MUNICIPAL PROFILE





TULTITLAN CITY

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Municipal Profile Tultitlan

Was made by the Information, Planning, Programming and Evaluation Direction.







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Tultitlán
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1. Mexican United States

Mexico whose official name is Mexican Unit States is a representative democratic and federal republic. The country is divided in 32 federal states. Mexico City is the capital and place of the three government powers (Judicial, Legislative and Executive). Each state has a different number of municipalities. Mexico City is integrated by 16 town halls. Now a days Mexico has got 2,446 municipalities considering the 16 Mexico City towns halls.

To Mexico City case the Executive Titular is called Government´s Head and its local parliament Legislative Assembly. Each state has got their Constitution and divide its exercise in three powers:

I. Executive (Governor) ;

II. Legislative (Deputies Chamber)

III. Judicial (Justice Hard Core).

The Mexican Political Constitution is the most important country law. In Article 115 the competences and attributions:

I. The Municipal Government is exercised through a Town Council, it´s integrated by a President (The Mayor), States Managers and a Syndic. II. There isn´t an intermediate power between the Municipalities and the Federal States.

III. Municipalities are invested with legal personality and manage their assets.

IV. The municipalities, in compliance with state laws, can issue police, regulations, circulars and administrative provisions of general observance in their territory;

V. Municipalities, by prior agreement between their municipalities, can partner for the provision of public services; however, when associations are integrated from municipalities of two or more states, the approval of state congresses is required



Currently, in the state they are spoken five original languages: Mazahua, Otomí, Náhuatl, Matlatzinca, and Tlahuica, in addition to five indigenous languages migrants: Mixteco, Mazateco, Zapoteco, Totonaco and Mixe.
21 feb. 2013

Municipal functions and public services

- Drinking water, drainage, sewerage, treatment and disposal of its wastewater;
- Street lighting;
- Clean, collection, transfer, treatment and final disposal of waste;
- Markets and supply centers;
- Pantheons;
- Trail;
- Streets, parks and gardens and their equipment;
- Public safety, preventive and traffic police.

The Signing of Agreements by Mexican Local Governments

Under the assumptions of the Mexican Law on the Conclusion of Treaties, the municipalities, like the states, have the powers to sign interinstitutional agreements with foreign governments or international organizations, however, they are required to submit them, prior to their signature, to a legal opinion before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE) of the federal government.

"Interinstitutional agreements" constitute the general name given to any document, regardless of its name, that a state or municipality.





2. Sovereign and Liberated Mexico State

Mexico State is located in the central region of Mexican Republic, at the north Queretaro and Hidalgo states are next to, at the south Guerrero, Morelos and Mexico City, east with Tlaxcala, Puebla and Mexico City, west with Guerrero and Michoacán. Mexico State has 22,351 km2 of territorial extension, it represents 1.1% of the national territory.

In 2020, Mexico State has a population of 16, 992,418 inhabitants. Mexico State (60 municipalities) with Mexico City and a municipality of Hidalgo State, make up the Mexico Valley Metropolitan Area, which is the most populated Metropolitan Area in the country.







The State of Mexico is the second state economy of the country; contributing 10.1% to the National

Mexico State has got 125 municipalities which geographical and demographical characteristics are grouped in 16 social economic regions. Toluca de Lerdo is the capital city. The Political Constitution of the Sovereign and Liberated Mexican State is the maximum law, also the Municipal Organic Law that regulates the 125 municipalities´ responsibilities.

The Mexico State is the second state economy of the country; contributing 10.1% to the National GDP and 14.1% of Manufacturing GDP (Gross Domestic Product); 4th national place in the collection of FDI (Foreing Direct Investment), which in 2010 was 6,098.2 million dollars, representing 7.8% of the national total; It has the largest educational system in the country with 4.5 million students; It is the 2nd national place of Graduates in Higher and Postgraduate Education.



The competitiveness and strength of Mexican companies fall into the following areas:

Automotive and auto parts, Chemical-pharmaceutical, Mechanical Metal, Textile, Food and beverages, Electronics. It also has new Sectors with Potential: Aerospace, Biotechnology and Software.





Tultitlan has retained its original indigenous name. The word Tultitlan (or) belongs to the Nahuatl language

3.- Tultitlan Municipality

Municipal Downtown:

Tultitlan Mariano Escobedo

Toponymy:

Tultitlan has retained its original indigenous name. The word Tultitlan (or) belongs to the Nahuatl language, and its meaning is derived from tollin or tullin: “tule” or “bulrush”; and titlan: “between”. It is usually interpreted as “Between tules” or “Between tulares.”

The word “Tultitlan”, however, can also be broken down as follows:

tollin or tullin: tule
you: ligature
tlan: “enter, together or near”.

In this way, Tultitlan would be translated as “Place between, next to or near the tule”.

tollin or tullin: tule you: ligature tlan: “enter, together or near”

History

Within the municipality of Tultitlan, mammoth bones have also been found in Izcalli del Valle, in Las Tortolas neighborhood and in San Pablo de las Salinas. In the exploration carried out in San Pablo de las Salinas, bones of four mammoths, horses and bison were found. The disposition in which the remains of the most complete mammoth were found suggests that this animal was used by hunter-gatherers of those times, and an approximate age of 15,000 years or 13,000 BC was calculated.

The period of time that runs approximately from 2500 to 200 BC is known as Preclassic. In what is currently the head of Tultitlan, some ceramic fragments and Preclassic figurines have been found.

Between the years 200 to 750 after Christ there were several towns in what is now the municipality of Tultitlan. It is not known the name they had and were located in what is the neighborhood of San Juan, the Loma Bonita neighborhood, San Mateo Cuautepec, Santa María Cuautepec and Terromote, the latter near San Pablo de las Salinas. The people of those villages were Teotihuacana and they don't know for sure which language they spoke, if they were Nahuatl or Otomí.

Postclassic goes from 850 to 1521

On the Toltec occupation of Tultitlan there are several documentary references, since for example it is indicated of Tultitlan "... city that was of the tultecas ..."
During the Late Postclassic period, all the neighborhoods and towns that have retained their indigenous name, that is, Chilpan, Tepalcapa, the two Cuautepec, Iztatla, Tamazólac and the neighborhoods of the capital, had already been occupied.

After the conquest of Tenochtitlan, Hernan Cortés began the distribution of land to his soldiers, as a reward for his help during the war.

The first encomendero of Tultitlan was Juan de la Torre, who was originally from Ciudad Real and went to Santo Domingo in 1508 and to New Spain in 1522 or 1523. He was the son of Antonio de la Torre and married Inés de Cabrera.

The language was another feature that lasted for many years, as the Nahuatl language remained in use throughout the colonial era, and it is even known that some Tultitlan neighbors continued to use it until the mid-twentieth century.
Evangelization 1532-1605- Acquire the category of Parish of San Antonio
1645-comes the image of San Antonio de Padua.
The war from 1810 to 1821 brought delay to the population of the country, but at the end of that period Tultitlan and many other towns in the State of Mexico emerged as municipalities. Specifically there are no data about the population of Tultitlan having participated in the war of independence, and it is only known that between 1814 and 1817 José Mariano, from Tultitlan, was prosecuted for insurgent, although the details of the trial are unknown.

In Tultitlan, an election meeting of the first City Council was held on July 12, 1820.
It can be mentioned that since 1902 there was a telephone in Tultitlan, and in that same year its territory was crossed by the Pachuca railway.

Electrification: 1933

One more fact that explains the rapid population growth is immigration. In 1970, Tultitlan was still considered a rural municipality, but in recent years and due to its proximity to Mexico City, it is in the range of municipalities with more immigration in the Republic.

4. Physical Profile

Location

Tultitlan city is located at the north region of Mexican State and belongs to the Mexico City Metropolitan Zone, it borders to the north with the municipalities of Cuautitlán, Tultepec and Nextlalpan; to the east with the municipalities of Nextlalpan, Tonanitla, Ecatepec de Morelos, Coacalco and Mexico City; to the south with Mexico City and the municipality of Tlalnepantla de Baz; to the west with the municipalities of Tlalnepantla de Baz, Cuautitlán Izcalli and Cuautitlán.

Tultitlan city is located at the north region of Mexican State and belongs to the Mexico City Metropolitan Zone, it borders to the north with the municipalities of Cuautitlán, Tultepec and Nextlalpan





Tultitlan is divided in three zones, Center, South, East, the East zone is a non-continuous territory portion separated by Tultepec city. The eastern zone borders to the north with Nextlalpan, with Ecatepec to the east, to the south with Coacalco and to the west with Tultepec.

Territory

Tultitlán occupies a territorial extension of 71.10 Km2, which represents 0.26% of Mexico´s State surface.

Hydrography:

The city doesn´t have rivers, streams or dams, only irrigation channels, such as the Cartagena channel or the Acocila channel.

Land use:
In the city there are two defined areas: 1) plain, which was formerly part of a lake and swampy areas derived from it; and 2) the Sierra de Guadalupe. The use of land is distributed as follows: agriculture, 6.25%; vegetation: grassland, 14.21%, scrub 4.33% and forest, 2.94%; and urban area, 72.27%.
Almost three quarters of the territory is for industrial and domestic land use. Tultitlán also has commercial premises and premises, as well as a considerable territorial extension suitable for the installation of new companies.

Weather conditions

The subtropical high or semi-dry climate predominates, characterized by mild, semi-dry and without a very marked winter. In summer the climate is temperate subhumid with rains. The temperature ranges between 12 ° C and 16 ° C and the precipitation range is 600-700 mm. The rainy season occurs between the months of May to October, and strong winds on September.



5. Sociodemographic Profile and Social Infrastructure

Population density

Based on data from the 2020 National Population and Housing Census, made by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, for the year 2020, Tultitlán has a total population of 516,341 inhabitants; of which 51.26% are women; young people between 15 and 29 years of age represent 24.68%; and inhabitants over 65 years of age constitute 7.48%. Mexico State registers 16, 992,418 inhabitants, Tultitlán represents 3.03% of this population, being the eleventh municipality with the most inhabitants of the entity.

Health

In the city there are 17 medical units from different health institutions, such as the Social Security Mexican Institute (IMSS), the State Workers Social and Security Services Institute (ISSSTE), the Mexico´s state and Municipalities Social Security Institute (ISEM), the Municipal System DIF (Family Integral Development). Also the city has got a wide coverage of private health services in clinics and doctor's offices that attend different specialties.

Education

Tultitlan has 434 educational establishments that cover a school population of 98,018 students of all levels (preschool, elementary, junior-high school, high school and higher).

The following educational subsystems are present in the city:

- Initial and Special Education: State and Federal
- Basic education: State and Federal
- Middle and Higher Education: State

Of the total population, 30.5% have upper junior-high education and 19.4 have higher education. The educational lap is minimal, since only 1.58% are illiterate.

Sport

The municipal sports infrastructure includes five Sports Centers (Toltitlan, Centenario, Bicentenario, El Reloj and Izcalli del Valle), as well as eighteen sports modules installed throughout the length and breadth of the territory, where different activities are taught, including: swimming , water polo, diving, diving, box, soccer, basketball, box, etc.

The municipality has two professional soccer subsidiaries, one from the Pachuca Soccer Club at the Toltitlan Sports Center, and another from the Pumas team of the National University Club at El Reloj sport center. In addition, the Cartagena and El Arbol Sports Modules have an inter-municipal soccer league and a municipal basketball league. Currently, there are 5 swimming talents, 2 diving talents and 1 water polo in the city, they have got international and national recognition.







In terms of public transport, Tultitlan has 2 Suburban Train stations: Lecheria and Tultitlan

Communications infrastructure

Communication routes

Tultitlán has the following road structure:
1) Federal Highway 57-Mexico Highway -Querétaro.
2) Federal Highway 136-Via José Lopez Portillo.
3) Federal Highway called Hydraulic Resources on the side of the railroad tracks of the Mexico-Pachuca Railway.
4) Circuito Interior Mexiquense that connects Ecatepec with Huehuetoca.
5) Tlalnepantla – Cuautitlan, Tultitlan – Coacalco and Carretera Lago de Guadalupe – Tultitlán State Highways.
6) Municipal Highway: San Antonio, Hidalgo, Cartagena, Hacienda Portales avenues.
7) Municipal Highway Tultitlán Poniente avenue with its continuation through Tultitlán Oriente – Revolución-20 de Noviembre-Isidro Fabela, San Antonio-Cuautitlán-avenue Venustiano Carranza from Cuautitlan.
8) Metropolitana avenue (formerly La Mexiquense) of 4 km that currently links the municipality of Coacalco with Tultitlan.
9) Road to San Pablo de las Salinas -Seventh Avenue of Tultepec with a lateral diversion of the Mexico-Pachuca railway.
10) Camino Viejo to San Pablo de las Salinas with a diversion to the municipal highway along the side of the Mexico-Pachuca railway towards the Municipal Head.
11) Road to the Cartagena Industrial Park with a referral to the administrative and government center of Tultitlan.

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The road infrastructure allows Tultitlan to communicate directly with the cities: Cuautitlan, Coacalco, Cuautitlan Izcalli, Jaltenco, Nextlalpan and Tultepec, and indirectly with Tlalnepantla, Ecatepec and the Gustavo A. Madero, in Mexico City

In terms of public transport, Tultitlan has 2 Suburban Train stations: Lecheria and Tultitlan, which allow the population movility in mass efficiently and safely transportation to Mexico City. There is Mexibus line 2 state transport service on the Lopez Portillo Highway, which interconnects with the Suburban train Lecheria station. This means of transport has 43 stations (22.3 km) of which 15 are in the territory of Tultitlan, it passes through the municipalities of Ecatepec, Coacalco and Cuautitlan Izcalli.

MEXIBÚS
Izcalli - Tultitlán - Coacalco - Ecatepec
Línea 2



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Tultitlán
2019 - 2021

The municipal economic development has been constant in the last ten years, due to the strategic location close to the Mexico-Querétaro highway

Industry

Tultitlan is considered one of the most industrialized cities in the Mexico State and the Metropolitan Area. Around 1,560 industries are located in the city, distributed in 5 industrial zones, 5 industrial parks and 2 distribution centers, which has strengthened the municipal economy and characterized the economic dynamics in the territory.

Companies that stand out for their economic capacity, infrastructure and investment are located in Tultitlan, such as Dixon, Volvo, Unilever, Osram, Bacardí and Galletas Gaby.

Employment

In Tultitlán in 2020, the Economically Active Population (EAP) represents 50.58% of the total population, in turn, 41.47% are women; 27.23% are young people between 15 and 29 years of age, highlighting that the five-year group between 25 and 29 years is the one that contributes the most with 33,534 inhabitants; and 4.41% are inhabitants 65 years of age and over.

Activities	Tultitlan
Agriculture, animal husbandry and exploitation, forestry, fishing and hunting	1
Mining	0
Generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy, water and gas supply through pipelines to final consumers	12
Building	34
Manufacturing Industries	1,566
Wholesale trade	558
Wholesale trade	8,650
Transport, mail and storage	110
Information in the mass media	41
Financial and insurance services	216
Real estate and rental services	189
Movable and intangible assets real estate and rental services	175
Corporate	1
Business support and waste management and remediation services	441
Educational services	527
Health and social assistant services	566
Leisure, sports and culture services	279
Hotels and food services	1,646
Other services except goverment activities	2,781
Legislative, governmental, law enforcement and international and organizations	112
TOTAL	17,905

6. Economic Profile:

The economic development of the municipality has been constant in the last ten years, due to the strategic location close to the Mexico-Queretaro highway. Tultitlan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 62,759.66 million of pesos, with a regional annual growth rate of 4.20%.

Main sectors, products and services

The economic activities that take place in Tultitlan are related to the tertiary sector, that is, to the provision of goods and services. Second, there is the industrial sector and finally the primary sector.

Trade and supply

The municipality has 10,000 commercial establishments that are responsible for providing citizens with everything necessary for human and industrial consumption, goods and services, etc. The most important are: 1 Supply Center, 33 Shopping Centers, 15 markets and 54 formal street markets that operate on different days and places.



Competitiveness

According to the Prosperous Cities Basic Index (UN-Habitat-INFONAVIT, 2018), regarding development infrastructure, "Tultitlan reached a value of 67.02. This means that the provision of some urban physical assets, services and networks in the municipality is moderately robust and has a relatively positive impact on urban prosperity"

Tourism

The Tultitlan´s tourist attractions are classified into two groups: the cultural heritage and the natural heritage. The first correspond to the architectural buildings (religious buildings, historical monuments, archaeological remains and tourist sites), as well as the religious festivities that take place during the year; the second is essentially made up of the Sierra de Guadalupe State Park.

The religious buildings settled in the municipality date from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. These include architectural styles such as baroque and neoclassical.

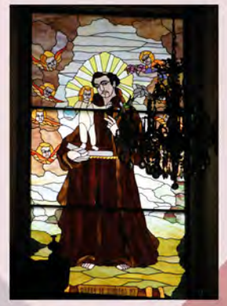
Immovables	Description
Saint Antonio de Padua church	Built on the 16th century, with modifications in the 17th, 19th and 20th centuries. It is the most significant building in the city, its style is neoclassical.
Santa Cruz shrine	Probably it was built on 17th century, now belongs to the new town hall.



The religious buildings settled in the municipality date from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. These include architectural styles such as baroque and neoclassical.

Immovables	Description
Saint Lorenzo church, cloister and atrium walls	Its construction is in the Baroque style, it has got a pyramidal base of the Tepanec civilization.
Saint Mateo Apostle and Evangelist church	Probably built on the 17th century.
Saint Maria Cuautepec shrine	The first chapel construction began in the 17th century. Already in the 18th century the larger chapel construction begins. Its construction ended in the year 1737, dedicated to the Virgin Mary in her dedication to Our Candelaria Lady. It preserves the Baroque-style facade.
Saint Pablo de las Salinas church and Señor de la Palma shrine	The construction dates from the 17th century, despite the modifications, the original façade, the bell tower and an altarpiece in Solomonic Baroque style are still preserved.
Saint Pablo Pantheon Cross	Probably built in 16th century















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Immovables	Description
Saint Pablo cross	The base was built on 18th century, the cross was made on 16th century.
Concepcion church	First church made in 16th century, its nahuatl name was Ahuacatitla.
Concepcion town cross	Probably made in 16th century
Belem shrine	The first church from the 17th century, probably from 1634 according to carved stone. The current church rebuilt in the 20th century. Its nahuatl name is Zacanco.
Belem cross	16th century, tequitqui style
Reyes Magos shrine	The first shrine built was in the 16th century, the new shrine and its towers in the 19th century. The atrium cross was donated by Mr. Valentín Arenas. The shrine shelters and canvas of the Three Wiseman from more than 300 years. Its nahuatl name is Tepetlapa.



Immovables	Description
Saint Juan Bautista shrine	Its construction dates from the late sixteenth century. The current shrine was remodeled in the 20th century. Its nahuatl name is Iztaccohuac.
Sir Santiago shrine	Built at the end of the 16th century, the current one with modifications in the 20th century. Its nahuatl name is Huexotitla.
Natividad shrine	It was built in the 17th century, with modifications in the 20th century. Its nahuatl name is Tlacochalco.
Saint Bartolo shrine	Its construction was carried out in the 17th century. The current shrine had subsequent modifications in the 20th century. Its nahuatl name is Tezcacoac.











Tourism promotion

Starting in September 2019, the Education, Culture and Tourism Manager implemented the program "A Journey through the Tultitlan History" in which, through guided visits to the emblematic historical and religious sites of the town, fosters municipal identity and drives the development of local tourism.



Booking

The municipality has various booking options, mostly small motels on the Lopez Portillo road. Also, in the immediate vicinity of the territory there are 4 and 5 star hotels.

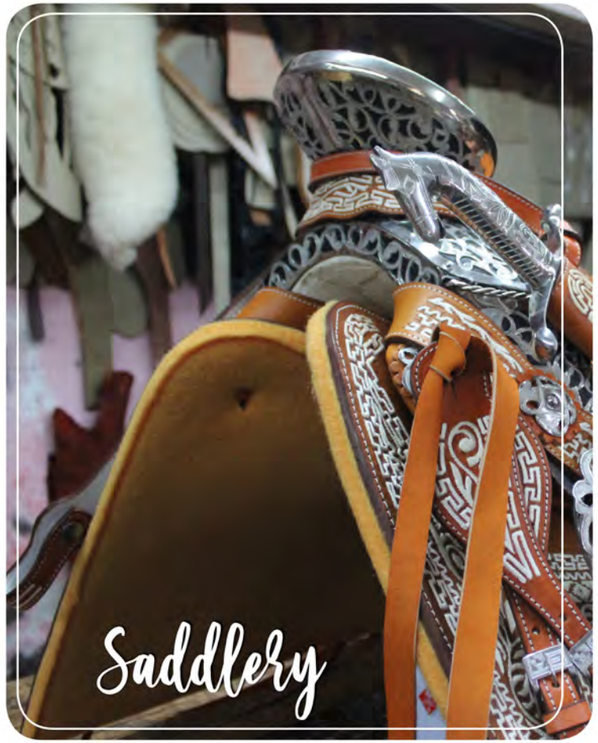


7. Cultural profile

Tultitlan still preserves religious celebrations dating from the 16th and 17th centuries. The following buildings are the headquarters of the patron saint festivities:

Patronal Feast	Celebration date
Saint Francisco Chilpan Church	September 24th - October 29th
Saint Mateo Cuautepec Church	September 12th to 23 September
Saint María Cuautepec Church	Along September
Saint Lorenzo Church	August 10th
Saint Pablo de las Salinas Church	January 25th
Saint Antonio de Padua Church	May 31th - June 20th
Concepcion shrine	December 08th
Belem shrine	December 25th
Los Reyes Magos shrine	January 06th
Juan Bautista Saint shrine	June 24th
Santiago Sir shrine	July 24th
Nativitas shrine	December 12th
Saint Bartolo shrine	August 24th

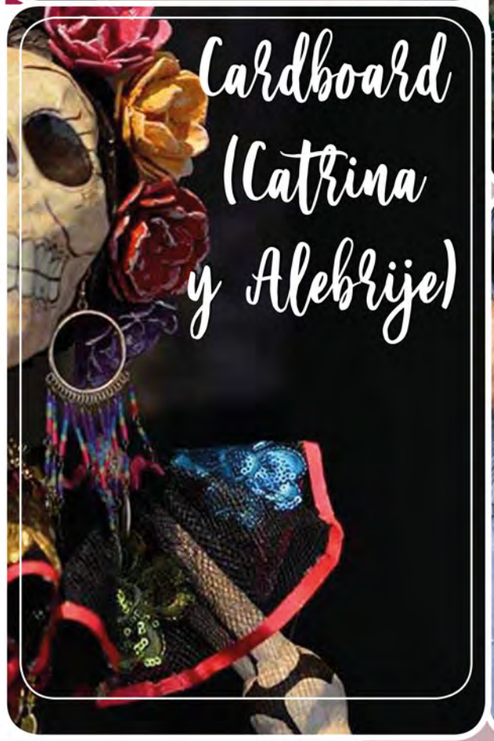
The most important and emblematic traditional festivity is the Annual San Antonio Tultitlan Festival, held for 21 days, generally between May 31 and June 20. The event takes place in a family atmosphere and there are artistic activities, such as mass concerts, pictorial and photographic exhibitions; cultural activities, gastronomic samples and book presentations; and commercial activities, artisan items made by local producers. Among the handicrafts that the local producers of Tultitlan manufacture, the following stand out:













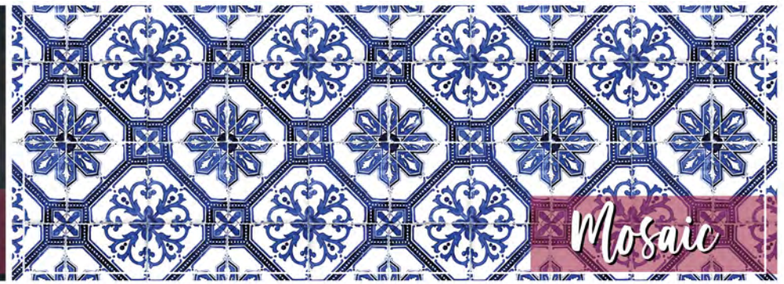












On the other hand, in Tultitlan prehistoric finds (remains of animals and fossils), archaeological remains (pottery fragments, clay figurines and remains of pyramids from the classical and post-classical periods) are preserved, as well as buildings that make up the historical heritage of the location.

Immovables	Description	Location
Cartagena Estate Facade	Built during the 18th century, it carried out agricultural activities and gave employment to a significant number of inhabitants. It had got about 1,500 hectares.	Cartagena
Camelids, horses and mammoths Remains findings	An age of 15,000 years.	Izcalli del Valle and San Pablo de las Salinas
Mariscala Estate remains	Probably built on the 18th century.	Santa María Cuautepec
Archaeological Window	Place where vestiges of a construction are found, it is believed, could have been part of a teocalli (pyramid) and later where Don Luis de Velazco, New Spain Viceroy and Tultitlan manager, assigned by Hernan Cortés lived.	Culture House, Downtown
Resto de Ahuehuete	250 years old.	Cabecera Municipal

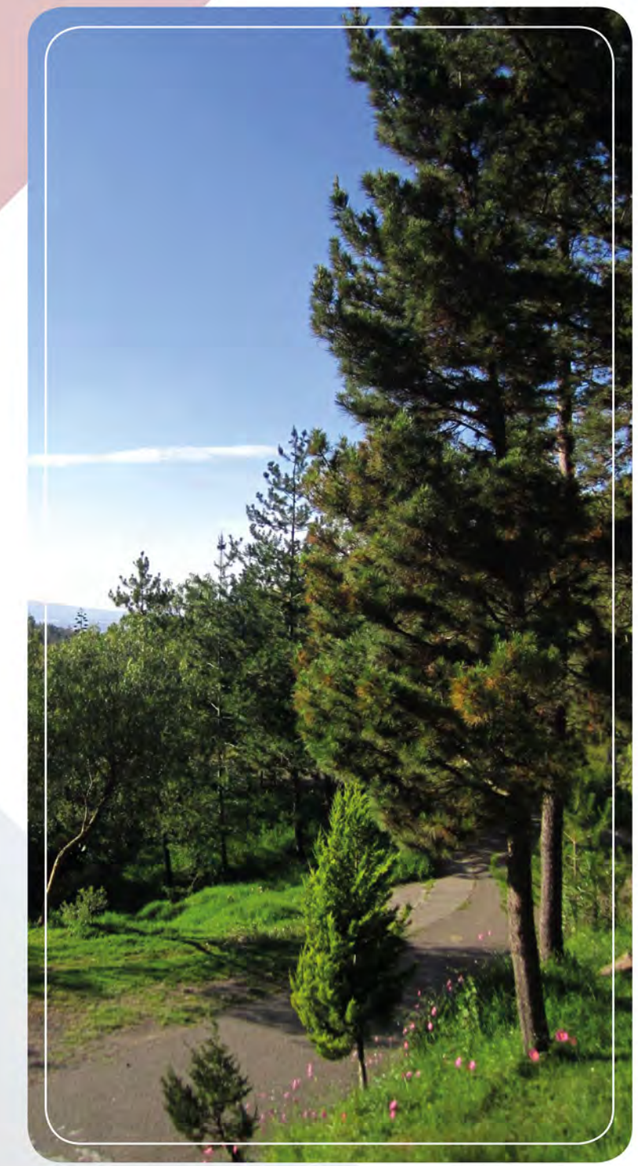






Natural heritage

Sierra de Guadalupe State Park is a mountainous formation cataloged as a Forest Protection Zone since 1923. In 1976 the creation of the State Park was decreed, administered by the Government of the State of Mexico. The total surface is 5,306.75 hectares. In the park three neighboring municipalities come together: Coacalco, Ecatepec and Tlalnepantla. Tultitlan corresponds to 1,076.78 hectares.



The following natural resources stand out:

Flora: lower areas of huizaches, nopaleras and pirú. Middle part of the area reforested with eucalyptus and cedars; An oak forest is preserved in the upper part, with some strawberry trees and zacatonales.

Fauna: Reptiles such as scorpion, chameleon, collared and bard lizard, snake, striped snake, fine snake, black-tailed rattlesnake and pig snout. Mammals: opossum, Castilian rabbit, squirrel, gopher, mouse, skunk and wild cat. Birds: quail, red and black eagle, roadrunner, kestrel falcon, pigeon, tecolotito, owl, hummingbird and sparrow.



Activities and tourist attractions in Sierra de Guadalupe State Park:

- Family coexistence
- Outdoor exercise
- Hiking
- Rock climbing
- Rappel
- Mountain biking
- Road cycling on a road circuit
- Camping
- Guided tours
- Environmental education activities (conferences, workshop courses, exhibitions, screening of environmental films, among others

Tultitlan accesses to the park:

- “Loma” access: Águila Real S / N extension, El Tesoro neighborhood, Tultitlan.

- “Fraile” access: Agustín de Iturbide S / N extension, Santa María Cuautepec town, Tultitlan.





8. Government and public issues

Municipal Public Administration



Organization and Structure of the Municipal Public Administration of Tultitlan

The City Council is governed by a Municipal President, accompanied by 1 Trustee and 13 state managers.

For the purpose of political and administrative functions, is organized as follows:

Centralized administration made up of:

1. Office of the Presidency.
2. Secretary of the City Council.
3. Municipal Treasury.
4. Public Works.
5. Economic Development.
6. Municipal Comptroller.
7. Administration.
8. Public Services.
9. Urban Development and Environment.
10. Education, Culture and Tourism.
11. Citizen Security, Roads and Civil Protection.
12. Municipal Legal Department.
13. Information, Planning, Programming and Evaluation Department.

Deconcentrated administration integrated by:

1. Municipal Women Institute.
2. Municipal Youth´s Attention Institute.
3. Technical Secretariat of the Municipal Council for Public Safety.

Decentralized Administration

1. Decentralized Public Organization for the Provision of Drinking Water, Sewerage and Sanitation Services of the Municipality of Tultitlan, Mexico.
2. Decentralized Public Social Assistance Agency of a municipal nature called the Municipal System for the Tultitlan´s Family Integral Development.
3. of Physical Culture and Sport Municipal Institute.





Autonomy agency:

Municipal Human Rights Defender.

Local priorities

- Make Tultitlan an orderly, sustainable and resilient city through a solid waste management system and the ecosystem restitution.

- 2. Make Tultitlan a socially responsible, supportive and inclusive city, with priority attention to the most vulnerable, through health, recreation, sports and functional educational services.

- Encourage the rule of law that returns security and justice to Tultitlan, as well as promoting a culture of gender equality, with public policies that help prevent violence against girls and women and promote their equal treatment.



Tultitlán
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CITY OF TULTITLAN
2019-2021



Lcda. Elena García Martínez	**Municipal Constitutional President**
C. Andrés Sosa Menera	**Municipal Trustee**
C. Sandra María Luisa Pichardo Mireles	**First Counciler**
C. Fernando Téllez Hernández	**Second Counciler**
Lcda. Irma Lilia Navarro Sandoval	**Third Counciler**
C. Alan Guarneros Ángeles	**Fourth Counciler**
M.V.Z. María Margarita Rojas López	**Fifth Counciler**
C. José Gustavo Juárez Molina	**Sixth Counciler**
C. Dora Elia Rocha Pérez	**Seventh Counciler**
Mtro. Porfirio Ramírez García	**Eighth Counciler**
C. Michel Ailed Bárcenas Guarneros	**Ninth Counciler**
C. Jacob Francisco Jiménez Nieto	**Tenth Counciler**
Mtra. Fabiola Ocaña Mojica	**Eleventh Counciler**
Mtro. Ismael García Chávez	**Twelfth Counciler**
C. Axel Nava Hernández	**Thirteenth Counciler**
Lcda. Anay Beltrán Reyes	**Secretary of the City Council**

Dirección de Información, Planeación, Programación y Evaluación

Principal functions:

- Link between foreign and local authorities.
- Consulting in the generation of Twinning Agreements.
- Management and linking of the areas of the City Council with international cooperation institutions and agencies.

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