

Integration of the sustainable development objectives into state legislation with a focus on the 2030 agenda

Integración de los objetivos del desarrollo sostenible en la legislación estatal con enfoque en la agenda 2030

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Abstract

In 2015, at the Rio de Janeiro Summit, after a year of planning and designing, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was presented, which is detailed as a focal and comprehensive strategy to guarantee people's well-being, as well as natural resources for future generations by achieving 17 global objectives based on 169 measurable goals with 232 performance indicators. For Mexico, this document represents a state commitment that involves the three levels of government, autonomous organizations such as citizen councils, academia, civil society, and the private sector. Through the case study method, the feasibility of integrating the 2030 Agenda into the Social Development Law of the State of Campeche is analyzed, to meet at local level the adjustments that have been made in the federal legal framework and serve as an example to reconcile the Planning Law that evokes the State Development Plan, and the social programs that derive from it. It is possible to point out that the legislative processes to incorporate the sustainable development objectives into the state regulation slow down when facing the stages of proposal and approval of the government agencies in charge of legitimizing their observance, in addition to the level of commitment and ethics that they represent for all the actors involved in their achievement.

Public policies, Social program, Sustainable development

Resumen

En el año 2015 en la cumbre de Río de Janeiro después de un año de planificación y diseño se hizo la presentación de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible, la cual se detalla como una estrategia focal e integral para garantizar el bienestar de las personas, así como de los recursos naturales para las futuras generaciones mediante el logro de 17 objetivos globales a partir de 169 metas medibles con 232 indicadores de desempeño. Para México este documento representa un compromiso de estado que involucra los poderes de la unión, los tres órdenes de gobierno, organismos autónomos como los consejos ciudadanos, academia, sociedad civil y el sector privado. Mediante el método de estudio de caso se analiza la viabilidad de integrar la Agenda 2030 en la Ley de Desarrollo Social del Estado de Campeche, para cumplir con las adecuaciones a nivel local que se han efectuado en el marco legal federal, y que sirva como ejemplo para conciliar la Ley de Planeación que evoca el Plan Estatal de Desarrollo, y los programas presupuestarios que se deriven de él. Es posible señalar que los procesos legislativos para incorporar los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible en una norma estatal se ralentizan al enfrentar las etapas de propuesta y aprobación de los órganos de gobierno encargados de legitimar su observancia, además del nivel de compromiso y ética que representan para todos los actores involucrados en el logro de los mismos.

Política pública, Programa social, Desarrollo sostenible

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Introduction

The 2030 Agenda envisions a fairer world based on human rights, an equitable and inclusive society that commits all stakeholders to work together for a common goal, economic, social and sustainable well-being that benefits everyone, including women, children, youth and the new generations to come, to ensure survival and continuity.

In 2015, the 193 States that make up the United Nations Organization (UN) including Mexico, approved an action plan to provide solutions to various social, economic and environmental problems they faced, said plan contemplated including everyone and leaving no one behind, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was the result of a global strategy, which contemplates a combination of specific goals, through a three-axis approach: social, economic and environmental, the year 2030 was set for compliance.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development comprises 17 key goals and 169 targets, in addition to 232 indicators to evaluate its performance and compliance; the goals are divided into 3 blocks, the first addresses social issues, the second the economic sphere and the third the aspects of sustainability and environment in the face of the problem of climate change.

In Mexico, as part of the actions for the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda, it was agreed to integrate it within public policies, plans and programs, this resulted in the combination and schematization of the entire governmental apparatus, both at federal, state and municipal levels. In the international context Mexico adopted a very dynamic role participating in the planning of the agenda with interest in specific topics such as human rights, inclusion, equality and basic housing services. (UNDP, 2019a).

The National Development Plan (NDP) 2019-2024, is already aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as is the State Development Plan of Campeche 2019-2021, therefore, the State Social Development Law should be aligned to it.

The UN establishes that, although the SDGs are not legally binding for autonomous states within nations, governments are expected to adopt and establish within their public policies national frameworks for their implementation; likewise, it points out that their achievements are monitored and measured through the collection of quality data in an accessible and timely manner to all sectors. In this context, the institutional capacities of the three levels of government become relevant, as they are necessary actors for the monitoring and fulfillment of the SDGs, in short, without governments with capable institutions, economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection will only be an elusive goal for 2030. (Castellanos, 2017).

Problem Statement

The legal framework of the Social Development Law is not aligned with the 2030 agenda, despite the fact that special committees of the Planning and Development Commission (COPLADE) were installed to project the Sustainable Development of the State of Campeche. The purpose of this committee is to coordinate between the public and private sectors, civil society and academia to promote actions and strategies that link the attention of priority issues such as economic development, end poverty and generate equal opportunities for all.

All municipalities in the state of Campeche have the obligation to align the PED to the UN SDGs, which would allow implementing and following up on actions aimed at achieving the goals and objectives of the 2030 Agenda in the state, which has not been done to date. For the alignment of the SDGs in Mexico there is an integration from the NDP to the state plans and even adjustments to the Development Law, however, this line is broken since there is no adaptation to the legal framework at the state level, as in the case of Campeche, which significantly affects the implementation and monitoring of actions.

Within the SDGs in the social block, specific goals are contemplated, such as combating infant mortality, reducing to 70 deaths of children per 100 thousand before reaching two years of age, and ensuring schooling for girls, the failure to meet the same goals previously increased infant mortality and child dropout in basic and higher education; in the case of girls, the rate of teenage pregnancies and the population in vulnerable situations increased. Failure to meet the SDGs will obviously result in medium- and long-term social problems that will affect the population of the State.

In this sense, having the modification of the legal framework to integrate the 2030 Agenda in the Social Development Law of the State of Campeche would also allow the practical application within the programs of the Secretariat of Social and Human Development (SEDESYH), therefore, this work aims the following objectives:

- a) Create a proposal to integrate the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals into the legal framework of the Social Development Law of the State of Campeche.
- b) Provide guidance in updating the matrix of results indicators used by the government, in order to measure the social impact of actions focused on the 2030 Agenda.
- c) Use the Theory of Change methodology to evaluate the benefit of programs and projects, in conjunction with the methodology normally used called the Logical Framework Model (LFM).
- d) Propose the modification of articles 35 and 37 of the Social Development Law of the State of Campeche in which the SDGs will be incorporated to adapt it to the 2030 Agenda.

Theoretical Framework

In September 2015, the UN adopted a new Sustainable Development Agenda that set the course for multilateral cooperation with a view to a more equitable world by 2030. In light of this, member states committed to join efforts to achieve a sustainable development environment.

This collective effort began more than a decade ago with the Millennium Declaration of 2000, which was a milestone in the achievement of concrete and quantifiable goals for the development of all the countries of the world through the Millennium Development Goals, better known as the MDGs. At that time, in Mexico and the rest of the developing countries, the new century began with high rates of extreme poverty and inequality in coexistence with a high increase in wealth; a persistence of new and old diseases that threatened the progress of nations, as well as a dangerous deterioration of ecosystems in several regions of the world (Rodriguez, 2016).

In Mexico, the federal government, assumes this international agreement as a responsibility and opportunity to intensify national efforts to achieve a fair and equitable society, in the National Development Plan 2013-2018 five national goals were raised: 1) Mexico in peace, 2) Inclusive Mexico, 3) Mexico with quality education 4) Prosperous Mexico and 5) Mexico with global responsibility, which are in the same logic of the global agreements signed by the Mexican government. For example, in relation to the national goal "Inclusive Mexico", five objectives are proposed: 1) guarantee the exercise of social rights for the entire population, 2) move towards an equitable and inclusive society, 3) ensure access to health services, 4) expand access to social security and 5) promote an adequate environment for the development of a dignified life. The same can be observed in the other objectives of the national goals contained in this National Development Plan. Based on the national goals outlined by the previous administration of the Mexican government, it can be stated that, in the case of Mexico, the commitment was undeniable, and it was up to it, as to all nations, to implement public policies that would allow it to comply with the goals and targets subscribed to in the 2030 Agenda. (NDP 2013-2018).

Institutional mechanisms for implementing the 2030 Agenda

It is necessary to determine to what extent the challenge of incorporating the 2030 Agenda into planning processes is given by a normative frame of reference in which a universal consensus has been generated on a set of elements and objectives that mark a basic development model (UN, 2018).

Planning is a fundamental means of implementation for the 2030 Agenda process, the agencies and authorities that carry it out play a central leadership role in the articulation of policies for the fulfillment of the Agenda. Public institutions are in charge of coordinating the different government sectors and linking the participation of civil society and the private sector; to provide for an effective implementation of the actions planned and materialized through policies, programs, projects and budget allocations that allow for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda within the actions and objectives of the agencies directly related to its observance and fulfillment; in this context, four challenges are identified from the planning for development that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has called challenges of intertemporality, intersectorality, interscalarity and articulation between multiple actors (ECLAC, 2018).

Goals in the implementation of the SDGs in the Mexican government sector

Implementing the 2030 agenda at the national, state and local levels requires not only a comprehensive approach within all institutions, but also an articulation and synchrony in which all actors must have the same parameters for implementation and measurement, so that actions and programs within institutions are successful as well as measurable. Creating institutional coordination mechanisms between the federal, state and municipal levels of government contributes to building alliances and promotes the success of the objectives of the plan or program. To this end, tools such as working groups, forums, analysis roundtables, agreements and conventions can be used. (UNDP, 2019a)

Multi-stakeholder forums and consultative bodies foster the creation of alliances and coordination between key development actors, such as organized civil society, private initiative and academia, which follow up on specific issues of the plan or program, this allows for follow-up when adopting the agenda at the local level, as it is an instrument that develops a strategic plan based on integration with sustainable criteria and contains indicators on environmental, economic and social policies at the municipal level. (UNDP, 2019b)

The adoption and implementation of this agenda represents an important contribution measure both for the design of strategic indicators and for the implementation of plans and programs with Agenda 2030 Approach (UNDP, Mexico. 2019b). Monitoring and review at the local level streamlines monitoring processes since applying reviews represent an important mechanism so that plans and programs can be monitored based on strategic and management indicators.

Within the evaluation processes, institutional exercises to evaluate public plans and programs are framed within the Performance Evaluation System (SED) of the Results-Based Planning model (PbR-SED), which public administrations adopted since 2008. Involving those responsible for programs in the linkage with the SDGs makes it possible to identify the sustainable development orientation intended with public resources. (UNDP, 2019a).

Legislative criteria of the 2030 Agenda in Mexico and Campeche

The Mexican legal framework establishes the basis for national development planning in Article 26 of the Constitution, which consists of 3 sections: A, which establishes that the state will organize a democratic planning system for national development that provides solidity, dynamism, competitiveness and equity to the country's growth, laying the foundations for the Planning Law; B, which specifies that the state will have a National System of Statistical and Geographic Information (SNIEG) whose data will be considered official and of obligatory use for public entities, in addition to the fact that the National Institute of Geography and Statistics (INEGI) will be in charge of regulating and coordinating said System, this section derives in the Law of the SNIEG; and C, which establishes that the state will have a National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) in charge of measuring poverty and evaluating the programs, objectives, goals and actions of social development policy, this section derives from the General Law of Social Development.

Mexico has cemented its commitment by integrating the 2030 Agenda into national legislation through a reform to the Planning Law to incorporate a series of fundamental provisions for planning to adapt to the new sustainable development paradigm: Consideration of the social, environmental and economic dimensions in national planning. (UNDP, 2019b).

Follow-up of the 2030 agenda in Mexican social programs and public policy

Governments are primarily responsible for carrying out, at the national, regional and global levels, the follow-up and review of the progress achieved in the fulfillment of the SDGs and targets over the next 15 years. (UN, 2015).

A monitoring system with an Agenda 2030 approach is important because it should clearly reflect the indicators that measure progress in the implementation of public plans and programs, associated with the SDGs. A monitoring system with an Agenda 2030 approach involves the articulation between the object, the monitoring of the public plan or program, those responsible for its implementation and the methodological tools (specific to the design and monitoring phase), as well as a full inclusion of the principles of this Agenda, especially transparency towards citizens, with emphasis on the principle of leaving no one behind and the active participation of key actors, thus allowing monitoring compliance with the objectives of the instrument in execution and its contribution to the SDGs. (UNDP, 2019a).

The institutions responsible for implementing public plans and programs must establish a specific regulatory framework to ensure the physical and financial monitoring of the public programs under their responsibility and ensure their implementation. The challenge of the 2030 Agenda in the follow-up phase is for institutions to achieve constant monitoring with a Results-Based Management for Development, with a focus on human rights and comprehensiveness, promoting that the actions implemented contribute to the achievement of the strategic objectives of plans and programs, and through them, the SDGs. (UNDP, 2019b)

A monitoring system is based on the methodological elements of the Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) established in the first phases of the cycle of public plans and programs, specifically in the horizontal logic of the MIR, through attention to the system of results indicators, but especially management indicators. An adequate follow-up implies close monitoring of the implemented action, by means of tools that record punctual information on the execution, within which the following elements must be included for a correct management.

In a monitoring system with an Agenda 2030 approach, the indicators that measure progress in the implementation of public plans and programs associated with the SDGs must be clearly reflected; likewise, the monitoring measures compliance with the actions implemented and evidences it. For this, the information already established from the MML should be considered, whose substantial and specific information should be found in the technical sheets of the indicators; for this purpose, 5 points are established that should include the management indicators and targets shown in Table 1.

Concept	Actions
Management or results indicator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Performance analysis for the definition and implementation of improvements. 2. Ensure that processes allow for a qualitative review that is binding to the determination of improvements. 3. Decisions on allocation and reallocation of spending. 4. Determine strategies to strengthen legislative compliance and the link between performance and expenditure allocation. 5. Ensure that the timelines between obtaining monitoring results and budget decisions for the next period allow for a functional relationship between the two activities. 6. Generate evidence of results.

<p>Goal (of the administration and to 2030)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To have sustainable development indicators to measure the performance of plans and programs. 2. Disaggregate data for monitoring vulnerable groups. 3. Link the execution time of plans and programs, and the regularity of data production: continuity of monitoring of key indicators. 4. Understanding of the national monitoring framework to reinterpret it in a specific context.
<p>Frequency of measurement</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diversify the means of dissemination and the content of the messages to reach the beneficiary population, especially vulnerable groups. 2. Ensure that information is shared in a didactic manner. 3. Establish meta-indicators for the follow-up system aimed at measuring the satisfaction of the target audience in the publication of follow-up reports. 4. Inclusive participation. 5. To achieve the participation of groups in vulnerable or priority situations. 6. Ensure that the participation mechanisms are binding on decisions. 7. Design mechanisms that guide participation toward collective reflection and not group interests. 8. Allocate resources to participation processes. 9. Establish meta-indicators for the follow-up system aimed at measuring the satisfaction of the target public with the participation mechanisms.

<p>Means of verification/evidence</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the execution of the public program considers economic, social and environmental development in the implementation of its strategic objectives, as well as in the operational activities involved. 2. Ensure strategic planning capabilities with an integrated approach in the units in charge of the plans and programs. 3. Sensitize the personnel in charge of the implementation of the negative externalities, at the social, economic or environmental level, of certain operational decisions (examples: favoring suppliers that do not contemplate the use of local material and human resources, or the use of non-recyclable disposables for the packaging of food pantries of a social program).
<p>Access to information</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transparency: Accountability of the executing agencies. 2. Determine the means of information dissemination based on the target audience. 3. Integrate the participation of civil society in the processes. 4. Seek space to involve non-governmental sectors in this stage.

Table 1

Development of public policies in the social sector with a focus on the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda

The Monitoring and Evaluation System in Mexico is built from the enactment of the General Law for Social Development in 2004, which provided for the creation of CONEVAL and the Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law, and which established the creation of a results-based budget and the Performance Evaluation System (SED), in 2006.

The SED is the backbone of the monitoring exercise of public plans and programs with an Agenda 2030 approach. The SED is applied to all federal resources, and provides that "the progress and results of the budgetary exercise are produced permanently and systematically, which allows for the monitoring of the physical and financial progress and performance of budgetary programs, whose follow-up responsibility lies with the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) and for which the following aspects are considered: (a) accountability by the executing agencies, (b) continuous monitoring of spending and indicators associated with policies, in relation to the fulfillment of objectives and goals, (c) performance analysis for the definition and implementation of improvements, and (d) decisions on allocation and reallocation of spending. Additionally, derived from the 2018 reform to the Planning Law, the regulatory framework in Mexico specifies that the SHCP must implement a computer system to monitor the progress of the Federal Public Administration's agencies and entities in achieving the objectives and goals of the National Development Plan and its programs and must publish the information related to the monitoring of federal plans and programs in a Budget Transparency portal, thus facilitating access to public information provided by the legislation on transparency, (UNDP, 2019a).

Follow-up and evaluation

As an instrument for linking society-government and between the national, state and municipal development planning systems, the Planning Committee for the Development of the State of Campeche (COPLADECAM), through the work and functions established for the recently created Secretariat of Planning (SEPLAN) and for the use of information in decision making provided by the Institute of Statistical, Geographic and Cadastral Information of the State (INFOCAM), the updating of the legal framework, 33 years after the issuance of the Planning Law of the State of Campeche and the restructuring of the State System of Democratic Planning (SEPD), gave way to the incorporation of the sustainability approach, as an innovation that allows the translation of policies and administrative procedures, which established in the legal framework are translated into the goals of programs, policies and budgets.

Planning for results makes it possible to design the roadmap for sustainable development. In this sense and as the first action of elected government, the State Development Plan (PED) 2015-2021 was published, which recovers the works and actions necessary to meet the needs of the communities. The review of priorities allows simultaneously addressing the development objectives in the state instances, ensuring their alignment with the objectives of the national plan, making the review from the local to the global a key strategy for the advancement of the Sustainable Development Goals (UN, 2015).

The challenge of monitoring public plans and programs with an Agenda 2030 approach is to carry out a best practice, ensuring that activities are carried out not only to comply with a regulatory obligation, but to strengthen public policies in a perspective of integrality of sustainable development. To this end, the analysis of implementation conditions is decisive. It brings more value to establish or adapt monitoring systems with simple tools, but appropriate to the local context, than to develop sophisticated systems that fall into disuse due to lack of human, economic and technical resources, in this sense, in Mexico the implementation of sustainable monitoring systems in State and Municipal governments is a key challenge, generally the internal regulations of these entities are aligned to the federal legal framework when establishing monitoring mechanisms for public plans and programs executed with their own resources. (ECLAC, 2018.)

Although there are no standard tools that can be automatically reproduced from one context to another, exchanges of good practices in the field can be beneficial, in this sense, practice has shown the added value of systems that are supported by a unified tool, generally through digital platforms that allow systematizing information in real time and digitizing evidence.

In Mexico and for the state of Campeche, the approval of a law has two phases: the first one consists of the elaboration of a new proposal or modification of an existing one; as a second phase, once the proposal has been elaborated, it is submitted to the chamber of origin, then the initiative is presented by a representative to be sent for opinion, discussion and voting, in this process when approved it is divided into general and particular voting to finally go through the reviewing chamber and the promulgation to finally conclude with its publication.

Progress in other states

State and municipal governments are important, as they are the closest level of government to the population, this means that they have the ability to take daily actions at the local level that contribute to generate changes to achieve the goals proposed by the 2030 Agenda, which is why the UN always establishes the parameter of local actions for local changes, Mexico as a nation is a megadiverse country so each region and even each state have different characteristics environmentally and socially, so generating a legal framework or actions to implement them at the national level would mean a problem, since the solution would not always work in different places, that is why Mexico recognizes the importance of local governments to work on the 2030 agenda to achieve improved living conditions for citizens. (Rodriguez, 2016)

The process of integration of the SDGs by the municipalities is known as the localization of the Agenda, this process occurs thanks to social inclusion, the acceptance of diversity in the population and the plurality of the SDGs in relation to the themes included. The State of Jalisco in its state administration 2013-2018, was one of the first to incorporate in its public policies the context of the SDGs and unlike the state of Campeche, Jalisco does not present cultural homogeneity in the social level of the population, as it has municipalities so developed that they are comparable to European localities, and others with a development comparable to localities in Africa where poverty is well below what indicates human rights, which is why strategies should be designed according to the cultural diversity presented by the states of the country.

In the case of Campeche, Articles 6 and 26 of the State Planning Law state that the State must conduct planning in conjunction with the legislative and judicial powers, control bodies, as well as the social and private sectors, and must be consistent with the National Development Plan and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The State Development Plan of the State of Campeche (PED) does include within its two cross-cutting axes the Sustainable Development Goals, which are based on Article 26 Section II of the State Planning Law; this article states that the executive will take into consideration the proposals made by the agencies and entities of the state public administration to achieve congruence with the 2030 Agenda.

The COPLADECAM and the Social Development Advisory Council, as well as the Sectoral Subcommittee for Social Development of the State of Campeche (having its basis within the Social Development Law) are responsible for following up on the necessary adjustments for the Secretariat of Social Development to implement the SDGs in its regulations, following the necessary legal procedures for the modification of the law. (Ley de planeación de estado de Campeche y sus municipios, 2018).

Methodology

The evaluated entity is a centralized agency of the Executive branch of the state of Campeche, and was analyzed under the case method to illustrate situations, actions or decisions that are related to the topic studied (inclusion of the SDGs at the state level) and allows observing the operation of the secretariat, with the objective of providing solution alternatives that have been applied in similar situations and that were developed taking as a basis the main concepts and theories associated with the phenomenon under study (Naumes and Naumes, 2006). The case method seeks not only to identify the factors that affect a phenomenon, but also the detailed knowledge of these factors in the units of analysis (Marcelino, Baldazo and Valdés, 2012).

The methodological design employed is nested of an illustrative type, as it presents or exemplifies the phenomenon under investigation under a given theoretical approach integrated by a single case (centralized state secretariat), with more than one unit of analysis: SDGs of the 2030 Agenda and normativity (Yin, 2003).

The state legislation on social development programs and the problem of including the Sustainable Development Goals in the regulations governing the operation of the SEDESHY were studied to establish the feasibility and benefits of making their observance mandatory in the laws related to the subject.

Results of the intervention

Background of the organization

SEDESYH is the secretariat in charge of structuring and implementing public policies on social development in the state of Campeche, in order to promote the welfare of the population in vulnerable situations, as well as the improvement of social services in different categories. The PED contemplates SEDESYH as the secretariat in charge of executing the guiding axis 1. Social Justice for Well-Being, having to apply the public policies of social development, as well as the programs dedicated to the fight against poverty.

By 2021, SEDESYH's planning visualizes that in Campeche public policies are applied with high standards of efficiency, effectiveness and broad social legitimacy, which allow the socially and economically vulnerable population to have access to the necessary resources to satisfy their physical, social and intellectual needs, in such a way that they contribute to a full and happy life.

This secretariat's mission is to design, monitor and evaluate in coordination with the other orders of government and the Campeche society as a whole, the social policies aimed at the population, in order to contribute to guarantee access to the exercise of social rights, with efficiency, transparency and legitimacy. (SEDESYH, 2019a).

The principles and values on which it bases its operation are: a) Discipline, b) Legality, c) Objectivity, d) Professionalism, e) Honesty, f) Loyalty, g) Impartiality, h) Integrity, i) Accountability, j) Effectiveness, k) Efficiency, l) Respect, m) Honesty and n) Commitment. (SEDESYH, 2018c).

The proximity of the year 2030 to carry out the evaluation of the achievements reached in terms of SDGs by each UN member country that committed to their implementation and achievement of goals, allows raising the following questions: Why has there not been an impulse and obligatory nature to the observance of the SDGs at the three levels of government; what are the factors that prevent their effective implementation; are economic sanctions required for governments to accelerate the inclusion processes for the achievement of the goals of the 2030 Agenda; and are economic sanctions required for governments to accelerate the processes of inclusion for the achievement of the goals of the 2030 Agenda?

Description of the problem in the entity

Since the approval of the 2030 Agenda in 2015, Mexico accepted the commitment to adopt the 17 SDGs, with the participation not only of government, but of all sectors including the citizenry. Through the National Democratic Planning System, the guiding documents known as the National Development Plan (PND) are formulated, as well as the budgetary programs derived from it through which public resources are allocated.

In September 2018, the Planning Law of the State of Campeche and its Municipalities is enacted, which repeals the same law of 1985, which constitutes an update to the framework of the Democratic Planning System (SEPD), this results in the application of a strategic planning methodology with an integrative approach. With the modification of the State Planning Law, in Article 6, it is established that the new state planning must be conducted in congruence with the objectives and priorities of the NDP and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, therefore, with this, the international commitment of the State of Campeche, previously announced in the Organic Law of Public Administration and incorporated in the State Development Plan 2015-2021, is reaffirmed.

In Article 87 Fraction I of the Planning Law of the State of Campeche and Municipalities, it is established that the PED will be evaluated, and as the case may be, it will be updated or replaced during the second semester of the third year of the administrative management, resulting in 2018 the Planning Committee for the Development of the State of Campeche (SEPLAN), together with the members of the Planning Committee for the Development of the State of Campeche (COPLADECAM) reviewed the PED 2015-2021. The PED incorporated the Objective of Democratic Planning for Sustainable Development.

The State Development Plan (PED, 2019-2021), constitutes a new frame of reference for the design and execution of public policies and programs, in accordance with the Planning Law of the State of Campeche and its Municipalities, in its article 26 Fraction II indicates that the PED must be integrated, in congruence with the NDP and the 2030 agenda. The PED (2019-2021) is composed of 5 guiding axes which are: 1. Social justice for well-being, 2. Inclusive economic growth, 3. Responsible and sustainable development, 4. Likewise, 2 cross-cutting taxes are included with a Gender and Human Rights perspective, each axis is aligned to the NDP and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Analysis of the particular problem

At the local level, article 16 of the Social Development Law of the State of Campeche stipulates that the State Social Development Policy has the following objectives:

- I. Propitiate the conditions that ensure the enjoyment of social rights, individual or collective, guaranteeing access to social development programs and equal opportunities.
- II. To promote an economic development with social sense that favors and preserves employment, raises the level of income and improves its distribution.
- III. To strengthen balanced regional development.

- IV. To guarantee forms of social participation in the formulation, execution, implementation, evaluation and control of social development programs. (Ley de Desarrollo Social del Estado de Campeche, 2018).

Starting from this point, it is important to take actions in a timely manner for the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals in the State Planning Law and in the functions and objectives of the SEDESYH, (since it does not have current legal certainty within these ordinances), and to be able to contribute to the achievement of the goals set out within the National and State Development Plans. Within the proposal it is contemplated to follow the legally necessary steps for its implementation and the need to add according to the SDGs and the 2030 agenda, the modification of paragraphs 35 and 37 contained within the LDSEC, whose current wording is shown below: Article 35.- Social development planning shall adhere to the State Social Development Policy, the State Development Plan and the State Social Development Program, and shall strengthen state, regional and municipal development in a balanced manner, for which purpose both the annual state budget and the municipal budgets for the same term shall take into account the principles of this law and the Planning Law and the criteria and indicators of marginalization and poverty.

Article 37.- As well as the Annual Operating Program, it shall be carried out under the terms and conditions of this Law and the Planning Law, and shall be consistent with the National and State Development Plan.

The adjustment of both paragraphs would be as follows:

Article 35.- Social development planning shall adhere to the State Social Development Policy, the State Development Plan and the State Social Development Program, and shall strengthen in a balanced manner the state, regional and municipal development, for which purpose both the annual state budget and the municipal budgets for the same term shall take into account the principles of this Law and the Planning Law and the criteria and indicators of marginalization and poverty, in congruence with the Objectives and Priorities of the National Development Plan, the State Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Objectives of the UN.

Article 37.- The elaboration of the State Social Development Program, as well as the Annual Operational Program, shall be carried out under the terms and conditions of this Law and the Planning Law, shall be consistent with the National and State Development Plan in priority with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, integrating and aligning the budgetary programs to the same.

Table 2 describes analytically how the SDGs are identified and linked to the State Development Plan and the Planning Law of the State and its municipalities.

Sustainable Development Goals	State Development Plan 2018-2021	Planning Law of the State of Campeche and its Municipalities	Proposal
Goal 1: End poverty.	1.1 Inclusive and Sustainable Development for People 1.2. Well-being for human development 1.3. Assistance to vulnerable population 1.4. Promoting the integral development of young people 1.5. Reconstitution of indigenous peoples 1.6. Basic education 1.7. Health	Article 6 Article 7 Article 26 Article 39 Article 42	The Social Development Law of the State of Campeche is the instrument under which the areas in which a strategic planning exercise must be carried out based on a programming that directly affects the creation of public policies articulated and focused on the fight against poverty, education, health and nutrition are established. With the objective of raising the standard of living of citizens above the welfare
Goal 2: Zero hunger.	1.1 Inclusive and sustainable development for people 1.2. Well-being for human development 1.3 Assistance to vulnerable populations 1.5 Reconstitution of indigenous peoples 1.7 Health		

Goal 3: Health and well-being.	1.1 Inclusive and sustainable development for people 1.2. 1.4 Promoting the integral development of young people 1.5. 1.7 Health		line, through the empowerment of their capacities and skills to contribute to reduce social backwardness; it does not contemplate the mention or incorporation of the SDGs in its structure as established in the Planning Law of the State of Campeche and its Municipalities.
Goal 4: Quality education.	1.1 Inclusive and sustainable development for the people 1.4 Promoting the integral development of young people 1.5 Reconstitution of indigenous peoples 1.6 Basic education 1.7 Health		Derived from the foregoing, it is considered necessary to establish this alignment within the legal instrument in question; to this end, the modification and/or addition of the following paragraphs of the Social Development Law of the State of Campeche is proposed:
Goal 5: Gender equality.	1.2 Well-being for human development 1.5. Reconstitution of indigenous peoples 1.7. Health		Article 35.- The planning of social development, shall adhere to the State Policy of Social Development, the State Development Plan, and the State Program of Social Development, shall strengthen in a balanced manner the state, regional and municipal development, for which purpose both the annual state budget and the municipal budgets of the same term shall take into account the principles of this law and the Planning Law and the criteria and indicators of marginalization and poverty, in congruence with the Objectives and Priorities of the National Development Plan, the State Development Plan and the Sustainable Development
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation.	1.1. Inclusive and sustainable development for people 1.5. Reconstitution of indigenous peoples 1.7. Health		
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy.	1.1. Inclusive and sustainable development for people		
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth.	1.1 Inclusive and sustainable development for people 1.2. Well-being for human development 1.3. Assistance to vulnerable population 1.4. Promoting the integral development of young people 1.5. Reconstitution of indigenous peoples		
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure.	1.4. Promoting the comprehensive development of youth indigenous peoples 1.6. Basic education		
Goal 10: Reducing inequalities.	1.1 Inclusive and sustainable development for people 1.2. Well-being for human development 1.3. Assistance to vulnerable populations		
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities.	1.1 Inclusive and sustainable development for people 1.6. Basic education		

Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions.	1.1 Inclusive and sustainable development for people 1.3. Assistance to vulnerable population 1.4. Promoting the integral development of young people 1.6. Basic education 1.7. Health		Goals of the UN. Article 37.- The elaboration of the State Social Development Program, as well as the Annual Operative Program, shall be carried out under the terms and conditions of this Law and the Planning Law, shall be consistent with the National and State Development Plan in priority with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, integrating and aligning the programs to the same.
Goal 17: Partnerships to achieve the goals.	1.7. Health		

Note: Synchronization of the SDGs with the state regulations that give rise to the implementation of public policies on social development.

Table 2 Alignment of the SDGs in the local laws of the State of Campeche
Source: Own elaboration, (2020)

Conclusions

The implementation of public policies in the field of social development must comply with the accurate alignment to the applicable legal ordinances, however, they must also obey the feelings of the people, their needs, shortages and conditions under which they find themselves, in short, they must not only be expressed in a technical manner, but must also reflect the intention of a true application. Articulating this individual feeling at a collective level is a responsibility that every leader must carry as a primacy when having the possibility of performing the functions inherent to the position of ruler.

The SDGs attribute their sphere of attention to eradicating global deficiencies that have been debated by world leaders and that lead to the generation of public policies whose main objective is to create conditions based on global scenarios where equality, equity, inclusion and human development are participants at all times of social transcendence.

Following this premise, the legal framework applicable at the federal level in terms of social development policies and programs is aligned with the objectives and goals of the 2030 agenda for sustainability, which is developed through the UNDP; in this sense, the ordinances in which social development actions are framed have a marked and respected concatenation.

In the state context, since September 2018 the Planning Law of the State of Campeche and its Municipalities was issued; it establishes that state planning must be conducted in congruence with the objectives and priorities of the NDP, as well as the objectives of sustainable development of the UN; with this an alignment of national public policy is observed to contribute and comply with what is established by the legal ordinances at the federal level, as well as international.

However; the legal ordinance that attributes and conducts the inherent to the public policies in matters of social development in the state of Campeche, does not have an update in this regard, which leads to ambiguity and contradiction at the time of developing social actions by the Unit in charge of them. Therefore, it is considered to make an addition of these principles within the Law of Social Development of the State of Campeche, as well as in the Regulations of the same with the objective of having the necessary legal elements that allow taking into consideration the SDGs when developing public policies and social development programs by the State Executive in office.

It is evident that there is a need to carry out a process of adhesion and/or modification to the LDSEC, which depends not only on the SEDESYH, since this adaptation to the law in question must be directed through the local Congress, from the Social and Regional Development Commission, which is in charge of overseeing matters and issues related to public policies implemented by the government in this regard.

By carrying out this process of modification to the LDSEC, favorable results can be expected under which a conjunction of legal guidelines can be executed that allow the elaboration of coherent public policies, systematized under a clear control of lines of action that permeate in the correct legal structure within which the alignment with the ODS, the PND, the PED, the LDSEC, the RLDSEC, and the LPECyM, as well as the entire corresponding regulatory framework, resulting in public policies aimed at addressing and eradicating real social problems affecting the population, in such a way as to contribute to directly lowering the indices of poverty, marginalization, inequality, lack of cohesion and consequently raise the quality of life of citizens above the welfare line. Having legal instruments or ordinances that allow the correct alignment of the documents under which government actions are considered, allows to articulate them in a precise way, contemplating criteria that not only come to comply with a logic of structural order; but also to elaborate a government planning that considers the real needs of the people, thus giving a reliable response under which a social development based on consolidating human development, social inclusion, equity, equality and the transcendence of society towards a climate of better living conditions is achieved.

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