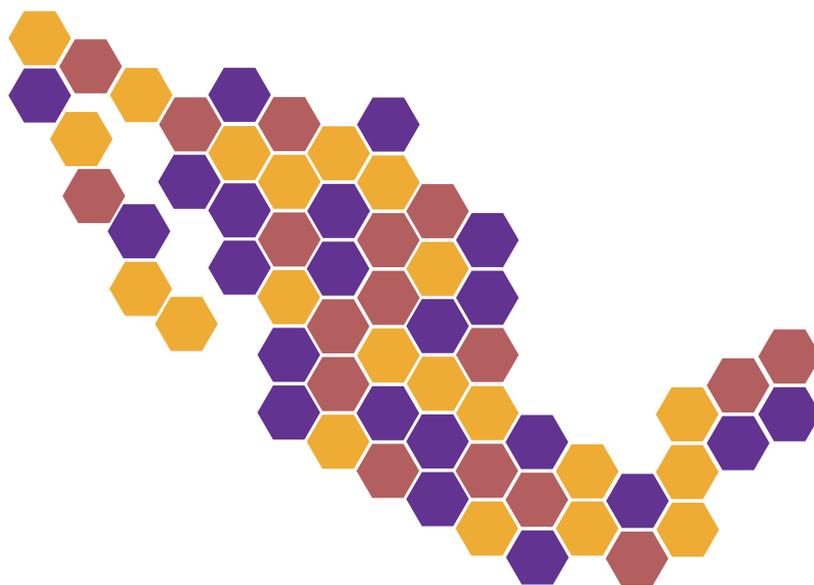
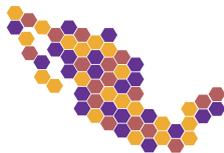


**Civil Society
Shadow Report on the
Third National Open
Government Action
Plan in Mexico
(2016-2018)**



November 2018

**Core Group of Civil
Society Organizations
for the Open Government
Partnership in Mexico**



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Overview

The Open Government Partnership in Mexico has been in operation since the end of 2011. At the time this report was written, three Action Plans had been developed, of which the last was affected by the dissolution of the horizontal and permanent dialogue mechanism between participants, named the Tripartite Technical Secretariat. This was due to unfavorable contexts which affected the co-creation of commitments of the action plan, and the participation of Civil Society due to acts of illegal digital surveillance carried out by the federal government. This report is comprised of four sections to narrate and analyze the experience and results of the Third Action Plan: (1) context of the co-construction process of the Third Action Plan; (2) Civil Society's reflections on the development and outcome of this action plan; (3) analysis of the results reported by the Mexican government on Open Government efforts in general, and in particular on this Action Plan; and (4) conclusions that this process was a co-construction simulation, which, additionally, did not comply with the agreed scope in which there were over 400 participants. This report was created by the Coordination Team of the Civil Society Core Group. The documents presented here were recovered by October 8, 2018.

Keywords: Open Government, Mexico, Action Plans, participation, Civil Society, results, Mexican government, simulation, illegal digital surveillance, surveillance.

Executive Summary

Mexico is a founding member of the Open Government Partnership (AGA in Spanish) and a member of the Steering Committee since 2014. At the national level, it has carried out three National Action Plans: 2012-2013¹, 2013-2015² and 2016-2018³. This has been done through the Open Government Partnership in Mexico, represented by a horizontal and permanent dialogue mechanism, called the Tripartite Technical Secretariat (STT in Spanish) composed of the Department of Public Administration (SFP in Spanish), the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data (INAI in Spanish) and the Civil Society Core Group of the Open Government Partnership in Mexico (NOSC in Spanish). **The Third National Action Plan (3NAP) was developed with the participation of over 400 people, members of the National Civil Society, Academia and Public Officials, resulting in seven commitments which are intended to address some of the country's public issues.**

1 Retrieved from: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/mexico-first-national-action-plan-2012-13>

2 Retrieved from: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/mexico-action-plan-2013-2015>

3 Retrieved from: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Mexico_Plan-de-Accion-2016-2018.pdf

The process of developing the 3NAP was marked by two events that affected trust between the Civil Society Core Group and the federal government, that ultimately led to its exit in May 2017⁴. The first event is related to unilateral redactions and scope reduction by the Federal Government to the commitments originally agreed upon collectively. The second was the alarming surveillance actions carried out by the Mexican government against representatives of Civil Society, journalists, activists and human rights defenders⁵ (some of whom participated in the drafting of the 3NAP) announced in 2017.

This report seeks to compile the experience of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) which participated in the 3NAP creation process. The former is illustrated in a timeline, which aims at contextualizing the different milestones that impacted the development of the plan. Also, it delves into what is established by each of the seven commitments submitted to the Open Government Partnership: (1) **Health or Obesity**, (2) **Public Services or Water**, (3) **Fight against Corruption**, (4) **Management of Natural Resources or Climate Change**, (5) **Poverty and Inequality**, (6) **Human Rights and Strengthening of the Rule of Law**, and finally, (7) **Gender Equality**.

In preparation of this report, specialists from CSOs involved in the original co-creation and in topics related to the commitments of the 3NAP were interviewed; as well as other organizations which were later involved by the SFP during the implementation of the commitments without clarifying the context and role they would have in the process. In addition, the following documents, prepared by the government, where the activities related to the commitments of the Third Action Plan are reported, were analyzed:

- Responses to **requests for public information** made to the authorities responsible for each commitment in 2017, which report activities which were not necessarily linked to the goal of each commitment, and which mostly redirect, in 2018, to the Scoreboard of the SFP.
- The **Scoreboard created by SFP**⁶ which presents evidence as document that don't seem to support a path of action towards meeting a goal, but is instead comprised of isolated activities in order to show progress.
- The **Mid-Term Self-Evaluation Report**⁷ from the federal government delivered in December 2017 which does not contain an accurate description of the advances in the commitments and their respective courses of action, it

4 Retrieved from: <https://gobiernoabierto.org/blog/2017/05/23/boletin-de-prensa-salida-nucleo/>

5 Retrieved from: <https://gobiernoabierto.org/blog/2017/02/17/carta-al-stt-sobre-espionaje/>

6 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Index>

7 Retrieved from: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/mexico-mid-term-self-assessment-2016-2018>

only confirms the importance of Open Government activities for Mexico as a discourse without transcendence.

- Lastly, what is reported in the Government's **Sixth Government Report**⁸ that describes the results of a country that seems not to be going through a crisis of its Rule of Law and reports Open Government actions that do not really address the pillars of this concept.

The commitments of the 3NAP underwent changes in their wording by the federal government, so a comparison of these changes was made between 2016 when the commitments were originally submitted to OGP, 2017 when the changes were made, and 2018 when the results to the 3NAP were presented. The aforementioned commitments can be grouped into three categories:

1. Commitments with changes in their wording which reduced their scope, of which the following can be mentioned:

- The **Poverty and Inequality** commitment originally sought a single repository of beneficiaries of social development programs in order to be the guiding axis of the country's social policies. *The result of this commitment*⁹ *is the publication of the database containing the registry of beneficiaries of some federal and state programs, however, this is progress made without specific attributes.*
- In the **Human Rights commitment and the Strengthening of the Rule of Law**, *the authority presents as a result*¹⁰ *to this commitment the approval of the General Law on Enforced Disappearance, an action not originally established in the commitment. The information presented as progress are really isolated actions which aren't linked to participation of Civil Society or victims of enforced disappearance movements* in order to monitor the implementation of the Approved Protocol for the Search for Persons.
- In the **Fight Against Corruption** commitment, the wording modified its scope which originally included mechanisms for citizen participation in the designation of the entire National Anti-Corruption System. Also, during the initial implementation of the commitment, the SFP unilaterally appointed 43 heads of Internal Control Bodies of some institutions of the Federal Public Administration. *The final result of this commitment is nothing more than*

8 Retrieved from: <https://www.gob.mx/lobuenocuenta/>

9 Retrieved from: <https://sisi.sedesol.gob.mx/>

10 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=1.%20Nota%20T%C3%A9cnica20%Programa20%Nacional20%de20%Exhumaciones.pdf> ,<https://siti.segob.gob.mx/busqueda> and <https://aplicaciones.pgr.gob.mx/normatecasustantiva/Paginas/NSDetalle.aspx?IDItem&2334=st&2=term=protocolo20%homo&page&1=filter&=sort=>

*an exercise of data visualization of public officials' profiles from the Internal Control Offices*¹¹.

2. Commitments with **changes in the essence of the original proposal**, as were the following:

- In the **Water** commitment, there were significant changes of the original wording, which resulted in isolated actions that were different from the original scope of the co-creation process. The *main deliverable* shown on the SFP's Scoreboard is *a website*¹² that bounces the user between different documents without redirecting to a concrete result or information. The organizations interviewed for this report expressed skepticism about the will of CONAGUA to fully comply with their mandate by Law on water management and protection. Even the deconstruction of this commitment opens the suspicion of practices such as: lack of transparency for the purchase of meters that the authority claimed to be necessary to comply with the commitment and the generation of Public-Private Partnerships in the management of the water in Mexico.
- The **Health or Obesity** commitment presented significant changes to the original proposal that sought to address the strong deficiencies in the fight against the conflict of interest and editorial changes to the official Mexican norms¹³ referring to the national strategy for the prevention and control of overweight. In the generation of these guidelines¹⁴, Civil Society comments on the lack of scientific support in the document by COFEPRIS were not taken into account when reaffirming the role of the Mexican Observatory of Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases, a network with strong influence from the industry.

3. Commitments with **redactions that were favorable to reach the goal** as it happened in the following cases:

- Regarding **Natural Resources Management or Climate Change**, it was found that although there were editorial changes to the original objectives, these were favorable for the implementation and operational issues of fulfillment of the commitment. However, the organization that was consulted by the SFP so as to follow up on the commitment said their observations were

11 Retrieved from: <http://perfilstoic.funcionpublica.gob.mx/directorio/>

12 Retrieved from: <https://app.conagua.gob.mx/gobiernoabierto/Contenido.aspx?n1=10>

13 Clarifying note on this course of action. Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/AdmCompromiso/Documento?doc=Nota%20aclaratoria%20COFEPRIS.pdf>

14 Clarifying note on this course of action. Retrieved from: http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Nota%20Aclaratoria%20_compromiso%20Instancia%20tripartita%20Salud%203%NAP_VF.pdf

not taken into account by the authority in charge, and who acted unilaterally to develop and publish a website¹⁵ with the gathered information.

- The **Gender Equality** commitment was the exception since the change in the commitment were done upon drafting and were agreed upon along with the Civil Society. They also had direct contact with INMUJERES and CONAPRED outside the framework of the 3NAP so as to continue with the implementation of this commitment. *The last activity presented in the SFP Scoreboard is a commented index¹⁶ of the final document that was to be written.* This was a decision the authorities made given the absence of Civil Society Organizations in the creation of the public policy.

Finally, as **conclusions**, the following points are emphasized:

- A year and a half after the departure of the Civil Society Core Group from the STT, **the federal government has not fully addressed the reasons for its exit.** This report is evidence of the reduction in the reach of the 3NAP and in the context of illegal digital surveillance, there has been neither progress nor have these been duly attended by the Mexican government.
- Given that the Open Government Partnership in Mexico (AGA in Spanish) is an international commitment of the Mexican State, the government must continue with the Open Government process and fully comply with the commitments co-constructed in the 3NAP. Regrettably, the work of implementing these commitments after the departure of the Core Group **shows a lack of willingness to fulfill the commitments derived from a broad process of co-creation as well as a simulation with other Civil Society organizations.**
- **The process of co-creation and citizen scrutiny, following the departure of the NOSC was violated.** The government sought to incorporate, in an unclear and even misleading manner, other Civil Society organizations in order to endorse their actions without being clear about the existing context or what was at stake.
- The **Poverty and Inequality** commitments, **Human Rights and Strengthening the Rule of Law and Combat against Corruption**, suffered such a modification that what was done by the **government is not only different from what was agreed upon, but also of a lesser impact than what is required to address the problems that the country is facing.**
- On the **Water and Health or Obesity** commitments, the changes made generate concern since **not only do they have results that differ from the original goals, but they could also have harmful impacts on their agendas.**

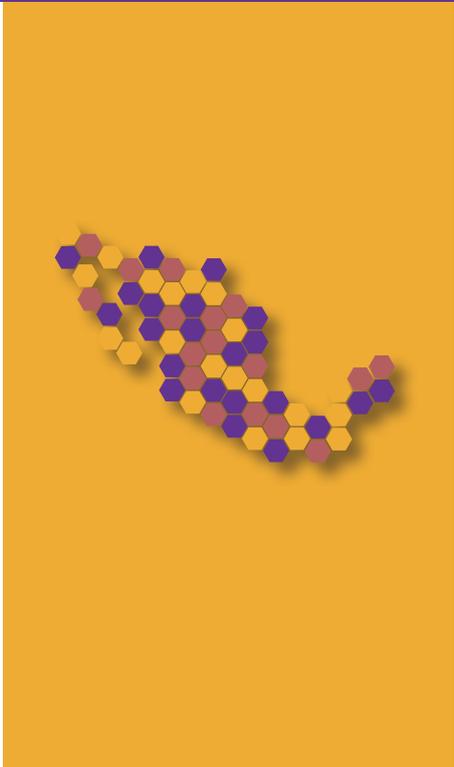
15 Retrieved from: <http://cambioclimatico.gob.mx/>

16 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Guion%20comentado.pdf>

- The **Gender Equality and Management of Natural Resources or Climate Change** commitments abided by what was originally proposed, although they did not have a broad and substantive Civil Society participation, but the results show that political will is required in an Open Government process.
- It is essential to remember that the **3NAP co-creation process was carried out with the goal of solving public issues in the country**, and since they are not fully addressed by the current administration, the social needs of each commitment remain latent beyond the periods of governmental responsibility.



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Introduction

In 2011, the United States government issued a call to the General Assembly of the United Nations to create specific commitments and action plans to promote transparency, the fight against corruption, the empowerment of Civil Society and the promotion of the use of new technologies to strengthen governance. This call was joined by a group of countries (including Mexico) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Thus, on September 20 of that same year, heads of state from eight countries, and an equal number of Civil Society leaders, adopted the Open Government Declaration¹⁷ and announced their respective National Action Plans. Thus, creating the Open Government Partnership (hereinafter OGP).

Broadly speaking, countries participate in the OGP mechanisms through biannual action plans that contain commitments agreed upon with Civil Society, with which to solve public problems under Open Government principles. The implementation of these action plans is carried out with the supervision and feedback of Civil Society, as well as citizens, through permanent dialogue mechanisms¹⁸. In addition, there are two official OGP follow-up mechanisms to the Action Plans: The Independent Review Mechanism (IRM)¹⁹ and the mid-term Self-Assessment Report prepared by the government of each country²⁰.

To date, Mexico as a founding member of OGP and member of its steering committee has participated with three Action Plans: 2012-2013²¹, 2013-2015²² and 2016-2018²³, known as the First Action Plan (1NAP), Second Plan of Action (2NAP) and Third Plan of Action (3NAP). The 1NAP had 36 commitments; the 2NAP had 26 commitments, and was monitored through a digital Scoreboard²⁴, and **the 3NAP**

17 Retrieved from: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/declaraci-n-de-gobierno-abierto>

18 For further information on the operation of OGP nationally and internationally, please refer to “Folleto sobre la Alianza para el Gobierno Abierto .” Retrieved from :http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/OGP_Booklet_Spanish_Digital.pdf

19 For further information on the operation of OGP, refer to OGP’s website. Retrieved from: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/about/independent-reporting-mechanism>

20 The Mid-term Self-assessment Report on the 3PS is Retrieved from: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/mexico-mid-term-self-assessment-2016-2018>

21 Retrieved from: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/mexico-first-national-action-plan-2012-13>

22 Retrieved from: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/mexico-action-plan-2013-2015>

23 Retrieved from: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/mexico-plan-de-acci-n-2016-2018>

24 Retrieved from: <http://tablero.gobabiertomx.org/>

was developed in collaboration with over 400 people, members of the national Civil Society, Academics, and Public Officials; resulting in seven commitments²⁵.

The permanent dialogue mechanism between the parties involved in the Open Government Partnership in Mexico (AGA, in Spanish) is called the Tripartite Technical Secretariat (STT, in Spanish)²⁶. The Executive Branch represented by the Department of Public Function (SFP, in Spanish); the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data (INAI, in Spanish), and the Civil Society Core Group of the Open Government Partnership in Mexico (NOSC, in Spanish)²⁷. The latter is comprised of ten CSOs: Article19, México Evalúa, Cultura Ecológica, Fundar, Gesoc, IMCO, Contraloría Ciudadana, Observatorio Nacional Ciudadano, SocialTIC and Transparencia Mexicana.

This report seeks to gather the experience of CSOs that participated in the 3NAP process. To this end, the report is composed of four sections. In the first section, the construction process of the 3NAP is described so as to contextualize different milestones that impacted the development of activities and delves into what each commitment submitted to OGP establishes. The second section contains a synthesis of interviews with different members of CSOs that participated in the 3NAP process, so as to know their opinion regarding the results obtained in relation to the commitments originally agreed upon. The third section contains an analysis of the results reported by the Mexican government on the implementation of the 3NAP after the NOSC exited the STT. Finally, a section of five general conclusions regarding the analysis made throughout the document.

In order to contextualize this document, it's important to mention that **the 3NAP process was marked by two events which affected the Core Group's trust in the federal government, and which ultimately led to its exit in May of 2017**. The first event is related to redactions and scope reduction of the commitments originally agreed on collectively, made unilaterally by the federal government. The second event is related to the alarming surveillance actions²⁸ directed at Civil Society members, journalists, activists and human rights defenders (some of them

25 The following link may be consulted for more information on Mexico's efforts within OGP: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/mexico>

26 For further details on the operation of STT, please visit OG in Mexico's website. Retrieved from: <https://gobiernoabierto.org/aga-mexico/#1497456405278-e6f4eb6e-13af>

27 For further details on the operation of NOSC, please visit OG in Mexico's website. Retrieved from: <https://gobiernoabierto.org/nucleo-de-sociedad-civil/>

28 For more information on this issue, several reports on the systematic surveillance documented by R3D, Artículo19 y SocialTIC may be read; The CitizenLab's analysis and the timeline recorded by SocialTIC on these events. Retrieved from: <https://articulo19.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Reporte-Gobierno-Espi%C3%A9-Final.pdf> <https://citizenlab.ca/2017/08/nso-spyware-mexico-corruption/> https://cdn.knightlab.com/libs/timeline3/latest/embed/index.html?source=15kfNlnbMpieABIPNjetVNUafM1-wVJzvkcqphoHT7bU&font=Default&lang=en&initial_zoom=2&height=650

participating in the elaboration of 3NAP) by the Mexican government, which were made public in 2017.

The SFP sent NOSC written invitations and other informal communications to discuss²⁹ from mid 2017 until the end of that year. For this purpose, the Core established minimum conditions in its Exit Letter to the STT³⁰ which included the following:

1. “[.] to cease all surveillance against any individual who is not subject to an investigation or a criminal procedure and where this measure hasn’t been authorized by the judicial branch.”
2. “[.] to urgently undertake an exhaustive, serious and impartial investigation that will identify and punish those responsible for illegal surveillance in Mexico”.
3. “[.] the implementation of the necessary actions to develop regulations and practices that establish controls on use, transparency and accountability for surveillance actions in Mexico”³¹.

Not having fulfilled the former, the invitations were not accepted³². In July 2018, as a result of lack of a serious response to the requests made, the NOSC submitted for consideration of OGP the mechanism known as Response Policy³³, which aims to maintain OGP’s credibility through: (1) assistance to overcome difficulties or re-establish an atmosphere of collaboration between the parties; or (2) safeguard the Open Government declaration and mitigate reputational risks to OGP³⁴. Currently, the matter is under investigation.

The fact that during 2018 Mexico experienced the largest electoral process in its history is worth mentioning because federal and local public offices of the Executive and Legislative Power were up for election. Therefore, the document mentions the current administration, referring to that of Enrique Peña Nieto; and the incoming administration, in reference to the administration of Andrés Manuel López Obrador.

29 Retrieved from: <https://goo.gl/ZdcBxM> <https://goo.gl/2rs7xo>

30 Retrieved from: <https://gobiernoabierto.mx.org/blog/2017/02/17/carta-al-stt-sobre-espionaje/>

31 Ibidem

32 Núcleo de Sociedad Civil. “Carta de respuesta a invitación”. Retrieved from: <https://goo.gl/D5TGn9>

33 Retrieved from: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/ogp-response-policy/response-policy-case-mexico>

34 Visit the following link for more information on Response Policy: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/about/ogp-response-policy>

This document was created and compiled by the NOSC Coordination Team. It does not reflect the personal opinions of any interviewee, but rather an analysis of the dialogue amongst participants, and ends with a diagnosis of the plural opinions in regards to the 3NAP. The closing date of analysis of the documents in the footnotes of this document is October 8, 2018. A series of acronyms are found along the document which can be consulted in the appendix section.



Development of the 3NAP

For greater clarity of the process underwent by the 3NAP, the following timeline describes the event with its corresponding date (day, month and year according to the availability of the information) and its description:

1. **February 2015 - August 2016** - A public online consultation was held to define public issues, their causes and lines of action as solution as a part of the co-creation process of the 3NAP.
2. **September 2016** - 3NAP is published
3. **September 2016** - Transition of follow-up team by Executive Power from the National Digital Strategy Office in the Presidency to the SFP.
4. **October 2016** - Start of implementation of 3NAP.
5. **January 2017** - Government sends redactions to most of the 3NAP commitments.
6. **February 11th, 2017**- Citizen Lab Report on cases of surveillance with Pegasus Malware.³⁵
7. **February 16th, 2017** - Letter from NOSC to STT on revelations of surveillance³⁶ and last meeting of STT.
8. **May 23rd, 2017** - NOSC's exit of the STT³⁷ in the absence of a response from counterparts.
9. **June 19th, 2017** - Report on #GobiernoEspía is presented.
10. **June 26th, 2017** - Message to the media about the case of surveillance by PGR³⁸, and press release on the beginning of the investigation of the case by INAI³⁹. Petition for an International to investigate the case is made⁴⁰.
11. **July 4th, 2017** - Meeting between INAI and NOSC about illegal digital surveillance and delivery of minutes⁴¹ with the agreements of this meeting on July 10.
12. **August 2017** - Public Information Requests (SIP, in Spanish) 2017 on advances in 3NAP commitments.

35 <https://citizenlab.org/2017/02/bittersweet-nso-mexico-spyware/>

36 <https://gobiernoabierto.org/blog/2017/02/17/carta-al-stt-sobre-espionaje/>

37 <http://gobiernoabierto.org/blog/2017/05/23/boletin-de-prensa-salida-nucleo/>

38 https://twitter.com/PGR_mx/status/879405294337441792

39 <https://t.co/e1qiuAuo8n>

40 <https://socialtic.org/blog/organizaciones-responde-a-feadle-de-la-pgr-sobre-espionaje/>

41 <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1HzTaWjtlcbqHCx14qrhNK5VIFXy9pQM2aFcu1-1Fz4/edit?usp=sharing>

13. **September 2017** - Responses to SIP 2017.
14. **September 15th, 2017** - Meeting between INAI, NOSC and R3D where a working group was established to develop proactive transparency actions on the proposal of intervention and presentation of corresponding complaints regarding the malware “Pegasus”. Minutes⁴² delivered on October 2nd.
15. **October 2017** - Visit and report of the OGP Steering Committee Mission⁴³.
16. **December 2017** - Midterm self-evaluation report on the Mexican Government’s 3NAP⁴⁴.
17. **May 11th, 2018** - Presentation of SFP Scoreboard⁴⁵.
18. **May 2018** - SIP made on progress made in 3NAP commitments.
19. **June 2018** - Responses to SIP 2018.
20. **July 2018** - Response Policy⁴⁶ is submitted to OGP on the Mexican case in the Open Government exercise.
21. **August 4th, 22nd, 27th, 30th and 31st, 2018** - Updates to SFP Scoreboard.
22. **September 3rd, 2018** - Last update of the SFP Scoreboard and presentation of the Sixth and last State of the Union Address.

Regarding the previous timeline, it’s worth specifying that the Office for the National Digital Strategy from the Presidency was the representative of the Executive Power in the STT, and therefore responsible for coordinating the work of the departments and agencies of the Executive Power for the implementation of the commitments of the 3NAP. The members of this office were moved to the SFP in September 2016, without STT members receiving official notification about this change. It was until October 2016 that the members of the STT learned about the change through the media.

On the other hand, the timeline of activities according to the Public Information Requests (SIP, in Spanish) made in 2017 and 2018, as well as the SFP’s Scoreboard itself, suggest that the presented progress was the product of activities carried out from mid-2018, coinciding with the closure of the current administration work and with the delivery of the Sixth Government Report⁴⁷ on September 1st, 2018.

As mentioned in the introduction, the NOSC withdrew from the STT for the 3NAP exercise because of two adverse contexts: the scope reduction of the collectively agreed upon commitments and the illegal digital surveillance actions. As a result of this exit, the federal government invited other CSOs to accompany the 3NAP

42 <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1yqyx9COQa0F-wtK8dKNnJk7PauBULZV3Pjp-ud3QPJ8/edit?usp=sharing>

43 https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/OGP-SC-Envoy_Visit-Mexico_October2017.pdf

44 <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/mexico-mid-term-self-assessment-2016-2018>

45 <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Index>

46 <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/ogp-response-policy/response-policy-case-mexico>

47 Retrieved from: <https://www.gob.mx/lobuenocuenta/>

process. Their role was limited to providing feedback through comments that, in some cases, were not documented or that had little time to be made. During the interviews with some CSOs that followed up after the departure of the NOSC, for example, a case was found in which the organization, when invited by the SFP, did not know the surveillance issues and this was not clarified in the interactions with the government, but in an informal interaction with a member of the NOSC. Another case was that one of the organizations noticed the mention of their collaboration agreement in the 3NAP SFP Scoreboard, when the interview was conducted.

On the design of the 3NAP, **the STT developed a process to reformulate the method of creation of the commitments with the objective of achieving greater participation and inclusion of new actors to broaden the scope of benefits generated and thus avoid the concentration of work in a community specialized in that subject.** In addition the 3NAP also sought for the commitments to be more strategic and to have direct impact. To better illustrate the timeline of the 3NAP's development, here is a brief summary of three important processes that happened:

Process	Time	Description
Public Consultation	February - November 2015	Carried out online to define public problems
Open Working Groups (6 days)	April - July 2016	Define causes of public problems
Working meeting	August 2016	Define lines of action to solve public problems

The topics established as a result of the public consultation were the following: (1) **Human Rights and Strengthening of the Rule of Law**, (2) **Gender Equality**, (3) **Fight against Corruption**, (4) **Governance of natural resources and Climate change**, (5) **Poverty and inequality**, and (6) **Public services**. Having established the former context, below are some comparative tables for each commitment so as to show the changes made in the wording of its lines of action and results in three separate moments:

1. The commitments originally submitted to OGP at the Paris Summit in December 2016. Referred to as "Original Drafting" in each comparative table.
2. The change in the wording of the commitments by the Federal Public Administration (APF, in Spanish) at the beginning of 2017. Referred to as "APF January 2017" in each comparative table.
3. The drafting of the work plan presented by the public board of the SFP at present. Referred to as "SFP Scoreboard 2018" in each comparative table.

It must be specified that in the case of the second column of “APF January 2017”, they are texts extracted from documents received by e-mail and that were not made public. However, it is important to analyze the changes that are proposed to contrast with the third and last version that was made public in May 2018. After each table, there are some brief observations about the differences between the texts.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITMENT
<p>Goal Design and initiate the execution of an action path for national public policy on the issue of enforced and individual disappearances that considers the participation of Civil Society and victims.</p>
LINE OF ACTION A
<i>PHRASING</i>
<p>Original Phrasing Prepare a diagnosis) quantitative and qualitative (about the disappearances in Mexico through a process involving victims ,Civil Society and international organizations .This diagnosis will be presented to Congress.</p>
<p>APF January 2017 Integrate and publish information about located people that includes cases that once had the status of “not located” and those that remain unfound, both federal and common law, disaggregated by year of disappearance, disappearance entity, responsible authority of the search, sex, age and nationality, including annual balances between the records of people located and not located, as well as the reason for their disappearance.</p>
<p>SFP Scoreboard 2018 Prepare a diagnosis (quantitative and qualitative) about disappearances in Mexico through a process involving victims, Civil Society and international organizations. This diagnosis will be presented to Congress.</p>
<i>RESULTS INDICATOR OCTOBER 2018</i>
<p>Original Phrasing Design and initiate the execution of a course of action for national public policy on forced and individual disappearances with the participation of Civil Society and victims. -Indicator: Work Plan.</p>
<p>APF January 2017 An information accountability tool of the Federal Executive which integrates and publishes for the first time information about located people that includes cases that once had the status of “not located” and those that remain unfound, both Federal jurisdiction as well as the common jurisdiction, in addition to the statistics disaggregated by year of disappearance, disappearance entity, authority responsible for the search, sex, age and nationality, annual balances between localized and non-localized persons, as well as the reasons why they found absent the people who were already located, among others. With this new tool, citizens will have elements to understand with hard data the phenomenon of disappearances and the results of the national search and location policy. -Indicator: Microsite with statistics and databases in public open data format.</p>
<p>SFP Scoreboard 2018 -Development of a diagnosis with quantitative and qualitative information, in terms of forced disappearance and disappearances by individuals, in terms of the competence of the federal jurisdiction. -Indicator: Diagnosis with quantitative and qualitative information, in terms of forced disappearance and disappearance by individuals, in terms of the competence of the federal jurisdiction.</p>

LINE OF ACTION B

PHRASING

Original Phrasing

Create a public monitoring mechanism, as a Scoreboard, of the national application of the Approved Protocol for the Search of Missing Persons and the Crime Investigation of Forced Disappearance.

APF January 2017

Create a public monitoring mechanism, as a control board, of the national application of the Approved Protocol for the Search of Missing Persons and the Crime Investigation of Forced Disappearance.

SFP Scoreboard 2018

Create a public monitoring mechanism, as a Scoreboard of the national application of the Approved Protocol for the Search of Disappeared Persons and the Investigation of the Crime of Forced Disappearance.

(* Derived from the publication on November 17, 2017 in the Official Gazette of the Federation of the General Law on the Forced Disappearance of Persons, Disappearance Committed by Individuals and the National Search System for Persons (General Law), which entered into force on January 16, 2018. Adjustments were made to these roadmaps in those responsible, instrumentation and development of activities. Accordingly, the National Search Commission for Missing Persons is included as responsible due to the attributions established in the General Law.)

RESULTS INDICATOR OCTOBER 2018

Original Phrasing

-To have a case-by-case monitoring system of the application of the Homologated Protocol, and interconnected with the RNPED, in order to monitor the application of the Protocol, as well as statistical information on people search.

-Indicator: System.

APF January 2017

-Control Board that compares cases of disappearance by federal entity with the application of the Approved Protocol for the Search of Missing Persons and the Investigation of the Crime of Enforced Disappearance in the federal jurisdiction, and, if possible, in the common jurisdiction, in order to provide citizens with an accountability tool by transparently displaying information proactively.

-Indicator: Control Board in operation.

SFP Scoreboard 2018

-Publication in the Official Gazette of the Federation of approved protocols, as well as the implementation thereof in the country.

-Indicator: Approved Research Protocol

LINE OF ACTION C

PHRASING

Original Phrasing

Integrate and publish information on missing persons in open data with a unified and single methodology approved at a national level designed and integrated jointly by Civil Society, academia, experts, victims and government.

APF January 2017

Develop a program aimed at victims of crime so as to know the status of their prior investigations electronically with the aim of streamlining and making the inquiry of investigations more transparent.

SFP Scoreboard 2018

Integrate and publish information on missing persons in open data with a unified and single methodology approved at a national level designed and integrated jointly by Civil Society, academia, experts, victims and government.

RESULTS INDICATOR OCTOBER 2018

Original Phrasing

-To have a case-by-case monitoring system of the application of the Homologated Protocol, and interconnected with the RNPED, in order to monitor the application of the Protocol, as well as statistical information on people search.

- Indicator: System

APF January 2017

-General and specific mechanisms for rendering accounts of the investigations carried out by the Attorney General's Office. There will be a control panel which, through proactive transparency, citizens can monitor the progress of investigations. In addition, there will be a mechanism for monitoring the actions of the Public Ministry for Victims and / or offended in an investigation. If there is no progress in the investigations, the victims may report it to the immediate superior of the person conducting the investigation.

-Indicator: Control board and functional alert module.

SFP Scoreboard 2018

-Document of recommendations for the eventual construction of the National Registry of Missing and Unlocated Persons that is delivered to the institution responsible for said registry.

-Indicator: Public document of recommendations prepared through a participatory process.

In the first line of action of the Human Rights commitment, the original wording has a counter proposal from the APF at the beginning of 2017 which included the **integration and publication of information of located people**, and reverts to the original proposal. In the public version of the SFP Scoreboard in 2018, the first line of action refers to the **elaboration of a diagnosis on disappearances with the participation of victims, Civil Society and international organizations**. As for the result indicator, initially, a public policy on forced disappearance designed with the participation of Civil Society and victims is proposed, leading to a work plan for its subsequent implementation; this in 2018, on the Scoreboard is limited to the preparation of the diagnosis on the topic.

Additionally, within the 3NAP Scoreboard portal prepared by the SFP, the scope of the writing is reduced by means of a note which refers to the publishing of the General Law on the Forced Disappearance of Persons, Disappearance Committed by Individuals and the National Search System of Persons (hereinafter, General Law) in December 2017. The former implies undertaking actions different from the Action Plan for compliance with the law. This clarification is applicable to the three lines of action of the commitment.

The second line of action of this commitment is maintained throughout the three versions proposing **a mechanism for public follow-up of the application of the Approved Protocol of People Search and the Investigation of the Crime of**

Forced Disappearance. In the public version of the SFP Scoreboard, the aforementioned **explanatory note is also mentioned**. As for the result indicator, there are different versions in each compared stage; the proposal submitted to OGP consisted of a **monitoring system of the Approved Protocol**, and the public version of the SFP Scoreboard mentions the **publication of the approved protocols in the Official Gazette of the Federation**. As a final result on the SFP Scoreboard, a “Substantive Regulation”⁴⁸ is shown with the document from the National Conference on Procurement of Justice, which contains information on the Approved Protocol, but the public monitoring mechanism is not mentioned.

The third line of action originally proposes the **publication of information on missing persons in open data through a unique methodology with the participation of Civil Society, Academia, victims and government**. But, in the counterproposal of the federal government of January 2017 includes the development of a program for victims of crime to know their status and expedite the consultation of investigations, but it is reverted to the original text in the public SFP Scoreboard. The result indicator maintains the difference in wording, changing from a monitoring system of the approved protocol **to a document of recommendations on the eventual construction of the National Registry of Missing Persons (RNPED, in Spanish)**. As a final result, the portal of said Registry is shown on the SFP Scoreboard.

FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION	
Goal	Include substantive citizen participation mechanisms in the designation processes established by the National Anti-corruption System.
LINE OF ACTION	
<i>PHRASING</i>	
Original Phrasing	Carry out a technical consultation to establish selection criteria for the positions of the National Anti-corruption System, as well as the internal control bodies and objectively evaluate, with the participation of Civil Society, academia and experts on the suitability of the proposed candidates with the information of the process available in open data.
APF January 2017	Carry out a technical consultation to establish selection criteria for the Internal Control Bodies (OIC, in Spanish) of the entities and agencies of the Federal Public Administration, the Attorney General of the Republic and the Units of Responsibilities (UR, in Spanish), as well as objectively evaluate with the participation of Civil Society, academia and experts on the suitability of the proposed candidates with the information of the process available in open data.

48 “Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=1.%20Nota%20T%-C3%A9cnica%20Programa%20Nacional%20de%20Exhumaciones.pdf>”

SFP Scoreboard 2018

Carry out a technical consultation to establish selection criteria for the Internal Control Bodies (OIC, in Spanish) of the entities and agencies of the Federal Public Administration, the Attorney General of the Republic and the Units of Responsibilities (UR, in Spanish), as well as objectively evaluate with the participation of Civil Society, academia and experts on the suitability of the proposed candidates with the information of the process available in open data.

RESULTS INDICATOR OCTOBER 2018

Original Phrasing

- The appointment of the heads of the Internal Control Bodies will be carried out in a transparent and open manner, guaranteeing that both information on the candidates' profile and experience, as well as information on the evaluation and designation is publicly available in open formats.
- Indicator: The information systems on holders of Internal Control Bodies will be generated or adjusted and will have information of 100% of the OIC holders of the APF.
- The designation of the heads of the institutions that make up the National Anti-Corruption System are carried out in a transparent, participatory and open manner, guaranteeing that the nominated candidate complies with the requirements of the ideal profile.
- Indicator: All the processes of designation of the institutions have a process of substantive citizen participation and technical instruments.

APF January 2017

- The appointment of the heads of the Internal Control Bodies will be carried out in a transparent and open manner, guaranteeing that both information on the candidates' profile and experience, as well as information on the evaluation and designation is publicly available in open formats.
- Indicator: The information systems on holders of Internal Control Bodies will be generated or adjusted and will have information of 100% of the OIC holders of the APF.
- The designation of the heads of the institutions that make up the National Anti-Corruption System are carried out in a transparent, participatory and open manner, guaranteeing that the nominated candidate complies with the requirements of the ideal profile.
- Indicator: All the processes of designation of the institutions have a process of substantive citizen participation and technical instruments.

SFP Scoreboard 2018

- The appointment of the heads of the Internal Control Bodies will be carried out in a transparent and open manner, guaranteeing that both information on the candidates' profile and experience, as well as information on the evaluation and designation is publicly available in open formats.
- Indicator: The information systems on heads of Internal Control Bodies will be generated or adjusted and will have information of 100% of the OIC holders of the APF.

The wording of the Anti-corruption commitment changed in January 2017. It went from establishing criteria for **citizen selection and participation for all designation and selection processes of positions of the National Anti-Corruption System (SNA) to only the processes of the Internal Control Bodies (OIC) of the Federal Public Administration (APF), Attorney General's Office of the Republic and Units of Responsibility (UR)**. Regarding the performance indicators, the indicators related to the designation processes of the SNA institutions disappear and indicators related to the designation processes of the UCIs are limited to the transparency of the information, but **without the component of citizen participation**.

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Goal

To have a unique and accessible record of the potential population and the population served by social development programs (as defined by CONEVAL) that observe the principles of social development policy in accordance with the third article of the General Law of Social Development.

LINE OF ACTION

PHRASING

Original Phrasing

Build the Comprehensive Social Information System at SEDESOL as a single, objective and accessible repository of information and as the coordinator of the collection of socioeconomic information of the existing and potential beneficiaries of the social development programs for planning, targeting and allocation of social supports “with the participation of a committee of external experts.”

APF January 2017

Build the Comprehensive Social Information System, with the participation of a committee of independent experts as a single, objective and accessible repository of socioeconomic information of the potential and attended population of the social development programs.

SFP Scoreboard 2018

Build the Comprehensive Social Information System, with the participation of a committee of independent experts as a single, objective and accessible repository of socioeconomic information of the potential and attended population of the social development programs.

RESULTS INDICATOR OCTOBER 2018

Original Phrasing

- Mexico will rely on a single, approved and widely used registry at federal and state level that contains the information of the real and potential beneficiaries of the social programs (according to Coneval’s definition), in such a way that the multiplicity of registries which make it difficult to monitor the management and impact of these social programs thoroughly and efficiently are eliminated.

-Indicator: Existence of a registry that concentrates the registry of potential and current beneficiary population of social programs. The information of the beneficiary population refers to 100% of the federal and state programs.

APF January 2017

- Building a single, objective and accessible repository of socioeconomic information of potential and served population by social development programs within the framework of the Comprehensive Social Information System will result in having a powerful tool for planning, efficiency and transparency of the social development policy focused on the coordination of federal agencies and state and municipal governments that operate social development programs and actions.

-Indicator: Existence of a repository that concentrates the records of potential population and beneficiary of social programs.

SFP Scoreboard 2018

-Creation of a single, objective and accessible repository of socioeconomic information of potential and served population by social development programs at the three levels of government within the framework of the Comprehensive Social Information System to contribute to the planning, efficiency and transparency of the policy of social development.

-Indicator: Existence of a repository that concentrates the records of potential population and beneficiaries of social programs.

The scope of action of this commitment was limited when considering the redactions made by the federal government in January 2017, **by leaving out the fact that the proposed information system be part of SEDESOL, as a single repository (i.e. the federal level and state) of socioeconomic data of current and potential beneficiaries, as a tool for planning the support granted.** Regarding the drafting of the results indicator, the final version leaves out the repository containing information on 100% of the federal and state programs, although the commitment proposes progress on the information system, and the result shown is only partial to the original proposal submitted to OGP in December 2016.

GENDER EQUALITY
<p>Goal To create a National Care System with active citizen participation to promote social co-responsibility in care jobs (family, community, market and State) to achieve substantive equality between men and women, by articulating policies, infrastructure and services in this matter.</p>
LINE OF ACTION
<i>PHRASING</i>
<p>Original Phrasing Implement the National Care System through a participatory, inclusive and binding body in charge of its design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, that includes a citizen dissemination mechanism of these rights and promotes their adoption in all areas of government.</p>
<p>APF January 2017 Implement the National Care System through a participatory, inclusive and binding body in charge of its design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including a citizen dissemination mechanism of these rights and promote their adoption in all areas of government.</p>
<p>SFP Scoreboard 2018 Implement the National Care System through a participatory, inclusive and binding body in charge of its design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including a citizen dissemination mechanism of these rights and promote their adoption in all areas of government.</p>
RESULTS INDICATOR OCTOBER 2018
<p>Original Phrasing - There is a system of care policies. -Indicator: not available.</p>
<p>APF January 2017 -The implementation of specific public policy interventions will be initiated from the perspective of a Comprehensive Care Policy. -Indicator: Active participation of Civil Society.</p>
<p>SFP Scoreboard 2018 -Having the Comprehensive Care Policy Model and the roadmap for its implementation. -Indicator: Active participation of Civil Society.</p>

Regarding the Gender Equality commitment, the scope of the results indicator is reduced so that the **final result is a Comprehensive Care Policy and a roadmap for its implementation with Civil Society. The redactions to this commitment are further discussed later on this report because they were they were done in consensus with Civil Society** that participated in this process so as to make it an achievable commitment considering the 3NAP's timespan.

CLIMATE CHANGE
<p>Goal Articulate and publish in an accessible manner all related and relevant information to reduce vulnerability and risks associated with the effects of climate change (SEGOB risk atlas, INECC vulnerability atlases, projects registered in the National Infrastructure Program, evaluations of environmental change, permits for changes in land use, etc.), through the Interagency Commission on Climate Change.</p>
LINE OF ACTION
PHRASING
<p>Original Phrasing Articulate and publish in an accessible manner all related and relevant information to reduce vulnerability and risks associated with the effects of climate change (SEGOB risk atlas, INECC vulnerability atlases, projects registered in the National Infrastructure Program, change evaluations environmental, permits for changes in land use, etc.), through the Interagency Commission on Climate Change.</p>
<p>APF January 2017 Articulate and publish in an accessible manner all related and relevant information to reduce vulnerability and risks associated with the effects of climate change (SEGOB risk atlas, INECC vulnerability atlases, projects registered in the National Infrastructure Program, change evaluations environmental, permits for changes in land use, etc.), through the Interagency Commission on Climate Change.</p>
<p>SFP Scoreboard 2018 The link to consult the work plan of the climate change commitment on the SFP Scoreboard at the time of writing this report, downloaded a document that showed an error when trying to open it. Therefore, it was not possible to compare the phrasing of said work plan.</p>
RESULTS INDICATOR OCTOBER 2018
<p>Original Phrasing No description</p>
<p>APF January 2017 -The information on the page is known and disseminated at the national level through SINACC, with particular emphasis on municipalities vulnerable to climate change and used for decision-making. -Indicator: Work Plan.</p>

The comparison of this commitments phrasing are from December 2016 and January 2017, where it doesn't change, but **results indicator actually includes operative elements of a website with the requested information and its dissemination.** Because of the former, **this redaction is considered to offer a broader scope of commitment action.**

HEALTH OR OBESITY

Goal

Strengthen health promotion and prevention actions aimed at recognizing obesity as a disease, involving the population and all levels of government through mechanisms of transparency and accountability that avoid potential conflicts of interest throughout the cycle of public policies on this matter.

LINE OF ACTION A

PHRASING

Original Phrasing

Create a multidisciplinary group in which Civil Society, academia and government elaborate a strategy in order to avoid potential conflicts of interest of the stakeholders involved in public policies aimed at fighting obesity among the Mexican population. Also, to follow up on existing regulations, international agreements signed by the government and participate in the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies on this matter.

APF January 2017

Create a multidisciplinary group in which Civil Society, academia and government participate to elaborate a strategy in order to avoid potential conflicts of interest of the stakeholders involved in public policies aimed at fighting obesity in the Mexican population. In addition to following up the existing regulations, international agreements signed by the government and participating in the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies on this matter.

SFP Scoreboard 2018

Create a multidisciplinary group in which Civil Society, academia and government participate to elaborate a strategy in order to avoid potential conflicts of interest of the stakeholders involved in public policies aimed at fighting obesity in the Mexican population. In addition to following up on existing regulations, international agreements signed by the government and participating in the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies on this matter.

RESULTS INDICATOR OCTOBER 2018

Original Phrasing

-The participants working on public policies aimed at combating obesity in the Mexican population are integrated by observing General Guidelines for the prevention of conflicts of interest among said parties.

-Indicator: Number of integrated participants applying the General Guidelines for the prevention of conflict of interest among said parties.

APF January 2017

-The participants working on public policies aimed at combating obesity in the Mexican population are integrated by observing General Guidelines for the prevention of conflicts of interest among said parties.

-Indicator: Number of integrated participants applying the General Guidelines for the prevention of conflict of interest among said parties.

SFP Scoreboard 2018

-The participants working on design or adaptation recommendations of public policies aimed at combating obesity in the Mexican population are integrated by observing General Guidelines for the prevention of the conflict of interest among said parties.

* These guidelines are a self-governance mechanism and their given objective is to be applied by Civil Society, the private sector, academia, not just to public officials.

-Indicator: Number of integrated participants applying the General Guidelines for the prevention of conflict of interest in the preparation of recommendations.

LINE OF ACTION B
<i>PHRASING</i>
<p>Original Phrasing Create an independent tripartite body (Civil Society, academia and government), free of conflict of interest that ensures and permanently monitors the adequate compliance of the existing regulations and international agreements signed by the Government, ensuring financing for their proper operation.</p>
<p>APF January 2017 Create an independent tripartite body (Civil Society, academia and government), free of conflict of interest that ensures and permanently monitors the adequate compliance of the existing regulations and international agreements signed by the Government, ensuring financing for their proper operation.</p>
<p>SFP Scoreboard 2018 Create an independent tripartite body (Civil Society, academia and government), free of conflict of interest that ensures and permanently monitors the adequate compliance of the existing regulations and international agreements signed by the Government, ensuring financing for their proper operation.</p>
<i>RESULTS INDICATOR OCTOBER 2018</i>
<p>Original Phrasing - Progress the execution of substantive actions by the tripartite body: a) Number of recommendations to the Federal Government regarding compliance with regulations (national and international). b) Number of recommendations on public policy. c) Number of actions for compliance with the General Guidelines. -Indicator: Progress on the implementation of substantive actions by the tripartite body: a) Number of recommendations to the Federal Government on compliance with regulations (national and international). b) Number of recommendations on public policy. c) Number of actions for compliance with the General Guidelines.</p>
<p>APF January 2017 - A tripartite body (Civil Society, academia and government) is designed and operated independently and free of conflict of interest (ensuring financing for its proper operation) that performs three basic functions: a) Ensures and permanently monitors the adequate compliance with the existing regulations and international agreements signed by the Federal Government. b) Participates in the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies. c) Verifies compliance with the General Guidelines for the prevention of conflict of interest. -Indicator: Progress in the implementation of substantive actions by the tripartite body: a) Number of recommendations to the Federal Government in compliance with regulations (national and international). b) Number of recommendations on public policy. c) Number of actions to comply with the General Guidelines.</p>

<p>SFP Scoreboard 2018</p> <p>- A tripartite body (Civil Society, academia and government) is designed and operated independently and free of conflict of interest (ensuring financing for its proper operation) that performs three basic functions:</p> <p>a) Ensures and permanently monitors the adequate compliance with the existing regulations and international agreements signed by the Federal Government.</p> <p>b) Participates in the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies.</p> <p>c) Verifies compliance with the General Guidelines for the prevention of conflict of interest.</p> <p>-Indicator: Progress in the implementation of substantive actions by the tripartite body:</p> <p>a) Number of recommendations to the Federal Government in compliance with regulations (national and international).</p> <p>b) Number of recommendations on public policy.</p> <p>c) Number of actions to comply with the General Guidelines.</p>
LINE OF ACTION C
<i>PHRASING</i>
<p>Original Phrasing</p> <p>Modify the Official Mexican Standards NOM-051-SCFI / SSA1-2010 and NOM-086- SSA1-1994 based on the available scientific evidence of frontal labeling through a plural consult process with experts who declare their interests in order to avoid possible conflicts of interest.</p>
<p>APF January 2017</p> <p>Analyze the available scientific evidence on frontal labeling through a plural consult process with experts who declare their interests in order to avoid possible conflicts of interest and, where appropriate, adopt the pertinent recommendations.</p>
<p>SFP Scoreboard 2018</p> <p>Perform information analysis in the Labeling and Nutrition Criteria Tables of the Mexican Observatory of Non-Communicable Diseases (OMENT) on the pertinence of modifying the Official Mexican Standards NOM-051-SCFI / SSA1-2010 and NOM- 086- SSA -1994 based on the available scientific evidence on frontal labeling, through a plural consultation process with experts, who declare their interests in order to avoid possible conflicts of interest; and if so determined, register the NOMs to initiate the formal review process as of its inclusion in the National Standardization Program, in accordance with the Federal Law on Standardization and Metrology.</p>
<i>RESULTS INDICATOR OCTOBER 2018</i>
<p>Original Phrasing</p> <p>Unavailable information.</p>
<p>APF January 2017</p> <p>-Recommendations on front labeling and other packaging components.</p> <p>-Indicator: Recommendations document.</p>
<p>SFP Scoreboard 2018</p> <p>-Recommendations on frontal labeling and, if applicable, initiate the formal process of revision of the NOM. according to the Federal Law on Standardization and Metrology, that is, its inclusion in the National Standardization Program.</p> <p>-Indicator: Finished document.</p>

The first line of action of the Health Commitment proposes the **elaboration of a strategy to avoid conflicts of interest through a multidisciplinary group in public policies aimed at combating obesity**; this wording is maintained. The wording of the results indicator is also maintained, except for the **addition of a note on these guidelines, being a self-governance mechanism that must be applied to all parties involved**. The final result of this commitment contains an explanatory note in the document with comments from Civil Society about strong deficiencies of the guidelines.

On the other hand, the second line of action of the Health Commitment maintains the original wording, and shows changes in the results indicator, where the original proposal mentions the **progress of substantive executions of the tripartite body**. Meanwhile, the counterproposal of the public administration mentions the result to **the design and operation of the tripartite body with three basic functions**.

The third line of action, of the Health commitment, presents substantial changes to the original wording that proposed **modifying the Official Mexican Standards (NOM) that refer to the frontal labeling of foods, and is changed to analyzing information. on the front labeling to weigh the pertinence of modifying said NOM**. In addition, the results indicator proposes a recommendations document on the front labeling, which reiterates the scope reduction of the original proposal.

WATER
<p>Goal Measure water consumption and discharge in both volume and quality, as well as promote its reuse, zero discharge of large consumers as well as supervise its treatment, making information transparent to facilitate citizen participation in this supervision.</p>
LINE OF ACTION
<i>PHRASING</i>
<p>Original Phrasing Promote inter-institutional coordination and the active participation of citizens to establish a comprehensive system (public and open platform and other means of communication) that allows for the availability of updated information on volumes extracted and concessions for exploitation and discharges, starting from available as well as newly created information.</p>
<p>APF January 2017 Promote inter-institutional coordination and the active participation of citizens to establish a comprehensive system (public and open platform and other means of communication) that allows for the availability of updated information on volumes extracted and concessions for exploitation and discharges, starting from available as well as newly created information.</p>
<p>SFP Scoreboard 2018 The link to consult the work plan of the Water Commitment on the SFP Scoreboard when creating this report, downloaded a document which showed an error when trying to open it. Therefore, it was not possible to compare the phrasing of the work plan.</p>

RESULTS INDICATOR OCTOBER 2018

Original Phrasing

-To have a system in open format which will clarify the management of use, discharges and water quality in Mexico.
-Indicator: system

APF January 2017

-To have an open format system which will clarify the management of use, discharge, and water quality in Mexico.
-Indicator: System

The phrasing was maintained on both the commitment and the results indicator, but not in the partial results which **proposes different information lists than those that were intended to be published**. The SFP Scoreboard also shows a different description of the commitment:

“To promote the use of open format data which will allow citizens in this field to know the extracted volume and the quality of national waters, and encourage their participation to monitor them”⁴⁹.

This phrasing completely ignores the original proposal of the commitment and is limited only to the **use of data and not inter-institutional coordination**.

The APF January 2017 version eliminated a qualitative characteristic of the phrasing when removing the words “clarify and quantify, in a national level, the quality, volume and cost of the water concessioned”⁵⁰. Due to these changes, there is a lack of definition in the subject of water use efficiency. On the other hand, the words “treated water” were eliminated, which refers to the efficiency of the treated flow, and therefore not only it doesn’t take into account the availability of water and closure periods; but also, it would only verify wastewater and these are two different data sets.

On the other hand, the partial results of June / July 2018 were eliminated in the January 2017 version, when referring to the management of water resources, and their quality. In addition, there is no mention of citizen participation on monitoring the management of land use, discharges, infrastructure works (wells, catchment infrastructure, storage tanks, primary and secondary networks, treatment plants according to real market prices) and water quality.

49 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Index>

50 Retrieved from :<https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/mexico-plan-de-accion2016-2018->

General remarks

From the analysis of the phrasing of the commitments in general, the Climate Change commitment increased its scope, and that Gender Equality was changed through consensus with Civil Society to guarantee a deliverable within the timeline of the 3NAP. Regarding the commitment of Public Services or Water, the most notorious change is in the several versions published on SFP's Scoreboard. Regarding the Health or Obesity commitment, the line of action on modification of NOM is the one that had the greatest impact on its scope, having completely changed the proposal. The Human Rights, Fight against Corruption, as well as Poverty and Inequality commitments, also underwent changes that therefore diminished their scope compared to the original proposal.



Civil Society's Perspective on the 3 NAP

In order to write this report, a series of interviews were conducted with members of the Civil Society that participated in the 3NAP process, as well as with CSOs that followed-up on the commitments after the departure of the NOSC. **The purpose was to know their vision regarding the commitments of the action plan before and after the departure of the NOSC.** Specifically, the interviews asked about the following topics:

1. The expectation the organization had of the commitment.
2. The purpose of the commitment.
3. How the organization perceived the changes to the wording of the commitment and lines of action.
4. The organization's perception of the results published on the SFP Scoreboard.
5. If any red flags were identified in the published results.

The interviews were conducted with the following CSOs:

Commitment	Interviewee
Health or Obesity	El Poder del Consumidor, Coalición ContraPESO
Public Services or Water	Controla Tu Gobierno, Cultura Ecológica A.C.
Fight Against Corruption	Artículo 19, Fundar, Borde Político
Management of Natural Resources or Climate Change	Cultura Ecológica A.C., Transparencia Mexicana, Refor-estamos México
Poverty and Inequality	Gestión Social y Cooperación, A.C.
Human Rights and Strengthening the Rule of Law	Artículo 19, Observatorio Nacional Ciudadano, Fundar Centro de Análisis e Investigación, Data Cívica
Gender Equality	México Evalúa / CIDAC, Instituto de Liderazgo Simone de Beauvoir

Each subtitle is a summary of the interviews of each commitment and contains a brief description of the goal of the original commitment, as well as its lines of action

according to the document published on the OGP website⁵¹. There is also a summary of the interviews according to the order of the questions mentioned above.

Commitment: Health or Obesity

As context for the interviews conducted for this specific commitment, the original commitment had the following goal:

“Strengthen health promotion and prevention actions aimed at recognizing obesity as a disease, involving the population and all levels of government through mechanisms of transparency and accountability that avoid potential conflicts of interest throughout the cycle of public policies on this matter”.⁵²

It consisted of three lines of action: (1) The creation of a multidisciplinary group to develop a strategy to avoid potential conflicts of interest, in public policies aimed at combating obesity; (2) the creation of a tripartite body, independent and free of conflict of interest, to ensure and permanently monitor compliance with existing health regulations; (3) the modification of two official Mexican standards on the frontal labeling of products, through a plural consult with experts⁵³. For more details on the changes in their wording, please see Annex 1 of this document.

El Poder del Consumidor (hereinafter, EPC) participated from the beginning in the co-creation of this commitment, and left the process with the NOSC due to the surveillance actions; while *Coalición ContraPESO* (hereinafter, ContraPESO), was contacted by the SFP to follow up on the commitment post-NOSC. Below is a summary of the responses of the interviews.

The initial expectation for this commitment was high. Being an internationally supported mechanism, the Open Government process was seen as a tool that could have a favorable result, especially in regards to the “conflict of interest in the health sector” component. In addition, it was considered to be a feasible commitment, since it did not imply the interruption of the national health strategy. The objective of this commitment, in general, was to address the strong deficiencies of the national strategy for the prevention and control of overweight, obesity and diabetes.

51 Retrieved from: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Mexico_Plan-de-Accion-2016-2018.pdf

52 Plan de Acción 2016 - 2018, Retrieved from: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Mexico_Plan-de-Accion-2016-2018.pdf

53 Ibidem

When the changes to the wording of the commitment were done in January 2017, it was perceived as an interruption of the process, because the original agreement was to modify official Mexican standards (NOM) and was replaced instead with only a review of these. The commitment underwent a second modification which seemed to be intermediate to both proposals. This modification was maintained in the SFP Scoreboard and also introduced the idea of applying the conflict of interest guidelines to the Mexican Observatory of Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases (OMENT), with which Society Civil vehemently disagreed.

When the SFP Scoreboard was publicly presented the General Director of Health Promotion in the Ministry of Health (SSA), Dr. Eduardo Jaramillo mentioned that the modifications to the standards were not possible in the 3NAP's timeline, so he proposed that the commitment be included in the *white book*⁵⁴ of the Ministry. However, what the SFP Board reports currently does not seem to coincide with Dr. Jaramillo's statement. If the new wording of the commitments is considered, it seems that there are results, but they are not congruent with the initially agreed terms. In other words, the administration ends up leaving the lines of action unfinished.

It is important to mention that EPC and ContraPESO were among the organizations subject to illegal digital surveillance implemented by the government, according to the data disclosed in the Citizen Lab Report, "Director of Mexican Anti-Corruption Group Targeted with NSO Group's Spyware"⁵⁵, in August 2017.

After the departure from NOSC (and, therefore, from EPC), ContraPESO followed-up on this commitment (specifically, to the line of action on conflict of interest) and published a letter⁵⁶ on October 20, 2017 to state the purpose of their participation. Their expectation was to be able to follow-up on the process, and as an end result have guidelines applicable to any public health policy, and this was done without having clarity on the process that it would imply.

The follow-up process was said to be a simulation to comply with Civil Society requests. Despite the presence of Civil Society representatives at the meetings for the elaboration of the guidelines, their comments and observations did not seem to be taken into account. In addition, these guidelines were internally describes as a "toolkit", applicable to the Mexican Observatory of Noncommunicable Diseases (OMENT), but said toolkit isn't considered to be ready to be applied in any institution in reality (a fact that was reiterated repeatedly by Civil Society).

54 "[.] public government document in which the most outstanding actions and results obtained from a program, project or relevant and transcendent subject of the Federal Public Administration are recorded". Retrieved from: http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5213396&fecha=10/10/2011.

55 Retrieved from: <https://citizenlab.ca/2017/08/nso-spyware-mexico-corruption/>

56 Retrieved from: <http://coalicioncontrapeso.org/project/cartasecretariafuncionpublica/>

The accompaniment of Civil Society for the implementation of this commitment was done without having clarity of a work plan, without precedents on the application of a toolkit of this nature for any institution, without transparency on the minutes of the meetings, and without taking into account the comments of Civil Society for the drafting of toolkit the document. During this process, the SFP ceased to be a mediator of the process between the agency responsible for commitment and Civil Society, as it was actively involved in making sure the document continued to show progress.

On the other hand, what is presented as a result in the SFP Scoreboard is not what was reflected in the minutes that were read during meetings between government and Civil Society. In addition, these minutes were requested on several occasions by Civil Society via email, so as to follow up on the activities and they weren't shared at any time.

An joint explanatory note⁵⁷ was issued by the government agencies and Civil Society referring to the outcome of this commitment, where ContraPESO makes it clear that it would be irresponsible to apply the toolkit at OMENT, given the necessity to reinforce in an exhaustive manner certain specific aspects regarding the use of scientific evidence in the document. Against the comments and interventions of Civil Society, the Federal Commission for the Protection against Sanitary the purpose of applying the toolkit at OMENT.

On October 25, 2018 EPC, ContraPESO, and the NOSC held a press conference **due to the lack of compliance with the commitment to publicly report that SFP covers the interference of the food and drink industry in the policies of combat against obesity, and their interest is that these stay as simulations.** A press release was also published⁵⁸ where it was stressed that the OMENT is the most extreme documented case of conflict of interest in this matter.

This commitment concludes with an important red flag: the guidelines (or toolkit) **lack sustenance on the use of scientific evidence, as well as clear specifications on participation and admission to the Council. Given these shortcomings, it's quite possible that members of the Council are sponsored by industries with interests adverse to the public health agenda.**

57 Retrieved from: http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Nota%20Aclaratoria_%20compromiso%20Instancia%20tripartita%20Salud%203NAP_VF.pdf

58 Retrieved from: <https://elpoderdelconsumidor.org/2018/10/demandamos-a-secretaria-de-la-funcion-publica-no-cubrir-conflicto-de-interes-en-salud/>

Commitment: Public Services or Water

As a prior context to the answers of the interviews summarized in this section, it is specified that the original commitment on Public Services or Water had the following goal:

“Measure water consumption and discharge in both volume and quality, as well as promote its reuse, zero discharge of large consumers as well as supervise its treatment, making information transparent to facilitate citizen participation in this supervision”.⁵⁹

It also included a line of action to promote inter-institutional coordination and active participation of citizens, for the creation of a system with a platform whose information would be: “[.] volumes extracted and concessions for exploitation and discharges, starting from available as well as newly created information”.⁶⁰

The first organization interviewed on this commitment was ControlaTuGobierno, who clarified that it specializes on issues of Social Comptrollership and Water Treatment. In this sense, they mentioned that their role in the process was as a liaison with other CSOs that specialize on these water issues, so as to invite them to participate in the commitment’s design process, specifically since most of these CSOs had little knowledge on Open Government. At the beginning of the process, ControlaTuGobierno confirmed their participation in the co-creation of the commitment when they saw that the representatives of the National Water Commission (CONAGUA, in Spanish) were at working sessions, this generated credibility in the process. Likewise, Cultura Ecológica, A.C. (CEAC) was interviewed on this commitment. Both interviews are summarized below.

As for the expectation both CSOs had of the commitment, **it was perceived as reachable**, guaranteed by law, and also viable and modest. It was seen as an opportunity for the law to be enforced regarding the mandate to measure and transparent information on how much untreated water what type of contaminants are spilled in national waters. This information in turn could allow the reuse of water and encourage zero discharge by large industrial water users.

The changes in the wording of the commitment in January 2017, were described as regrettable by not complying with the commitment, which was viable and modest. In addition, it was mentioned that CONAGUA is not complying with their legal mandate to safeguard national water and that “[.] it seems to work more like an

59 Plan de Acción 2016 - 2018, page 28. Retrieved from: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Mexico_Plan-de-Accion-2016-2018.pdf

60 Ibidem

office of management of the private initiative in not being accountable and for the lack of dialogue with Civil Society”.

The changes in the wording of the commitment distorted the objective by associating it with the purchase of water meters; purchase that was never mentioned during working meetings between Civil Society and government. That is to say, **the original objective of the commitment disappeared and became completely distorted, since it was stripped of a human rights approach with which it had been drafted.** The lack of transparency with which the possible purchase was made, and the installation of meters, could be interpreted as an excuse for not fulfilling the mandate and the original commitment.

Also, SFP approached other CSOs, different from those that had participated in the elaboration of the commitment, so as to design indicators to publish the data collected with the meters. However, SFP described a lack of seriousness on behalf of the CSOs as it did not receive a response from them regarding the indicators. This comment was done knowingly that the organizations didn't participate in order not to validate the possible purchase of meters, as well as also having knowledge of the different audits carried out by the Superior Audit of the Federation (ASF, in Spanish) where serious irregularities are exposed by CONAGUA of its mandate⁶¹.

Regarding the results presented on the SFP Scoreboard in relation to this commitment, it's considered that they don't reflect the original goal, and in general the CSOs don't agree with what's presented. On the other hand, the proactive commitment presented on the portal is new; it was not consulted with Civil Society, and it consists of intermunicipal mechanisms that already exist, and which have substantial problems. It was also commented by the interviewees that **there's no political will on CONAGUA's behalf, nor SFP's, due to their legitimization of the changes made to the commitment; qualifying the exercise as a simulation.**

The results are perceived as a unilateral exercise, since only CONAGUA is participating in most of the activities. The timing of the results also attracts attention, since the first minute was reported on August 14, 2016 and the second on March 16, 2018. According to the ControlaTuGobierno, **the results are considered grave and there must be follow-up, given that there was not a serious and integral involvement of Civil Society in what is reported.** During the inter-

61 3 examples are listed: 1. Article regarding one of the audits carried out by the ASF on CONAGUA, Retrieved from: <https://www.proceso.com.mx/478870/conagua-irregularidades-8-mil-mdp-asf> 2. Audit carried out by ASF regarding CONAGUA's accountability, retrieved from: <http://aguaparatodos.org.mx/auditoria-superior-de-la-federacion-sobre-conagua/> 3. Lack of advances by CONAGUA detected by ASF. Retrieved from: <http://www.jornada.com.mx/2018/03/07/sociedad/039n3soc>

views it was mentioned that **the water commitment was difficult to coordinate, and that the work plan was never built due to lack of time and political will.**

In the press release published on April 12, 2018⁶², with the participation of 31 CSOs and 83 individuals, an emphasis was placed on accountability to CONAGUA regarding the Open Government commitment, indicating the breach of the Commission's obligation to guarantee the rights of access to information, water, and sanitation.

In this sense, the interview revealed two red flags in relation to this commitment:

1. **The purchase of meters was not associated with the agreed upon Open Government commitment**, which coupled with the **lack of transparency** in the information on the tender process, **it would have to be reviewed by the ASF to eliminate suspicions of corruption** on the meter purchase.
2. **There is a possible opening to Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) of water management**, especially in the context of the publication of decrees to lift bans and possible concession of national waters by the Executive Branch⁶³.

Commitment: Fight against Corruption

The original wording of this commitment establishes the following: “Include substantive citizen participation mechanisms in the designation processes established by the National Anti-corruption System (SNA, in Spanish)”⁶⁴. The line of action proposed a technical consultation to create selection criteria for the SNA positions (including the OICs) and evaluate the proposed profiles with the participation of Civil Society, Academia and experts through open data⁶⁵.

The interviews in follow-up to this commitment were made to CSO representatives who participated in the design of the original commitments of the 3NAP before the departure of the NOSC. A participant was also interviewed and mentioned in the SFP results panel as an accompanier to the process more recently in August 2018.

The proposal was to participate in the designation processes of the SNA, a system that was in the process of being implemented, and whose creation was the result of the citizen's demand in the face of corruption. The SNA is also the result of one

62 Retrieved from: http://www.freshwateraction.net/sites/freshwateraction.net/files/CONAGUA%20DEBE%20RENDIR%20CUENTAS-VF-12-04-18%20_1.pdf

63 More information from: http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5525357&fecha=06/06/2018

64 Plan de Acción 2016 - 2018, page 35. Retrieved from: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Mexico_Plan-de-Accion-2016-2018.pdf

65 Ibidem.

of the major structural reforms derived from the first public commitments established in the Pact for Mexico of the outgoing administration. The commitment was aimed at supporting the successful implementation of the SNA.

The **expectations and ambition** of this commitment were high due to the need to **fight corruption**. It was expected to **give certainty on behalf of government agencies to 16th Sustainable Development Goal** of the United Nations (SDG's) related to complying with transparency obligations through a transparent appointment process that allows for effective citizen participation, with open calls, public hearings, and assessment tools for profiles.

Having a transparent and participatory designation processes supports the construction of independent and more efficient institutions, ensuring that those who lead them have a professional profile that is appropriate to their function. Ensuring a better quality of these processes seeks to limit the distribution of quotas by designations of *compadrazgos* in the process.

The commitment was limited to the construction of appointment criteria for the holders of the Internal Control Bodies (OIC, in Spanish), which is much more limited than was initially proposed, but it was important to improve their designation processes because they're an important piece of the SNA, since they are the first instance carrying out prevention, control and evaluation work, and are authorized to initiate investigations of administrative faults. The real issue was to promote citizen participation in the designation of the SNA institutions as well as the OICs. And in the latter case, **the SFP appointed 40% of the OIC office holders without prior notice, that is, without a designation processes that included the participation of Civil Society to ensure the suitability, independence and impartiality of the profiles during the process of co-creation of this commitment.**

The results of the SFP Scoreboard show circumscribed progress in the designation of OICs, which does not comply with the original scope of the commitment where citizen participation was considered. **It is worrying that the approach with Civil Society, shown on the Scoreboard seems to be only a requirement to be met, which is shown by a list of assistants to meetings and not an open deliberation process to which voices and opinions can be added to.** On the other hand, regardless of the comments made by CSOs regarding the profiles, there was no possibility of their participation in the processes as such.

In order to guarantee Civil Society follow-up on this commitment after the Core Group left, the SFP approached the organization *Borde Político* in August 2018, and asked for feedback on the data visualization portal that would be presented as the final result of this commitment. The organization limited itself to providing

technological and citizen participation assessment regarding the platform with information on the profiles of OIC holders through a document⁶⁶, since it did not seek to validate the commitment. The recommendations were on the user experience of the platform, open data and information details of the profiles, such as adding the statements of each profile, design and methodology used, among others. In the interview, the organization commented that in case of these comment not having been integrated to modifications on the portal then, the final result presented on the Scoreboard would fall short. It was not possible to confirm that these details were added in an integral way in the final result of the commitment.

Both Article19 and Fundar have continued to work on the issue of Combat against Corruption through progress made with in the Public Appointments Observatory project⁶⁷, an activity that is related to SFP's scope of work from which it was specified that the SFP hasn't followed-up on.

No red flags were detected for this commitment, beyond the concerns described above about **the lack of citizen participation according to the scope originally proposed.**

Commitment: Governance of natural resources and Climate Change

The original proposal for this commitment did not change its wording. The goal established the following: "Reduce the vulnerability and risks associated with climate change by generating, disseminating and articulating updated, accessible, public and binding information for public decision-making"⁶⁸. This specific commitment is made up of a line of action that indicated the articulation and publication of information through the Inter-Secretariat Commission on Climate Change to reduce vulnerability and the risks associated with the effects of climate change⁶⁹. The interviews confirm that this commitment did not undergo changes in January 2017 like the others; that is to say, consensual phrasing was maintained, as a result of the working groups, and when considering the implementation plan by the government, it had a greater scope than the original goal. The following is a summary of the interviews conducted for this commitment.

66 Retrieved from: http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=AGA%20TOICS_SFP-BOR-DE.pdf

67 More information at: <https://designaciones.org/federales/#!/principal>

68 Plan de Acción 2016 - 2018, página 40. Retrieved from: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Mexico_Plan-de-Accion-2016-2018.pdf

69 Ibidem.

The expectation of this commitment was that there would be information on issues that would impact the communities and that would be useful to them, as well as ensuring that the Action Plan had a specific commitment on this issue, since Mexican Civil Society has been a reference point in terms of climate change since its first action plan. The objective was that with a new methodology and with new actors, attention could be given to vulnerable populations, focusing on adaptation to climate change, especially given the lack of articulation and exchange of information for decision making of the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC, in Spanish).

Since the commitment maintained the original phrasing, **there were small changes made in favor of the information not only being published, but also being used.** This happened in meetings where there were technical adjustments made to the commitment to make it more operational by inserting details to the implementation plan.

The implementation plan was detailed and improved with the proposals of the Federal Public Administration (APF, in Spanish) and were anchored with actions that were already being carried out. When the implementation plan was re-launched with the CSO *Reforestamos México*, the results obtained were minor adjustments, with new stakeholders, with different times and information. However, these changes did not significantly affect the substantive content of the commitment.

On October 2017, *Reforestamos México* provided follow-up on this commitment, with the goal of verifying the process that was being carried out, as well as to learn of the internal processes of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT, in Spanish). But, it was not until January 2018 that the nature of this CSO accompaniment was clarified, during 2018 the organization issued various opinions however, there was no group feedback and it was evident that SEMARNAT was working with another timeframe (political). Also, the progress made was carried out through the application of questionnaires to other agencies that had been previously designed by SEMARNAT itself.

The SFP was informed that the exercise that was being carried out to fulfill the commitment was not a co-creation on and that there were only government stakeholders. Although the concern was supported by the SFP, the website was already in a development phase and so the CSO wasn't able to have greater impact on the activities.

Commitment: Poverty and Inequality

On this commitment, the original goal was the following:

“To have a unique and accessible record of the potential population and the population served by social development programs (as defined by CONEVAL) that observe the principles of social development policy in accordance with the third article of the General Law of Social Development”.⁷⁰

The original line of action, proposed the construction of the Integral Information System as the sole repository for the coordination and the collection of socioeconomic information of all the existing beneficiaries, and potentials of social development programs for better planning and locating to provide support, including the participation of external experts in the subject⁷¹. The following is a summary of the responses to the interview conducted on this topic.

The expectation that we had regarding this commitment was to be able to finally count on a single registry of beneficiaries, as mandated by the General Law of Social Development (LGDS, in Spanish); this implied having the registry of beneficiaries of all the social development programs at the state and federal levels, as well as with the household registries that would allow determining the deficiencies present in each one, and identifying the potential populations of the set of development programs. **The objective for this registry was to become the guiding axis of the social development policy.** The logic was the following: if you know what the shortcomings of each household are, instead of the household having to adapt to the offer of government programs, the different levels of government are organized around these deficiencies, thus avoiding duplication. of functions and without leaving out certain households due to political biases.

When the changes on the commitment were made in January 2017, a tool and activities were included that the Social Development Agency (SEDESOL, in Spanish) was already developing and implementing. **The commitment represented some progress but with no specific attributes, beyond being a registry of beneficiaries of some federal and state programs.**

The SFP Scoreboard shows the Integral Social Information System (SISI, in Spanish), as portal with different functions to access information on beneficiary registries of some federal and state social programs. However, the progress reported

70 Plan de Acción 2016 - 2018, page 20. Retrieved from: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Mexico_Plan-de-Accion-2016-2018.pdf

71 Ibidem.

of this commitment remains partial and cannot be used as the original goal stated. **It's considered as progress, but it does not comply with the comprehensive vision of this commitment.** In addition, the legal reform presented for the LGDS maintains the difference between the concepts of “social development program” and “social development action”, which allows, under the second concept, social development programs that aren't regulated by Operating Rules; maintaining the gap for the discretionary use of public resources in said programs.

In terms of the identification of potential populations of social development programs, no evidence is presented that proves progress was made on this activity. In particular, SEDESOL lacks the human and technical resources to carry out this task, and could also mean a potential conflict of interest when carried out because it's a government agency that also provides goods or services to the population. Given this scenario, the idea was proposed that the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI, in Spanish) could be the entity in charge of gathering such information, as well as the completion of the national census, under technical criteria that would limit the biases in household records.

No red flags were detected given that this result was already expected when the changes in the wording of the commitment were received.

Commitment: Human Rights and strengthening the Rule of Law

The Human Rights commitment had the goal of “Design and initiate the execution of an action path for national public policy on the issue of enforced and individual disappearances that considers the participation of Civil Society and victims”⁷², integrated by three lines of action that originally proposed the following:

1. Preparation of a diagnosis of the disappearances in Mexico, with the participation of victims, Civil Society and international organizations to be presented before the Congress.
2. Creation of a public mechanism to monitor the application of the Approved Protocol for the Search of Disappeared People, and the investigation of the Crime of Forced Disappearance at the national level.
3. Integration of information on missing persons as open data, with a unique and approved methodology, designed between Civil Society, Academics, experts, victims and government for publication⁷³.

⁷² Plan de Acción 2016 - 2018, page 16. Retrieved from: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Mexico_Plan-de-Accion-2016-2018.pdf

⁷³ Ibidem.

This commitment was created as a result of what was done in the Second National Action Plan on the Registry of Missing People, so the intention was that the Open Government exercise would broaden the scope and reinforce the process of implementing the General Law of Forced Disappearances, and **that there be transparent, participatory and accountable policies in relation to the implementation of the Approved Protocol for the Search of Disappeared Persons, to provide certainty to the victims and be clear about the actions of the different involved authorities so as to generate an analysis of this.**

It was initially proposed as a commitment that could provide and understand the complexity of the issue of missing people. That is to say, that there could be a tool through which the government activity derived from the search for missing people could be followed-up on considering two levels: (1) individual, in order to follow-up on cases and records of the victims and grant certainty on the adequate and timely implementation of the Search Protocol; and (2) collective, to have a better understanding of the phenomenon, as well as a shared diagnosis to provide more information (for example: the context of the disappearance, its patterns, the crime to which it is associated). **It's important to mention that an official recognition of the magnitude of the phenomenon of disappearances was expected, which is still permeated by a perverse numbers game.** Likewise, it was expected to counteract the discourse that disappearances only happen because of organized crime and only to those who are involved in it.

Finally, the objective of this commitment was to guarantee mechanisms for the participation of victims and society in the search for disappeared people through mechanisms of transparency and accountability.

The Civil Society proposal for this commitment was very broad; it consisted in creating an information system for victims that would allow follow-up of government actions to comply with the Approved Protocol for the Search of Disappeared Persons based on a series of indicators previously defined by Civil Society and government; as well as generating a public registry of disappearances and a control board for monitoring this protocol. **However, the counterproposal by the government left aside the original proposal and was reduced to the following:**

1. A Scoreboard for the Approved Protocol to follow-up in a general way -not case by case on its implementation.
2. A follow-up system to previous inquiries or investigation folders called "Open Folder". This system, while an important and necessary commitment, was adopted by the Mexican government within the framework of the 2012 Expanded

Action Plan, which was reported at the time as a commitment that was fulfilled⁷⁴ but was not publicly released by the Attorney General's Office.

From the above, neither the diagnosis nor the information system for victims of disappearance proposed by Civil Society organizations were part of the lines of action proposed by the government to fulfill the commitment when the design and execution of the implementation plan for the public policy to combat the disappearance.

However, since the withdrawal of the Civil Society from the Tripartite Technical Secretariat, the authorities have filled the Scoreboard 3NAP with unilateral actions that don't take into account the observations of Civil Society. The government continues to present results for a commitment that was not agreed upon for this process including the approval of the General Law of Disappearance. That is, the authority reports progress on this commitment as the approval of this legislation, without taking into account that the lines of action proposed on this topic were precisely executive actions that could contribute to its correct implementation.

In addition, the authority reports having done a diagnosis about the phenomenon of forced disappearances, but this reveals the following: (1) there is no documentation on said diagnosis, only isolated information on exhumation records and (2) this process was not carried out in collaboration with Civil Society organizations, victims or their movements.

In July 2018 (as indicated in the collaboration agreement presented on the SFP Scoreboard⁷⁵), Data Cívica was invited to participate in the Human Rights commitment, specifically on the line of action "Unique methodology for the registration of missing people". The invitation came as they had developed the project "personasdesaparecidas.org.mx"⁷⁶, which resulted as an example of how data on missing people should be presented and analysed. This project was the result of an arduous process of linking different data sources, from different government agencies, through the elimination of duplicate records, unification of sources and elimination of records of people found, which ended up as a preliminary list and input for the creation of a new registry of missing people.

This invitation was seen as an opportunity to create a functional registry, which would give a more accurate figure of missing people, as well as the creation of a useful public tool to search for them which would in turn also be a recognition of

74 More information. Retrieved from: <https://www.reforma.com/aplicaciones/articulo/default.aspx?id&679904=v2=>

75 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=DATA%20CIVICA.pdf>

76 Retrieved from: <https://personasdesaparecidas.org.mx/db/db>

their lives. Additionally, it was seen as an opportunity to learn about the registration processes of this data in the prosecutor's offices, in order to promote transparency and better-quality standards in the data capturing. With this experience it became clear that there are still several challenges that are worrisome, including the lack of financial resources dedicated to the development of this type of tools. In addition, the registry that is being worked is still in its first steps of development to fully address the country's Human Rights problem.

Regarding the results that are presented on the SFP Scoreboard, Data Cívica was not aware of this tool or what was presented as a result. **It was pointed out that the dashboard information does not necessarily show that the commitments are met, and that an analysis of what is reported as compliance would be needed. It was clarified that it will be important to receive feedback from the families of the victims about the new tools, and about their level of compliance. Since the effort is made for them, their approval is important because of the momentum and participation they have had.**

Commitment: Gender Equality

The Gender Equality commitment **underwent a change in its wording, which was agreed between Civil Society** (CIDAC and the Simone de Beauvoir Leadership Institute or ILSB in Spanish), National Institute for Women (Inmujeres, in Spanish), National Commission to Prevent Discrimination (CONAPRED, in Spanish) and the Economic Research and Teaching Center (CIDE, in Spanish). This change limited the goal to the development of a comprehensive care policy, because in a year and a half it was too ambitious to develop a national system. The original wording of the goal proposed the following:

“To create a National Care System with active citizen participation to promote social co-responsibility in care jobs (family, community, market and State) to achieve substantive equality between men and women, by articulating policies, infrastructure and services in this matter”.⁷⁷

The line of action established a National Care System, became (through a consensus between the parties) a National Care Policy with a participatory and binding body to design, implement, monitor and evaluate it, and also have citizen dissemi-

77 Plan de Acción 2016 - 2018, página 20. Retrieved from: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Mexico_Plan-de-Accion-2016-2018.pdf

nation to boost its adoption⁷⁸. Below is a summary of the interviews done with Civil Society participating on this commitment.

The Gender Equality commitment **was conceived in a context in which women perform 77.7% of care duties, so the original commitment was the creation of a National Care System to articulate the existing infrastructure in this area so that the burden of women on this issue could be reduced.** The wording of the commitment was changed to the design of a strategy or policy on this nature to make it feasible in terms of timeframes, but the change was not substantial in the construction process and the main objective always remained within the drafting.

The expectation of this commitment was that the System be created under a participative, inclusive and binding body, in charge of its design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The objective was to include the Gender agenda in the 3NAP, in response to the 5th SDG, as well as the results of the open consultation carried out to design the 3NAP. **Up until this action plan, the relationship between Open Government and Gender issues had been minimal, so the intention was for Mexico to be a pioneer on this topic.**

The results indicate just over 20% progress at the second stage of reporting, and the final result shows a commented draft of the policy, so it was not possible to elaborate an opinion about it the policy since it's a draft. On the other hand, one of the organizations stated that the contact with Inmujeres and CONAPRED continued in an informal manner, so it was known that CIDE worked on the development of the policy with information from different sources, including Civil Society. Also, the final product was not presented, since the responsible entities knew that it had not been agreed upon or co-created with Civil Society; for this reason, it was decided to present a commented draft as a final result. No red flags were reported related to this commitment.

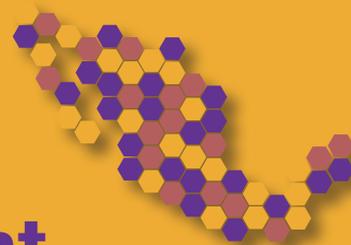
General remarks

The following table summarizes the general conclusions of each specific commitment:

⁷⁸ Ibidem.

Civil Society Shadow Report on the Third National Open
Government Action Plan in Mexico (2016-2018)

Commitment	Conclusions
Health or Obesity	The commitment presented significant changes to the original proposal, which reduced the scope of its lines of action. The results present a red flag for Civil Society since one of the participating authorities sought to apply the created toolkit at the OMENT despite several comments against it made by Civil Society. There is a clarifying note about the outcome of the commitment within the SFP Scoreboard.
Public Services or Water	There were significant changes in the commitment's original wording, which resulted in isolated actions different to the scope originally proposed in the co-creation process. The main deliverable shown on the SFP's Scoreboard is a website that bounces the user between different documents without landing on concrete results. The interviewed organizations expressed skepticism about the CONAGUA's willingness to fully comply with its lawful mandate on managing and protecting national water resources. The deconstruction of this commitment resulted in suspicions of: lack of transparency during the possible purchase of water meters that the governmental authority claimed as necessary to comply with the commitment, as well as the possible opportunity for Public-Private Partnerships in water management in Mexico.
Fight Against Corruption	In the commitment, the changes in wording modified the scope which originally included mechanisms of citizen participation in the designation of the entire National Anticorruption System. In addition, during the initial implementation of the commitment, the SFP unilaterally appointed 43 heads of OICs of some institutions of the Federal Public Administration. The final result of this commitment is nothing more than a data visualization of public servants in OICs.
Management of Natural Resources Climate Change	Although the commitment underwent changes to its original objective, these were favorable for its implementation and operative fulfillment. However, the organization that was consulted by the SFP to follow-up on the commitment, commented that their observations weren't taken into account by the authorities who in turn acted unilaterally to develop and publish a website with the collected information.
Poverty and Inequality	The commitment originally sought to create one repository of beneficiaries of social development programs in order to be the guiding axis of the country's development policy. The result delivered is the publication of the database as the registry of beneficiaries of some federal and state programs but this is perceived as progress made without any specific attributions.
Human Rights and Strengthening the Rule of Law	The government agency responsible for this commitment presents as a result the approval of the General Law on the Matter of Forced Disappearance, an action not originally established in the commitment. The information presented as progress or results are perceived to be isolated actions that aren't linked to the participation of Civil Society or victims and movements of forced disappearance to monitor the implementation of the Approved People Search Protocol like it originally established.
Gender Equality	This commitment was an exceptional case since the changes in its scope resulted from an agreement with Civil Society, and the government maintained indirect contact with INMUJERES and CONAPRED outside the Open Government framework. The last result on the SFP Scoreboard is a commented index of the final policy that was to be written, this was a decision of the authority given the absence of Civil Society organizations in the co-creation process of this public policy.



Analysis of Government Results on the 3NAP

This section briefly analyzes the activities reported by the government regarding the commitments of the Third National Action Plan. The following documentation were consulted for the analysis in this chapter:

1. Responses to requests for Public Information Requests made in 2017 and 2018 to the authorities responsible for each commitment.
2. The federal government's Mid-Term Self-Evaluation Report regarding progress made in the commitments of 3NAP up until December 2017.
3. The documents that are presented as evidence or final results the SFP Scoreboard.
4. The Sixth Government Report of the current administration in regards to Open Government.

Responses to Public Requests of Information in 2017 and 2018

As the NOSC had withdrawn from the STT, it made public information requests to INAI in 2017 and 2018 in order to know the status and fulfillment of the 3NAP, which in turn were sent to the government agencies responsible for each of the of the commitments. Below is a table summarizing the government agencies to which these requests were directed to⁷⁹:

Commitment	Agencies in2017	Agencies in2018
Health or Obesity	COFEPRIS, SSA	COFEPRIS, SSA
Public Services / Water	CONAGUA	CONAGUA
Fight Against Corruption	SFP	SFP
Management of Natural Resources Climate Change	SEMARNAT	SEMARNAT

⁷⁹ For greater precision, the general script applied in 2017 and 2018 to these information requests can be consulted in Annex.1

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Commitment	Agencies in2017	Agencies in2018
Poverty and Inequality	SEDESOL	SEDESOL
Human Rights and Strengthening the Rule of Law	PGR, Trust for the fulfillment of Obligations in the Matter of Human Rights, Fund for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists	PGR, Trust for the fulfillment of Obligations in the Matter of Human Rights, Fund for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists, Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (SESNSP, in Spanish)
Gender Equality	Inmujeres, CONAPRED	Inmujeres, CONAPRED

The responses to the public requests of information received⁸⁰ between September and October 2017, describe the activities carried out by the SFP, regarding the **Fight against Corruption** commitment specifying the following: changes to the regulatory framework to consolidate elements of Open Government such as the new General Law of Transparency (May 2016); the creation of the National Anti-corruption System (in August 2016); the existence of the civic movement # Ley-3de3; the design of the 2017 Open Government Guide; a meeting in July 2017 for the creation of a Strategic Working Group for the Methodology and Design of the public policy of Designation of Heads of Controllers and Units of Responsibilities of the SNA; another meeting in September 2017 on the line of action of a technical consultation to establish criteria for the selection of OICs; and the evaluation of Civil Society, Academy and experts participation for proposed profiles with open data. In the information request of 2018, the response from SFP redirect to the Scoreboard to follow-up on the specific commitment.

Inmujeres and CONAPRED, regarding the **Gender Equality** commitment also reported progress in October 2017 and mention a letter received on June 8, 2017 showing continued accompaniment from the Simone de Beauvoir Leadership Institute (ILSB, in Spanish) and CIDAC (which recently changed its name to México Evalúa). On the other hand, SEMARNAT, regarding the **Climate Change** commitment, also reports that Reforestamos México A.C. agreed to give active accompaniment, reporting a first meeting from October 2 to 6, 2017. In their responses from 2018, both agencies refer to the SPF Scoreboard to report their progress.

Regarding the commitment of **Public Services or Water**, CONAGUA reports that it has 1,169 measuring stations in wells for industrial use and services as the only source of information on measurements of exploitation or discharges. However, it doesn't report progress regarding the commitment of the Open Government. In

80 To consult the answers to requests for public information: <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1SWskgq85IkRVwb4eqYjmKQo07a4C2aKcVNPraFVFR1E/edit?usp=sharing>

2018, it refers to the federal government's Mid-Term Self-evaluation report of the 3NAP⁸¹ which has results up until December 2017, and OGP's Independent Review Mechanism (IRM)⁸² which evaluates the 3NAP, until June 2017.

In relation to the commitment of **Health or Obesity**, the Department of Health commented in 2017 that it didn't have information to be able to report as progress. Nonetheless, they shared the National Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Overweight, Obesity and Diabetes⁸³, as well as the mechanism for linking, monitoring and disseminating the OMENT⁸⁴, as well as activities already carried out on this topic. In 2018, COFEPRIS responded to the public request for information stating that progress could be viewed on the SFP Scoreboard which shows a schedule of activities of the current fiscal year and the implementation of a program called "6 Steps of Health with Prevention"⁸⁵.

Regarding the **Poverty and Inequality** commitment, SEDESOL didn't respond was in 2017, the reason for this is unknown. However, in 2018 it refers to the SFP Scoreboard as a progress report on this of the commitment and informs that it's accompanied by Civil Society and Academia. It is also mentioned that it will be the commitment will be recorded on a White Paper⁸⁶ document in reference to the Comprehensive Social Information System that was being developed at the time of receiving the response.

For the **Human Rights** commitment in 2017 and 2018, the public request for information was addressed to the Attorney General's Office (PGR), the Trust for the Compliance with Obligations in Human Rights Matters and the Fund for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists, who originally led the commitment. On both occasions, the response stated this information was not in their scope of work, therefore they had no information to provide. However, in 2018, the request of information was also addressed to the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (SESNSP), given they were granted responsibility on this matter due to the publication of the General Law on Forced Disappearance⁸⁷.

81 Retrieved from: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Mexico_Mid-Term-Self-Assessment_2016-2018.pdf

82 Retrieved from: <https://goo.gl/LyusNK>

83 Retrieved from: https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/276108/estrategia_sobrepeso_diabetes_obesidad.pdf

84 Retrieved from: <http://oment.uanl.mx/>

85 Retrieved from: <https://www.gob.mx/cofepris/articulos/6-pasos-de-la-salud-con-prevencion?idiom=es>

86 "[.] public government document in which the most outstanding actions and results of a program, project or transcendent subject of the Federal Public Administration obtained are recorded ." Retrieved from :http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5213396&fecha=10/10/2011

87 Full name: General Law on the Forced Disappearance of Persons, Disappearance Committed by Individuals and the National Search System for Persons . Retrieved from :<http://www.diputados.gob.mx/Leyes-Biblio/pdf/LGMDFP.171117.pdf>

The response received from the SESNSP redirected to the SFP Scoreboard to see the progress of this commitment.

About the Mid-Term Self-Assessment Report of the 2016-2018 Action Plan

In December 2017, the federal government drafted a report on the progress of the Third Open Government Action Plan up to that point as a self-evaluation⁸⁸. The information in the report covers the period of April 2016 to December 2017. During this period there is complementary information from the public requests of information made in August of 2017, which did not indicate significant progress of the commitments. The introduction of the self-evaluation report mentions the publication of the General Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information from May 2015 as important progress for the Open Government process, an event which is outside the temporary scope of 3NAP. Reference is also made to the strengthening of INAI, progress made in terms of access to information, however, there is no greater reference on the other pillars of Open Government within the timeframe of 3NAP. The report refers to the objective of strengthening the 3NAP's development methodology in order to "1) Guarantee the adoption of ambitious commitments linked to public policy objectives and 2) Allow for greater representation, participation and citizen collaboration"⁸⁹. Although the former was carried out, the scope of the commitments was subsequently reduced, which is not mentioned in the report.

It is also stated that the development of 3NAP was done with participation and as a co-creation process throughout the OGP cycle, including the elaboration of work plans. However, the latter were developed after the departure of the NOSC, so there is no clarity that it was made in co-creation with Civil Society or other stakeholders during this stage⁹⁰. It is also confirmed that the development of the action plan was carried out by the responsible government agencies and that, after the departure of the NOSC, an invitation was made to other CSOs to provide accompaniment to the commitments; clarifying that their participation did not imply qualifying or endorsing the level of fulfillment of the commitment. The above is an ambiguous description of the role that these new organizations had during their participation.

88 Retrieved from: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Mexico_Mid-Term-Self-Assessment_2016-2018.pdf

89 Informe de autoevaluación, page 3. Retrieved from: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Mexico_Mid-Term-Self-Assessment_2016-2018.pdf

90 Idem, página 5.

In the section corresponding to SFP Scoreboard, it's described as a management tool for those entities responsible for each of the commitments, as well as an accountability mechanism to the public to observe progress or delays. However, the Scoreboard is confusing to use or read as it presents information dated at other times than those indicated, and is structured with documents that don't clearly demonstrate the conclusion of milestones, but the development of activities that are not always related to the objective. It would be impossible to determine if the Scoreboard complied with its initial function, that is, to show the progress of the 3NAP in a clear manner, especially since it was publicly presented in May 2018, instead of December 2017.

Regarding the implementation of 3NAP commitments, with information up until December 2017, the report mentions progress was made according to implementations plans, but there is no greater detail regarding each commitment and its specific progress. For this reason, it would be difficult to check the status of each one at that date. This section doesn't provide sufficient information on the status of 3NAP at that time, and even seems to contradict the responses to the public information requests of 2017 that the NOSC.

As part of the conclusion, the report mentions that "The current regulatory framework in the area of open government enables the conditions to continue advancing in the governmental opening"⁹¹. However, the government's openness requires an integral and effective inclusion of all pillars of Open Government that haven't been achieved or demonstrated so far.

SFP Scoreboard

On May 11, 2018, the SFP made a public presentation of the 3NAP⁹² Scoreboard. The website presents progress regarding each of the commitments and reports on it through 11 lines of action and a proactive commitment on water. In all cases there are three results periods: (1) The activities reported as of December 29, 2017, (2) the activities reported as of July 15, 2018 and (3) a final result in August 2018.

The Core Group was given the task of reviewing the progress of said portal, and it perceived the first updates at the beginning of August 2018, and consistently in the last two weeks of August 2018. The following is a table summarizing changes perceived by the NOSC when the Scoreboard was updated:

⁹¹ Idem, page 12.

⁹² Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Index>

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Date	Total update reported
August 4, 2018 ⁹³	30% of activities completed 31% of activities in process 39% of activities without progress
August 10, 2018 ⁹⁴	30% of activities completed 30% of activities in process 40% of activities without progress
August 22, 2018 ⁹⁵	48% of activities completed 22% of activities in process 29% of activities without progress
August 27, 2018 ⁹⁶	51% of activities completed 20% of activities in process 29% of activities without progress
August 30, 2018 ⁹⁷	56% of activities completed 17% of activities in process 27% of activities without progress
August 31, 2018 ⁹⁸	65% of activities completed 17% of activities in process 18% of activities without progress
September 3, 2018 ⁹⁹	92% of activities completed 8% of activities in process 0% of activities without progress
September 4, 2018 ¹⁰⁰	93% of activities completed 7% of activities in process 0% of activities without progress

When monitoring the progress or results presented on the Scoreboard since its presentation, it was perceived that the updates were made in August 2018, especially in the last two weeks that month. **The most substantial progress was seen from August 30 to September 3, where the portal went from 56% to 92% of the activities completed.** The dates of progress coincided with the date of the

93 Image Retrieved from: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gZ2kz3dPG21atjrKTkoZREWMoRxVjh-3/view?us-p=sharing>

94 Image Retrieved from: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/16rb8G2-apD0Xjh8pskHfVgwDacZTcNQz/view?us-p=sharing>

95 Image Retrieved from: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UoF0cYjfyJilWlh8u622_tvfvbHfd6U6/view?us-p=s-haring

96 Image Retrieved from: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1w-9zd-0sKVxmG8HObDf6dvwyKyTnx_h1/view?us-p=sharing

97 Image Retrieved from: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ODD3WYC3Lh0OvFdKrDxRAQNEu2793Fdi/view?usp=sharing>

98 Image Retrieved from: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VjxGPnLJVeRfQ_DLF3d0UAG88DfdEig3/view?us-p=sharing

99 Image Retrieved from: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DgYtArqQ1CQnwYtStJSKx40FyIt96xV8/view?us-p=sharing>

100 Image retrieved from: https://drive.google.com/file/d/10nwRcNg-8mmT_Ha4UhsM2Lun0aJWNNZj/view?usp=sharing

last State of the Union report and presentation (by law), as well as with the start of the transition period of the incoming administration during August 2018.

According to the analysis carried out for this Shadow report, the Scoreboard hasn't been used as an accountability tool and to monitor the progress of specific commitments for two reasons:

1. In the timeframe of a two-year process that is 3NAP, this tool was launched late, precisely after a year and a half of having started the process, in May 2018.
2. While it had the objective of reporting progress over these two years, the Scoreboard was updated in only one month, during which almost all the commitments and lines of action seem to have been fulfilled.

The following section are comments made on the documents that are shown as progress and evidence of completion of each line of actions that the Scoreboard presents to analyze the effectiveness of the final results that are provided. The order in which the commitments are found in the next section is as they are presented on the SFP Scoreboard. It's important to clarify that the documents and observations mentioned below were made between September and October 2018. However, in a revision to the SFP Scoreboard made in November 2018, changes were found in the documentation presented throughout the milestones or in the final results in four of specific commitments: Water, Climate Change, Poverty and Inequality and Health or Obesity. The above indicates that the site is undergoing modifications.

About the Human Rights and the strengthening of the Rule of Law commitment

The progress reported for the Human Rights commitment and its three lines of action, have results only in the period of July 15, 2018, given the publication of the General Law on Enforced Disappearance in 2017, which granted this matter over to the Secretariat Executive of the National Public Security System, and therefore it was taken from the Office of the Attorney General which was originally in charge of this specific commitments.

The first line of action is summarized as a “**Diagnosis of missing people**” comprised of 3 milestones, 9 documents offered as evidence, and the final result is a technical note on the National Exhumation Program, in a format of frequently asked questions about how it's structured. The following comments are pertaining to from the documents available in this section:

- The minutes available are not computer readable, as they are scanned in low resolution.
- The diagnosis for the National Exhumation Program¹⁰¹ only shows the scanned cover and an executive summary, which prevents an analysis of its content to be carried out in order to know its scope and how it's related to the commitment.
- The consultation of the proposal to the Index and Methodology of the National Program of People Search¹⁰² was done through Google Forms¹⁰³, but it does not show which answers were obtained or an analysis of them; there is only a screenshot of the platform used for this activity.
- The invitations¹⁰⁴ to participate in this consultation don't indicate whether it was achieved. Laso, an analysis of the dialogue isn't attached, and therefore it can neither be confirmed whether the milestone was met, nor that it has been an effective mechanism.
- The publication on social networks of the National Search Program¹⁰⁵ is reported as evidence of the completion of workshops with the participation of family members and Civil Society. However, there is no documented evidence on this participation, so it's impossible to determine what feedback was obtained and, therefore, if the documents presented actually integrate the comments received during these workshops.
- Photographic evidence is presented¹⁰⁶ of a meeting held with the Citizen's Council. It's unclear what purpose the meeting was so that an analysis of the evidence of this milestone couldn't be done.

The second line of action is summarized as the “**Unique Methodology for the Registration of Missing People**”. It's broken down into 5 milestones, with 9 documents as evidence, and the final result is a website called “Unique System of Information Technology and Information”¹⁰⁷ that has an important warning¹⁰⁸ on the information contained so as to acknowledge that not all searches of missing peo-

101 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=3.%20Res%C3%BAmen%20Ejecutivo%20del%20Diagn%C3%B3stico%20para%20la%20elaboraci%C3%B3n%20del%20Programa%20Nacional%20de%20Exhumaciones.pdf>

102 Retrieved from: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fernfraAN8Z7FmyGgUObCqCQd4IOB0wv/view>

103 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Consulta%20de%20la%20la%20propuesta%20de%20%C3%8Dndice%20y%20Metodolog%C3%ADa%20del%20Programa%20Nacional%20de%20B%C3%BAsqueda.pdf>

104 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Oficios%20Invitacion%20mayo.pdf>

105 Retrieved from: https://drive.google.com/le/d/17EBDzqhx1VirvZ_51ACyn0zcV77LRK6P/view

106 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Memoria%20fotogr%C3%A1ca%20Reuni%C3%B3n%20Consejo%20Ciudadano.pdf>

107 Retrieved from: <https://suti.segob.gob.mx/>

108 “The information contained in this Registry comes from various institutional and non-institutional sources, which is in the process of verification and validation, so it may still contain errors or inaccuracies. If you cannot find information about the person you are looking for, it can be added so that the CNB can corroborate and incorporate it”. Retrieved from: <https://suti.segob.gob.mx/busqueda>

ple could appear on this website and in said case they would have to go through an additional process. The comments regarding the documentation on this section are as follows:

- E-mails from the Coordination of Planning, Development and Institutional Innovation (COPLADII)¹⁰⁹ and CNI¹¹⁰ are included as evidence, which indicate a contribution to the “Diagnosis on the integration of information on missing people”¹¹¹. However, a list of comments or contributions made to it isn’t attached, so it’s not possible to check if these were integrated into the final result.
- A document on the process of publication of information from the National Registry of People Search (RNPED)¹¹² is included, but it’s unclear if this actually demonstrates the completion of the milestone on the preparation of the methodology. This document seems as an instructions of existing actions, rather than the elaboration of the unique methodology that is proposed.
- The document called “Opinion on the document proposed by the COPLADII Project Unit”¹¹³ mentions that the National Citizen’s Council was already integrated by Senate designations on April 19, 2018, but the methodology or criteria of these designations is unclear, as well as the role the Council has in the final outcome of this commitment.
- The same “Opinion on the proposed document .” also lists four problems identified in the gathering of information; it’s unclear if these problems are resolved in the published results on this line of action.
- There are several official documents directing information between one government entity and another, so it seems that the activities of the commitment were limited between the authorities.
- The suggestions for the creation of the control methodology¹¹⁴ (page 5 of the document), registration and validation of statistical information in the country’s prosecutors’ offices, sent from the PGR to the CNBP, consist of a list of 6 statements only without further details.

109 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=1.%20Correo%20electr%C3%B3nico%20-%20Elaboraci%C3%B3n%20del%20Diagn%C3%B3stico%20en%20colaboraci%C3%B3n%20con%20la%20COPLADII.pdf>

110 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=2.%20Correo%20electr%C3%B3nico%20-%20Aportaci%C3%B3n%20del%20CNI%20al%20Diagn%C3%B3stico.pdf>

111 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=3.%20Aportacion%20del%20CNI%20al%20Diagn%C3%B3stico%20del%20RNPED.pdf>

112 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=3.%20Aportacion%20del%20CNI%20al%20Diagn%C3%B3stico%20del%20RNPED.pdf>

113 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=3.%20Opinion%20T%C3%A9cnica%20de%20la%20SDHPDSC%20al%20diagn%C3%B3stico%20del%20registro%20de%20personas%20desaparecidas.pdf>

114 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Entrega%20a%20la%20CNBP%20de%20la%20Opini%C3%B3n%20T%C3%A9cnica%20-%20Ocio%20PGR-UTAG-DG-003844-2018.pdf>

- The RNPED Delivery-Reception Document of the PGR is included with the CNBP¹¹⁵, an activity that should have been done outside the Open Government framework given that it is an administrative protocol.
- The collaboration agreement with Data Cívica¹¹⁶ delineates their contractual collaboration; however, it isn't evidence of the development of activities or of the impact that has had on the final result.

The third and final line of action of the Human Rights Commitment is stated as the “**Monitoring of the Application of the Approved Protocol for the Search of Missing People**” with 5 milestones, 14 documents as evidence compliance and the final result is the Protocol of Forced Disappearance¹¹⁷. There is little clarity on whether the feedback of Civil Society or victims in this line of action was considered. In addition, it does not comply with the monitoring approach to the application of the Protocol. The comments regarding the documentation presented for this line of action are as follows:

- The summaries¹¹⁸ of the meetings with Civil Society, Academy and victims that are offered, are short and don't describe the position of the participants, so the nature of their participations couldn't be confirmed. There is also evidence that an open call had been made¹¹⁹; however, no summary is provided and therefore it's unclear that the final result included any civil society feedback.
- An open call document is included¹²⁰ as evidence of meetings held, but there is no report of them, so it couldn't be confirmed that these meetings have been successfully concluded. As a result of these “meetings with Civil Society” are the state decrees for the adoption of the Protocol in the State of Mexico¹²¹, Jalisco¹²², Nayarit¹²³, Nuevo León¹²⁴ and San Luis Potosí¹²⁵, but there is no clarity on how these documents are related to the consultation of Civil Society and academics for the development of the Protocol.

115 Retrieved from: http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Acta_Entrega_Recepci%C3%B3n_RNPED.pdf

116 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=DATA%20CIVICA.pdf>

117 Retrieved from: <https://aplicaciones.pgr.gob.mx/normatecasustantiva/Normateca%20Sustantiva/Protocolo%20de%20Desaparici%C3%B3n%20Forzada.pdf>

118 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=1.%20Relatorias%20de%20las%20Reuniones%20de%20Trabajo%20Protocolo%20Homologado%20de%20Investigaci%C3%B3n.pdf> y <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=1.%20Reuniones%20de%20trabajo,%20Listas%20de%20asistencia%20y%20Convocatoria%20desarrollo%20del%20PHI.pdf>

119 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=1.%20Reuniones%20de%20trabajo,%20Listas%20de%20asistencia%20y%20Convocatoria%20desarrollo%20del%20PHI.pdf>

120 Retrieved from <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=CONVOCATORIA%20GUERRERO.pdf>

121 Retrieved from <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=DECRETO%20EDOMEX.pdf>

122 Retrieved from <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=DECRETO%20JALISCO.pdf>

123 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=DECRETO%20NAYARIT.pdf>

124 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=DECRETO%20NUEVO%20LEON.pdf>

125 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=DECRETO%20SAN%20LUIS%20POTOSI.pdf>

On the Fight Against Corruption Commitment

The Anticorruption commitment led by the SFP includes a line of action described as “**Selection Criteria for the Head of Internal Control Bodies of the Federal Public Administration**”. This line is integrated by 15 milestones, each with 1 document as evidence of compliance. The final result is a website¹²⁶ that publishes the profiles of the heads of OICs, instead of a mechanism of selection criteria for these positions. The comments on the milestones and documentation of this commitment are as follows:

- The summaries of the dialogue workshops¹²⁷ include on the last page a summary of the results, however, there is no clarity about the follow-up to these or if they are reflected in what is reported as the final result.
- The profile for OIC¹²⁸ heads is presented three times and it seems to be the same version, because the date indicated April 11th, 2017. However, there’s no clarity about whether this document has been co-created or what the feedback received by Civil Society is. Nor is there clarity about how it’s incorporated into the final result.
- The document “Base Note AGA”¹²⁹ contains the open data set as progress on the information of the OIC holders. It can be inferred that it’s the same data used for the visualization of what is reported as the final result, however, this doesn’t cover cover the scope of the original commitment.
- Borde Politico’s document¹³⁰ (organization that provides technological an assessment as direct request of the SFP in August 2018, without providing a broad context on the process) describes the website as a data visualization, confirming that the final result is incongruent with what the commitment states. There’s no clarity about the follow-up that was made to the recommendations made by this organization. Additionally, this document appears within the milestones completed on December 29, 2017 and the document has the date “August 2018”.
- There’s no clarity on how the document “Report of the work of the Technical Group for the Design of Public Policy for Designation of Titles of OIC and Control Units”¹³¹ is integrated into the portal that shows the data of the holders of the OICs.

126 Retrieved from: <http://per.lesioic.funcionpublica.gob.mx/>

127 Retrieved from: http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=RELATORIA_MESAS%20DIALOGO.PDF

128 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=PERFIL%20TOIC%20ACTUALIZADO%20FINAL.pdf>

129 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=NOTA%20BASE%20PARA%20AGA.pdf>

130 Retrieved from: http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=AGA%20TOICS_SFP-BORDE.pdf

131 Retrieved from: http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=1-Poli_tica-P-TOICS_W.pdf

- The attendance list¹³² for the follow-up meeting shows two Civil Society participants and the rest are employees of the SFP, so again it's inferred that this was not a co-creation process and that there was no plurality of participation.

On the Poverty and Inequality commitment

The commitment entails “**a unique and accessible record of the potential population and of the population served by social development programs**”. It includes 8 milestones, 8 documents of evidence of compliance, and whose result is a website on the Comprehensive Social Information System (SISI)¹³³, which seems to make information about the Beneficiaries' Toolkits more transparent than Social Development Program whose integration falls to the Department of Social Development. The comments on the documents are as follows:

- Scans of official document¹³⁴ sent to the Governors of the Mexican states are shown, but neither the responses of these are not shown neither what follow-up was given to them, so it would be difficult to consider the milestone on promoting agreements for the homologation and integration of registeregistries has been completed.
- The document “Comparative of initiatives around the PUB or the conformation of a social information system”¹³⁵ doesn't indicate what's the desirable parameter that is sought, and what action was implemented with this document in the final result presented.
- The “Draft Decree”¹³⁶ doesn't have evidence of having been co-created with Civil Society or any other type of citizen participation, or that it was co-created with CONEVAL as stated in the milestone. It's assumed that this document is a draft because it has no date, so it's not possible to know what kind of follow-up was given to this document.
- The “Historical report of agreements for the exchange of information proposed by the DGGPG”¹³⁷ is shown as a list of current agreements in the process of being renewed. It's unclear what type of management was carried out in follow-up to the milestone “Continue with the necessary steps to carry

132 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=LISTA%20ASISTENCIA%2030082018.pdf>

133 Retrieved from: <https://sisi.sedesol.gob.mx/>

134 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=SEGUIMIENTO%20A%20LOS%20ACUERDOS%20DE%20LA%20CNDNS%202017.pdf>

135 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Comparativo%20de%20iniciativas%20LGDS.pdf>

136 Retrieved from: http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Anteproyecto_Decreto_LGDS.pdf

137 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Reporte%20hist%C3%B3rico%20de%20convenios%20para%20el%20intercambio%20de%20informaci%C3%B3n%20impulsados%20por%20la%20DGGPG.pdf>

out the signing of agreements for the exchange of information with the federative entities” only with this document.

- The “Proposal to Reform the Rules of the Interior”¹³⁸ shows a version of “intermediate proposal” and an “ambitious proposal” of drafting; however, there’s no clarity about what is the desirable version and what was the outcome on the follow-up to this analysis.
- The “Legal Response to SISI Guidelines”¹³⁹ turns out to be an official document indicating administrative requirements for later publication of the guidelines in the Official Gazette of the Federation, but there’s no clarity that they’ve been carried out. In an online search, it was found that the Guidelines were published on September 5, 2018¹⁴⁰.

On the Gender Equality commitment

The Gender line of action is described as “**Model of a comprehensive care policy**” with 14 milestones (of which two are “in process”), 14 documents are published as evidence and the final result is a commented script of the National Care Strategy¹⁴¹. The comments regarding this documentation is as follows:

- The commented script of the Strategy can’t be considered as a final result, since it’s still a draft of the model that was intended as a goal.
- The broad consultation milestone displays an agenda for the meeting¹⁴² and the summary for the meeting is presented on a separate milestone. The same document is presented for two milestones that are “in progress” pertaining to the December 2017 timeframe, but the meeting was held in August 2018.
- The milestone “Prepare and publish the model of the Comprehensive Care Policy and its implementation route”, is “in process” and without a document as evidence of its conclusion, so it confirms that the document presented as “result final “of the second advance of this commitment isn’t really a final version.

138 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Propuestas%20de%20reforma%20Reglamento%20Interior.pdf>

139 Retrieved <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Respuesta%20juridica%20Lineamientos%20SISI.pdf>

140 Retrieved from: https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5536919&fecha=05/09/2018

141 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Guion%20comentado.pdf>

142 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Agenda.8TT.pdf>

On the Governance of natural resources and Climate Change commitment

The Climate Change commitment is summarized in the SFP's Scoreboard as **"Reducing the vulnerability and risks associated with the effects of climate change"** with 21 milestones (of which two are still "in process"), with 19 documents offered as evidence, and the final result is a website that includes a National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change¹⁴³. Regarding the documents presented and the final result the comments are as follows:

- The site does not seem to comply with good user experience practices. It's unclear how the Atlas data is explored.
- The link in the document "List of information sources"¹⁴⁴ doesn't indicate how this list was specified and whether it was in co-created with Civil Society or Academia. Also, it doesn't show the date on which it was presented, so it was not possible to corroborate that this information is part of the final website.
- A questionnaire is shown¹⁴⁵ that seems to be designed for public servants; It's unclear if there was feedback from another stakeholders about what information was being requested in this process. In addition, there is a document that synthesizes and analyzes the responses collected from the questionnaire¹⁴⁶, but it's unclear if this was shown to Civil Society for feedback and analysis.
- The "articulation criteria official document"¹⁴⁷ is reported in the progress pertaining to December 2017, when the document dated in 2018. It seems to be a draft of an official document because it doesn't have a date with day and month, and because it isn't signed, so it's not possible to determine that this document was sent and that it therefore means the milestone was concluded.
- The "Note on Website Progress"¹⁴⁸ is classified within the results of December 2017 when the actually document dates to July 19, 2018.

143 Retrieved from: <http://cambioclimatico.gob.mx/adaptacion/>

144 Retrieved from: http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Actividad1.%20AGA_Listado%20de%20las%20fuentes%20de%20informaci%C3%B3n.pdf

145 Retrieved from: http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Cuestionario%20GT-ADAPT_Gobierno%20Abierto_VF.pdf

146 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Acci%C3%B3n%201.4%20S%C3%ADntesis%20respuestas%20cuestionario%20GT-ADAPT.pdf>

147 Retrieved from: http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Actividad%202.%200-cio_criterio%20de%20articulaci%C3%B3n_mayo.pdf

148 Retrieved from: http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Atenta%20Nota%20DGP-CC-SFP_Avances_SitioWeb_190718.pdf

About the Health or Obesity commitment

It's broken down into three lines of action, the first being **“Strategy in order to avoid potential conflicts of interest in the formulation of policies to promote and combat obesity”** with 11 milestones, 12 documents as evidence of compliance, and the final result is a Guide for the Prevention of Conflict of interest in public policies related to the prevention and control of overweight¹⁴⁹, obesity and diabetes, concluded in August 2018. Of the documentation and final result presented the comments are as follows:

- The first milestone of this line of action is to review national and international precedents on actions to prevent conflicts of interest in public policies, and a link to the World Health Organization (WHO)¹⁵⁰ a website is presented as evidence of completion of the milestone. The link doesn't verify that an analysis of its has been done however, it's unclear which of these precedents have impacted the final result.
- There are three documents from Lists of Attendance¹⁵¹ to meetings, but there aren't any meeting summaries stating agreements or the dialogue of the meetings, so it's difficult to know what kind of progress is being made as a result of these meetings. One of the three documents doesn't have a working link¹⁵².
- The document called “Guide COI AGA 15082018” is reported during December 2017, but its title indicates “creation on August 15, 2018” and the document dates to July 2018. On the other hand, the wording of this document It doesn't make clear to which profile it refers to, with what objective it was written and how its content should be applied. It's read as a legal compilation on conflict of interest, not as a guide with steps to follow.
- The Clarifying Note¹⁵³ reflects the lack of clarity in the process of creating the guide, and makes clear the position of Civil Society that provided accompaniment, so it is even more worrisome that the guide is presented as a final result, when one of the parties involved does not agree with it.
- The milestone “Recovering the experience of the integration of the tripartite body” is shown as finished, but there is no document that shows its conclusion.

149 Retrieved from: [http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Guia%20Con ictos%20 de%20Intereses%20VF.pdf](http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Guia%20Con%20ictos%20de%20Intereses%20VF.pdf)

150 Retrieved from: <http://www.who.int/nutrition/consultation-doi/comments/en/>

151 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Listas%20de%20asistencia%20reuniones%20actividad%20salud.pdf> y <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Lista%20de%20asistencia%20Reuni%C3%B3n%20Salud%2014%2005%20>

152 Retrieved from: [http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Reunio%C2%B4n%20 Salud%2002%2007%2018%20lista%20de%20asistencia.pdf](http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Reunio%C2%B4n%20Salud%2002%2007%2018%20lista%20de%20asistencia.pdf)

153 Retrieved from: [http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Nota%20Aclaratoria_%20 compromiso%20Instancia%20tripartita%20Salud%203NAP_VF.pdf](http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Nota%20Aclaratoria_%20compromiso%20Instancia%20tripartita%20Salud%203NAP_VF.pdf)

- The second line of action of the commitment is summarized as “**Tripartite entity to monitor and ensure compliance with regulations in the field of health promotion**”, “with 7 milestones and a link to the WHO ¹⁵⁴page as evidence of compliance. The final result is the Clarifying Note ¹⁵⁵on the process of this commitment, which includes a positioning of the ContraPESO Coalition, where it is noted that there are no participation rules for the Board that is being sought, so that an enabling environment could be created for conflicts of interest. Although the resolution of this commitment resulted in a Note Clarifying the impasse between the authorities and Civil Society, it is shown as a completed commitment.

The third line of action for the Health Commitment mentions “**Frontal food labeling**” with 8 milestones (of which only half are complete), 17 documents are provided as evidence of compliance and culminates with a Clarifying Note¹⁵⁶ with the following Explanation:

“[...] there is still no consensus on the recommendations for modifications to the NOMs; In addition, it is necessary to finish with the activities of the first goal to advance in this activity. It should be noted that the case of frontal labeling is under review by the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (SCJN) on August 28, 2018, the matter was again turned over for the preparation of a new one with the criterion of the majority; therefore, it is necessary to know the position to carry out the corresponding actions”¹⁵⁷.

The former makes it clear that there was no progress with this line of action and despite that the commitment is reported as “completed”.

On the Public Services or Water commitment

Regarding this commitment it has the following title: “**Integral system of information on volumes extracted and concession of water exploitation and discharges**”. It has 12 milestones and 17 documents as evidence of compliance, and the final result is a tab inside the CONAGUA’s¹⁵⁸ website that details the fol-

154 Retrieved from: <http://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/274166>

155 Retrieved from: http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=Nota%20Aclaratoria_%20compromiso%20Instancia%20tripartita%20Salud%203NAP_VF.pdf

156 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/AdmCompromiso/Documento?doc=Nota%20aclaratoria%20COFEPRIS.pdf>

157 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/AdmCompromiso/Documento?doc=Nota%20aclaratoria%20COFEPRIS.pdf>

158 Retrieved from: <https://app.conagua.gob.mx/gobiernoabierto/Contenido.aspx?n1=10>

lowing: “[.] through almost 30 years of its creation, this unit has consolidated a National Measurement Network that integrates 5000 monitoring sites in surface, underground and coastal bodies distributed throughout the national territory”¹⁵⁹. Furthermore, in the response to the request for public information in 2017¹⁶⁰, it clarifies that CONAGUA has 1,169 measuring stations in wells for industrial use and services, as the only source of information on measurements of utilization or discharges.

The same website takes the user to a PowerPoint presentation¹⁶¹ that on slide five includes a link to download an Excel¹⁶² file with information on Water Quality. This search, and the number of clicks that have to be done to find the information, show that the final result did not have feedback on the usability of the information and the website design.

From page 7 of the document “OBS Work Agenda”¹⁶³ it’s inferred that it’s impossible for CONAGUA to comply with its lawful mandate, since it can’t measure water quality. The document has the following paragraph which is a worrisome situation:

“Notwithstanding the aforementioned alternative means, it should be noted that for the purposes pursued in the Open Government commitment, any of these direct measurement mechanisms require the implementation of additional actions, a situation that makes it difficult to incorporate the information to the open data platform since the information depends on several factors, including outside this institution”.¹⁶⁴

On the other hand, the documents that detail meetings show that they are done only between the authorities of CONAGUA and the SFP, so there it’s unclear that this has really been an Open Government process, because its lacking citizen and / or Society Civil participation. Also, in the milestones of this commitment are documents that date from 2018 and correspond to the December 2017 period. Finally, there are several user manual that explains the steps that have to be carried out to visualize information, so again good usability practices are not enforced, the final result should be intuitive to use.

159 Retrieved from: <https://app.conagua.gob.mx/gobiernoabierto/Contenido.aspx?n1=10>

160 Retrieved from: <https://drive.google.com/le/d/1GkpKBip1-3en1ocEkw7GSeXIUGucnCZS/view?usp=sharing>

161 Retrieved from: <http://les.conagua.gob.mx/conagua/GobiernoAbierto/Calidaddelagua.pdf>

162 Retrieved from: http://les.conagua.gob.mx/conagua/GobiernoAbierto/Calidad_Agua_Super_cial.xlsx

163 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=OBS%20AGENDA%20DE20%TRABAJO.pdf>

164 Retrieved from: <http://aga.funcionpublica.gob.mx/aga/Home/Documento?doc=OBS%20AGENDA%20DE%20TRABAJO.pdf>

General remarks

Firstly, the **SFP Scoreboard breaks down the progress made on the 3NAP through timetable or roadmap that were for the most part not co-created through consensus with Civil Society**. It also doesn't indicate the date it was last updated, so it's difficult to determine when the milestones were reached (beyond the monitoring carried out by the Core Group).

Secondly, **documents were inconsistently reported under timelines which to which the dates of the documents don't correspond, but most of the milestones don't indicate a delivery or creation date, which makes it difficult to verify that the two periods** (December 29, 2017 and July 15, 2018) were actually fulfilled as indicated. This seems to be misleading about activities that were actually carried out during 2018 and are reported under 2017. The Human Rights lines of action (the first 3 points on the SFP Scoreboard) show progress only on July 15, 2018, due to the publication of the law general that modifies the implementation plans. This same practice could be used on the rest of the lines of action on the SFP Scoreboard to show greater veracity on the times of completion of the milestones.

Up until September 25th, 2018 the SFP Scoreboard for the follow-up of the 3NAP doesn't have the 11 lines of action completed, even more so, a large part of the commitments included in this website don't meet the goals established during the multi-stakeholder co-creation process which involved over 350 people during 2016 and which was submitted to OGP¹⁶⁵.

Finally, after an analysis of the SFP Scoreboard carried out on November 2018, before the public presentation of this report, the following modifications were perceived:

1. Regarding the Poverty and Inequality commitment, an additional document was found referring to official documents sent to the states for collaboration agreements of the platform.
2. Regarding the Public Services or Water commitment, when exploring the final result website again the site, the links show an error when selecting them and didn't display any information.
3. From the Climate Change commitment, when entering the website again although it contains a lot of information regarding this topic, some of the tools that are shown redirect to themselves without opening files or more data. Fur-

¹⁶⁵ Retrieved from: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Mexico_Plan-de-Accion-2016-2018.pdf

thermore when revising the website again on November 13, it no longer loaded and showed a blank page only.

4. In the Health or Obesity commitment, specifically the line of action pertaining to food front labeling, some differences were found in the documents that are presented as evidence of completion of the milestones, however, the outcome or final result of the commitment remained the same.

Given the perception of these changes, the deficiencies of the SFP Scoreboard are emphasized.

Sixth State of the Union

The last State of the Union of the current administration was delivered to Congress on September 1st, 2018 and was presented at a public event on September 3rd, where the achievements of the document were summarized. When analyzing it at least 11 mentions of Open Government in different sections, including a chapter on it and a section for the “Action Plan of the Alliance for the Open Government 2013 - 2018” (sic) are found. After having analyzed said mentions the Core Group emphasized in a press release¹⁶⁶ that **there were superficial and deceptive mentions are made about the Open Government agenda of Mexico, and that both its current status and the situation of surveillance under the Third Action Plan are both omitted.**

The Sixth State of the Union mentions achievements and events relevant to Open Government that were not necessarily carried out by the Executive Power, such as the process promoted by the INAI “Open Government, Co-Creation from the Local Level”, the “First National Open Government Summit, Co-creation from Local level”, co-organized by INAI and NOSC from April 11th to 13th, 2018, with the participation of representatives from the Core Group. This is a serious fault, considering that INAI is an autonomous institute¹⁶⁷ that in turn makes its own annual reports to Congress.

This report consists of more than seven hundred pages, so only a few paragraphs that are perceived as inaccurate representations of progress are presented below, considering the current context of Open Government in Mexico. In the first instance, on page 13 of the report, this paragraph is found:

166 Retrieved from :<https://gobiernoabierto.mx/blog/2018/09/06/comunicado-ante6-to-informe-de-gobierno-de-eprn/>

167 As indicated in Title Two, Chapter I, Section I, Article 17 of the Federal Law on Transparency and Access to Information .Retrieved from :http://www.dof.gob.mx/avisos/2493/SG/090516_SG.090516_html

“The Government of the Republic, with a results-oriented approach and having as its central axis of government action for citizens, gave continuity to the transversal strategy to achieve a Close and Modern Government, with the support of the new information and communication technologies for better provision of goods and services, the promotion of efficiency and effectiveness in operations through the simplification of processes, procedures and standards, and the orientation of efforts to strengthen their relationship with citizens, providing certainty through greater transparency and accountability of its management, through the consolidation of an open government and a better performance of public servants”¹⁶⁸.

The former doesn't seem to consider that at the end of the current administration the following context is still present: more than thirteen thousand deaths in 2018; an average of 13 disappearances per day; that 5 of the 10 most violent cities internationally are in Mexico; and that, in addition, the Mexican State has been accredited with 278 out of 375 recommendations of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights for forced disappearances; that there are 7 journalists killed per year or 1 per month in 2017; more than 100 politicians murdered in an electoral period; illegal digital surveillance of journalists, Civil Society and human rights defenders; and 98% impunity¹⁶⁹.

Regarding the issue of citizen participation, guidelines for its promotion are mentioned in the Report as it's considered a strategic pillar of the AGA, which is highly contradictory considering that the commitments analyzed in previous sections lacked it. The mentions in the report is as follows:

“As of 2017, it was reoriented to support compliance with the ‘Guidelines for the promotion, conformation, organization and functioning of citizen participation mechanisms of the agencies and entities of the Federal Public Administration’, published in the DOF on August 11 of that year and was established as one of the pillars of the Government of Mexico's open government policy, along with the components of Proactive Transparency and the Open Government Partnership”¹⁷⁰.

168 Sexto Informe de Gobierno, Page13. Retrieved from: <https://www.gob.mx/lobuenocuenta/>

169 Consejo Ciudadano para la Seguridad Pública y Justicia Penal (CCSPJP), Article 19 <https://bit.ly/2nkfxKL> y United Nations' Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights <https://bit.ly/2tPbvAg>

170 Sexto Informe de Gobierno, Page 30. Retrieved from: <https://www.gob.mx/lobuenocuenta/>

In the section “Action Plan Alliance for the Open Government 2013-2018”¹⁷¹, in its first section it states “The school at the center of the education system” as part of the activities within the framework of the AGA, which according to the Plans of Action established in Mexico since 2012, don’t contain any commitment of this nature. On the other hand, another accomplishment is reported as having attended meetings instead of considering them as an agenda item¹⁷².

Furthermore, there is no mention of the revelations of illegal digital surveillance against Civil Society, journalists and human rights defenders, as well as the withdrawal of the Core Group from the 3NAP process in May 2017, which is why the STT formally stopped operating as a governance body of Open Government in Mexico¹⁷³. In relation to this point, and in the absence of action by federal authorities, as well as the lack of an impartial and effective investigation by the PGR in relation to surveillance cases, it is said that in August 2018 the OGP¹⁷⁴ Response Policy mechanism was initiated, which could lead to the expulsion of Mexico from this international alliance¹⁷⁵.

From the analysis carried out of the responses to requests for public information, the SFP Scoreboard, and the Sixth State of the Union Report, we can conclude that there’s a **serious omission of the original process: initial agreements with Civil Society aren’t taken into account, as well as the original scope of the goals**. As shown in the previous sections, there is a **lack of coherence between the timelines reported as progress on the Scoreboard, and on the responses to requests for public information, as well as informal chats with the CSOs that provided some follow-up after the Core Group exited the STT. Also, the reported results, for the most part, are documents or final products that weren’t reviewed, or had feedback or were co-created with Civil Society. And in case of having feedback, there is little clarity that comments have been incorporated or considered as part of the final result**.

It should be noted that **there is an omission of the context of human rights violations related to the events on illegal digital surveillance to activists, representatives of Civil Society, journalists and human rights defenders**; as well as the lack of a formal and forceful response, with measures, and the development of a public policy to avoid the same events in the future. The current administration is about to end its term in office and it seems that there will be no concrete progress on this worrisome issue.

171 Idem, page.299

172 Idem, pages 56 y.139

173 See timeline of the case at #GobiernoEspía <https://socialtic.org/blog/gobiernoespia-revelaciones-sobre-espionaje-en-mexico-linea-del-tiempo/>

174 Retrieved from: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/ogp-response-policy/response-policy-case-mexico>

175 Ibidem.

General remarks

The documents analyzed in this section propose a chronology of different progress reports or delays among that have little to no coherent timelines. **The requests for public information in 2017 show that some of the commitments had no progress on the lines of action originally agreed upon, but in 2018 most of them are already redirect to the SFP Scoreboard to show some sort of results, according to the implementation plans established by the government agencies that led each commitment.** On the other hand, the Scoreboard is divided into results at different moments including December 2017 and July 2018, however, the results or milestones with evidence for 2017, mostly don't comply with that timeline and show activities carried out in 2018. **Also the activities during the 3NAP weren't carried out continuously and the Scoreboard isn't a real-time accountability tool.** The results don't really seem to sustain progress within a path of action to meet the goal, but are presented as isolated activities to show some sort of progress.

Regarding the Mid-Term Self-Evaluation Report, the results don't concur the 3NAP timeline and the important results or progress is reported as regulatory frameworks that were implemented prior to 2016. Likewise, there's no precise description of substantial progress made in the commitments and their respective lines of action, which only confirm the importance of Open Government activities for Mexico as a public speech without real impact.

Regarding the Sixth State of the Union Report, the progress shown relate to results of a country that seems to not be undergoing through a crisis of its Rule of Law and reports Open Government actions that don't address all the pillars of this concept. The Core Group withdrew its participation from the Open Government process due to a lack of security in the civic space, and that therefore there were commitments that had no accompaniment or citizen participation. However, by not addressing the illegal surveillance cases it's difficult to see progress in an action plan that requires the co-creation and participation not just of governmental authorities.



Conclusions

This report integrates the analysis of various documents published by the federal government and interviews done of Civil Society participants of the Open Government process, as well as a brief chronological analysis of 3NAP and from this derives the following conclusions:

1. A year and a half after the departure of the Core Group from the Third Action Plan, **the federal government has not fully addressed the reasons for its departure**. This report is evidence of the reduction of the scope of 3NAP and in the context of illegal digital surveillance, there has been no progress made on behalf of the Mexican government.
2. Given that the Open Government Partnership in Mexico is an international commitment of the Mexican State, the government must continue with the Open Government process and comply fully with the commitments co-created within the 3NAP framework. Regrettably, the implementation of commitments after the departure of the Core Group **shows a lack of willingness to fulfill the commitments derived from a broad process of co-creation and is this classified as a simulated process**.
3. **The process of co-creation and citizen scrutiny, after leaving the Core Group exited the Open Government process, was violated**. The government sought to incorporate, in an unclear and even misleading manner, other CSOs to endorse the process, without being clear about the existing context or what was at stake.
4. The commitments of **Poverty and Inequality, Human Rights and the strengthening of the Rule of Law, and Fight against Corruption** suffered such modifications that what was done by the government isn't only different from what was originally agreed, but also **has less impact than what was required to address the problems that the country is experiencing**.
5. For the commitments of **Water and Health or Obesity**, the changes in their wording generate concern since not only do they have **results that stray from**

the original goals, but also they could even bring harmful impact to their respective agendas.

6. The commitments on **Gender Equality and Governance of natural resources or Climate Change** kept close to what was originally proposed, although they didn't have a broad and substantive participation of Civil Society, and whose results show that political will is a required element in an Open Government process.
7. It's essential to remember that **the co-creation process of 3NAP was carried out with the purpose of solving public problems in the country**, and since they aren't fully addressed by the current administration, **the social needs of each commitment remain**, thus transcending the periods of governmental responsibility.

During the interviews with Civil Society, there was a comment on the issue of **illegal digital surveillance, which according to the vision of the Core Group, should have an effective investigation and culminate in two concrete actions:** (1) a clear public policy on the subject and (2) the publication of contracts on the software used to perform the illegal surveillance.

Another comment **was made regarding the timelines of the action plans, since it is directly linked to how the commitments cease to be valid immediately after the end of an action plan.** It's not possible to infer what this is due to, however, it would be appropriate to analyze what type of follow-up was carried out after the fulfillment of the 2NAP, or even the initial proposal of the commitment or in the development methodology to avoid this situation in future processes.

Finally, **the Open Government Partnership in Mexico is considered to be an international commitment that must be met, regardless of who heads the government's administration.** This is why the Core Group has continued with its work and seeks to follow up on what is presented as a result by the federal government regarding 3NAP, to avoid setbacks in each issue. As analyzed in this document, there are a series of deficiencies that will have to be analyzed by the incoming administration to remedy the unfinished activities, including a response to the Response Policy submitted to OGP before considering another action plan.



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Appendixes

Drafting of questions for SIP in 2017 and 2018

Questions 2017

“What has been, to date, the progress in fulfilling the objective of [Insert Line of Action] between May 24 and July 20, which can be seen at <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/mexico-plan-de-acci-n-2016-2018> How is the goal of [Insertion of Line of Action] planned? What is the schedule? Taking into account that the Alliance for Open Government is a multilateral initiative of which Mexico is a founding State, which seeks to promote the design, implementation and monitoring of public policies between civil society and government. link with Civil Society organizations as of May 24 of this year in compliance with the commitments of the third Action Plan of the Alliance for Open Government corresponding to their dependence? What actions has your institution carried out to encourage the participation of Civil Society in the fulfillment of the third action plan as of May 24 of this year? What is the degree of progress in fulfilling the commitments of the third action plan of the Alliance for Open Government in charge of this dependency?”

Questions 2018

The following is information about the Third National Action Plan of Mexico (2016 - 2018) in the Alliance for Open Government published in <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/mexico-plan-de-accion-2016-2018>, contemplating the deadline between May 24, 2017 and May 11, 2018 regarding the following points: (1a) What has been the progress to date, in the fulfillment of the objective [Insert of Line of Action]? Include documentary evidence of the advance or, in the case of refusal, include justification of it. (1b) How is the fulfillment of the objective of [Insert Line of Action] planned? Append schedule of activities regarding this objective and current status of them. (2) Taking into account that the Alliance for Open Government is a multilateral initiative of which Mexico is a founding State, which seeks to promote the design, implementation and monitoring of policies between Civil Society and government: (2a) What has been the relationship with civil society organizations since May 24, 2017, so far, in compliance with the commitments of the third Action Plan of the Alliance for Open Governments corresponding to its dependence? Include documentary evidence of progress or, in the case of refusal, include justification of it. (2b) What actions has your institution carried out to encourage Civil Society participation in the fulfillment of the Third Action Plan as of December 24? May 2017? Include documentary evidence of progress or in case of refusal, include justification of it. (2c) What is the degree of progress in fulfilling the commitments of the Third Action Plan of the Alliance for Open Government in charge of this unit? Include documentary evidence of progress or, in case of refusal, include justification of it. (2d) Will a white paper be prepared that accounts for the institutional management related to the activities of the Alliance for Open Government?

Glossary of acronyms and abbreviations

Concept or Institution	Abbreviation
<i>First National Action Plan for the Open Government Partnership in Mexico (2012 - 2013)</i>	1NAP
<i>Second National Action Plan for the Open Government Partnership in Mexico (2013-2015)</i>	2NAP
<i>Third National Action Plan for the Open Government Partnership in Mexico (2016 - 2018)</i>	3NAP
<i>Possible Fourth National Action Plan for Open Government Partnership in Mexico</i>	4NAP
<i>Open Government Action Plan</i>	AP
<i>Tripartite Technical Secretariat</i>	STT (in Spanish)
<i>Open Government Partnership in Mexico</i>	AGA (in Spanish)
<i>Open Government Partnership</i>	OGP
<i>Civil Society Core Group of the Open Government Partnership in Mexico</i>	NOSC (in Spanish)
<i>Federal Public Administration</i>	APF (in Spanish)
<i>National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data</i>	INAI
<i>Department of Public Administration</i>	SFP (in Spanish)
<i>Article19 Mexico</i>	A19
<i>Development Agency (Agencia para el Desarrollo, A.C.)</i>	GESOC (in Spanish)
<i>Mexican Institute for Competitiveness (Instituto Mexicano para la Competitividad, A.C.)</i>	IMCO (in Spanish)
<i>Transparency Mexico (Transparencia Mexicana)</i>	TM
<i>Nacional Citizen Observatory (Observatorio Nacional Ciudadano)</i>	ONC (in Spanish)
<i>The Consumer's Power (El Poder del Consumidor)</i>	EPC (in Spanish)
<i>Fundar Center for Analysis and Research (Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación)</i>	Fundar
<i>Coalition Counterbalance (Coalición ContraPESO)</i>	ContraPESO
<i>Leadership Institute Simone de Beauvoir (Instituto de Liderazgo Simone de Beauvoir)</i>	ILSB (in Spanish)
<i>Independent Reporting Mechanism</i>	IRM
<i>Public Requests of Information (Solicitudes de Información Pública)</i>	SIP (in Spanish)
<i>Official Mexican Norms (Normas Oficiales Mexicanas)</i>	NOM (in Spanish)
<i>Mexican Observatory of Non-Transmissible Chronic Diseases (Observatorio Mexicano de Enfermedades Crónicas No Transmisibles)</i>	OMENT (in Spanish)
<i>Superior Audit of the Federation (Auditoría Superior de la Federación)</i>	ASF (in Spanish)

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Concept or Institution	Abbreviation
<i>Public-Private Partnerships</i>	PPP
<i>National Anti-Corruption System</i> (Sistema Nacional Anticorrupción)	SNA (in Spanish)
<i>Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations</i>	SDG
<i>Internal Control Organs</i> (Órganos Internos de Control)	OIC (in Spanish)
<i>Executive Secretariat of the National Anti-Corruption System</i> (Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional Anticorrupción)	SESNA (in Spanish)
<i>Ecology and Climate Change National Institute</i> (Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático)	INECC (in Spanish)
<i>Department of Environment and Natural Resources</i> (Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales)	SEMARNAT (in Spanish)
<i>Department of Social Development</i> (Secretaría de Desarrollo Social)	SEDESOL (in Spanish)
<i>General Law of Social Development</i> (Ley General de Desarrollo Social)	LGDS (in Spanish)
<i>National Water Commission</i> (Comisión Nacional del Agua)	CONAGUA (in Spanish)
<i>National Commission for People's Search</i> (Comisión Nacional de Búsqueda de Personas)	CNBP (in Spanish)
<i>National Geography and Statistics</i> (Institute Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía)	INEGI (in Spanish)
<i>National Women's Institute</i> (Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres)	Inmujeres (in Spanish)
<i>National Commission to Prevent Discrimination</i> (Comisión Nacional para Prevenir la Discriminación)	CONAPRED (in Spanish)
<i>Economic Research and Teaching Center</i> (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas)	CIDE (in Spanish)
<i>Federal Commission to Protect against Sanitary Risks</i> (Comisión Federal para la Protección contra Riesgos Sanitarios)	COFEPRIS (in Spanish)
<i>Department of State</i> (Secretaría de Gobernación)	SEGOB (in Spanish)
<i>Republic's Attorney General</i> (Procuraduría General de la República)	PGR(in Spanish)
<i>Executive Secretariat for the National Public Safety System</i> (Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública)	SESNSP (in Spanish)
<i>Institutional Planning, Development and Innovation Office</i> (Coordinación de Planeación, Desarrollo e Innovación Institucional)	COPLADII (in Spanish)
National Indigenous Congress (Congreso Nacional Indígena)	CNI
National Search Registry for Missing People (Registro Nacional de Búsqueda de Personas)	RNPED (in Spanish)
Comprehensive Social Information System s(Sistema de Información Social Integral)	SISI (in Spanish)
World Health Organization	WHO

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**Core Group of Civil
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