



UNITED NATIONS  
MEXICO

# Results Report

# 2023





UNITED NATIONS  
MEXICO



Working Together to Fulfill the Promise  
***Leaving No One Behind***



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Results Report

2023





United Nations Population Fund



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## FOREWORD

Photo: CINU México / Antonio Nieto



The year 2023 marked the midterm of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Of the 140 targets assessed globally, half of them show moderate or severe deviations from the desired trajectory. Furthermore, more than 30% of these targets have experienced no progress or, even worse, regression below the 2015 baseline.

To conduct the midterm review of the 2030 Agenda, UN Member States met at the SDG Summit, a key event during the 78th UN General Assembly to step-up commitments and respond to the urgency of resuming the path of sustainable development and accelerating the pace.

In this global scenario, Mexico showed the profound transformations underway, demonstrating that it is possible to advance along the path of equality, with the central goal of achieving a more just, equitable and inclusive country that *leaves no one behind and no one outside*.

Among these changes, 5.1 million people left poverty between 2018 and 2022, and inequality, measured by the Gini coefficient, decreased significantly. The minimum wage increase, the universal pension for older adults and social programs in favor of people living in highly vulnerable conditions are some of the key policies and achievements of the 2030

Agenda in the country. These results are even more remarkable when considering the context of the multiple global crises which the world is currently facing.

To implement the 2030 Agenda, the United Nations System in Mexico supported this and other key outcomes shared in this Results Report.

Among them, I would like to highlight the strengthening of the livelihoods of rural women in Jalisco, through which nine entrepreneurial networks were consolidated and their inclusion in seven agro-productive value chains; the improvement of educational, social and labor opportunities for young people in 14 municipalities of the State of Hidalgo, where young women and men account for 34.4% of the population; the development of a portfolio of projects in the areas of shelter, health, education, labor market inclusion and social cohesion to improve the living conditions of people on the move and communities in Tapachula, Chiapas, an area known for the significant arrival of people on the move; and the Spotlight Initiative, an unprecedented global program that strengthened capacities and 80 laws for the human rights of women and girls, the prevention and eradication of femicide and other forms of violence.

I would like to also underline the close coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UN Mexico's Country Team, as demonstrated by the meeting of the Joint Steering Committee of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in Mexico 2020-2025. The meeting stressed collaboration in key strategic areas for the country.

I highlight the work of the Executive Secretariat of the National Council of the 2030 Agenda of the Ministry of Economy and, particularly, Mexico's fourth National Voluntary Report that will be submitted in 2024. In follow-up to the SDGs, this important tool will present poverty reduction and inequality programs and initiatives at the High-Level Political Forum, as well as best practices in favor of sustainability, youth employment integration, and support for agriculture and reforestation, among others.

In addition, we launched the Youth Network for the 2030 Agenda, established the Partnerships Strategy for Accelerating the SDGs and the Network of Partnerships for Local Action, which have helped connect key stakeholders including youth, academia, the private sector, the federal and the local governments that are working on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Mexico.

I also underline the support of the UN System to the Government of Mexico and the State of Guerrero, through the consolidation of a Support Program in response to the effects of Hurricane Otis. The coordination of the government, civil society, private sector, academia and the UN System, organized in working groups, was key to cooperating and providing technical assistance to the affected population in areas such as protection, nutrition, health, temporary shelter, education, water, sanitation, hygiene and early recovery.

We are convinced that the coordinated, comprehensive and differentiated response, under an approach of complementarity, human rights, and resilience building, has contributed to laying the foundations for reconstruction based on sustainable solutions in the medium and long term.

The UN System also played a key role in supporting Mexico's compliance with its international commitments, such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), presented to the Human Rights Council; the Report to the Committee of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and international

initiatives in which Mexico participated, such as the commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the participatory consultations and dialogues in support of the negotiation of the international convention to eliminate plastic pollution.

On behalf of the United Nations System in Mexico, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to all our counterparts, partners and collaborators for their outstanding support, as well as to the nearly 2,000 United Nations colleagues for their commitment and hard work. The results we have achieved are a testament to what can be accomplished when we work together towards a more equitable, secure, and prosperous Mexico for all the people who live in this country.

In the concert of nations, Mexico has championed multilateralism. Based on the normative principles for foreign policy enshrined in its Constitution, it actively promotes the struggle for peace, international security, the peaceful resolution of disputes, the self-determination of peoples, human rights, and international cooperation for development. We appreciate the important role that Mexico has played in the various councils and bodies of the United Nations, based on and defending the UN Charter.

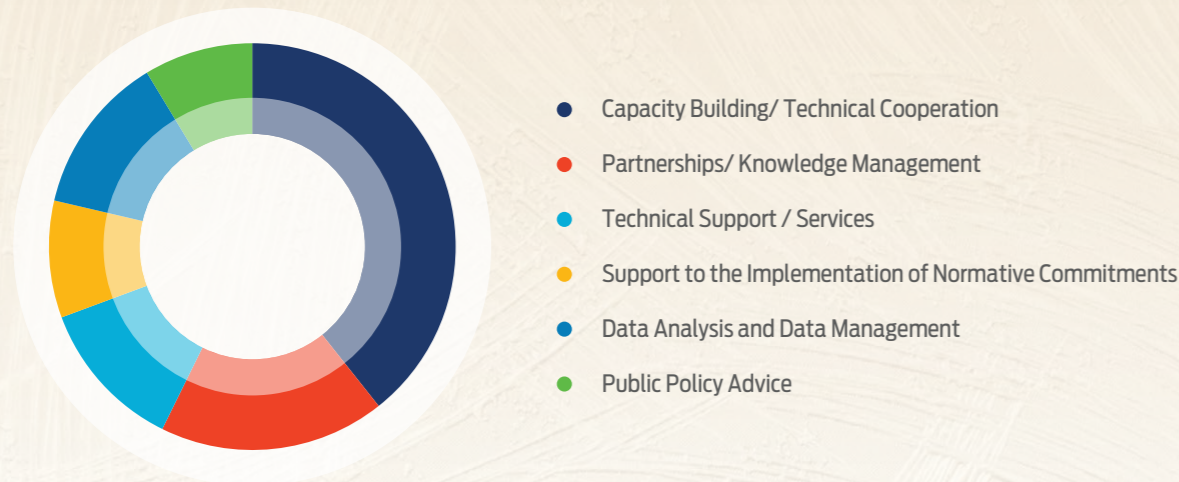
The year 2023 highlighted that amid the enormous challenges we face as humanity, an inclusive multilateralism, through the reaffirmation of the 2030 Agenda, remains the best way forward to advance in recovering from the pandemic, addressing the climate crisis, and offering global solutions to our common challenges.

We thank all the stakeholders in the country for their commitment to this important Agenda and reaffirm our dedication to continue working together to make it a reality in the lives of the Mexican people.

Peter Grohmann  
United Nations Resident Coordinator in Mexico

# KEY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

## Functions of the UN Country Team in Mexico



In 2023, the UN in Mexico strengthened partnerships with key stakeholders from different sectors to support the country's efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in line with the working areas outlined in the 2020-2025 Cooperation Framework. It prioritized multi-stakeholder and multi-sector partnerships, as well as continuous 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.

- Executive Branch:**  
At the federal, state, and local levels.
- Legislative Branch:**  
Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic, as well as local congresses.
- Judicial Branch:**  
The Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, The Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary, The Federal Judicial Council, The National Commission of Supreme Courts of Justice of the United Mexican States.
- Academy:**  
ECOSUR, COLMEX, UAQ, UNAM, IPN, TEC de Monterrey, Universidad Iberoamericana and Oxford University.
- International Organizations:**  
OCDE.



### Financial Institutions:

Association of Mexican Banks, Banamex, IDB, CABEL, BBVA Bancomer, Banco Santander, Grupo Financiero Banorte.



### Private Sector:

Airbnb, Bonafont, CEMEX, Google, Grupo Posadas, Hewlett-Packard, Nacional Monte de Piedad, Diageo, Mars, PepsiCo, Publicis Groupe, Unilever, Reckitt Benckiser, Rotoplas.



**Chambers and Business Councils:** CCE, CONCAMIN, CONCANACO and COPARMEX, and **Foundations:** Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Fundación Juconi México, A. C.; Fundación LIGHTSHINE, Fundación Quinta Carmelita, Fundación Zurich, Fundación Coca-Cola, Fundación C&A, Howard Buffett Foundation, BHP Billiton Foundation, Fundación Nacional Monte de Piedad, Ford Foundation; Fundación BANORTE, WKK Kellogg Foundation, Fundación Alberto Baillères, Johnson & Johnson Foundation, Instituto Natura and Grupo Danone.



### Civil Society Organizations:



Human rights defenders, advocates for gender equality, children's rights, youth inclusion, security and fight against corruption, environmental and climate change issues, families of the victims of forced disappearance, the LGBTQ+, journalists' associations, organizations aiding migrants and refugees, trade unions, farmers' confederations and organizations working on community development issues, among others.



### South-South Cooperation:

Government of El Salvador; Government of Guatemala; Government of Honduras; Government of Belize; and Government of Chile.



### Cooperating Partners:

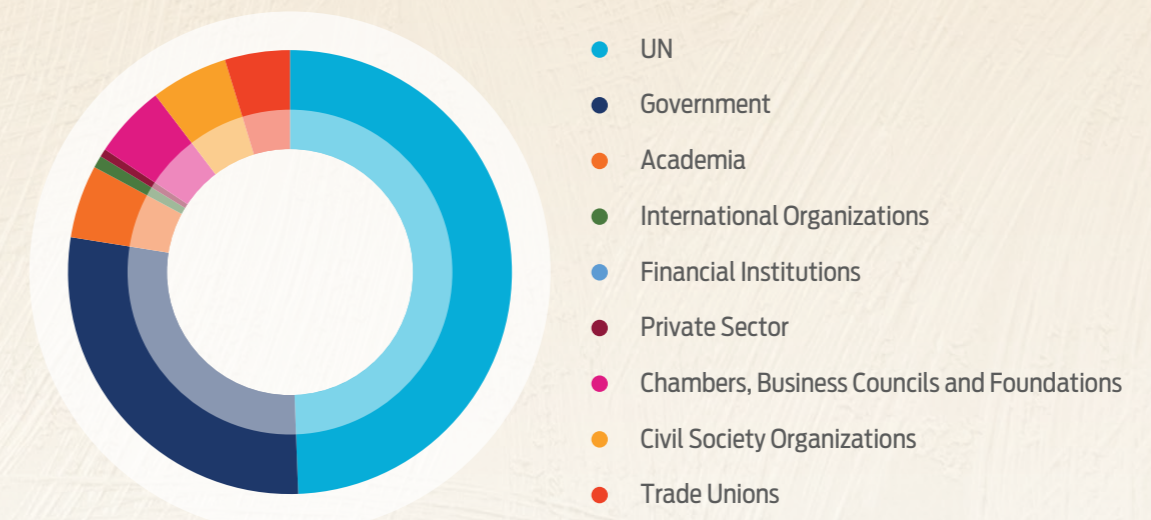
Belgium, Canada, Chile, European Commission, Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and European Union.



### Development funds:

Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Resilience Solution Fund, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund, Joint SDG Fund and Elsie Initiative Fund.

## Implementation Partners

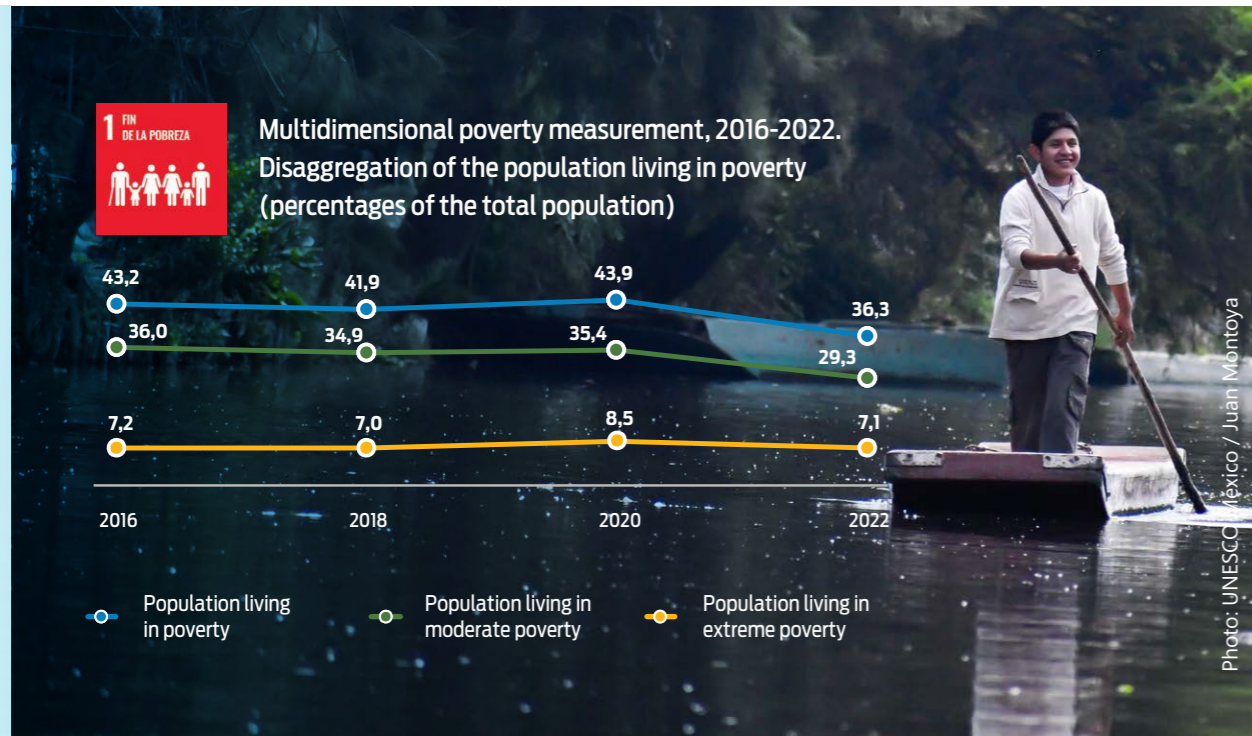


# CHAPTER 1

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY



With six years remaining until the 2030 Agenda deadline several key indicators of Mexico's sustainable development show that, between 2015 and 2023 (circa), the country has experienced significant improvements in the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) according to Mexico's SDG Information System: in Ending Poverty (SDG 1), due to a recent and unprecedented decrease in the percentage of people living in multidimensional poverty, equivalent to 5.1 million people; in Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7), given increases in the ratio of renewable energies in final energy consumption (from 12.7% to 19.4%) and in the share of clean energy in electricity generation; in Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8), thanks to a higher average income among workers resulting from recent changes in wage and employment policy; in Climate Change Action (SDG 13), with a marginal increase in greenhouse gas emissions (1% between 2015 and 2019) and a strengthening of municipalities' adaptive capabilities to respond to climate change (increasing from 25.6% to 48.4% in their adaptive instruments); in Life Below Water (SDG 14), where an increase is observed in the protection of the exclusive economic zone (from 1.34% to 22.05%) and mangroves (16% increase); and in Life on Land (SDG 15), arising from the progress in preserving forest areas (from 33.7% to 34.1%) and mountain biodiversity (from 12.4% to 13.1%).



Some SDGs show a mixed picture of improvements and pending challenges. Such is the case of Zero Hunger (SDG 2) where, while there is a decrease in the food insecure population, there is also a slight increase in the percentage of malnourished children under five years. Similarly, in Health and Well-being (SDG 3), where the country has already exceeded the goals of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio, and, while continuing to improve in the former, it has experienced a recent increase in the latter (from 35 to 58.6 between 2015 and 2021). As to Quality Education (SDG 4), the percentage of population that finishes elementary and middle education continues to increase, almost reaching universality. The country is aiming at a structural change through the New Mexican School, but much remains to be done in the education and training of adolescents and young people.



The percentage of the population that completes **their primary and secondary education continues to increasing**

When analyzing Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9), we see that the weight of technology creation in manufacturing has remained stable, and, at the same time, spending on research has decreased slightly. Looking at Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10), while income inequality has decreased significantly, the percentage of people (23.7%), particularly women (24.5%), who feel discriminated against or harassed in their daily lives, either for being indigenous or Afro-descendant, for their marital or family situation, for their skin color, way of speaking, height, weight or way of dressing, and/or for having a disease, is still significant. In the context of Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11), while the percentage of the urban population living in substandard housing is low and continues to decline, a majority of the population still lacks easy access to better quality public transportation. In regard to Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16), despite the efforts of the institutions in charge of security and law enforcement and the decreasing trends in various indicators, homicide deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, the number of missing and unaccounted-

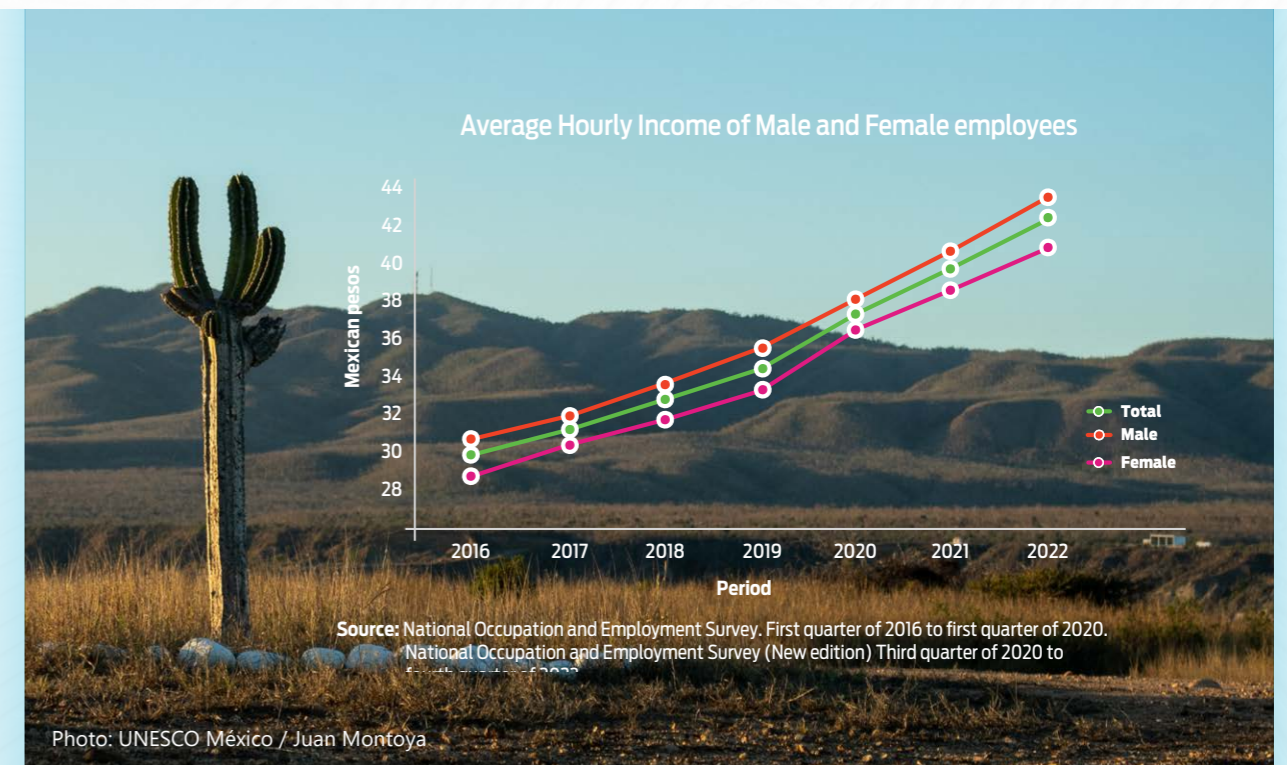
for persons, and the percentage of crimes that were not reported or investigated, particularly in some states, remain high.<sup>1</sup>

When reviewing implementation means to continue driving the country's sustainable development (SDG 17), a stable level of public income as a share of GDP at federal level can be observed, although systematically low levels of own income as a share of states' total income persist.

The most significant challenges for Mexico in terms of SDGs can be found in End of Poverty (SDG1), due to the persistence of extreme poverty (7.1% of the total population) and the high percentage of indigenous population in poverty (65.2%); in Gender Equality (SDG 5), due to the high levels (39.9%) and a very small decrease (four percentage points between 2016 and 2021) in the incidence of different forms of violence against women, and by the persistent inequalities in the time they devote to domestic work compared to men; in Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6), given the decrease in the percentage of population with safe drinking water supply (from 67% to 61%) and adequately treated wastewater (from 43% to 40%); and in Responsible Production and Consumption

(SDG 12), due to the apparent increase in per capita consumption of domestic goods (from 133 to 234 tons per year) and the low percentage of municipal recyclable solid waste collected (3.02%).

Considering its recent trajectory and the opportunities in terms of economic growth, investment, inflation, employment, public finances, welfare and equity, Mexico is enjoying stability. Politically and socially, the country is undergoing significant changes with positive results, although there are still challenges ahead. It also shares major challenges with other middle-income countries, such as human mobility -in 2023, the number of irregular immigrants in Mexico was 2.5 times higher than in 2021 and reached unprecedented levels. As in many countries in all regions of the world, people in Mexico face daily significant inequalities that persist due to structural exclusion associated with gender identity, ethnicity, skin color, and social class. This scenario, together with the progressive aging of the population, the diversity of state development strategies as a federal republic, and an unstable international context, will be key factors for the trajectory that Mexico's sustainable development may follow in the coming years.



1. Sources for these last two items: Ministry of the Interior, National Commission for the Search of Disappeared People. *Registro Nacional de Personas Desaparecidas y No Localizadas*. <https://versionpublicarnpdno.segob.gob.mx/>, and INEGI's National Survey of Victimization and Public Security Perception. <https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/envipe/2023/> Consulted on March 11, 2024.

## CHAPTER 2

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



## COOPERATION FRAMEWORK SYNOPSIS

UN's development reform puts forward the creation of new Cooperation Frameworks and Country Teams led by an impartial, independent and empowered Resident Coordinator. This brings positive and beneficial results for both the Mexican Government and key partners by promoting a greater collaboration of UN bodies in the country.

During 2023, the UN Country Team, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator and in close coordination with the country's government and key partners, continued the implementation of the 2020-2025 Cooperation Framework for the fourth consecutive year. The Cooperation Framework outlines the guidelines for collaboration between the Mexican government and the United Nations System, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the national priorities.



The year 2023 was key for UN Mexico given that, being the midpoint of the program cycle, it involved the review and adjustment of planned results based on their progress, as well as the country's situation and context. Thus, a Joint Work Plan was prepared for 2023-2025. UN agencies, funds and programs reviewed the 33 short-term results of the Cooperation Framework, which are aligned with the medium-term results (direct effects) of working areas.

In Mexico, the UN developed several projects that strengthen the comprehensive approach of the Cooperation Framework. To highlight the gender and the human rights perspectives, there are specific markers, which help assess whether and how these approaches are contributing to programming and results. Regarding the multicultural perspective, several projects have worked for and with indigenous and Afro-descendant populations, in order to boost their participation in urban and local decisions, consolidate strategies for climate risk management and adaptation to climate change, and promote resilient recovery in urban and rural environments.

They also seek to improve capacities at local level to promote food security, fight malnutrition, and ensure the communities' well-being, inclusion and resilience as part of the framework of sustainable and equitable development. When it comes to the life-cycle perspective, the UN works closely for and with young people. It seeks to involve them in decision-making and in community programs with a human security approach. It has also included the elderly population in social protection projects. In terms of territorialization, the UN has worked with its major partners and communities to advise on public policies and programs aimed at reducing spatial inequality and poverty in urban and rural communities.

The UN Mexico continues to strengthen the three-fold nexus: Humanitarian Action-Sustainable Development and Peacebuilding. The Government of Mexico has expressed its gratitude to the UN for its coordinated efforts to contribute to respond to the impact of Hurricane Otis, within its regular programs and activities in the country.

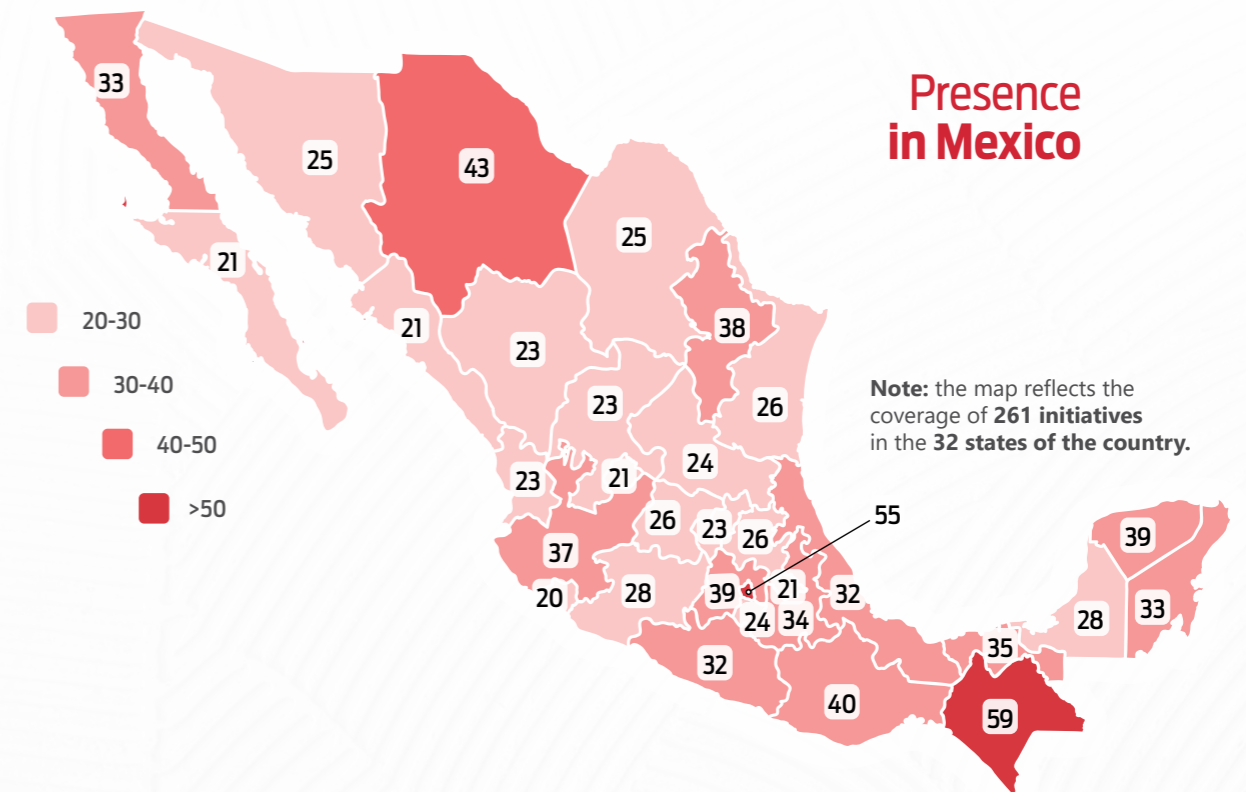


**UN Mexico's Areas of Work :**

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

Photo: ONU México / Erick Pinedo

In 2023, a total of **261 projects** were implemented in the **32 Mexican Republic states**.




**The UN in Mexico has:**

**25** AGENCIES FUNDS PROGRAMS

**20** Resident **5** Non-resident

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

**1,895** STAFF work in

in **32** states of the country.



## UN Projects by SDG



## Executed Resources USD

Projects	SDG	SDG Name	Resources (USD)
29	SDG 1	No Poverty	5,119,963
21	SDG 2	Zero Hunger	652,797
48	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being	42,184,459
23	SDG 4	Quality Education	1,643,363
45	SDG 5	Gender Equality	2,890,000
11	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation	285,464
3	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy	11,560
45	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	7,308,430
21	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	14,601,837
61	SDG 10	Reduced Inequalities	25,766,012
19	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	5,019,034
17	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production	164,525
21	SDG 13	Climate Action	1,102,253
7	SDG 14	Life Below Water	173,064
14	SDG 15	Life on Land	173,064
76	SDG 16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	8,812,581
24	SDG 17	Partnerships for the Goals	312,133

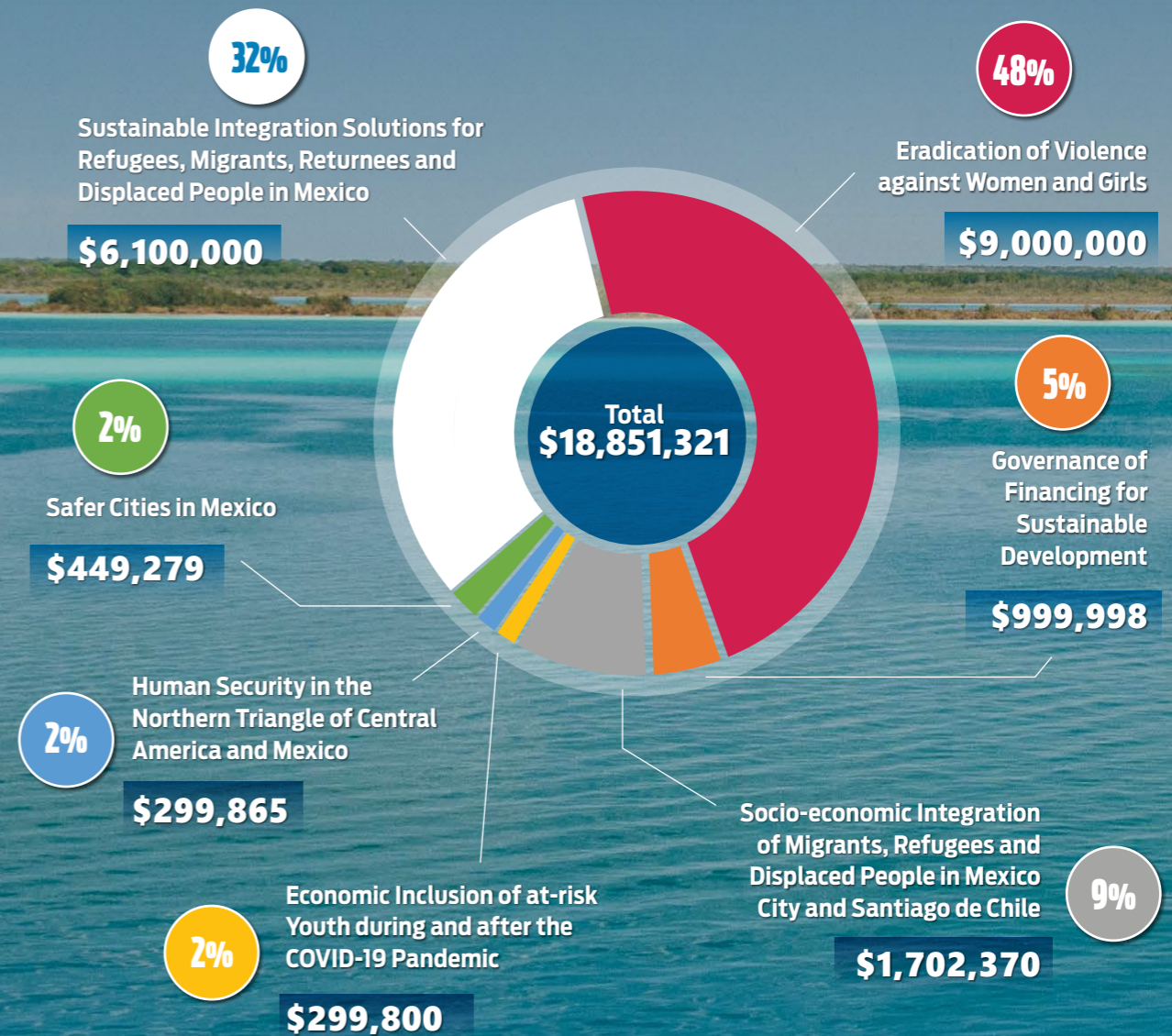
— Available  
— Implemented

## Joint Programs

Seven joint programs<sup>2</sup> continue to be implemented in Mexico, financed by three funds, with a multiannual budget of USD \$18.8 million, of which \$6.1 million were mobilized in 2023.

These funds include the Spotlight Initiative, the SDG Fund, the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, the United Nations Migration Fund and the European Union. Mexico also has more than 30 interagency initiatives that receive financial support from bilateral donors and other contributors. These joint programs

and interagency initiatives address national priorities, such as the eradication of all forms of violence against women and girls, inclusion and employment opportunities for people on the move, the challenges faced by youth at risk in the post-COVID-19 world, the improvement of safety in cities, and the strengthening of multi-stakeholder and multi-sector partnerships. These interagency initiatives involve more than 15 UN agencies, funds and programs of the UN in Mexico.



2. A joint program is a cooperation strategy undertaken by two or more UN organizations using their comparative advantages to work in a coordinated and comprehensive manner to contribute to the Cooperation Framework, the country's national priorities and the SDGs. This maximizes synergies to catalyze systemic change. A joint program can be national, regional or global.

# 2.2 KEY RESULTS 2023



Photo: OIM México / Alejandro Cartagena



**Note:** the map reflects the coverage of 89 initiatives in the 32 states of the country. Some initiatives are implemented in several states.

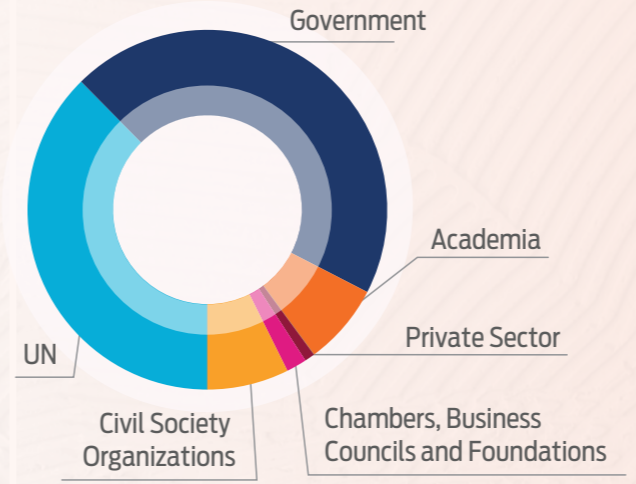


## AREA 1 Equality and Inclusion



**Financial Execution:**  
**Total Available:**  
 \$ **75,334,440.00**  
Bi- or multi-annual estimation.  
**Total Executed:**  
 \$ **67,457,382.00**  
Only in 2023.

### PARTNERS



### HUMAN RIGHTS MARKER

- 0 - Not expected to contribute to the realization of human rights.
- 1 - Limited contribution to the realization of human rights.
- 2 - Significant contribution to the realization of human rights.
- 3 - Major contribution to the realization of human rights.

### IN NUMBERS

**32** Data gathering and analysis mechanisms which provide disaggregated information for monitoring progress towards the fulfillment of the SDGs.

**1** Improved social protection policy for extending coverage, comprehensiveness and benefits, georeferenced on the care map.

**2** New regulatory and investment documents designed for boosting the creation of local care systems approved.

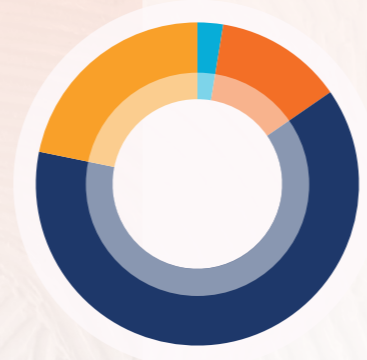
**3,677,268** Students benefited and 181,230 teachers trained in inclusive education and gender equality strategies.

**3** Strategies that contribute to an education policy based on essential learning, reviewed and aligned to SDG 4 in six states.

### GENDER MARKER



- 0 - Not expected to contribute to gender equality/women's empowerment.
- 1 - Limited contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment.
- 2 - Gender equality/women's empowerment is an important objective.
- 3 - Gender equality/women's empowerment is a major objective.





**FLAGSHIP RESULTS**

**Direct Effect 1:**

**Integral strategy for social development and fighting multidimensional poverty and inequality**



**1. Institutional support at State and Municipal Levels to Incorporate the 2030 Agenda in the Public Policy Cycle**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) have contributed to strengthening institutional capacities of local governments to localize and implement the 2030 Agenda in their public policies. Thanks to UNDP's work, more than 80% of state development plans are aligned with the 2030 Agenda, improving the quality, participation and transparency of public interventions. Partnering with the National Institute for Federalism and Municipal Development (INAFED in Spanish), UNDP trained municipal governments to align their development plans with the SDGs. As part of these interventions, support was provided to the State of Mexico in preparing its 2023-2029 Development Plan with a sustainable development approach, and to the states of Puebla and Querétaro in the formulation of their respective Local Voluntary Reports, thus consolidating UNDP Mexico's methodology and tools to facilitate reporting of progress towards the 2030 Agenda. Finally, the states of Jalisco, Baja California and Michoacán and the municipalities of Monterrey, Nuevo León and Comitán, Chiapas, received advice in the application of the Result-Based Budgeting Guide to improve financial management, reduce

inequalities and generate social benefits within the framework of the SDGs.

UN-Habitat, in partnership with the Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU in Spanish) and the National Workers' Housing Fund Institute (INFONAVIT in Spanish), provided training and technical assistance to more than 500 key urban development stakeholders in Mexico in designing Municipal Urban Development Programs (PMDU), aligned with the SDGs, specifically SDG 11, and the New Urban Agenda. As a result, 130 municipalities launched their PMDUs, with 50 of them reaching 70% progress and 18 completing them. In addition, 8,000 people, including authorities, private sector, girls, boys, youth and indigenous population, participated in the identification of problems and local solutions. The municipalities of Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua y San Nicolás de los Garza, Nuevo León, were also supported in implementing the New Urban Agenda through municipal instruments for urban development and climate action, as well as urban interventions, which strengthened planning and management of public spaces and climate.

**more than 80% of state development plans are aligned with the 2030 Agenda**



**2. Mexican Population Projections and the Federal States 2020-2070**

During 2023, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) accompanied the General Secretariat of the National Population Council (CONAPO in Spanish) to make population projections for Mexico and its states for 2020-2070. This provided the country with estimates of future population projections, considering sex, age and distribution in the territory. Among the most relevant data obtained, it is estimated that, by 2050, the country will have 147 million inhabitants maximum and that, by 2070, people aged 60 years and over will account for one third of the total population. This estimation generates substantive information for decision makers to anticipate the behavior of the population in 50 years to design public policies ensuring well-being and preventing potential future social problems.

Photo: OIM México / Alejandro Cartagena

Se estima que para **2050** el país llegará a un máximo de **147 millones** de habitantes.



**Direct Effect 2:**

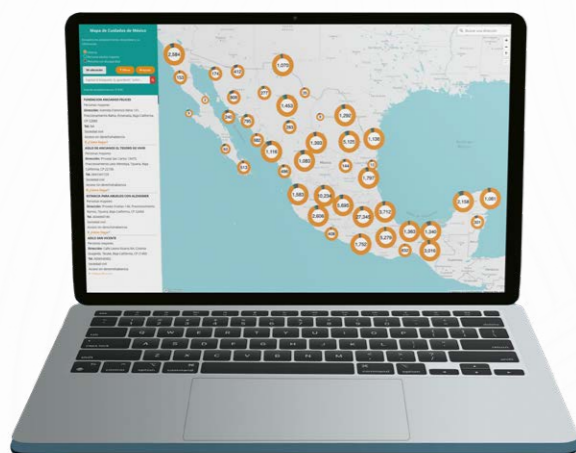
**Exercising the rights to health, education, culture, housing, food, social protection and care, and access to universal services and a comprehensive care system.**



**3. Building a National Care System**

All people, at some stage of their lives, require certain types of care to help them achieve a good quality of life and an optimal level of wellbeing. To this end, countries need to establish mechanisms that guarantee and articulate care systems, particularly for those in vulnerable situations. In this regard, Mexico is in the process of building a National Care System that recognizes the value of care and caregivers and expands the coverage of these services. Throughout

2023, the UN Mexico through the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) provided technical cooperation to the executive and legislative branches, set up dialogues with various political stakeholders to develop tools and generated evidence for decision making. In summary, two results were achieved:



## MACU Mapa de Cuidados de México

1. A National Care Services Map (MACU in Spanish) was created in cooperation with the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES in Spanish), El Colegio de México (Colmex in Spanish) and UN Women. It is a georeferenced interactive map that allows to visualize data about care services across Mexico, locating those available for children, people with disabilities and the elderly.



Photo: UNICEF México / Sebastián Beláustegui

2. As for childcare services, and in order to better understand two modalities for expansion, UNICEF partnered with the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS in Spanish) in an investigation that explored the preference of direct provision of childcare services to families or the alternative of receiving cash to meet this need. Interviews concluded that close to 75% prefer the direct provision of good quality childcare rather than receiving cash to cover this need



Photo: ONU Mujeres / Ariel Silva

3. As part of the work of the Subgroup for the Protection of Children in Human Mobility, a national mapping of the presence and work of CSOs and United Nations agencies on issues related to the protection of children's and adolescents' rights in a situation of mobility was carried out. With these results, UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Save

The Children promoted the creation of ad hoc working plans in 10 priority states to support the development and implementation of the Route for the Comprehensive Protection of Children's and Adolescents' Rights in a situation of mobility at the state and municipal levels. This project builds on the efforts made by the Executive Secretariat of the National System for the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents (SESIPINNA in Spanish).

## 4. Improved Access to and Quality of Education

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNICEF carried out different interventions aimed at supporting national efforts to improve access to and quality of education, promoting educational inclusion, learning recovery and school reintegration. The main achievements were:

1. UNESCO worked with seven state governments (Guanajuato, Nuevo León, Querétaro, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Veracruz and Yucatán) in the implementation of a public policy on basic learning, reaching 607,958 students of the first three grades of primary school and 23,489 teachers.

2. UNICEF consolidated its strategy to address the educational needs of Children and Adolescents in Situation of Mobility (NNASM in Spanish) through: a) the provision of emergency education in shelters, focusing on early education, literacy and basic math skills, digital skills and English, benefiting 13,561 NNASM; b) training 5,192 teachers online and 16,307 in workshops on the protocol for access to school; and c) advancing at national level the Regional Policy for Recognition, Validation and Accreditation of Learning for Mexico and Central America.

## 5. Inter-agency Response to the Humanitarian Situation of People on the Move

The year 2023 showed significant increases in the number of people on the move with shelter needs in the country. This represented greater challenges for CSOs, primarily religious associations that operate shelters and are the first line of response for people on the move. The high demand kept shelters operating at full capacity and, in some areas, there were occupancy peaks of over 300% of optimal shelter spaces. Thousands of persons stayed in improvised camps throughout the country. The Inter-Agency Shelter Working Group (IAWG) - made up by UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), under the Inter-agency Group on Human Mobility - carried out 4,313 occupancy monitoring activities in 188 shelters. This allowed to identify needs and gaps in the management of shelters and protection risks for the population in human mobility.



Photo: ACNUR México / Ivan Stephens

A total of 6,422 joint interventions were carried out in 204 shelters across the country, including 26 infrastructure improvement projects, the delivery of 1,385 food and nutrition supports and 749,906 non-food items for personal care, equipment and cleaning of spaces, as well as 29 water-sanitation-hygiene-

related (WASH-related) interventions. One of IAWG's key commitments is the institutional strengthening of shelters. To this end, 2,776 people working in shelters were trained in management and coordination, protection and self-care tools, among others.

**more than  
250,000  
children and  
pregnant women**

women have benefited from this strategy.

## 6. Preventing Child Malnutrition

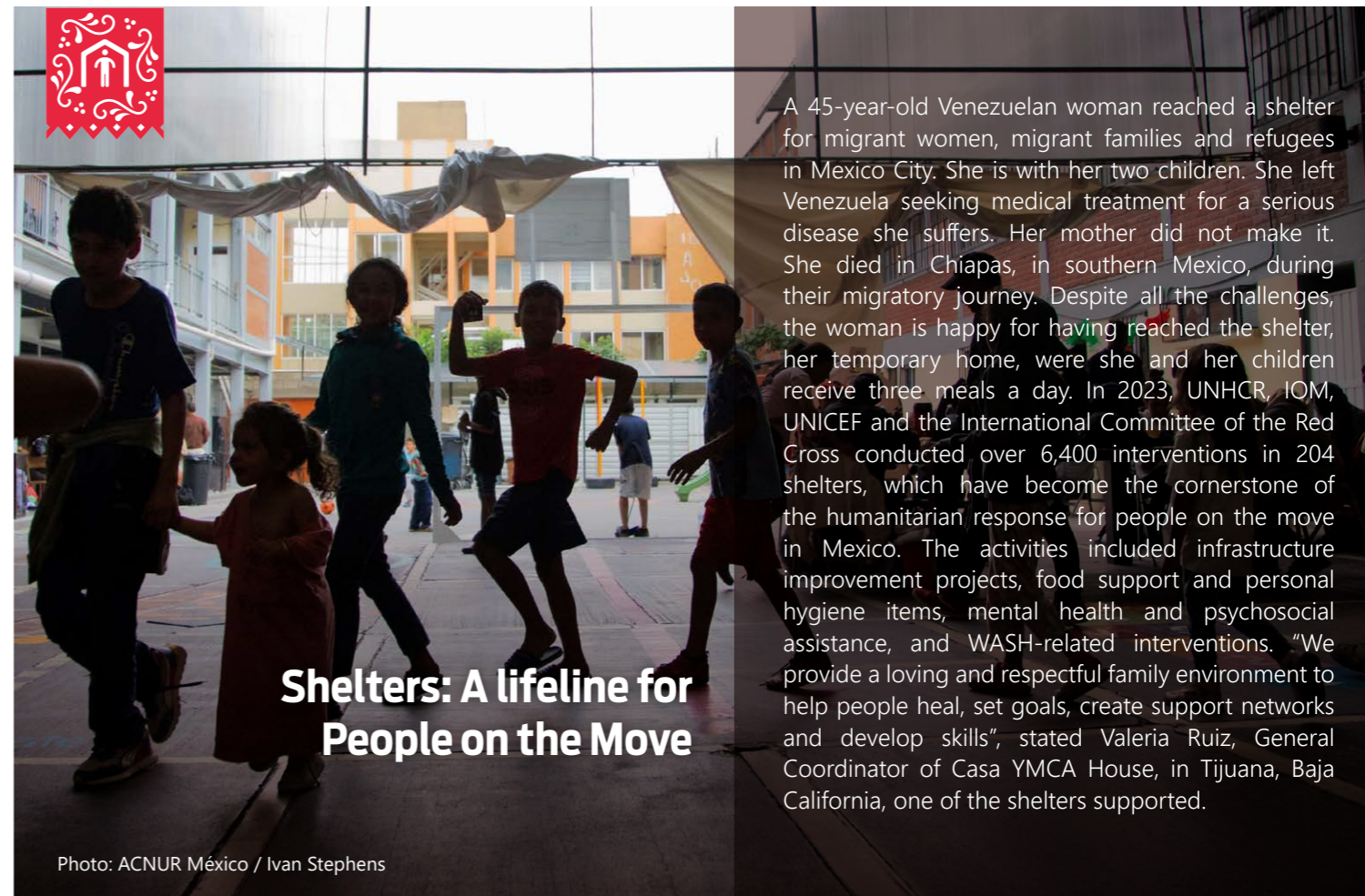
During 2023, UNICEF implemented the National Strategy to Prevent All Forms of Malnutrition during the First 1,000 Days in four priority states (Chiapas, Yucatan, Chihuahua and Guerrero) in collaboration with the National Institute of Public Health (INSP in Spanish), the Ministry of Health (SS in Spanish), the IMSS and the National System for the Integral Development of the Family (SNDIF in Spanish). More than 800 health professionals from the SS, DIF and IMSS received training in proper nutritional care, reaching over 250,000 children and pregnant women. As part of this strategy, a guide was developed to prevent, diagnose and treat severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

Photo: UNICEF México / Balam Carrillo

## 7. Fulfillment of the National Road Map for the Transformation of the Mexican Agrifood System

In Mexico, the population with food deprivation decreased in 2022, but 23.4 million people still lack access to nutritious and quality food. For this reason, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF and the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) collaborated with the SS in the creation of the Latin American Network of States for the Transformation of Food Systems and Better Nutrition, with the aim of promoting actions that guarantee the

right to adequate, healthy and sustainable nutrition, and increase the consumption of natural foods to replace ultra-processed products in Mexico and Latin America. The network also provided technical support for the preparation of Healthy and Sustainable Food Guidelines for the Mexican Population, used by the government to inform, guide and align the national policies related to food, nutrition, health and agriculture that can help fight malnutrition, vitamin and mineral deficiencies, overweight and obesity.



## Shelters: A lifeline for People on the Move

Photo: ACNUR México / Ivan Stephens

A 45-year-old Venezuelan woman reached a shelter for migrant women, migrant families and refugees in Mexico City. She is with her two children. She left Venezuela seeking medical treatment for a serious disease she suffers. Her mother did not make it. She died in Chiapas, in southern Mexico, during their migratory journey. Despite all the challenges, the woman is happy for having reached the shelter, her temporary home, where she and her children receive three meals a day. In 2023, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross conducted over 6,400 interventions in 204 shelters, which have become the cornerstone of the humanitarian response for people on the move in Mexico. The activities included infrastructure improvement projects, food support and personal hygiene items, mental health and psychosocial assistance, and WASH-related interventions. "We provide a loving and respectful family environment to help people heal, set goals, create support networks and develop skills", stated Valeria Ruiz, General Coordinator of Casa YMCA House, in Tijuana, Baja California, one of the shelters supported.



## Care Map: A Compass for Women and for all Society

Today, those who need to locate care services such as day care centers and centers for the elderly and people with disabilities can use Mexico's Care Map. "The Care Map provides information on formal out-of-home care services that can help reduce domestic and caregiving burdens. It also provides statistics, indicators and maps to be used in guiding the design of public policies in the country", explains Landy Sánchez, Director of the Center for Demographic, Urban and Environmental Studies of The Colegio de Mexico (Colmex). The Map, promoted by UN Women, INMUJERES and Colmex, contributes to establishing a National Care System in Mexico. The human right to care, to be cared for and to self-care is one of the most important challenges for gender equality policies. For this reason, UN Women promotes the implementation of comprehensive care systems as a priority that entails social co-responsibility between the State, the private sector, civil society and households.

Find the stories here

Photo: ONU Mujeres / Ariel Silva

**IN NUMBERS:**

**16** Tools aimed at improving developed urban planning processes at national, state and local levels.

**8,892** People participated in the preparation of urban improvement instruments.

**40** MSMEs and institutions innovated their business practices by integrating environmental, social and economic sustainability elements.

**4** Initiatives promoted equal access and inclusion through the development of skills, women economic empowerment and generation of clean and self-sufficient energies.

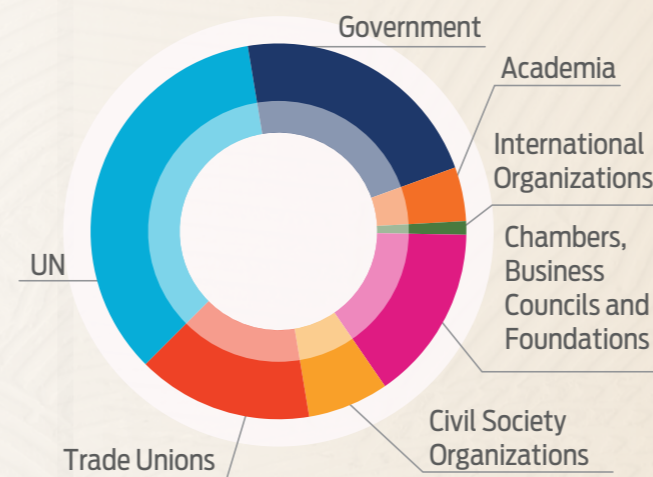


Photo: FAO México / Luis Arroyo



Note: the map reflects the coverage of 54 initiatives in the 32 states of the country. Some initiatives are implemented in several states.

**PARTNERS**



**HUMAN RIGHTS MARKER**

- 0 - Not expected to contribute to the realization of human rights.
- 1 - Limited contribution to the realization of human rights.
- 2 - Significant contribution to the realization of human rights.
- 3 - Major contribution to the realization of human rights.

**AREA 2**

**Prosperity and Innovation**

**Financial execution:**

**Total Available:**  
\$ 28,268,172.00

Bi- or multi-annual estimation.

**Total Executed:**  
\$ 19,016,789.00

Only in 2023.

**GENDER MARKER**

- 0 - Not expected to contribute to gender equality/women's empowerment.
- 1 - Limited contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment.
- 2 - Gender equality/women's empowerment is an important objective.
- 3 - Gender equality/women's empowerment is a major objective.



Photo: ONU Mujeres México





**FLAGSHIP RESULTS**

**Direct Effect 3:**  
Territorial-based planning to generate shared prosperity.



**1. Promotion of the Human Security Approach and Youth**



**55,000 young people** were trained to design, implement and assess participatory policies and programs based on human security and gender approaches.

Photo: UNFPA México

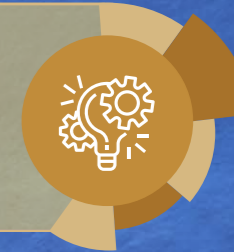
More than 38 million adolescent and young people live in Mexico.<sup>3</sup> Accounting for 30% of the population, they are a catalyst for the development of societies. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) joined forces to offer tools that would give youth access to better educational, social and employment opportunities, through the Project for Promoting the Human Security Approach and Youth,<sup>4</sup> implemented in 14 municipalities of Hidalgo, a state where young people account for 34.4% of the population. The existence of efficient inter-institutional mechanisms and the coordination of the federal government with different academia entities, private sector and SCOs enabled the successful development of the project, with a view to escalating it to other federal states.

96 people and 15 institutions participated in this project, which trained approximately 1,000 adolescents, who identified the challenges they face through communication campaigns and events such as the Annual Youth Forum sponsored by the UN Economic and Social Council. In total, 56,122 people were reached (55,000 young people). Key stakeholders were also trained to better understand the challenges youth are facing, and to design, implement and assess participatory policies based on evidence, on the human security and gender equality approaches, as well as setting up an effective intersectoral coordination and dialogue mechanism between the public and private sector, civil society, academia and youth to promote analysis and joint policy recommendations.

3. INEGI, Population and housing census 2020.

4. Human security is an approach that assists in identifying and addressing answers centered on people, adapted to each context, aimed at prevention and aimed at strengthening the protection and empowerment of all people (General UN Assembly, 2012).

**Direct Effect 4:**  
Productive development strategy to promote associativity, innovation, productivity and competitiveness.



**2. A Second Chance**

More than 8,700 women in Mexico acquired life and education skills to boost their economic autonomy with the UN Mexico program "A Second Chance", which was implemented as a pilot from 2019 to 2023 in the State of Mexico, Jalisco and Puebla, in partnership with state and local governments, CSOs and private sector. Participants acquired transformative skills through courses focused on personal development, financial and digital literacy given in 17 learning centers and a virtual one. An accessible and functional online learning platform with relevant content prepared by UN Women and its implementing partners was also developed.

Of the total of women enrolled, over 6,000 graduated in one of the three pathways: entrepreneurship, employment or continuing education. Around 60% have obtained employment or started a business and 20% have been trained to become mentors and strengthen their leadership skills. The "Second Chance" program also sought to transform harmful social norms by organizing activities with the communities focused on raising awareness in gender equality, prevention of violence, and positive masculinities.



**more than 8,700 women**

in Mexico acquired life and education skills to boost their economic autonomy with the UN Mexico program "A Second Chance".

Photo: ONU Mujeres



### 3. New Narratives for a Rural Transformation in Latin America and the Caribbean

The project “New narratives for a rural transformation in Latin America and the Caribbean”, implemented by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) between 2018 and 2023, redefined how rurality is conceived and measured in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Mexico. The study “Characterization of rural areas in Mexico, based on national statistics” showed that at least 40% of the Mexican population lives in areas with a lesser or greater degree of rurality, which differs from the 22% reported by national measurements.

Three alternative and multidimensional indexes were defined based on the concept of “new rurality”: The Relative Rurality Index, the Rural Accessibility Index and the Thiessen Polygons, which make it possible to measure in gradients the wide and diverse spectrum of population contexts existing in rural and urban areas in Mexico. These instruments were built, agreed and reviewed jointly by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI, in Spanish), the Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU in Spanish) and the National Population Council, in order to technically validate their results and guide their use in public decision-making. The project triggered interinstitutional collaboration and strengthened the

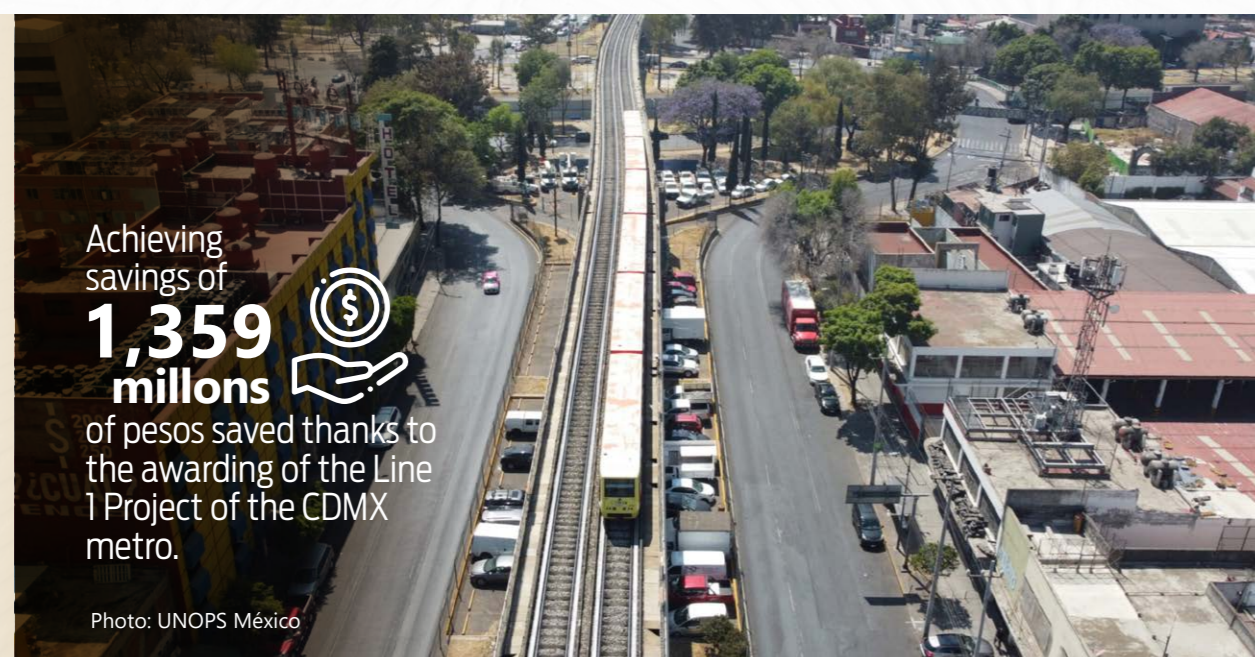
capacities of public officials working in these entities for the characterization, measurement and visualization of the relevant georeferenced data.

This knowledge will allow to formulate public policies consistent with the current needs of rural development in Mexico, recognizing its diversity and thus contributing to the fulfillment of the SDGs.

### 4. Technical Assistance in the Modernization of Mexico City’s Subway Line 1

The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) provided technical assistance to Line 1 of the Subway System of Mexico City (STC in Spanish), helping to ensure compliance with international standards of transparency and effective competition, thereby offering users a higher quality of service.

UNOPS has assisted the STC since the beginning of the competitive process that led to the awarding of the Line 1 Project, achieving savings of 1,359 million pesos. In October 2023, the government of Mexico City reopened the section running from Pantitlán to Isabel la Católica. Among the benefits expected from this modernization are a) a reduction of waiting times, b) an increase in transportation capacity with a fleet of 39 trains, c) greater safety for users, and d) savings in energy consumption.



### Direct Effect 5: Decent work programs aimed at promoting formalization and women’s economic participation



### 5. Strengthening of Institutional Capacities for the Implementation of the Labor Reform

In recent years, Mexico has undergone a series of unprecedented transformations in terms of labor, led mainly by the recent Labor Reform, as well as by the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA). Together, these developments have dramatically transformed the mechanisms for the delivery of labor justice and the processes for achieving various labor rights. In response to this complex and changing context, ILO and UNDP partnered with the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (STPS in Spanish), federal and state centers for Labor Conciliation and Registration, and trade union organizations, such as the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM in Spanish), to support this process and strengthen the institutional capacities of the stakeholders involved. ILO consolidated and certified the skills and competences of public officials of the Conciliation and Labor Registry Centers of Jalisco, State of Mexico, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, Baja California, Guerrero, Baja California Sur, Chiapas, and Sinaloa in labor conciliation and mediation. This was achieved through a complex training methodology by ILO’s International Training Center which covers conflict

management, negotiation skills, problem solving and conciliation/mediation processes in Mexico.

In addition, UNDP, in collaboration with the STPS and CTM, implemented an initiative to promote union democracy, gender equality and social dialogue in the Mexican labor sphere. To that end, it developed dissemination materials, trained thousands of workers and strengthened the capacities of notaries public, who are entrusted with validating collective bargaining agreements. In collaboration with the CTM, it also prepared pocket manuals and an online course on union leadership; it held talks and training sessions at the local Conciliation and Arbitration Boards of Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Jalisco and Hidalgo on conciliation with a gender perspective and the use of electronic tools for conflict resolution. Thanks to this initiative, over 80,000 collective contracts were reviewed and validated, benefiting workers, trade unions and enterprises to properly exercise their new democratic rights.

### 6. Microsite “México te emplea” (Mexico Employs You) to Promote the Inclusion of People on the Move in the Labor Market

Migrant and refugee workers continue to face serious barriers to access decent work. They are often affected by high unemployment, informality, lower incomes and insecurity. In this regard, in an effort coordinated by ILO, with the participation of UNHCR jointly with the STPS, the microsite “Mexico employs you” started to be developed to promote the inclusion in the labor market of people on the move (refugees, migrants, asylum seekers, returnees and internally displaced people). This initiative aims at strengthening the capacities of the National Employment Service (SNE in Spanish) to connect businesses that offer job vacancies with

people on the move seeking a formal job. Through this partnership with the Mexican government, the talent of these groups is offered a space in the labor market. Besides being the first labor intermediation platform of this type, it benefits the Mexican economy and is an example of cooperation between the United Nations agencies in Mexico, the Mexican Government and employers for the benefit of society. The microsite is expected to be up and running in the first quarter of 2024 and will position Mexico as a country that sees the talent of people on the move as an opportunity for development.

## 7. Local Integration Program

Thanks to the Local Integration Program (PIL in Spanish), created by UNHCR with the support of ILO, more than 35,000 refugees and asylum seekers in Mexico gained access to formal employment and became integrated into their new communities. The PIL is implemented in ten cities in central and northern Mexico<sup>5</sup> and works closely with the federal authorities from the Mexican Commission for Refugee Aid (COMAR in Spanish), the National Migration Institute (INM in Spanish), the Mexican Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AMEXCID in Spanish) and the STPS, as well as those from the state and municipal levels. The program aims at transforming the lives of people who had to flee their country of origin to rebuild their lives in their new country. By 2023, 90% of PIL participants reported having access to a formal job and having their children enrolled in school.

According to an analysis made by UNHCR, the 35,000 refugees that have joined the formal labor market in Mexico contribute 187 million pesos annually in taxes and state contributions, which supports the economic development of Mexico as a host country.

UNHCR assists people in their journey from the south of the country where they are seeking asylum to the reception in the new destination cities. In partnership with the SNE and ILO, the PIL has a network of more than 600 employers (such as Mabe, Femsa, Grupo Inditex, Continental, among others) committed to the formal labor integration of refugees in Mexico.

In December 2023, the Government of Mexico committed to strengthen the policy of local integration of refugees at the Global Forum on Refugees, held in Geneva, to continue transforming their lives and providing them with development opportunities while benefiting the Mexican economy and society.

With the Local Integration Program, implemented by UNHCR with the support of the ILO,

**more than 35,000 refugees**

and asylum seekers in Mexico gained access to formal employment and were able to integrate into their new communities.



Photo: ACNUR México / Nicolo Filippo

5. Aguascalientes (Aguascalientes), Guadalajara (Jalisco), Guanajuato, León y Silao (Guanajuato), Monterrey (Nuevo León), Querétaro (Querétaro), Saltillo, Torreón (Coahuila) and San Luis Potosí (San Luis Potosí).

## 8. Strengthening Sustainable Livelihoods for Rural Women in Jalisco

In Mexico, 1.7 million women are employed in the primary sector of the economy. Among them, 96.7% engage in additional activities whose income generation is limited. FAO, with funding from the Government of Ireland, contributed to designing this initiative, which focused on strengthening the livelihoods of rural women through a) training and innovation in gender-sensitive value chains; b) promotion and creation of mentoring and entrepreneurship networks; c) promotion of an environment conducive to gender equality, and d) training public officials in charge of the Government of Jalisco's programs for women.

The initiative provided assistance for the development and operation of a joint strategy between the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Ministry of Substantive Equality between Women and Men of the State of Jalisco, for the consolidation of nine entrepreneurial networks of 250 rural women

in six municipalities (Autlán de Navarro, Cuautitlán de García Barragán, La Huerta, Talpa de Allende, Tomatlán and Zacoalco de Torres) and their inclusion in seven agricultural production chains: pineapple, mango, tamarind, coffee, vegetables, honey and corn. It also included the participation of 13 small businesses and 22 representatives of the Government of Jalisco to strengthen capacities and to generate an enabling environment for the incubation and promotion of rural businesses.

The initiative also contributed to including specific actions in the "Fuerza Mujeres" (Be Strong Women) Program, which supports day laborers (mainly indigenous women) for their insertion into productive businesses generated by the project. It also strengthened the "Programa de Apoyo a Jóvenes Herederos del Campo" (Support Programme for Young Heirs of the Land) to provide economic incentives to young women entrepreneurs.



Training and innovation in gender-sensitive value chains



Promotion and training of mentoring and entrepreneurship networks.



Promotion of an enabling environment for gender equality



Training of public officials who serve women



Photo: FAO México / Luis Arroyo

## 9. National Survey on Child Labor (ENTI in Spanish)

In Mexico, 3.7 million children are in child labor, which can affect their physical, mental or moral development, as well as deprive them of their childhood, dignity and potential. This condition also interferes with their education, as it often forces them to drop out of school prematurely.

To better understand the country's context on child labor and obtain data to inform initiatives, public policies and innovative responses for the elimination of this problem, INEGI, in partnership with ILO, through the AccioNNAr project and the STPS, presented the ENTI 2022 results report. This instrument provides information on the work performed by children and adolescents between the ages of 5 and 17 in the following dimensions: work in non-permitted occupations, hazardous work and domestic work in unsuitable conditions. In this edition of the survey, variables on human mobility, housing characterization and household access to pensions and social programs were incorporated for the first time, in

accordance with ILO's new framework for measuring child labor. The survey's sample size (64,803 private households) offers national information by more and less urbanized areas and by state. An analysis of the relationship between child labor and education is included to explain their interaction. It also considers the relationship between child labor and the composition of households to show the aspects associated with the family organization and restriction of child labor.

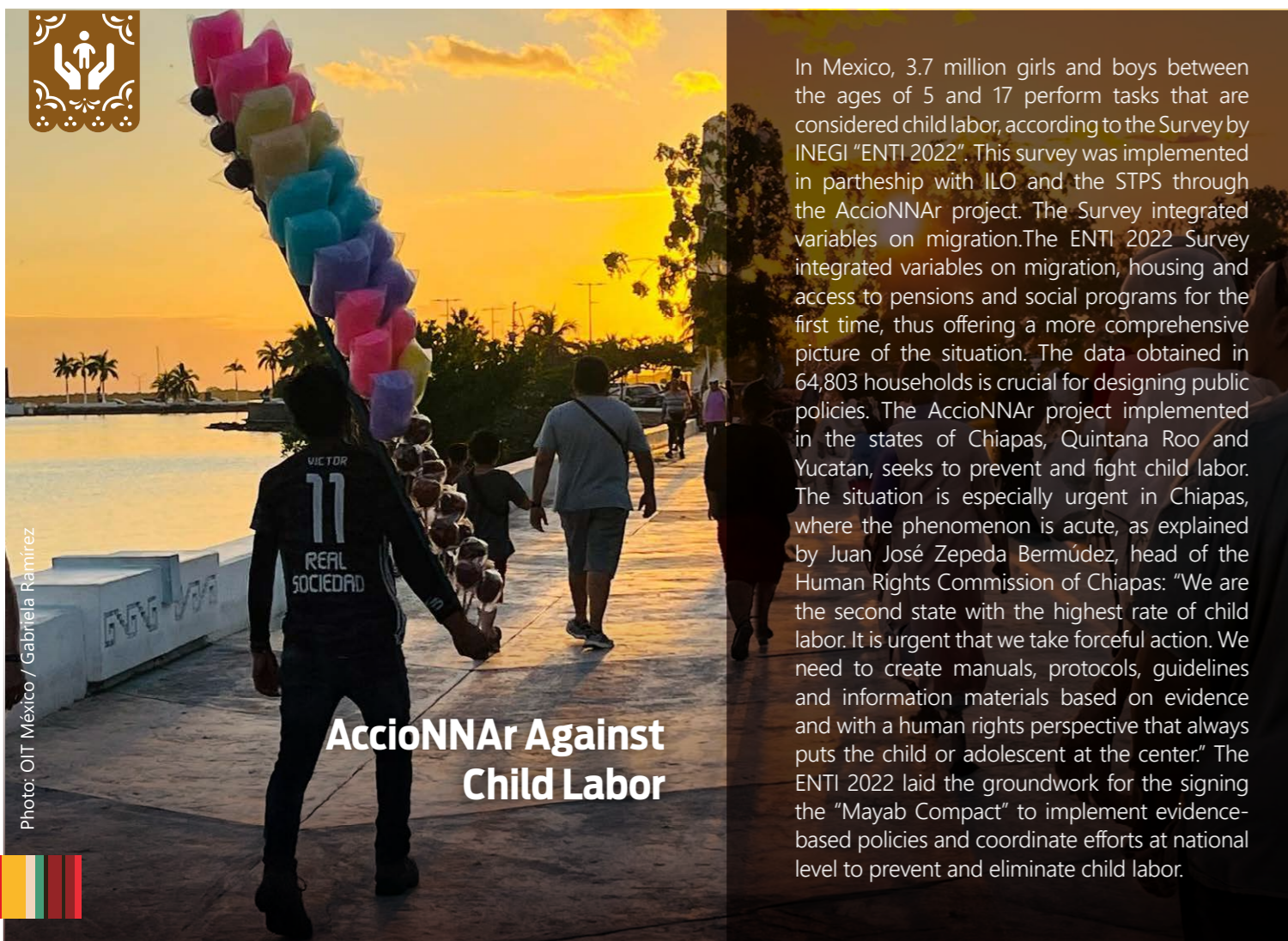
The survey data laid the foundations for signing the "Pacto del Mayab" (Mayab Compact) promoted by ILO and the STPS. The compact was signed by 28 heads of state labor ministries and the federal government to deploy, according to the new evidence provided by this survey, actions aimed at designing and adopting public policies that contribute to the prevention and elimination of this problem.



Photo: FAO México / Luis Arroyo

## "Aliconias", Empowered Women who Re-green the land

In Cruz de Loreto, Jalisco, the "Aliconias" Group, led by Engracia Sánchez Pelayo, has turned arid lands into a model of sustainable agriculture. Their determination has transformed obstacles into opportunities during the production of Hawaiian pineapple. *The Sustainable Livelihoods for Rural Women* project of FAO and the Government of Jalisco strengthened the managerial, organizational and marketing skills of the women in this group, as well as their leadership through the exchange of best practices. "Today, thanks to the project, our pineapples are conquering markets. Our struggle has united and strengthened us. We are rural women entrepreneurs, Hawaiian pineapple producers, and we are unstoppable," explains Engracia. In a world where rural women often face challenges, their inspiring story provides an example of empowerment and hope to rural women and communities united in the search for a more prosperous and sustainable future.



## AccioNNAr Against Child Labor

Photo: OIT México / Gabriela Ramírez

In Mexico, 3.7 million girls and boys between the ages of 5 and 17 perform tasks that are considered child labor, according to the Survey by INEGI "ENTI 2022". This survey was implemented in partnership with ILO and the STPS through the AccioNNAr project. The Survey integrated variables on migration. The ENTI 2022 Survey integrated variables on migration, housing and access to pensions and social programs for the first time, thus offering a more comprehensive picture of the situation. The data obtained in 64,803 households is crucial for designing public policies. The AccioNNAr project implemented in the states of Chiapas, Quintana Roo and Yucatan, seeks to prevent and fight child labor. The situation is especially urgent in Chiapas, where the phenomenon is acute, as explained by Juan José Zepeda Bermúdez, head of the Human Rights Commission of Chiapas: "We are the second state with the highest rate of child labor. It is urgent that we take forceful action. We need to create manuals, protocols, guidelines and information materials based on evidence and with a human rights perspective that always puts the child or adolescent at the center." The ENTI 2022 laid the groundwork for the signing the "Mayab Compact" to implement evidence-based policies and coordinate efforts at national level to prevent and eliminate child labor.



Photo: PNUD México / Ana del Toro

## "Mundialito" (Mini Soccer World Cup) of Migration, Integration and Development

The "Mundialito" that took place in Monterrey was more than a sports event. Organized by UNDP and state agencies, it sought to promote social cohesion between people in contexts of human mobility and local communities. With 140 players organized into 10 mixed teams, the tournament, based on the methodology of sports for development and peace of the Fútbol Más Foundation, promoted dialogue and coexistence, in addition to offering 1,400 job vacancies in 38 companies at the public service station. Ronaldo Zetina, from the Monte Cristal Community Center, highlighted the importance of

spaces that bring together people from different countries and cultures. "It has always been clear to me that we are all equal, that we must see each other as brothers and sisters, regardless of our country or place of origin," stated Ronaldo. UNDP's Strategy "Integrate" (Integrate) promotes people in contexts of human mobility as agents of progress. Through a digital platform, people identify their needs and generate a vulnerability index, which allows them to access resources and services that contribute to their well-being and integral development.



### AREA 3

## Green Economy and Climate Change



### Financial execution:

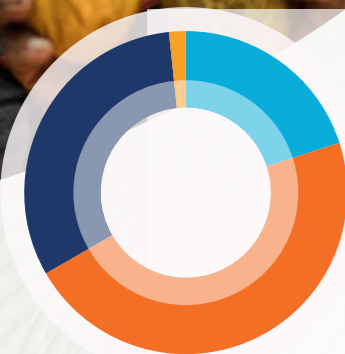
**Total Available:**  
\$ 43,863,346.00

Bi- or multi-annual estimation.

**Total Executed:**  
\$ 17,370,195.00

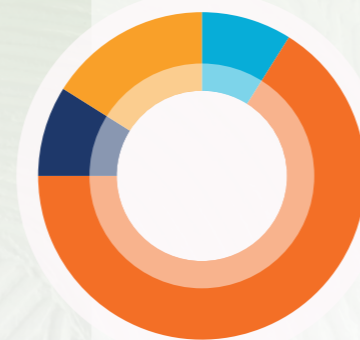
Only in 2023.

### GENDER MARKER



- 0- Not expected to contribute to gender equality/women's empowerment.
- 1- Limited contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment.
- 2- Gender equality/women's empowerment is an important objective.
- 3- Gender equality/women's empowerment is a major objective.

### HUMAN RIGHTS MARKER



- 0 - Not expected to contribute to the realization of human rights.
- 1 - Limited contribution to the realization of human rights.
- 2 - Significant contribution to the realization of human rights.
- 3 - Major contribution to the realization of human rights.



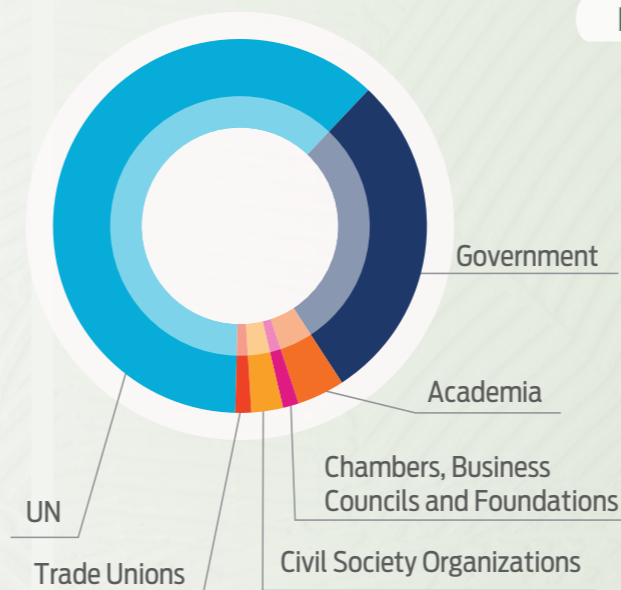
Photo: PNUD México



### NUMBER OF INITIATIVES BY STATE

**Note:** the map reflects the coverage of 54 initiatives in the 32 states of the country. Some initiatives are implemented in several states.

### PARTNERS



**2** Regulatory and technical measures to reduce air, soil, water and ocean pollution.



**14** Initiatives by public, private and social stakeholders at national, state and local levels aimed at the sustainable management of natural resources.



**36** Tools developed jointly with local governments to improve awareness, literacy, and education on climate change, leveraging local and indigenous knowledge.



**6** Financing programs and initiatives to set up a productivity environment and ecosystem favorable for the creation and growth of sustainable enterprises.



**41,000** People directly benefited by public solution mechanisms for preserving biodiversity, water, oceans and climate.



## FLAGSHIP RESULTS

### Direct Effect 6: Climate change mitigation policies, strategies and programs



#### 1. National Inventory of Plastic Pollution Sources (INFCP in Spanish)

The INFCP, supported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), is the first baseline exercise on plastic pollution in Mexico, which provides scientific information for decision making, strategy implementation and evaluation.

The INFCP identified critical points in plastic types, applications and sectors, as well as the major sources of marine litter and microplastics leaching into the environment, water systems, coasts and seas. The study of plastic waste present in Mexican beaches has shown that they account for at least 60% of all the waste found, reaching 90% in some cases. Plastic pollution is a significant environmental problem in Mexico since it puts at risk the conservation and sustainable use of the country's natural resources. The inventory also found that each inhabitant in Mexico consumes 66 kilograms of plastic per year, of which between 43 and 59 kg/year become waste, and between 38% and 58% of this waste is ill-managed and has a high potential of leaking to the environment.

In Mexico, each inhabitant consumes **66 kilograms** of plastic per year, and between **38% y 58%** of the waste is poorly managed and has a high potential to leak into the environment. INFCP data.



Photo: ONU México / Luis Arroyo

#### 2. Circular Economic Strategy for Public Markets in Mexico City

It is estimated that between 13 and 14 thousand tons of usable food are wasted every day in Mexico City, with the *Central de Abasto* (Central Market), one of the edible food markets in the world, being the main place where most food is wasted. FAO provided technical support to the development of a new circular economy strategy for public markets and with "baseline" information of Mexico City's Ministry of Economy in order to considerably reduce waste and

reuse agri-food products sold in public markets and in the *Central de Abasto*. In addition, a strategy for positioning and improving the governance network of central supply centers and marketplaces was also developed at the national level, in partnership with the National Confederation of Central Market Retailer's Associations (CONACCA in Spanish), which represents an opportunity to design a similar national strategy.

#### 3. Green Sorority Networks

Prevailing inequalities in Mexico continue to limit and exclude women in rural and indigenous areas, which translates into greater vulnerability, higher levels of poverty, and less resilience. UNDP Mexico, through the Green Sorority Network, a cooperation network built by women who are united not only by solidarity, but also by the passion to care for the environment, has contributed to the sustainable development and empowerment of more than 500 rural and indigenous women in 10 states of the country. Thanks to the tools provided as part of this initiative, these women have acquired technical and organizational knowledge and skills to increase their economic income and financial autonomy. They have created mutual support networks that have had a positive impact on their well-being, participation, leadership and the protection of natural resources and local culture.



Photo: PNUD México

#### 4. "Balsas Resilientes" River Project

The project "Balsas Basin: reducing the climate vulnerability and polluting emissions through sustainable livelihoods", implemented jointly through 2030 by the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR in Spanish), favors territorial governance, mitigation and adaptation to climate change in vulnerable communities in the Balsas Basin. This watershed stretches across the states of Oaxaca, Guerrero, Puebla, Morelos, Tlaxcala, Michoacán, Jalisco, and the State of Mexico, covering 18 million hectares. Due to the problem caused by deforestation, this region contributes 17.3% of the country's carbon emissions.

Between 2022 and 2023, conservation, restoration and harvesting actions were carried out in 122,072 hectares of forests. The capacities for the creation of businesses, productive rural organizations were strengthened, as well as the articulation of value chains for the harvesting of timber and non-timber resources, in a regulated manner and based on proper forest management. During 2023, 146 community groups received support to improve the management of natural resources and of climate-related risks in their territory. In addition, 2,299 people have been trained in production practices or technologies and another 198 received education on entrepreneurial activities for the creation or promotion of local businesses, promoting more sustainable livelihoods for their families and communities.



Photo: FIDA

## Direct Effect 7: Strengthening adaptation and resilience to climate variability and change



### 5. “VIDA” (LIFE): a project for strengthening the sustainable management of Natural Protected Areas in Mexico

Protected Areas (PAs) cover 14.9% of the total land surface, playing a crucial role in the conservation of biodiversity and human well-being. These areas are fundamental to stabilize the microclimate, control pests, recycle nutrients, conserve species, generate livelihoods, and preserve sites of cultural importance to indigenous communities. For example, Land Natural Protected Areas (NPA) in Mexico capture some 10 million tons of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) per year, in addition to playing a vital role in water management at local and regional levels, thus contributing to the aquifer recharge and the supply of water for its population.

FAO has worked closely with the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP in Spanish) in Mexico to establish 38 new NPAs and 46 Voluntary Conservation Areas (VCAs), which represent a historic milestone, adding 5 million hectares to the country’s conservation network and bringing the total to 225 NPAs and 573 VCAs. Efforts are also being made to ensure that all NPAs have adequate management programs.

Through the *Guardians of the Land* project, carried out in the Islas Marias Biosphere Reserve (BR), CONANP has trained five generations and 160 young people from different regions of the country, who implement conservation projects upon their return to the communities, such as the monitoring of the vaquita porpoise or the protection of the Lacandon Jungle.

With the “LIFE” project, focused on the protection of land and marine areas, FAO has promoted the implementation of Advisory Councils in NPAs and has encouraged various forms of citizen participation to advance towards a more sustainable and inclusive future.

This project is based in FAO’s “Entrepreneurial Networks” methodology, supporting more than 40 sustainable productive initiatives mostly in the value chains of coffee, honey and cacao, with a special focus on gender perspective. These initiatives operate in the State of Chiapas, with the participation of more than 500 people in the improvement of their livelihoods, while strengthening the environmental conservation and their social organizations.

### 6. Links between Climate Change and Internal Displacement

The UN Interagency Group on Human Mobility (GIMH in Spanish) in Mexico held the second and third edition of the Course on Internal Displacement at national level. It was organized by UNHCR, IOM, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNICEF, UNFPA, ICRC, the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). This activity has contributed to strengthen the knowledge of key stakeholders in the governmental and non-governmental sector on the main international

and regional standards on displacement and their implementation, as well as to generate dialogue among multiple stakeholders to exchange experiences and good practices on the subject. Of the more than 1,400 applicants, 115 people were admitted (47 men and 68 women), including federal and local authorities, journalists and human rights defenders, victims of internal displacement, victims’ representatives, civil society, academia and the general public. The course covered internal displacement, disasters and their

relation with climate change; the main environmental and climate threats that trigger internal displacement and their differentiated impacts, available evidence on climate displacement in Mexico, as well as laws and

policies at international level and state and federal regulatory frameworks in Mexico, with an emphasis on lasting solutions. This course was offered in coordination with the UNHCR and IOM.

### 7. Rainwater Harvesting Systems in 10 States of Mexico

As part of the call for proposals “A fluir 2023” (Let’s Flow 2023), UNDP Mexico and Rotoplas trained members of CSOs and selected communities to install and learn to maintain more than 630 rainwater harvesting systems, benefiting 51,000 people in 10 states of the country. The systems installed are eco-technologies and provide the benefited communities with up to 5,000 liters of stored water that can be used during droughts and complement the water supply through rainwater harvesting. The systems also contribute to strengthen community water management processes and empower families, particularly of indigenous origin, that work with the coordinating social organizations.



UNDP and Rotoplas benefited 51,000 people in 10 states in the country with water harvesting systems that allow them to have up to 5,000 liters of stored water during periods of drought and complement access through rainwater harvesting.










Photo: PNUD México

### 8. “City Adapt” Soluciones Basadas en Naturaleza para la adaptación al cambio climático

The climate resilience of cities may be increased using urban planning and Nature-based Solutions (NBS) for adaptation. These solutions are innovative and cost-effective measures that leverage ecosystem services to increase the resilience of cities and address many other

challenges. Given the increasing vulnerability of cities to climate risks, this UNEP-supported initiative promotes a paradigm shift in urban planning towards ecosystem-based urban adaptation planning.

The actions of the project implemented in the city of Xalapa, Veracruz, were:

-  Silvopastoral systems and milpa with fruit trees
-  Cultivation of edible mushrooms
-  Ecological restoration with agroforestry on hillsides
-  Riparian revegetation of urban streams
-  Rainwater harvesting
-  Infiltration gardens
-  Urban woodlands
-  Environmental education and school orchards
-  Artificial wetlands, which proved to be effective solutions to risks such as air and noise pollution

## 9. Response to Hurricane Otis

To complement the efforts of the government to respond to the impact of Hurricane Otis, the UN Country Team in Mexico worked together with the Government, establishing eight working groups:

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Gender (led by UN Women) were ensured as cross-cutting subjects, led by UN Women with the participation of OHCHR in some of the working groups.

This structure, agreed with the Mexican Foreign Ministry, leveraged existing UN programs and activities in Mexico. The UN promoted transiting from an emergency response to the recovery and reconstruction in close coordination with the federal, state and municipal governments, civil society, the private sector and UN agencies.

1. WASH
2. Nutrition
3. Education (these three were led by UNICEF).
4. Protection (led by UNHCR), which included the subgroups: a) Child Protection (led by UNICEF) and b) Protection against gender-based violence (led by UNFPA).
5. Temporary shelter (led by IOM and UNHCR).
6. Health (lead by PAHO/WHO).
7. Early recovery (led by UNDP).
8. Public Communication Support, led by the United Nations Information Center (UNIC).

Photo: UNESCO México / Juan Montoya



Elizabeth Castillo, at the age of 24, has become a guardian of her land: she actively participated in the conservation of more than 14,000 hectares of the Lake Texcoco Natural Protected Area in the State of Mexico, and promoted a cooperative that promotes agriculture, forestry, gastronomy and alternative tourism, providing sustainable livelihoods for 21 farming families. Thanks to the project "Guardians of the Land", promoted by CONANP in collaboration with FAO through the "LIFE" project, Elizabeth and other young people from communities surrounding the lake attended the Environmental and Cultural Education Center "Muros de Agua-José Revueltas", located in the Islas Marías Biosphere Reserve, which trains young people from all over the country to champion practices that care for the environment in their communities. After three decades of environmental activism, and joining forces with CSOs, Elizabeth and her community achieved the recognition of their land as a Protected Natural Area, which has promoted the restoration of the lake, soils and biodiversity, in addition to protecting the habitat of several species.

## Guardians of the Land

Photo: FAO México



## On the Path of Recovery after Otis

On the night of October 24, 2023, relatives of Mauricio Avila, a construction worker from Acapulco, told him to leave his home because a very strong hurricane was coming, but he preferred to wait for his wife. "The hurricane roared like a lion", he says. "A tree fell on top of my house. In the blink of an eye, we were left with nothing". In coordination with authorities, civil society and the private sector, through the United Nations System Emergency Technical Team (UNETE), the UN in Mexico supported the national response in the areas of protection, nutrition, health, temporary shelter, education, psychosocial support, WASH and early recovery to assist the population affected by Otis, a category 5 hurricane on the Saffir-Simpson scale, on the coast of Guerrero. More than 13 UN agencies, funds and programs have worked together with more than 60 organizations, networks and institutions focused on the recovery, reconstruction of tourism, cultural and housing infrastructure, the reactivation of small businesses, educational resilience, water security, the recovery of health services and the strengthening of risk management.

Photo: OIM México / Karla García Conde



## A Milestone in the Fight Against Plastic Pollution



Find the stories here

The National Inventory of Plastic Pollution Sources is a crucial milestone in the fight against plastic pollution in Mexico. Developed by the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT in Spanish) in collaboration with the Autonomous Metropolitan University (UAM) and supported by UNEP, this scientific instrument provides a detailed overview of the problem of plastic in the country. Alonso Jiménez Reyes, SEMARNAT's Deputy Minister of Environmental Regulation, emphasized that the inventory aligned the efforts of the government, academia and international organizations for the benefit of society. He added that its main function is to serve as a diagnostic information tool for the development of the National Action Plan on Plastic Waste and Pollution (Plan REMAR in Spanish), which will integrate inclusive policies to safeguard marine biodiversity, health and well-being. The inventory revealed that, in Mexico, an average person consumes 66 kilograms of plastic per year, of which 59 kg are plastic waste. It also identified the main plastic products consumed, such as containers and packaging, critical and high-risk regions, as well as plastic leakage into ecosystems and its potential impact. This key document has made it possible to identify the areas and communities most affected by plastic pollution, prioritizing strategies to tackle the problem.

Photo: ONU México / Erick Pinedo



## AREA 4

### Peace, Justice and the Rule of Law



Photo: ONU Mujeres / Dzilan Méndez



#### Financial execution:

Total Available:  
\$ 18,747,159.00

Bi- or multi-annual estimation.

Total Executed  
\$ 12,363,953.00

Only in 2023.

#### GENDER MARKER

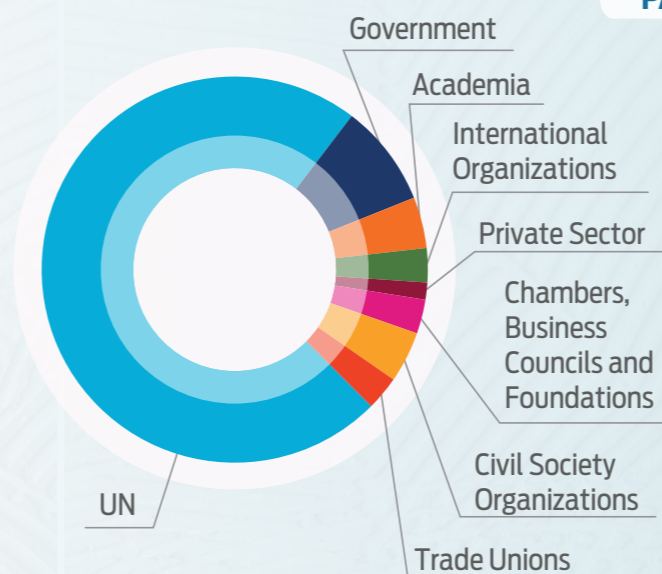


- 0- Not expected to contribute to gender equality/women's empowerment.
- 1- Limited contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment.
- 2- Gender equality/women's empowerment is an important objective.
- 3- Gender equality/women's empowerment is a major objective.



Note: the map reflects the coverage of 54 initiatives in the 32 states of the country. Some initiatives are implemented in several states.

#### PARTNERS



#### HUMAN RIGHTS MARKER



- 0 - Not expected to contribute to the realization of human rights.
- 1 - Limited contribution to the realization of human rights.
- 2 - Significant contribution to the realization of human rights.
- 3 - Major contribution to the realization of human rights.

#### IN NUMBERS:



**15 Programs** and processes at national or state levels for investigating or punishing all forms of violence were strengthened.



**141 Public institutions** and SCOs trained in the prevention of all forms of violence.



**32 Public institutions** trained in preventing and fighting corruption, ensuring access to information, accountability, effective management of resources and promotion of transparency.



**38 Technical diagnoses and evaluations** on legislation, policies, public strategies and capacities in human rights, crime prevention, access to criminal justice and reparations.



**588 Public institutions,** CSOs and businesses strengthened their capacities for the protection, assistance and integration of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.





## FLAGSHIP RESULTS

### Direct Effect 8: Preventing and punishing all forms of violence, particularly against women, girls and adolescents.



#### Spotlight Initiative

To eliminate violence against women and girls



**80 laws** were strengthened through strategic reform packages for the human rights of women and girls, the prevention, care and eradication of femicide and other types of violence.

#### 1. Spotlight Initiative: Lessons and Tools for Preventing and Eradicating Femicide and Violence Against Women

Violence against women and girls is one of the most serious, widespread, entrenched and normalized human rights violations worldwide. This violence is both a cause and a consequence of gender inequality and discrimination. The Spotlight Initiative, which was promoted in Mexico by the UN and the European Union from 2019 to 2023, in close collaboration with governments and CSOs, is the largest global program for the elimination of violence against women and girls.

Spotlight was implemented by six UN agencies (UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, OHCHR and UNICEF) for more than four years, in partnership with the Delegation of the European Union and in coordination with the Mexican government, through the National Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence (CONAVIM in Spanish), INMUJERES and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE in Spanish), the Mexican Reference Group (composed of women defenders and activists) and state and municipal governments. The results in Mexico were:

- Technical assistance for the approval of four federal reforms to the General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence, which incorporate and empower CONAVIM and the Women's Justice Centers, and for strengthening, for the first time since its creation, the Gender Violence Alert Mechanism

(AVGM in Spanish). A total of 11 state laws were amended in the State of Mexico, 14 in Guerrero and 4 in Chihuahua with a view to strengthening femicide eradication and other types of gender violence in these states. The amendments approved potentially benefit over 35 million women, girls and boys.

In total, 80 laws were strengthened through strategic reform packages for the human rights of women and girls, the prevention, attention and eradication of femicide and other types of violence. Essential public policy instruments were designed for the Mexican State.<sup>6</sup>

- More than 9,800 girls, boys, women and men strengthened their knowledge to change social norms for the eradication of violence against women and girls.

- 8,400 public servants improved their capacities to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, based on a Spotlight analysis methodology for investigating femicide, including specialized prosecutors' offices, municipal women's agencies, gender police, health, education, data and communication institutions, among others. To sustain efforts, the Mexican government developed the "Spotlight Campus", a virtual learning platform with 15 courses available for public servants, CSOs and collectives.

- More than 40 CSOs and collectives received small grants to strengthen and expand their work directly to more than 4,000 women survivors of violence and more than 24,000 indirectly. In addition, more than 350 CSOs and women's collectives strengthened their technical, institutional, advocacy, coordination and networking capacities.

#### 2. Container Control Program

This program was launched in the port of Manzanillo, Colima, in 2023, and is one of the flagship initiatives by UNODC and by the US-Mexico Bicentennial Framework for Security, Public Health and Safe Communities. During 2023, the first Port Control Unit (UCP in Spanish) was installed, comprising 14 members

of the Ministry of the Navy (SEMAR in Spanish) and the Mexican National Customs Agency (ANAM in Spanish). Specialized training has been provided for the profiling and risk analysis of containers to improve the detection of illicit flows into and out of the country, such as cannabis and methamphetamines.



**8,400 public servants** improved their capacities in prevention and attention to violence against women and girls.

Photo: Spotlight



Photo: UNODC México

To protect the identity of participants, their faces have been blurred

6. Such as the "Model for the Comprehensive Attention and Protection of Women Experiencing Violence", as well as tools used at local level: a) the "Comprehensive Model for the Primary Prevention of Violence against Women", b) methodology of human rights indicators to monitor and evaluate Gender Violence Alerts.

### 3. Assistance for Victims of Human Trafficking

The work of UNODC and IOM has strengthened the capacities of public institutions and CSOs that provide assistance to victims of human trafficking. More than 500 survivors were direct beneficiaries. A public policy was designed to cover hundreds more, which was adopted by publication in the Official Gazette of the

Federation in the form of an Operating Manual for Shelters and Halfway Houses that Provide Assistance to Victims of Human Trafficking. Detection and referral routes for victims of trafficking were also designed in several states of the country.

**Direct Effect 10:**  
Promotion, protection and respect for human rights, as well as access to justice, truth and reparations for all.



### 4. Safeguarding the Asylum System in Mexico in the Face of a Record 140,000 Asylum Seekers in 2023

Mexico is one of the five countries that received the most asylum applications worldwide in 2023. More than 140,000 people applied for international protection before COMAR, a record number that saturated the asylum system, which was already operating with limited resources. In order to avoid a collapse of the system, which would imply dangers and risks that could cost the lives of those who were forced to flee their countries, UNHCR provided structural, financial and technical support to COMAR in expanding the teams of officials, strengthening their capacities and covering the costs of expanding offices to assist people.

The key to increasing COMAR's efficiency by 400% from 2018 to 2023 was digital transformation. Paper records and all processes were automated with the introduction of the Refugee Information System (SIRE in Spanish),

a comprehensive case management platform which is much more efficient. SIRE allows for digital registration and includes the ability to track cases throughout the process, generate documentation, provide interpretation and translation services for non-Spanish speakers, and obtain statistical information.

New SIRE functions include its interoperability with other systems of the Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB in Spanish). Work is underway with the National Population Registry (RENAPO in Spanish) and the National Migration Institute (INM in Spanish) to: a) verify the identity of individuals and thereby facilitate access to basic services such as health and education, and b) review whether someone is in the process of applying for refugee status and help ensure their protection.

### 5. Respuestas para la protección de las personas desplazadas internas

In 2023, Michoacán authorities responded in just 48 hours to events of massive internal displacement of communities in Apatzingán, with the support of the UN, when in previous events no coordination spaces had been activated to allow for an immediate response.

This response time was possible thanks to the technical roundtables organized with the Ministry of Migrants, the Municipality of Apatzingán and civil society stakeholders (such as the Human Security Observatory of Apatzingán), with the support of UNHCR. Public servants and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participated in training sessions provided by UNHCR on these care pathways. These included journalism techniques with a protection approach, strategies for psychosocial first aid, in collaboration with UNICEF, and self-care workshops for individuals responding to emergencies.

UNHCR and UNICEF provided necessities and hygiene kits, and identified sites for possible temporary shelter, which were key to assisting more than 800 people.

In Chihuahua, the Inter-Institutional Committee for Attention of Forced Displacement, with the support of UNHCR and UNICEF, approved the first proposal for a law initiative at the local level for the comprehensive attention of internal displacement. The Report of the Internal Displacement Characterization Exercise in Chihuahua was also published, the first of its kind in Mexico, with the support of the UN Working Group on Internal Displacement, comprising more than 20 stakeholders, including the federal government, the government of Chihuahua, national and local CSOs, and which was coordinated by UNHCR and the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS). The report provides key data to understand internal displacement in Chihuahua and the needs of those affected. INEGI also conducted a specific survey about internal displacement in Mexico.

### 6. Strengthening the Duty to Prevent and Protect Human Rights Defenders and Journalists

Preventing aggressions against human rights defenders and journalists remains a challenge in the country. In 2023, OHCHR corroborated the murders and disappearances of nine journalists and 21 human rights defenders, which could possibly be related to their work. To address this situation:

OHCHR provided advice on protection measures for human rights defenders and journalists in 780 cases submitted to the Protection Mechanism and promoted a working group with civil society to strengthen this mechanism.

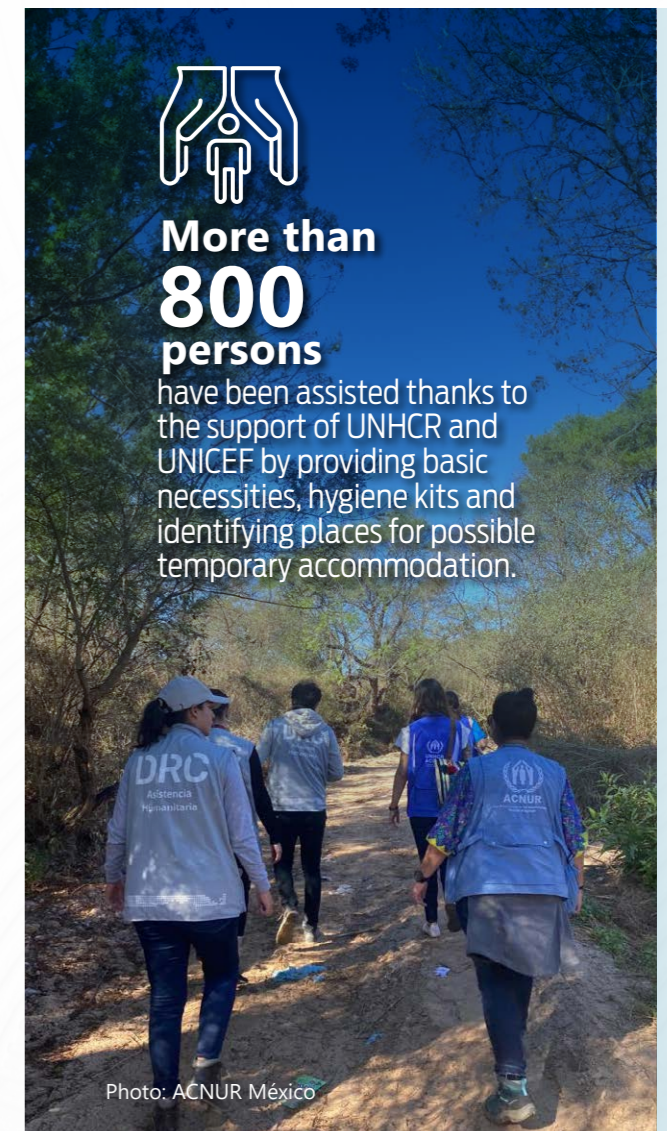


Photo: ACNUR México



**More than  
800  
persons**

have been assisted thanks to the support of UNHCR and UNICEF by providing basic necessities, hygiene kits and identifying places for possible temporary accommodation.

The campaign *#DeFrenteALaLibertad* (Facing freedom) was launched in 2023 as a result of the coordinated work between the Presidency of the Republic, SEGOB, the European Union Delegation in Mexico and OHCHR, which has contributed to raising awareness of the risks faced by journalists and human rights defenders.

The UN System has strengthened its inter-agency work on prevention, protection and access to justice

to advance the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity. UNIC, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNODC and UNICEF, in collaboration with the French Embassy, the Swiss Embassy, the Delegation of the European Union in Mexico, Agence France-Presse (AFP), the Press and Democracy Program of the Universidad Iberoamericana and Reporters Without Borders (RSF) supported investigative journalism through the 5th edition of the Breach / Valdez Journalism and Human Rights Award.

## 7. Building Capacities to Combat the Smuggling of Migrants

IOM, working jointly with SEGOB, prepared and published the 2023-2025 National Strategy to Combat the Smuggling of Migrants with a Gender Perspective, which contributes to guide Mexican public institutions in their efforts to prevent, fight and address the smuggling of migrants coordinately and comprehensively. The Strategy was based on consultations with more than 250 public and civil society officials.

In addition, IOM, UNODC, SEGOB and the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH in Spanish) strengthened the capacities of 230 public servants from 88 institutions in Mexico for preventing and fighting the smuggling of migrants with a gender perspective. To disseminate training concepts, IOM developed a four-hour virtual course open to the general public. IOM also provided relevant content to 130,518 people in 74 shelters in Mexico by broadcasting videos on information screens in Spanish and Haitian Creole, with the aim of informing and warning migrants about the crime of smuggling migrants by sea.



Photo: OIM México / Alejandro Cartagena

## 8. Supporting the Mexican government in Ratifying the P029 Protocol Concerning Forced Labor

With the support of ILO, the Mexican government submitted the 2014 Protocol at the 111th International Labor Conference (ILC), which seeks to promote social dialogue and international cooperation to eradicate forced labor and strengthen the prevention and protection measures required to achieve this goal and promote the full respect of fundamental labor rights. This protocol requires Mexico to adopt

effective measures to prevent, punish and eliminate forced labor in all its forms. It includes actions to protect victims and ensure their access to justice and rehabilitation, with a special focus on the trafficking of persons for the purpose of forced labor (labor exploitation, commercial sexual exploitation, forced begging, forced recruitment for activities in organized crime, etc.).



## Effective Social Reintegration: A Bridge to the Future

Photo: UNODC México

Alicia, like many people deprived of liberty in Mexico, faced great challenges when she encountered the Criminal Justice System, including stigma, discrimination and few job opportunities. During her time in prison, Alicia gave birth to her baby, while pursuing her high school education. In addition to being enrolled in a curriculum, another requirement to qualify for early release was her participation in training workshops to learn new skills. This was how Alicia joined the courses offered by UNODC as part of the project *"De vuelta a la comunidad"* (Back to the community). "Here I learned many things, including a course on solar cells. Through this course I think I will be able to make a living and start from scratch", said Alicia. Thanks to the early release benefit, Alicia will be able to serve the rest of her sentence outside prison and live with her son. Together with Mexico City's Deputy Ministry of the Prison System, Enel Green Power, the Italian Ministry of Justice and UNODC have helped 134 inmates to acquire learning skills in green jobs as part of an effort to provide tools and opportunities that contribute to their effective reintegration into society.



## Arnulfo Cerón: An example of Struggle and Inspiration to Demand Truth and Justice

The human rights defender from Guerrero was disappeared on October 11, 2019. The tragic event triggered the formation of the "Luciernaga" collective, a beacon of hope, made up of more than 30 families demanding justice for their missing loved ones. Thanks to the joint work of the authorities, CSOs and international organizations such as OHCHR, Arnulfo's body was found, and the material perpetrators sentenced to 57 years in prison. The case was taken up in the OHCHR report *Good Practices and Challenges in the Investigation of Crimes Committed Against Human Rights Defenders and Journalists*, which documented the murders of 41 journalists, six media workers and 98 human rights defenders, as well as the disappearance of five journalists and eight human rights defenders in connection with their work between 2019 and 2023. Ricardo Sánchez Pérez del Pozo, head of the Special Prosecutor's Office of Attention to Crimes against Freedom of Expression of the Attorney General Office, praised the report as a valuable contribution for the authorities, while Abel Barrera, from the "Tlachinollan" Human Rights Center of La Montaña, stressed the importance of international accompaniment to raise the visibility of the struggle of human rights defenders.



Find the stories here

Illustration: ONU-DH México / Adriana Flores Mercado



## PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

Strategic, multi-stakeholder and multi-sector partnerships during 2023 have enabled the identification of priority actions to accelerate the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, in line with the thematic areas of the Cooperation Framework. The consolidation of common frameworks on partnership management and joint resource mobilization stands out. This has allowed for greater coherence and coordination, spaces for dialogue, participation and interagency programming. Some of these actions are highlighted below.

Photo: OIM México / Alejandro Cartagena

### Partnership Network for Local Action

In 2023, the creation of the Partnership Network for Local Action was consolidated. It responds to the need of creating coordinated and flexible spaces to share experiences on partnerships, stimulating creativity and reflection, and triggering new initiatives to address existing sustainability challenges and accelerating the achievement of the SDGs in every corner of the country. With the 2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the Network is promoted by the UN in Mexico, through the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) and agencies such as UNIC, UN-Habitat, UNESCO, UNFPA, and UNODC, among others, working alongside the SRE, the Ministry of Economy, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), the Global Compact Network Mexico, GIZ, My World Mexico and Makesense.



### Strengthening of civil society organizations

Through the United Nations Democracy Fund, the strengthening of the 'Nosotrxs' and 'documenta' projects was promoted with the support of the RCO. Additionally, broad participation from various social actors was led in the Universal Periodic Review.

#### NOSOTR@S

**Social protection for women.** Nosotr@s por la Democracia (Nosotrxs) promoted and advocated the rights of domestic workers, focusing not only on social security but on their labor rights in general, including formalization, vacations and a living wage. The project benefited 924 women directly in six Mexican states (Sinaloa, Oaxaca, Mexico City, State of Mexico, Puebla and Veracruz) and had an indirect impact on 240,482 women (members of the virtual community "Mi Trabajo Cuenta" (My Work Counts)).

#### documenta

**Strengthening the participation and leadership of women with disabilities in Mexico.** The civil association "Documenta" worked in the 32 states of Mexico to strengthen the political participation and leadership of women with disabilities, in developing a national strategy for people with disabilities and influencing recommendations related to women's rights in the country. A total of 141 women with and without disabilities were directly benefited and close to 34,000 people were reached through the communication campaign "Visibilidad para todas" (Visibility for all Women) which had an indirect impact on close to 3.2 million women with disabilities in the region.



Examen Periódico Universal (EPU)

**Universal Periodic Review (EPU in Spanish).** For Mexico's fourth UPR cycle<sup>9</sup> in 2023, OHCHR organized meetings with representatives of more than 180 NGOs, embassies and UN agencies present in Mexico to encourage participation in the exercise. It held two workshops for NGOs: one on advocacy strategies for this cycle and another on how to draft recommendations. Together with the RCO, it led the preparation of the input provided by the UN in Mexico. At international level, the UPR is crucial for accountability and the promotion of continued respect for fundamental rights.

9. The UPR is a mechanism of the UN Human Rights Council that assesses the human rights situation of each Member State every four and a half years. Countries report on measures taken to improve human rights and receive recommendations from other states for further progress in this area.

### Partnerships with the Private Sector

Key partnerships with the private sector were strengthened this year through the Business Coordinating Council (CCE in Spanish), the highest representative body of the private sector, which brings together more than 2,000 associations. Priority issues for the country were promoted, such as the implementation of programs and internal policies in favor of early childhood and an agenda of labor inclusion for people in mobility.

The Local Network of the Global Compact Mexico, a UN initiative to strengthen business collaboration, made up of more than 800 companies by 2023, carried out the following actions:



Photo: Pacto Mundial



Strengthening of the capacities of more than **1,500 professionals** to advance the **2030 Agenda**.



More than **50 Mexican businesses** joined the **Collective Action**, project, in collaboration with UNODC, to fight corruption.



**87 businesses** joined the **Women's Empowerment Principles** and another 27 companies committed to **setting greenhouse gas emission reduction targets**.



**4 national accelerator** programs on climate change, gender equality and innovation, with the participation of **135 businesses**.



## WORKING TOGETHER: UN COHERENCE, EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

During 2023, the restructuring of inter-agency spaces and groups was consolidated with a view to strengthening coherence, efficiency and alignment of joint actions for the achievement of the Cooperation Framework and the 2030 Agenda in the country. It comprises the Country Team, the Programmatic Management Team, four Results Groups corresponding to the four strategic areas mentioned, Interagency Groups of: Gender, Human Mobility, Communications, Youth, Operations and Emergencies.

Photo: OIM México / Alejandro Cartagena

### Joint Steering Committee of the 2020-2025 Cooperation Framework

The main results of the work of the United Nations System in Mexico in support to the country's development priorities were shared during the meeting of the Joint Steering Committee of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2020-2025). The meeting with the Foreign Ministry highlighted the cooperation in key strategic areas for the country, such as the container control program to detect illicit trade, close cooperation on issues related to disappearances and the forensic crisis, as well as human mobility, an area in which UN agencies have carried out more than 4,800 interventions in critical sectors such as infrastructure, health, education, protection, financial support and other services to assist people in mobility.



Photo: CINU México / Luis Arroyo

### UN 2020-2025 Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Forum

For the third edition, under the leadership of the RCO and with the participation of UN representatives, deputies and monitoring and evaluation colleagues, the inter-agency structure of the UN System in Mexico meets in this forum twice a year, with a view to assessing progress, emerging challenges

and updating the priorities of the UN System in the country. The global context of the SDGs was analyzed in depth, particularly in Mexico, and the collaboration of the UN System in the country was strengthened, consolidating the commitment to support the State in the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda.



Photo: CINU México / Luis Arroyo

### Zero Tolerance Policy Regarding Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

The UN Resident Coordinator, together with the Country Team, has led inter-agency actions and strategies aimed at promoting the Zero Tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, implemented by the UN Secretary-General for target populations.

This policy requires compliance with organizational standards that guarantee the application of the rules of conduct by all people related to the United Nations operation and implementing partners, as allies in the execution of projects and programs. Having a common approach to the PSEA is part of the commitment to ensure safe programming, transparent and coordinated actions across the pillars of humanitarian response, development and peacebuilding.

In 2023

58 trainings



were carried out on risks associated with PSEA, covering 1400 persons who work at the United Nations, CSOs and local leaders.



Photo: ONU México / Daniela Mosquera



### Communicating to Keep the Promise to Leaving No One Behind

More cohesive communications of the UN System in Mexico were the backbone to implement 17 campaigns, as well as fora and to mark key milestones in 2023, including the fifth edition of the Breach/Valdez Journalism, and Human Rights Award; International Women's Day; the Water Conference; the Secretary General's campaign against Hate Speech; the "Peace Begins with Me" campaign, which highlighted Mexico's contributions to peacekeeping and to the

Women, Peace and Security Agenda; Mexico's consultation process as part of its international engagement to end plastic pollution; the International Summit on the Habitat of Latin America and the Caribbean held in Guadalajara; the launch of the "Act Now for SDGs" campaign; the High-Impact Initiatives to accelerate the SDGs during the SDG Summit; Little Amal's journey across Mexico, and the Guadalajara International Book Fair (FIL in Spanish).

Particularly noteworthy was the campaign to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In close collaboration with the United Nations System, artists, public officials, CSOs and the media, actions were implemented throughout 2023 to promote the relevance and defense of the human rights set forth in the Declaration.

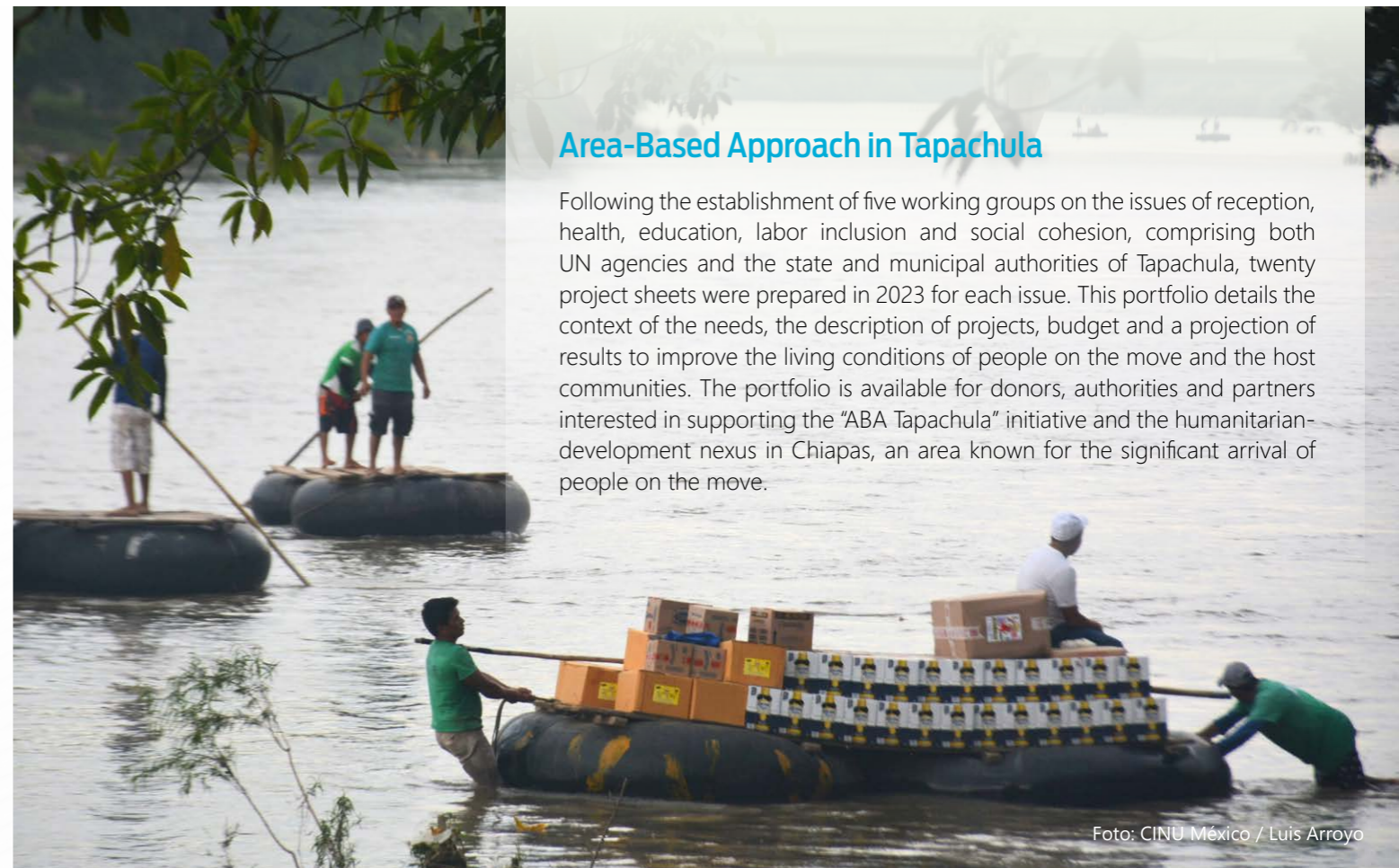
As part of these efforts, two murals were created: the first one "All rights for all people" in the Central de Abasto (the largest market in Latin America and the Caribbean), which is visited by half a million people every day, was presented at a press conference on UN Day; the second one, in the Arena Mexico (the main wrestling venue with 16,500 seats) was launched to mark the Secretary-General's UNITE campaign, dedicated to women's rights and to strengthening the fight against violence against women and girls. The single "Liberté" by Colombian artists "Aterciopelados" was launched in a candlelight concert on International Human Rights Day with the support of the European Union Delegation in Mexico. Finally, the UN stand at the Guadalajara FIL was dedicated to the 75th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with interactive and educational activities for young people, media, academia and the general public.



Photo: CINU México



Particularly noteworthy was the campaign to commemorate the **75th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.**



### Area-Based Approach in Tapachula

Following the establishment of five working groups on the issues of reception, health, education, labor inclusion and social cohesion, comprising both UN agencies and the state and municipal authorities of Tapachula, twenty project sheets were prepared in 2023 for each issue. This portfolio details the context of the needs, the description of projects, budget and a projection of results to improve the living conditions of people on the move and the host communities. The portfolio is available for donors, authorities and partners interested in supporting the "ABA Tapachula" initiative and the humanitarian-development nexus in Chiapas, an area known for the significant arrival of people on the move.

Foto: CINU México / Luis Arroyo

### UN Volunteers, a Vehicle for Sustainable Development

The UN promotes volunteering as a mechanism for participation, inclusion and social cohesion to track and accelerate the SDGs. In 2023, the United Nations Volunteers program (UNV) in Mexico had a total of 224 UN volunteers, 26% male and 74% female (90.6% from Mexico and 9.3% international volunteers), who contributed to the implementation of projects of UN agencies, funds and programs in the country. The main agencies supported were UNHCR, UNIC, IOM, OHCHR and UNICEF.

The annual contribution of this program to the achievement of the SDGs in Mexico is significant. The actions and commitments of UN volunteers contributed to all SDGs, but mainly to SDG 16, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, SDG 17, Partnerships for the Goals, SDG 10, Reduced Inequalities, and SDG 5, Gender Equality



**In 2023**  
the United Nations  
Volunteers program (UNV) in  
Mexico had a total of  
**224 UN**  
volunteers.

Photo: VNU México

# 2.5

## EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

“Mexico was the first country in the Latin American and Caribbean region to develop a Cooperation Framework, which demonstrates the enormous efforts of the UN in close collaboration with the Mexican government to work on development, humanitarian action and peace”.<sup>8</sup>  
 Alicia Bárcena, Minister of Foreign Affairs

The UN is implementing its third Cooperation Framework, which reflects the progress in the efficiency and effectiveness of the UN System in Mexico at the programmatic, operational, financial and management levels. The UN has also been characterized by the inclusion of key stakeholders in the various stages of the Framework’s development: government, civil society, academia and the private sector.

The UN is a platform for dialogue with the various partners that have been mentioned in this Report: the three government branches, at federal, state and local levels, with the wide range of CSOs, academia, the private sector and trade unions. This has made it possible to bring them together to obtain high-impact results, promoting a sense of ownership, partnership and co-responsibility.

Following the guidelines of the United Nations Reform, the Country Team in Mexico has strengthened inter-agency collaboration around priority issues that have resulted in projects and joint funding. The architecture of the UN System in Mexico, which includes Results Groups (according to the four strategic areas of the cooperation framework) and Interagency Groups on Communication, Gender, Human Mobility and Youth, and a Programmatic Management Team, has promoted the continuation of the work towards achieving the results of the Cooperation Framework and meeting the targets of its indicators. Clear examples of the above are those that have been presented through the “flagship results” and financing for development. It should be noted that the Emergency Technical Team was crucial in providing support in response to Hurricane Otis and in the current reconstruction phase.

In addition to the above, an additional finding is that cooperation with the private sector must be sustainable for it to become a catalytic partner in the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda, leveraging economic growth strategies such as nearshoring. In this sense, all agencies, funds and programs have established sound partnerships with the business sector to support financing the SDGs, which not only translates into financial resources, but also into technical, training and innovation resources.

Another lesson learned entails continuing to work at the community level in peace, development and humanitarian contexts in the localization of the 2030 Agenda, since progress in the SDGs will reduce the consequences of disasters.

It is also necessary to continue strengthening action with youth, with people with disabilities, the elderly, with indigenous and Afro-descendant populations in order to promote the 2030 Agenda, as it concerns all of us to ensure no one is left behind.

8. Minutes of the Joint Steering Committee meeting, United Nations Country Team - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, United Nations 2020-2025 Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development. November 6, 2023.

Photo: CINU México / Luis Arroyo



# 2.6

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES

FIGURE 1. Available and Executed Resources During 2023

Overall Total Available and Executed in 2023 (USD)

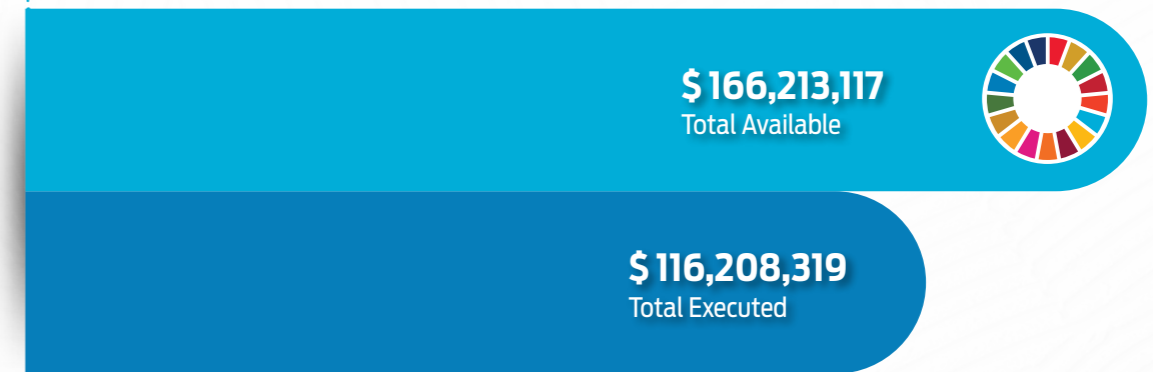
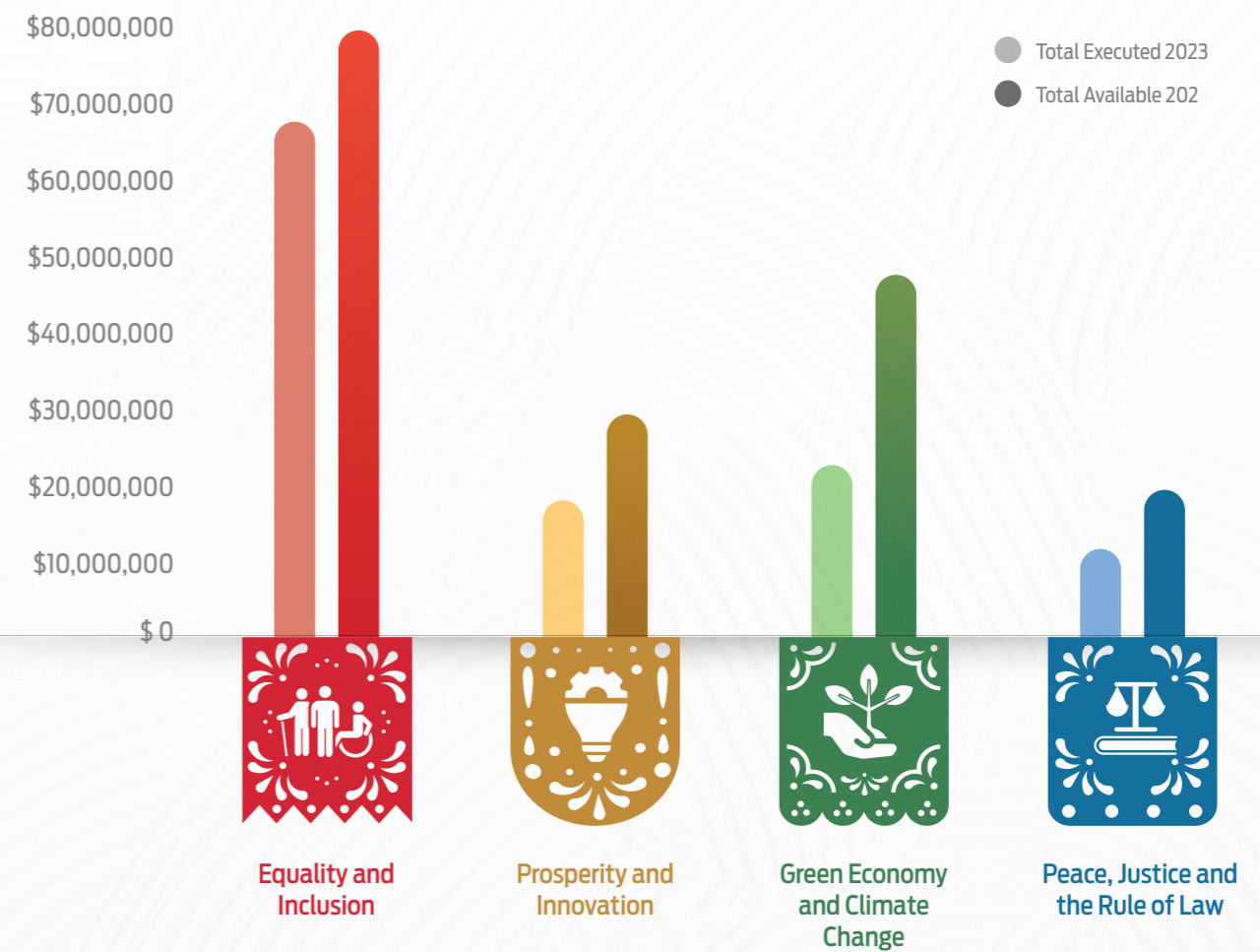


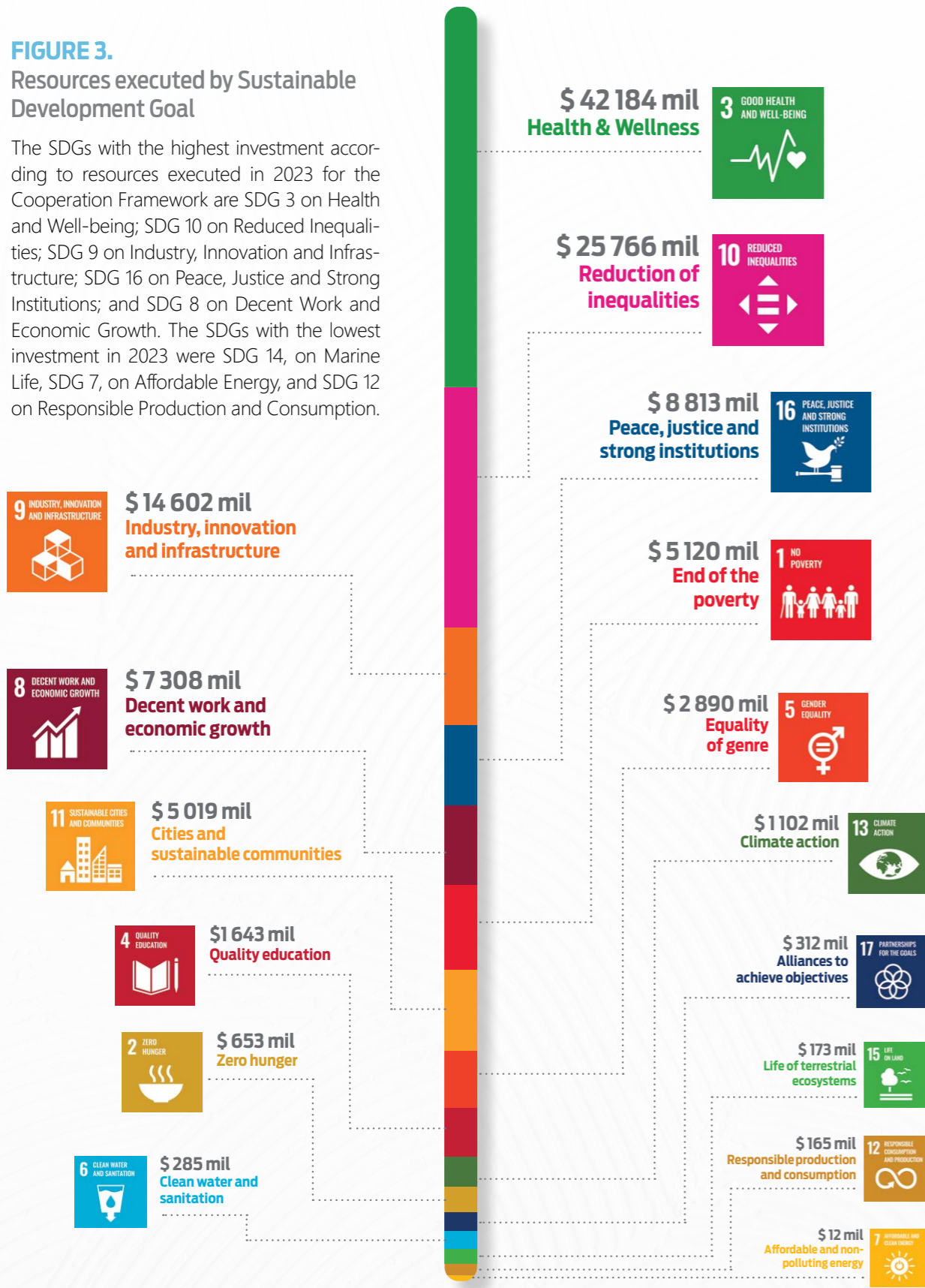
FIGURE 2. Resources Executed by Working Area of the Cooperation Framework



11. Available resources refer to the annual and multiannual budget available at the beginning of the year to implement multiannual activities. Executed resources refer to the total resources mobilized for spending during a specific year. In other words, some projects extend over several years, so resources do not necessarily correspond to those available and executed in the same year.

**FIGURE 3.**  
Resources executed by Sustainable Development Goal

The SDGs with the highest investment according to resources executed in 2023 for the Cooperation Framework are SDG 3 on Health and Well-being; SDG 10 on Reduced Inequalities; SDG 9 on Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth. The SDGs with the lowest investment in 2023 were SDG 14, on Marine Life, SDG 7, on Affordable Energy, and SDG 12 on Responsible Production and Consumption.



**FIGURE 4.** Main Funding Sources of Executed Resources

The main source of resources executed in 2023 is the Government with 39%, followed by international cooperation and cooperating partner countries with 28%. The third largest source of financing are: development funds, with 12%, followed by UN System agencies with 9%, the private sector with 8% and combined financing with 4%.

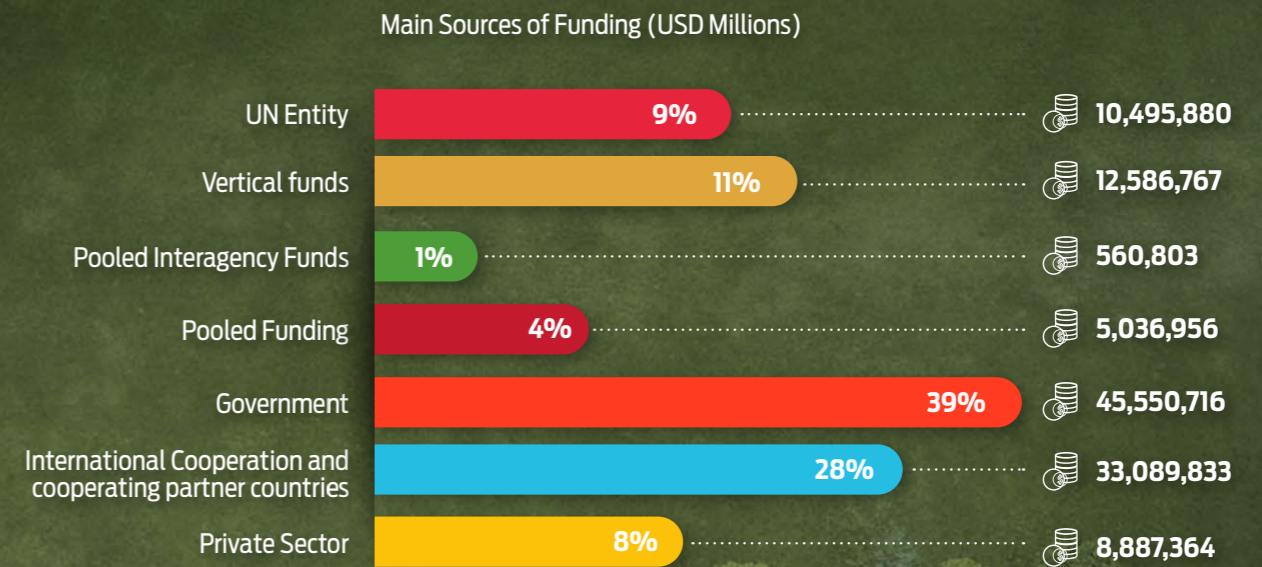


Photo: UNFPA México



## CHAPTER 3

### UN MEXICO'S PRIORITIES FOR 2024



For 2024, the UN in Mexico has two main objectives: to continue strengthening the coordinated efforts among its agencies, funds and programs according to the priorities agreed with the Mexican government for 2020-2025 and starting the internal process for preparing a new Cooperation Framework for 2026-2030, which will be designed jointly with the new administration as of October 1, 2024.

As for **Equality and Inclusion**, the UN in Mexico will consolidate its technical cooperation in the development of a care system in the country and will foster public discussions regarding the pending challenges in education and food security. As to **Prosperity and Innovation**, interagency work will focus in the south-southeast region through specialized fora, efforts aimed at strengthening capacities and the creation of partnerships to promote financing of the 2030 Agenda, specifically a network of small and medium businesses to encourage a green economy in the country.

With respect to **Green Economy and Climate Change**, the UN in Mexico will work jointly with the Mexican government in fostering national dialogue centered on biodiversity, with an emphasis in the links with international efforts to address climate change. As for its work on **Peace, Justice and the Rule of Law** in the country, it will continue to collaborate with its national counterparts in agendas for a comprehensive security strategy,

monitoring violence during the electoral process, the administration and prosecution of justice, and the reduction of impunity and prevention of gender-based violence, based on the work carried out with the Spotlight Initiative.

As to **Gender Equality**, it will promote spaces for dialogue with specific attention to political violence against women for gender-based reasons and the eradication of all forms of violence against women and girls. In regard to the efforts in **Human Mobility** in the country, the UN in Mexico will intensify its actions with municipal, state and federal governments for assisting people on the move in Tapachula and other strategic places, emphasizing the importance of social and economic integrating, as well as the relationship between climate change and mobility.

Finally, as a step towards the creation of a new Cooperation Framework with the Mexican State, in 2024, the UN in Mexico will conduct an external evaluation of the Framework still in force, with a view to report on its work in the country and will follow up the national deliberation on the national priorities to be defined by Mexican institutions as of October 2024. Based on such priorities, it will work in a new cooperation proposal to reach an agreement and formalize it with the new administration, within the mandate conferred by the UN Charter and with a view to fulfilling the 2030 Agenda.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

**AFP** Agence France- Presse

**AMEXCID** Mexican Agency of International Cooperation for Development

**ANAM** Mexican National Customs Agency

**AVGM** Gender Violence Alert Mechanism

**BR** Biosphere reserve

**CABEI** Central American Bank for Economic Integration

**CCE** Business Coordinating Council (Consejo Coordinador Empresarial)

**CEDAW** Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

**CEMEX** Mexican Cements (Cementos Mexicanos)

**CITIs** Inter-Ministerial Commissions for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Adolescent Workers of Working Age (Comisiones Intersecretariales para la Prevención y Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil y la Protección de Adolescentes Trabajadores en Edad Permitida)

**COLMEX** El Colegio de México

**COMAR** Mexican Commission for Refugee Aid

**CONACCA** National Confederation of Central Market Retailer's Associations

**CANACO** Mexico City Chamber of Commerce (Cámara de Comercio de la Ciudad de México)

**CONAFOR** National Forestry Commission

**CONANP** National Commission of Protected Natural Areas

**CONAPO** National Population Council

**CONCAMIN** Confederation of Industrial Chambers of the United Mexican States (Confederación de Cámaras Industriales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

**CONCANACO** Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce, Services, and Tourism (Confederación de Cámaras Nacionales de Comercio, Servicios y Turismo)

**CONASETRA** National Conference of Labor Ministers (Conferencia Nacional de Secretarios del Trabajo)

**CONAVIM** National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women

**CNDH** National Human Rights Commission

**COPARMEX** Employers' Confederation of the Mexican Republic (Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana)

**CTM** Confederation of Mexican Workers

**DPPA** United Nations Department of Political Affairs and Peacebuilding

**DRC** Danish Refugee Council

**ECLAC** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

**ENASIC** National Survey for the Care System

**ENTI** National Survey on Child Labor

**FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**FGR** Attorney General's Office

**FIDESUR** Trust for the Regional Development of the South Southeast (Fideicomiso para el Desarrollo Regional del Sur Sureste)

**FIL** Guadalajara International Book Fair

**GDP** Gross Domestic Product

**GIZ** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

**IAWG** Inter-Agency Shelter Working Group

**IBERO** Universidad Iberoamericana

**ICAO** International Civil Aviation Organization

**ICRC** International Committee of the Red Cross

**ICTO** Inter-agency Country Team Operative Group

**ILC** International Labor Conference

**ILO** International Labor Organization

**IMSS** Mexican Social Security Institute

**INAFED** National Institute for Federalism and Municipal Development

**INEGI** National Institute of Statistics and Geography

**INFCP** National Inventory of Plastic Pollution Sources

**INFONAVIT** National Workers' Housing Fund Institute

**INM** National Migration Institute

**INMUJERES** National Women's Institute

**INSP** National Institute of Public Health

**IOM** International Organization for Migration

**JIPS** Joint IDP Profiling Service

**MACU** National Care Services Map

**MSMES** Micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises

**NBS** Nature-based solutions

**NGO** Non-governmental Organization

**NNASM** Children and Adolescents in Situation of Mobility

**Nosotr@s** Nosotr@s por la Democracia ACNOS

**NRPA** Natural Resource Protection Area

**OCHA** United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**OECD** Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

**OHCHR** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

**PAs** Protected Areas

**PEAANNAM** Strategic Action Plan for the Care of Children and Adolescents in a Situation of Mobility (Plan Estratégico de Acciones para la Atención de NNA en Situación de Movilidad)

**PIL** Local Integration Programme

**PLAN REMAR** National Action Plan on Plastic Waste and Pollution

**PNAs** Protected Natural Areas

**PSEA** Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

**RCO** Resident Coordinator Office

**RENAPO** National Population Registry

**RSF** Reporters Without Borders

**SAM** Severe acute malnutrition

**SCOs** Civil Society Organizations

**SDGs** Sustainable Development Goals

**SDSN** Sustainable Development Solutions Network

**SEDATU** Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development

**SEGOB** Ministry of the Interior

**SEMAR** Ministry of the Navy

**SEMARNAT** Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

**SESIPINNA** Executive Secretariat of the National System for the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents

**SIRE** Refugee Information System

**SNDIF** National System for the Integral Development of the Family

**SNE** National Employment System

**SRE** Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**SS** Ministry of Health

**STC** Mexico City Subway System

**STPS** Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare

**UAM** Universidad Autónoma de México

**UCP** Port Control Unit

**UN** United Nations

**UNCT** United Nations Country Team

**UNDP** United Nations Development Programme

**UNDESA** United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

**UNDSS** United Nations Department of Safety and Security

**UNEP** United Nations Environment Programme

**UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund

**UN-Habitat** United Nations Human Settlements Programme

**UNHCR** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund

**UNIDO** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**UNODC** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**UNOSD** United Nations Office for Sustainable Development

**UNOPS** United Nations Office for Project Services

**UN SDGFund** United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Fund

**UNTES** United Nations Technical Emergency System

**UNV** United Nations Volunteers programme

**UN Women** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women UPR Universal Periodic Review

**USMCA** United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement

**VCAs** Voluntary Conservation Areas

**WASH** Water, sanitation and hygiene

**WEPS** Women's Empowerment Principles

**WWF** World Wildlife Fund Inc.



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