



UNITED NATIONS
MEXICO



RESULTS REPORT 2022

Working together to fulfill the promise
of *Leaving No One Behind*



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FOREWORD BY THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR

In Mexico 2022 was a year marked by efforts to recover from the socioeconomic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. The country experienced economic growth in most activity sectors, a significant increase in foreign direct investment, job creation, especially formal employment, and wage improvements due to the increase in the minimum wage. In addition, programs to support the most disadvantaged groups helped reduce poverty and income inequality. Despite a challenging global environment marked by the climate crisis, armed conflicts, and the impact of the pandemic, Mexico has managed to maintain fiscal and monetary stability and resume progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

Given the pre-existing structural conditions of the pandemic in Mexico, such as low economic growth, informal labor market, and inequality, the UN in Mexico has focused its efforts on supporting the country's transformative recovery to catalyze sustainable development pathways and accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Mexico ranks 74th out of 163 countries in the SDG Index. Although this is a step forward with respect to 2021, it is still not enough to recover pre-pandemic levels.

Based on the core premise of the 2030 Agenda of leaving no one behind, our strategy focused on strengthening the Mexican State's response at all three levels of government: federal, state, and local, by implementing comprehensive public policies and programs that ensure all citizens, especially vulnerable populations, have access to their rights.

This Report presents the main results achieved in 2022 to our counterparts in Mexico, international cooperation partners and the Mexican society. It highlights the contributions towards Mexico's sustainable development priorities through the 2020-2025 Cooperation Framework strategic focus areas: Equality and Inclusion, Prosperity and Innovation, Green Economy and Climate Change, and Peace, Justice, and the Rule of Law.

I would like to highlight some of the key results:

The program *Cerrando Brechas* (Closing Gaps) promoted social protection for domestic workers, agricultural day laborers, and caregivers. We helped establish the foundations of the National Care System and, together with the Mexican Social Security Institute, create a mandatory social security scheme for domestic workers. As a result, more than 54,000 domestic workers have now social security coverage, which represents a 700 percent increase in the number of women affiliated.

Thanks to the support of the *Spotlight* Initiative, federal and state laws have been strengthened to prevent and respond to violence against women, particularly femicide. Various models of care and prevention have been created for women, girls, and men. We have worked with multiple sectors including health, justice, police, social services, and civil society organizations.

We have collaborated with national institutions in managing the growing mixed flows of migrants and refugees. Initiatives such as *Programa Ciudades* (the Cities Program) have strengthened inclusive integration processes based on people's mobility rights. Similarly, the Manual on Internal Displacement, the programs of legal assistance and legal identity for migrants, and the joint work of the UN in Tapachula, which integrates humanitarian assistance and sustainable development, represent important milestones in ensuring the integration of development, humanitarian, and peace actions.

In addition, to help address the forensic crisis in Mexico, reflected in the more than 50,000 unidentified bodies, together with the National Search Commission and the Extraordinary Mechanism for Forensic Identification (MEIF in Spanish) we supported strengthening a coordinated response to mass human identification at the state and federal levels.

In terms of prosperity and innovation, in addition to efforts related to decent work, protection of rights and labor justice, the Mexican State was strengthened with innovative tools such as the *Territorial-Industrial Prospective Atlas of Mexico* for the country's socio-economic recovery.

With respect to climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience, we have focused on the analysis of the environmental impact of the productive activities in the Biosphere Reserves of the Southeast of Mexico, the genetic diversity of traditional ecosystems, and in following up on international commitments such as the Kigali Agenda, the Montreal Protocol, the Escazú Agreement, and the Stockholm Convention.

These and other initiatives of the joint work of UN agencies, funds and programs in Mexico are examples of the UN Reform in action. My office has promoted the coherence of inter-agency work, and, thanks to our combined efforts, we have designed and supported the implementation of comprehensive solutions, aimed at supporting Mexico achieve the 2030 Agenda.

As we traveled across the country, we saw a great interest and witnessed the work of states and municipalities in integrating the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in their local development planning. For this reason, during 2022, we stressed the importance of a territorial approach and of local actors, with more comprehensive planning processes that articulate the different social, economic, environmental, security, and human rights policies for the necessary transformations to achieve the 2030 Agenda goals at a local level.

At the same time, the Report is a testimony and recognition of the journey of more than 2,000 officials of the 21 UN agencies, funds, and programs operating in the country, together with national, governmental, private sector, civil

society, academics, communities, and international cooperation actors, with whom we share the joint purpose of making the SDGs a reality for a more inclusive, prosperous, sustainable, just and peaceful Mexico.

I would like to highlight Mexico's commitment to fulfill the 2030 Agenda, both nationally and globally, in the run-up to the SDG Summit in September 2023, where a comprehensive mid-term review of the state of sustainable development in the world will be carried out. In addition, in 2023 we will celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, an opportunity to reaffirm the determination of the peoples of the world to make human rights a reality for all.

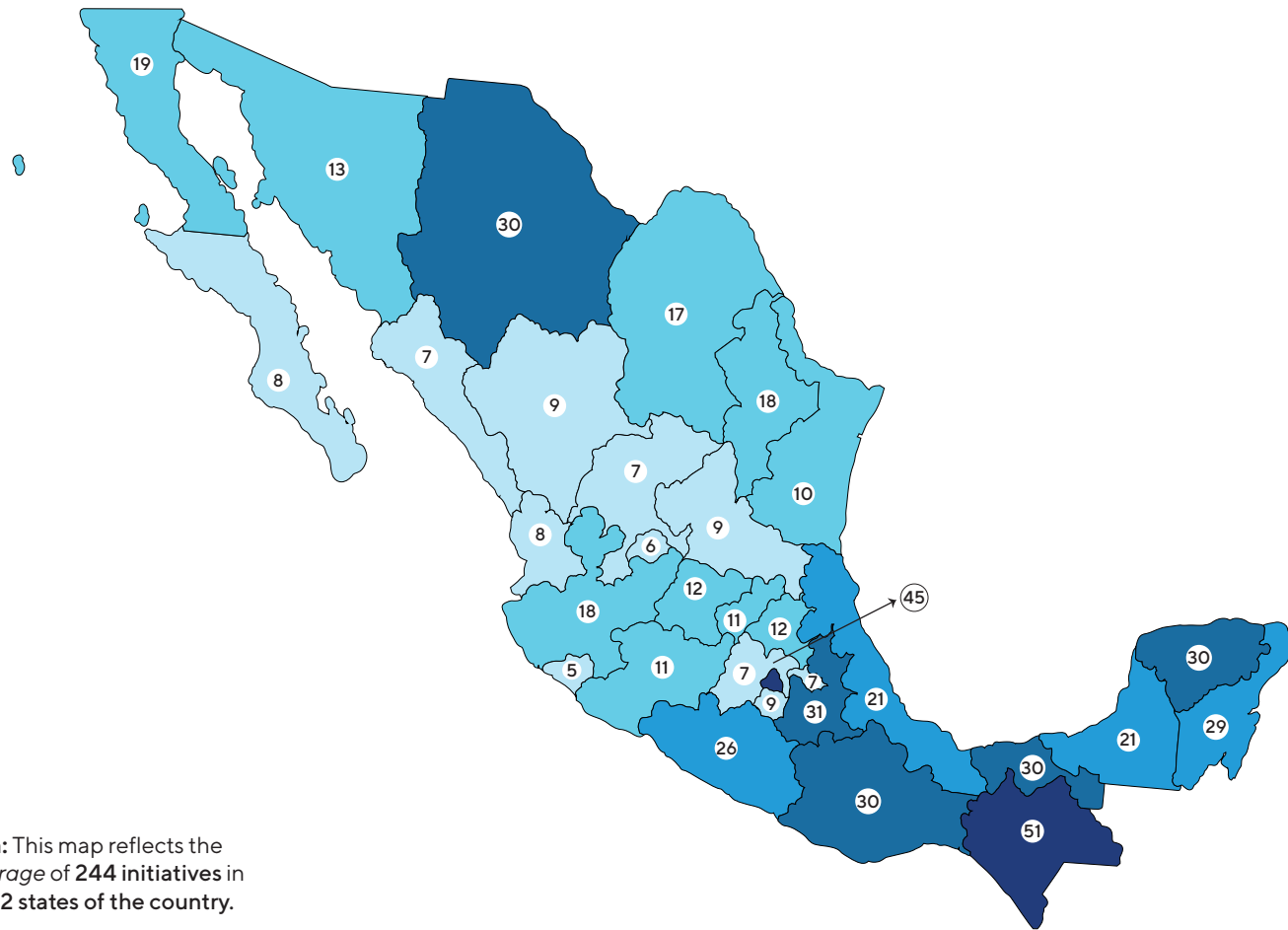
The United Nations System in Mexico reiterates its commitment to continue working closely and collaboratively with the Mexican State as it strives towards sustainable development, realizing every day the joint purpose of "*Leaving no one behind, leaving no one out.*"

Peter Grohmann
United Nations Resident Coordinator in Mexico

THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN MEXICO

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES BY STATE

<10 10-20 20-30 30-40 >40



Nota: This map reflects the coverage of 244 initiatives in the 32 states of the country.

MEXICO HAS:
25 AGENCIES
 FUNDS
 PROGRAMMES

20 Resident **5** Non-resident

The agencies work on a variety of strategic issues for the country's development.

Has a staff of
2,100

people working in

23 offices in Mexico City and in

30 of the country's 32 states.

KEY PARTNERS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In 2022, the UN in Mexico has formed strong partnerships with key players from different sectors to support the country's efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These partnerships align with the areas of work outlined in the Cooperation Framework. The UN in Mexico has prioritized multi-stakeholder and multi-sector partnerships, as well as ongoing bilateral collaboration with the federal, state, and municipal governments, the legislative and judicial branches, civil society organizations (CSOs), academia, the private sector, international organizations, and donor countries.



MEXICO AT A GLANCE



POPULATION

The 2020 census in Mexico enumerated **126,014,024** inhabitants in Mexican territory in of which:

- 51.2% were women
- 25.3% were under 15 years old
- 8.2% were 65 and over
- 48.4% lived in localities of over 100'000 inhabitants
- 6.1% speak an indigenous language
- 2% consider themselves to be Afro-descendants
- 1% were born in other countries
- 4.9% are people with disabilities
- 64.3 inhabitants per square kilometer on average



EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

- 4.7% of the population, aged over 15 is illiterate
- 73.5% of the population enrolled in health services
- 3.6 occupants on average per inhabited private home
- 53.2% of dwellings with cement or solid floors
- 99% of the inhabited private dwellings have electricity
- 96.3% of the inhabited private dwellings have piped water
- 95.5% of the inhabited private dwellings have sewage system
- 12.5% of the inhabited private dwellings use firewood or charcoal as fuel for cooking
- 37.6% of the inhabited private households have a pc



LABOR MARKET

In the third quarter of 2022:

- 59.9% of the working age population were part of the labor force (76.6% of men and 45% of women)
- 3.4% of the labor force was unemployed
- 15% of people outside the labor force were available for work
- 8.1% of the employed population was under-employed
- 55.6% of the employed population was in informal employment
- 32% of the employed population received up to one minimum wage

As of the end of 2022, IMSS had recorded **21,372,896** job registrations with **87%** being permanent, which is a rise of nearly **753,000** from the previous year-end.



VIOLENCE

- 2,141,951 common law crimes were committed in 2022
- 274,412 common law crimes were committed against life and bodily integrity in 2022
- 947 femicides were committed in 2022
- 24,207 victims of crime per 100,000 inhabitants in 2021
- 30,786 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants in 2021
- 3,935 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants in 2021



SOCIAL PROTECTION

- 62.4% of the population is covered by at least one social protection benefit
- 73% of people above retirement age receive a pension
- 40.4% of the population with a disability is covered by a disability benefit
- 10.4% of mothers with a maternity benefit
- 35.4% of the employed have insurance for occupational risks or illnesses
- 6% of the unemployed have unemployment insurance



POVERTY

- 43.9% of the population lives in poverty
- 8.5% of the population lives in extreme poverty
- 52.8% of the population has an income below the income poverty line
- 67.6% of the population has at least one social deprivation



ECONOMY

- 3% GDP growth in 2022
- 7.8% inflation in 2022
- Public debt stood at 49.4% of the country's GDP in 2022
- Fiscal deficit of 3.4% of the country's GDP in 2022

CHAPTER 1

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND THE REGION

Mexico is a vast and diverse country. It is the tenth most populous country in the world and the second most populous country in Latin America and the Caribbean, after Brazil¹. It is also the world's thirteenth-largest country in terms of land area and the world's thirteenth-largest economy in terms of purchasing power parities². It is also considered the fifth most biodiverse and is part of the group of megadiverse countries that concentrate most of the world's biodiversity³.

Mexico is currently facing major challenges in achieving sustainable development. Pre-pandemic structural conditions such as low economic growth, high inequality, a fragmented labor market that was highly vulnerable to external shocks, and environmental degradation have been compounded by the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the effects of international conflicts on value chains and the cost of living. While Mexico has made strides towards a transformative recovery in 2022, there are still significant challenges to achieving the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

On a scale of 0 to 100, the SDG Index measures where each country stands in the overall achievement of the 17 SDGs, where zero indicates that none of the SDGs have been met and 100 indicates that all SDGs have been fully met. According to the Index report, Mexico's ranking in 2022 was 74th out of the 163 countries considered, with a score of 70.2. Although there have been improvements compared to 2021, it still falls short of pre-pandemic levels⁴.

In 2020, 8.5% of the country's population lived in extreme poverty and 35.4% in moderate poverty (compared to 7.0% and 34.9%, respectively, in 2018), meaning that poverty affected 43.9% of the population. In addition, 67.6% of the population suffered from at least one social disadvantage and 52.8% had an income below the income poverty line⁵.

Mexico's GDP grew 4.7% in 2021 and 2.9% in 2022, not enough to offset the economic slowdown in 2020⁶. However, there was a stronger-than-expected rebound in exports to the United States and domestic demand. The economic recovery, although insufficient, has boosted job creation. The number of employed individuals increased by 13% between 2020 and 2022 third quarters accordingly. The number of jobs registered with the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS in Spanish) also increased, with 8.1% more in December 2022 than in the same month in 2020, although the informality rate of the workforce remains extremely high (55.6% in the third quarter of 2022)⁷.

Mexico's profile in terms of human mobility is multidimensional and complex, being a country of origin, transit, return and destination. It is one of the main countries of origin of people moving across borders, ranking second in the world in 2020, after India. It is also one of the countries with the highest number of asylum applications in the world, with 118,478 applications in 2022. The dynamics of human mobility were complex and changing in 2022, including mixed movements of people, both migrants and refugees.

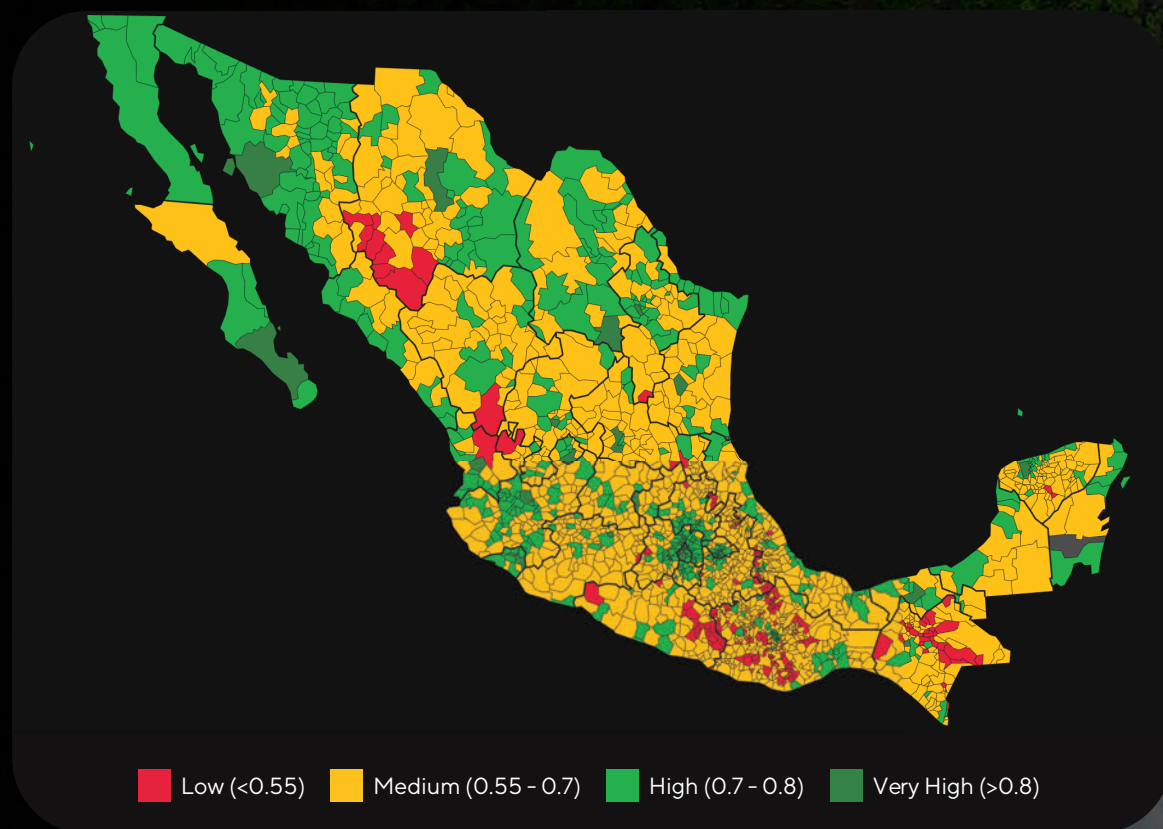
On the other hand, it is important to consider the great economic and social development disparities in Mexico. In 2021, eleven states (Mexico City, State of Mexico, Nuevo Leon, Jalisco, Veracruz, Guanajuato, Baja California, Coahuila, Sonora, Chihuahua, and Puebla) accumulated 66.7% of the national GDP⁸. Furthermore, according to the Municipal Human Development Report, although there was some progress in terms of the Human Development Index in Mexico between 2010 and 2020, it was highly uneven across the territory. The proportion of Mexican municipalities with medium and low development levels dropped in the last decade, from 63.4% in 2015 to 51.9% in 2020, with too many municipalities with development lags. Likewise, the levels of gender inequality

in Mexico show significant variation, with San Bartolomé Qualana in Oaxaca having the lowest Gender Inequality Index value at 82% less than San Andrés Duraznal in Chiapas, which has the highest gender inequality rate⁹.

Despite all efforts from all levels of government, security remains a major challenge in the country. In December 2022, 64.2% of the population over 18 years old considered it unsafe to live in their city (ENSU). It is worth noticing that there has been progress in reducing homicides, with a 7.1% decrease at the national level in 2022. However, there are municipalities with noticeably high rates of violence and the presence of organized crime¹⁰.

The current global trend of pushing near off-shoring and regional value chains offers Mexico a unique opportunity to promote strategic economic activities that also promote social inclusion and environmental protection. Currently, various initiatives are being undertaken in the country to accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs. Such initiatives include the proposal to elevate the right to receive dignified care to a constitutional level, enhancements in the minimum wage, advancements in the workforce, and the implementation of universal pensions for the elderly. These efforts could significantly impact the realization of the 2030 Agenda.

MUNICIPAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX



Source: UNDP 2023. Municipal Human Development Report 2010-2020 - A decade of local transformation in Mexico.

CHAPTER 2

UN MEXICO'S SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

2.1 SYNOPSIS OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK 2020-2025 RESULTS

This report describes how the UN in Mexico has addressed challenges and seized opportunities for sustainable development through joint strategies, programs, and projects, as well as through the design, use and dissemination of disaggregated statistical information to aid decision-making on priority issues and bring attention to vulnerable populations.

Mexico’s cooperation framework completed its third year in 2022. During these three years, the UN has worked to support the country in addressing inequalities in income, living conditions, education, economic, socio-cultural, security, transparency, access to health services and the exercise of rights, which are exacerbated by discrimination and vulnerability based on gender, age, ethnicity -indigenous or Afro-descendant status-, sexual orientation, disabilities, nationality, legal status or place of residence, among others.

The pandemic has worsened the inequalities mentioned earlier, and digital gaps have widened in the fields of education, employment, and healthcare. Those lacking the needed resources struggle to participate in remote learning and work, rendering them excluded from emerging social and economic trends.

The UN also provided strategies and tools to design a new smart and innovative industrial policy to promote key sectors, identified as progress and sustainable development drivers. Mexico has also boundless opportunities in the green and blue economies. The UN collaborates with various partners to explore sustainable development pathways based on the efficient and respectful use of ecosystem services, promoting circular economy, human well-being, and social equality.

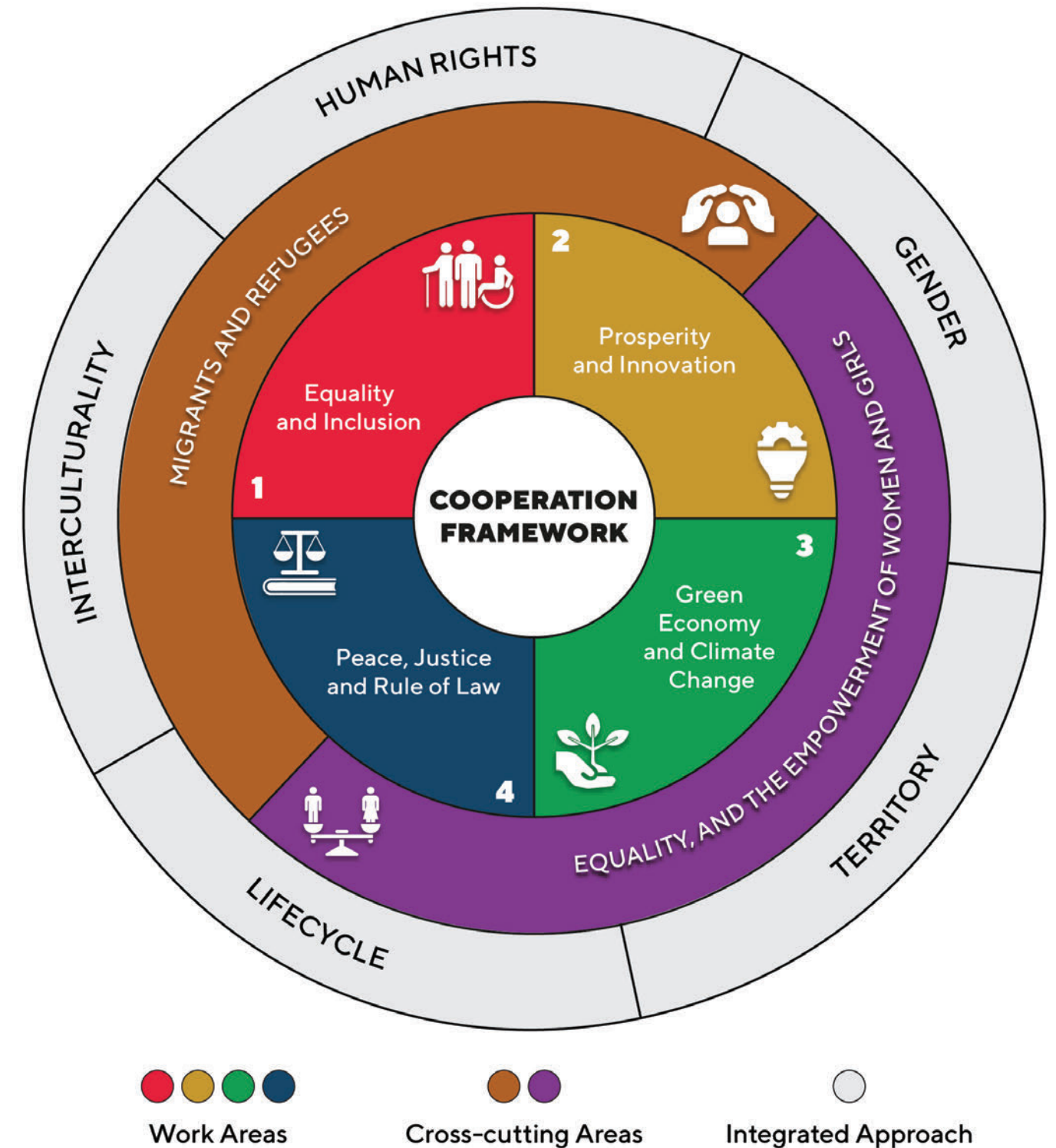
The latter is crucial for a long-term strategic vision of sustainable development to ensure nobody is left behind.

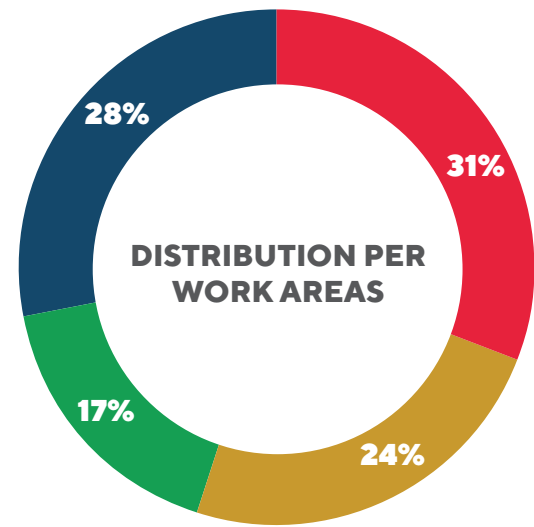
Cooperation Framework

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Mexico 2020-2025 establishes the guidelines for joint work between the Government of the United Mexican States and the United Nations System to achieve the 2030 Agenda goals. This tool serves as a means for promoting sustainable and inclusive development, in accordance with the National Development Plan’s guiding principle “**Leave no one behind, leave no one out**”. The framework comprises four workstreams and two crosscutting, mutually reinforcing areas.

An Integrated Approach

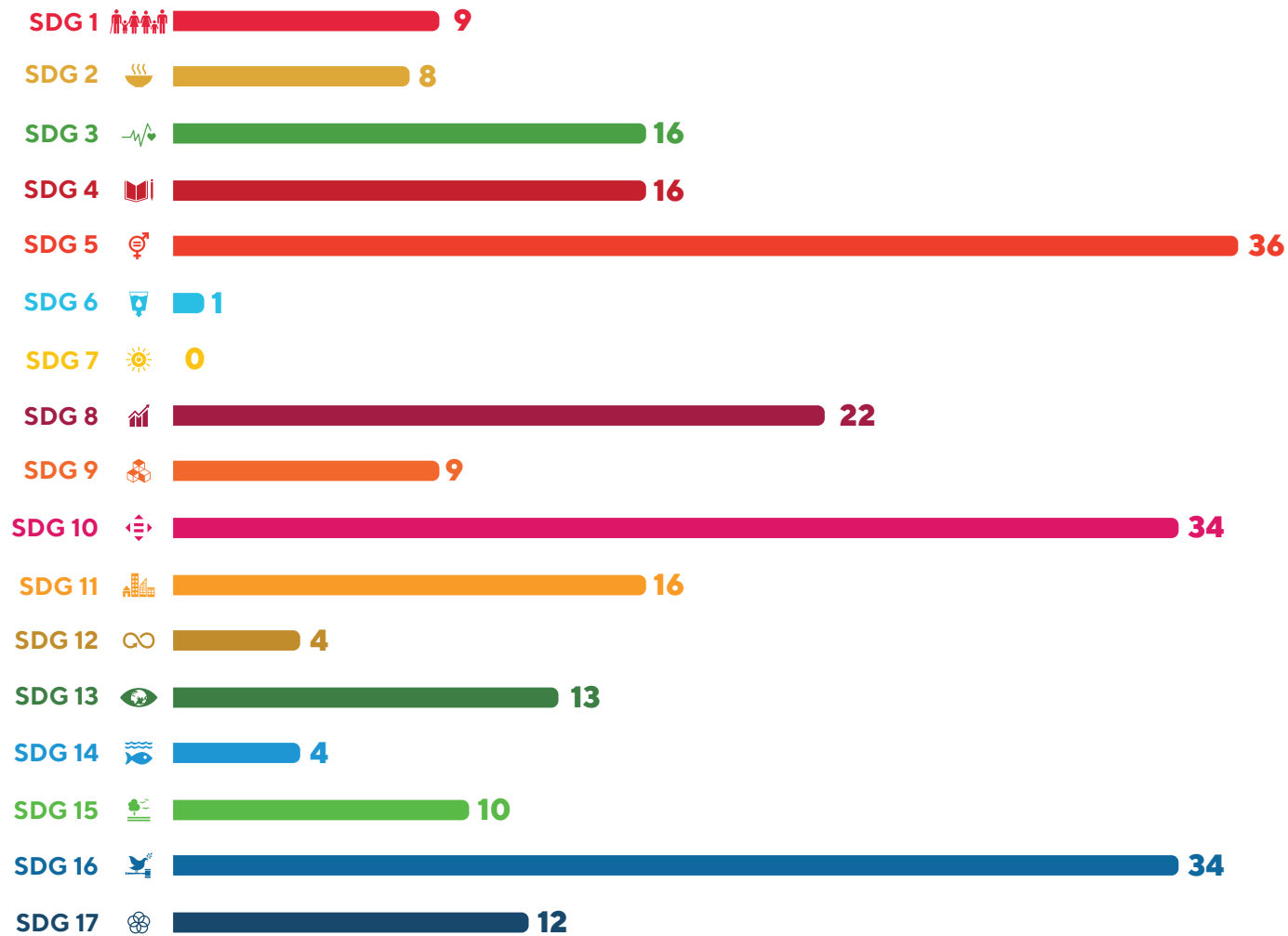
The Cooperation Framework contemplates an integrated approach to leave no one behind, based on five programmatic principles: Human Rights, Gender, Interculturality, Lifecycle and Territory, which makes it possible to identify and develop interventions that focus on those living in vulnerable conditions.





- Work area 1
 Equality and Inclusion
- Work area 2
 Prosperity and Innovation
- Work area 3
 Green Economy and Climate Change
- Work Area 4
 Peace, Justice and Rule of Law

NUMBER OF INITIATIVES PER SDG TO WHICH THEY CONTRIBUTE PRIMARILY



2.2 KEY RESULTS 2022



AREA 1

EQUALITY AND INCLUSION

STRATEGIC AREAS OF THE UNS, 2022:



Support the creation and implementation of the **National Care System**.



Integrate the 2030 Agenda, **international commitments and standards** into policies and planning.



Strategy for health prevention, care and promotion (including COVID-19), **emphasizing primary care**.



Support **various health reform processes**.



Support a **safe return to school and educational integration and inclusion** of children and adolescents.



Promote **food security and adequate nutrition**.



Protect the human rights of **people with disabilities and indigenous peoples**.



Support the production of **disaggregated data and statistics**.

STRENGTHENED CAPACITY IN NUMBERS:

1,833

institutions strengthened their capacity to formulate legal frameworks, public policies, planning, and budgets for inclusive social development:

492

government institutions, legislative chambers, and civil society organizations strengthened their capacity to formulate legal frameworks, policies, advocacy, and concrete actions for inclusive social development.

522

institutions now have the tools and technical support they need to align their public policies to the 2030 Agenda's goals.

36

institutions, CSOs and companies strengthened their capacity to generate and use analytically disaggregated data or statistics, including the gender dimension.

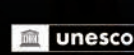
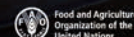
783

government institutions, CSOs, academia and the private sector strengthened their capacities in strategies for access to inclusive social protection programs and services; improved access and universal coverage of health services; the right to inclusive, equitable, intercultural and quality education; development of policies, programs and strategies for proper housing and sustainable urbanization; development and implementation of the National Integrated Health System; and programs that recognize cultural diversity, promote interculturality, and combat discrimination.

54,421

domestic workers enrolled in the social protection system: Up to 25,369 in 2020, and 44,588 in February 2022¹¹.

UN AGENCIES:



OUTCOME 1. COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY TO REDUCE INEQUALITIES

The main outcomes of the United Nations system’s contribution to a comprehensive strategy for social development and the fight against multidimensional poverty and inequality in 2022 were as follows:

Subnational governments have a tool to help them diagnose and strengthen their processes for planning and implementing public policies that reduce gender development gaps.



Each of the country’s 32 states have a thematic infographic and all 2,471 municipalities have gender indicators.



The tool shows statistics on critical women’s aspects, such as ethnicity, disability, employment, poverty, financial inclusion, political participation, education, technology, health, time, and violence.



It makes it possible to visualize the areas of opportunity and gender gaps in states and municipalities. It also makes it possible to determine whether the gender policy goals are being met and whether the results are homogeneous in the different regions of the country.



“We are used to looking at data about what happens, phenomena, what is produced, GDP, debt, etc. We must change the way we measure development by putting people at the center of the conversation. Hence the importance of this tool, which is very strategic for our work”.

Celia Aguilar
General Director of Planning and Evaluation of INMUJERES.



Implemented by: UNDP

In alliance with: the National Women’s Institute (INMUJERES).



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The **Statistical Framework for measuring femicide** was developed to influence the authorities to produce information and provide guidelines for its consistent measurement.



It provides a comprehensive statistical framework for measuring gender-related homicides of women and girls, also known as femicide.



It identifies a typology of gender-related homicides of women and girls. The proposed definition and typology follow the structure and framework of the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and can therefore be implemented regardless of the national legislation specific to such crimes.



It identifies vital data that must be collected to provide information on victims, perpetrators, and the State’s response to gender-related homicides of women and girls.



We developed a methodology for the investigation of femicides, and the personnel from specialized prosecutors’ offices were trained during its implementation.



Implemented by: UN WOMEN and UNODC.

In partnership with the Global Center of Excellence in Gender Statistics (CEEG - UN WOMEN), the UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Public Security, Victimization and Justice, and the Women Count Joint Program to End Violence Against Women.

OUTCOME 2. RIGHTS TO HEALTH, FOOD, EDUCATION, CULTURE, HOUSING, ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION, AND A NATIONAL HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

Women bear a disproportionate load of care and unpaid work, spending an average of 39.7 hours per week, while men spend only 15.2 hours per week.

The joint program **Cerrando Brechas**: (Closing Gaps) **Social Protection for Women in Mexico**, financed by the SDG Fund, was implemented from 2020 to 2022. It helped increase enrollment of domestic workers in a permanent social security system, and it supported the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS in Spanish) in implementing this policy at a federal level, through the social security pilot program for domestic workers.

- Care has been positioned as the fourth pillar of social protection, which directly impacts the design of the most relevant legislative initiative for the current gender equality agenda: The General Care Act.
- Sound studies and policy briefs were provided to the Executive and Legislative Branches to improve decision making by providing evidence on how the enhancement of care services is cost-effective and contributes to social welfare.
- The **Methodology for Estimating the Costs and Returns of Investment in Care Services in Latin America and the Caribbean** analyzes and estimates all fiscal costs incurred in the creation of care services, and the potential impact on the gross national product, employment, and tax revenues.
- More than 54,000 domestic workers have enrolled in the IMSS, accounting for a 700% increase in the number of affiliated women, with an average daily wage of 232.5 pesos.
- Two social protection strategies were developed for female agricultural day laborers in Jalisco and Oaxaca. Thanks to these alliances, these States and the private

sector signed agreements to improve the social protection for migrant agricultural day laborers.

- One of the ways the program contributed to getting more domestic workers to join a social security system was through the **#EsLoJusto** campaign on the rights to decent work and social security.



Implemented by: **FAO, ILO, UN WOMEN.**

In alliance with the **Executive Secretariat of the National Council of the 2030 Agenda, the Federal Government, the Senate of the Republic, the Governments of Jalisco, Oaxaca, Mexico City, Chiapas and the State of Mexico, academia, civil society, the private sector and international organizations, the Global Center of Excellence in Gender Statistics (CEEG - UN WOMEN) and the Colegio de México.**

SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS AND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

"I've been working since I was 13 years old, and I didn't know that I had the right to a meal, to a break, or to be treated well for that matter...", Laura Aguilar said in an interview. She was a housekeeper from the state of Jalisco who has been doing paid domestic work for over 12 years.

According to official figures, there are more than 2.2 million domestic workers in Mexico; 90% of them are women, of which 95% of them work informally. Like millions of Mexican women, Laura has been denied basic labor rights as a domestic worker. She has been undervalued, despite her contribution to society and the country's economy.

Laura is part of the program **Closing Gaps: Social Protection for Women in Mexico**, funded by the SDG Fund and implemented by FAO, ILO, UN WOMEN and coordinated by the RCO.

Along with the Mexican Social Security Institute, the program has contributed to laying the foundations for the National Care System and the creation of a permanent social security system for domestic workers.

"I liked knowing my rights! I actually began to share this information with others, so they became aware of their labor rights as well", said Laura, who is a member of the National Union of Domestic Workers. After two years of implementing the program, more than 49,000 domestic workers have joined the social security system, representing a 700% increase in the number of women affiliated.

Cerrando Brechas (Closing Gaps) has also been paramount for the creation of a cooperation agreement between the governments of Oaxaca and Jalisco, and another one between these states and the private sector to improve social protection for migrant agricultural day laborers. *"They helped us a lot! Now we know our rights, and we know how to defend ourselves in cases of any injustice, such as humiliation or harassment"*, says Beatriz Vázquez, an agricultural laborer from the state of Oaxaca who participated in the program.

An analysis conducted by the Ministry of Public Education¹² shows the impact of school closings, regarding both loss of language skills and mathematics learning, as well as student dropouts, which began a few school-years earlier.

To address this backdrop, the UN is working with national education and health authorities **to reopen schools, restore learning and reintegrate dropouts** into education centers.

- Technical assistance was provided for the development of guidelines for reopening schools, both in terms of health safety measures and education.
- In the area of Basic Education Policy, 5,619 teachers were trained in a course that has curricular validity in 1,339 schools and reaches 121,008 students in the first three grades of primary school in five states: Guanajuato, Nuevo León, Querétaro, Veracruz, and Yucatán.
- An information system was developed to monitor the Basic Learning Policy to strengthen the development of reading and writing skills.
- Teachers are provided with tools to strengthen the development of basic literacy skills, as well as work materials and close support.



Implemented by: UNESCO, UNICEF.

In alliance with: the participating states, and particularly with the Ministries of Education and the Natura Institute.

The UN supported 15,650 people in their local integration process and **linked 4,561 refugees to formal employment** as part of a program of social, economic, labor market integration and access to health care services. The program included training for job seekers, assistance with the IMSS enrollment process, advice on opening payroll accounts, and obtaining the Federal Taxpayers' Registry (*Registro Federal de Contribuyentes, RFC*).

- In the employer sector, more than 950 private sector companies were trained and advised. As a result, 294 new companies joined the labor inclusion program by hiring refugees.
- We raised awareness among the employer sector about Mexico's asylum context and the documents needed for refugees to seek formal employment, thus supporting their hiring process. As a result, more businesses in the employer sector became interested in offering decent work opportunities to refugees. Accordingly, UNHCR worked with more than 500 companies to raise their awareness of the refugee hiring process and assist them in their recruitment.



Implemented by: UNHCR.

In alliance with: the National Employment Service and business chambers such as COPARMEX, CANACO, CANACAR, CAMESCOM, and ICC.

PARTNERSHIPS THAT ENHANCE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES INTO THE LABOR MARKET AND ACCESS TO BASIC RIGHTS

"I feel optimistic. I feel that here in Mexico I can achieve whatever I want. I see opportunities" says Rosario, a Honduran refugee and participant in the Labor Inclusion Program for Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Mexico.

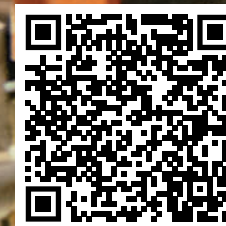
"Refugees are extremely committed to the company. They are eager to move forward and take advantage of the opportunities", said Pablo Moreno, an employee at Mabe Company, which is in the program.

This program is implemented by UNHCR together with the National Employment Service and business chambers such as COPARMEX, CANACO, CANACAR, CAMESCOM and the ICC.

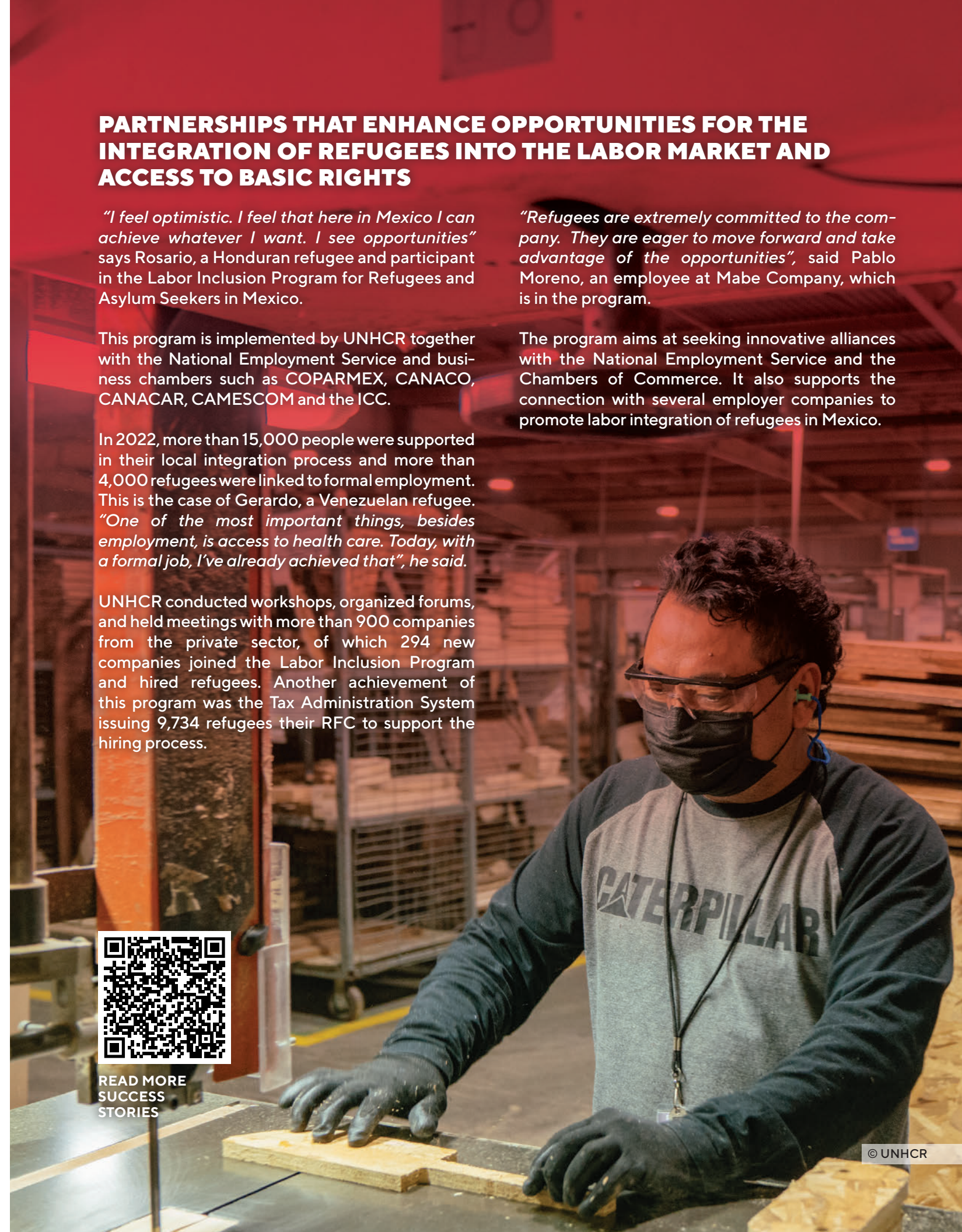
The program aims at seeking innovative alliances with the National Employment Service and the Chambers of Commerce. It also supports the connection with several employer companies to promote labor integration of refugees in Mexico.

In 2022, more than 15,000 people were supported in their local integration process and more than 4,000 refugees were linked to formal employment. This is the case of Gerardo, a Venezuelan refugee. *"One of the most important things, besides employment, is access to health care. Today, with a formal job, I've already achieved that"*, he said.

UNHCR conducted workshops, organized forums, and held meetings with more than 900 companies from the private sector, of which 294 new companies joined the Labor Inclusion Program and hired refugees. Another achievement of this program was the Tax Administration System issuing 9,734 refugees their RFC to support the hiring process.



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AREA 2

PROSPERITY AND INNOVATION

UN SYSTEM STRATEGIC AREAS IN 2022:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Organize a national forum for transformative post-COVID recovery. | Implement the New Urban Agenda in local planning and promote participation. | Attract foreign direct investment in high value-added activities. | Promote programs for MSMEs and entrepreneurship development. |
| Support small producers, social economic organizations and women in rural or indigenous areas. | Promote decent work programs , including social security affiliation. | Support the implementation of the New Labor Justice System . | Implement a comprehensive development strategy for migrants and refugees' inclusion in Tapachula. |

STRENGTHENED CAPACITIES IN NUMBERS:

- 107** government institutions at the federal, state, and municipal levels have strengthened their capacities. They have tools for generating and monitoring local data, with gender perspective and evidence-based strategies, programs, urban or spatial planning inputs and indicators.
- 36** institutions and organizations have methodological tools for participatory processes to develop urban and spatial policies and programs that promote the inclusion of women, young people, and population in vulnerable conditions with a cultural perspective.
- 5,046** people strengthened their knowledge to access employment opportunities, entrepreneurship, and formal education.
- 26** alliances were formed between government institutions, the private sector, academia, civil society organizations and workers to promote inclusive and sustainable ventures.
- 475** governments, SMEs and academic institutions strengthened their capacities in the areas of innovation, productivity and competitiveness, associativity, gender equality and productive linkages to promote industrial policy formulation with an inclusive approach.
- 26** tripartite counterparts (UN, Government, and trade unions) strengthened their capacity on tools for developing decent work programs with a comprehensive and gender-sensitive approach that addresses the needs of the labor market.

UN AGENCIES:



OUTCOME 3. SPATIAL PLANNING TO REDUCE INEQUALITIES

The project for the sustainable development of rural communities in semi-arid areas, implemented by the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR in Spanish), **has achieved results in soil restoration and conservation, with a direct impact on environmental sustainability.** The percentage of productive groups with harvesting permits among those conducting extractive activities is 50% for non-timber species.

124,301 Ha **4,414 Ha** **403 Ha**

were supported to incorporate into non-timber forest management.

for forest cultivation practices in non-timber uses.

for forest restoration.



Implemented by: FIDA.
In alliance with: CONAFOR.

OUTCOME 4. TRANSFORMATIVE STRATEGY FOR PRODUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT

The UN System in Mexico promoted a local-industrial prospective strategy for socio-economic recovery in the country. Two innovative tools for productivity and competitiveness were developed to promote regional and native productive vocations:

- Within the framework of the **Prospective Territorial-Industrial Atlas of Mexico** and at the request of local governments through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE in Spanish), proposals for local atlases were prepared for the states of Puebla, Chiapas, Coahuila, Michoacán, Sonora, and Guerrero. Technical advice was provided, and local capacities were strengthened to better link them to the investment promotion programs promoted by the SRE.
- Fifty corporations developed a **multi-business-model guide for cultural practices with productive value from a social economy perspective.** These corporations made the cultural value of their economic activities visible and established strategies to improve their production processes and service offers in pursuit of increased income.



Implemented by: UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, UNDP, and UNESCO.
In alliance with: state governments, community participation, The National Fund for Tourism Development (FONATUR) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE).



© UNDP Mexico

In the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic in Mexico, the UN collaborated with the community of Chuchiltón, Chiapas to **promote Indigenous and rural women’s participation in the recovery process,** supporting a life free of violence, improved food security and financial health.

625 local and state public officers were **trained in the prevention of gender-based violence** to prevent women’s re-victimization in exercising their right to access justice.

A free and informed consent mechanism that allows Indigenous peoples to give or withhold their consent to a project that may affect them either personally or their territories, in line with the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.**



Through training, they **accompany other women and girls who are victims of violence.** They also conduct savings and financial activities through a Solidarity Savings Group and implement productive activities related to food security, such as community vegetable production, poultry farming, and egg-related production.

106 women have consolidated a **community network.**



Implemented by: UNDP.
In alliance with: the Secretariat for Gender Equality (SEIGEN).

OUTCOME 5. DECENT WORK, PROTECTION OF RIGHTS AND LABOR JUSTICE

Programa Ciudades (The Cities Program): Capacity Building in Santiago and Mexico City to strengthen the socio-economic integration of migrants and refugees has placed people on the move at the center of local policies, **improving access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social dialogue** to facilitate access to social services and programs. This program was funded by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Migration and implemented hand in hand with government partners and civil society organizations in Mexico City.

- The social programs of Mexico City's Ministry of Labor now explicitly include attention to people on the move.
- 500 public servants, private sector actors, and stakeholders were trained for an inclusive integration of people on the move.
- 267 people (113 women and 154 men) were assisted for interviews with recruiters from the companies present at the first fair for labor inclusion with a focus on people on the move.
- Based on the study on labor inclusion barriers, labor, and educational profiles in Mexico City, the first local model for training and certification of people on the move was launched, according to labor demand.



Implemented by: UNHCR, IOM and ILO.
In alliance with: local government, CSOs and the private sector.

MAYA TZOTZIL WOMEN MORE RESILIENT TO THE IMPACTS OF COVID-19

"An agreement has already been signed so that we, as Indigenous women, can also have a say, so that we can see what our rights are or do what we like", explains Micaela Gómez Núñez, community leader of the Maya Tzotzil community of Chuchiltón, Larrainzar, Chiapas.

Micaela was part of the Resilience of Indigenous and Rural Women to the Impacts of COVID-19 project, implemented by FAO, UNDP, and the Secretariat of Gender Equality of the State of Chiapas, which aimed to dignify the lives of Mexican women who were most vulnerable to the impacts of COVID-19, especially in rural areas. It also promoted the autonomy and rights of Indigenous women in Chiapas and contributed to a better recovery of their communities in the face of the pandemic.

The initiative accompanied women and girls who were victims of violence in carrying out activities related to savings, productive activities to improve their income, as well as working in community vegetable gardens and poultry farming to strengthen their food security.

The Indigenous women of the Maya Tzotzil community of Chuchiltón, in the state of Chiapas, make up 70% of the Indigenous population living

in poverty in Mexico. Of this population, it is mostly women who are most affected by multidimensional poverty.

As part of the project's actions, a participatory diagnosis was conducted in November 2021 to generate primary information on the conditions of access to justice for violence against women, productive vocations, financial behaviors, and aspects of food security for women and their families.

Thanks to what they have learned from this experience, the women in Chuchiltón are able to identify several types of violence and have the leadership skills to defend or protect other women who have been abused. In addition, they were able to save more than 115,000 Mexican pesos (USD \$5,750) and accessed loans to improve their own health and that of their families. Men in the community were also involved in promoting positive, non-violent, and co-responsible masculinities.

"This project was very supportive because now the community is committed to follow through with what we signed and carry it out", says Micaela.



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MEXICO CITY IS COMMITTED TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

“When I arrived in Mexico from Cuba, I joined this program. They gave me the basics of how to make a business plan and how to find clients”, says Claudia, a migrant woman and founder of the Kachita Dance Academy in Mexico City.

Claudia participated in the *Programa Ciudades* (The Cities Program): Capacity building in Santiago de Chile and Mexico City to strengthen the socio-economic integration of migrants and refugees through access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social dialogue, which aimed to help transform the lives of migrants by promoting decent employment and reducing inequalities.

“For many, this may be something they know, but for me, a high school student and a dancer, running a business made me aware of my responsibilities and what I could contribute to society”, explains Claudia, who adds that she now gives back through art and what she learned in the program.

The program was implemented by UNHCR, IOM, and ILO, funded by the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MMPTF), with the participation of the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion, as well as the Ministry of Inclusion and Social Welfare from Mexico City, and civil society organizations. Through this initiative, it has been possible to respond to one of the most pressing challenges in the areas of migration, asylum, refugees, and labor inclusion issues, placing attention to migrants and refugees at the center of local policies.

In addition, the greater socio-economic integration of people on the move was achieved through awareness-raising and capacity building for more than 500 public officers and private sector actors, as well as the certification of studies for refugees and training for entrepreneurs on the move, improving access to decent work and sustainable livelihoods.

This generation of alliances and articulation of multisectoral efforts resulted in the first Job Integration Fair for people on the move in Mexico City, attended by more than 1,200 people. In this context, a Local Integration Roundtable was created with the participation of thirteen local government organizations, civil society organizations and the United Nations, which led to the development of an employability pathway that contributed to the socio-economic integration of migrants and refugees.

The **Human Security and Youth Program in the State of Hidalgo** integrates a human security approach so that the state’s public policies provide the best opportunities for at-risk youth individuals, especially those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. It also develops skills and capacities to increase these youths’ contribution to their community.



Implemented by: UNIDO, UNFPA and UNODC.

In alliance with: governments at the federal level, including the SRE and the IMJUVE, and at the state level with SEGOB, the Ministry of Economy, the Youth Institute, the State Population Council, and thirteen municipalities where the intervention is being conducted.

The Mexican government established a new national labor market information system through a **digital platform** called **“DATOS”**, which records the information necessary to monitor the implementation of the labor reform. The platform periodically collects, analyzes, and disseminates data related to working conditions, labor justice and union democracy.

This platform has improved the knowledge and influence of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (STPS, in Spanish) and government actors involved in the labor reform to promote decent work through the generation of statistical information.



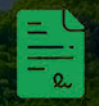
Implemented by: ILO.

In alliance with: the STPS and government stakeholders involved in the Labor Reform.

AREA 3

GREEN ECONOMY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

2022 UN SYSTEM STRATEGIC AREAS:



Implement the **Escazu Agreement and other international commitments** at national level.



Support the **energy transition** based on renewable energy sources.



Support national processes on the **right to water**, including sanitation.



Promote and strengthen **circular economy** capacities, considering the management and control of pollution sources.



Promote **biodiversity protection and conservation** by focusing on **agricultural and community processes**.



Community-based risk management, resilience, and ecosystem-based adaptation strategies.

STRENGTHENED CAPACITIES IN NUMBERS:

344

government, academic, private, community and civil society institutions strengthened their capacity for resource management, chemicals, renewable energy, energy efficiency and/or waste, circular economy, adaptation, biodiversity protection and conservation, green jobs, livelihood resilience and ecosystem conservation.

4

tools for sustainable production, conservation, valuation, use and management of biological diversity and wildlife conservation to prevent and eradicate illegal trade. These tools generates and monitors data, statistics, indicators, and help design public policies on environmental issues and ecosystem-based adaptation, in collaboration with communities, especially women and youth.

6

spaces for technical assistance when applying green, blue, and circular economy concepts, which helps adapt, protect, and preserve biodiversity. They also help link health and the environment, risk management, resilience, and adaptation to climate change, based on ecosystems and targeting communities, particularly women and youth.

UN AGENCIES:



OUTCOME 6. GREEN ECONOMY FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

In the eight **UNESCO Biosphere Reserves in southeastern Mexico**, the environmental impact of productive activities was analyzed based on six components: agriculture, beekeeping and meliponiculture, forestry, livestock, fishing, handicrafts, and tourism.

- The identification of productive activities has made it possible to analyze the environmental impact of productive activities in the region's UNESCO Biosphere Reserves. It favors the articulation of traditional and scientific knowledge from a social perspective in environmental protection mechanisms. It contributes to the valuation and protection of biological diversity, as well as other exceptional natural characteristics of the region. It also recognizes and promotes the potential of the natural heritage to strengthen adaptation to climate change, through ecosystem services.



Implemented by: UNESCO.
In alliance with: CONANP and the Programa *Sembrando Vida* (Seeding Life Program).

The creation of the **Technical Working Group of the Platform for the Prevention and Combating of Environmental Crimes** helped strengthen institutional capacity, which resulted in:

2,489

inspections

1,923

surveillance patrols

196

special forestry operations

which resulted in the precautionary seizure of

6,924.5 Mts³

of timber

422.9 Ton

of charcoal

68.5 Mts³

of forest soil

- This platform contributes to promoting public policy, focused on environmental justice, generating knowledge, and raising public awareness of crimes that affect the environment.



Implemented by: UNODC.
In alliance with: the Technical Working Group, which has 30 institutions from the administrative and police authorities as its members.



The project **Securing the Future of World Agriculture in the Face of Climate Change by Conserving the Genetic Diversity of Mexico's Traditional Ecosystems** contributed to the following:



11,005 new records of agrobiodiversity in six regions (Mexico City, Chihuahua, Chiapas, Michoacán, Oaxaca, and Yucatán).



The development of an **Integrated Information System** was completed.



Capacities were created for **conservation and participatory improvement of traditional seeds and farming systems** such as *milpa* (cornfields).



Small producers were linked to local and regional markets.



Implemented by: FAO.
In alliance with: the National Institute of Medical Sciences and Nutrition Salvador Zubirán, SADER and the French Development Agency (AFD).

FOOD HEROINE PROMOTES MILLENNIAL KNOWLEDGE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH AYUUK WOMEN

Raquel Diego Díaz is an anthropologist, farmer, and member of the Mixe or Ayuujk ethnic group. Raquel has made it her mission to promote indigenous maize varieties and Indigenous agricultural knowledge, collaborating with local women.

“The milpa system is a trigger, I would say sacred, of a whole millenary process, but also of a rootedness towards life, in this case towards ayuujk life”, dice Raquel. “By consuming corn, we not only satisfy hunger but also spiritual and cultural needs”, she explains.

For the Ayuujk people, the *milpa* system, a traditional Mexican agricultural method, is a fundamental part of their cultural heritage. People like Raquel have learned from their elders, who have continued a long tradition of combining the cultivation of corn with other crops. Over many generations, Mixe farmers have experimented and developed nutritious foods that have adapted to environmental, social, economic, and political changes over the years.

Raquel has helped develop a monograph on the use of indigenous cultivars and, in 2017, she decided to join other Mixe women to produce a line of *tostadas* under the brand name MoojkKaaky, in collaboration with her associates Rufina Gutiérrez Martínez and Catalina Vásquez Díaz. The brand name comes from the terms used in their language for the corn field system (Moojk) and corn-based food (Kaaky).

This small company in Santa María Tlahuitoltepec produces about 600 *tostadas* a week, made with local corn of different varieties, colors and flavors, mixed with vegetables, seeds and spices. The latter is the result of rural women and their families’ efforts who work in the region’s fields.

Women have participated in a wide range of initiatives, focused on agrobiodiversity and traditional agroecosystems, including those organized by the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO, in Spanish), through the Mexican Agrobiodiversity Project, funded by the Global Environment Facility and implemented by FAO, in collaboration with Mexican government institutions and civil associations.

This food heroine honors and transmits vital knowledge from one generation to the next.



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OUTCOME 7. ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE

The Climate Action Strategy of the Municipality of San Nicolas de los Garza was developed during 2022 water crisis, in which San Nicolas was severely affected. This strategy resulted in the following:

- An innovative technical and participatory methodology that designs municipal-oriented strategies.
- A diagnosis that integrates aspects of air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, a climate vulnerability analysis based on global tools from UN-HABITAT, UNEP, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), adapted from national regulations of the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (INECC-SEMARNAT, in Spanish), and a framework for disaster risk reduction.
- A community vulnerability assessment that integrated thirty socio-environmental indicators that can differentiate impacts per population groups.
- Climate action pathways for environmental protection and urban resilience, built on community-based strategies, and nature-based solutions to reduce atmospheric emissions.
- Strategic orientations for climate finance, institutional strengthening, and climate governance.



Implemented by: UN HABITAT.
In alliance with: the municipality of San Nicolás de los Garza, Nuevo León.

The National Consultation process for “Stockholm+50: A Healthy Planet for Prosperity for All - Our Responsibility, Our Opportunity” was conducted. This strategy allowed the UN to learn about local perceptions and actions, and it was recognized as one of the ten innovative consultations at a global level. It also supported Mexico’s feminist foreign policy vision in international forums.

- The Consultation encouraged the participation of groups traditionally excluded from these processes, such as local and Indigenous communities, trade union representatives and young people. It also facilitated spaces for reflection exclusively for women.
- A mechanism for mapping and follow-up on Stockholm issues and their axes has been created, making local-oriented solutions visible.
- A dissemination campaign on social networks, advertisements in the Mexico City subway and messaging platforms were designed to invite the general public to participate in virtual discussions and to collect the voices of Mexicans through a virtual public survey. A total of 1,347 people participated, 60% were women. This included an interactive map, many with audio and video recordings, with 300 community actions showing the environmental challenges they face.



Implemented by: UNDP.
In alliance with: the Swedish Embassy in Mexico, the Ministry of Economy (Agenda 2030), SEMARNAT and the SRE. Concrete consultations with youth and ANAEE networks were promoted.

The goal of phasing out hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and the design and development of the National Strategy in Mexico and the Action Plan have been achieved:

- **The government entities work together with other environmental agendas to mainstream the Kigali Agenda:** Energy Efficiency, Climate Change, Gender, inspection, and verification for the control of HFCs.
- The design of the Implementation Plan for the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol (KIP), which includes the overall strategy for the phase-down of HFC production and consumption, as well as the action plan.
- The refrigeration sector industry, such as original equipment manufacturers, participated in the transition to the use of refrigerant alternatives with low global warming potential.



Implemented by: UNIDO.
In alliance with: SEMARNAT.



AREA 4

PEACE, JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW



2022 UN SYSTEM STRATEGIC AREAS:



Prevent, eradicate, investigate, and punish **violence**, especially on **women, children, and adolescents**.



Enhance and promote actions related to **Women Peace Builders**.



Identify, recover, and integrate **assets derived from corruption** and related crimes.



Promote **preventive mechanisms against corruption**.



Support the protection and **local integration** of migrants and refugees and their families.



Consolidate the **Extraordinary Forensic Identification Mechanism** and prevent enforced disappearances.



Promote the **protection and safety** of journalists and human rights defenders.



Support **data and statistics** generation on security, justice, and human rights.

STRENGTHENED CAPACITIES IN NUMBERS:

9,460

government, civil society and private sector institutions strengthened their capacity to prevent corruption, ensure transparency, access to information, and promote citizen participation and ensure accountability.

5,563

public officials, CSOs and private sector personnel are familiar with the refugee status determination, protection, and integration process.

UN AGENCIES:



OUTCOME 8. PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, GIRLS, AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The **Spotlight Initiative** is a multi-stakeholder partnership between the European Union, the United Nations, the Mexican Government, civil society, and the private sector to eradicate femicide and prevent gender-based violence. It is implemented with national partners such as the SRE, the National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women (CONAVIM in Spanish), and INMUJERES in Chihuahua, Guerrero, and the State of Mexico. In 2022, this joint program was a milestone, such as:

- The federal reform of the General Law on Women’s Access to a Life Free of Violence, which aims to strengthen the process of reporting gender-based violence against women (AVGM in Spanish), through measures such as expediting its declaration, the creation of a special commission to strengthen the mechanism, among others. The reform could benefit 35.3 million women in Mexico.
- Eleven laws were passed in the State of Mexico to incorporate international standards on the rights of women, girls, and adolescents, and to guarantee access to justice for survivors and their families, with a special focus on femicide violence. These reforms can benefit more than 8 million women, girls, and adolescents in the State of Mexico.
- It reinforced the creation of 346 indicators to establish a monitoring and evaluation system for AVGM in the State of Mexico
- Based on the Essential Services Package, it strengthened mechanisms for prevention and attention to gender-based violence with various sectors (health, judiciary, police, social services, etc.).
- Project grants helped social organizations provide better strategic litigation services, assistance to victims of violence, as well as to the families of victims of femicide or enforced disappearance.
- In alliance with Grupo Posadas and the City Express hotel chain, we provided free shelter, food, dignity kits, recreational materials, and psychosocial support to 409 women and 557 children and adolescents, as well as 67 escorts, who escaped violence in 19 cities across the country.
- In addition, 11,021 hotel staff and government officials were trained in the operation of the model and violence prevention.



Implemented by: OHCHR, UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UNODC.
In alliance with: the federal, state, and municipal governments, CSOs, academia, Posadas Group and City Express.

The National Project to **Strengthen Shelters, Refuges and Halfway Houses that Provide Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Persons** (TdP in Spanish) in Mexico:

- Shelter Infrastructure:** The care models and infrastructure of 13 specialized shelters for victims of TdP and 16 shelters for gender-based violence were improved.
- Training:** Training was provided to 393 shelter workers and 488 survivors.
- Citizen Reporting:** More than 2 million people have been made aware of the importance of citizen reporting; 1.6 million passengers per month on 137 Aeromexico aircraft and 80 destinations around the world have access to information materials.
- Prosecutor Training:** Training for 282 public prosecutors in the investigation of human trafficking.
- Justice Process:** Development of the “My Path to Justice” board game, based on a victim-centered approach, to inform, educate and encourage the participation of trafficking survivors in the justice process.



Implemented by: UNODC.
In alliance with: SEGOB, State Prosecutor’s Offices, CSOs, Aeromexico, ADO, IMSS, Citizen’s Council, CDMX Metro.

OUTCOME 9. TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

The improvement of public procurement practices in line with international standards was promoted through a course attended by 1,166 public officials from the control bodies of 78 public institutions.



“With the launch of this course we hope to increase the competencies of the personnel of the Federal Public Administration, particularly in the Internal Control Bodies, in order to strengthen the mechanisms of control and surveillance of public procurement, and to adopt the practices that have had the most successful results in the world to combat corruption in this area”.

Roberto Salcedo Aquino
Public Service.



Implemented by: UNOPS.
In alliance with: the Ministry of Public Service (SFP in Spanish).

OUTCOME 10. PROMOTION, PROTECTION AND RESPECT FOR THE FULL ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Identity Days in Chiapas

- With this action, a coordination model has been created among multiple actors, including Civil Registry, the Guatemalan Consulate, the Ministry of Health, and community midwives to identify and overcome the difficulties faced by Mexican children of foreign mothers and fathers in accessing their legal identity, an issue not known to many.
- Legal identity not only encompasses the right to a name, nationality, and family life, but is considered a “key” right as it allows people to access other rights, such as healthcare, education, and social security, which are especially relevant for children and adolescents.



“Now that I’m going to register my children, I feel very happy because I’ll be able to take them for walks and I will no longer be afraid of being detained for not having their documents, and this way I will also be able to go to Guatemala to see my family, because I’ve been here for 20 years and I did not travel because I was afraid my children could be taken away from me at the border”.

said **Orfidea Crisóstomo**, who participated in the initiative.



Implemented by: IOM.
In alliance with: the Civil Registry and Official Offices of the State of Chiapas.



© IOM

Internal displacement was recognized by the Government of Mexico in 2019. In the absence of a specialized legal framework regarding the issue, UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross developed a **Manual on Internal Displacement** of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation to advance a response from the Federal Judiciary. It is the first of its kind at the regional level. It includes the main standards and jurisprudential criteria of comparative law and of Mexico in relation to the effective protection and restitution of the rights of internally displaced persons.

- The Manual has been used as a guide in jurisdictional decisions, in which protection was granted, for the first time, in favor of internally displaced persons in Chihuahua, recognizing their access to multiple forms of protection, including comprehensive reparations and durable solutions.



Implemented by: UNHCR.
In alliance with: thirteen pro-bono allies and eight University Legal Clinics established in Guadalajara, Monterrey, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosí, Mexico City, Puebla, Tabasco, and Querétaro.

In addition to the previous initiative, a **Program for orientation and legal assistance for people in need of international protection in Mexico** was implemented. The main objective was to provide information, counseling, and legal representation to asylum seekers, refugees, and other people on the move, so that they are aware of their options, as well as their rights and obligations. These were the results in 2022:

- A network of legal service providers was established in 16 strategic cities of the country¹³, consisting of 106 lawyers, 58 paralegals, 13 law firms (pro-bono allies) and 8 university human rights clinics.
- The program reached more than 200,000 people, enabling them to make an informed decision and either access the asylum system or opt for an immigration alternative, also reducing the risk of resorting to human trafficking and smuggling networks or becoming victims of fraud.
- Paralegals and lawyers provided 127,163 legal consultations to asylum seekers and refugees; 54,606 legal consultations, and 8,089 legal representations.



Implemented by: UNHCR.
In alliance with: a network of free legal service providers throughout the country.

The institutional structures of the Mexican State have strengthened their technical capacity to **protect human rights, defenders, and journalists**.

- The dialogue between civil society and the government on protecting human rights defenders and journalists was strengthened.
- The Attorney General's Office (FGR in Spanish), SEGOB, SRE, the Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection (SSPC in Spanish), and the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH in Spanish) were assisted in the decision-making process regarding protection measures for approximately 500 cases of journalists and human rights defenders.
- The Protection Mechanism now has 70% more staff to manage cases. It went from 40 in 2021 up to 70 in 2022. An inter-institutional working group was established to strengthen the Protection Mechanism.
- OHCHR Mexico led direct exchanges between Protection Mechanisms in the region.



Implemented by: OHCHR.
In alliance with: SEGOB, SRE, CNDH, FGR, SSPC.

HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENSE AND THE PROMOTION OF ZAPOTEC KNOWLEDGE, THE MISSION OF A WOMAN DEFENDER IN THE SIERRA OF OAXACA

Miriam has dedicated much of her life to the defense of human rights, as well as to the preservation of her culture, land, and language. She was born in Guelatao de Juárez, Oaxaca, she is Zapotec "bene leahj" and "bene xidza", and has two degrees, one in Social Anthropology and the other one in Law.

"Although I am a human rights defender, the service I provide in the Sierra de Oaxaca region is very focused on the promotion, dissemination and re-signification of what human rights are for our communities". Her work has promoted the appropriation of human rights from the perspective of her communities as a bridge to interact with the global context, "so that there is a parameter of equality to relate to", she explains.

She faced many challenges to complete her studies, from discrimination to a lack of resources, but always in her mind, she was working for the Sierra. Such determination led her to overcome obstacles and complete her two bachelor's degrees. In the first one, she learned how to document cases of human rights violations, and in the second one, how to conduct strategic litigation. She began working on issues as diverse as organized crime, enforced disappearances, and human trafficking.

For her, the great challenge in the region is to remove the stigma about human rights, *"...because in our daily lives, we've always been told that this is not for us. As long as we don't assume ourselves in this legal context, we will continue to be seen as things, as objects, as a patrimony, not as people".*

The second challenge is to do it in a way that is respectful of the community, which does not use technical jargon that no one understands. *"Using technical jargon is as if you believe that there is no knowledge within the community, so we looked for where human rights are within the community and we began to do it through their experiences, embodied in cultural expression workshops through photography, radio, and scriptwriting", she said.*

Their story has been documented in the book **The Courageous Adventures of Women Defenders: Stories for Girls and Boys of All Ages**, published by OHCHR. Miriam currently works with young people in the community producing radio capsules to disseminate information on human rights and to rescue and promote the traditional knowledge of the Zapotec people of the region.

We have contributed to **strengthen the policy of searching for missing or unaccounted persons and human identification in Mexico.**

Together with the National Search Commission and the Extraordinary Mechanism for Forensic Identification (MEIF in Spanish), human identification efforts in the country have been strengthened through the creation of the National Center for Human Identification and the establishment of the first Interdisciplinary Team for Forensic Identification in the State of San Luis Potosí, under the direction of the MEIF, as well as the mobilization of international and national cooperation resources: German Embassy, Norwegian Embassy, SEGOB, among others.



Implemented by: OHCHR, UNFPA.
In alliance with: the National Search Commission, SEGOB, collectives of families of the enforced disappeared, civil society organizations, academia, and international cooperation agencies.



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STRENGTHENING OF THE SEARCH POLICY FOR MISSING PERSONS AND IDENTIFICATION OF HUMAN REMAINS IN MEXICO

Mexico has been facing a major problem in the field of human identification in the past fifteen years. The creation of the Extraordinary Mechanism for Forensic Identification (MEIF in Spanish) was the Mexican state's response to the forensic crisis in the country, based on the demands of families of missing persons, search groups, and civil society organizations.

With the support of OHCHR and UNFPA, the MEIF has signed technical-scientific cooperation agreements on human identification with the states of San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas, and Tamaulipas, with the aim of working with local commissions and prosecutors. In San Luis Potosí, the MEIF has a permanent multidisciplinary team composed of specialists in forensic medicine, genetics, anthropology, and data.

The MEIF is technically and scientifically independent. Its mission is to contribute to the identification of human remains by implementing national and international best practices and facilitating the participation of collectives and families searching for their loved ones.

The implementation of the MEIF in the country consists of six phases: the analysis of information on unidentified deceased and missing persons; the examination of unidentified bodies to complete

the basic identification files; the collection and genetic analysis of biological samples; the collection and analysis of biological samples from relatives to build the basic identification files; the comparison and confrontation of information; and the accompaniment in the notification and dignified delivery to the families.

The MEIF provides support to family members and members of search groups, such as forensic pedagogy workshops, information sessions, and psychosocial support. In 2022, it held 26 meetings with the participation of more than 40 collectives from 17 states and three Central American countries. It also held a workshop on the psychosocial impact of disappearances on children and adolescents and their caregivers.

MEIF's collaboration with family members and search groups focuses on their attention and participation in the processes of forensic identification, notification, and dignified restitution of the remains to their families.



2.3 PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

The acceleration of the 2030 Agenda and the implementation of the Cooperation Framework requires the optimization of strategic, multi-sectoral, and multi-stakeholder partnerships, which will allow their effective implementation and the scaling-up and multiplication of the impact of actions. To this end, a common framework for partnership management was established in 2022, promoting greater coherence and coordination, spaces for dialogue, participation, and inter-agency programming. Some of these actions are highlighted below:

Alliance Strategy

Based on the *Diagnostic of the Overview of Partnerships for the 2030 Agenda in Mexico (2021)*, the Resident Coordination Office led the joint construction of the *Partnership Strategy for the Acceleration of the SDGs and the implementation of the Cooperation Framework 2020-2025* (Partnership Strategy will be used collectively from this point forward). The UNCT has approved the Partnership Strategy and is currently under implementation. There are three areas of work: Organizational Culture for Partnership Management; Partnership Management per Sector and Actor; and Multi-Stakeholder and Multi-Sector Partnership Management.

Mexico 2022 Partnership Forum

The Mexico 2022 Partnership Forum was organized by the United Nations in Mexico, with the participation of UNIC, UN-HABITAT, UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA and UNODC, accompanied by the RCO, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE in Spanish), and the Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU in Spanish). It was supported by the UN-DESA Partnership Accelerator for the 2030 Agenda and the United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD), the Government of Yucatan as host, and key allies such as the Global Compact, GIZ, SDSN Mexico, Make Sense, and WRI.

The theme, which focused on strategic alliances for sustainable territories, cities, and communities, also sought to be a space that provide input to various international forums and events that took place in 2022, such as the 11th World Urban Forum in Katowice, Poland, and the First International Habitat Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean 2022 in Guadalajara, Mexico. Within this framework, the launch of a *Platform for Partnerships and Innovation for Sustainable Territorial Development* was announced. It culminated in the participation of more than 230 people and twenty institutions and agencies of federal, state, and municipal governments, as well as national and international organizations of the private sector, cooperation agencies and civil society, academia, and professional associations.

Financing for Development

Although Mexico is a middle-income country and having access to vertical funds is a major challenge, eight Joint Programs financed by five vertical funds were implemented during 2022, with a multi-year budget (2019-2023) of approximately USD \$13.6 million, of which USD \$3.5 million was mobilized in 2022.

Funds



The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG Fund), the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Migration, the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, the Spotlight Initiative, and programs funded by the United Nations Department of Political Affairs and Peacebuilding (DPPA). We are working on priority issues such as the eradication of all forms of violence against women and girls in three states of the Republic; inclusion and employment opportunities for migrants and refugees in Mexico

City and Santiago de Chile; vulnerable youth after COVID-19; women’s empowerment in politics; safer cities; and others.

We highlight the joint program **Governance of Financing for Sustainable Development**, financed by the SDG Fund, to complement national efforts in this area. In 2022, the Financing for Development Analysis was conducted to identify financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the SDGs at a national level. Moreover, as part of the framework of the Sustainable Finance Committee, made up of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP in Spanish), the Bank of Mexico and other financial authorities, we supported the development of the Sustainable Taxonomy in Mexico (TSM in Spanish), which is unique worldwide for its innovative approach to sustainable development. The SST allows decision-making based on criteria that makes it possible to assess whether an asset, economic activity, project, or investment contributes to the achievement of environmental, social, or sustainability objectives of a country, jurisdiction, or region; and institutional capacities have been strengthened to identify, recover, and reintegrate resources into sustainable development issues. This joint program was implemented by UNDP, UNEP, and UNODC.

Alliances with the Private Sector

During 2022, Team UN Mexico was able to create and consolidate alliances with the private sector to achieve the development results mentioned in Chapter 2. It is also worth highlighting the achievements of the 18 working groups of the 2030 Agenda (GTA2030), which emerged as a result of the agreement signed in May 2019 between Global Compact Mexico, the Business Coordinating Council, and the Government of Mexico to implement actions from the private sector in favor of the SDGs. These efforts have also been strengthened thanks to the signing of a collaboration agreement between the Senate Special Commission for the Follow-Up of the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Mexico and the Global Compact Mexico in 2021.

The GTA2030 is a business-led initiative that brings together 300 organizations from civil society, academia, and multilateral organizations



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to promote best practices and concrete actions by the Mexican business sector that lead the principles of economic, social, and environmental sustainability as part of their business strategy.



The Global Compact Mexico, under the mandate of the UN General Assembly, had the following results in 2022 to strengthen business collaboration with the United Nations:

- It promoted the integration of its Ten Universally Accepted Principles on human rights, labor standards, environment, and anti-corruption in more than 750 companies adhering to the Global Compact Mexico Network.
- It held the UN High-Level Panel for a business audience with the participation of UNHCR, FAO, UN-HABITAT, UN-WOMEN, and UNFPA to promote actions that the private sector can take around the reduction of inequalities, climate change, gender equality and the promotion of human rights.
- It reaffirmed the commitment of eight companies to the Science-Based Targets (SBTi) initiative for the reduction of GHG emissions, and reaffirmed the commitment of 18 companies to the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) for the achievement of gender equality.
- It trained more than 130 companies in the accelerator programs: Gender Equality Goal, Climate Ambition Accelerator, and Young Innovators for the SDGs that drive business action on the most pressing challenges facing humanity.

- It implemented Phase 2 of the project funded by the British Embassy: "Building the Path to Set Ambitious GHG Emissions Reduction Targets in the Private Sector to Strengthen the National Climate Change Policy in Mexico" in collaboration with the public and private sectors. Over 20 sessions on GHG emissions management and mitigation strategies were given to representatives of over 120 companies.
- Business Meetings for Sustainability with more than 90 high-level speakers were held in Guadalajara, Mérida, Monterrey, and Tijuana, with 800 participants and almost 35 hours of conferences with specialists in business sustainability, consolidating a national movement of responsibility in the private sector.

Strengthening of Civil Society Organizations

The UN in Mexico has worked hand in hand with civil society organizations, community, and social collectives, in order to include this sector in various intergovernmental processes and provide ideas and normative, legal, and social perspectives, to help strengthen alliances and support to the communities and people with whom they work.

Through the United Nations Democracy Fund, with the support of the RCO and in coordination with the corresponding agencies, we promoted strengthening CSOs. In 2022, there were three priority issues, aligned with the Cooperation Framework, with an emphasis on gender:



Social Security for Women. *Nosotr@s por la democracia AC (Nosotrxs)* promoted the right to social security for domestic workers in 25 municipalities in Mexico through alliances, workshops, a campaign, and recommendations to improve the design of the Social Security Registry. In 2022 alone, the activities conducted directly benefited 379 women and indirectly benefited more than 390,000 people, 96% of whom were women.



Effective prevention and response to gender-based enforced disappearances in Mexico.

Provided girls and young women with effective mechanisms to prevent and respond to gender-based enforced disappearances. It was implemented by the Research Center for Justice, Public Policy, and Development. In 2022, the project mapped and consolidated a network of allies, key actors, and relatives of victims; created a platform for geo-referencing cases; trained the network of allies at the national level; and created a working group of specialists to design the five mechanisms for action, prevention, and response. It has benefited almost 200 people in 2022 alone, 70% of whom are women.

documenta

Strengthening the Participation and Leadership of Women with Disabilities in Mexico. The civil association "Documenta" worked in the 32 states of the country to strengthen the political participation and leadership of women with disabilities in the development of a national disability strategy and to influence related recommendations that affect women's rights in the national territory. In 2022, the project established a learning community for women with disabilities, including a digital platform with accessible tools. It conducted workshops and ensured the participation of women with disabilities in international advocacy spaces. We also developed a coordinated communication campaign. The initiative benefited 84 people, including 70 women, and indirectly benefited more than 3.2 million women with disabilities.



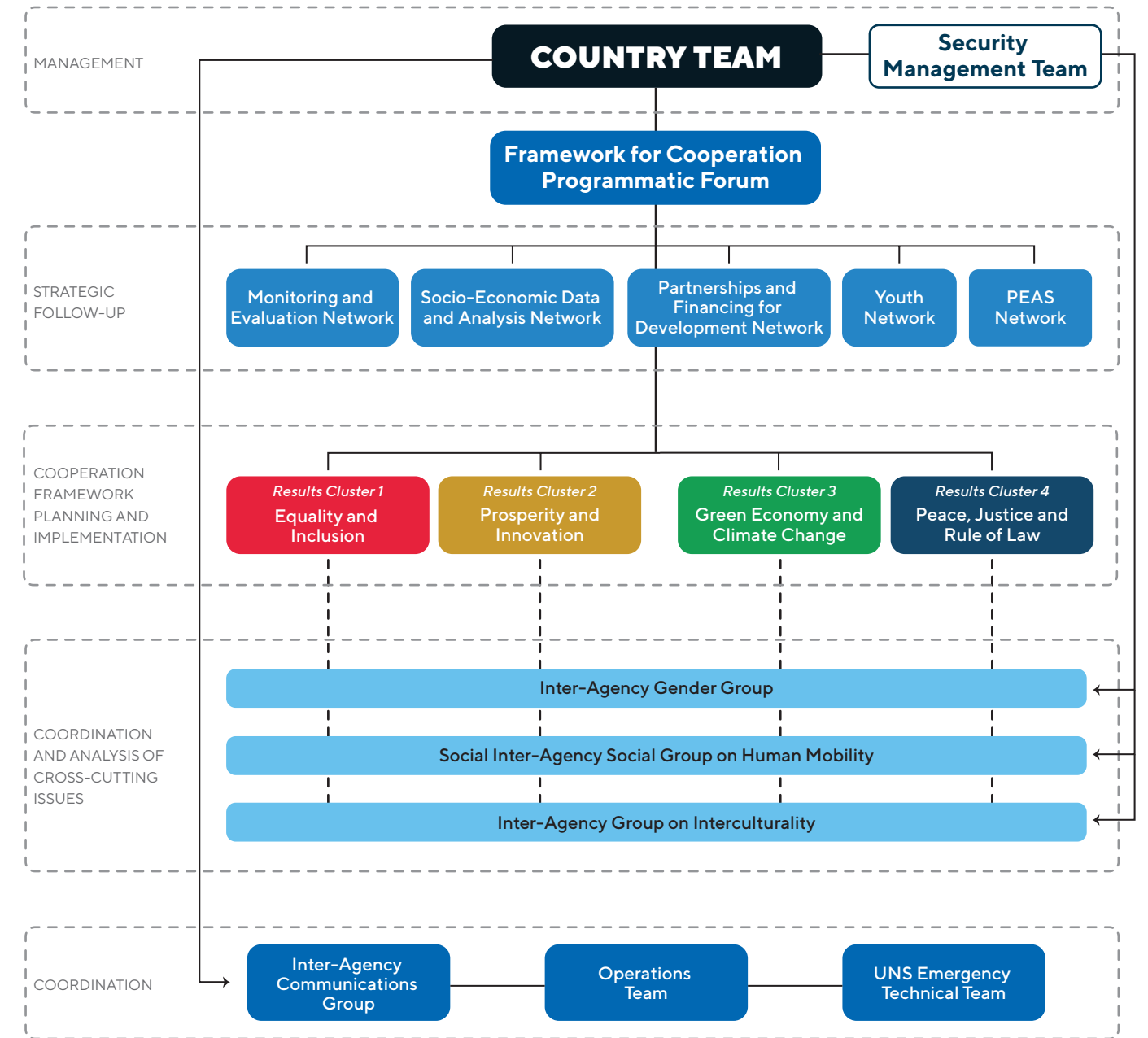
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2.4 WORKING TOGETHER: UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

CONSOLIDATION OF THE INTER-AGENCY WORK STRUCTURE

During 2022, the restructuring of inter-agency spaces and groups was consolidated to strengthen efficiency and better align joint actions for the

achievement of the Cooperation Framework and the 2030 Agenda in the country. The interagency structure headed by the Country Team (UNCT) of Mexico, that is, the representatives of the agencies, is as follows:



JOINT PROGRAMS AND INTERAGENCY INITIATIVES

Joint programs are born from the United Nations mechanisms to provide integrated solutions to the challenges of sustainable development. In addition to the eight joint programs that were implemented during 2022, financed by vertical funds, more than thirty interagency projects or initiatives have been registered, which are financed with the agencies' own funds and other partners at the national level. More than fifteen agencies, funds, and programs of the UN System in Mexico participate in joint programs and inter-agency initiatives, which has made it possible to respond comprehensively to priority challenges on the national agenda.

One example in 2022 is the creation of the **Tapachula Working Group**, linked with Results Cluster 2 on

Prosperity and Innovation and the Interagency Group on Human Mobility. This interagency initiative, led by the RCO, involves eleven agencies, funds, and programs: UNHCR—Technical Secretariat—, ECLAC, UNIC, IOM, ILO, UN-HABITAT, UN WOMEN, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UNODC, has as its main objective the promotion of local integral development and the socio-economic integration of people in the context of human mobility, in complementarity with programs at the federal, state and local levels, ensuring the integrality of sustainable development actions, humanitarian work, and peace.

In this regard, the Working Group identified, together with the municipal government, a portfolio of thirteen projects across five priority issues: social cohesion and urban integration, health, education, labor inclusion, and shelter, which were presented

at a meeting to promote intersectoral cooperation with the participation of representatives from thirteen embassies and cooperation agencies in Mexico: Germany, Canada, South Korea, Spain, the United States, France, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, the European Union, AECID and JICA.

This initiative is a good practice of inter-agency work at the local level, which is expected to be expanded and replicated in other states of the country and other thematic areas.

COMMUNICATING TO KEEP THE PROMISE OF LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

The United Nations System in Mexico mobilizes public support, resources, and actions to achieve the purposes of the United Nations: sustainable development, peace, and human rights. In 2022, it collaborated with partners to promote the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and called for action on key issues such as human rights, gender equality, and climate action. It also fought misinformation and hate speech by generating science-based knowledge and promoting truthful and reliable information.

The following are some of the initiatives highlighted.





Breach/Valdez Journalism and Human Rights Award

After being on hiatus during the pandemic, the fourth edition of this initiative was reactivated in 2022 to award the two best journalistic works that focus on the protection, defense, promotion, and dissemination of human rights in Mexico, in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The winning works were:

Las sobrevivientes olvidadas por la justicia (The survivors forgotten by justice), by Gloria Piña, focuses on women who have survived an attempted femicide, highlighting the difficulties they face in accessing justice and contributing to a broader narrative on this crime.

Mirar nuestra muerte, mujer perito en México (Watching ourselves die, female experts in Mexico), by Wendy Selene Pérez and Paula Mónaco Felipe, tells the story of the struggles of women in criminology and forensic science. The story shows the lives of several women who, at the risk of becoming the next victims, experience femicides from their trenches.

Mexico is one of the most dangerous countries in which to practice journalism. The initiative of UNIC/RCO, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNODC, France, Switzerland, AFP, RSF, and the Ibero-American University, Press and Democracy Program, aims to recognize the work of those who practice journalism in Mexico and face all kinds of risks. It also promotes the rights to freedom of expression, information, and opinion and the key role they play in democratic and pluralistic societies.

The independent jury is composed of renowned journalists and activists: Griselda Inés Triana López, Mariclaire Acosta, Darío Fritz, María Idalia Gómez, Edison Lanza, Sara Lovera López, Blanche Petrich

Moreno, José Reveles, Simona Raquel Santiago Maganda, Kau Sirenio Poquinto and Samir Tounsi also congratulated the ten finalists, who can be found here: <https://linktr.ee/premiobreachvaldez>.

International Book Fair

The United Nations System in Mexico participated in the Guadalajara International Book Fair, the most important annual Spanish-language book fair and cultural event in the world. The UN in Mexico distributed more than 10,000 publications and provided a wide range of offerings to the public at the FIL to promote the Organization's work on human rights, peace, sustainable development, and humanitarian assistance around the world, as well as the work of UN agencies, funds and programs in Mexico and their contributions to the SDGs. For nine days, the UN in Mexico offered lectures, workshops, book presentations, discussions, audiovisual materials, and immersive 360° digital experiences on ocean pollution and forced displacement.

Blue Heart Against Human Trafficking

Fourteen years after the launch of the "Blue Heart" campaign against human trafficking, UNODC and Aeromexico partnered to train airline personnel and raise awareness of this crime among more than 1.8 million passengers, using innovative tools to reduce the vulnerability of communities and combat organized criminal networks.

The "Freedom Card" initiative distributes prevention materials on 137 aircraft serving 80 domestic and international destinations. The cards teach passengers to recognize signs of possible human trafficking and how to report the crime. The information is available in Spanish and English. In addition, a video is projected on the in-flight screens to reinforce the information presented.

This initiative against human trafficking is possible thanks to the joint work of UNODC, Aeromexico, the Citizens' Council, and the Inter-Ministerial Commission against Human Trafficking.

Palomazo for Refugees 2022

As part of the World Refugee Day and for the third consecutive year, in 2022 UNHCR Mexico conducted the initiative "Palomazo por los Refugiados", a 60-minute audiovisual piece in which famous artists from the rock and *son jarocho* scene shared the stage with refugee artists and refugees.

In 2022, Andrea Echeverri, Rubén Albarrán, Vivir Quintana, Ximbo, Leiden, and the group Caña Dulce y Caña Brava performed popular Latin American songs such as "Llorona" and "Guantanamera", alongside the young Venezuelan refugee Sayd Hortúa, a violin student and DAFI fellow, the Venezuelan singer Laura Pérez, and the Colombian duo Los Folkolor, asylum seekers in Mexico, appealing to the empathy of the Mexican audience.

Once again, the *Palomazo por los Refugiados* was disseminated through UNHCR's social networks, reaching 6,232 views on YouTube, 15,600 views on Facebook, and 5,811 impressions on Twitter, in addition to being broadcast live on W Radio, one of the country's most important stations, with which UNHCR collaborated on this project.

Campaign +100 Thousand Missing Persons in Mexico

In May 2022, Mexico surpassed 100,000 people officially recognized as missing. The UN Secretary-General, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Committee on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances deplored

this tragedy, expressed their solidarity with the victims and called on the Mexican authorities to step up their efforts to guarantee the right to truth and justice and to adopt effective measures to ensure non-recurrence. In addition to contributing to the broadcast and dissemination of these messages, OHCHR Mexico created a campaign with graphics to raise awareness of this grave human rights violation, a video highlighting the voice of the families, and a thread of solidarity that together reached more than 93,000 social media users. This campaign was mentioned in more than 50 news stories in local, national, and international media.

2022 International Migration Film Festival

IOM promoted the VI Edition of the International Migration Film Festival with the screening of six films on migration and other forms of human mobility in eight Mexican cities. The films were used to inform, entertain, change perceptions, and raise awareness of the need to intensify efforts to address the challenges associated with migration.

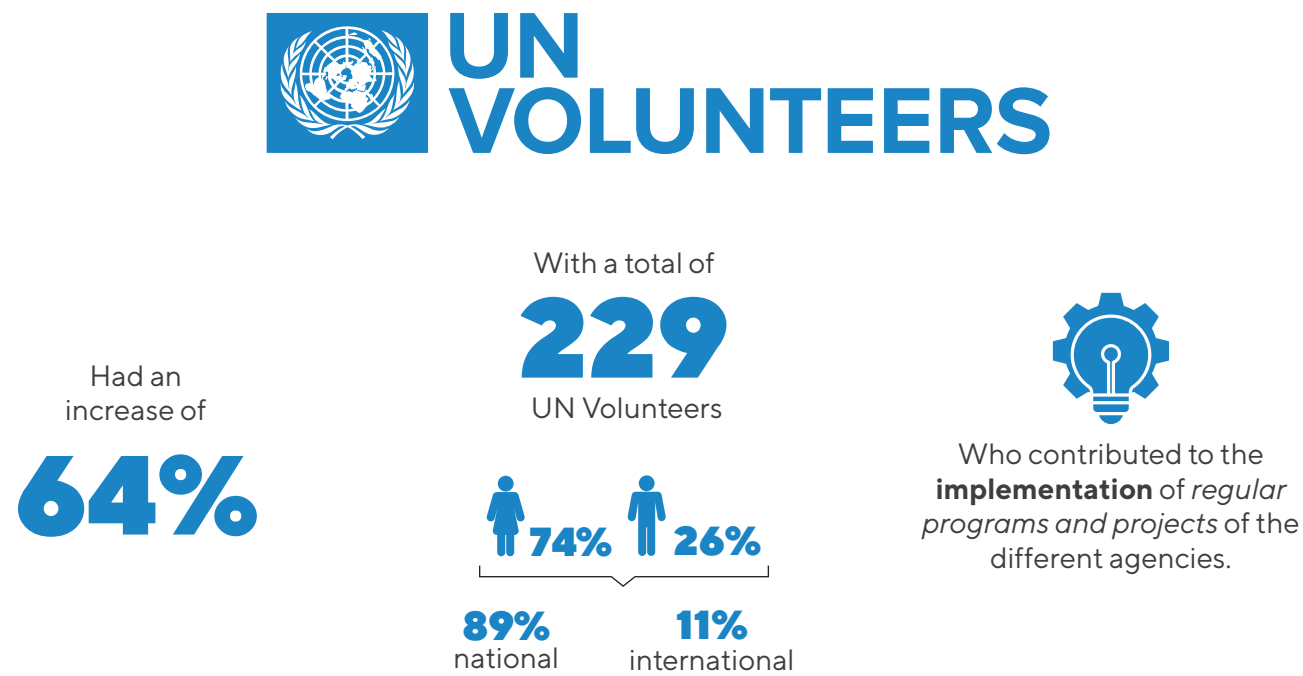
The 32 screenings were seen by 2,120 people in commercial cinemas, thanks to an alliance with a cinema chain and other partners. In addition, 22 screenings were held in migrant shelters in Ciudad Juárez, Mexico City, Chihuahua, Guadalajara, Mexicali, Monterrey, Tapachula, and Tijuana. The number of attendees increased by 360% over the previous edition.

The opening of the festival was accompanied by a discussion to analyze the problem of enforced disappearance of migrants in Mexico, which was preceded by the screening of the film "Sin señas particulares" by Fernanda Valadez.

JOINT OPERATIONS

The deployment of reform also relies on tools to generate processes that guide the operational effectiveness of the UN. This agenda has been driven by the Interagency Operations Group of the Country Team (OMT) through the implementation of common business strategies. In 2022, the OMT team achieved the successful implementation of four of the twelve approved common services within the Business Operations Strategy (BOS), representing 33% progress. The implemented services are: security, technology recycling, vehicle insurance, and employee tax assistance.

In 2022, the following actions are highlighted from the UN Volunteer Program:



The annual contribution of UN volunteers in Mexico to the **achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals** is significant. The actions and assignments of UN volunteers contributed to all the SDGs, and mainly to:



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**RESOURCES AVAILABLE AND EXECUTED IN 2022
(USD MILLIONS)**

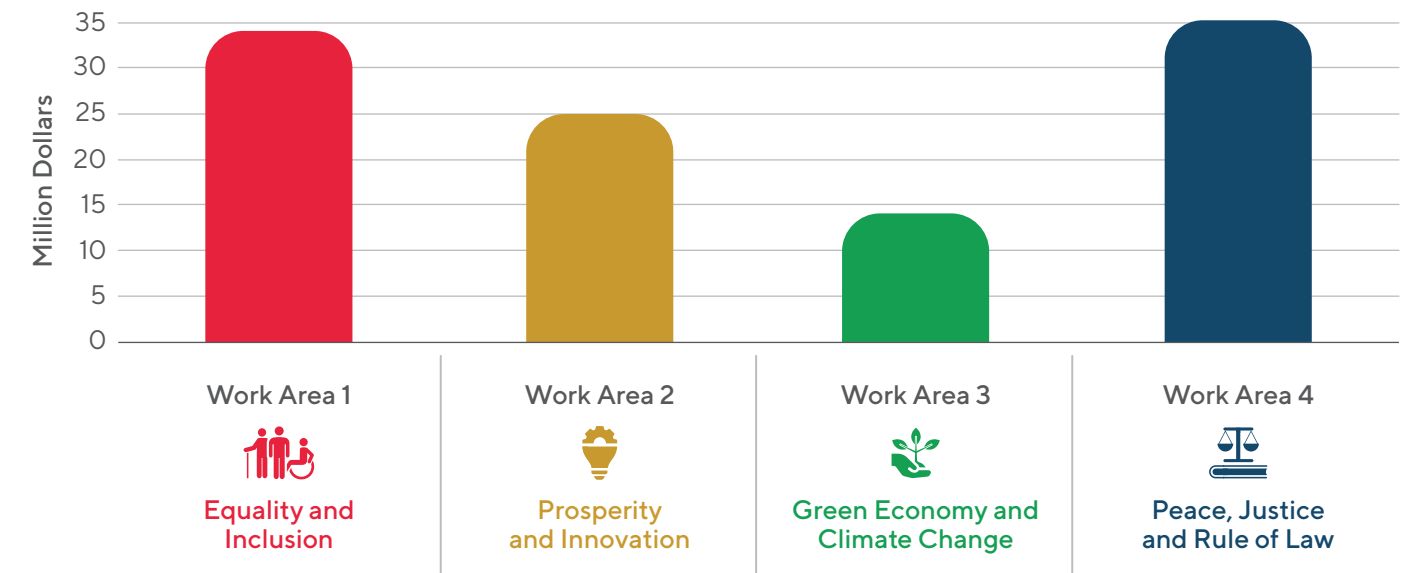


Available resources refer to the annual and multi-year budget available at the beginning of the year to implement activities. **Executed resources** refer to total resources including those mobilized.

NOTE: Based on available information on 244 initiatives covering fifteen agencies, excluding the UNOPS Drug and Medical Devices and Supplies Purchasing initiative, which is an outlier.

Work Area 1 Equality and Inclusion, and Work Area 4 Peace, Justice, and the Rule of Law show the highest budget execution, followed by Work Area 2 Prosperity and Innovation, and Work Area 3 Green Economy and Climate Change.

**RESOURCES IMPLEMENTED AND NEW RESOURCES MOBILIZED IN 2022
PER AREA OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK**



NOTE: Based on available information on 244 initiatives covering fifteen agencies, excluding the UNOPS Drug and Medical Devices and Supplies Purchasing initiative, which is an outlier.

2.6 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

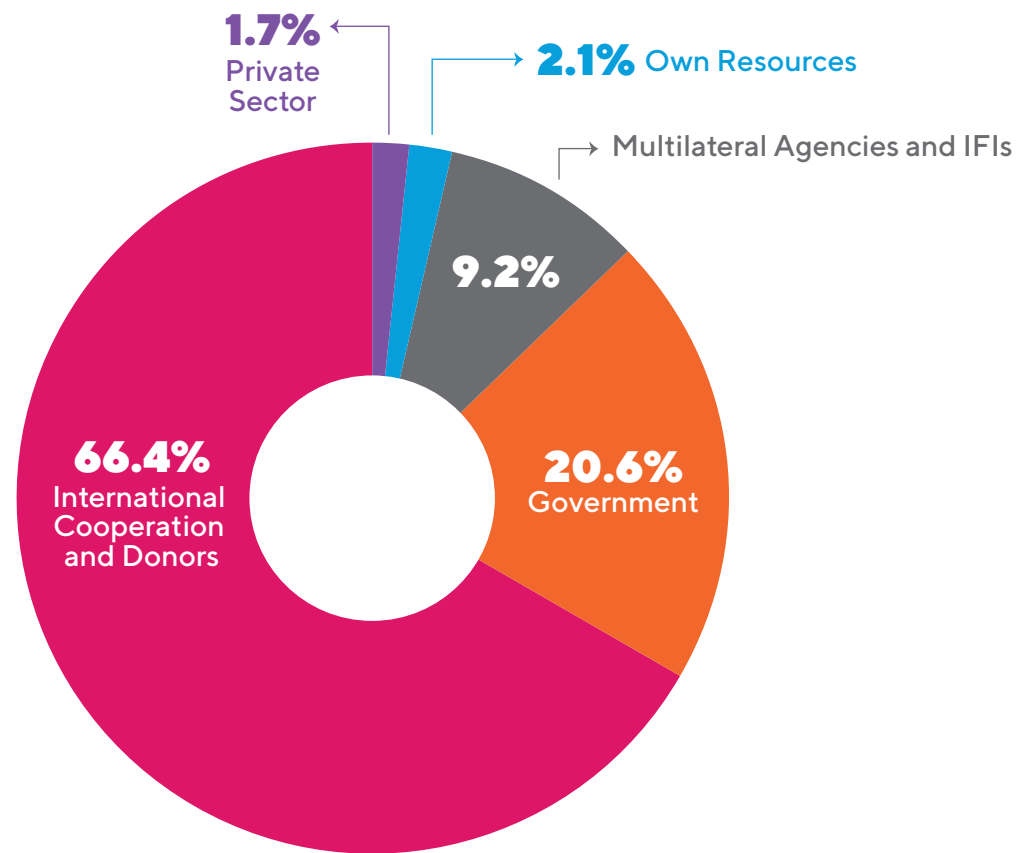
In 2022, a costing update of the Cooperation Framework was carried out, which provides an approximation of the budget available, and executed based on 244 programs and projects, with information from fifteen agencies: UNHCR, FAO, IFAD, IOM, ILO, UN-HABITAT, UN WOMEN, UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, and UNOPS¹⁴.

In 2022, the AFP budget was USD \$143 million, which includes annual and multi-year programs. The total implementation of resources was USD \$107.5 million.

It is important to note that having a timely supply of quality products, improving transparency, preventing corruption, generating savings, and increasing the return on public funds, UNOPS implemented the “Purchase of Medicines and Medical Supplies and Devices” project, which represented an execution of USD \$991.5 billion. This last figure, which is an outlier, is not included in the graphs below.

The largest source of available resources in 2022 will come from international cooperation, such as vertical funds and bilateral donors, at 66%. The second largest source of funding is the Government with 20.6%, followed by its own resources from agencies, multilateral organizations and IFIs, and the private sector, the latter being the lowest source of available resources at the beginning of the year.

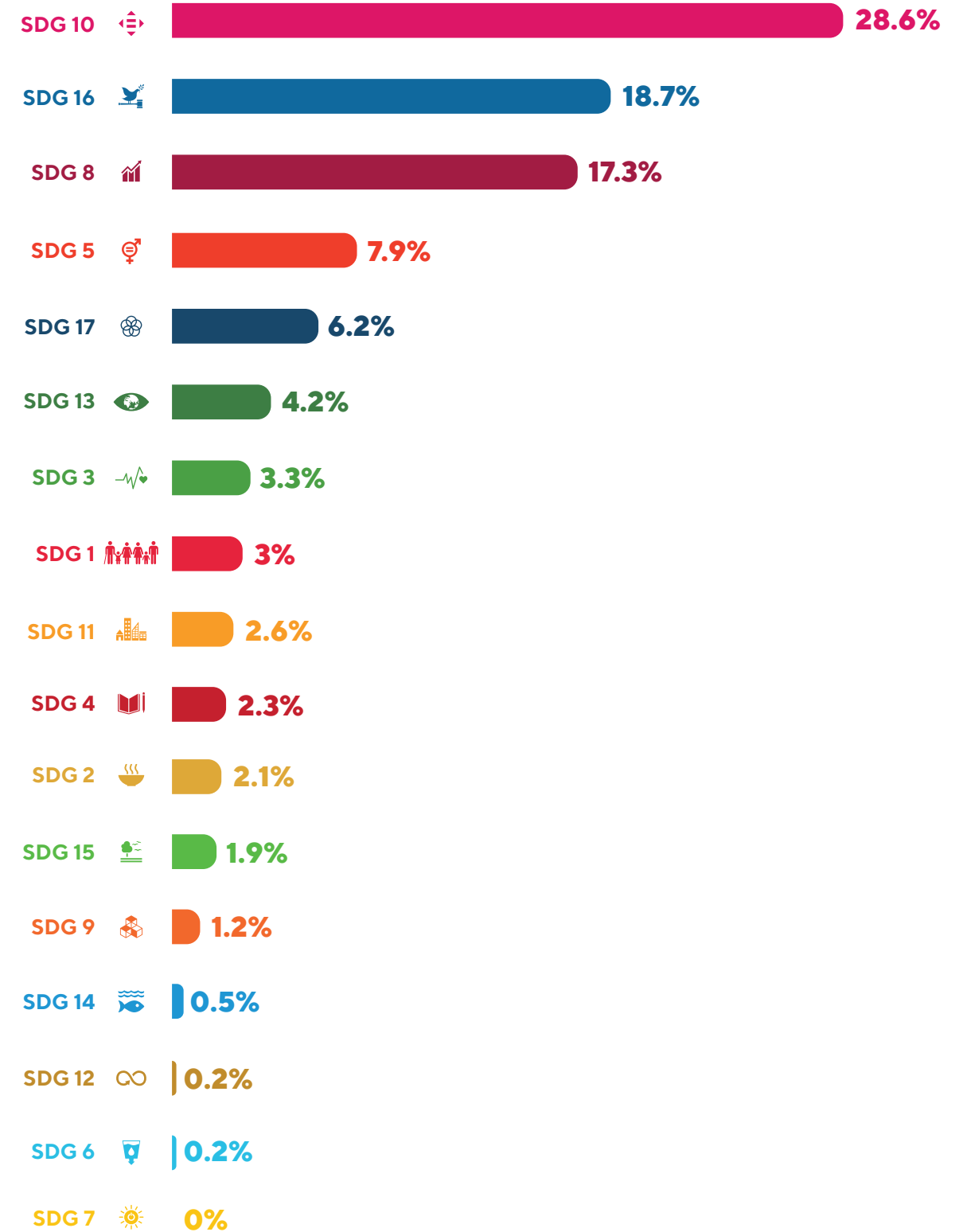
DISTRIBUTION OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES IN 2022 PER FUNDING SOURCE



NOTE: Based on available information on 244 initiatives covering fifteen agencies, excluding the UNOPS Drug and Medical Devices and Supplies Purchasing initiative, which is an outlier.

The SDGs with the highest investment according to the resources executed in 2022 for the Cooperation Framework are SDG 10, on Reducing inequalities; SDG 16, on Peace, justice, and strong institutions; and SDG 8, on Decent work and economic growth. The SDGs with the lowest investment in 2022 are SDG 14, on Underwater Life; SDG 12, on Responsible Production and Consumption; and SDG 6, on Clean Water and Sanitation.

RESOURCES IMPLEMENTED IN 2022 PER KEY SDG TO WHICH THE INITIATIVE CONTRIBUTES



NOTE: Based on available information on 244 initiatives covering fifteen agencies, excluding the UNOPS Drug and Medical Devices and Supplies Purchasing initiative, which is an outlier.

CHAPTER 3

UN MEXICO PRIORITIES FOR 2023

In 2023, the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Mexico is committed to continue working for sustainable development without leaving anyone behind, placing special emphasis on accompanying efforts at the federal level to implement and follow up on the 2030 Agenda, working hand in hand with the Technical Committees of the National Council of the 2030 Agenda.

In this regard, it will be essential to continue its coordinated and comprehensive support for SDG accelerator initiatives, such as the National Care System, the transformation of the health sector, labor reform, the energy transition, and circular economy strategies.

The UNCT will also seek to strengthen the cohesion of its local joint work across UN work pillars, promoting more and better coordination of UN initiatives at the subnational level.

Regarding Work Area 1 Equality and Inclusion, we will continue to monitor the National Care System, will delve deeper into issues of school dropout and learning recovery, and will seek strategies to ensure respect for the human rights of people with disabilities, indigenous population, Afro-descendants, people on the move and the elderly. Work Area 2 Prosperity and Innovation will seek to promote a transformative and inclusive economic recovery. It will also support the implementation

of the New Urban Agenda and develop tools to attract quality foreign direct investment that supports sustainable development and leaves no one behind. The promotion of regional value chains and micro, small and medium enterprises will be another priority area of work, as well as support for labor reform.

As for Work Area 3 Green Economy and Climate Change, priority will be given to accompanying the energy transition and the implementation and mainstreaming of the Escazu Agreements, as well as accompanying the State in consultations related to the international treaty against plastic pollution. We will also work on adaptation to water stress, especially with community strategies.

Work Area 4 Peace, Justice, and the Rule of Law will address the prevention of violence against girls, adolescents, and women, as well as the prevention, eradication, and punishment of corruption. It will also prioritize the inclusion of migrants and refugees and the protection of journalists and human rights defenders.

Finally, for 2023, the UNCT has identified certain priorities related to the implementation of the reform of the United Nations Development System, with the commitment to deepen the efficiency of its operations; strengthen the integrity of its work, with a more robust implementation of the concept of the triple nexus between humanitarian, development and peace, with a particular emphasis on territorial presence, coordination mechanisms and the integrity of the service lines that agencies have at the subnational level. It continues to lead the agenda of prevention of sexual harassment and exploitation, with concrete strategies to prevent this phenomenon in the framework of programs and operations, implementing partners, and especially with the communities the UN in Mexico serves.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AFD	French Development Agency
ANAEE	National Association of State Environmental Authorities
AVE	Alliance for the Strategic Value of Brands
BANXICO	Bank of Mexico
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
BOS	Business Operations Strategy
CAMESCOM	Spanish Chamber of Commerce
CANACAR	National Chamber of Freight Transportation
CANACO	Mexico City Chamber of Commerce
CCE	Business Coordinating Council
CONABIO	National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity
CONAFOR	National Forestry Commission
CONANP	National Commission of Protected Natural Areas
CONAVIM	National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women
CONCANACO	Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce, Services, and Tourism
CONCAMIN	Confederation of Industrial Chambers of the United Mexican States
CEMEX	Mexican Cements
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CIESAS	Center for Research and Higher Studies in Social Anthropology
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center

UNIC	United Nations Information Center
CNDH	National Human Rights Commission
COLEF	Colegio de la Frontera Norte
COLMEX	Colegio de México
COPARMEX	Employers’ Confederation of the Mexican Republic
DAFI	Deutsche Akademische Flüchtlingsinitiative Albert Einstein
DPPA	United Nations Department of Political Affairs and Peacebuilding
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIDE	Energy Saving Trust Fund
FIDESUR	Trust for the Regional Development of the South Southeast
FIRA	Trust Fund for Agricultural Institutions
FGR	Attorney General’s Office
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
FONATUR	National Tourism Development Fund
SDG FUND	United Nations Fund for the Sustainable Development Goals
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HFCS	Hydrofluorocarbons
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
INMUJERES	National Women’s Institute
IMJUVE	Mexican Youth Institute
IMSS	Mexican Social Security Institute
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IPN	National Polytechnic Institute	SADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
ITAM	Autonomous Technological Institute of Mexico	SBTi	Initiative Science-based objectives
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	SDG Index	Sustainable Development Goals Index
NNA	Children and Adolescents	SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
Nosotrxs	Nosotr@s for Democracy AC	SSPC	Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection
MSMES	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	SEGOB	Ministry of the Interior
MEIF	Extraordinary Forensic Identification Facility	SEIGEN	Secretariat for Gender Equality
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	SEDATU	Ministry of Urban, Territorial, and Urban Development
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	SFP	Ministry of Public Service
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	SHCP	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit
RCO	Resident Coordination Office	UNS	United Nations System
SDGS	Sustainable Development Goals	SRE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
OAS	Organization of American States	SSPC	Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection
IOM	International Organization for Migration	STPS	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
ILO	International Labor Organization	TdP	Human trafficking
UN	United Nations	TEC de Monterrey	Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	TSM	Sustainable Taxonomy in Mexico
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	UAEM	Autonomous University of the State of Mexico
OMT	Inter-agency Country Team Operations Group	UNAM	National Autonomous University of Mexico
PAHO/WHO	Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization	UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
CSOS	Civil Society Organizations	UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
SMES	Small and medium-sized companies	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
RFC	Federal Taxpayers Registry	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services

UNOSD	United Nations Office for Sustainable Development
UP	Pan-American University
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WEPs	Women’s Empowerment Principles
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWP	Worldwide Parce

ENDNOTES

- 1 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). World Population Prospects 2022, Online Edition.
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- 3 Global Biodiversity Index 2022. <https://theswiftest.com/biodiversity-index/>
- 4 Sachs et al. (2022): From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond. Sustainable Development Report 2022. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/mexico>
- 5 CONEVAL 2021, based on INEGI’s National Household Income and Expense Survey (Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares, ENIGH) 2020. https://www.coneval.org.mx/Medicion/MP/Paginas/Pobreza_2020.aspx
- 6 IMSS 2023. Dynamic Information Query. <http://www.imss.gob.mx/conoce-al-imss/cubos>
- 7 INEGI 2022. National Occupation and Employment Survey. New Edition (ENOEN). Strategic Indicators. Third quarter of 2022 <http://www.imss.gob.mx/conoce-al-imss/cubo>
- 8 INEGI 2022. Gross Domestic Product by state 2021. <https://www.inegi.org.mx/contenidos/saladeprensa/boletines/2022/PIBEF/PIBEF.pdf>
- 9 UNDP 2023. Municipal Human Development Report 2010-2020 - A Decade of Local Transformations in Mexico.
- 10 https://www.inegi.org.mx/contenidos/saladeprensa/boletines/2023/ensu/ensu2023_01.pdf
- 11 Forecast based on monthly data reported by the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS)..
- 12 2022 SEP. National Strategy to promote educational trajectories and improve the learning of basic education students.
- 13 The 16 cities are in 13 states: Chiapas, Tabasco, Guanajuato, Nuevo León, Jalisco, Querétaro, Puebla, Baja California, Chihuahua, Saltillo, Veracruz, San Luis Potos, and Aguascalientes. The university clinics are in Guadalajara, Monterrey, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosí, Mexico City, Puebla, Tabasco, and Querétaro.
- 14 Some agencies conduct budget reports at regional and global levels, which prevent them from disaggregating budget information to report in a homologous manner for the United Nations 2022 Report in Mexico, which is why they have not been included in this section.



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