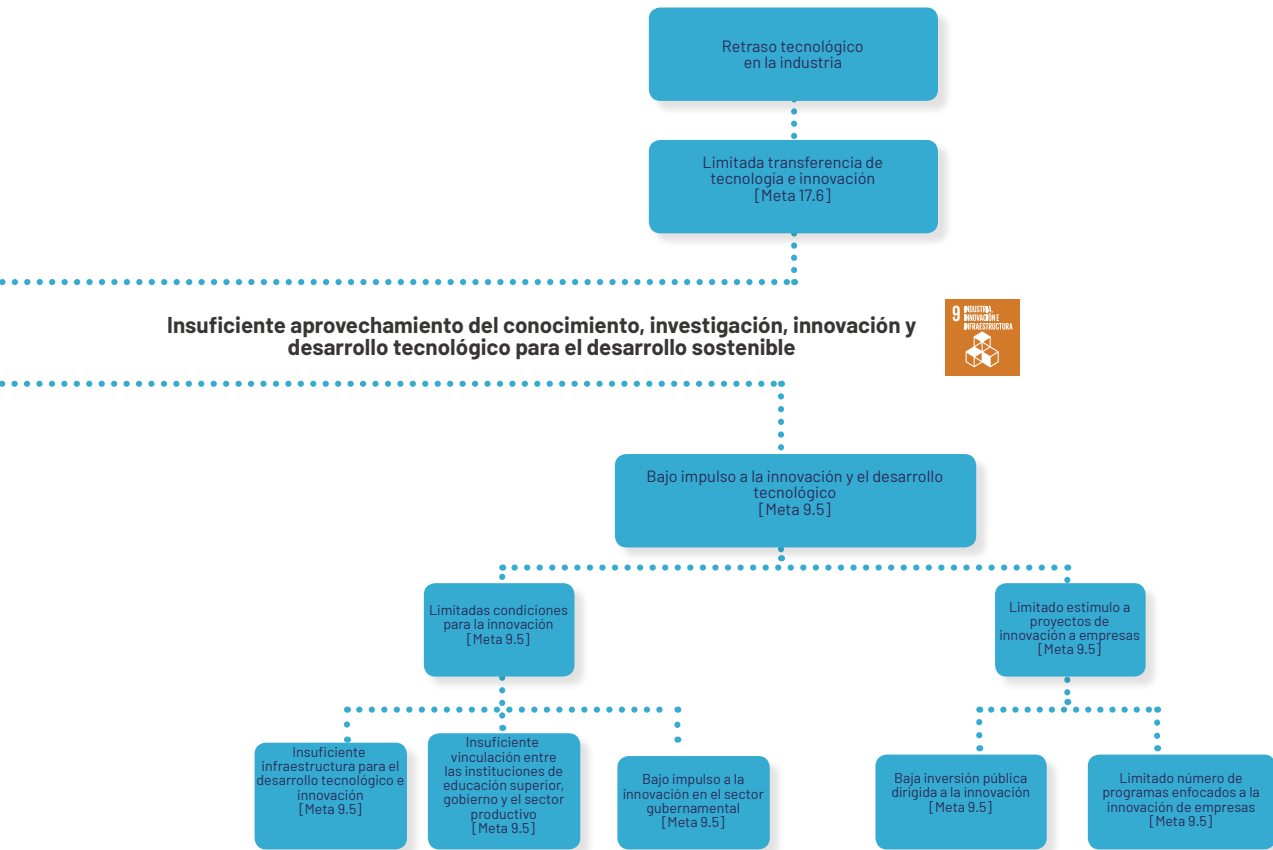


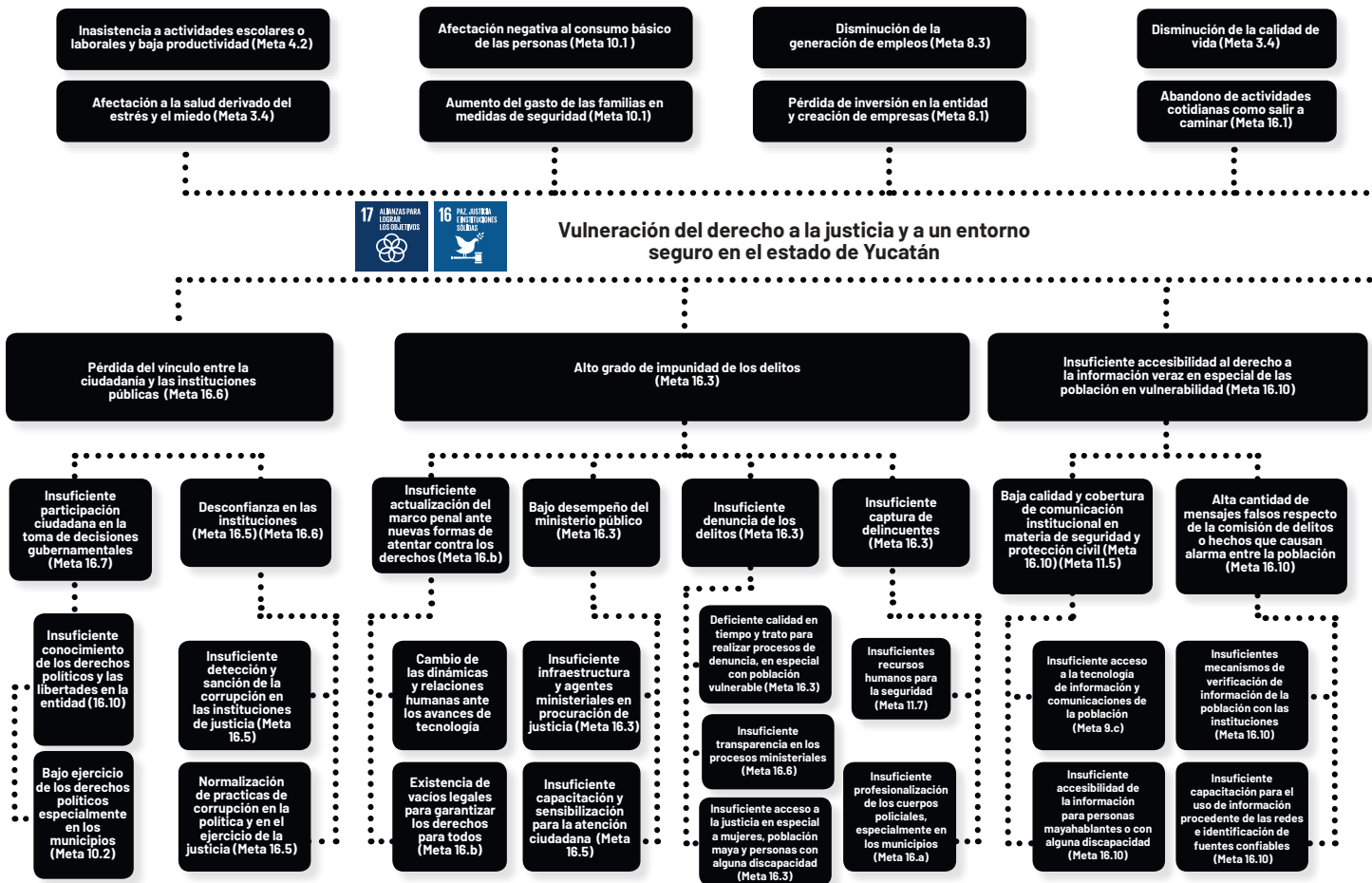
Igualdad de género, oportunidades y no discriminación

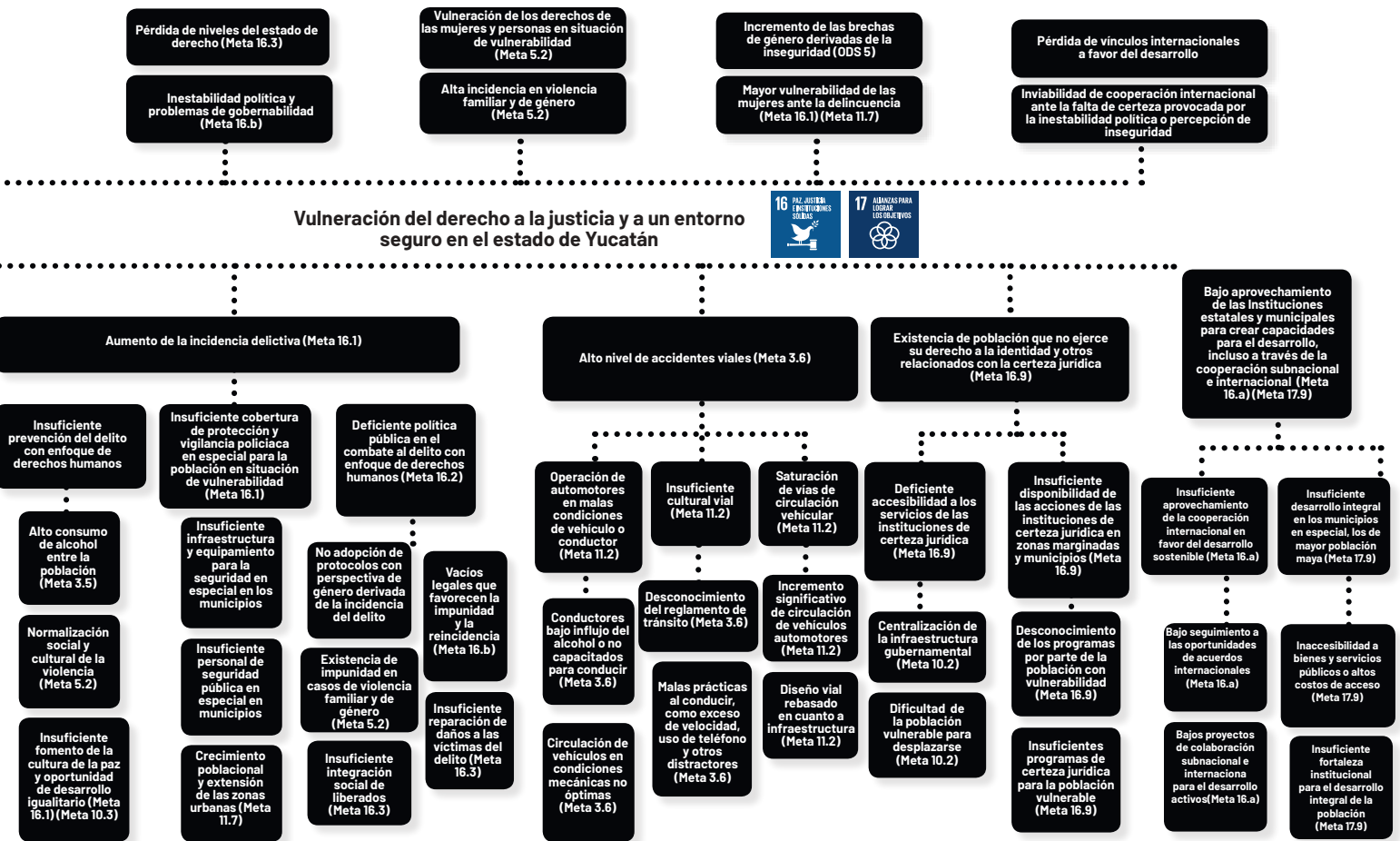












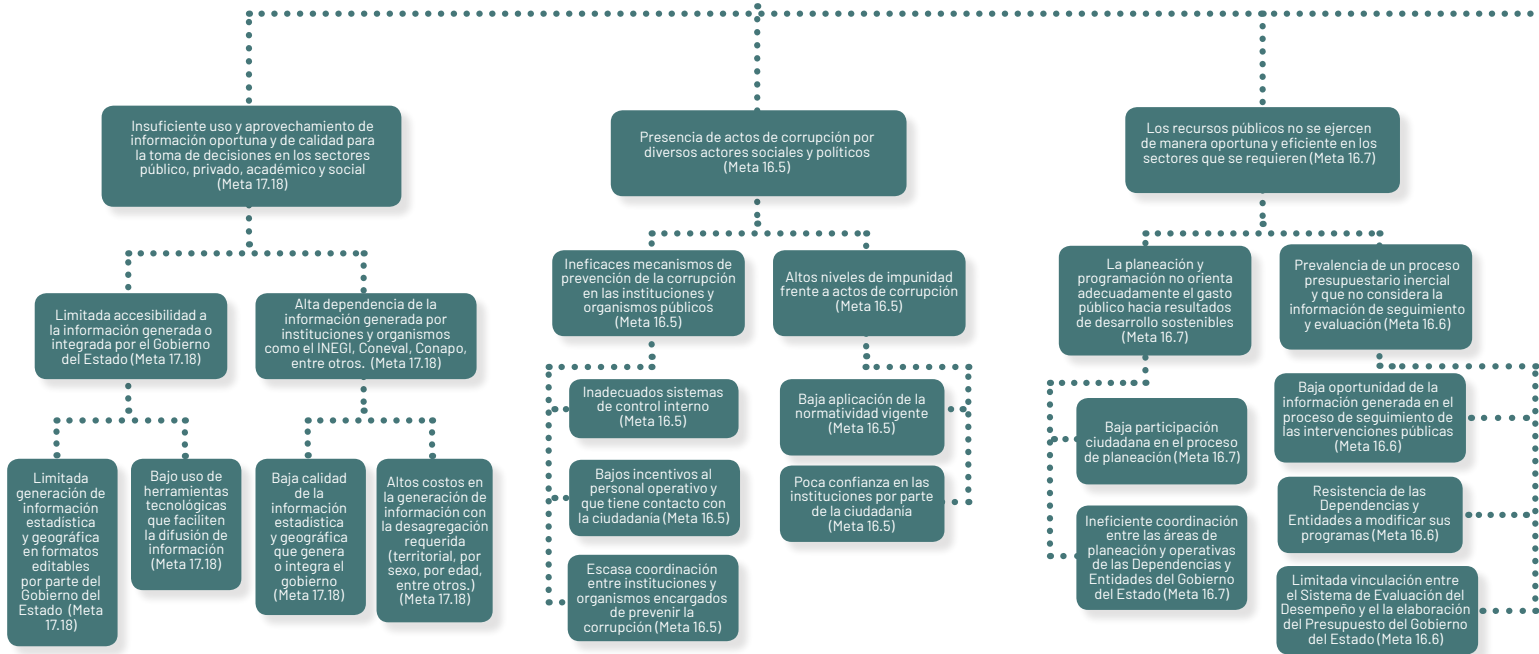


Prevalencia de problemas estructurales que afecta la calidad de vida de la población en Yucatán



Limitado cumplimiento de objetivos y metas de Gobierno

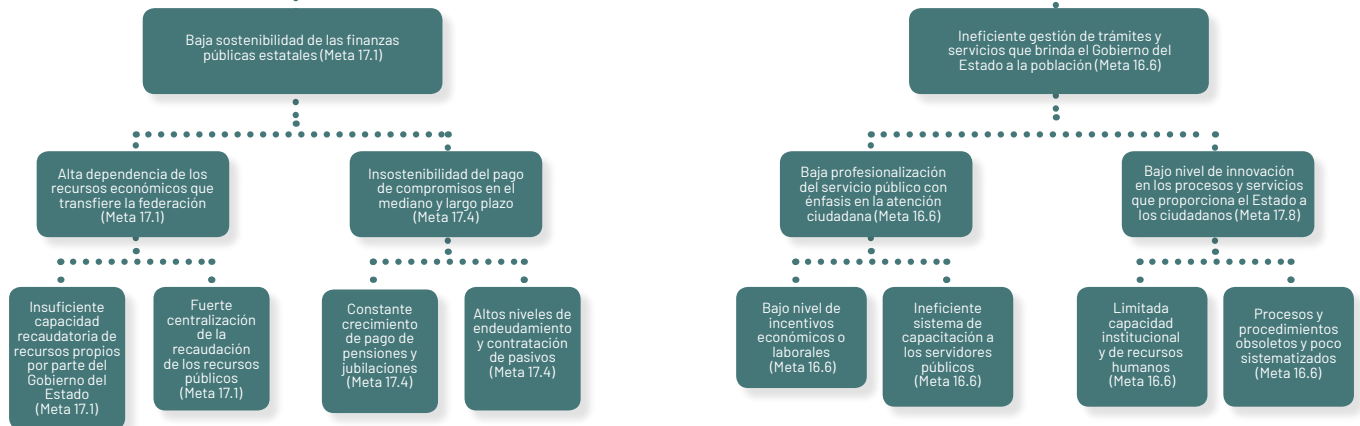
Débil impacto positivo de las políticas, programas y proyectos del Gobierno del Estado de Yucatán destinadas a atender las necesidades de la población

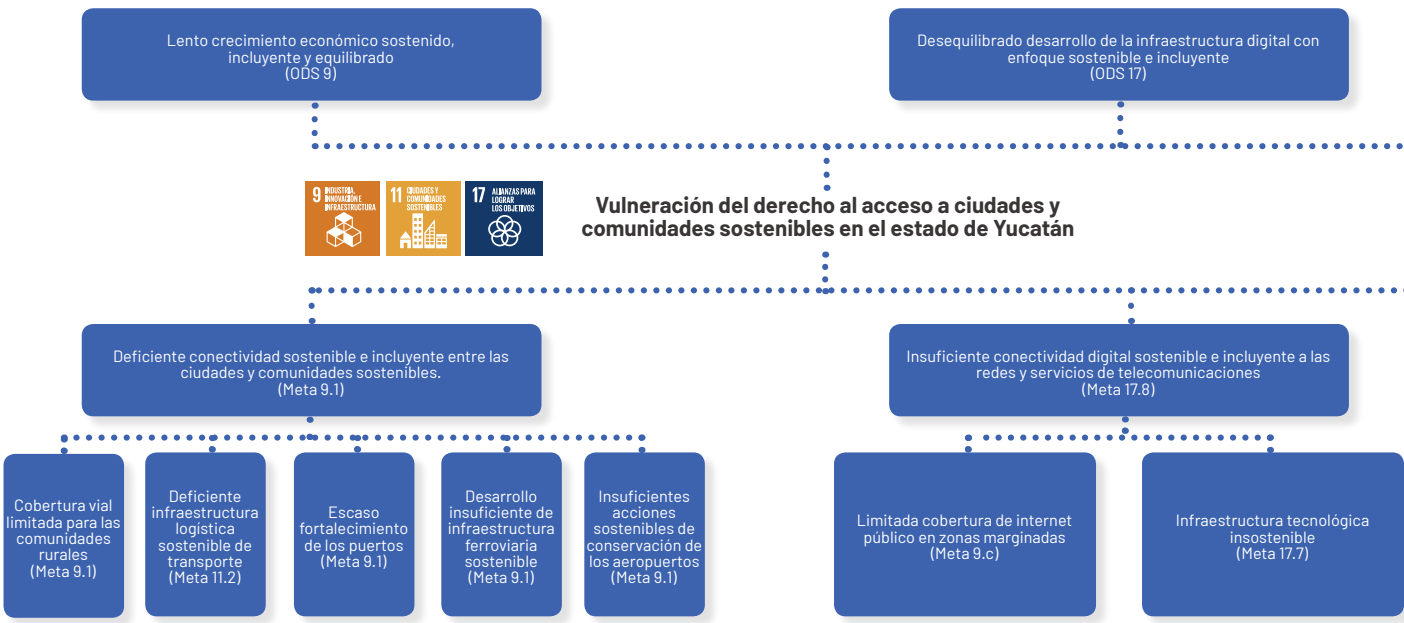


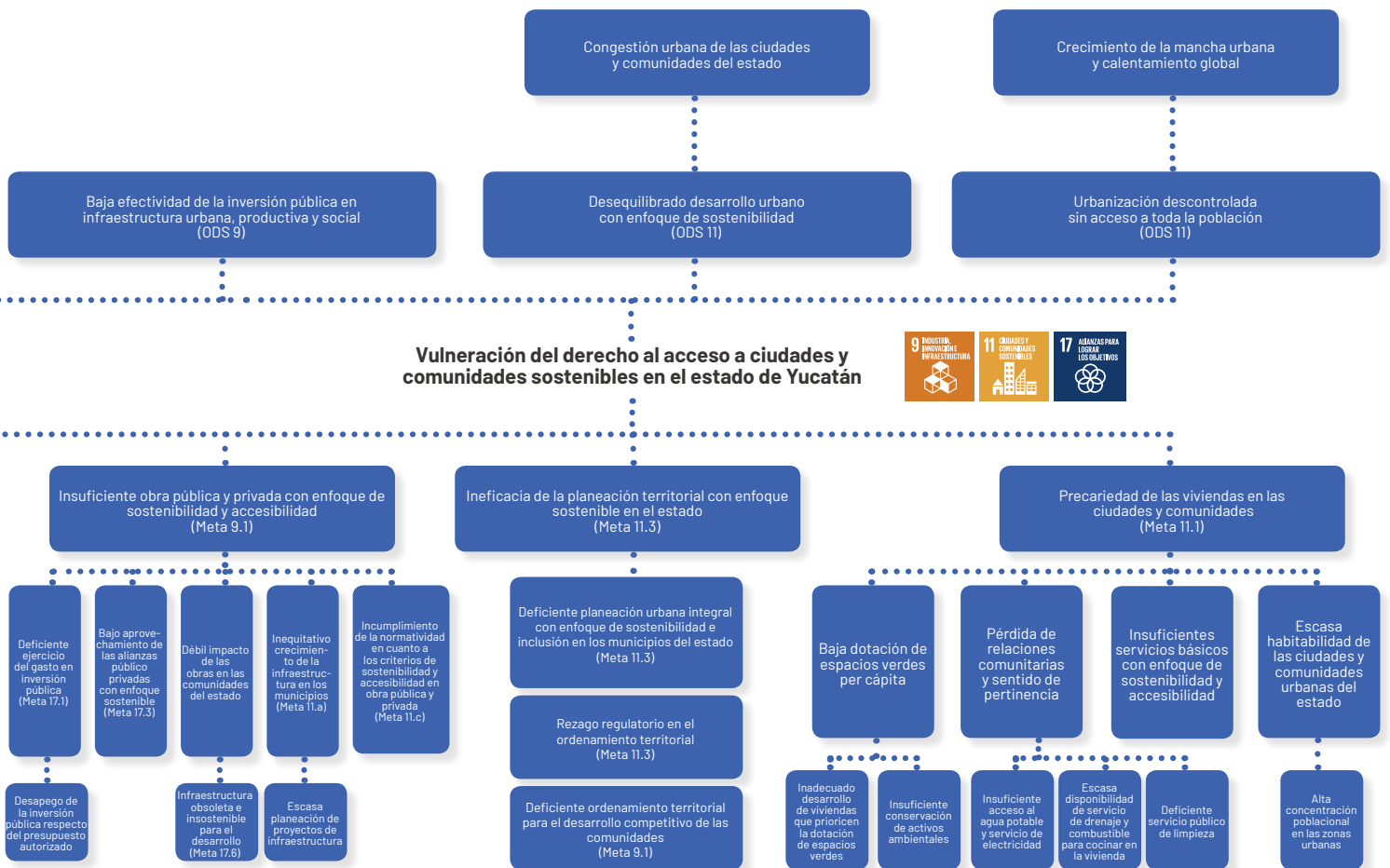
Prevalencia de inconformidad y desconfianza de la población con relación al quehacer público



Débil impacto positivo de las políticas, programas y proyectos del Gobierno del Estado de Yucatán destinadas a atender las necesidades de la población







VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL REPORT YUCATÁN 2020

