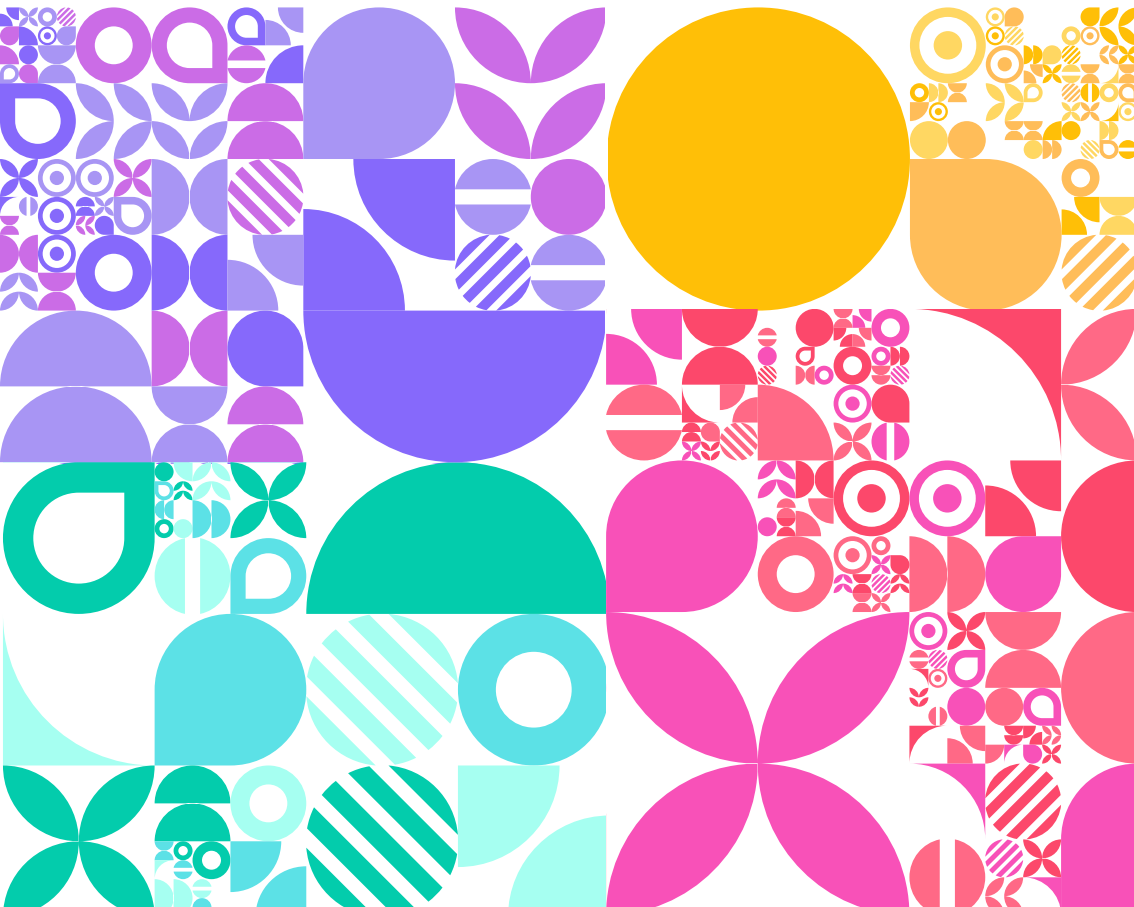




**REPORT OF THE INDEX OF
PROMOTION OF THE ACTIVITIES
OF CIVIL SOCIETY
ORGANIZATIONS IN MEXICO**

2022



**REPORT OF THE INDEX OF
PROMOTION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS
AT THE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL IN
MEXICO 2022**



*Report of the Index for Promoting
Activities of Civil Society Organizations
in Mexico 2022*

Second edition, 2023

Project coordinator:

Pablo Armando González Ulloa Aguirre

Research team:

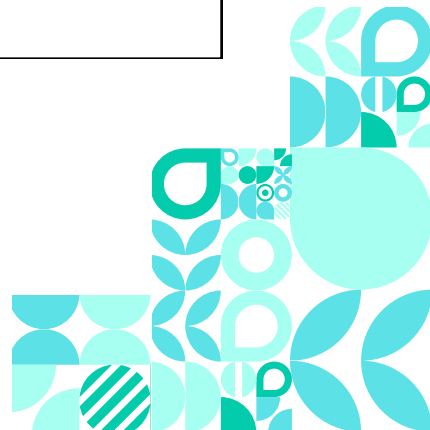
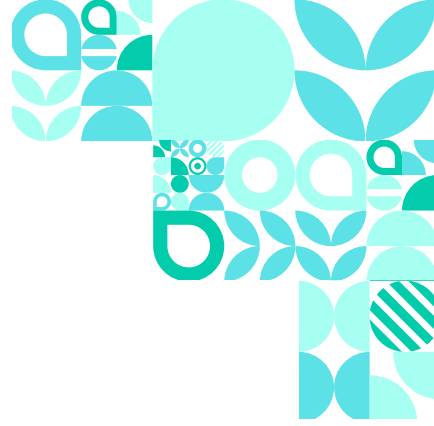
Araceli Gómez Martínez

Valeria Carreón Reyes

Osmar Cervantes González

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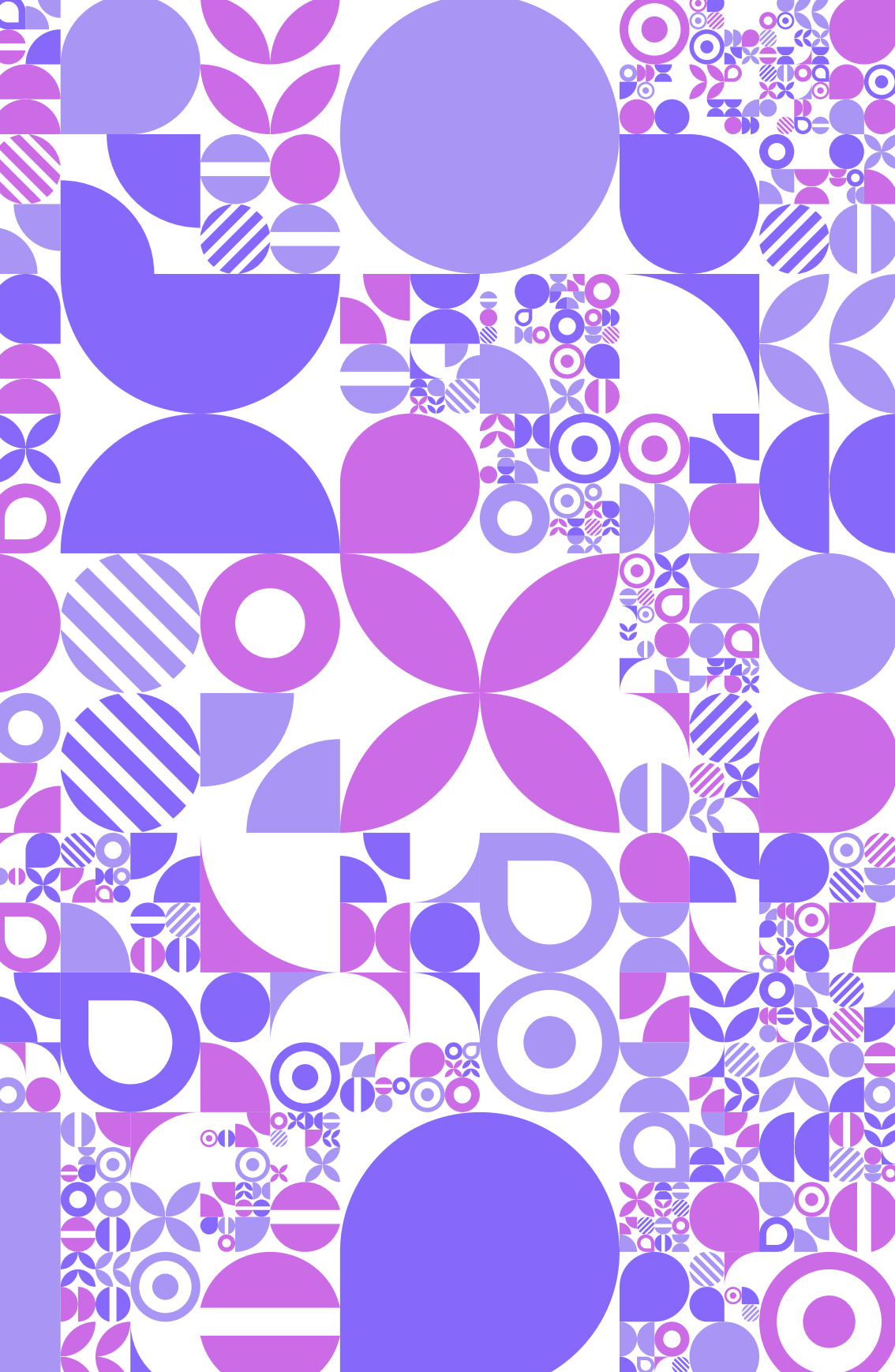
We thank all the organizations, networks and collectives that have given us the opportunity to present the index and who, day after day, work tirelessly for a better Mexico. We also express our gratitude to all the people who have trusted in our work and have supported us throughout this time.

We also acknowledge the commitment of the public officials who have been willing to dialogue with us and receive our opinions and suggestions.

It is important to emphasize that Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are fundamental actors in the construction of a democratic and participatory country. Their commitment and tireless work contribute to the strengthening of democratic values, social inclusion and transparency in Mexico.

Research such as this plays a fundamental role in building a more just, participatory and open Mexico. These initiatives promote a relationship between government, society and diverse actors based on inclusion, mutual collaboration and transparency.





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Executive summary

The Report of the Index of Promotion of Civil Society Organizations' Activities (IFAOSC) 2022 aims to evaluate and monitor the progress and challenges faced in the promotion and development of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in each of the states in three dimensions: legal, institutional and programmatic. This new edition identifies the progress made, as well as the many areas in which there are still opportunities for improvement in the CSO development landscape.

The updated data provided in this report are fundamental for informed decision-making and the formulation of strategies that strengthen the role of CSOs in development and well-being, thus strengthening the social fabric and promoting greater community impact.

Legal framework



There has been progress in the implementation of legislation, two more in 2022 (Querétaro and Nuevo León). However, all laws still present challenges and obstacles that require attention in order to achieve greater clarity and completeness in their application and scope.

Institutional framework



Although minimal changes have been made at the institutional level compared to 2021, it is important to assess them as positive. The IFAOSC may be providing some guidance and the authorities seem to be taking the first steps towards possible improvements in the future.

Programmatic framework



The number of economic programs remains constant (14), however, there were entities that did not give them continuity in 2022, while others resumed them after an interruption in 2021. Once again, the problem of discontinuity is evident in this area.

Introduction

The second edition of the Report of the Index for Promoting Activities of Civil Society Organizations (IFAOSC) 2022 represents the continuation of the effort initiated in the first report of 2021, with the objective of evaluating and monitoring the situation of the promotion and development of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Mexico. The results of the first report provided a valuable frame of reference, allowing to know the reality in each of the 32 states of the country in terms of legislation, policies, programs and support to CSOs.

The IFAOSC 2022 allows a comparison of the modifications made with the previous year (2021), which facilitates the identification of changes, advances and challenges in the promotion of CSOs. For example, the approval of new legislation on the subject and its reforms; the establishment of participation and/or consultation bodies; the continuation, interruption or creation of programs and actions, as well as budget variations. This comparative evaluation is essential to understand the evolution or regression of policies and actions towards CSOs, and to obtain a more complete and updated vision of the situation in each entity.

Conducting this type of research entails challenges, and one of the main obstacles lies in the limited availability and accessibility of information. Thus, obtaining specific data about CSOs in each entity becomes complicated, making it difficult to analyze and compare different regions of the country.

A large percentage (80%) of the data is obtained through requests for transparency, however, the authorities' reluctance to provide information or incomplete responses, despite being legally obliged to do so, represents a significant impediment in many contexts.

This resistance often stems from deep-rooted mistrust about who will receive such information, for what purposes they are requesting it and what they will use it for.

On the other hand, the lack of up-to-date data hinders analysis and effective policy formulation. Therefore, IFAOSC also promotes greater transparency in information related to the promotion of CSOs, in order to facilitate the research and monitoring work of governments in the various entities and of the various actors, and thus contribute to the strengthening of organizations and their valuable role in the development and well-being of Mexican society.

In sum, the IFAOSC 2022 represents a valuable tool to assess progress and challenges in fostering CSOs in Mexico, aligning with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 16, which seeks to promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies. In this sense, the IFAOSC highlights the importance of collaboration and transparency between government, CSOs and other key actors. These joint efforts are paramount to overcome challenges and promote an enabling environment for the development and active participation of CSOs in the social advancement of the country.

CSOs Promotion Index



Overall results

The dynamics of CSOs with each of the local governments is variable and constantly changing, especially in times of political transitions. This complex and diverse relationship has led CSOs to recognize the importance of having solid and updated information to be able to effectively advocate for the defense of civic space and the protection of their rights and freedoms.

Currently, CSOs face multiple challenges in the search for opportunities to actively participate in decision-making and promote social change. To achieve this, CSOs and society in general need access to accurate data on public policies, laws, budgets and other relevant aspects that impact them.

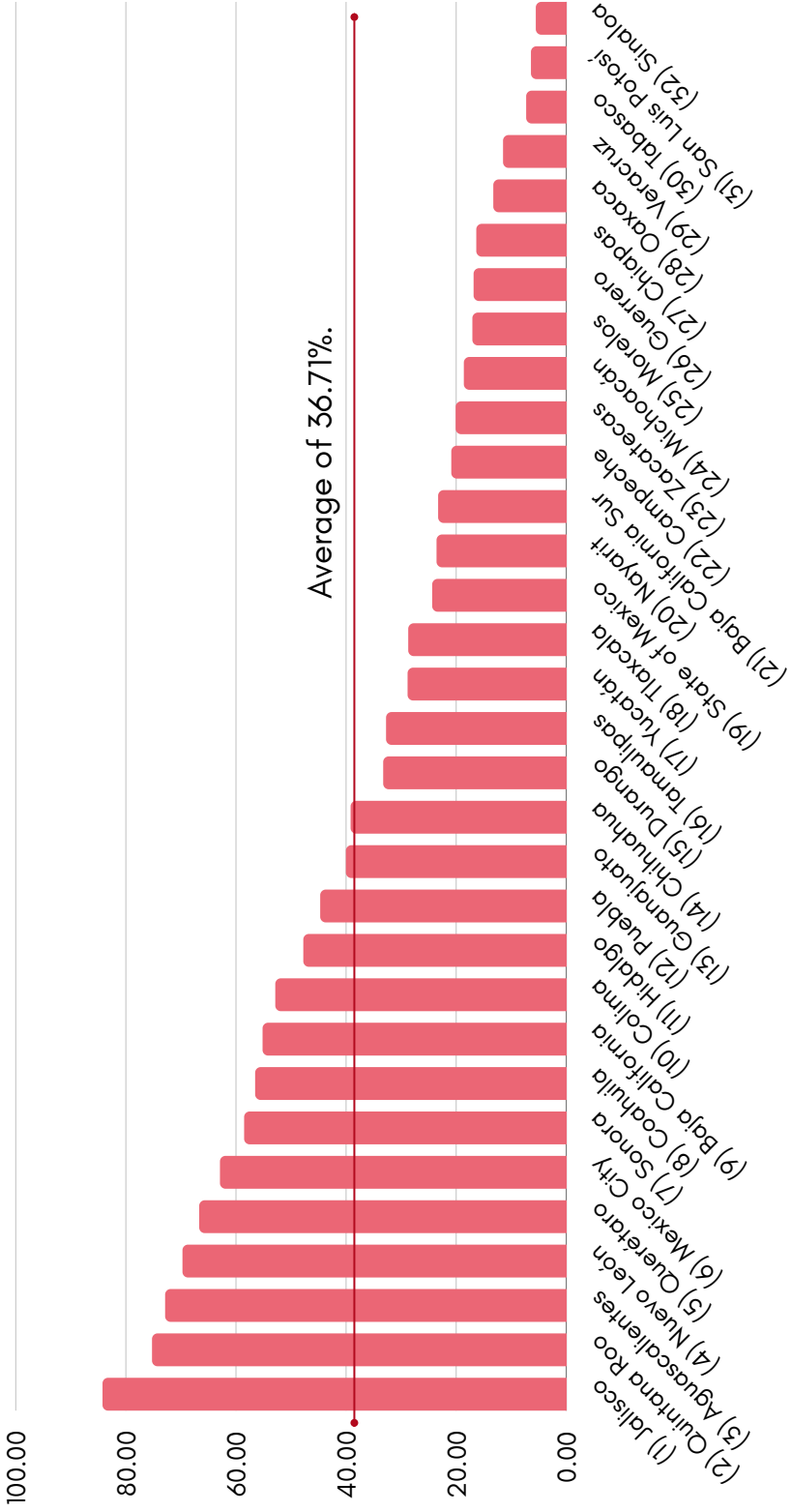
The legal, institutional and programmatic framework for CSOs is unequal in each of the states. Thus, the evaluation carried out through the IFAOSC in these three dimensions yielded the following results.

In this second edition of the IFAOSC 2022, the overall average was 36.71% (out of the 100% possible), that is, a marginal increase of 2.68% with respect to the 2021 index (34.03%).

The majority of the entities (26) continue to demonstrate poor performance, as they are below 60% of the total score. This situation reflects weaknesses in various aspects that hinder the strengthening of CSOs. On the other hand, six entities (two more than in 2021) exceeded 60%, among which Jalisco was the only one to exceed 80%, placing it once again in first place (see Table 1).

Likewise, Quintana Roo advanced one position in the ranking, while Aguascalientes dropped from second to third place. On the other hand, Chihuahua (who ranked fourth in 2021 with 62.13%), dropped to number 14 with 39.18%, the main reason

Graph 1. Overall results of the 2022 index



being that in 2022 it did not implement an economic development program, which is a very important factor and illustrates how important it is to follow up on the development behavior of the states.

The other three entities in this group of six (with more than 60%) were Nuevo León and Querétaro, which passed their promotion laws in 2022, as well as Mexico City. However, it is worth mentioning that although there are now more entities above this percentage, there are several areas that require attention (see Annex 1).

Table 1. Entities that exceeded 60% in 2021 and 2022

IFAOSC 2021

Position	Entity	Percentage %
1	Jalisco	78.61
2	Aguascaliente	64.0
3	Quintana Roo	63.02
4	Chihuahua	62.13
5	Sonora	58.40
6	Baja California	53.28
7	Mexico City	52.26
8	Nuevo León	51.82
9	Durango	50.22
10	Guanajuato	49.98

IFAOSC 2022

Position	Entity	Percentage %
1	Jalisco	84.24
2	Quintana Roo	75.25
3	Aguascalientes	72.87
4	Nuevo León	69.72
5	Querétaro	66.68
6	Mexico City	62.91
7	Sonora	58.52
8	Coahuila	56.52
9	Baja California	55.17
10	Colima	52.86

Regarding the evaluation for each of the frameworks, the following was obtained:

The legal framework, which represents 20% of the total index,¹ reached an average of 9.48% (0.71 points higher than that obtained in 2021, which was 8.77%), a percentage that would be equivalent to a failing grade of 4.74 on a scale of one to ten. It is worth mentioning that the data obtained in this framework did

¹ The difference in the percentages given to the three different dimensions in IFAOSC is based on recognition of the differentiated weight and impact on the general objective of promoting and strengthening CSOs. The legal dimension has been assigned a lower percentage (20%) because, although the laws establish guidelines that regulate CSO activities, in practice, these regulations have not always materialized effectively, nor have they always complied with the deadlines established by the transitory articles. Therefore, its real influence is limited. The

not present significant changes, except for the enactment of some legislation and reforms. Likewise, the scores of the entities in this framework continue without exceeding eight, since Jalisco (with a score of 15.03% and a rating of 7.2/10) and Sonora (with 13.67% and 6.8/10) remained in first and second place, consecutively; Tamaulipas, on the other hand, rose to third place (see Annex 2).

As for the institutional framework, whose value corresponds to 35%, the average was 12.40% (0.85 more than in the previous index with 11.55%), with a score of 3.5/10. In addition, Jalisco (with a score of 31.18%) and Quintana Roo (27.52%) were again placed in the first two places.

On the other hand, unlike the IFAOSC 2021 where none of the entities with their percentages reached an eight score in this framework, on this occasion only Jalisco passed with 8.9/10. Similarly, although several entities increased their percentages and, therefore, their scores (for example, Quintana Roo increased from a score of 6.2 to 7.8/10), most of them remain below the acceptable level (eight score) (see Annex 3).

Meanwhile, the programmatic framework (with a value of 45%) achieved an average of 14.83% (1.12 more compared to the 2021 average of 13.71%), which in terms of rating corresponds to 3.2/10. In this dimension, some entities increased their scores, which translates into scores above 8.0, thus, the top five places were: Querétaro (with 39.60% and a score of 8.8/10), followed by Nuevo León (39.38% and 8.7/10), Aguascalientes (39.15% and 8.7/10), Jalisco (38.03% and 8.45/10) and Mexico City (37.80% and 8.40/10) (see Annex 4).

institutional dimension receives 35%, since it focuses on evaluating the concreteness and effectiveness of legislation at the institutional level. This framework is crucial to determine how legal regulations are translated into reality. Finally, the programmatic framework is given a higher percentage (45%), since the existence of specific programs aimed at supporting CSOs demonstrates the successful materialization of the legal and institutional framework into tangible and concrete actions that promote and strengthen these organizations in their mission to contribute to social welfare.

In this last framework, Jalisco experienced a drop of three positions. However, it is important to note that this change was due to the increase in the scores of other entities (even Jalisco improved its score from 37.80% in 2021 to 38.03% in 2022, an increase of 0.23%). In contrast, Mexico City and Querétaro joined the top five in 2022, displacing Chihuahua and Sonora, which ranked second and third, respectively, in the 2021 IFAOSC (see Annex 4).

While the IFAOSC 2021 report provided a baseline on the situation of CSO development in each of the country's states, this second edition of the report shows the progress and setbacks in one year. The IFAOSC 2022 report is part of a continuous evaluation, monitoring and follow-up of the promotion actions, which are fundamental to achieve sustainable progress in strengthening the environment surrounding CSOs.

Accordingly, this report shows that the entities have weaknesses in several areas and with multiple variables. For example, changes in the governorships of the entities can have a significant impact on the continuity of the execution of programs and other non-economic actions.

For example, during 2021, gubernatorial elections were held in 15 entities,² seven of which implemented economic programs that same year. Of these seven entities that had programs and also held elections, five –Baja California, Nuevo León, Sonora, Querétaro and Tlaxcala– continued their programs in 2022, while two entities suspended them –Baja California Sur and Chihuahua–.

² Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chihuahua, Colima, Guerrero, Michoacán, Nayarit, Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Querétaro, Tlaxcala and Zacatecas.

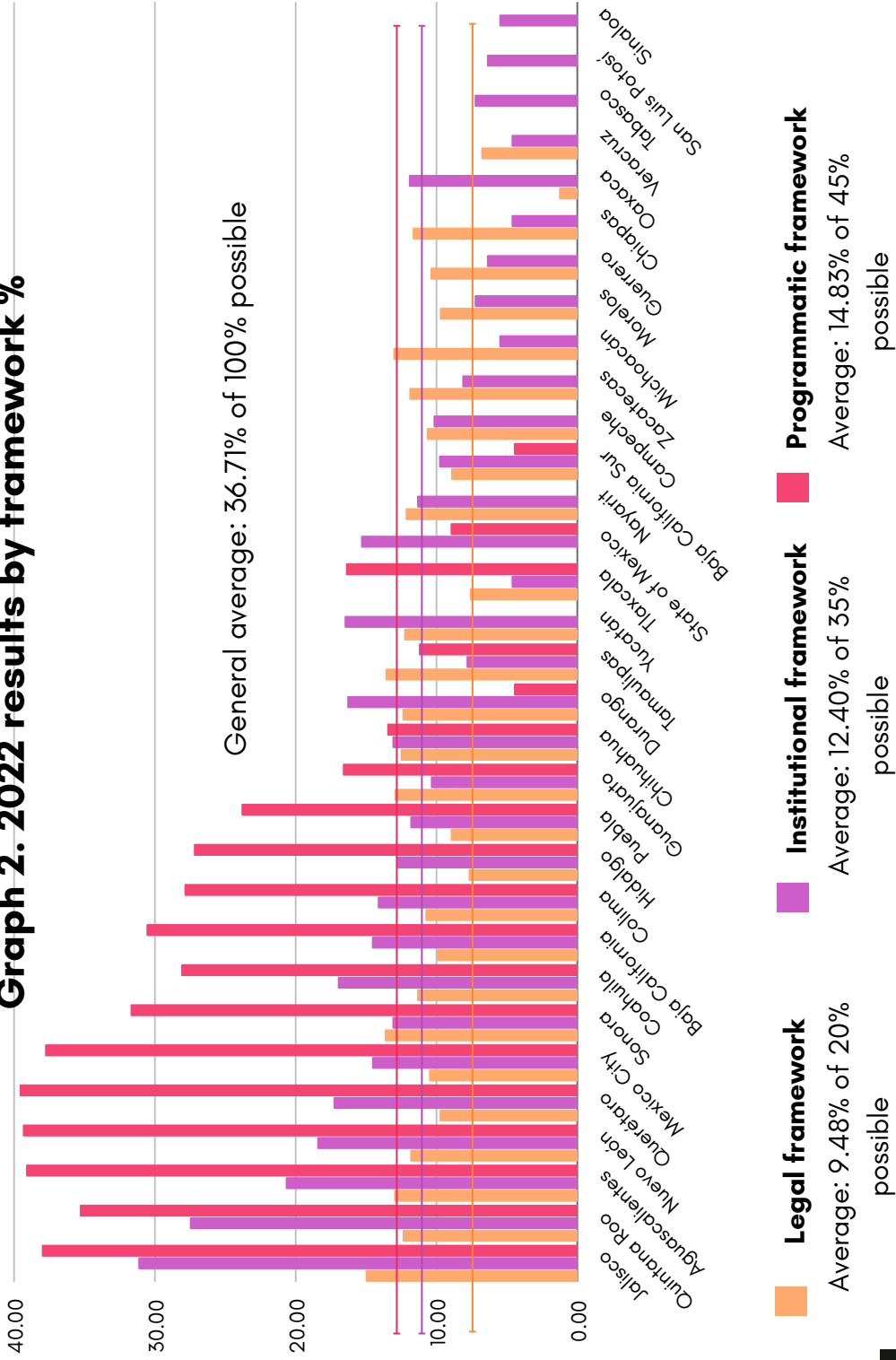
This phenomenon was repeated in 2022, when elections were held in six entities,³ of which four executed programs in 2021. Of these last four, only three –Aguascalientes, Hidalgo and Quintana Roo– maintained the continuity of their program in 2022, while Durango suspended it.

These data illustrate how changes in government can influence the decision whether or not to continue with previously established programs, often reflecting political differences and government priorities in the management of projects and resources allocated to CSOs. But in the end, with adequate information, both organizations and various actors can exert pressure on the continuity of these programs. In the same way, governments can raise awareness about the importance of organizations and the policies aimed at them in their entities.

It is essential to highlight that the process of promoting and strengthening CSOs is a continuous and dynamic task, which requires constant commitment from both government authorities and society in general.

³ Aguascalientes, Durango, Hidalgo, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo and Tamaulipas.

Graph 2. 2022 results by framework %



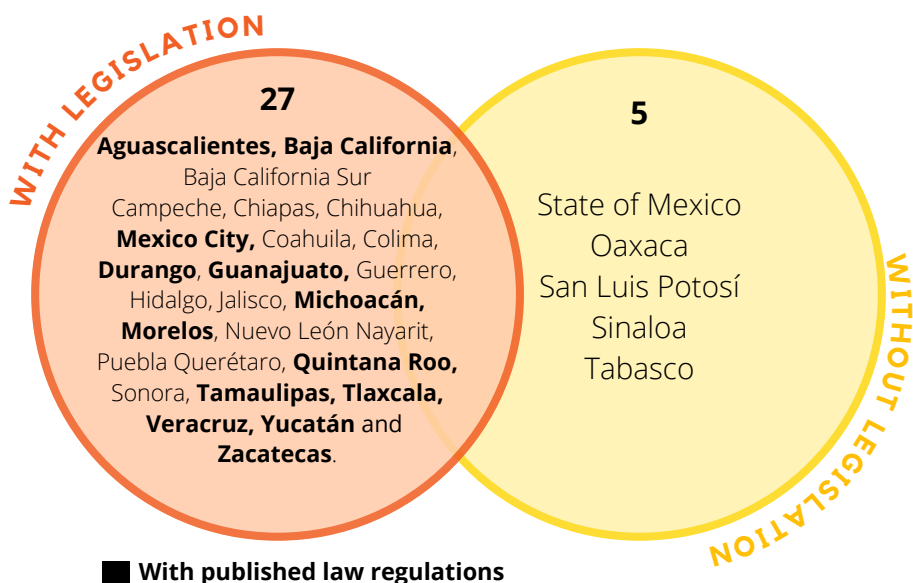


Legal Framework

The existence of specific local laws for CSOs is of vital importance for their recognition and legitimacy in society. These laws provide a legal framework that supports and protects the activities of CSOs, ensuring greater legal security in their relationship with the State and other actors. By having a regulatory framework adapted to their local context, CSOs can more effectively address the particular challenges and needs of their communities, increasing their impact on social development.

Currently, 27 of the 32 federal entities (84% of the total) have a published law on the promotion of CSO activities (see scheme 1).

Scheme 1. Entities with and without legislation, 2022



For the analysis of this index in 2022, the laws of Querétaro and Nuevo León have been added. It is striking that these states were ranked 15th and 21st respectively in this framework

(legal), which shows the fact that although they are new laws, they contain many areas of opportunity. Regarding the regulations of the legislation on development, 13 remain for 2022.

On the other hand, five entities –Aguascalientes, Jalisco, Puebla, Quintana Roo and Tamaulipas– made some reform to their promotion law in 2021, a year prior to this investigation (see table 2). The state laws of Jalisco and Tamaulipas demonstrated a progressive approach by expanding the rights and improving conditions of CSOs.

In the case of Jalisco, a series of modifications and additions were carried out that establish that its Committee must prepare an annual work plan and a preliminary draft expenditure budget. In addition, the possibility has been created for this body to hold sessions virtually, which reflects an adaptation to current technologies. Likewise, more specific issues related to the state registration of CSOs have been detailed. On the other hand, in Tamaulipas, the inclusion of a member of civil society within its promotion body has been stipulated, which indicates a focus towards greater participation and collaboration between CSOs and the local government.

Regarding the reforms to the laws of Aguascalientes and Quintana Roo, they were neutral, that is, adjustments and updates of names were made that did not harm or favor CSOs. Meanwhile, the reform of the Puebla law was regressive in nature, given that previously, the law allowed CSOs a wide range of activities to be promoted, with an open and general list, however, the reform has changed this towards a closed and specific list of activities, which could limit the possibilities of action of these organizations. This modification represents a setback in terms of flexibility and adaptability for CSOs in Puebla.

Table 2. Law reforms in 2021

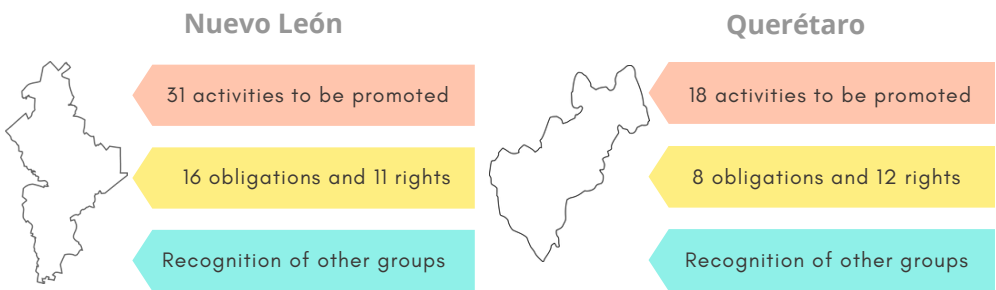
Entity	Progressive	Neutral	Regressive
Aguascalientes		Art. 10 is reformed	
Jalisco	Art. 5 Bis, Ter, Quater, Quinquies and Sexies are added. They are reformed: Art. 7, Art. 13 and Art. 15, section IX.	The following are reformed: Art. 1, section IV; Art.2, section VIII.; Art. 4, section III; Art. 5, section I; Art. 10; Art. 11 and Art. 20.	
Puebla		Art. 3, section IV is reformed.	Art. 7 is reformed
Quintana Roo		The following are reformed: Subsection b) of Art. 2 bis; Art. 13, section X; Art. 14, section I; Art.21, last paragraph; second paragraph of Art. 25; Art.27, first paragraph.	
Tamaulipas	Art. 10, paragraph IV is reformed and paragraph VI is added to Art. 10.		

Regarding the promotion activities that CSOs can carry out, the law of Nuevo León is notable, since it includes a total of 31, which exceeds the average of 19.64 activities contemplated in the other laws. On the other hand, Querétaro's legislation is below this average, since it contemplates a total of 18. These differences in the number of permitted activities reflect the diversity in state regulations and the breadth of approaches to CSO support in different regions of the country.

When examining the disparity between the number of rights and obligations in the recently published development laws, it is observed that Nuevo León establishes a greater number of obligations (16) compared to its rights granted (11) in its law. In contrast, Querétaro grants more rights (12) than obligations (8) in its legislation. It is worth highlighting that the presence of laws with a greater number of obligations than rights for CSOs suggests a possible trend towards excessive regulation, which could generate unnecessary restrictions or additional burdens for CSOs in their work.

Now, in terms of recognition of other groups (collectives, networks and groups), it is important to highlight that both the legislation of Nuevo León and that of Querétaro are added to the list of 18 laws that already include this recognition, which raises the total to 20 laws that value the participation of these other actors. This observation is relevant, since by recognizing these groups, their active participation and involvement is promoted, even if they do not have a formal legal structure, in line with international principles on freedom of association. This approach reinforces the diversity of voices and actors in the CSO field and can enrich the landscape of civic participation and social commitment in the country.

Scheme 2. Activities, rights, obligations and recognition



It is worth emphasizing that, with regard to the mention and specification that CSOs have autonomy, this characteristic has not been addressed in any of the laws of Querétaro and Nuevo León. To date, only four states –Chiapas, Chihuahua, Jalisco and Sonora– have incorporated explicit recognition of the autonomy of CSOs into their legislation. This omission in laws generally could have implications in terms of how the independence of CSOs is perceived and protected across entities, underscoring the diversity of legislative approaches in the country regarding this aspect of their functioning.

Continuing with the analysis of the legal framework, for the creation of some participation and/or consultation body, both the legislation of Nuevo León and that of Querétaro establish

the formation of two figures, which brings to 14 the number of entities that incorporate both bodies in their respective laws (see table 3). However, it is crucial to highlight that having two figures does not necessarily imply being better legislation compared to those that only contemplate one. The fundamental thing lies in the functions and representation of the government and civil society in these organizations, as well as their capacity to make effective decisions (see scheme 4). Ultimately, what matters is that these bodies are effective in their role in promoting dialogue and collaboration between CSOs and government authorities for the benefit of society, which will be discussed later.

Table 3. Laws with Promotion and/or Consultation Figures

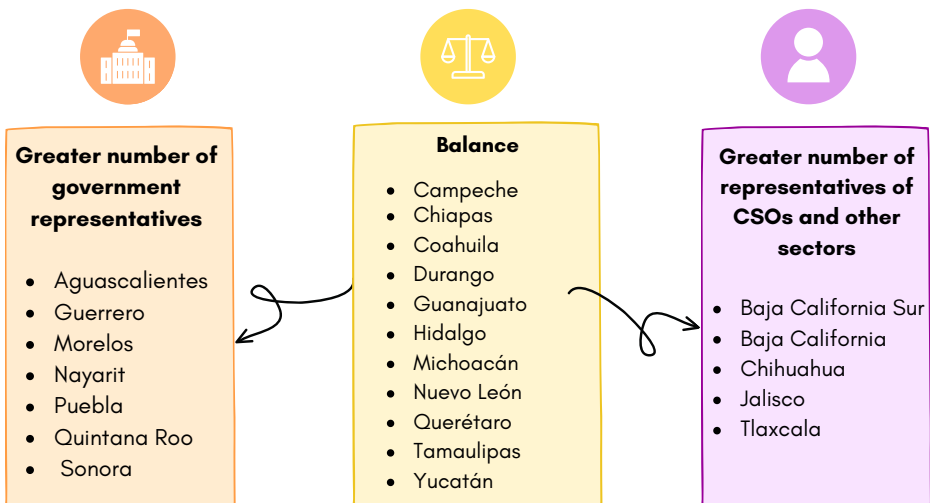
<p>14 legislations have a promotion and consultation figure</p> 	<p>Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Coahuila, Durango, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Michoacán, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Querétaro, Tamaulipas, Yucatán and Zacatecas</p>
<p>12 legislations have only 1 figure (promotion)</p> 	<p>Aguascalientes, Baja California, Chihuahua, Colima, Mexico City, Guerrero, Jalisco, Morelos, Puebla, Quintana Roo, Sonora and Tlaxcala</p>
<p>2 legislations do not establish any figure</p> 	<p>Oaxaca and Veracruz</p>

In participation and/or consultation bodies, the percentage of representation of people belonging to CSOs and other sectors, compared to government representatives, is of great importance. Whether there is only one body (promotion or consultation) or two, the proportion of representatives can have a substantial impact on the decision-making and actions of these bodies. In addition to the above, eight pieces of legislation contemplate a greater number of government representatives than representatives of CSOs and other groups within the participation and/or consultation bodies.

In five laws there are more representatives from CSOs and other sectors than from the government. In the case of Colima and Zacatecas, their legislation is not clear regarding the percentages of representation.

On the other hand, in 2021 there were nine legislations that established a balance between both sectors, however, now there are 11 with the new legislations of Nuevo León and Querétaro (see scheme 3). However, it should be noted that it would be desirable for laws to stipulate a greater number of CSO representatives compared to government representatives, because this would reflect greater participation of civil society, which would theoretically allow for more effective promotion of actions to the benefit of the sector.

Scheme 3. Representation in the participation and/or consultation bodies



Another aspect of great relevance in these organizations is the figure of the technical or executive secretary, who is responsible for coordinating the programs of the different CSOs, executing the agreements made by the bodies and providing support in the administrative tasks derived from the sessions or meetings held. In this context, it is important to point out that this figure in Nuevo León is honorary, which means that it does not imply economic remuneration for their services. Meanwhile, in the legislation of Querétaro, the

conformation of this figure is not established, which may influence the organization and effectiveness of these bodies in that state.

Table 4. Figure of technical/executive secretary in the laws

Category	Character	Laws	Total
Legislations that have a Technical Secretary	Honorific	Aguascalientes, Baja California, Campeche, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Michoacán, Nayarit, Nuevo León , Puebla and Tlaxcala.	12
	Paid	Sonora	1
	Not specific	Colima and Yucatán	2
Legislations that have an Executive Secretary	Honorific	Coahuila, Tamaulipas and Zacatecas	3
	Paid	Jalisco	1
Legislations that have a Technical and Executive Secretary	Honorific	Chiapas and Mexico City	2
Legislations that do not have either figure		Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Morelos, Oaxaca, Querétaro , Quintana Roo and Veracruz	7

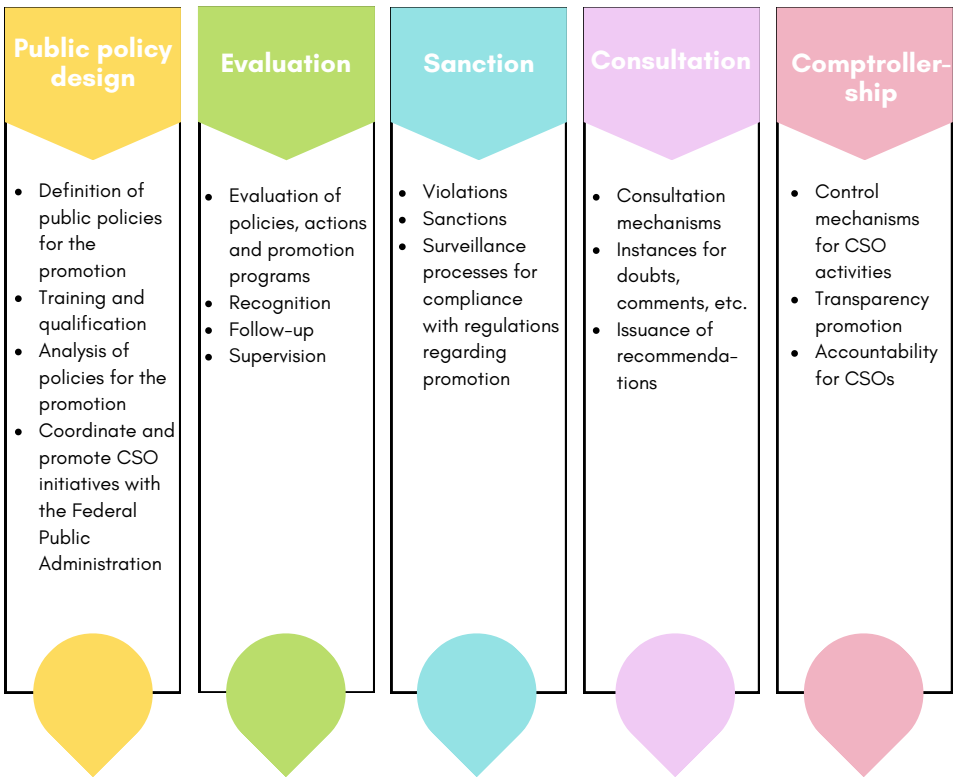
The functions of the participation and/or consultation bodies were grouped into five classifications/groups according to the activities they perform. These groups are: public policy design, evaluation, sanction, consultation and comptrollership. The following scheme groups some examples of the activities that participation and/or consultation bodies can carry out (see scheme 4).⁴

In this way, Querétaro joins the 16 bodies that contemplate powers grouped into four or fewer functions, while Nuevo León joins the seven bodies –Aguascalientes, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guerrero, Nuevo León and Yucatán– with activities in the five functions. Having more functions can enable greater areas of participation of bodies in policies and actions related to promotion.

4 Part of the classification was taken from the Ministry of Government. (2008). State legal framework regarding the promotion of the activities of Civil Society Organizations. Unit for the Political Development of the Government.

Within the structure of the bodies, work plans/annual reports also stand out as essential components. Thus, a total of 19 legislations were identified, including those of Nuevo León and Querétaro, which establish the obligation to prepare these documents. These reports and plans play a substantial role in providing a detailed view of the activities, actions and goals of the bodies, facilitating the possibility of evaluating their performance, as well as offering constructive feedback on their functions and objectives.

Scheme 4. Functions of participation and/or consultation bodies



In relation to the budgetary aspect, to date only the legislations of Chihuahua, Jalisco and Sonora mandate that participation and/or consultation bodies, as well as other unconstituted groups (collectives, networks and groups) must

have resources to carry out their activities. Likewise, ten laws –Aguascalientes, Colima, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Nayarit, Sonora, Tamaulipas, and Zacatecas– implicitly stipulate the budget for promotion actions or programs, while Quintana Roo indicates the existence of an (economic) Fund for the Strengthening of CSOs, and details the sources of that budget.

In contrast, the legislation of Querétaro and Nuevo León does not establish the obligation to allocate resources to their participation and/or consultation bodies for the development of their activities, nor to other unconstituted groups, nor a budget allocated to actions or programs of promotion, therefore, the lack of financial provisions has a negative impact on the evaluation of these entities in the legal dimension. Establishing a budget dedicated to these areas represents a significant opportunity to improve your laws and demonstrate a greater commitment to strengthening CSOs.

The absence of a specific budget allocation for the promotion of CSOs is relevant because this measure reflects the will to implement effective programs aimed at strengthening their work and contributing to social well-being, and their possible protection against changes in government.

Regarding the granting of fiscal incentives at the state or municipal level, only Mexico City explicitly details what these incentives are, which cover aspects such as property tax, the acquisition of real estate, public shows, lotteries, raffles, contests and payroll, among others.

In contrast, Nuevo León's legislation addresses incentives for CSOs in a general way, since it mentions that organizations that receive these incentives must comply with the applicable legal provisions, without providing a complete description; while the Querétaro law does not make any reference to this issue, which could limit the possibilities of CSOs in these regions to access tax benefits.

In view of the above, the importance of having solid legal frameworks is undeniable, since they represent the legal foundation to demand compliance with rights and responsibilities in the field of CSOs. However, it is necessary to point out that, although the laws establish the bases for the protection and support of CSOs, their implementation and concretion have not always been met within the deadlines previously determined in the transitional articles.

The 2022 evaluation reveals that the legal framework has experienced few changes, beyond the important publication of the laws of Querétaro and Nuevo León, to reach 27 entities with development laws. However, as mentioned, the fact that they are new laws does not guarantee that they meet all the appropriate parameters (which can already be referenced through this Index).

There is still ample room to improve the content in the legislation of the various entities, which would contribute to obtaining higher scores and improving the certainty that a legal framework can provide to organizations. It is worth highlighting that although the specific law directed at CSOs does not guarantee the materialization of institutions and promotion programs, it represents a fundamental step for the entities.



Institutional Framework

The presence of legislation on promotion is a first step towards strengthening CSOs but it is not enough. Developing a solid institutional framework, through the commitment and political will of government actors, is essential to translate legislation into concrete and effective actions. Furthermore, the existence of entities specialized in the design and management of public policies for the promotion of CSOs is essential to ensure a comprehensive and coherent approach in supporting these organizations.

The inclusion of public policies and actions aimed at the development of CSOs in state development plans⁵ and sectoral social development programs are essential to encourage citizen participation, strengthen democracy and promote a more comprehensive and collaborative approach in the search for solutions to social challenges.

By recognizing and supporting the role of CSOs in strengthening the social fabric, empowerment, prevention of risk behavior, transparency and accountability, among many other activities that go beyond the traditional way in which CSOs have been labeled (linked only to social assistance), federal entities can take advantage of the diversity of knowledge, resources and perspectives that these organizations contribute.

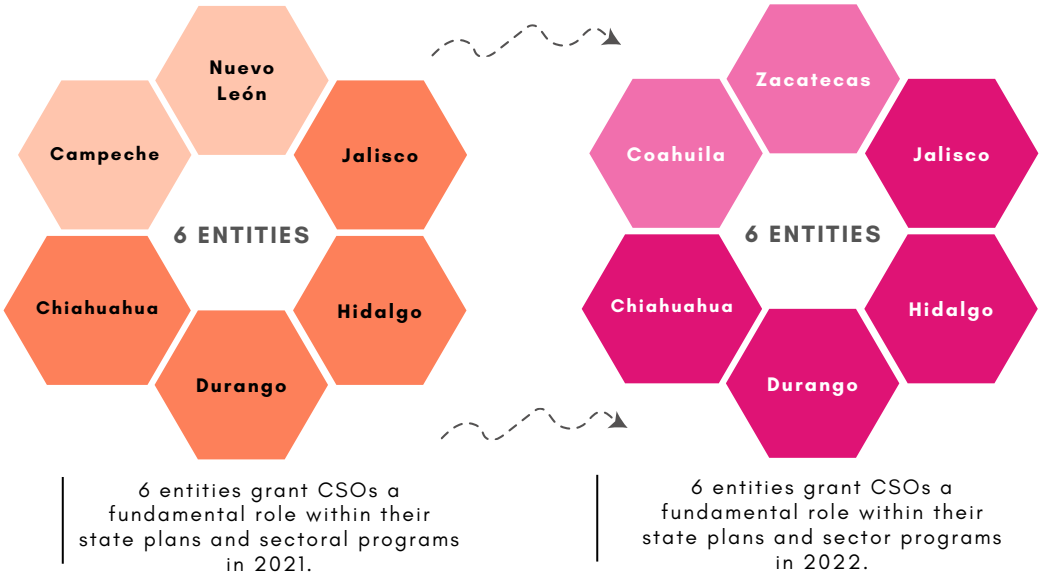
This not only enriches decision-making and policy implementation, but also contributes to a more inclusive, equitable and participatory society, where multiple actors work together to address the needs and aspirations of the population.

⁵ The state development plan constitutes a document in which the problems, strategies and proposed solutions of a given government are stated. In other words, it sets the direction of the entities' public programs and policies with the aim of solving the identified problems.

After examining the results of the 32 entities, it was found that 24 state development plans and eight sectoral programs incorporate CSOs. This contrasts with the 2021 data and reveals an increase of six entities, which were the ones that had elections in that same year –Baja California Sur, Guerrero, Michoacán, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí and Zacatecas– and that incorporated the organizations into their new state development plans for 2022. On the other hand, there is a decrease from nine to eight entities with mention of CSOs in their sectoral programs.

When we analyzing the intersection of these two factors, the state development plan and the sectoral program, it is evident that six entities –Chihuahua (although it eliminated its program to promote CSOs by 2022), Coahuila, Durango, Hidalgo, Jalisco and Zacatecas–, they present coherence in both their state plans and their sectoral programs; In both instances, the vital role of CSOs is recognized. Comparing it with 2021, the same number of entities with this coherence is maintained for 2022, although Coahuila and Zacatecas were integrated, replacing Campeche and Nuevo León (see scheme 5).

Scheme 5. CSOs in state and sectoral plans



In contrast, five state development plans and six sectoral programs barely mention these actors. On the other hand, three entities –Chiapas, Guanajuato and Veracruz– do not consider CSOs in their state development plans or lack such a document for their evaluation, while 18 entities – Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Colima, Mexico City, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Michoacán, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala and Veracruz– do not consider CSOs in their sectoral programs or lack such a document. This analysis highlights the diversity of approaches in integrating CSOs into state policies and highlights the need for greater coherence and attention at the government level.

Although there has been an increase in attention and reference to CSOs in state development plans and sectoral programs compared to the previous year, it is highlighted that this recognition does not always materialize in effective measures to promote and support to these entities. Of the 24 entities that do consider CSOs in their development plans, only ten – Aguascalientes, Baja California, Coahuila, Colima, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Nuevo León, Querétaro, Quintana Roo and Sonora– implemented an economic development program aimed at CSOs in 2022 (see scheme 6).

In previous paragraphs it was highlighted that in the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Hidalgo, Jalisco and Zacatecas there is coherence between their state plans and their sectoral programs because in both instances the essential role of CSOs is recognized. However, it is important to note that the fact that CSOs are contemplated in both documents does not guarantee that development programs will be implemented or maintained. This is evident in the case of Chihuahua, Durango and Zacatecas, which did not have one for 2022.

Scheme 6. Entities that mention CSOs in the plans and implemented the program

Plans where CSOs are contemplated

2021

18 entities: Aguascalientes, Baja California, Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Durango, State of Mexico, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Sonora and Tamaulipas.

2022

24 entities: Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Durango, State of Mexico, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas and Veracruz.

Entities with promotion program

2021

9 entities: Aguascalientes, Baja California, Chihuahua, **Durango**, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Nuevo León, Quintana Roo and Sonora.

2022

10 entities: Aguascalientes, Baja California, **Coahuila, Colima, Querétaro**, Quintana Roo and Sonora.



The inclusion of CSOs as elementary actors in state development plans and sectoral programs generates a certain level of certainty, since it allows governments to be required to comply with the policies outlined in official documents. When CSOs are not mentioned in these documents, there are fewer incentives to provide funds and resources for their initiatives. Which can also lead to a decrease in investment in projects and programs that contribute to the development and well-being of society.

Regarding the entities responsible for serving CSOs and the specific operational areas to interact or assist CSOs in a sectoral manner or scope of competence, it was found that in 14 entities the operational area corresponds to the level of an sub-secretariat, 17 correspond to the of a direction, while the operational area of Mexico City corresponds to a head office (see scheme 7).

It is essential to highlight the hierarchical level of the areas in charge of serving CSOs in each federal entity, given that this structure could determine not only the decision-making capacity, but also the level of commitment and resources

assigned to initiatives related to CSOs.

In this sense, it is inferred that a higher status such as an undersecretary could imply a stronger commitment and long-term dedication, which can result in greater coordination, financial support and the possibility of influencing policy formulation. On the other hand, a lower-ranking position such as direction, sub-direction or head office could indicate more limited attention and scarcer resources allocated to organizations.

Scheme 7. Operational area of responsible entities



Based on the above, within the index, a higher score was given to those entities whose operational area of attention to CSOs corresponds to an sub-secretariat, in second place to those that have a direction, sub-direction and a head office, respectively. However, when we analyzing the correlation between the hierarchy of responsible agencies and the existence of promotion programs, it was found that the majority of entities

that had a program for 2022, their dependencies correspond more to directions (Aguascalientes, Baja California, Colima, Coahuila, Guanajuato, Puebla and Tlaxcala), than to sub-secretariats (Hidalgo, Jalisco, Nuevo León, Querétaro, Quintana Roo and Sonora) and a head office (Mexico City). Despite this, entities that have sub-secretariats have higher ratings, even occupying the first positions in the index.

From the previous analysis, it is highlighted that the hierarchical level and the name of the entities responsible for caring for the promotion of CSOs is not always a determining factor on the degree of operational capacity that the federal entities assign to work with CSOs and when they establishing promotion programs, what is essential is the commitment of the responsible agencies to the actions undertaken.

On the other hand, among the responsibilities of the entities is to disclose details about the services provided, contact points, clarification of questions and events carried out in relation to CSOs. Therefore, creating an official website and presence on social media platforms like Twitter and Facebook take on significant importance. These communication channels not only guarantee transparency and accessibility in the interaction with CSOs, but also expand the visibility of available activities and resources, thus strengthening collaboration and citizen commitment around social issues.

During the analysis, it was identified that only six web pages of responsible entities (of the 32 that were found) provide complete information; this implies that these pages offer an updated historical collection of economic and non-economic programs (with their respective formats: calls, operating rules, results, among others) over the years and any other information about CSOs in the entity. Compared to the previous year, for 2022 the web pages of the entities of Nuevo León and Sonora were added to the complete information category (see scheme 8).

In the case of 11 websites, the information available is basic, lacking an updated historical collection. However, they present data and information from previous years with some incomplete formats (for example, only calls/only operating rules/only results or other similar). Ultimately, it was found that 11 web pages completely lack any information regarding the dissemination of actions, programs and/or news to promote CSOs.

Scheme 8. Content and updating of the website and social networks of the responsible entity



Regarding social media platforms, only 14 of the 32 responsible entities have kept two networks (Twitter and Facebook) updated, which is equivalent to the dissemination of support programs and actions aimed at CSOs –through calls, rules of operation, news, among others– throughout 2022.

It is relevant to highlight that there is an increase of four, as in 2021 only ten entities had both networks updated. Returning to the 2022 results, five responsible entities kept only one social network updated, while the remaining 13 have not provided updates on either of the two platforms.

Based on the results of these three variables (responsible entity, website, and social networks), it is affirmed that the capacity for operation and organization to assist CSOs does not only depend on the name or hierarchy of the responsible area, whether it is a sub-secretariat, a directorate, or a head office. It is necessary for any responsible entity, regardless of its designation, to strengthen its structure, establish functions and objectives, and utilize digital tools and social networks, which together ensure work towards the empowerment of CSOs and proper dissemination.

Regarding the creation and operation of state participation and/or consultation bodies, which constitute spaces where civil society and government come together to make decisions regarding the promotion of CSOs, no changes were observed, since only five entities maintain these bodies operational: Jalisco since 2015 and Durango since 2018 (both one year after the enactment of their laws), Aguascalientes since 2017 (seven years), Colima since 2018 (two years), and Quintana Roo since 2021 (ten years). In the case of Durango, only one of the bodies is integrated and operational, while the other is not yet.

An important case to mention is that of the “Consejo Estatal de Fomento a las Actividades de Bienestar y Desarrollo Social de Baja California Sur”, as data indicate that it was in operation until October 2019 but was forced to suspend its activities due

the presentation of a Harmfulness Resource⁶ by the Legal Department of the General Secretariat of Government before the State Administrative Justice Tribunal against the Council (case number 28/2020).

It is relevant to emphasize that Querétaro was the only one that has expressed its intention to establish these organizations in the near future through the information requests made, especially considering that its law was recently promulgated, while the rest of the entities merely stated that they were not formed without expressing any intention. As for their regulations and budgets, there were no modifications compared to 2021.

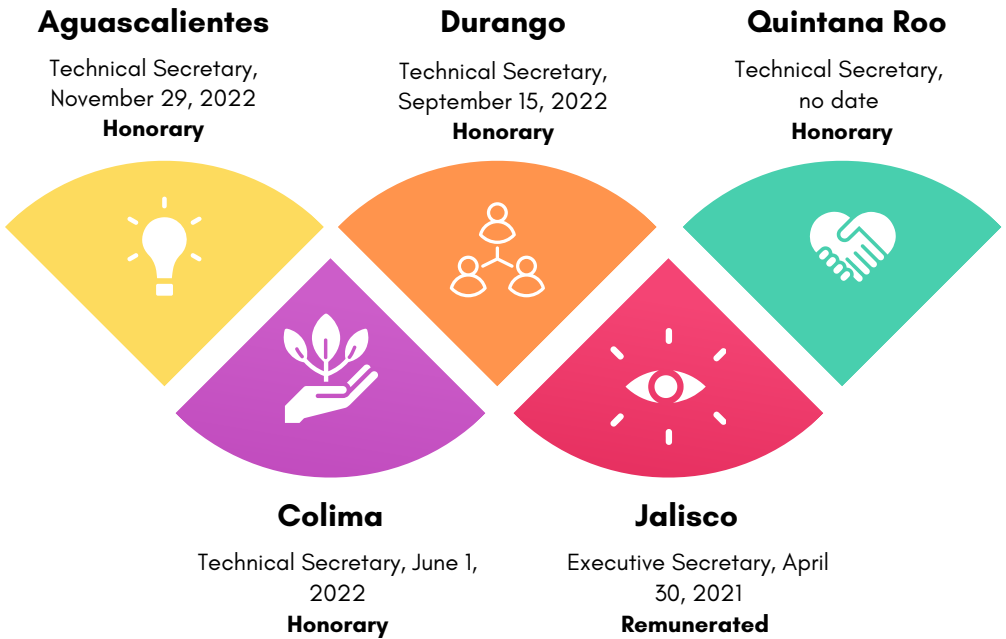
Regarding the evidence of meetings in participation and consultation bodies, in 2022, once again, only three states – Aguascalientes, Jalisco, and Quintana Roo— provided documents such as the session history or the minutes of ordinary and extraordinary sessions. The importance of having this evidence lies in two fundamental aspects. First, these documents serve as tangible proof that the bodies are effectively operating. Second, they allow the general public to transparently understand the development and decision-making processes related to promotion in an accessible and comprehensible manner.

In terms of the role of Technical/Executive Secretary within the institutional framework, unlike in 2022, there were indeed changes. This time, the five installed state participation and/or consultation bodies reported the functioning of this role, but only in Jalisco is it a remunerated position, while in the rest it is an honorary role (see scheme 9).

⁶ A Harmfulness Resource is a mechanism by which a governmental or administrative entity questions the legality or validity of a previously issued decision or administrative act by the same entity. In other words, it is an action taken by the entity itself to review and potentially revoke its own decisions if it considers them to be contrary to the law, inadequate, or harmful to the public interest.

One of the main advantages of having remunerated positions is that it allows for more time and resources to be dedicated to the necessary tasks for the proper functioning of the organization. The tasks involved in attending to CSOs and their needs can be complex and demanding, requiring a good dedication of time and constant effort. By receiving compensation for their services, the person holding this position can more directly focus on their responsibilities and ensure more efficient and professional attention to CSOs.

Scheme 9. Establishment of Technical/Executive Secretary, 2022



Additionally, compensation helps attract and retain highly qualified professionals. Experience and specialized knowledge are essential to effectively address the challenges and issues

faced by CSOs. By offering a competitive salary, the participation of experts in the field is encouraged, which can improve the quality of services provided by the organization and strengthen its capacity to support CSOs.

Now, regarding the existence of state registers and/or rolls of CSOs, in 2022 it was identified that 15 out of 32 entities (two less than the previous year) had one. Of this number, ten were available to the public, which translates to some progress in accessibility, as only seven were available in 2021.

The three entities that joined this category were Querétaro, which did not have a registry in 2021, Quintana Roo, and Jalisco. These were obtained through transparency requests (see scheme 10). Part of these changes occurred because these three entities launched their registry websites or enabled a section within the responsible entity's webpage, making them accessible to the public.

It should be noted that, on most of the pages of the responsible entities, the tab for registering CSOs or related procedures is enabled, although these options are often quite hidden or not very visible to users. On the other hand, some entities have chosen to host their registry on independent pages, without clearly mentioning their location on the responsible entities' websites or without providing direct links to them, as is the case with Colima, Jalisco, and Querétaro. Thus, it is clear that for most of the population, the accessibility and visibility of these options remain a challenge.

On the other hand, it is interesting to note that the previous year, entities such as Michoacán, Tabasco, and Veracruz had a state registry, but this year they declared that they did not have one. This situation indicates a lack of consistency on the part of state authorities in maintaining and continuously updating information, pointing to deficiencies in the administrative and information management processes of the responsible entities.

Scheme 10. State Registers of CSOs



Regarding the content of these registers, no significant changes were observed. Of the 15 registers, only four provided complete information, maintaining the same number as the previous year. However, this time, Aguascalientes joined the list instead of Baja California. Additionally, three registers offered a partial breakdown of information, including Querétaro in this group. Lastly, a total of eight registers presented a basic breakdown of information (see scheme 11).

It is crucial that state registers of CSOs are kept up-to-date and provide information beyond the name, status (active or inactive), and registration date, as having only these data is insufficient to gain a comprehensive and detailed understanding of the CSO landscape in an entity. Including more relevant data, such as the elements that constitute a complete register, would allow for a more accurate assessment of their impact and reach. Similarly, specifying the active and inactive status provides the opportunity to monitor the development of organizations in each entity.

Scheme 11. Type of Information in the Registers

Complete

The state register of CSOs includes more than the following initial three elements: Name of the CSO, registration/admission date, status, RFC, purpose, address and telephone numbers, name of legal representative, website and email, annual report submission, articles of incorporation, CLUNI or donataria registration, name of the president, activities.



Aguascalientes, Mexico City, Jalisco and Quintana Roo.

4



Partial

The state register of CSOs contains: Name of the CSO, Registration/admission date, Status, RFC, Purpose, Address and telephone numbers.

3

Coahuila, Nuevo León and Querétaro

Basic

The state register of CSOs contains only some of the following elements:

- Name of the CSO
- Registration/admission date



Baja California, Baja California Sur, Colima, Durango, State of Mexico, Guanajuato, Puebla and Yucatán.

8

Similarly, additional data on funding, sources of income, and external collaborations will provide a more comprehensive view of their sustainability and ability to carry out their activities. By having more detailed and up-to-date information, state registers of CSOs become a valuable tool for informed decision-making, strategic planning, and the design of public policies that support and strengthen the work of these organizations for the benefit of social and community development.

Additionally, upon comparing the number of CSOs in the 15 state registers with the figure recorded in the Federal Registry of CSOs (RFOSC), it was found that the state registers listed a lower number, totaling 10,835 CSOs, compared to 25,382 CSOs at the federal level. This represents 42.6% of the total, which is less than half of the organizations registered at the federal level.

This discrepancy could be related to various factors. One possible reason is the lack of clarity in state-level registration procedures, which can make it difficult for CSOs to complete this process effectively. Additionally, many of these organizations may not find sufficient local incentives to register, as there may be no government programs or initiatives actively supporting and promoting the participation and development of CSOs in their geographic area.

Table 5. State Registers vs Federal Registry

N°	Entity	CSOs in state registry		CSOs in federal registry	
		2021	2022	2021	2022
1	Aguascalientes	187	202	449	461
2	Baja California	871	871	1,430	1,460
3	Baja California Sur	118	119	305	316
4	Coahuila	340	404	886	901
5	Mexico City	2,558	2,905	8,808	9,002
6	Colima	163	178	355	361
7	Durango	477	529	1,186	1,212
8	State of Mexico	2,126	2,126	3,924	4,033
9	Guanajuato	963	375	1,202	1,247
10	Jalisco	1,651	2,162	1,680	1,800
11	Nuevo León	555	540	896	935
12	Puebla	96	96	1,606	1,639
13	Querétaro	—	55	683	698
14	Quintana Roo	129	93	568	587
15	Yucatán	163	180	722	730
Total		10,397	10,835	24,700	25,382

For example, at the federal level, there is a total count of 44,360 registered CSOs (SIRFOSEC, 2022), out of which 33,072 are inactive (meaning 74.5%). This high percentage of inactivity is directly related to the elimination of support programs for CSOs, which discourages the submission of annual reports. According to the federal registry, when an organization fails to submit two or more of the three reports required for the last three fiscal years, it is classified as inactive (Secretaría de Bienestar & INDESOL, 2021).⁷

The same occurs in the states, as out of the 15 that have a registry in 2022, 11 of them –Aguascalientes, Baja California, Coahuila, Mexico City, Colima, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Nuevo León, Puebla, Querétaro, and Quintana Roo– had a program, indicating there are incentives to keep CSOs active in state registers. Additionally, in most of these entities, an increase or at least stability in the number of registered CSOs was observed compared to the previous year (see Table 5).

Out of the 11 entities that have a state registry and economic program in 2022, only Jalisco has a state registry with a number that exceeds the federal level registrations. Additionally, only Baja California (at 59.6%) and Nuevo León (at 57.7%), which traditionally have support programs for CSOs, have a registry with a representation above 50% compared to the federal registry, while the rest are below this percentage.

On the other hand, the other four entities –Baja California Sur, Durango, State of Mexico, and Yucatan– despite experiencing an increase in the number of registered CSOs compared to the previous year, did not observe the implementation of economic programs (although all, except Yucatan, have had programs at some point) nor did they undertake other actions aimed at supporting CSOs.

⁷ For example, in 2018, during the existence of federal-level programs, the registry counted a total of 41,692 CSOs with Unique Registration Key (CLUNI). Out of this total, 24,936 CSOs were in active status, representing 54.81%, while 16,756 CSOs were considered inactive (40.18%).

This difference in response from the entities highlights the diversity of approaches and the potential impact on strengthening CSOs in different regions of the country. Therefore, this situation underscores the need to improve accessibility and information regarding registration at the state level, as well as to create policies and programs that incentivize CSOs to register and actively collaborate in their respective communities.

Regarding the platforms used to carry out registration procedures, it is important to note that nine entities –Baja California, Coahuila, Durango, Mexico City, Jalisco, Nuevo León, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, and Yucatán– provided clear guidance and detailed formats for the registration and renewal process. This represents an increase of four entities compared to the previous year. Meanwhile, three entities (one less than in 2021) provided partial information on their platforms, offering instructions and/or general information about the registration process. And in three entities (four less than in 2021), no type of information related to the registration process, renewal, or any other related data was provided.

The presence of detailed information, precise instructions, simple processes (with digital options), and complete formats on the registration platforms for CSOs is essential to streamline and make transparent the process of incorporation and renewal in state registers. This provision of step-by-step guidance not only fosters confidence and compliance with regulations but also contributes to the professionalization of CSOs and enhances their credibility. Additionally, it facilitates their access to resources and funding opportunities. Ultimately, these platforms are pillars for a strong CSO ecosystem.

As can be seen, in the institutional environment, a dynamic scenario has emerged that has led to notable changes and some improvements in various aspects. In this way, some elements that were absent in 2021 have been incorporated, such as state

registers dedicated to CSOs, explicit mentions of CSOs in development plans, and the introduction of technical secretary or executive secretary roles in several states. This set of changes shows progress in establishing solid structures and providing institutional support to CSOs.

Thus, in the institutional sphere, there have been some changes compared to the previous year (2021), although these may be considered minimal and not so evident in terms of numbers. These modifications may also indicate that, one year into the implementation of the IFAOSC, authorities are beginning to take concrete steps to improve their support for CSOs.



Program framework

The implementation of specific programs and actions aimed at CSOs by the responsible entities in each state is a central element of support, as it demonstrates a commitment to collaborate in the strengthening and empowerment of these organizations. These initiatives are of great importance, as they are crucial for CSOs to remain active and continue to play a significant role in strengthening civic space and addressing various social issues.

During 2022, only 14 federal entities (43.7%) implemented an economic support program aimed at CSOs, which is less than half of the 32 entities in the country. Although this figure is the same as in 2021, there were cases (2) where programs did not continue or were resumed (see Annex 4). Similarly, compared to 2021, this year only Jalisco again had four programs from different responsible institutions.

In the case of Mexico City, despite implementing two programs in 2021 (Coinversión para el Desarrollo Social with MXN 6,500,000 (six million, five hundred thousand Mexican pesos) and Coinversión para la Igualdad with MXN 2,000,000 (two million Mexican pesos),⁸ only the former was executed in 2022.

One of the notable issues is the fluctuation in the budget of both programs. Firstly, the Coinversión para el Desarrollo Social program (which began in 2001 with antecedents from other similar programs in collaboration with the International Cooperation Agency NOVIB-OXFAM) had previously received amounts ranging from MXN 20,000,000 to MXN 16,500,000. However, from 2019 to the present, it has been reduced to MXN 6,500,000.

⁸ Together, these amounted to a budget of MXN 8,500,000 in 2021, which was a lower total compared to the budgets allocated in previous years.

In the case of the *Coinversión para la Igualdad* program, it began implementation in 2019 with an almost MXN 6,500,000 budget, spanning three years, with 2021 being the final year with a reduced budget of MXN 2,000,000.

This situation is subject to criticism, raising questions about the government's true commitment to strengthening CSOs. This is especially significant considering that Mexico City has extensive experience in supporting CSOs over many years and has been seen as one of the most progressive entities in this regard, as well as in various social rights (remembering that the city was a pioneer, with its promotion law dating back to 2000, whereas the federal law dates to 2004). Although one of its programs is operational, there are no measures being taken to expand the budget, create new programs, or revive previous ones. This demonstrates a clear neglect in this area.

The situation in Mexico City contrasts notably with equally relevant states in Mexico, such as Jalisco and Nuevo León. These two entities have stood out for their ability to implement programs that have gained national recognition due to their allocated resources, quality of execution, and well-structured designs. These programs have received outstanding scores and have become role models in the country, much like Mexico City once was.

On the other hand, 12 out of the 14 programs in 2022 had a precedent in the previous year, meaning they were not interrupted (see Table 6). Among these, the case of Coahuila stands out, which a year ago was not considered in the IFAOSC because the responsible entity declared the absence of an economic program. However, the response from the new round of requests made for the 2022 compilation indicated that such a program did exist since 2019.⁹ The remaining two –Baja California and Colima– were not executed in 2021.

Table 6. Entities with programs in 2021 and 2022

Entity	Program 2021	Program 2022
Aguascalientes	Fortalecimiento de las OSC	Fortalecimiento de las OSC 2022
Baja California	✗	Empoderamiento social con organismos de la Sociedad Civil 2022
Baja California Sur	Apoyo impulso a las OSC	✗
Chihuahua	Apoyo a OSC que implementen modelos de atención dirigidos a fortalecer el funcionamiento familiar	✗
Mexico City	Coinversión para el desarrollo social / Coinversión para la igualdad	Coinversión para el Bienestar en la Infancia y la Adolescencia 2022
Colima	✗	Registro Estatal para las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil del Estado de Colima 2022
Coahuila	Organizaciones Unidas por Coahuila 2021	Organizaciones Unidas por Coahuila 2022
Durango	Fomento a las Actividades de las OSC	✗
Guanajuato	Sumamos al desarrollo social	Sumamos al desarrollo social 2022
Hidalgo	Fomento al desarrollo de la participación social	Fomento al Desarrollo de la Participación Social 2022
Jalisco	Apoyo a las OSC / Ruta 12 / Inclusión de Personas con Discapacidad / Asociaciones por la igualdad	Apoyo a las OSC / Ruta 12 / Inclusión de Personas con Discapacidad / Asociaciones por la igualdad
Nuevo León	Vinculación con las OSC	Vinculación con las OSC 2022
Puebla	Coinversión Social	Coinversión Social 2022
Querétaro	Fortalecimiento de la Participación Social Organizada	Fortalecimiento de la Participación Social Organizada 2022
Quintana Roo	Fondo de Fomento a la coinversión OSC	Fondo de Fomento a la coinversión OSC 2022
Sonora	Peso por peso	Peso por peso por la transformación 2022
Tlaxcala	Apoyo a Organizaciones Juveniles (no information)	Juventudes Haciendo Historia 2022

9 This situation provides a clear example of the differentiated management of information within the responsible institutions themselves, which can vary and disappear from one year to the next, reflecting an obstacle for society in general.

As shown in Table 6, the programs of Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, and Durango were suspended in 2022, which had a negative impact on their respective scores. This situation underscores the importance of monitoring various entities, as done by the IFAOSC. It is also crucial to maintain support and achieve sustained increases in budget over the years, because interruptions in programs negatively affect the development of organizations within the entity.

En 2022, the budget for the programs had a median of MXN 5,750,000 (Five million, seven hundred fifty thousand Mexican pesos), while the previous year it was MXN 7,750,000 (Seven million, seven hundred fifty thousand Mexican pesos). Of the 14 entities with programs, five of them –Aguascalientes, Jalisco, Nuevo León, Querétaro, and Quintana Roo– showed an increase in their budget compared to 2021, ranging between 5% and over 100%. Additionally, the number of beneficiaries for these entities also increased. The most emblematic case is Aguascalientes, which increased from MXN 35,000,000 (Thirty-five million Mexican pesos) to MXN 85,000,000 (Eighty-five million) (see Table 7).

On the other hand, five other entities –Mexico City, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Puebla, and Sonora– experienced a decrease in their budget: Puebla had the smallest reduction at 3.29%, while Guanajuato suffered a significant loss (93.16%), almost eliminating its program. Within this group, all showed a decrease in the number of beneficiaries, except for Hidalgo and Puebla. Coahuila, on the other hand, maintained its budget without any changes (see Annex 5).

When governments reduce the budget allocated to programs aimed at CSOs, it reflects a lack of recognition and appreciation for the fundamental role these organizations play in addressing public issues. The reduction in resources limits the support and guidance that CSOs receive, impacting their ability to carry out projects that address public problems.

Table 7. Entities with Increase and Decrease in Budget

Increase

Entity	2021 (MXN)	Increase %	2022 (MXN)
Aguascalientes	35,000,000.00	142.86%	85,000,000.00
Jalisco	69,922,000.00	40.39%	98,165,100.00
Nuevo León	178,167,276.00	5.91%	188,702,824.00
Querétaro	6,000,000.00	33.33%	8,000,000.00
Quintana Roo	3,000,000.00	66.67%	5,000,000.00



Decrease

Entity	2021 (MXN)	Decrease %	2022 (MXN)
México City	8,500,000.00	-23.53%	6,500,000.00
Guanajuato	30,000,000.00	-93.16%	2,051,263.58
Hidalgo	4,947,600.01	-19.15%	4,000,000.00
Puebla	5,169,974.00	-3.29%	5,000,000.00
Sonora	21,000,000.00	-4.76%	20,000,000.00

In some programs, it was not possible to analyze budgetary behavior because they were not implemented in the previous year or because the responsible authorities did not provide the necessary information.

An example of this is Colima, which did not execute a program in 2021,¹⁰ thus preventing comparison. On the other hand, Tlaxcala is a special case, as in both years when information requests were made to learn about its program, the responsible institution has not provided a clear response regarding the budget.

In Baja California, the situation is different because in 2021 they reported that their program would have a budget of MXN 3,000,000 (three million Mexican pesos), which compared to the 2022 budget of MXN 59,000,000 (fifty-nine million pesos) would represent a significant percentage increase. However, the funds declared in 2021 were not spent due to budgetary constraints. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that in 2020, the allocated budget was MXN 52,000,000 (fifty-two million pesos), indicating an increase for the year 2022.

Regarding the rules of operation (ROP) of the programs, it was found that 12 –Aguascalientes, Baja California, Colima, Mexico City, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Nuevo León, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, and Sonora– were available to the public, while the programs of Coahuila and Tlaxcala were obtained through transparency requests. Therefore, the majority of the ROPs were accessible to the public, which also indicates progress compared to the previous year when four out of the 14 –those of Nuevo León, Puebla, Querétaro, and Tlaxcala– were not accessible and therefore required requests through transparency inquiries.

¹⁰ The closest antecedent to the Colima program was in 2020, which had a budget of MXN 2,953,382.

Scheme 12. Dissemination of program announcements for 2022

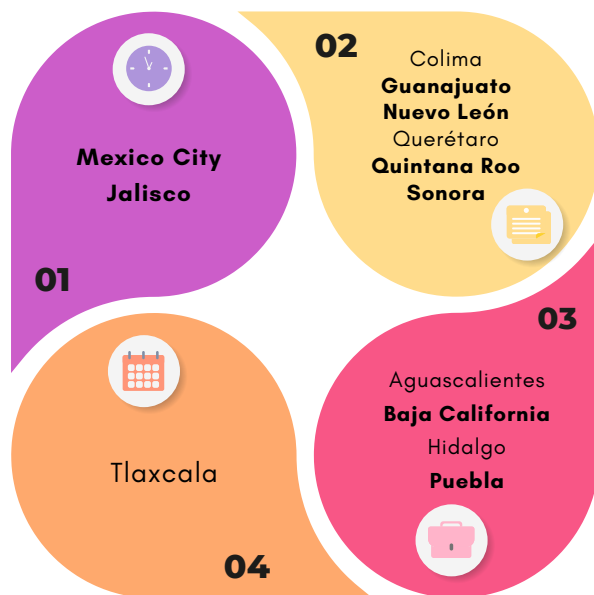
● Dissemination via: state official newspaper, social media, and websites of responsible entities.

● Dissemination on: social media and websites of the responsible entities.

● Dissemination in: state official newspaper

● Acquisition through transparency request.

■ Entities that maintained the same dissemination as in 2021.



Regarding the dissemination of program announcements, the dynamics of 2021 did not change much, as Mexico City along with Jalisco maintained extensive dissemination through publication in the state official newspaper, as well as presence on social media and websites of the responsible institutions. Similarly to 2021, six entities carried out their dissemination exclusively through official websites or social media platforms.

On the other hand, in four entities, the announcement was only available in the state official newspaper, while the announcement for Tlaxcala was obtained through a transparency request. In the case of Coahuila, it was the only one that could not be obtained through any of the previous means.

The program announcement and operational rules are of utmost importance because they establish the foundations and conditions for participation and access to public resources allocated to these entities. The announcement defines the objectives, requirements, and deadlines of the program, while

the operational rules detail the procedures and criteria for the selection and allocation of resources. It is essential that both are accessible to the public and disseminated through all available means, as this ensures transparency in the process and allows CSOs and the general public to clearly understand the opportunities and requirements for participating in the program. The public availability and widespread dissemination of the announcement and operational rules promote accountability, prevent discretion and favoritism, and encourage active and democratic participation of CSOs in obtaining resources. This ensures that programs are managed fairly and efficiently for the benefit of social and community development.

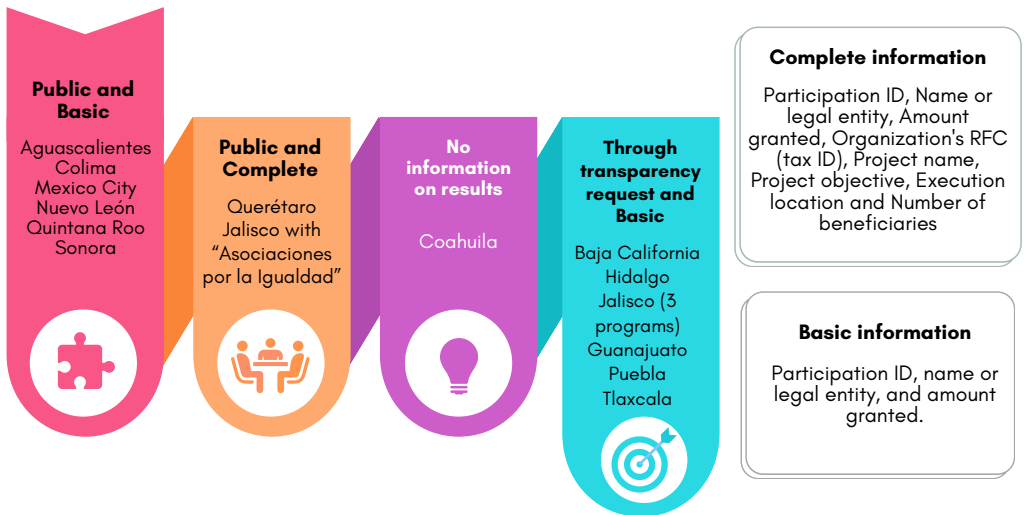
Regarding the program outcomes, the following trend continues: on one hand, their dissemination remains limited, and the lists are not consistently accessible on websites and social media. This is noteworthy because maintaining them online over time ensures continuity of information, facilitating data comparison and trend identification across different periods. On the other hand, the content of the results still lacks relevant information about beneficiary profiles and the criteria used for their selection.

In line with this, seven lists of beneficiary CSOs were made available to the public, disseminated through the state official newspaper, social media, and/or official websites. However, unlike in 2021, where three beneficiary lists –Mexico City, Jalisco, Quintana Roo– provided complete information,¹¹ in 2022 only one did –Querétaro–. The remaining six lists included basic information, indicating only the participation ID, name or legal entity, and amount granted.

11 The information included in the publication extends beyond the first three elements to include participation ID, name or legal entity, amount granted, organization's RFC (tax ID), project name, project objective, execution location, and number of beneficiaries.

Meanwhile, the other half of the lists were not made available to the public: six were obtained through transparency requests, containing basic information, and one list (Coahuila) could not be obtained through any means. In the case of Jalisco (which once again had four programs), there was no difference compared to 2021; the results of three programs were obtained through transparency requests with basic information, while the results of the “Asociaciones por la Igualdad” program were available to the public with complete information.

Scheme 13. Results of programs 2022



Upon examining the program results lists, it was evident that disparities in the amounts allocated to each CSO were present in three cases. Firstly, in Aguascalientes (similar to 2021), the lowest amount assigned to a CSO was MXN 30,000 (thirty thousand Mexican pesos), while two CSOs –Esperanza Aguascalientes Pro-construcción, AC and Fundación Teletón México, AC– received MXN 25,000,000 and MXN 20,000,000, respectively. Secondly, in Baja California, the lowest amount was MXN 8,000 and the highest was MXN 200,000 allocated to two organizations –Casa de Ayuda Alfa y Omega, AC and Casa del Estudiante Baja Californiano, AC–.

And finally, in Colima, where the lowest amount was MXN 90,000, while one organization –Centro de Apoyo a la Mujer Griselda Álvarez, AC– was granted MXN 1,400,000. The significant disparities in the amounts allocated to these programs in these entities raise significant questions, as they do not appear to be supported by the operational rules but rather seem to be discretionary decisions. This discrepancy contrasts with programs in Mexico City, Jalisco, and Nuevo León, where the amounts specified in their operational rules are transparent and clearly defined.

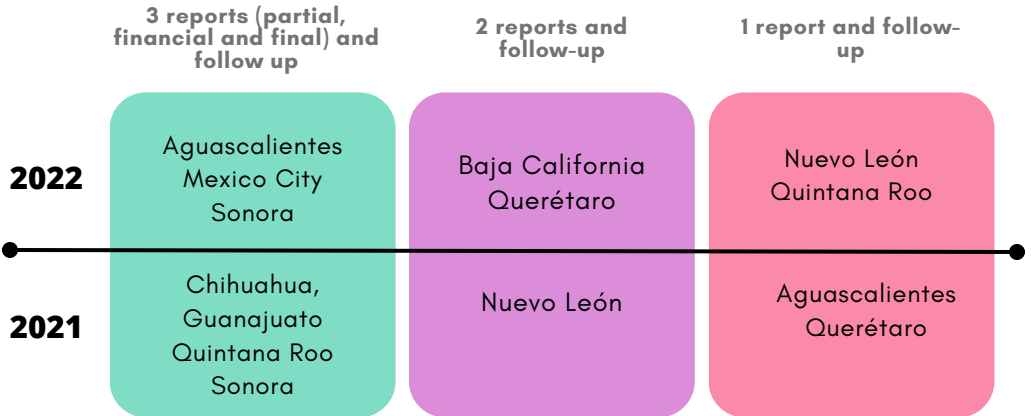
The existence of unequal distribution among the amounts granted to CSOs in a program can have two sides, depending on the context and reasons behind such disparity. On one hand, unequal distribution may reflect a strategic allocation of resources aimed at strengthening those CSOs that require greater support to address complex issues or reach more vulnerable populations. In this sense, it could be transparent if supported by clear and transparent operational rules.

However, if the distribution results from favoritism, lack of transparency, or lack of objective assessment of the needs of CSOs, it becomes problematic and creates inequalities, undermining trust in the program and the responsible authorities. In general, it is vital that any distribution of funds be supported by clear and fair criteria, and that transparent accountability is ensured to guarantee that resources are allocated effectively and equitably, benefiting the largest number of CSOs possible with reasonable and sufficient amounts to carry out the supported activities. This contributes to fair and sustainable social development.

Of the 14 programs in 2022, only three had all three reports and follow-ups: Aguascalientes and Mexico City improved from delivering only one or no documents in 2021 to delivering all three; likewise, Sonora consistently provided them over the two mentioned years.

Nevertheless, while in 2021 Guanajuato and Quintana Roo provided such reports and follow-ups, in 2022 they limited themselves to delivering one or none.

Scheme 14. Reports and follow-up of the programs



Regarding Jalisco, out of the four programs executed in 2022, three of them submitted all required documents, while the “Prevención de Juventudes: Ruta 12” program did not submit any. As for the number of reports, compared to the previous year, the situation remains unchanged, as in 2021, the only program that did not provide reports was the “Apoyo a las Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil” program.

On the other hand, it is valuable for entities to implement non-financial programs (such as training sessions, workshops, consultations, among others) aimed at CSOs, as they provide valuable support in strengthening their capacities, skills, and professionalization. These initiatives offer specialized knowledge, tools, and guidance that help improve internal management, strategic planning, project execution, and accountability of CSOs.

During 2022, it was tracked that 13 entities (two more than in 2021, Coahuila and Querétaro) implemented other non-monetary programs; ten of which also implemented an economic program that year. This suggests that governmental authorities have effectively complemented such actions to strengthen the internal capacities, skills, and knowledge of CSOs. It is noteworthy that from this list, Chihuahua, the State of Mexico, and Tamaulipas, despite not having an economic development program, did implement other actions (see Scheme 15). In contrast, Sonora, Guanajuato, Puebla, and Tlaxcala, who executed a program in 2022, did not report other actions.

Scheme 15. Other non-monetary actions 2022



Although these actions are increasing, it is essential not to diminish their importance, as they promote the development of skills and knowledge within CSOs, enhancing their efficiency and effectiveness in achieving their social and community objectives. Moreover, these non-monetary programs promote the exchange of experiences and the establishment of collaboration networks among CSOs, creating synergies and collective efforts to address common challenges.

In summary, the analysis of the programmatic framework reveals minimal progress. Despite the overall count of economic programs aimed at CSOs appearing to remain steady compared to the previous year, variations in the implementation and financing of these programs in certain entities cannot be overlooked. It is important to note that some programs are discontinued in certain entities each year, while in others, they are rescheduled. These fluctuations in program continuity pose significant challenges in the planning and sustainable development of CSOs across different regions.

These differences underscore the need for a more profound evaluation to discern the true impact of these initiatives. This thoughtful and comprehensive approach is crucial for understanding how economic programs are influencing the promotion and development of CSOs, as well as for informing future decisions and actions aimed at further strengthening this sector.

Conclusions

The second edition of the Civil Society Organizations Activities Promotion Index Report (IFAOSC) 2022 aims to evaluate and monitor the progress and challenges experienced in promoting and developing CSOs in each of the Mexican states, and compare the results with those of 2021.

This report represents a fundamental tool for analyzing the situation of CSOs in the country, identifying both the progress made and areas where there are still opportunities for improvement and reform. The advancements observed in the last year are reflected in the averages obtained by dimension, which experienced an increase compared to the previous year. While the efforts of some entities deserve recognition, much remains to be done in various dimensions for the majority.

Below are the most relevant findings and challenges that emerged from this research.

- The increase in the number of entities that have enacted their own laws to promote CSOs (27) demonstrates a positive shift and a growing recognition of their relevance. However, it is necessary to address modifications and reforms that can tackle specific issues. Additionally, there is still a significant backlog regarding the regulations of these legislations, as only 13 have been enacted so far.
- The enactment of new laws, as seen in the cases of Nuevo León and Querétaro, does not automatically ensure that these laws are well-designed or comprehensively address all necessary areas of opportunity. Therefore, it is essential and urgent for responsible authorities to review and consult the laws promoting CSOs from other entities, using them as guides to develop advanced and comprehensive legislation that effectively benefits CSOs.

- The mere inclusion of CSOs in state development and sectoral plans does not guarantee progress in promoting organizations within entities. However, it is a crucial step for incorporating the CSO agenda into government priorities. Therefore, during each change of government, organizations in the region must ensure that their priorities are included in the new plans.
- The hierarchical level and the designation of the departments within the entities responsible for serving CSOs are not always indicative of their operational capacity. For example, most entities implementing economic promotion programs are under “directorates” rather than “sub-secretariats,” despite the latter having a higher rank. The most relevant aspect is the impact of the actions undertaken by these departments, suggesting that effectiveness in working with CSOs depends more on specific actions than on organizational structure. Additionally, it is noteworthy that entities with a dedicated unit at the sub-secretariat level received higher ratings in the national index.
- Consultative and participatory bodies have proven to be a central element in fostering dialogue between the government and other key stakeholders for advancing development policies in entities, as well as in public policies in general. However, despite 26 out of the 27 published state development laws establishing the creation of these bodies, currently, only five of them appear to be operational nationwide, with evidence provided by just three. This underscores the urgent need to establish, defend, and strengthen these bodies to ensure effective participation in decision-making processes.
- The lack of local incentives and specific government programs discourages the participation of CSOs in state registrations. This leads many of these organizations to not

find sufficient reasons to register or renew their registrations, as their development and participation in their locality are not actively promoted.

- Government transitions influence the continuity of economic programs and other actions, as in most cases, these are suspended after changes in administration. This highlights political differences and varying governmental priorities in managing resources and projects aimed at CSOs. However, the availability of adequate information empowers organizations and other stakeholders to exert pressure to ensure the continuity of these programs and actions.
- Having clear and equitable Rules of Operation (ROP) ensures effective and fair allocation of resources, thereby contributing to preventing inequalities in the distribution of funds among CSOs. Transparency in accountability plays a crucial role in this process by enabling proper tracking of resources and ensuring their efficient use to benefit the maximum number of CSOs possible.
- The number of entities implementing economic programs has not undergone substantial changes, as some resume their program implementation in 2022 while others interrupt them. This lack of continuity represents a negative aspect, as it creates uncertainty within the sector.
- Political will remains a fundamental factor in the development of programs and actions aimed at CSOs. This translates into promoting public policies that support and encourage active participation of CSOs in society, allocating adequate resources, and creating a conducive environment for their continuous development. While there are key individuals driving the development of organizations, there should also be a transition towards institutionalizing support to rely less on individual political will alone.

In the three frameworks, fluctuations are observed, with some being slightly more notable than others. This means that some entities that had achieved high scores in the previous year experienced declines in this edition due to specific shortcomings in the index. While advancements may seem modest, it is essential to consider them as steps towards the right direction and signals that, one year since the establishment of the IFAOSC, its main objective is starting to be achieved: influencing the actions of entities responsible for strengthening and developing CSOs.

In conclusion, it is vital for entities to continue working on promoting and supporting the development of CSOs at the state level, using these small advances as foundations for a more solid and progressive future. At the same time, pressure should be maintained on those entities that have not yet implemented actions aimed at CSOs, emphasizing at all times the importance of these organizations in building an inclusive, participatory society committed to positive change.

Annexes

Annex 1. Overall IFAOSC results in comparison

IFAOSC 2021			IFAOSC 2022		
Position	Entity	Percentage %	Position	Entity	Percentage %
1	Jalisco	78.61	1	Jalisco	84.24
2	Aguascaliente	64.0	2	Quintana Roo	75.25
3	Quintana Roo	63.02	3	Aguascalientes	72.87
4	Chihuahua	62.13	4	Nuevo León	69.72
5	Sonora	58.40	5	Querétaro	66.68
6	Baja California	53.28	6	Mexico City	62.91
7	Mexico City	52.26	7	Sonora	58.52
8	Nuevo León	51.82	8	Coahuila	56.52
9	Durango	50.22	9	Baja California	55.17
10	Guanajuato	49.98	10	Colima	52.86
11	Hidalgo	48.45	11	Hidalgo	47.77
12	Baja California Sur	46.56	12	Puebla	44.70
13	Puebla	44.65	13	Guanajuato	40.04
14	Querétaro	30.06	14	Chihuahua	39.18
15	Yucatán	29.95	15	Durango	33.26
16	Colima	28.91	16	Tamaulipas	32.74
17	Coahuila	27.52	17	Yucatán	28.83
18	State of Mexico	26.61	18	Tlaxcala	28.71
19	Tamaulipas	23.99	19	State of Mexico	24.36
21	Tlaxcala	23.51	20	Nayarit	23.57
21	Nayarit	23.27	21	Baja California Sur	23.28
22	Zacatecas	22.14	22	Campeche	20.89
23	Michoacán	18.93	23	Zacatecas	20.10
24	Morelos	17.06	24	Michoacán	18.61
25	Campeche	16.81	25	Morelos	17.06
26	Chiapas	15.19	26	Guerrero	16.84
27	Guerrero	14.80	27	Chiapas	16.35
28	Veracruz	12.56	28	Oaxaca	13.26
29	Tabasco	11.57	29	Veracruz	11.49
30	Oaxaca	10.05	30	Tabasco	7.29
31	San Luis Potosí	6.42	31	San Luis Potosí	6.42
32	Sinaloa	6.42	32	Sinaloa	5.54

Annex 2. Results for the Legal Framework (20%) in comparison

IFAOSC 2021

Position	Entity	Percentage %
1	Jalisco	14.40
2	Sonora	13.67
3	Michoacán	13.48
4	Tamaulipas	12.99
5	Guanajuato	12.98
6	Durango	12.92
7	Aguascalientes	12.59
8	Chihuahua	12.55
9	Yucatán	12.30
10	Nayarit	12.19
11	Quintana Roo	11.99
12	Zacatecas	11.93
13	Chiapas	11.69
14	Coahuila	11.38
15	Colima	10.79
16	Campeche	10.69
17	Mexico City	10.53
18	Guerrero	10.43
19	Baja California	10.22
21	Morelos	9.76
21	Baja California Sur	8.96
22	Puebla	8.78
23	Hidalgo	7.72
24	Tlaxcala	7.62
25	Veracruz	6.82
26	Oaxaca	1.30
27	Nuevo León	0.00
28	Querétaro	0.00
29	State of Mexico	0.00
30	Tabasco	0.00
31	San Luis Potosí	0.00
32	Sinaloa	0.00

IFAOSC 2022

Position	Entity	Percentage %
1	Jalisco	15.03
2	Sonora	13.67
3	Tamaulipas	13.61
4	Michoacán	13.07
5	Aguascalientes	13.01
6	Guanajuato	12.98
7	Chihuahua	12.55
8	Durango	12.42
9	Quintana Roo	12.40
10	Yucatán	12.30
11	Nayarit	12.19
12	Zacatecas	11.93
13	Nuevo León	11.87
14	Chiapas	11.69
15	Coahuila	11.38
16	Colima	10.79
17	Campeche	10.69
18	Mexico City	10.53
19	Guerrero	10.43
20	Baja California	9.97
21	Querétaro	9.78
22	Morelos	9.76
23	Puebla	8.99
24	Baja California Sur	8.96
25	Hidalgo	7.72
26	Tlaxcala	7.62
27	Veracruz	6.82
28	Oaxaca	1.30
29	State of Mexico	0.00
30	Tabasco	0.00
31	San Luis Potosí	0.00
32	Sinaloa	0.00

Annex 3. Results of the Institutional Framework (35%) in Comparison

IFAOSC 2021

Position	Entity	Percentage %
1	Jalisco	26.41
2	Quintana Roo	22.01
3	Aguascalientes	17.88
4	Mexico City	17.21
5	Nuevo León	16.72
6	Coahuila	16.14
7	Colima	15.86
8	Durango	15.71
9	State of Mexico	15.36
10	Baja California Sur	14.87
11	Baja California	14.49
12	Chihuahua	13.13
13	Hidalgo	12.83
14	Guanajuato	11.57
15	Puebla	11.57
16	Tabasco	11.57
17	Nayarit	11.08
18	Zacatecas	10.21
19	Sonora	9.62
21	Tamaulipas	8.75
21	Oaxaca	8.75
22	Yucatán	8.65
23	Querétaro	8.46
24	Morelos	7.29
25	San Luis Potosí	6.42
26	Sinaloa	6.42
27	Campeche	6.13
28	Veracruz	5.74
29	Tlaxcala	5.54
30	Michoacán	5.44
31	Guerrero	4.38
32	Chiapas	3.5

IFAOSC 2022

Position	Entity	Percentage %
1	Jalisco	31.18
2	Quintana Roo	27.52
3	Aguascalientes	20.71
4	Nuevo León	18.47
5	Querétaro	17.31
6	Coahuila	17.01
7	Yucatán	16.53
8	Durango	16.34
9	State of Mexico	15.36
10	Baja California	14.59
11	Mexico City	14.58
12	Colima	14.17
13	Sonora	13.13
14	Chihuahua	13.13
15	Hidalgo	12.83
16	Oaxaca	11.96
17	Puebla	11.86
18	Nayarit	11.38
19	Guanajuato	10.40
20	Campeche	10.21
21	Baja California Sur	9.82
22	Zacatecas	8.17
23	Tamaulipas	7.87
24	Morelos	7.29
25	Tabasco	7.29
26	Guerrero	6.42
27	San Luis Potosí	6.42
28	Michoacán	5.54
29	Sinaloa	5.54
30	Tlaxcala	4.67
31	Chiapas	4.67
32	Veracruz	4.67

Annex 4. Results of the Programmatic Framework (45%) in Comparison

IFAOSC 2021

Position	Entity	Percentage %
1	Jalisco	37.80
2	Chihuahua	36.45
3	Sonora	35.10
4	Nuevo León	35.10
5	Aguascalientes	33.53
6	Quintana Roo	29.03
7	Baja California	28.58
8	Hidalgo	27.90
9	Guanajuato	25.43
10	Mexico City	24.53
11	Puebla	24.30
12	Baja California Sur	22.73
13	Durango	21.60
14	Querétaro	21.60
15	State of Mexico	11.25
16	Tlaxcala	10.35
17	Yucatán	9.00
18	Colima	2.25
19	Tamaulipas	2.25
21	Coahuila	0.00
21	Nayarit	0.00
22	Zacatecas	0.00
23	Michoacán	0.00
24	Morelos	0.00
25	Campeche	0.00
26	Chiapas	0.00
27	Guerrero	0.00
28	Veracruz	0.00
29	Tabasco	0.00
30	Oaxaca	0.00
31	San Luis Potosí	0.00
32	Sinaloa	0.00

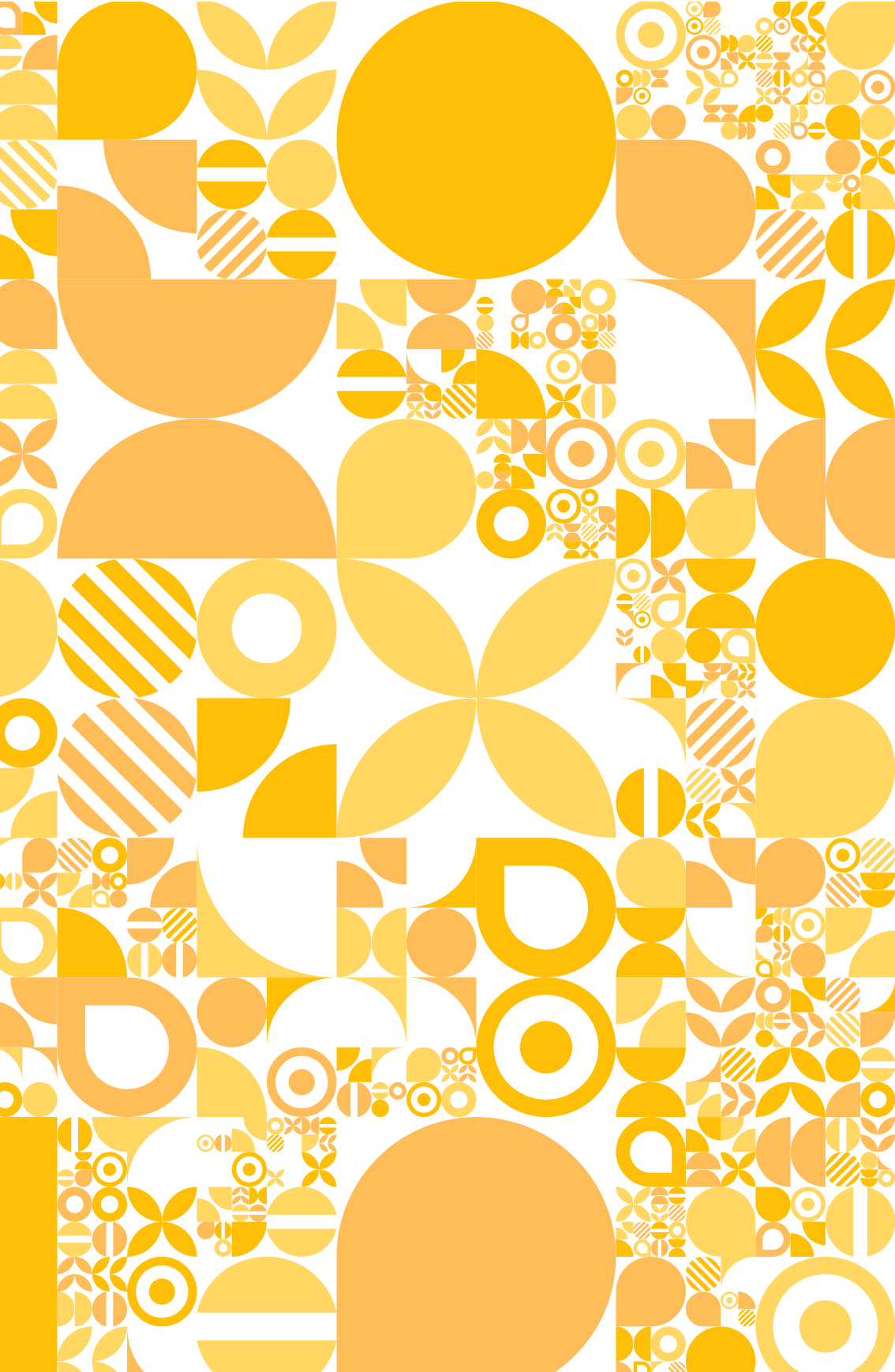
IFAOSC 2022

Position	Entity	Percentage %
1	Querétaro	39.60
2	Nuevo León	39.38
3	Aguascalientes	39.15
4	Jalisco	38.03
5	Mexico City	37.80
6	Quintana Roo	35.33
7	Sonora	31.73
8	Baja California	30.60
9	Coahuila	28.13
10	Colima	27.90
11	Hidalgo	27.23
12	Puebla	23.85
13	Guanajuato	16.65
14	Tlaxcala	16.43
15	Chihuahua	13.50
16	Tamaulipas	11.25
17	State of Mexico	9.00
18	Durango	4.50
19	Baja California Sur	4.50
20	Yucatán	0.00
21	Nayarit	0.00
22	Zacatecas	0.00
23	Michoacán	0.00
24	Morelos	0.00
25	Campeche	0.00
26	Chiapas	0.00
27	Guerrero	0.00
28	Veracruz	0.00
29	Tabasco	0.00
30	Oaxaca	0.00
31	San Luis Potosí	0.00
32	Sinaloa	0.00

Annex 5. Budget and number of CSOs benefited in the programs of 2021 and 2022

N°	Entity	Program budget		Percentage increase and/or decrease %	Number of CSOs benefited in the program	
		2021 (MXN)	2022 (MXN)		2021	2022
1	Aguascalientes	35,000,000.00	85,000,000.00	142.86%	37	55
2	Baja California	----*	59,720,000.00	----	The program was not executed	150
3	Baja California Sur	1,700,000.00	No program	----	5	----
4	Chihuahua	25,860,000.00	No program	----	100	----
5	Coahuila	1,499,999.94	1,500,000.00	0.00%	No information	No information
6	Colima	No program	4,589,960.00	0.00%	----	29
7	Mexico City	8,500,000.00	6,500,000.00	-23.53%	26	15
8	Durango	7,000,000.00	No program	----	151	----
9	Guanajuato	30,000,000.00	2,051,263.38	-93.16%	53	14
10	Hidalgo	4,947,600.01	4,000,000.00	-19.15%	38	56
11	Jalisco	69,922,000.00	98,165,100.00	40.39%	178	200
12	Nuevo León	178,167,276.00	188,702,824.00	5.91%	376	437
13	Puebla	5,169,974.00	5,000,000.00	-3.29%	17	21
14	Querétaro	6,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	33.33%	33	53
15	Quintana Roo	3,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	66.67%	15	21
16	Sonora	21,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	-4.76%	253	184
17	Tlaxcala	No information	165,000.00	----	No information	No information

* In 2021, Baja California reported that its program would have a budget of MXN 3,000,000 three; however, it was not executed due to lack of funding.





I F A O S C

The Index for Promoting Activities of Civil Society Organizations (IFAOSC) is a tool designed to analyze progress and setbacks in policies supporting CSOs in different regions of Mexico.

The second edition of the IFAOSC 2022 aims to evaluate and monitor the progress, setbacks, and challenges faced by CSOs in the different federal entities of the country.