



UNITED NATIONS
MEXICO



**WORKING TOGETHER TO RECOVER FROM
THE PANDEMIC, LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND**

**RESULTS
REPORT**

2021



RESULTS
REPORT

2021



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2021 Report Results – United Nations System in Mexico

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FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN MEXICO

In 2021, a year still marked by the pandemic, the United Nations System in Mexico (UNS) focused its efforts on continuing to support those most in need. To achieve this, it prioritized assistance on health issues and in enabling access to COVID-19 vaccines, as well as assistance to governments and legislative powers at the federal, state, and municipal levels, for evidence-based decision-making that promote the country's priorities, such as the establishment of a National Care System, the reactivation and transformative recovery after the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic, raising awareness about the climate emergency, the care, and protection of victims of violence, migrants and refugees, and the respect for human rights.

This 2021 Results Report presents to our counterparts, donors, and Mexican society in general, concisely and comprehensively, a synthesis of the main results of the UN's flagship work in Mexico. At the same time, it is a recognition and tribute to all, including United Nations officials, who have been in the front line of action from various domains, sectors, and venues.

The report consists of three main sections. The first provides a brief regional and country contextual analysis of the progress in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The second and more extensive systematizes the UNS agencies' flagship results aligned with the 2020-2025 United Nations Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development (Cooperation Framework), a joint commitment by the UNS and the Mexican Government. Likewise, it gives an account of the UNS efforts to improve the coordination of our work and thus provide results based on our added value. It presents the significant alliances established to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and reflects on the lessons learned in this challenging year. Finally, the third section underlines the UNS priorities for 2022.

We are eight years away from reaching the deadline set by the 2030 Agenda. Faster concrete actions are needed to meet the goals of the 2030 Agenda. In this regard, I want to highlight three central ideas.

First, we are at a critical moment for a transformative recovery from the pandemic. It is necessary to define and strengthen the roles that each sector and actor must assume in implementing the 2030 Agenda and how these complement each other. In other words, multi-stakeholder and multi-sector alliances are one of the most important mechanisms to achieve the SDGs, by leveraging interventions, creating bridges, using innovation and accessible data to transmit information, and guiding decision-making processes based on evidence.

The second idea I want to highlight is the concept of territory as a vector of sustainable development in the post-pandemic transformative recovery. We, at the UNS, based on our Cooperation Framework, know that

the management of the territory, and the people that comprise it, must become a strategy to generate a new paradigm that urgently addresses the main challenges facing the country without leaving anyone behind.

To conclude, I would like to reiterate the willingness of the United Nations to assist, with our collective experience, the work of the federal, state, and municipal public sector, the private sector, civil society, academia, international organizations, and other development stakeholders, in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in Mexico.

We are at a critical moment for a transformative recovery from the pandemic. It is necessary to define and strengthen the roles that each sector and actor must assume in implementing the 2030 Agenda and how these complement each other.

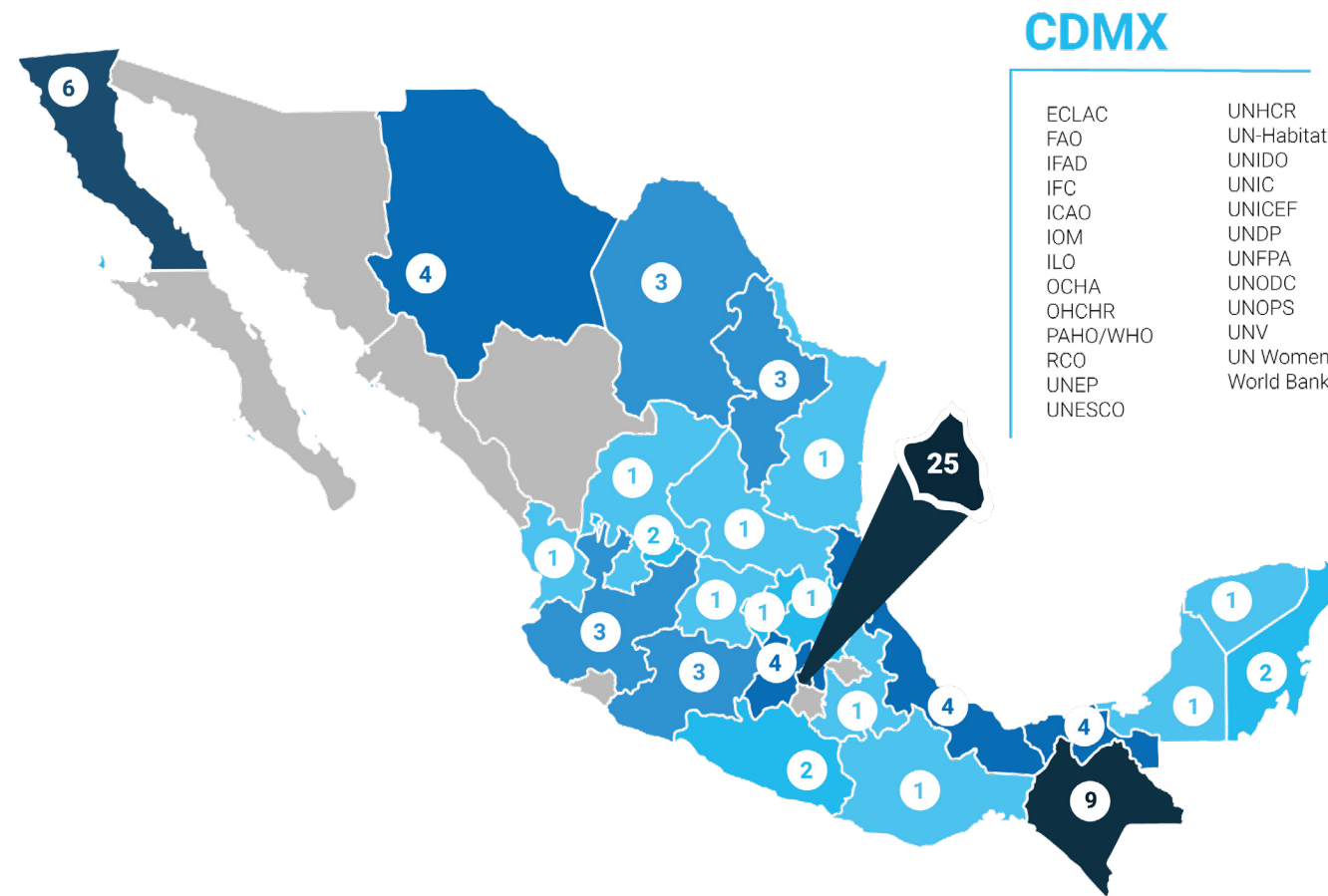
Peter Grohmann
UN Resident Coordinator in Mexico



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United Nations System in Mexico



Executive power
At the federal, state, and municipal levels.



Legislative power
The Chamber of Representatives, the Senate, and the local congresses.



Judicial Branch
• Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation.
• Electoral Tribunal of the PJF.
• Federal Judicial Council.
• National Commission of Superior Courts of Justice of Mexico.



Academia
UNAM, UAM, Tecnológico de Monterrey, Mexican Society of Demography, El Colegio de México, SDSN.



International organizations and financial institutions
Banking associations, World Bank, BANXICO, IDB, CAF, IACHR, OECD, OAS.



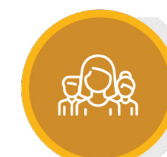
Bilateral donors
Germany, Denmark, Spain, United States of America, Japan, United Kingdom, Switzerland, European Union.



Private sector
Johnson&Johnson, Reckitt Benckisser, Banco Azteca, Fundación Televisa, Danone-Bonafont, BHP Billiton Foundation, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, among others.

Key development allies of the UNS in Mexico

Multi-actor and multi-sector strategic alliances allow us to promote transformative actions, especially in the current context of socio-economic recovery from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the reduction of inequalities in Mexico. In 2021, we, at the UNS, work with a wide variety of stakeholders and sectors to assist the national efforts in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, in line with the work areas of the Cooperation Framework.



Civil society organizations
Human rights defenders, promoters of gender equality issues, children's rights, youth inclusion, environment, and climate change issues, LGBTIQ+ people, journalists' associations, organizations for the care of migrants and refugees, of relatives of disappeared persons, unions, peasant confederations, organizations dedicated to community development issues, among others.

The UNS agencies collaborate with the country's institutions on various vital issues for sustainable development. In 2021, the UNS put its experience and added value at the service of Mexico through 28 agencies, funds, programs, and offices (from now on, referred to as agencies) in which almost 1,500 people collaborate. In geographical terms, the UNS has 25 offices in Mexico City (CDMX) and offices in 24 states in the country.



1. Countrywide and regional key trends

Countrywide and regional key trends

2021 was another year marred by the pandemic. The lingering health crisis is associated with a socio-economic problem and has profound worldwide repercussions in different areas of sustainable development. 1,562,845 deaths from COVID-19 in LAC as of December 31, 2021. Source: ECLAC, 2021.

The Latin American and Caribbean region was particularly affected by the pandemic, with 28.8% of globally reported deaths from COVID-19, even though the region's population accounts only for 8.4% of the world population.¹

The region's GDP grew 6.2% in 2021, compared to a 7.7% drop in 2020. However, this recovery was insufficient to offset the impact of the pandemic on the labor market and personal income, coupled with the persistence of gender gaps, as the regional unemployment rate in 2021 was 11.8% for women and 8.1% for men. The loss of employment and the reduction of labor income especially affected lower-income people, leading to an increase in inequality in the region. Latin America and the Caribbean. Total poverty rate: 32.1%, Extreme poverty rate: 13.8% Source: ECLAC, 2021.²

Latin America and the Caribbean	2021
Total poverty rate	32.1%
Extreme poverty rate	13.8%

ECLAC, 2021.

1,562,845
deaths from COVID-19 in LAC
as of December 31, 2021
ECLAC, 2021.

151,766
deaths from COVID-19 in Mexico
as of December 31, 2021
Ministry of Health, Mexico, 2021.



Mexico, for its part, fully suffered the consequences of the pandemic on its sustainable development. According to the SDG Index, which measures each country's compliance level with the SDGs and their respective goals, Mexico went from position 69 in the world ranking in 2020 (with an index of 70.4) to position 80 in 2021 (69.1). 151,766 confirmed deaths from COVID-19 in Mexico as of December 31, 2021. Source: Ministry of Health, 2021.³



Ranking

2021	80
2020	69

Mexico had a significant drop in GDP in 2020 (-8.5%) and failed to meet ECLAC's 2021 predictions for recovery (GDP grew 5% instead of the projected 5.8%). More than a million establishments closed their doors, and inflation hit record levels (7.4% in 2021). Essential products and services became more expensive, contributing to a 3.8 million increase in the number of people in poverty from 2018 to 2020. In 2021, the labor market experienced a sustained creation of jobs, making it possible to recover a large part of those lost

³ Sachs, J., Schmidt-Traub, G., Kroll, C., Laforune, G., Fuller, G., Woelm, F. (2020). The Sustainable Development Goals and COVID-19. Sustainable Development Report 2020. (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2020).
Y Sachs, J., Kroll, C., Laforune, G., Fuller, G., Woelm, F. (2021). The Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals: Sustainable Development Report 2021. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.).



in 2020. Nevertheless, the jobs created often fall short of the basic criteria of decent work. In other words, there is a loss in employment quality, with growing labor informality rates, underemployment, and low pay. In education, the remote teaching strategy applied to contain the pandemic triggered high rates of school dropout and setbacks in learning. The pandemic exacerbated the deep pre-existing inequalities, affecting women, rural people, youth, informal workers, and indigenous people more intensely.⁴

In addition, the climate crisis is added to the health and socio-economic problems. Environmental destruction and climate change act as risk multipliers. In Mexico, this was evident with increased risks associated with health, food security, climatic disasters, territorial and social tensions, and peace and security. Deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and pollution of rivers, seas, and the air are significant challenges to the country's sustainable development.

⁴ ECLAC, COVID-19 Special Report No. 11. The Paradox of Recovery in Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago, 2021; and National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), Timely estimates, seasonally adjusted series 2021.

¹ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Social Panorama of Latin America, 2021 (LC/PUB.2021/17-P), Santiago, 2022.

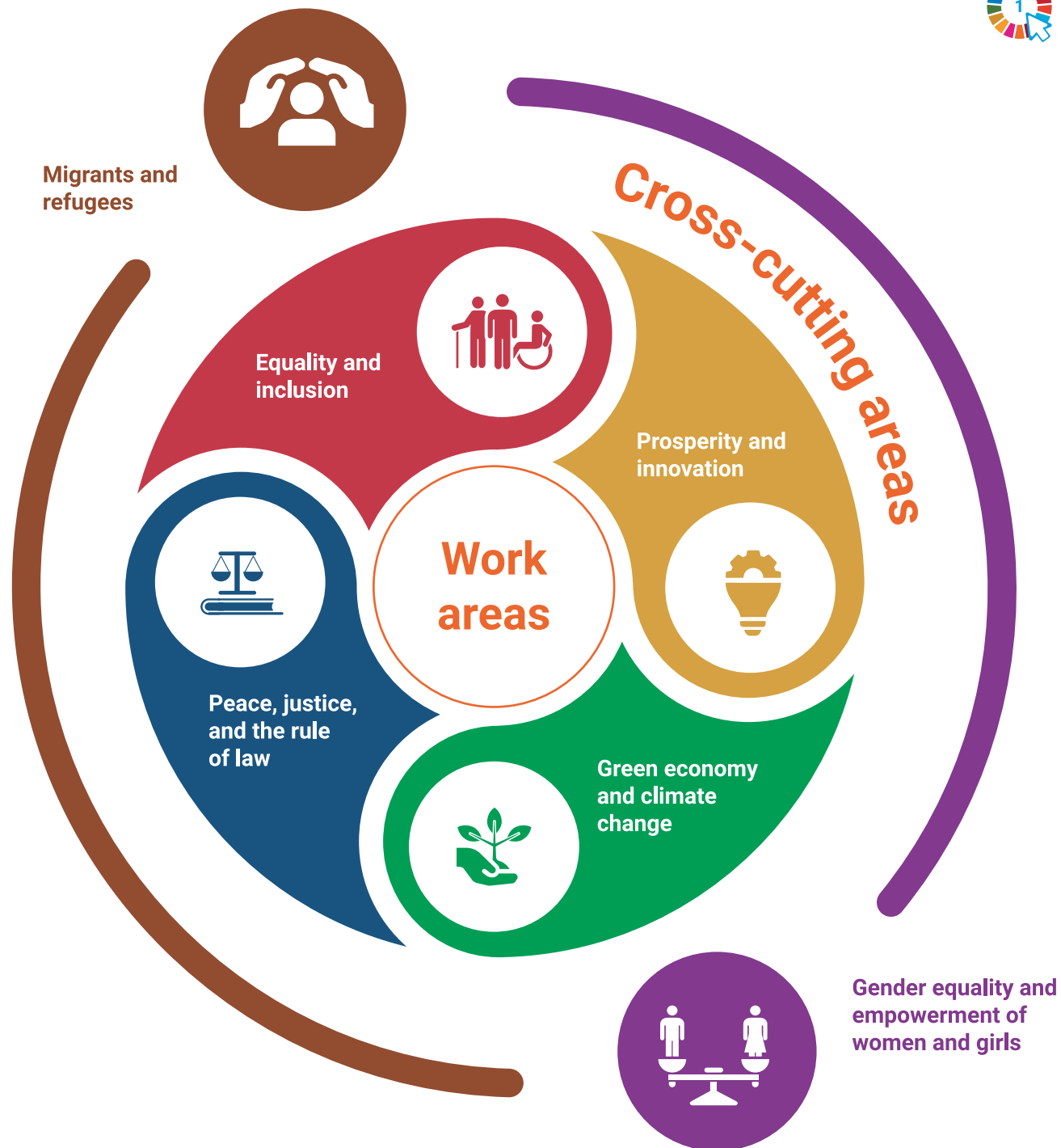
² ECLAC, Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2021 (LC/PUB.2022/1-P), Santiago, 2022. And Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Social Panorama of Latin America, 2021 (LC/PUB.2021/17-P), Santiago, 2022.




2. UN Mexico support for national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework


Cooperation Framework


In Mexico, the Cooperation Framework is the third joint planning cycle of the UNS with the Government and the first aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. It comprises four work areas and two cross-cutting areas, which are interrelated and multiply results:




In addition, it contemplates an integrated approach to leaving no one behind, which consists of five programmatic principles that allow identifying and developing interventions focused on population groups in conditions of greater vulnerability:

- 

Human rights
To promote the guarantee and effective exercise of human rights in line with international commitments and standards.
- 

Gender perspective
To give visibility to and address the structural, historical, and persistent inequalities between women and men, girls and boys, in all the dimensions of sustainable development.
- 

Interculturality
Recognizes diversity, counters discrimination, and favors inclusion, integration, and equity in access to opportunities for the indigenous and Afro-Mexican population, as well as migrants and refugees.
- 

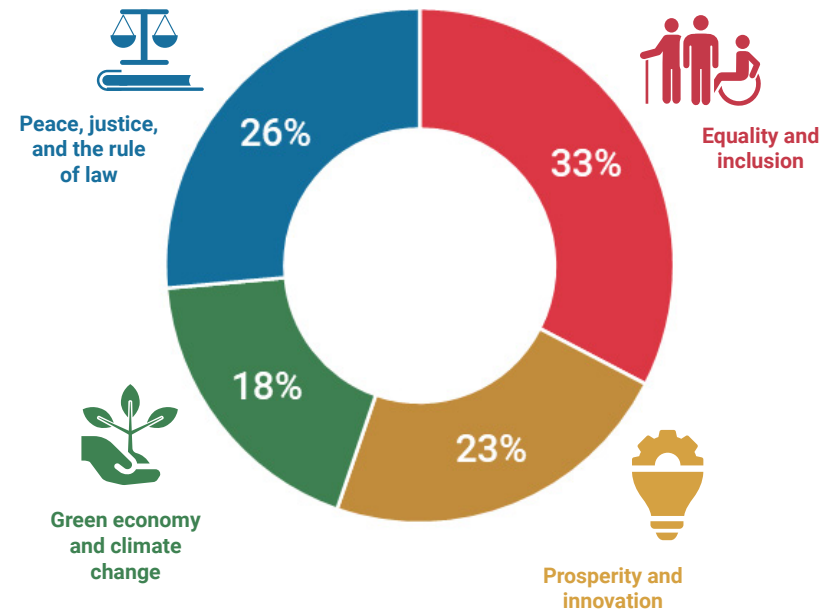
Lifecycle
To address age determinants and identify inequalities at each stage of people's lives and their interaction with other factors of inequality.
- 

Territory
Gives visibility and sheds light on territorial inequalities, socio-spatial diversity, vocations, and the advantages of each region in the country and responds to their differentiated needs.

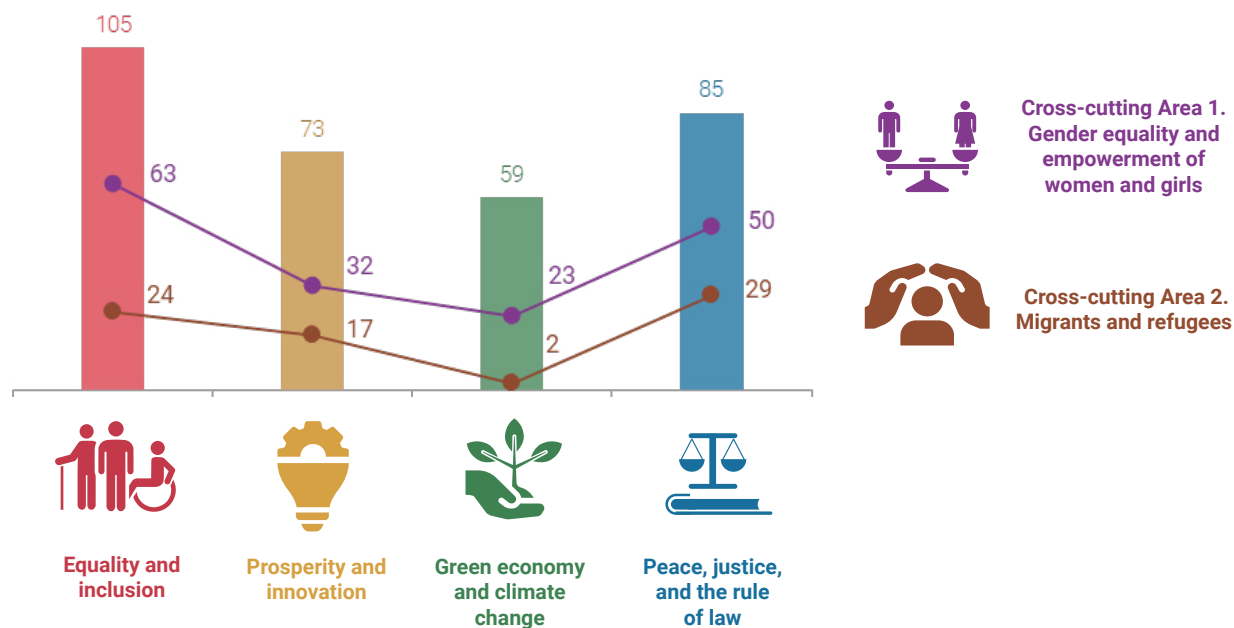
2.1 Overview of the Cooperation Framework results

322
initiatives

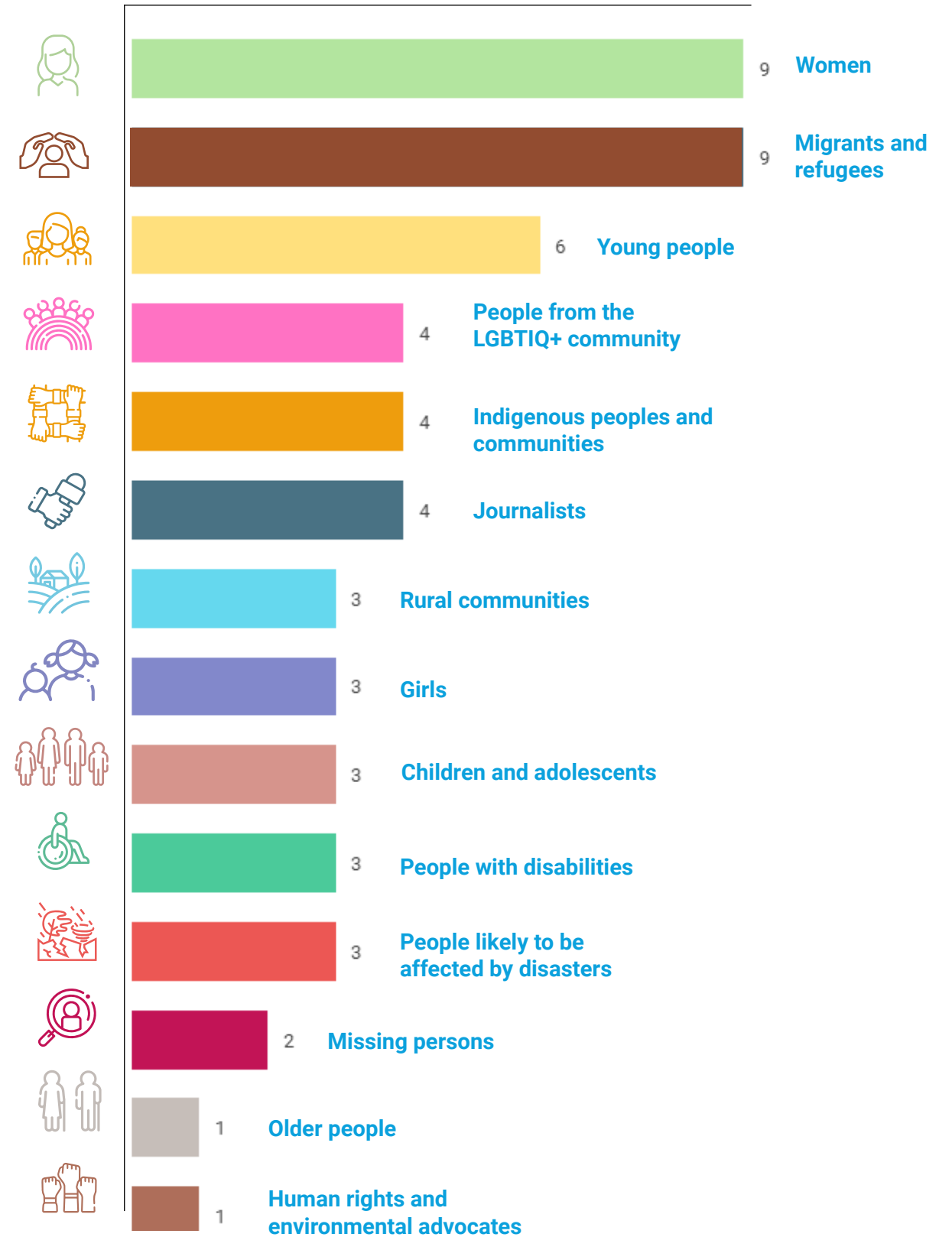
Distribution by work areas:



Initiatives that contribute to cross-cutting areas



Number of agencies working with key population in the field



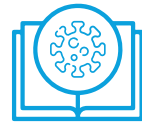


2.2 Key Results 2021

This section presents a selection of the collaborative and interagency results that the UNS accompanied and achieved in Mexico in 2021, with a particular focus on those that serve and catalyze actions for population groups and vulnerable people who have been left behind.

Information, data and knowledge

The 2030 Agenda proposes to benefit all people equally. To achieve this, it is necessary to primarily understand the causes of the challenges with disaggregated information and data that make it possible to present comprehensive and innovative solutions. The Cooperation Framework contemplates the generation of knowledge in all its areas. In 2021, the UNS provided information and conducted the following analyses to affect the lives and rights of all people in Mexico:



Studies of the socio-economic and human development impact of COVID-19 for evidence-based decision-making.



Nutritional evaluation of 923,000 schoolchildren throughout the country to determine if the factors associated with the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the growth and diet of children, in partnership with the SNDIF and UNAM.



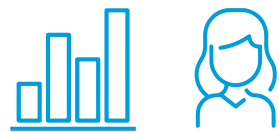
Sociodemographic information for municipal planning and the integration of local public policies that consider and address population characteristics.



Evidence on the volume and type of public policy investments aimed at adolescents and young people.



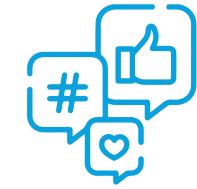
National indicators on the human right to water and sanitation, disaggregated by territory and population group.



Femicide statistics, through strengthening the International Classification of Crimes for statistical purposes and creating the first global framework for the generation of Femicide statistics.



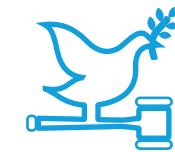
Gender statistics for the socio-economic recovery from COVID-19, through the celebration of the XII International Meeting on Gender Statistics "Rebuild with gender statistics - Towards achieving the 2030 Agenda"; the 19th International Meeting of Information Specialists on the use and unpaid work; and the "Statistics Forum on Gender Violence against Women and Girls: Opportunities and Perspectives from international experience."



Evidence on gender-based political violence suffered by women candidates in the digital age.



Executive information from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (SADER) for evidence-based decision-making on agri-food policy.



SDG 16 indicators, socialized in a regional workshop to improve monitoring of the 2030 Agenda implementation.

The UN Mexico in numbers:

1,187

Institutions strengthened for the output and analytical use of data and disaggregated statistics incorporating the gender dimension.

Federal: 27 government, 2 legislative, 52 private sector
State: 2 governments, 2 congresses, 1 academia member
Municipal: 1 congress
International and national institutions: 900
National statistical offices in LAC, mechanisms for the advancement of women and academia specialized in gender: 200

96

Government institutions strengthened in adopting technical tools to generate and monitor territorial data, statistics, and indicators with a gender perspective.

Federal: 26
Municipal: 70

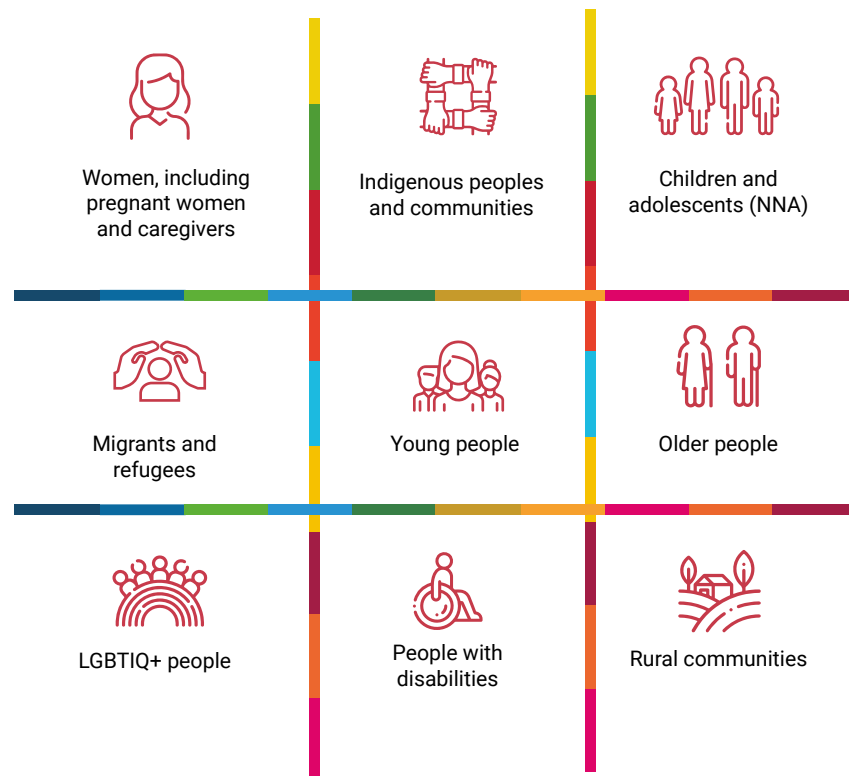


Area 1. Equality and inclusion

SDGs promoted



Prioritized populations



The UN Mexico in numbers:

294

Strengthened institutions in formulating concrete actions in favor of inclusive social development.

Federal: 19 government, 2 legislative, 1 private sector, 261 CSOs
 State: 5 governments, 2 congresses, 1 academia member
 Municipal: 1 government, 1 congress
 Shelters: 1

17

Institutions with tools and technical support to incorporate the vision of the 2030 Agenda into the public policy cycle.

Federal: 14 government
 State: 3 governments

24

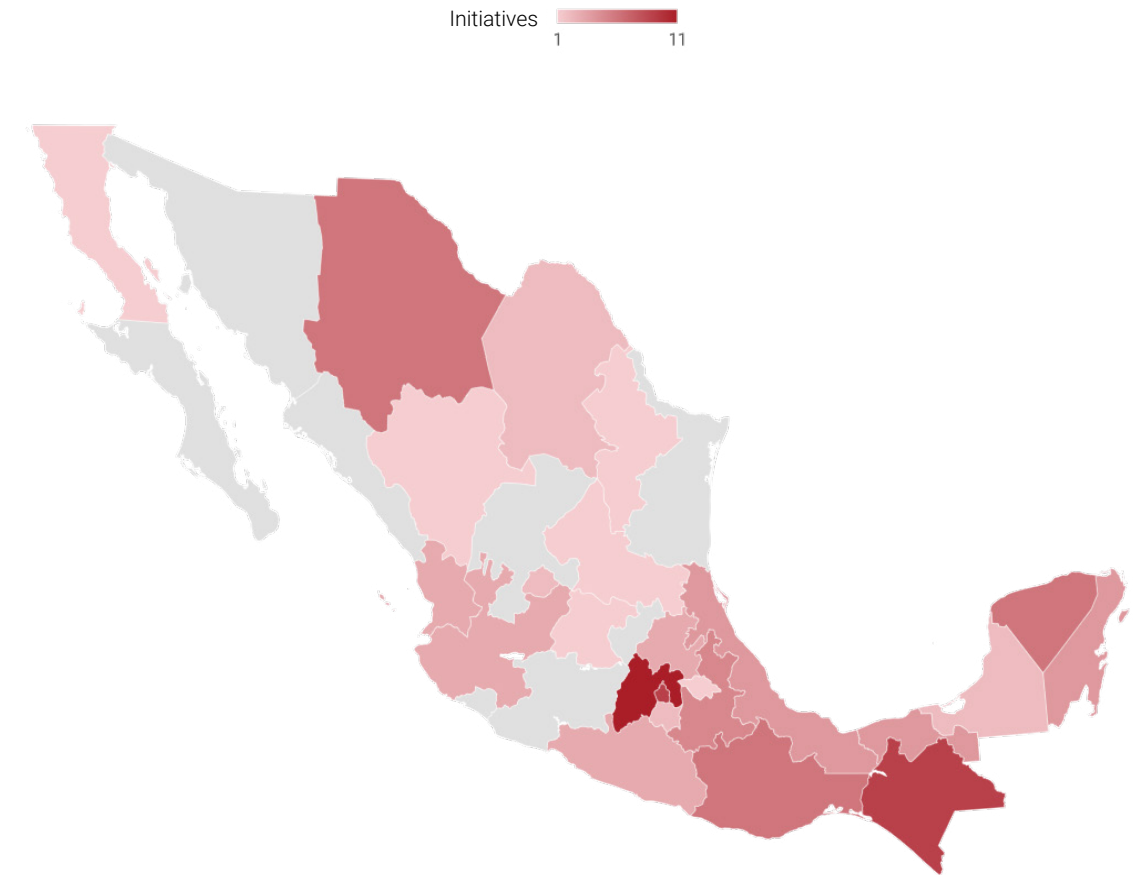
Institutions with tools and technical support provided to facilitate the population's access to social protection.

62

Commitments or public actions incorporated to recognize diversity and interculturality without discrimination.

Federal: 6
 State: 10
 Municipal: 10
 Others: 36

We work in 24 states and at the federal level



Agencies



Direct effect 1. Comprehensive social development strategy to reduce inequalities

Government laws and plans constitute the regulatory framework that, when implemented, has the power to transform people's lives. For this reason, the UNS assisted and promoted the following comprehensive outcome in 2021.



Institutional strengthening and support to incorporate the 2030 Agenda, human rights, and international commitments and standards into regulatory frameworks and policies. With this, it is sought to integrate the social, economic, and environmental axes, prioritizing leaving no one behind. The flagship results in UNS assistance to public institutions are:

- Incorporating the 2030 Agenda in three State Plans and one Municipal Development Plan, as well as strengthening indicators and systems to analyze their impact and implement improvements through monitoring and evaluation.
- Formulating the National Youth Program and monitoring and evaluating the Youth Policy system, which will make it possible to respond to the challenges that young people face.
- Assistance and advocacy regarding the impact report of the First Sovereign Bond in the world linked to the SDGs, which reached 890 million dollars with seven years maturity and enabled the country to access financing from a new base of investors focused on the social and sustainable impact of their investments. This initiative has aroused global interest, and its lessons have been widely disseminated.
- Adoption and implementation of international standards in decisions affecting the rights of indigenous peoples, resulting in the Chamber of Representatives approving the General Law for the Consultation of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples and Communities.
- Approval of the reform to the General Tobacco Control Law in favor of 100% smoke-free environments and a total ban on tobacco advertising and sponsorship.
- Over eight federal and 18 state institutions incorporated policies or actions related to inclusive education.
- Promotion of the "Generation Equality Forum," a five-year plan to accelerate equality, leadership, and opportunities for women and girls. It involved 10,000 people, including more than 250 speakers from 85 countries, and generated \$40 billion in financial commitments to gender equality from the world's governments, corporations, and change agents.



© UN Women

- At the federal level, six packages of legislative reforms were presented that together modify 25 federal laws on priority issues such as femicide and child femicide, rights of orphans due to femicide, domestic violence, responsibilities of the public service in attention to women and girls victims of violence, justice centers for women, and on the declaration of states of alert concerning gender-based violence against women.
- At the local level, in the state of Chihuahua, the LXVI Legislature approved three amendments in favor of the rights of women and girls to the law on the Right of Women to a Life Free of Violence, the Law on Rights of Children and Adolescents, and the Law that Regulates the Provision of Services for the Attention, Care and Comprehensive Development of Children. In addition, a proposal to amend five regulations of the Municipality of Ciudad Juárez was prepared.
- Accompaniment in promulgating a Presidential Decree that recognized and regulated community water management in Oaxaca.
- Incorporating the Government of Mexico to the community of practice on public policies in business and human rights in Latin America, composed of nine countries, establishing initial exchanges between Mexico and Peru.

Direct effect 2. Rights to health, food, education, culture, housing, access to social protection, and a national care system

Various groups have been particularly affected during the pandemic: women, absorbing more unpaid domestic and care work; people with higher health risks and susceptible to developing severe forms of COVID-19; Children and adolescents without the possibility of taking classes online, without access to education, or who stopped receiving food due to the closure of schools; as well as people with disabilities and indigenous peoples. To promote the entire exercise of their rights, the UNS accompanied the following flagship results in 2021:

MEXICO IN NUMBERS



Technical inputs for the presentation of the initiative proposal for the General Care Law, approved in the Chamber of representatives, and essential for the autonomy of women and the free development of their personalities. Likewise, the development of methodologies and studies for the analysis and simulation of costs focused on investment, as well as the effects on product, employment, and tax revenues in the progressive expansion of care services for early childhood and the elderly in a situation of dependency, contributing to the construction of the National Care System.

27.6%
of GDP equals the economic value of unpaid domestic and care work



74% performed by women

INEGI, 2020

*During the report, highlights of the country will be shown.





Insertion and educational inclusion in the course of life through:

- Assisting in the safe reopening of schools, including for children and adolescent refugees and asylum seekers, is a priority for the development of children, with an impact on 30.6 million students in primary and upper secondary education.
- Teaching Spanish for the educational inclusion of 322 non-Spanish-speaking refugee children and adolescents.
- Institutional capacities strengthened in the Model of Attention and Inclusive Care and promotion of the educational inclusion of children with disabilities.
- Strengthened capacities in adolescents and young people in developing socio-emotional skills, education for justice, sexual and reproductive health, human rights, community leadership, self-esteem, and prevention and care of risk behaviors and gender-based violence.



OECD country that closed schools the longest (more than 250 days)

OECD, 2021

Digital gap in households



OECD, 2021 and INEGI, 2020

People with disabilities (10-14 years old) have



INEGI, 2018



Integrated health advice from a Primary Health Care approach, strengthening 357 federal, state, and municipal institutions. From this comprehensive strategy, these results stand out:

- Reinforcement of the response of local health systems for early detection of suspected COVID-19 cases from the community and at the first level of care to identify individuals with higher risk factors and prevalent diseases that could develop into serious illness. This constitutes a milestone in the collaboration between the different health subsystems.
- Strengthened capacities for (1) 1,724 health officials in family planning, maternal health, emergency obstetric care, and prevention of HIV-AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases; (2) 509 members of the 32 State Teen Pregnancy Prevention Groups to implement the National Strategy to Prevent Teen Pregnancy at the state

Risks in the population aged 20+



INEGI, 2018

level; (3) first-level care staff: 28,841 for mental health (mhGAP guideline) an 35,509 in prevention and control of high blood pressure and diabetes (non-communicable diseases).



Promotion of a healthy, fair and sustainable diet, with a focus on children and adolescents, highlighting the support to achieve the following results:

- Organization of 10 national dialogues and one subnational dialogue in the context of the Agrifood Systems Summit. In addition, the Country's Roadmap reflected the commitment to restart drafting the General Law on Adequate Food and the National Strategy for Healthy, Fair, and Sustainable Food, among other processes.
- Amendment to the General Health Law for the prohibition of trans fats in food and non-alcoholic beverages.



4.2 years less life expectancy in the next 30 years by overweight and related issues

35.6% of children between 5 and 11 years old are overweight or obese



INEGI



The UNS, through Fair and Equitable Governance, collaborates with the Government to achieve the transformation of the medicines market. In 2021, 878 million items of 1,050 different types of medicines, supplies, and medical devices were purchased.

With this, the UNS has promoted open competition and market deconcentration, going from 18 providers in 2018 to 161 in 2021, which underwent a rigorous review process to ensure their seriousness and integrity. In addition, 47 companies have joined the voluntary corrective action plans of the Drive Sustainability Program, which seeks to promote principles of diversity, inclusion, sustainability, environmental management and gender perspective in the private sector.

More than 500 million dollars in savings (approximately 2,200 million pesos).

Adequate and efficient management of public spending of up to 33% on the price of generic drugs and 10% on patents.



UNOPS, 2021



Promotion of human rights for social inclusion, with particular focus on:

- Legislative actions to promote mental health protection for people with disabilities.
- Prior consultation processes, community linguistic planning, and linguistic activism for indigenous peoples.



7 million
speakers

68
indigenous languages
are spoken in the
country



Ministry of Culture, 2018

LOCALLY



Implementation of a pilot program for the diagnosis and deployment of care services in the CDMX's Iztapalapa Mayor's Office and development of care professionalization courses with a gender and human rights perspective, in conjunction with the Training Institute for the CDMX work.

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UN Mexico in action

Find out how we help improve people's lives

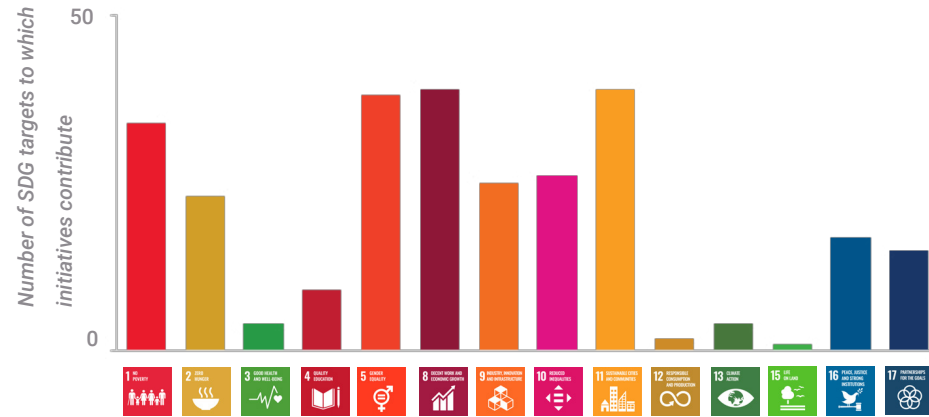


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Area 2. Prosperity and innovation

SDGs promoted



Prioritized populations



The UN Mexico in numbers:

12,854

People with capacities strengthened by the UNS on national content and promoting inclusive and sustainable undertakings.

Women: 5,047
Refugees: 5,092
Microentrepreneurs: 40 (13 men y 27 women)

Without disaggregation: 2,715

406

Civil servants trained to adopt tools or update regulations in territorial planning.

Federal: 41
State: 25
Municipal: 236
Without disaggregation: 104

66

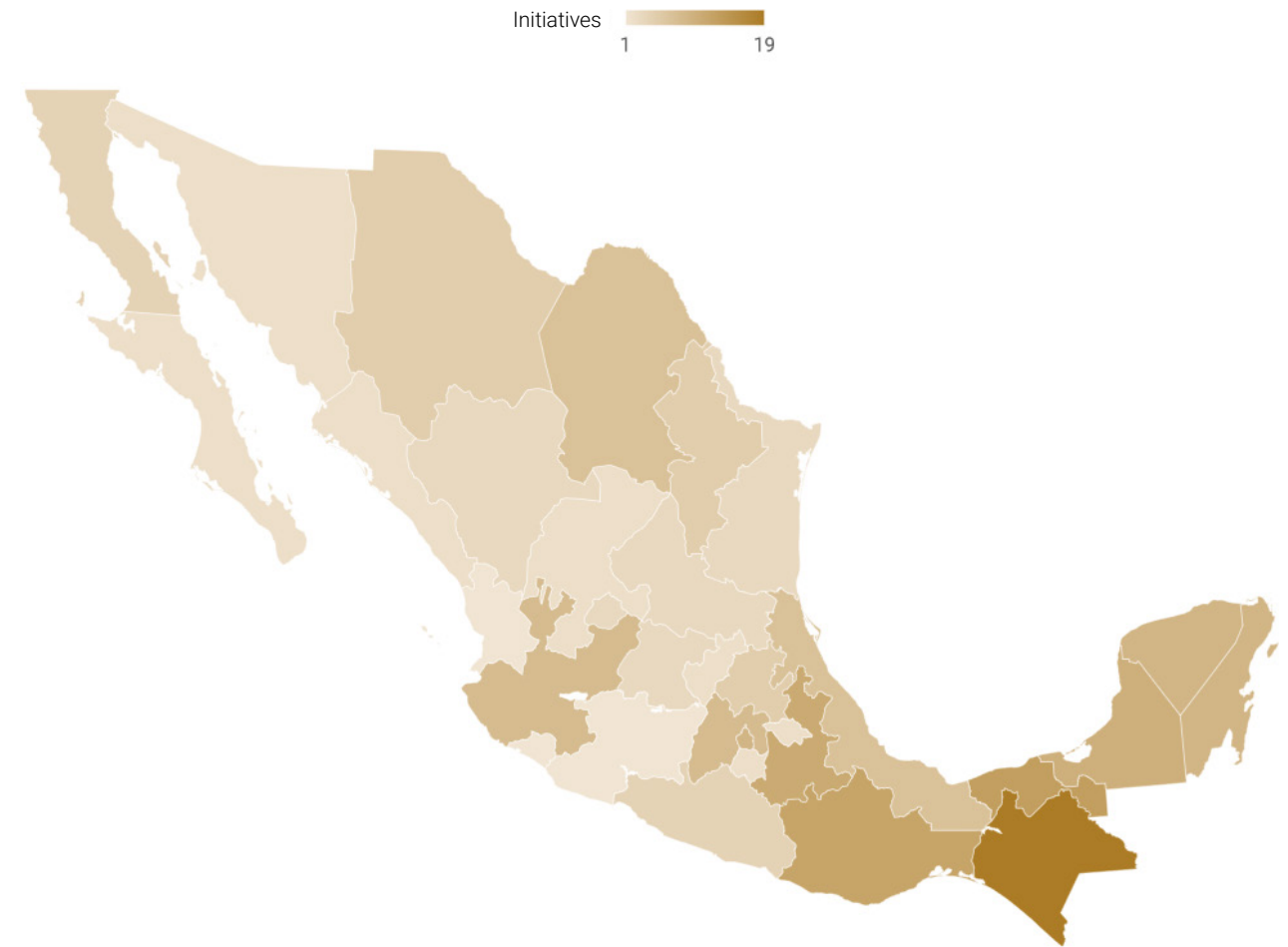
Alliances to increase national content in production chains and promote inclusive and sustainable undertakings.

227

Public, private and social institutions strengthened in innovation, productivity and competitiveness, associativity, gender equality, and production chains.

MSMES: 210.
Rural enterprises: 14
Government: 2
Academia: 1

We work in 32 states and at the federal level



Agencies



Direct effect 3. Territorial planning to reduce inequalities

Territories are the areas where the people who inhabit them function. In 2021, the UNS accompanied the following strategic result to promote the southeast, a region of the country traditionally lagging.



Accompaniment to the Mayan Train Project. Tools were developed and shared to facilitate a comprehensive territorial planning strategy at the regional and urban levels to promote the southeast's sustainable development. Participatory planning processes were promoted with the region's population, governance mechanisms, and inter-institutional coordination to contribute to sustainable cultural and natural heritage management. Likewise, international standards on human rights obligations were approached, emphasizing due diligence processes and consultation and free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples and communities. As a result of this comprehensive accompaniment: (1) six municipalities were provided with tools for urban planning; (2) capacities were installed in 244 participants from 69 municipalities of 15 states, including the five southeastern states that belong to the direct area of influence of the Mayan Train; (3) productive practices with high cultural value were identified for the creation of sustainable and community tourism plans in 10 municipalities; and (4) the authorities and communities learned more about their obligations and rights.

MEXICO IN NUMBERS*



In 2021, the southeast region received **less than 10%** of the country's foreign direct investment
National Commission of Foreign Investment, Jan - Sep 2021



*During the report, highlights of the country will be shown.

Direct effect 4. Transformative strategy of productive development

The economic recovery from COVID-19 must promote and strengthen national and local production chains, from agricultural to industrial sectors, prioritizing the protection of the environment to be transformative and benefit people's lives. For this reason, in 2021, the UNS accompanied the following flagship results:



Publication of a prospective territorial-industrial Atlas based on the advantages of specific territories encompassing 113 municipalities in 9 states to improve living conditions, create decent jobs, and local and regional value chains, emphasizing protecting the environment. It is a multi-sector and strategic tool in the transformative recovery to attract investments toward high-value-added activities in 5 sectors: wind, pharmaceutical, aerospace, agro-industrial, and petrochemical. As a result, conversations began with the state governments of Chihuahua, Puebla, and Tabasco to trigger concrete actions for inclusive and sustainable development.

Innovations in the Atlas: approach based on the new geographical economy, the principles of the **circular economy**, the new industrial revolution, and the shortening of global value chains, as well as an **integrated territorial approach** that recognizes the planning and management of the territory as support for attracting investment



Analysis of evidence and recommendations generated on the corn food supply chain in Mexico, in the context of the health contingency, highlighting the agricultural subsectors in which public investments will develop more significant socio-economic benefits, as well as financial inclusion strategies for small and medium companies and producers.

Overall, agriculture employs **12% of the workforce:** 6.5 million people



FAO, 2021






Direct effect 5. Decent work, protection of rights and labor justice


Labor rights allow individuals and their families to be provided with a dignified life. In 2021, the UNS focused its efforts on promoting the incorporation and labor integration of those who usually face barriers to access labor rights, formal jobs, or who experience labor discrimination, accompanying the following flagship results:



Accompaniment to the social security affiliation pilot for domestic workers, giving continuity to the implementation of ILO Convention 189, ratified and in force in the country since June 2021. The legal reforms necessary for the correct operation of the mandatory insurance regime are in the process of legislative approval. In 2021, 41,373 domestic workers were registered during the affiliation pilot, a 975% increase compared to 3,848 in April 2019.



2.2 million
people work in homes




77%
are women in informal labor

INEGI, fourth trimester 2021



Assistance to more than 18 companies of the 2030 Agenda Diversity and Inclusion Working Group: LGBTIQ+ of the Global Compact, the CCE, and the Government, as well as the promotion of good practices to prevent and eliminate discrimination; contributing to creating equitable work environments, free of workplace violence and discrimination against LGBTIQ+ people.



62% of LGBTIQ+ people

perceive conditions of discrimination or harassment at work

ENDOSIG, 2018

“ The company where I work supported me in creating an internal campaign to raise awareness about violence and discrimination. It is a topic that can be talked about openly now.

Juan Carlos Estrada
LGBTIQ+ employee

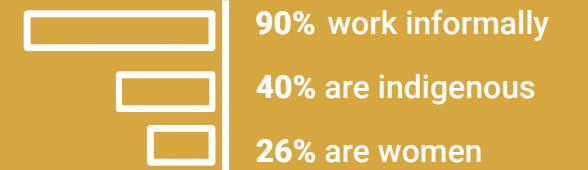
LOCALLY



Promotion of collaboration agreements between the states of Jalisco and Oaxaca to coordinate the definition of social protection plans in favor of agricultural workers and, in Jalisco, with the private initiative for the dignity of farm work.



More than 2 million
temporary agricultural workers



FAO, 2021

“ I also wanted to continue studying, but my parents didn't have the resources... even when we're sick, we have to go to work, if we don't go, we don't get paid for the day, it's sad, it's something that has happened all the years I've been here. Only now that they have supported us and given us the training are we already learning about our rights. I hope our eyes can see the change further on.

Maribel Apreza
Migrant farm laborer



Strengthened capacities of more than 1,000 officials of the National Employment Service at the national level to offer better care and promote the workplace integration of the refugee population.

Likewise, the National Employment System offices in Tapachula, Chiapas, were remodeled, facilitating processes, expanding and offering better attention to the local and refugee population, helping to guarantee labor inclusion and social protection. This will increase daily assistance by 80%, to an estimated 5,800 beneficiaries in 2022.



Tapachula receives
72.5%
of the country's
asylum applications

COMAR, 2021



© UN Mexico / Luis Arroyo



Regularization and labor integration of migrants and refugees, through interventions, to identify vulnerabilities and capacities, labor and educational integration, as well as access to health services and attention to violence for more than 459 individuals in the municipalities of Puebla and Mexicali.

Likewise, the development of a plan with the potential to relocate and integrate 200 Haitian families into the labor and educational spheres.



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UN Mexico in action
Find out how we help improve people's lives



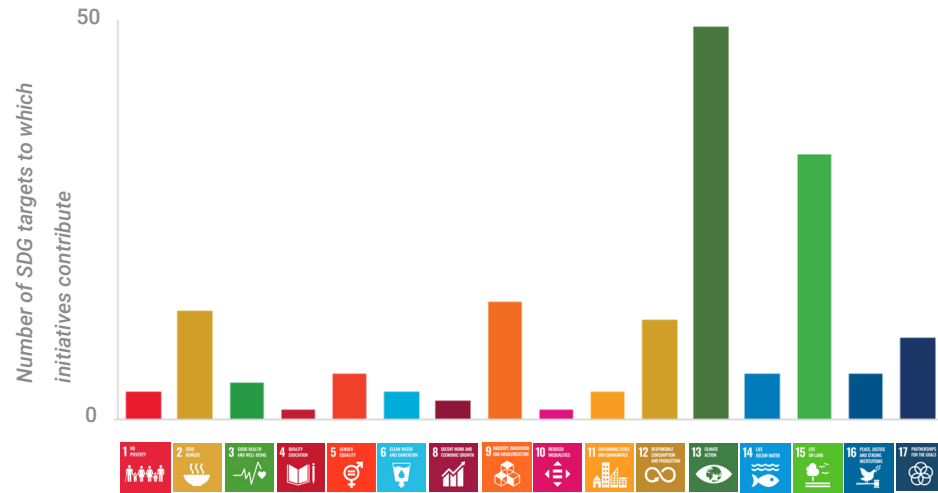
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Area 3. Green economy and climate change

SDGs promoted



Prioritized populations



The UN Mexico in numbers:

23

Institutions strengthened on sustainable management of resources, chemical substances, renewable energy, energy efficiency, and waste.

Federal: 3.
Private sector: 16.
Without disaggregation: 4.

53

Alliances for comprehensive disaster risk management, recovery, and adaptation to climate change.

30

Institutions with tools to implement comprehensive disaster risk management strategies, sustainable recovery from crises, and adaptation to climate change.

Federal: 5.
State: 7.
Municipalities: 18.

We work in 32 states and at the federal level

Initiatives 1 16



Agencies



Direct effect 6. Green economy for climate change mitigation

The impact of climate change affects all people, and although individual actions are necessary to achieve the collective effects, environmental and energy policies have the potential to accelerate mitigation actions. In 2021, the UNS accompanied the following flagship results:



Strategic analyzes and strengthened capacities on human rights and the environment, including the challenges for the participation of people and communities (indigenous and non-indigenous) in decision-making processes, environmental justice, environmental impact studies, attacks on environmental defenders, crimes against wildlife and the environment, and their links with organized crime.

Escazú Agreement
Signature by the Government of Mexico:
 September 27, 2018.
Senate Ratification:
 November 5, 2020.
Entry into force:
 April 22, 2021.



Promotion of the progressive, sustainable and climate-friendly reduction of ozone layer depleting substances, and promotion of energy efficiency, having achieved the following results:

- Preparation and publication of the 2021 to 2023 calendar for reducing hydrochlorofluorocarbons consumption and production, providing legal certainty and transparency to the process.
- Capacities strengthened in 40 workshops for more than 600 technicians, in addition to a virtual knowledge platform and donation of 1,000 pieces of equipment, for the recovery and safe handling of hydrocarbon-based refrigerant gases, reducing their polluting effects.
- Successful completion of the first project in the country associated with the Kigali Amendment, with the conversion of two domestic refrigerator plants, which allowed: (1) to reduce 258,896.21

MEXICO IN NUMBERS *



An 86.2%
 reduction in substances that deplete the ozone layer has been achieved when compared to 2013

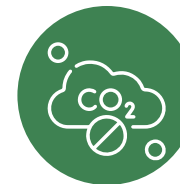
UNIDO, 2021

tons of CO2 equivalent; (2) to substitute harmful substances for a hydrocarbon with no impact and with 98% less global warming potential; and (3) improve up to 25% the energy efficiency of refrigeration equipment.

*During the report, highlights of the country will be shown.



© UNDP Mexico



Integrating the climate change perspective in the new air quality measurement guidelines, helping to give visibility to and address the links between climate change and human health. In addition, the capabilities of more than 800 air quality focal points at the state and municipal levels were strengthened.



Promotion of the active participation of women and at least 100 young people, achieving the agroecological transition in more than 1,500 hectares in 141 communities in the Mexican southeast, of which 79% are indigenous. Innovation from changing the use of products that degrade soils for natural alternatives that replace pesticides and agrochemical inputs that improve productivity in agriculture, beekeeping, coffee, and cocoa cultivation. In addition, through social enterprises and associativity, access to markets was favored, as was communities' economic and resilient recovery.

Agroecological practices **combine science and traditional cultural knowledge**, linking work and livelihoods that are respectful of nature



With this, 1,891 people were benefited, 51% of which are women.

“ Thanks to the support, we have been able to implement a project that has empowered young people in their spaces, practicing permaculture and publicizing different eco-techniques. With this, young people and their families can diversify their diet with healthy and local ingredients.

Claribel Gómez Díaz
 President of the Civil Association Youth Gender and Environmental Practices of Calakmul, Campeche





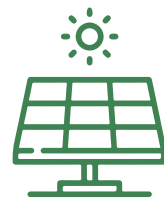
LOCALLY



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Promotion of a greener and fairer post-COVID recovery in CDMX, in synergy between employers, unions, and the Government, with the following results: (1) capabilities were generated to analyze the potential for green jobs in 5 sectors: water harvesting, sustainable food production, renewable energy, waste management, and sustainable construction; and (2) tools were created to strengthen the employment relationship of the Employment Service towards greener jobs.

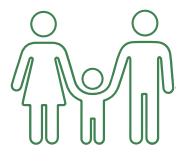
According to the analysis of the potential for green jobs:



Generating solar energy can create **39,000 new jobs**



Satisfying the demand for water in areas of scarcity would mean:



Installing **743,000** water collection systems for families



Creating **25 million** hours of work



UN Mexico in action

Find out how we help improve people's lives

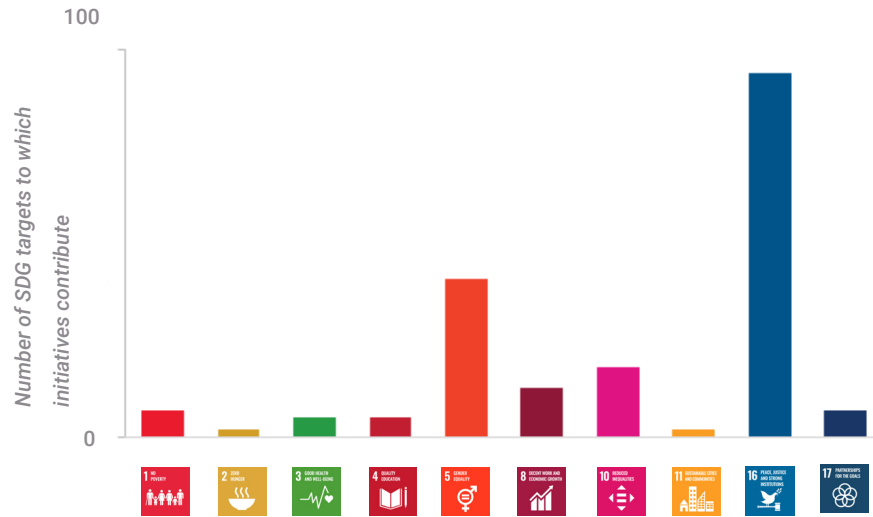


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Area 4. Peace, justice, and the rule of law

SDGs promoted



Prioritized populations



The UN Mexico in numbers:

4,475

People skills were strengthened by the UNS on providing essential services for victims of violence.

CSOs: 351.
Government: 2,024 federal, 48 state.
Academia: 2.
Without disaggregation: 2,050.

158

Institutions strengthened in the prevention of corruption and the guarantee of transparency.

Government: 9 federal, 128 state. CSOs: 8.
Private sector: 8 companies. Academia: 5.

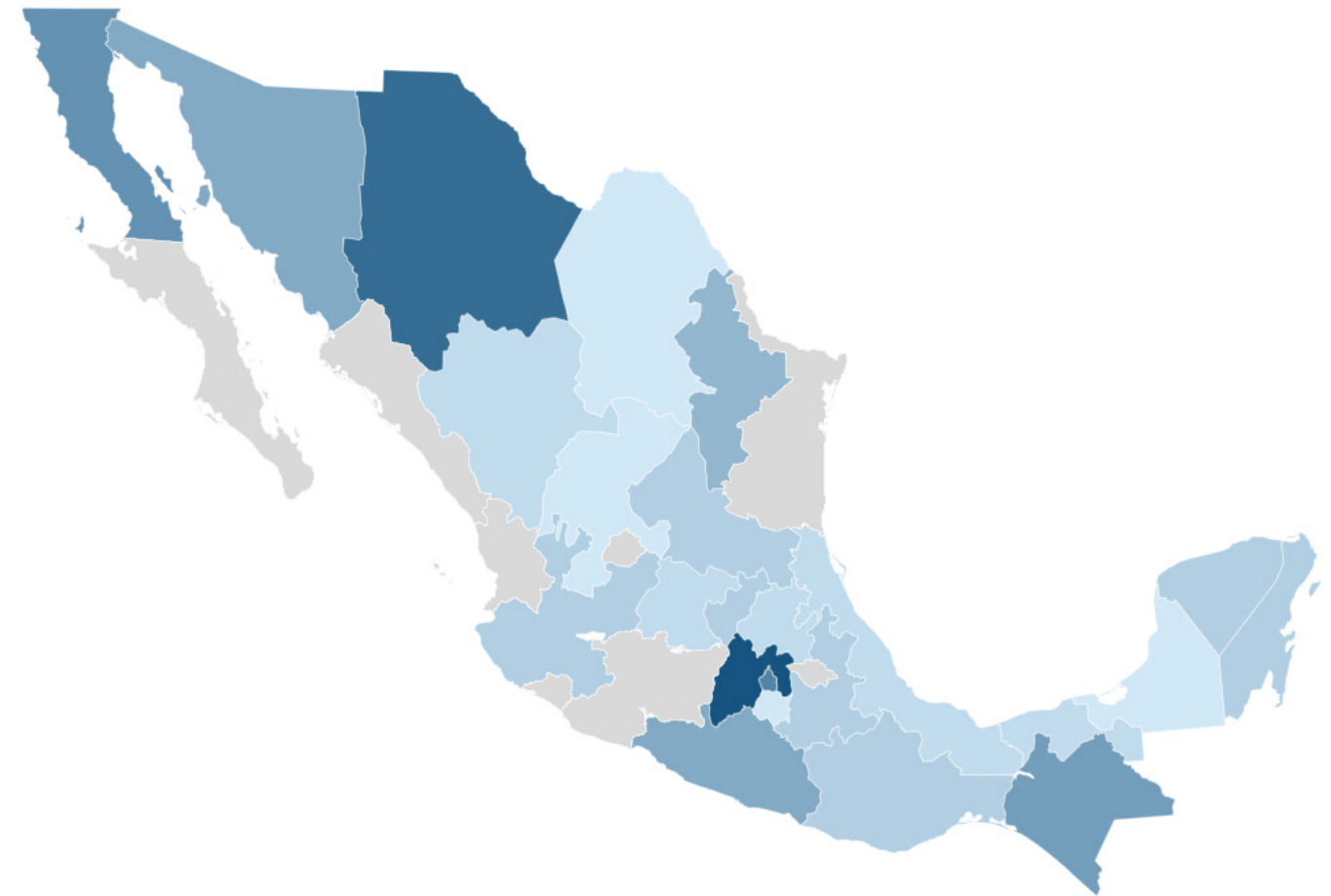
281

Institutions strengthened in protection, assistance, and integration of migrants and refugees.

CSOs: 111.
Shelters: 83.
Private sector: 29 companies, 5 cooperatives, 10 unions.
Government: 27 federal, 9 state, 2 municipal.
Academia: 1.

We work in 24 states and at the federal level

Initiatives 1 13



Agencies





Direct effect 8. Prevention and eradication of violence, especially against women, girls, and adolescents

In Mexico, women, young and adolescent girls suffer violence at home, in the public space, at school, at work, or in cyberspace. In addition, the country has been facing violence and insecurity linked to the fight against organized crime for more than a decade, and, as of 2019, in one out of three households, at least one member has been the victim of crime (INEGI, 2021). The UN has accompanied and promoted the following national efforts, with a particular focus on the protection of women, children, and adolescents:

MEXICO IN NUMBERS*



Strengthening and municipal adoption of the Essential Services Package, a practical tool for designing, implementing, and evaluating the services provided to women and young and adolescent girls victims and survivors of violence.



Organization of the First National Meeting of Women as Builders of Peace in localities and municipalities, bringing together 124 women from 11 states of the Republic. In total, there are 217 Women as Builders of Peace networks in 107 municipalities in 27 states, in which more than 3,510 women participate.



Establish the Extraordinary Forensic Identification Mechanism, which will strengthen national and subnational capabilities, and facilitate the dialogue between Government and civil society, in response to the demands of the families of disappeared persons, as well as to international recommendations.



© UNICEF

*During the report, highlights of the country will be shown.

LOCALLY



Institutional strengthening of the Territorial Units for the Prevention and Attention to Violence "LUNAS", of the CDMX Secretariat for Women, to identify the risk that users, who are victims of emergency services due to violence, are subject to violence; as well as tools provided to guide witness complaints.



Strengthening of 649 girls, women, and adolescents promoters of prevention of gender-based violence, as well as grants to 21 CSOs for operations during the pandemic, training, equipment, and frontline care, which benefited 13,000 women and girls victims of violence in Chilpancingo, Ecatepec, Naucalpan, Ciudad Juárez, and Chihuahua.



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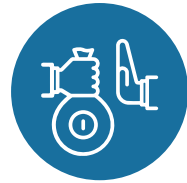
Promotion and creation of safer cities through (1) the rehabilitated urban spaces for 7,145 inhabitants in 2,134 homes in Ciudad Juárez; (2) the design of a platform, jointly with the women of Guadalajara, to denounce cases of violence, ask for help and generate neighborhood support networks.



Creation of 2 sorority networks for 100 indigenous and rural women in Chuchiltón, to talk about gender violence, receive training in financial inclusion and means of saving, in the Tzotzil language.

Direct effect 9. Transparency, accountability, and political participation of women

Corruption is a challenge that worries and affects Mexican society, in addition to having a high economic impact on people and the country's finances. For this reason, the UNS accompanied the following result:



Opening of multi-actor and sector reflection spaces for the prevention of corruption. Two tools were provided to identify risks of corruption and correction for the public sectors and civil society that were piloted, generating public policy recommendations.

In 2020, **961.6 thousand** acts of corruption were committed in the country



INEGI, 2020

Direct effect 10. Promotion, protection, and respect for the full exercise of human rights and access to justice

A particularly vulnerable group that faces significant challenges are migrants, displaced persons, asylum seekers, and refugees. In 2021, the UN contributed to improving their care, protection, request processing and reception, and the prevention of associated crimes, with the following results:



Competencies building for 70 federal and local government institutions on processing, protection, assistance, and integration of migrants and refugees. Results: (1) 7,000 accompanied and unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents benefited, and (2) COMAR's processing of asylum applications increased by 116% compared to 2020, benefiting refugees and asylum seekers.



Provision of reliable and close information in the "Trust the Jaguar" space, which has more than 44,000 followers and answered 12,455 queries from asylum seekers and refugees throughout the region. One of the flagship issues was preventing associated crimes, such as human trafficking, including by sea, and inclusion in schools.



Improving the infrastructure of shelters to receive the migrant and refugee population, with awareness on protecting themselves from crime, especially for more than 36,000 indigenous people, to identify and prevent human trafficking.



The participation of the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture in the investigation of cases against migrants was guaranteed.

In 2021:



307,679 events of migratory presentation or channeling by the INM were registered, **273.5%** more than in 2019

Migration Policy Unit SEGOB, 2021



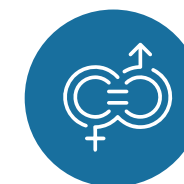
In addition, there were **123,187** asylum applications, an increase of **240%** compared to 2020

COMAR, 2021



© UN Mexico

Mexico is one of the most dangerous countries to exercise journalism. The UN has addressed the protection and support of this sector through:



Operation of the Puntal platform provides information and exchange of best practices and tools to deal with risk situations from a gender perspective.



Call for support for independent investigative journalism, which benefited 43 journalists (23 women and 20 men) at the national level, promoting the gender approach in the training and management of teams. 10 journalistic reports were produced in the process of being published in national and international media.



From 2018 to 2021,

94 human rights defenders and **47** journalists have been murdered

SEGOB, 2021

“The program allowed me to develop a project with absolute independence; in general, it contributed to the support of investigative journalism in Mexico.”

Journalist participating in the Program



UN Mexico in action

Find out how we help improve people's lives



2.3 Partnerships and financing for the 2030 Agenda

Solid and effective alliances between stakeholders and sectors are necessary to accompany the implementation of the Cooperation Framework and, as a consequence, promote the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, as they enable recognizing and addressing the various challenges from different viewpoints, adding volitions and complementing efforts.

of the Panorama of the Alliances for the 2030 Agenda in Mexico. This describes the ecosystem of alliances in the country, identifying the characteristics of the various parties, good practices, and lessons learned to strengthen and scale up existing partnerships and encourage the creation of new ones.



To facilitate the creation and strengthening of these alliances, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), the Alliances Accelerator for the 2030 Agenda, and the Resident Coordination Office in Mexico carried out a Diagnosis

This assessment of the partnership landscape also served as the basis for the SDG Acceleration Partnership Strategy and the implementation of the Cooperation Framework.

The Mexico Global Compact, under the mandate of the UN General Assembly to strengthen business collaboration with the United Nations, achieved the following results in 2021:



Pacto Global Red México

- Promotion of the integration of its Ten Universally Accepted Principles in human rights, labor standards, the environment, and anti-corruption, in more than 650 companies adhering to the Network.
- Presentation of the first progress report on the results of the 18 Business Working Groups for the 2030 Agenda, which highlights the collaboration of companies with the UNS to overcome global challenges, including climate change, gender equality, and the labor inclusion of groups in vulnerable situations, to name a few. 
- Organizing the TEDxPactoMundialMéxico COUNTDOWN event that brought together important leaders to present different perspectives, ideas, and transformative solutions to trigger climate action; and carrying out the project: "Building the path to establish ambitious GHG emission reduction goals in the private sector to strengthen the National Climate Change Policy in Mexico" financed by the British Embassy. 
- Successful training of the second generation of companies in the Meta Gender Equality program, with 58 companies now having an action plan to implement the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs).
- Within the Responsible Business Conduct framework in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERALC) project, the Community of Practice of Human Rights Business Management was created to enable Mexican companies in strategic sectors to generate human rights due diligence policies and processes.



Alliances with the private sector

The role of the private sector, framed by shared values and principles, is essential in creating alliances and mobilizing resources for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the acceleration of the SDGs due to its dynamism and ability to co-create innovative solutions. Below are two flagship results stemming from innovative UNS partnerships with the private sector.



Mobilizing wills and non-financial resources to protect victims of violence

In response to the increase in domestic violence during the pandemic, the Spotlight Initiative ensured that women and their children could stay temporarily and free of charge at Grupo Posadas and City Express hotels. At the same time, government authorities sheltered them or brought them closer to a support network to keep them safe.

Training for more than **10,000 people** working in hotels and in the Government to provide decent services to victims of violence

Free shelter for **257 women and 306 child** victims in 19 cities

This innovative collaboration involves the private sector in response to violence and mobilizes a significant amount of in-kind resources, facilitating its escalation. It was recognized as one of the best initiatives of the Alliance Accelerator of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and at the global UNICEF Inspire Awards.

Connecting Business Initiative

This initiative aims to incorporate comprehensive disaster risk management in the private sector and is conducted in partnership with the National Center for Support of Epidemiological Contingencies and Disasters (CENACED).

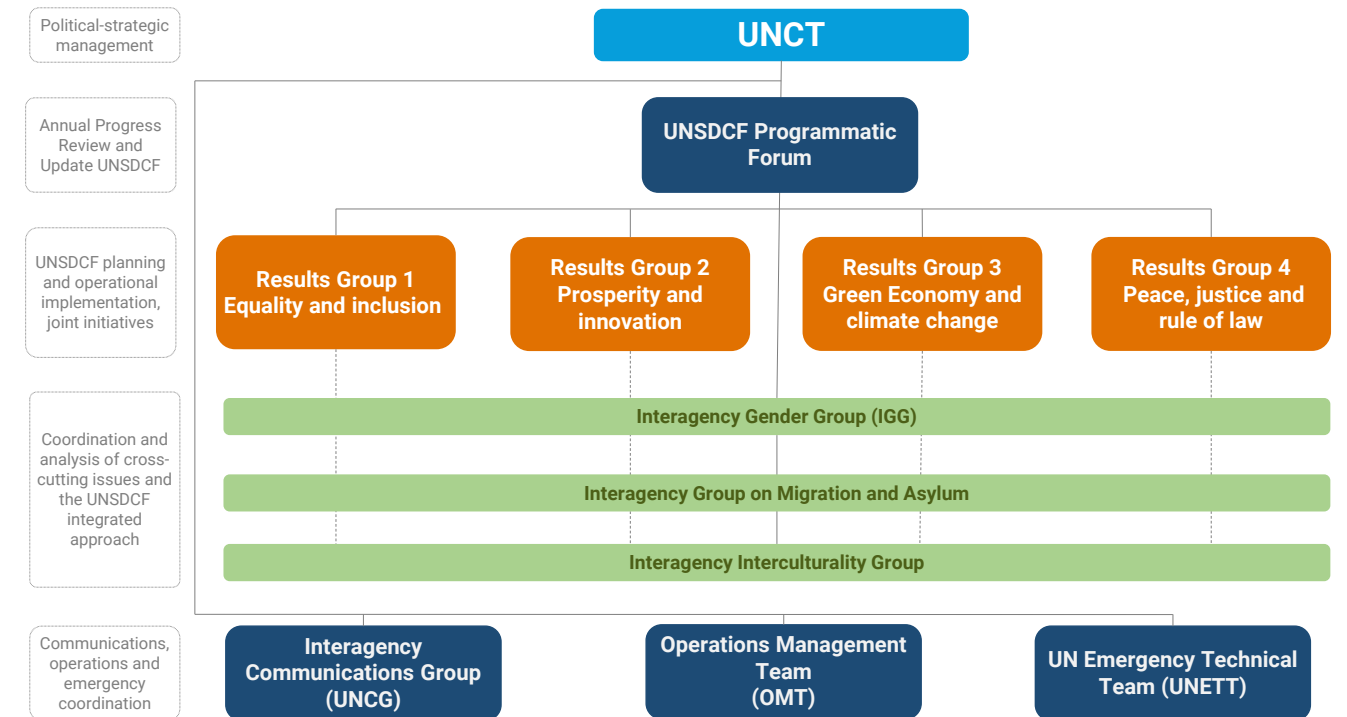
In 2021, the digital portal "United Impact" was developed to strengthen the coordination of the private sector and civil society organizations in response to the COVID-19 emergency. This included enabling multi-actor working roundtables to articulate collaboration in 1) water, hygiene, and sanitation (UNICEF), 2) economic recovery (UNDP), 3) health (PAHO/WHO), and 4) food security (FAO). The operationalization of work groups 1 and 2 allowed coordinating actions and promoting synergies in civil society projects, foundations, and the private sector to support the response of communities and individuals affected by the pandemic.



2.4. Working more and better together: coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency of the UNS

Internal organization to improve coordination and coherence

In 2021, carrying on the inclusive and participatory leadership processes, the Resident Coordinator led a restructuring of spaces and internal interagency groups, aiming to streamline and better align joint actions towards the achievement of the Cooperation Framework and the Agenda 2030 in the country. The new primary and secondary internal structure, headed by the Mexico Country Team (UNCT), made up of the Representatives of the agencies in the country, is as follows:

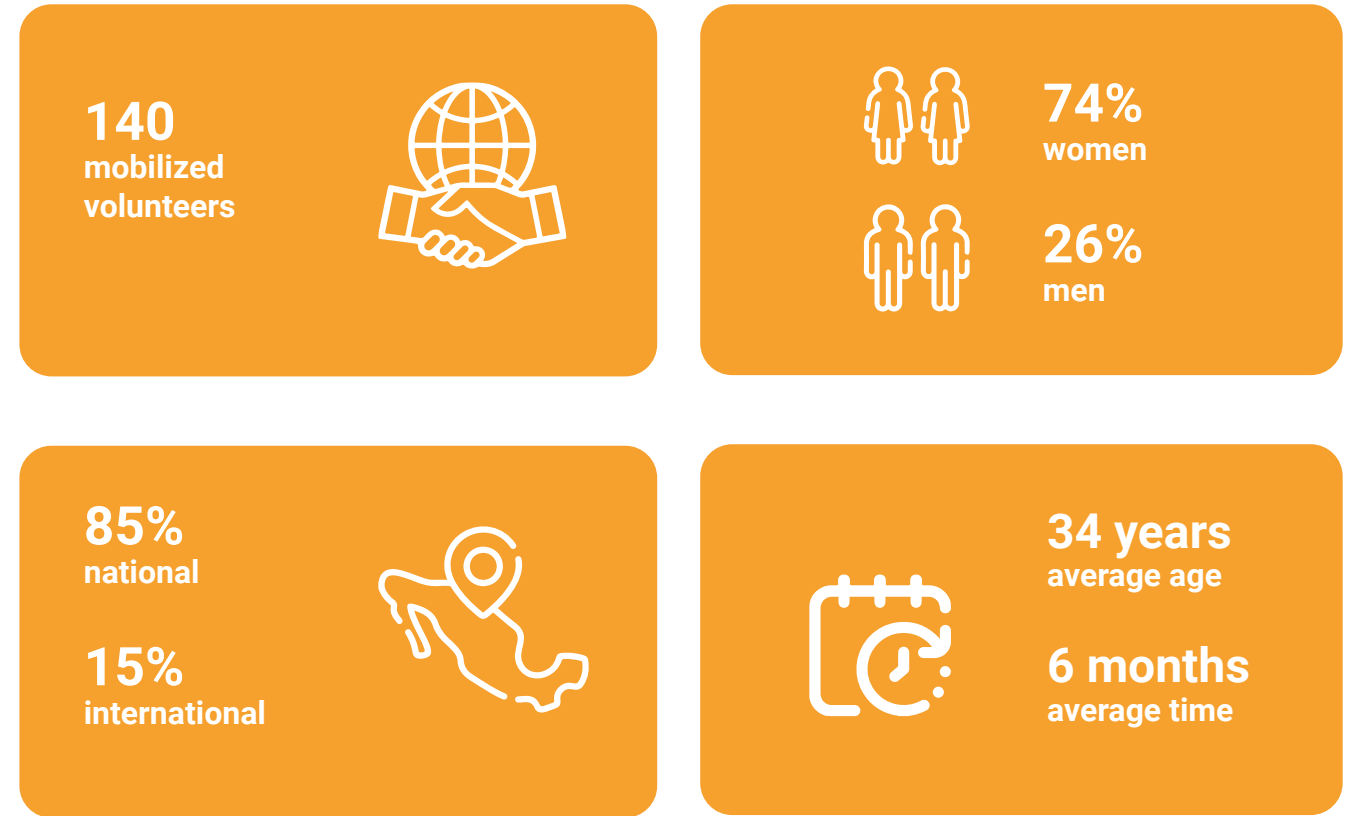


In addition, the Resident Coordination Office (RCO) continues to consolidate its work and actively participate in practically all initiatives, groups, spaces, and interagency processes, including the application to global joint funds, in some cases, with a more significant leadership role and, in others, a greater role in accompaniment, articulation, and support.

UNCT-SWAP Gender Scorecard

Two years after the implementation of the United Nations Action Plan for Gender Equality by the Mexico Country Team (UNCT-SWAP Gender Scorecard), challenges persist in the mainstreaming of gender equality within the system.

In 2021, a mid-term review was carried out to assess the effectiveness of the Country Team in promoting gender equality, as well as the progress report from 2019 to 2021. The review consisted of analyzing progress in the seven performance areas through a selection of six of 15 indicators to be evaluated related to results and indicators of the Cooperation Framework, joint programs, partnerships and collaboration with Government and civil society, and the coordination mechanism (GIG). Improvements were found in five of the six indicators, and the results were incorporated into the Action Plan for 2022.



Inclusion and diversity through volunteering

The UN promotes volunteering as a mechanism for participation, inclusion, and social cohesion, which enables locating and speeding up the SDGs, achieving important results in 2021:

- 140 individuals mobilized. 74% women, 26% men. 85% national, 15% international. average age 34 years; average assignment six months.
- The year with the largest number of volunteers mobilized in Mexico.
- Most of the volunteers mobilized were Mexican, but also from France, Italy, Russia, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Spain, Sweden, Korea, and Brazil, putting their skills, enthusiasm, and commitment to the agencies' service.
- Eight UN volunteers financed by donors.
- Technical support was provided to public institutions, NGOs, and UNS agencies through 31 collaboration opportunities of the online volunteering service.
- The volunteering contribution to the SDGs is significant, emphasizing SDGs 16, 10, 17, and 5.



“Being a volunteer has been a great help since it enabled me to focus and find what I like the most, which are immigration issues. A very enriching encounter was being able to contact migrants and help them with their procedures or connections. Being able to be part of this great project has served as a complement to my career.”

Adriana Zúñiga
UNV within the Integrate Strategy



© UNICEF / Tanya Bindra

Communicating to fulfill the promise of leaving no one behind

The UNS has joined efforts to promote the 2030 Agenda and call for action on key issues such as gender equality, sustainable recovery from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and International Days. In addition, it has promoted the “Verified” campaign, providing reliable and science-based information to counter the infodemic and misinformation in the fight against the pandemic. The main results in 2021 are:



Contributions to the SDGs and call to action



3.2 million users in the 66 CDMX metro stations received daily information from the UNS through video capsules about its work, campaigns, and essential information on COVID-19 to save lives and promote vaccination efforts.



4,000 students, academic staff, and the general public attended 21 conferences given by the UNS on the SDGs.



50 radio stations received and disseminated the UNS news daily.



More than **9,000 subscribers** received daily news through the automated WhatsApp service.



More than 900 notes were published on the UNS Coronavirus website with **2.2 million visits**.



Gender equality

Strengthening media coverage with a gender perspective

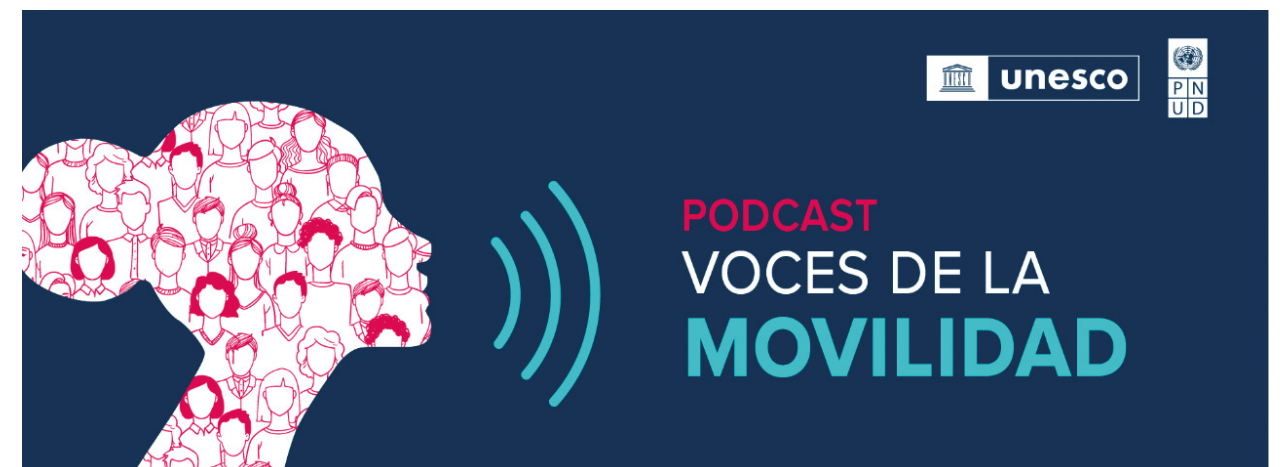
- The UNS participated in creating the first Editorial Board with a Gender Perspective of the Mexican Editorial Organization (OEM), unique in the American continent, composed of directors, editors, drafters, and reporters from the Soles, la Prensa, and Esto media chain. Throughout 2021, the Council strengthened the gender perspective in journalistic coverage with the participation of the UNS, academia, experts, social organizations, and public officials.
- Training and tools were provided to more than 552 journalists who report on violence against women and femicide violence, editors, communicators, teachers, as well as students from related areas, on ethical coverage of violence against women, femicide violence, and emergency communication with a gender perspective.

Promotion of social protection for women in Mexico

To promote decent work, the regional video minute contest entitled “Decent Work Begins at Home” gave visibility to the daily stories of domestic workers, highlighting their achievements and challenges, and the relevance of this productive activity for the development of individuals, families, and societies. The contest received more than 72 entries and awarded USD 10,000 in prizes.

Stories of migrants for communities that welcome them

The UNS launched the podcast “Voices of mobility” together with artists, activists, and migrants to publicize the processes of cultural exchange and highlight the link between migration, culture, and development, as well as the opportunities that mobility offers to individuals for improving their economic and social conditions, both in their place of origin and their place of destination. The podcast included four topics: 1. Migration in Mexico and its relationship with culture; 2. Music and dance: a link between individuals and groups; 3. Culture, traditions, and spirituality, and 4. The role of customs in the social integration of people in contexts of human mobility.





Verified

The "Verified" campaign of the UNS in Mexico had 35 online, radio, television, and press allies, as well as allies in academia, the private sector, soccer sports clubs, and influencers in social networks, who joined efforts with a national scope to counteract the infodemic, false news, and misinformation around COVID-19. Among others, the following was produced:



A television series with the Public Broadcasting System of the Mexican State.



Over 20 videos and 20 podcasts featuring experts to tackle disinformation and fake news.



One regional workshop, "The fake news virus during the COVID-19 pandemic," in Mexico and Panama with more than 100 participants.



17 Verified guardians young Guanajuato leaders in their communities, multipliers of the campaign, who have entered a special program organized by the Government of Guanajuato and the UNS with specific training in combatting disinformation.



Three conferences "Democracy at risk. The fake news virus"; "The ABC of fake news," and "The ABC of information verification in times of fake news" designed primarily for students and journalists, with more than 800 participants.



© Youth Institute of Guanajuato

Promoting efficiency through joint operations



15 participating agencies plus the RCO



Business Operations Strategy (BOS) approved

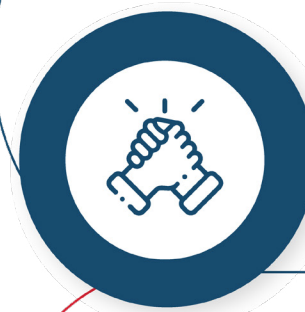


Common Services Inventory: 12 initiatives approved to be implemented in 2021 and 2022

2.5 Evaluations and lessons learned

In 2021, an important internal UNS reflection process was conducted to identify areas of opportunity and lessons learned from the joint implementation of the Cooperation Framework, highlighting the following lessons learned.

Alliances and financing for development



- Expanding funding and resource mobilization for the UNS as a whole and the country as a whole is a key challenge for implementing the Cooperation Framework. It is necessary to promote the joint work and reflection of the UNS and key allies to operationalize the mobilization of resources and alliances, taking advantage of the richness and diversity of the allied institutions.
- Promote innovative multi-actor and multi-sector alliances on priority issues for the Government, which allow the co-creation of robust, innovative solutions.

- Continuing to strengthen the capacities of the teams in the UNS agencies is essential to improve ownership and programmatic integration of priorities, such as the cross-cutting areas of the Cooperation Framework and the five principles of the integrated approach.
- Constructing new initiatives and analyzing adjustments to existing ones based on previous experiences and lessons learned will ensure their sustainability and replicability.

Knowledge management, communication, and innovation



Monitoring and evaluation



- Moving from a vision of work by projects to a strategy of work by collective results will continue to contribute robustly to the achievement of the outcomes of the Cooperation Framework. It will make it possible to identify synergies for collaboration from a comprehensive vision.
- Continuing to harmonize data collection tools, accountability mechanisms, and information systems for reporting agency results, facilitating comparability and compatibility, is essential to more efficient inter-agency operations.

2.6. Financial overview and resource mobilization

Financial overview of the Cooperation Framework

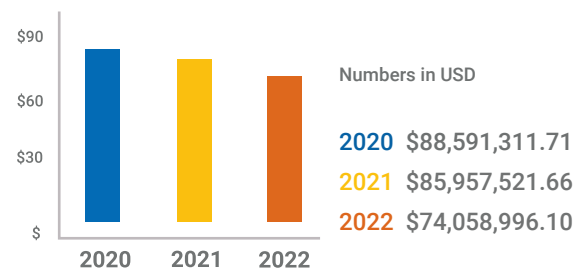
The fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda already required, before the pandemic, a significant mobilization of internal and external resources and changes in the financing, organization, and allocation of resources. The pandemic exacerbated these needs.

Specifically, concerning the Cooperation Framework, its implementation requires the mobilization of resources that can only be achieved with solid and effective multi-stakeholder and multi-sector alliances. On the right, the financing overview of the Cooperation Framework for the period 2020-2022 is shown. Required 20-22, Available 20-22, Gap 20-22. Numbers in USD, Numbers in millions of USD.

Financial overview 2020-2022 of the Cooperation Framework

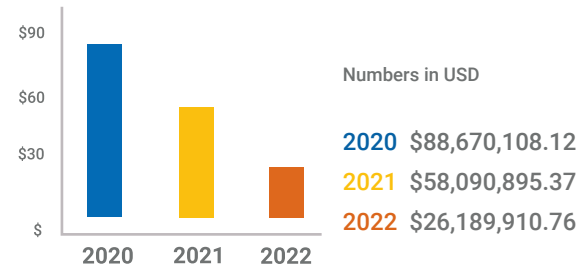
Required 20-22 \$248.61

Numbers in millions of USD



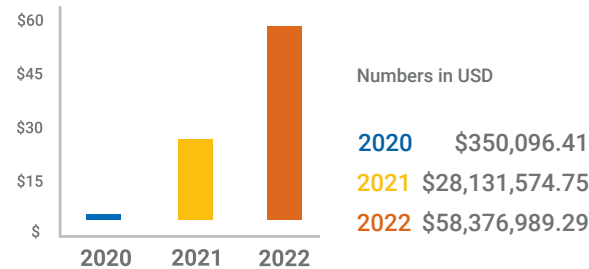
Available 20-22 \$172.95

Numbers in millions of USD

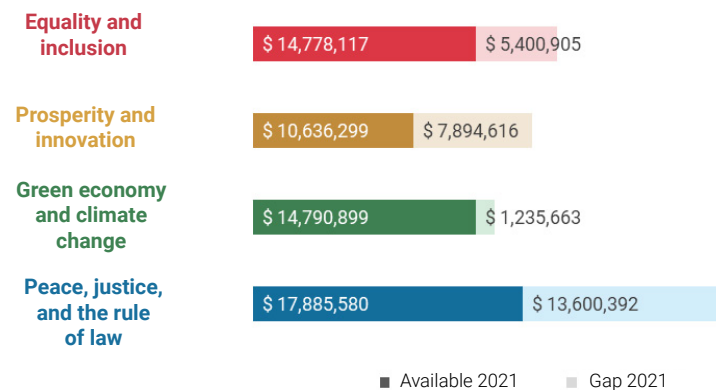


Gap 20-22 \$86.86

Numbers in millions of USD



Available resources and the funding gap in USD by area of work for 2021:



Resource mobilization

Joint programs

5 ongoing	2 about to start	3 in design
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eradicate violence against women and girls (Phase I: 2019-2021). Source: Spotlight initiative promoted by the European Union. Closing Gaps, making social protection work for women in Mexico (2020-2022). Source: SDG Fund. Governance of Sustainable Development funding (2020-2022). Source: SDG Fund. Socio-economic integration of migrants, refugees, and displaced persons in Mexico City and Santiago de Chile, through decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social dialogue (2020-2022). Source: Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Migration. Political leadership of women and peacebuilding (2021). Source: Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA). <p>USD \$10,309,070</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection, empowerment, and economic inclusion of at-risk youth during and after the COVID-19 pandemic (2021-2023). Applying the Human Security Approach as a comprehensive response to health and migration of the northern triangle of Central America and Mexico. <p>Source of both programs: UN Trust Fund for Human Security</p> <p>USD \$599,665</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spotlight initiative to end violence against women and girls (Phase II: 2022-2023). Women leadership in politics in governorships, cabinets, and civil society (2022). Source: Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA). Strengthening National Competencies for the Regularization and Protection of Persons in the Context of Migration in Mexico. Source: Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Migration. <p>USD \$4,302,980</p>

45 Joint Initiatives:	<p>14 Equality and inclusion</p>	<p>13 Prosperity and innovation</p>
	<p>3 Green economy and climate change</p>	<p>15 Peace, justice, and the rule of law</p>



3. UN Mexico priorities for 2022

The three global UN institutional priorities for 2022 are: accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, transformative recovery from the effects and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and advancing the efficiency agenda.

In 2021, the UNS Country Team defined the priority areas for joint work for 2022: mutual and effective communication, climate change, coordinated territorial strategy, staff wellness and empowerment, and gender equality.

Likewise, the four Results Groups of the Cooperation Framework, composed of the UNS agencies that work on the issues addressed in the four work areas, defined the following interagency strategic areas for 2022:

Equality and inclusion

<p>Include the 2030 Agenda, international commitments, and standards in regulations and planning</p>	<p>Accompany the creation and implementation of the National Care System</p>	<p>Strategy to prevent, treat and promote health (including COVID), with a Primary Health Care approach</p>	<p>Accompany the various health reform processes</p>
<p>Accompany the safe return to schools, as well as the insertion and educational inclusion of children and adolescents</p>	<p>Promote food security and foster proper nutrition</p>	<p>Protect the human rights of persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples</p>	<p>Support the generation of disaggregated data and statistics</p>

Prosperity and innovation

<p>Organize a national forum for post-COVID transformative recovery</p>	<p>Incorporate the New Urban Agenda in territorial planning, and promote participation</p>	<p>Attract foreign direct investment towards activities with high added value</p>	<p>Programs to encourage the development of MSMEs and entrepreneurship</p>
<p>Accompany small producers, OSSEs, and women in rural or indigenous areas</p>	<p>Promote programs for decent work, including social security affiliation</p>	<p>Accompany the implementation of the New Labor Justice System</p>	<p>Comprehensive development strategy for the inclusion of migrants and refugees in Tapachula</p>

Green economy and climate change

<p>Implement the Escazú Agreement and other international commitments nationwide</p>	<p>Accompany the energy transition based on renewable energy sources</p>	<p>Accompany national processes on the right to water, including sanitation</p>
<p>Promote and strengthen capacities on circular economy that consider the management and control of pollution sources</p>	<p>Promote the protection and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on community agricultural processes</p>	<p>Community strategies for risk management, resilience, and adaptation based on ecosystems</p>

Peace, justice, and the rule of law

<p>Prevent, eradicate, investigate and punish violence, with a focus on women and children, and adolescents</p>	<p>Accompany and promote actions related to Women as Builders of Peace</p>	<p>Identify, recover and integrate assets resulting from corruption and related crimes</p>	<p>Promote preventive mechanisms for corruption</p>
<p>Assist, protect and support the local integration of migrant and refugee individuals and families</p>	<p>Consolidate the Extraordinary Forensic Identification Mechanism and prevent disappearances</p>	<p>Promote the protection and safety of journalists and human rights defenders</p>	<p>Support the generation of data and statistics on security, justice, and human rights</p>

Acronyms and abbreviations

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
BANXICO	Bank of Mexico
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America
CDMX	Mexico City
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNIC	United Nations Information Center
COMAR	Mexican Commission for Refugee Aid
COVID-19	Acute respiratory syndrome disease caused by the SARS-COV2 coronavirus
DDHH	Human rights
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
GHG	Greenhouse gases
IFC	International Finance Corporation
INEGI	National Institute of Statistic and Geography
LGBTIQ+	Collective made up of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender people, and more
Cooperation Framework	United Nations Cooperation Framework for the Sustainable Development of the United Mexican States 2020-2025
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
NNA	Children and adolescents
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
RCO	Resident Coordination Office
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ILO	International Labor Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
UN	United Nations



Additional resources

OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Program
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
United Nations Volunteers	United Nations Volunteer Program
PAHO/WHO	Pan American Health Organization / Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization
CSOs	Civil society organizations
OSSE	Organizations of the Social Sector of the Economy
GDP	Gross domestic product
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
SADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
SDG Fund	Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund
SESNSP	Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System
SNDIF	National System for the Integral Development of the Family
UNS	United Nations System in Mexico
UNAM	National Autonomous University of Mexico
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USD	United States of America dollars
HIV-AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus

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