



UNITED NATIONS
MEXICO

A vibrant photograph of a woman in traditional Mexican clothing, including a green huipil and a large gold necklace, carrying a large woven basket overflowing with colorful flowers on her head. She is smiling and appears to be in a festive or celebratory setting. The background shows other people and a building.

TOWARDS A PROSPEROUS AND
SUSTAINABLE MEXICO WITH
WELLBEING FOR EVERYONE

RESULTS REPORT
2024



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March 2024





UN COUNTRY TEAM IN MEXICO

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FOREWORD

munities, we have promoted 297 projects that improve people's lives in tangible ways.

In the area of **Equality and Inclusion**, we contributed to the strengthening of essential health functions. Highlights include the approval of the General Law on Adequate and Sustainable Nutrition, which received technical support from FAO, PAHO/WHO and UNICEF. UNICEF also collaborated in the regulation of food environments, which will benefit 30 million children. UNFPA designed a financing mechanism for the National Strategy for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy, benefiting more than 31,550 young people, and UNODC promoted plans for the prevention and treatment of addictions in the 32 states.

As to education, UNESCO strengthened state systems and expanded learning policies in eight states. UNFPA and UNESCO promoted the economic empowerment of Mayan women artisans and indigenous communities through textile art as a living heritage.

Regarding **Prosperity and Innovation**, ILO supported 40 labor agreements that now include measures to prevent child labor and protect legally working adolescents. FAO encouraged the development of a digital system that uses satellite imagery to optimize water use in the Cuitzeo Lake basin, helping to address a critical water crisis. UNIDO strengthened ties between academia, government and private sector with the Strategic Plan for Industrial Development of the State of Tabasco. UN-Habitat contributed to municipal planning aligned with the New Urban Agenda, and UNDP encouraged the participation of girls and women in science and technology.

In addition, the UN provided comprehensive support to institutions that promote the employment of people in mobility, with initiatives such as the "México te emplea" (Mexico employs you) platform, launched by ILO and

UNHCR, which benefited 4,000 refugees and migrants. UNHCR consolidated an effective solution for the socio-economic insertion with the Local Integration Program, which benefited almost 13,000 people, with the support of more than 650 companies.

With respect to **Green Economy and Climate Change**, UNOPS supported Mexico in the presentation of its First Biennial Transparency Report on Climate Change. IFAD's Balsas Basin project improved the climate resilience of more than 145,000 hectares and provided sustainable livelihoods to more than 18,000 people. FAO-supported Altépetl Bienestar Program in Mexico City promoted ecosystem conservation and the optimization of livelihoods for more than 30,000 people.

IOM strengthened the coordination of the environmental, migration and population sectors at the federal, state and municipal levels to collect data on the links between migration, environment and climate change with a view to informing public policy. The data collected served as the basis for the design of a new project that helps promote adaptation and resilience in vulnerable communities.

In the area of biodiversity conservation, UNDP focused its efforts on the tourism sector, supporting the empowerment of community enterprises. UNEP contributed to the certification of more than 2,600 hectares as Voluntary Conservation Areas and the incorporation of 1,350 hectares into management plans for wild agave species in Oaxaca. UNESCO promoted an environmental education and mobilization program that enabled 11 communities to develop mangrove restoration plans, while FAO moved towards the sustainable management of protected areas, inducing forest conservation through reforestation and sustainable production.

In the area of **Peace, Justice and the Rule of Law**, OHCHR, together with UNHCR and IOM, supported consultations with indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities in Oaxaca on a state law on forced internal displacement. Another important milestone was the Human Identification Project which, with UNFPA's support, increased Mexico's capacity to identify deceased persons. In Coahuila, the first Program on the Disappearance of Persons was approved with advice from OHCHR.

To fight human trafficking, UNODC promoted public-private and civil organization partnerships, and improved inter-institutional coordination for investigating high-impact crimes at state level. UNHCR contributed to guaranteeing the right to identity for asylum seekers and refugees, and UNICEF promoted a comprehensive model with specialized courtrooms for the participation of children and adolescents in judicial processes.

In 2024 we also reinforced our commitment to the role of youth in building a more just and sustainable future by involving them in the preparatory process of the Summit for the Future with the creation of the Decalogue of Mexican Youth, a document enriched with proposals arising from artistic and urban expressions, with contributions from more than 180 young people. In addition, we strengthened the UN Interagency Network on Youth and the Youth Network for the 2030 Agenda, in partnership with the Ministry of Economy, expanding spaces for youth participation in sustainable development.

We consolidated the UN inter-agency structure to promote closer coordination with national authorities and key actors in the country. This led to the preparation of the document "[Contributions of the United Nations to Mexico's 2025-2030 national priorities](#)", which identifies strategic opportunities and includes proposals for the new 2026-2031 Cooperation Framework, which we will sign with the Government of Mexico in 2025.

The UN's work in Mexico shows a robust and deeply collaborative effort to accompany and support the country on its path towards sustainable development. With five years to go before the deadline for achieving the 2030 Agenda, and as Mexico moves into a new phase of its development, we reaffirm our shared commitment to multilateralism and international cooperation towards building a more just, prosperous and sustainable future, where the wellbeing of all people is a reality.

Peter Grohmann
UN Resident Coordinator in Mexico

This report comes at a significant moment for Mexico, marked by a historic milestone, following the election of the first female president Claudia Sheinbaum. The first months of her administration have been marked by a vision of wellbeing and humanism, focused on social inclusion, substantive equality and equitable economic development. The priority given to the most vulnerable populations and the promotion of a comprehensive strategy towards reducing poverty and inequalities reflect the commitment to sustainable development that converges with the 2030 Agenda.

Facing the period of political transition, this Report reflects a year of strategic planning, consolidated and expanded partnerships, and concrete achievements in the four areas of the **Mexico 2020-2025 Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework**: Equality and Inclusion, Prosperity and Innovation, Green Economy and Climate Change, and Peace, Justice and the Rule of Law, and cross-cutting areas of gender and human mobility.

Through the coordinated work of 25 UN agencies, funds and programs in Mexico, more than 2,000 partners, together with government counterparts, civil society organizations, private sector, academia, unions and com-



Key Partners for sustainable development

In 2024, UN Mexico consolidated and expanded its alliances with strategic partners from various sectors to support national efforts in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This approach was aligned with the areas of work established in the 2020-2025 Cooperation Framework. Throughout the year, priority was given to strengthening multi-stakeholder and multi-sector partnerships, highlighting continued collaboration with the federal government, as well as with state and municipal governments. In addition, closer ties were forged with the legislative and judicial branches, civil society organizations (CSOs), academia, private sector, international agencies and cooperating partners, in an effort to enhance positive impacts on the country's sustainable development.

Functions of the UN Country Team in Mexico



% of projects dedicated to:

- Capacity building/Technical cooperation
- Partnerships/Knowledge management
- Public policy advisory
- Data analysis and management
- Support for compliance with regulatory commitments
- Direct support/Services
- Other (including coordination)

Key Partners for sustainable development



Executive branch:

At the federal, state and municipal levels.



Legislative branch: Chamber of Deputies and Senate, as well as local congresses. Judicial branch: Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, Electoral Tribunal of the Judiciary of the Federation, Federal Judiciary Council, National Commission of Superior Courts of Justice of the United Mexican States. .



Academia: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Universidad Iberoamericana (IBERO), Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Colegio de Contadores Públicos de Guadalajara, Universidad de Guadalajara, Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) and Oxford University.

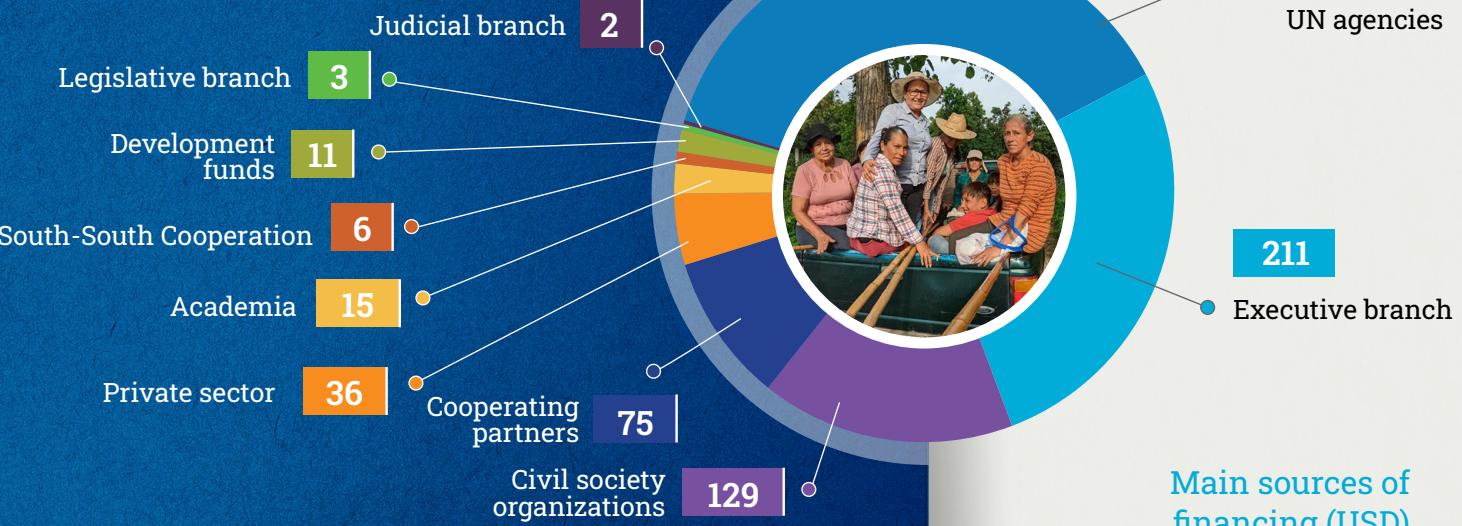


International Organizations: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).



Financial Institutions: World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF), Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), Banco Santander, BBVA Bancomer, Banorte and Citibanamex.

Implementation partners



Main sources of financing (USD)

Cooperating partners 45,257,688

UN agencies 32,350,575

Executive branch 24,998,089

Development funds 14,014,951

Private sector 9,738,905

Civil society organizations 5,165,246

Judicial branch 2,000,000

Academia 752,335

Financial institutions 96,822

International organizations 92,077

South-South Cooperation 13,247

1

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY

In this Agenda, the country shows significant progress in its SDGs of No Poverty, Affordable and Clean energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Climate Action, Life below Water and Life on Land. It also experiences a mixed picture of progress and remaining challenges in the SDGs of Zero Hunger, Good Health and Wellbeing, Quality Education, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Reduced Inequalities, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and Partnerships for the Goals. The most relevant challenges that the country faces are the SDGs related to ending extreme poverty, achieving gender equality, clean water and sanitation, and responsible production and consumption.

In 2024, the largest election in the history of the country given the number of positions elected took place: 20,708 positions throughout the country, including the presidency of the Mexican Republic, 500 congresspeople, 128 senators and 20,079 positions at local level. The number of citizens called to the polls was 98 million 329 thousand 591 people, of which 61.04% participated. More than 1.5 million Mexicans participated in its organization and development.

In addition, the country made history with the election of Claudia Sheinbaum, the first woman President of Mexico. Her vision was embodied in the document "The 100 Steps for Transformation", which reflects her proposals to reduce inequality, promote sustainable development and ensure wellbeing in Mexico. In addition, her party, MORENA, obtained a qualified majority in the Chamber of Deputies, which will allow her to pass constitutional reforms.



Photo: FAO Mexico/Ana Maria Luna

In its 2025-2030 National Development Plan (PND, for its acronym in Spanish), the Government of Mexico has proposed the strengthening of governance with justice and citizen participation, development with wellbeing and humanism, moral economy and work, and sustainable development. It will also make traditionally vulnerable populations a priority, particularly women living in poverty and indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities, as well as advancing science, technology, connectivity, digitalization and the sovereign and sustainable use of resources.

In the coming years, some of the country's most crucial challenges will be influenced by its place and role in the North American region, in a regional and international context that is currently undergoing major geopolitical changes.

2

UN SUPPORT OF MEXICAN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

2024 was a year of reflection about the performance of the United Nations in Mexico. It began with the evaluation of the current Cooperation Framework, which allowed for an analysis of the relevance, pertinence, coordination, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the United Nations System. The findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned will be concluded in 2025.

During the year, the UN was able to strengthen the gender and human rights perspectives that are made visible through the markers for each project and initiative. The markers use a four-point scale coding to indicate contributions to gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as human rights: as a main objective, as a significant but not main objective, in a limited way, or with no expectations of contributing to gender equality and women's empowerment.

During the political transition taking place in Mexico, the UN implemented close to 300 development projects in the four areas of cooperation and in the 32 states of the Mexican Republic.

Most of these projects focus on Equality and Inclusion, followed by Green Economy and Climate Change, Peace, Justice and the Rule of Law, and finally, Prosperity and Innovation. The main target populations of these projects were: women and girls, youth, migrant populations, children, indigenous peoples, refugees and asylum seekers, as well as farmers and rural workers.



2.1

Synopsis of the Cooperation Framework results

Number of projects per key population the UN works for



Mexico has:

25 agencies, funds and programs

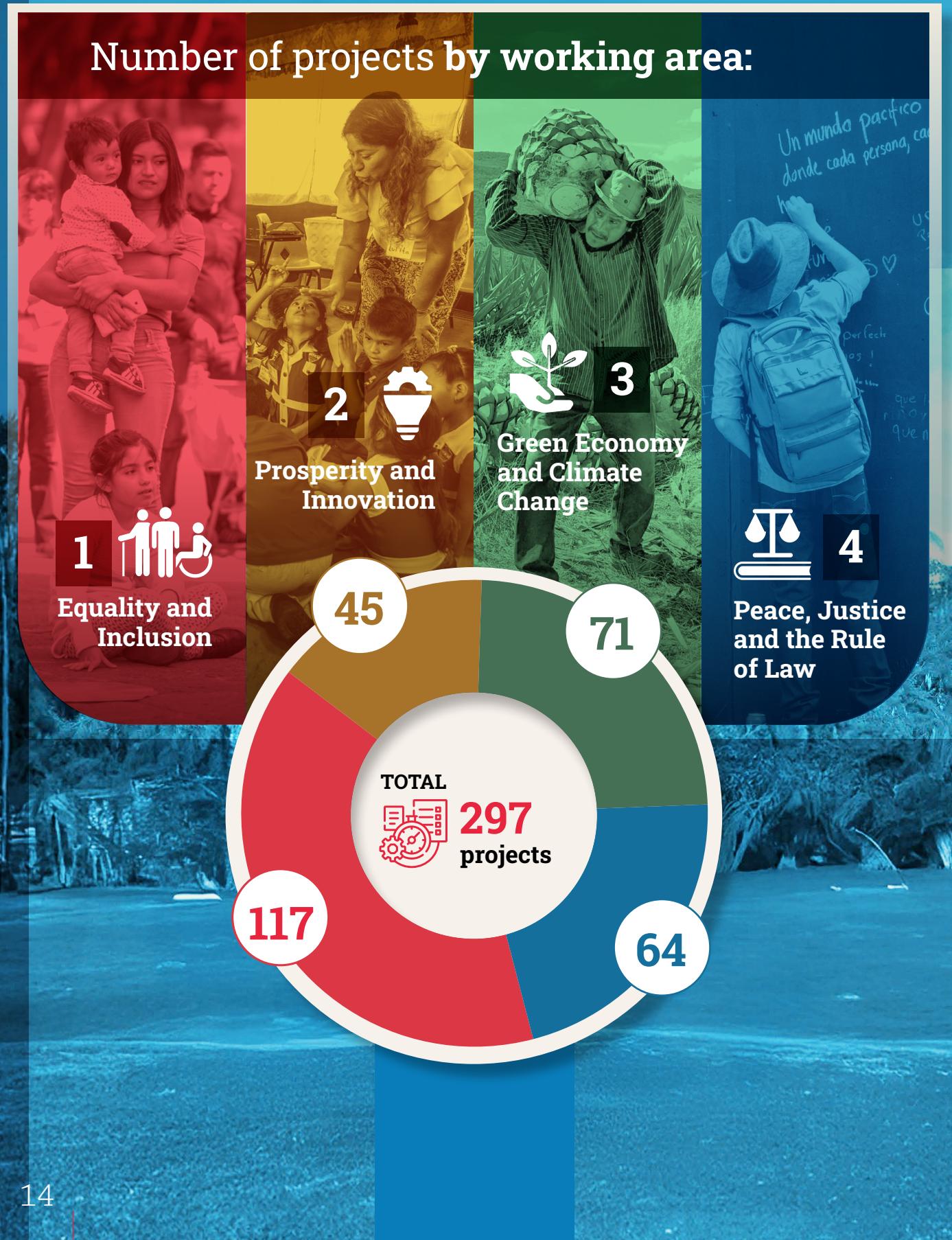
... 20 of which are resident

... 5 non-resident



workforce of
2,220
people

in the country's 32
states..



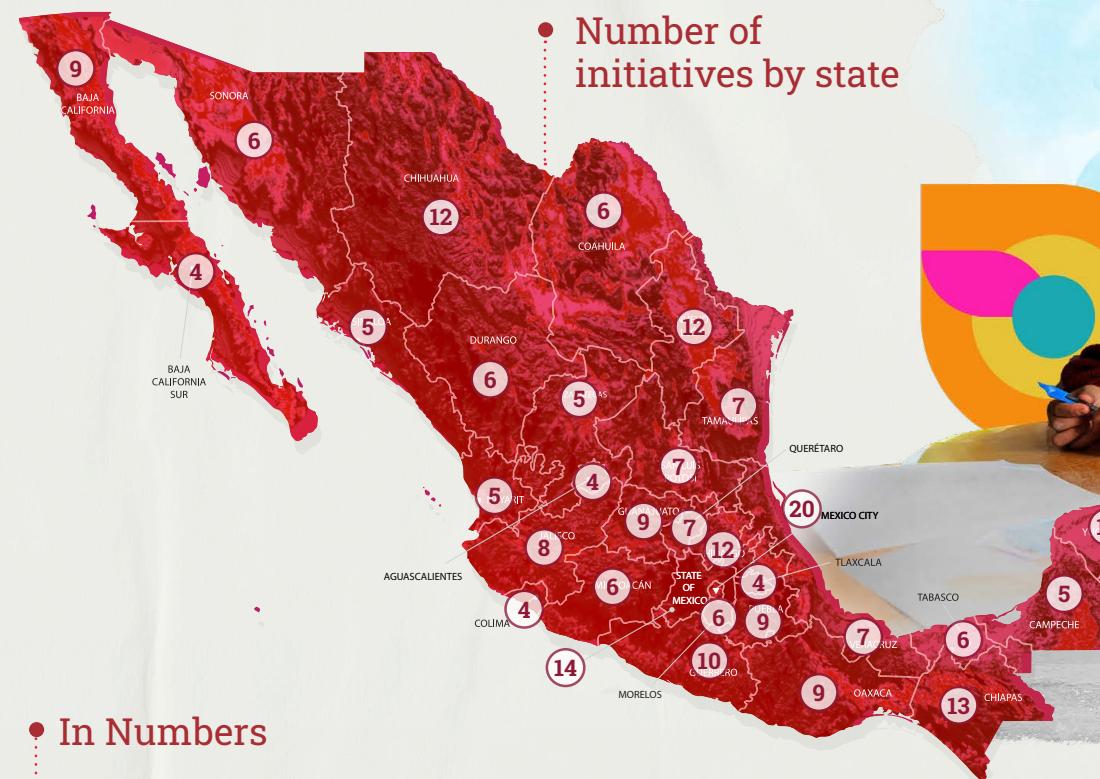


AREA 1

Equality and Inclusion

Financial performance

RESOURCES EXECUTED
\$ 57,161,697



In Numbers

43 data collection and analysis mechanisms

that provide disaggregated information to monitor progress toward achieving SDGs.

3 improved social protection

policies to expand coverage and benefits: with the IMSS and DIF in care services; and the Municipal Care System of Nuevo Leon, Monterrey.

7 education policies

aligned with SDG 4 in 7 states of the country, benefiting 1.1 million children in the first three grades of primary school and 31,000 teachers.

11 local governments

implemented strategies to improve access to housing and adequate environments through land-use planning instruments and the strengthening of a state housing law.

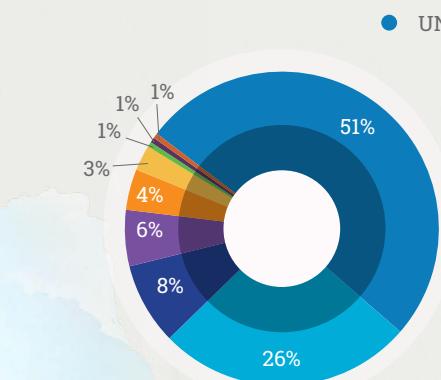
143 Government institutions,

social and private organizations supported by the UN have integrated culture into their policies and programs, improving their quality and relevance.

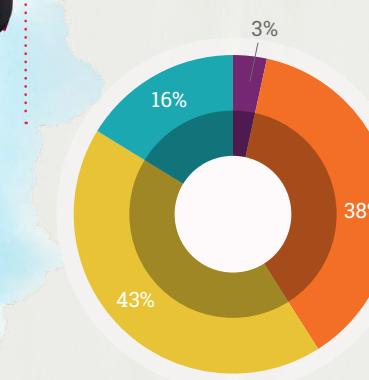
4 programs

developed to eradicate food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition improved at national level and the publication of the General Law on Adequate and Sustainable Nutrition.

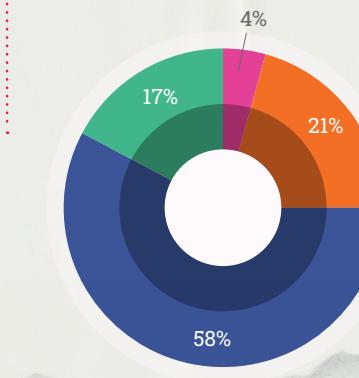
Allies (% by sector)



Gender marker (% by category)



Human rights marker (% by category)





KEY RESULTS



1. Strengthening essential health functions

Regarding health, the UN in Mexico has led different efforts that have had a positive impact in more than one dimension. Based on their mandates, agencies such as UNODC, FAO, PAHO/WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA have promoted initiatives that have led to the formulation of laws in favor of health and of sustainable mechanisms for financing public strategies.



Photo: UNICEF Mexico/ Pablo Herreras



Photo: UNICEF Mexico/ Pablo Herreras

General Law for Adequate and Sustainable Nutrition in Mexico

Technical support from FAO, PAHO/WHO and UNICEF contributed to the publication of the General Law on Adequate and Sustainable Nutrition in Mexico, which establishes the framework for guaranteeing nutritious and sustainable food, prioritizing health, the environment and the wellbeing of the population, including children. Today, 18% of the population faces food shortages that affect, first and foremost, rural populations, indigenous communities and households headed by women. The Law also addresses the problem of overweight and obesity that affects millions. With this regulation, Mexico takes a key step towards a fairer, healthier and more sustainable future for all.

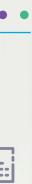


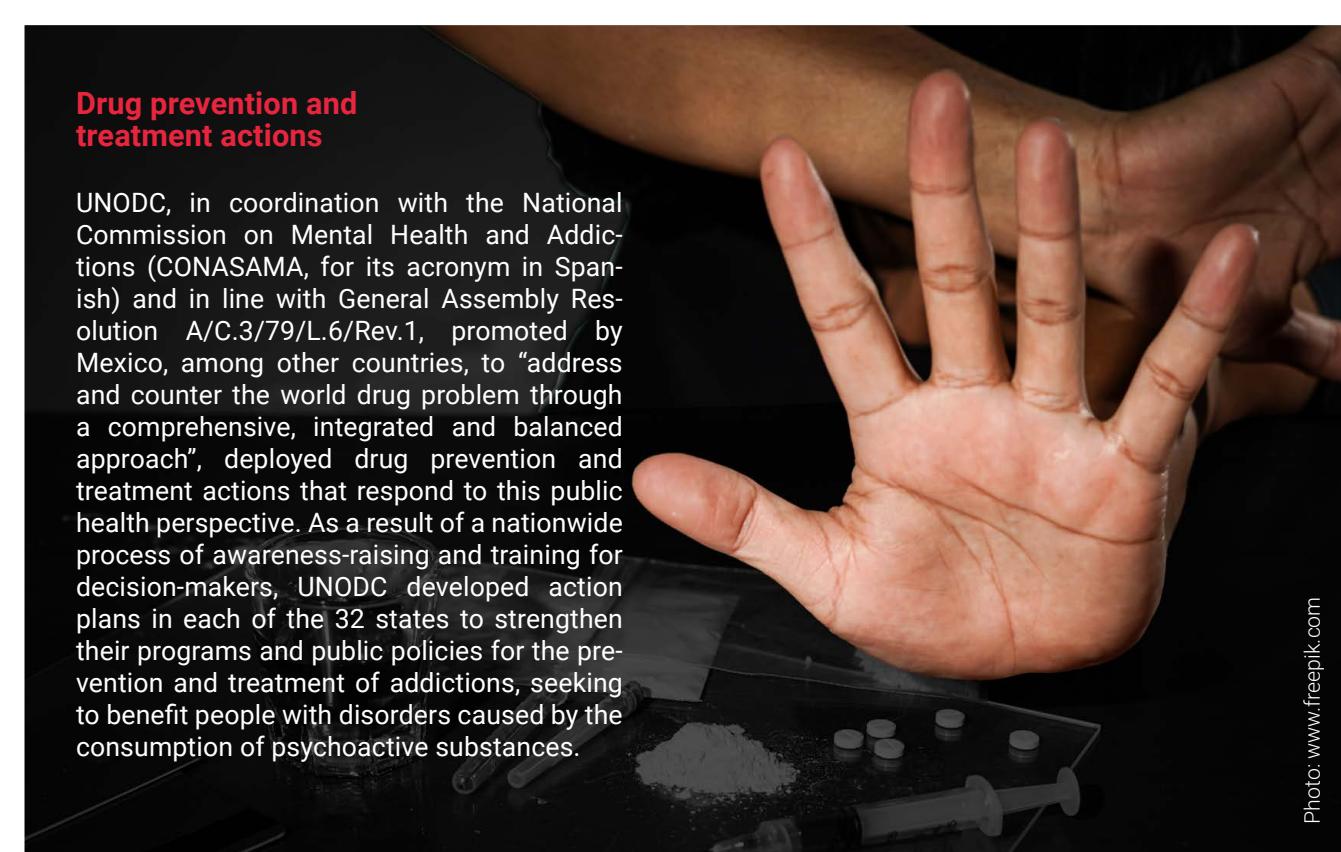
Health, nutrition and psychological support services for people in mobility

Through the "Vamos Juntos" (Traveling Together) initiative, UNICEF provided health, nutrition and psychological support services to 143,294 people on the move, including children, adolescents, pregnant women and caregivers. One of the most outstanding achievements was the development of the "Contigo" (With You) application, designed to create portable electronic medical records for infants and people in mobility. This app includes prior medical, nutritional and psychological consultations, ensuring the continuity and quality of care for people in transit. In addition, UNICEF prepared educational materials for adolescents in migration contexts, with the aim of promoting the safety and dignity of migrants.

In addition, two IOM [AVES Community Centers](#) (Accompaniment, Values, Education and Health) in the cities of Tijuana and Ciudad Juárez benefited close to 4,550 migrants and host community members in 2024. They provided them with more than 8,000 services including medical consultations, vaccination, Mental Health Support and Psychosocial Assistance (SMAPS, for its acronym in Spanish), among others. Through various activities in the AVES Community, IOM provided tools and training to around 1,000 humanitarian and health care workers to improve their

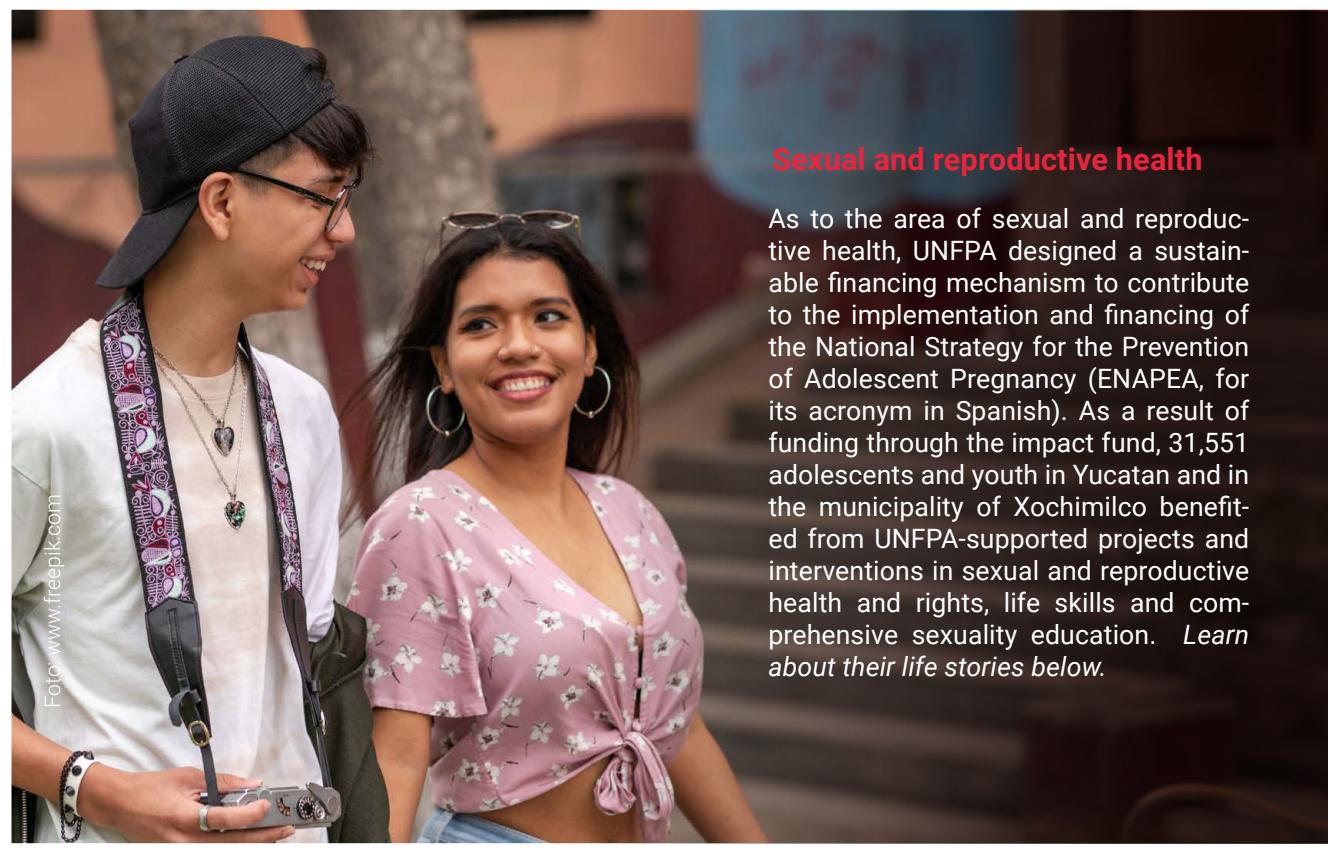
emotional and physical wellbeing in their role as caregivers. *Learn about their life stories below.*





Drug prevention and treatment actions

UNODC, in coordination with the National Commission on Mental Health and Addictions (CONASAMA, for its acronym in Spanish) and in line with General Assembly Resolution A/C.3/79/L.6/Rev.1, promoted by Mexico, among other countries, to "address and counter the world drug problem through a comprehensive, integrated and balanced approach", deployed drug prevention and treatment actions that respond to this public health perspective. As a result of a nationwide process of awareness-raising and training for decision-makers, UNODC developed action plans in each of the 32 states to strengthen their programs and public policies for the prevention and treatment of addictions, seeking to benefit people with disorders caused by the consumption of psychoactive substances.



Sexual and reproductive health

As to the area of sexual and reproductive health, UNFPA designed a sustainable financing mechanism to contribute to the implementation and financing of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy (ENAPEA, for its acronym in Spanish). As a result of funding through the impact fund, 31,551 adolescents and youth in Yucatan and in the municipality of Xochimilco benefited from UNFPA-supported projects and interventions in sexual and reproductive health and rights, life skills and comprehensive sexuality education. *Learn about their life stories below.*



2. Policy on fundamental learning in primary education

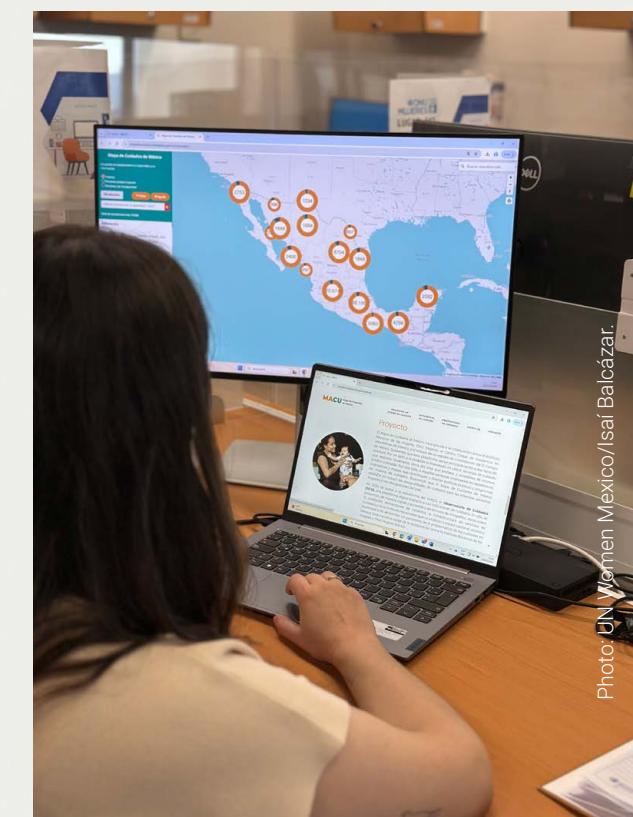
Early literacy is a fundamental process that influences the cognitive development, academic success and future opportunities of girls and boys. For this reason, since 2021, UNESCO has been collaborating with the Natura Institute to promote a policy on fundamental learning. In 2024, this policy was implemented in eight Mexican states (Coahuila, Guanajuato, Nuevo León, Querétaro, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Veracruz and Yucatán); 34,000 teachers have been trained, serving 1.1 million students from first to third grade of primary school. UNESCO contributed to strengthening state education systems by introducing monitoring and evaluation models and practices that provide evidence of each student's learning progress, as well as to improving their own information systems and their use for decision-making. Likewise, educational communities are accompanied in the use of formative evaluation data to adapt didactic planning to the needs of girls and boys focused on initial literacy that guarantees learning achievement.



MACU Mapa de Cuidados de México



3. National Care System: innovative tools



With technical support from UN Women's Global Center of Excellence in Gender Statistics (CEEG, for its acronym in Spanish), accessibility indicators were developed for the National Care Map of Mexico (MACU, for its acronym in Spanish). This is an interactive tool that geo-references the supply and demand of care services in Mexico to support the creation of a National Care System. The map estimates the availability of services in formal facilities and their accessibility for three population groups: children, the elderly and people with disabilities. It also analyzes the relationship between women's labor supply and participation.

The MACU offers useful data to identify areas with deficiencies in services and improve the allocation of resources, reducing inequalities. Information from the National Statistical Directory of Economic Units (DENU, for its acronym in Spanish), the Census of Population and Housing and Urban Environment Characteristics was used as the basis for calculating the accessibility, availability of services and their potential demand.

Available online to the public, this map serves as a basis for designing public policies and programs related to care in Mexico. In August 2024, the Care Observatory (OCU, for its acronym in Spanish) was also integrated, providing an interactive visualization of indicators related to care and other social aspects at national, state and municipal levels.

Link to map <https://mapadecuidados.inmujeres.gob.mx>



4. The Refugee Population Survey (ENPORE, for its acronym in Spanish)



Photo: UNHCR Mexico/Pierre-Marc René.

The Mexican government's statistical information does not include disaggregated data on refugees in the country. It is necessary to strengthen this area to count on evidence based on the characteristics of refugees and to ensure that decision makers prepare inclusive policies that incorporate this population group which would otherwise be left out of development plans. The Refugee Population Survey (ENPORE, for its acronym in Spanish) was coordinated with the Mexican Commission for Refugee Assistance (COMAR, for its acronym in Spanish), the Unit for Migration Policy, Registration and Identity of Persons (UPMRIP, for its acronym in Spanish) and UNHCR to report on the demographic and socioeconomic profile of refugees residing in Mexico in the period from 2018 to 2023, and assess their wellbeing, exercise of rights and inclusion in public programs and services. The ENPORE has been carried out in 2011, 2018 and 2024.



5. Textile art, a living heritage that empowers indigenous women

UNESCO and UNFPA contribute to the visibility of culture as a factor of sustainable development in Mexico, through the recognition of Mayan artisans in the State of Yucatan and indigenous women in the State of Queretaro.

In the case of Yucatán, UNESCO, the Ministry of Culture of Yucatán and Fundación Banorte launched a project to strengthen the financial capacities of women dedicated to handicrafts, eradicate gender-based violence working with men and promote the historical, social and cultural importance of Yucatecan Maya embroidery. A series of community processes allowed more than 400 embroiderers from 12 municipalities and 26 towns to prepare the *"Plan de Salvaguardia del Bordado Maya Yucateco"* (Safeguarding Plan for Yucatan Mayan Embroidery) and install the *"Consejo Estatal de Bordadoras de Yucatán"* (State Council of Women Embroiderers of Yucatán). The Safeguarding Plan identifies the risks and threats to embroidery, as well as the measures

to address them. The professionalization of embroidery is one of the main measures that has just been implemented with the creation of a professional embroidery profile and the certification of the first generation of 200 women embroiderers.

With respect to indigenous women in the State of Querétaro, UNFPA, in collaboration with the Prada Group, implemented the program "Fashion Expressions: The Stories She Wears," which uses fashion as a driver of social change and a catalyst for gender equality. The program integrated a training and knowledge-sharing process to promote the social impact of these women's textile designs and foster social and economic empowerment, through gender and human rights approaches, which led to improving the financial literacy of these women, empowering them in the exercise of their sexual and reproductive health rights, supporting their bodily autonomy and ensuring that they lead a life free from violence. *Learn about their life stories below.*

• STORY •



In a context of extortion and violence, Daniela, 27, had to leave her native Honduras after receiving death threats. The road was not easy, much less so since she was pregnant. "It is very difficult to be alone and without a supporting family", she said.

The same happened to Cindy (photo), who, while still breastfeeding her baby, decided to leave Venezuela in search of a better future for her family. "While traveling through the jungle I had nothing to eat for four days. I was very weak to go on," said the young woman.

"I travelled all the way through the jungle and then I walked, walked, walked, walked and walked," said Saúl, a 5-year-old migrant boy, who undertook a journey of more than 2,000 kilometers from Venezuela to Mexico, along with his two younger brothers and his mother.

In situations of human mobility, where heat, humidity and lack of rest, water and food are common, pregnant women are especially vulnerable to disease and malnutrition, while children and nursing mothers face great challenges to keep themselves and their children healthy.

Thanks to the *"Vamos juntos"* program, implemented by UNICEF and ADRA (Adventist Development and Relief Agency), Daniela, Cindy and Saul were among the more than 140,000 people on the move who received medical care and nutrition services upon their arrival in Mexico in 2024. The program was implemented in coordination with the state governments of Chiapas, Chihuahua and Baja California and the municipal governments of Tapachula, Ciudad Juarez, Tijuana and Mexicali.



Find more stories here

"I had nothing to eat for four days. I was too weak to go on."



Photo: UNICEF Mexico /Pablo Herrerías

• STORY ⋮ 

"You shouldn't be afraid to take care of your sexuality."

Aware that teenage pregnancy is a problem that affects the community, Ana Fernanda Fabila (18) and Ricardo Gonzalez (17) participated in the call promoted by UNFPA to transform this reality through art and communication.

"We are too young to take care of kitty babies," reads their mural painted in her native Xochimilco, south of Mexico City, which has telephones for medical and psychological assistance available to young people.

"Don't be afraid to take care of your sexuality," urges Ricardo, who is very proud to contribute with messages that can even save the lives of girls and adolescents.

"Many girls die because they don't have the necessary information. [This mural] helps them not to feel lonely and to know where to go," says Ana Lilia Flores, Ana Fernanda's mother.

In 2024, as part of the project "*¡Yo decido! Mi proyecto de vida con amor y responsabilidad*" (I decide! My life project with love and responsibility), more than 31,550 adolescents and young people from Xochimilco and from the state of Yucatan benefited from various initiatives supported by UNFPA in the areas of sexual and reproductive health and rights. The National Population Council (CONAPO, for its acronym in Spanish), the Ministry of Women, the Inter-institutional Group for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy, the Governments of Yucatan and Mexico City, as well as Organon, Reckitt, Wellspring Philanthropic Trust, TC Energy, EDP-Renewables, Deloitte and Population Media Center, were allies in carrying out this project.



• STORY ⋮ 

Like many other textile artisans in Yucatán, Mayra Patricia Chi Pérez, from the municipality of Hoctún, used to sell her creations cheap, even those that required months of hand or machine work. But today, trade is fairer, and embroidery has been revalued in the state, with the support of UNESCO, Fundación Banorte and the Government of Yucatán.

"The training workshops we have taken give us the courage to say: 'This is my work and I get paid for it. It really gives you the courage to continue to thrive every day,'" Mayra says.

Proud of their craft, more than 400 Maya women textile artisans have improved the economic and social conditions of their communities in 12 municipalities in Yucatán, where at least 150,000 people depend on handicrafts.

The workshops have helped these artisans to strengthen their financial and business skills,

Revaluing textiles and empowering women artisans

build their own models of community organization and create measures to safeguard embroidery as a living heritage.

"We embroider dreams. We are still here, and we continue working to pass that legacy on," says Mayra, now state counselor of "Bordadoras de Yucatán" (Yucatan Woman Embroiderers), an organization created after the Maya-Yucatecan embroidery was declared Intangible Cultural Heritage of the state.

To strengthen the sustainability of the results achieved, UNESCO also worked with more than 100 men in the promotion of gender equality.



AREA 2

Prosperity and Innovation

Financial performance

RESOURCES EXECUTED
\$ 16,319,894



In Numbers

18 instruments developed,

aimed at improving urban planning processes at national, state and local levels.

3,000 people

participated in the development of urban improvement instruments to upgrade urban planning.

42 MSMEs

innovated their business practices by incorporating elements of environmental, social and economic sustainability.

2 initiatives

have promoted economic and productive development: the "Mexico employs you" platform for the formal labor insertion of people in mobility; and the Strategic Plan for the Industrial Development of the State of Tabasco 2024-2028.

77,979 paid

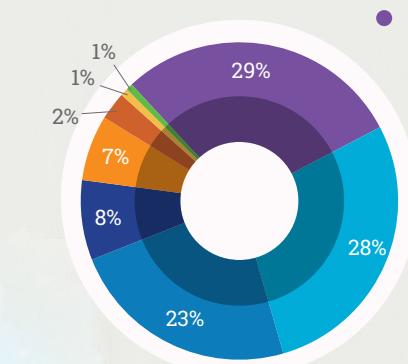
domestic workers have access to social protection.

52 actions

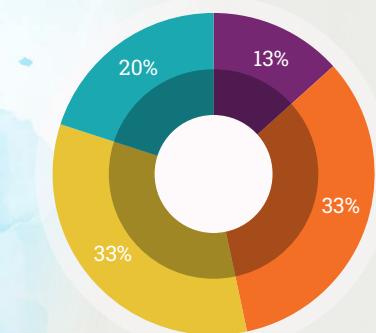
strengthened workers' organizations and business councils, providing tools to apply the Labor Reform in the areas of freedom of association and collective bargaining.



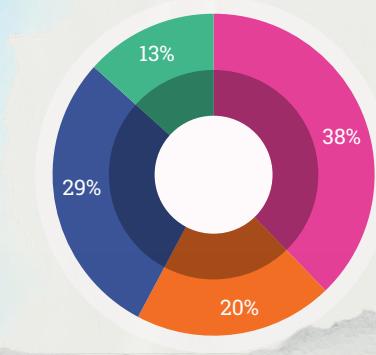
Allies (% by sector)



Gender marker (% by category)



Human rights marker (% by category)



KEY RESULTS



1. Eradication of child labor and protection of adolescent workers

ILO, through its AccioNNAr project, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (STPS, for its acronym in Spanish), contributed to the incorporation of clauses aimed at eradicating child labor and ensuring the safety of adolescents of working age in 40 collective bargaining agreements covering more than 8,100 workers.

This is the result of the Work Plan of the federal CITI (Inter-Secretarial Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Adolescent Workers) of which ILO is part in the AccioNNAr project.

This result has a direct impact on the prevention of child labor in companies, as well as on the protection of adolescents of working age.



Photo: ILO Mexico/Marcel Crozet



2. Digital Monitoring and Evaluation System for Optimal Use of Water and Fertilizers

In the lower basin of Lake Cuitzeo, Michoacán, Irrigation District 020 Morelia-Queréndaro faces a water crisis that affects 6,500 producers on 20,000 hectares of annual crops. Flood irrigation and the lack of optimization strategies generate water waste, soil degradation and food insecurity, aggravated by droughts and social conflicts.

In response, the Mexican Institute of Water Technology (IMTA, for its acronym in Spanish) and FAO developed a digital system with satellite images to monitor water and fertilizer use in 14,000 hectares.



Photo: FAO Mexico/ Ana María Luna



3. Tabasco's inclusive and sustainable industrial policy

The State of Tabasco is promoting an inclusive and sustainable industrial policy to strengthen the sector, generate quality employment and foster economic growth with a sustainable approach. With funding from the Italian Embassy in Mexico, this strategy strengthens the sector's technical and political capacities, promoting innovation and balanced development.

In conjunction with UNIDO and the Ministry for Economic Development and Competitiveness of the State of Tabasco, ties have been strengthened between academia, government and the private sec-

tor to attract investment and advanced technology, resulting in the Strategic Plan for Industrial Development of the State of Tabasco 2024-2028. This plan is innovative, because it breaks with the state's traditional economic model, as it is committed to modern, sustainable and inclusive industrial development. With its evidence-based approach, the integration of advanced technologies and the diversification of productive sectors, it seeks to positively impact job creation, infrastructure and the local economy.



Photo: UNIDO Mexico/Paulina Torrey

This plan is innovative, because it breaks with the state's traditional economic model, as it is committed to modern, sustainable and inclusive industrial development.



4. Connecting the New Urban Agenda and the Agenda 2030

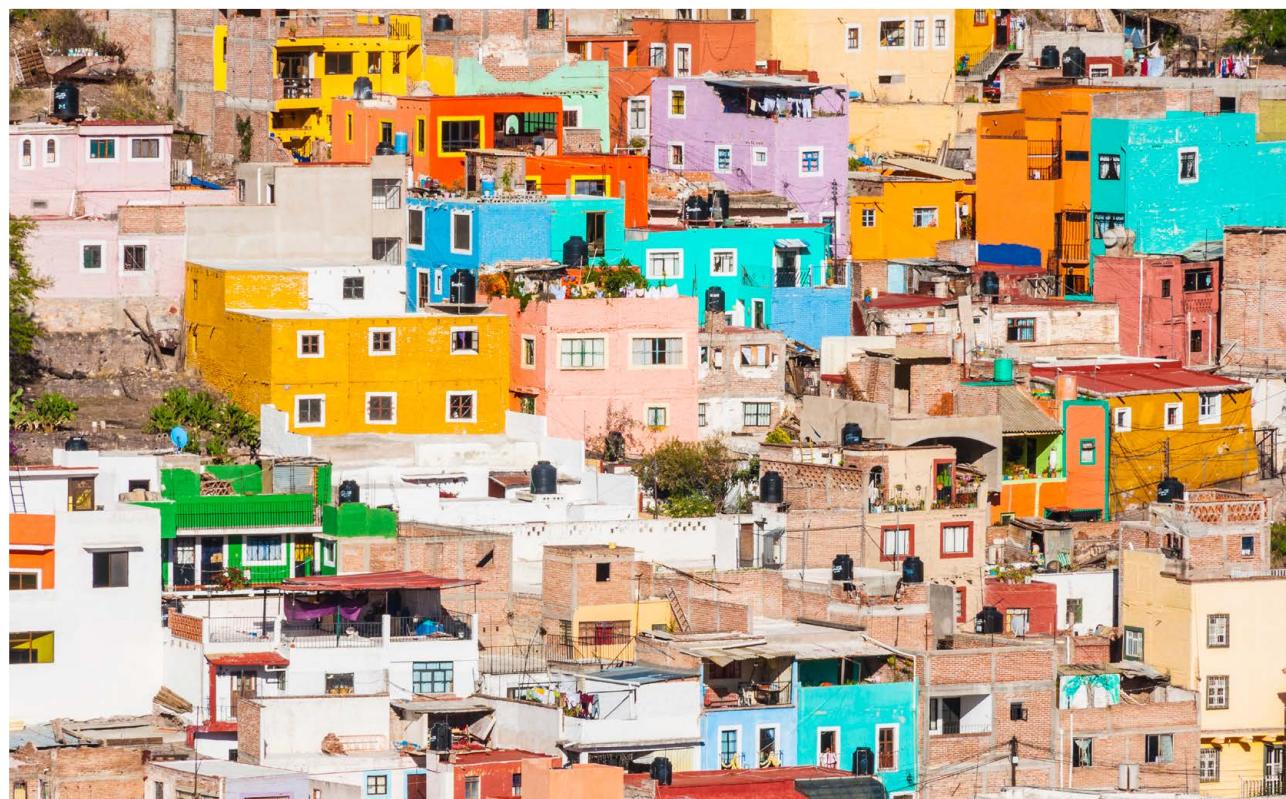


Photo: UN-Habitat/Héctor Bayona.

In Mexico, urban planning is moving towards sustainability and inclusion. For years, municipalities have faced challenges in aligning their planning instruments with global commitments. UN-Habitat, in collaboration with the National Workers' Housing Fund Institute (INFONAVIT, for its acronym in Spanish) and the Ministry of Urban, Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU, for its acronym in Spanish), supported the redefinition of municipal planning, aligning it with the New Urban Agenda and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). This effort promoted a vision of sustainable development, consolidating more inclusive, resilient and equitable cities.

A key element was the participation of more than 8,000 people, including women, children and indigenous peoples, to incorporate their voices into urban policies. In addition, the technical capacities of 40 local authorities were expanded, transforming urban development decision-making.

Measurement reports were prepared for 25 municipalities on compliance with SDGs, which represented a fundamental step in the evaluation and monitoring of urban sustainability. As a complement, a dynamic tool was designed to facilitate the visualization and updating of these indicators, allowing local governments to effectively monitor their progress.

This work includes specialized studies, such as the characterization of value chains of inputs and materials related to the housing construction sector, as well as the formulation of guidelines to strengthen the regional integration of national value chains in the housing construction and urbanization sector.

Today, 10 municipalities have technical inputs ready for the adoption of transformative municipal urban development plans. More than strategic documents, these represent a new growth model based on sustainability and equity.

5. Comprehensive UN accompaniment of people in mobility: transforming lives

The United Nations System in Mexico -in collaboration with key actors from all sectors- provided comprehensive and successful accompaniment to people in mobility to transform their lives through actions that guarantee respect for their human rights, safety, labor insertion and integration in host communities.

In 2024, 4,000 refugees and regular migrants benefited from the "Mexico employs you" platform, launched by ILO and UNHCR in conjunction with the National Employment Service (SNE, for its acronym in Spanish), the German Cooperation Agency and the European Union, with the participation of IOM. This microsite, operated by SNE, has paved the way to achieve a secure labor link between people in mobility with regular status and employers, and has contributed to the strengthening of formal labor insertion, through an inclusive public policy.

The Resource Centers for Migrant Workers (CRTM, for its acronym in Spanish) in Tijuana and Cancun, operated by *Sindicatos Unidos con México Moderno*, with technical, methodological and resource support from ILO, advised and accompanied migrant workers in matters related to labor conciliation, employment access and employment opportunities,

as well as in the regulation of the Unique Code of Population Registration (CURP, for its acronym in Spanish), Federal Taxpayer Registry (RFC, for its acronym in Spanish) and Social Security. The CRTMs, which are based on the principles of equitable hiring and enable tripartite responsibility between government, companies and unions, seek to create a service corridor at strategic points in Mexico and, later, in the Latin American region.

For its part, IOM, in collaboration with the National Women's Institute (INMUJERES, for its acronym in Spanish), which has become the Ministry of Women, trained personnel from key institutions to introduce the gender perspective into public service, improving access to rights and services for migrant women. Among those who participated, 92% highlighted the usefulness of the training in their work. In addition, tortilla factories were opened in shelters in Tapachula and Nogales, promoting food security and economic self-sufficiency. This initiative is positioned as a sustainable model that enhances resilience and

local development in the care of the migrant population.

Finally, UNHCR's Local Integration Program (PIL, for its acronym in Spanish) was consolidated as an effective solution for the socioeconomic insertion of refugees in Mexico, strengthening the social and economic fabric since its inception in 2016. Implemented in close coordination with the federal government, local authorities and private sector, the PIL enabled the relocation, from the south of the country to ten cities in the north and center, of almost 13,000 refugees in 2024 alone. The PIL provides comprehensive support for formal job placement, integration to the school system, as well as access to housing, and psychological assistance. More than 650 companies take part in the formal hiring of refugees, recognizing their talent, resilience and commitment to work. The year 2024 marked an important collaboration with the Ministry of Welfare, incorporating more than 2,000 PIL participants as beneficiaries of the Program for the Welfare of People in Social or Natural Emergencies (PESN, for its acronym in Spanish). [Learn about their life stories below.](#)



Photo: IOM Mexico/Karla Garcia Conde.



Joan y Naomi: a new beginning in Mexico

Joan y Naomi left behind years of violence to rebuild their lives in Mexico. Thanks to the support of UNHCR's Local Integration Program (PIL), together with non-governmental organizations and COMAR, the SNE, state and local governments and private sector, they now have a job, stability and a safe future for their families.

Joan, originally from Honduras, fled with her husband and son after receiving threats from her ex-partner. In Saltillo, UNHCR helped her find housing and access job opportunities. Although at first it was difficult for her to trust someone to care for her baby, she found a job at the *Pequeños Industriales* daycare center of the National Chamber of the Transformation Industry (CANACINTRA, for its acronym in Spanish), where she also enrolled her son. "I wanted to work, but without neglecting my children. It feels great to be here", she says.

Naomi, from El Salvador, found security in Mexico, and with the PIL's support she was able to train and start her own sewing business. Through her own effort, she transformed her home into a small workshop. "My clientele grew and I looked for sewing courses," she says. Now she dreams of having her own formal workshop.

The PIL not only gave them security, but the chance to start over. "I feel free, I laughed again, I was born again," she says.



Find more stories here

Photo: UNHCR Mexico/Gilberto Elizondo.



4 EDUCACIÓN DE CALIDAD 15 IGUALDAD

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AREA 3

Green Economy and Climate Change

Financial performance

RESOURCES EXECUTED
\$ 35,328,225



In Numbers

4 regulatory and technical

measures developed to reduce air, soil, water and ocean pollution.

15 initiatives

for the sustainable management of natural resources developed at national, state and local levels.

30 tools developed

with local governments to improve awareness, literacy and education on climate change, building on local and indigenous knowledge.

7 existing development initiatives

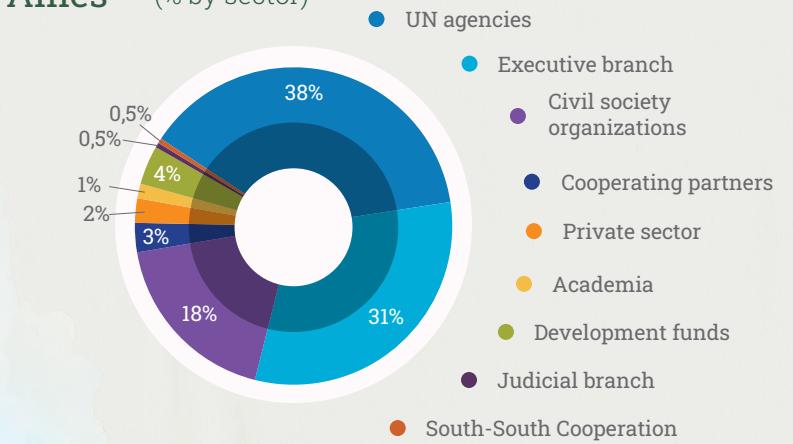
in the country designed with the support of the UN helped establish an ecosystem of productivity in the creation and growth of sustainable enterprises.

62 national and state entities

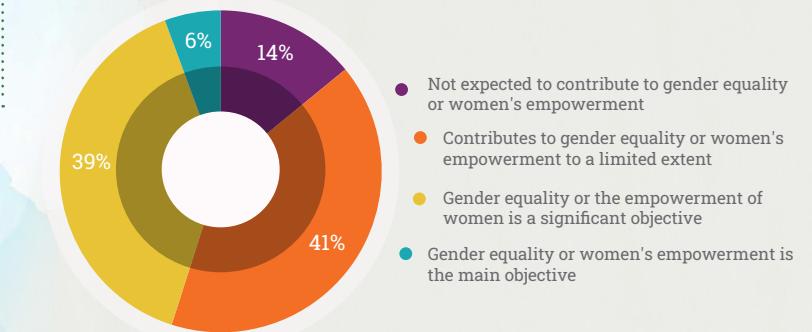
integrated biodiversity and ecosystem approaches into development policies and processes for sustainable management and restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas.



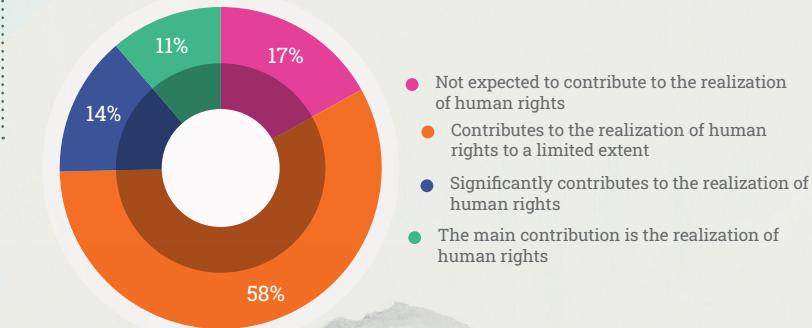
• Allies (% by sector)



• Gender marker (% by category)



• Human rights marker (% by category)



KEY RESULTS



1. First Biennial Transparency Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

In compliance with Mexico's commitment to the Paris Agreement on climate change, the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC, for its acronym in Spanish), in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT, for its acronym in Spanish), UNOPS and UNDP, with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), submitted Mexico's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) to the UNFCCC, directly addressing SDG 13 (Climate Action), on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its effects.

This report reflects the Mexican government's efforts to contribute to the global fight against climate change. It includes information on National Inventory Reports (NIRs), progress towards Nationally Determined

Contributions (NDCs), policies and measures, climate change impacts and adaptation, levels of financial support, technology development and transfer and capacity building, and areas of improvement for future reporting.

The collaboration allowed us to move forward with the integration of an accountability system with more transparent and detailed climate information before the international community. This has led to greater coordination between national and subnational authorities and agencies, private sector, academia and civil society to strengthen policies, strategies and programs that will enable progress toward low-emission economic development that promotes mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

2. Balsas Basin: reducing climate vulnerability and emissions through sustainable livelihoods



Photo: IFAD

To comply with Mexico's adaptation and mitigation commitments, in 2024 IFAD's project *Balsas Basin: Reducing Climate Vulnerability and Emissions through Sustainable Livelihoods* implemented activities in 254 agrarian population areas and rural organizations.

This included community forest management initiatives, restoration of degraded forest areas, conservation of forest areas through payment for environmental services, agroforestry systems and the establishment of commercial plantations in 140 municipalities of high and very high priority in terms of marginalization. This resulted in increased climate resilience in 145,915 hectares of forests in seven states: Michoacán, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Estado de México, Morelos, Tlaxcala and Puebla. The project helped 18,031 people, including 9,581 indigenous people, 16,370 women and 1,395 young people, to have more sustainable livelihoods.

3. Altépetl Bienestar (Altépetl Welfare) program for the protection and sustainable management of the conservation land of Mexico City

Mexico City's conservation land covers 59% of its territory and is home to a rich biodiversity, but faces serious problems such as uncontrolled urbanization, deforestation, overexploitation of water resources and pollution. In response, the Mexico City Government implemented the *Altépetl Bienestar* program in 2019, aimed at the conservation of ecosystems and improvement of rural communities' living conditions. As a result of evaluations conducted by FAO between 2019 and 2023, the program has continued its implementation, benefiting more than 30,000 people, while achieving ecosystem conservation and reducing urban sprawl by 46%. In addition, it increased the production of plants for ecological restoration and the economic compensation of the population that contributes to maintaining its ecosystem services. FAO recommendations increased the participation of *ejidos* and communities in conservation activities, mainly among women, promoting agroecological practices and optimizing food security.



Photo: FAO Mexico/ Ana María Luna

4. Biodiversity conservation in the tourist sector with emphasis on coastal ecosystems

With this project implemented by UNDP, seven small community tourism enterprises have reached a medium level of maturity, enabling them to join local value chains linked to the tourist sector for four products: embroidery, honey, preserves and handicrafts. Two others have registered at the Quintana Roo State Tourism Registry. As a result of these actions, "*Destino Maya Ka'an*" (Destination Maya Ka'an) is now represented by these seven small businesses in the *Alianza Peninsular*, a third-tier organization that promotes community-based tourism in the region.

Through capacity building, the project, which in 2024 reached 1,658 people, is committed to the long-term survival of biodiversity and the ecosystem services provided, including the maintenance of important blue carbon sinks (wetlands, marshes, mangroves, seagrasses, among others). In addition, it will promote a coherent legal and institutional basis with emphasis on the involvement of local communities and developers, to generate a lasting change in the planning and management of tourism development in coastal areas in Mexico.



Photo: Amigos de Sian Ka'an



5. Agave land: promoting sustainability in Oaxaca's agave-mezcal value chain

In 2024, UNEP, in collaboration with the Ministries of Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development, Economy, Agricultural Development, Fisheries and Aquaculture of the State of Oaxaca and Pronatura Sur, consolidated progress in biodiversity conservation in the Valles Centrales and Sierra de Yautepéc regions of Oaxaca. 2,652.98 hectares were certified as Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation (ADVC, for its acronym in Spanish). With the activities underway, the addition of another 46,510 hectares is planned, bringing the total to 49,162.98 hectares under voluntary conservation schemes.

To strengthen the governance of ADVCs, UNEP contributed to the creation of the Participatory Action Plan and the Agave Wild Species Management Plan, which covers 1,350 hectares and includes strategies for their conservation and sustainable use. An integrated landscape model was also deployed in San Luis Amatlán, which combines conservation, restoration, agroecology and sustainable mezcal production activities.

UNEP facilitated the installation of a financial mechanism jointly with the Trusts Established in Connection with Agriculture (FIRA, for its acronym in Spanish) and Pronatura Sur, with access to credit to strengthen productivity in sustainable schemes. In addition, technical support was provided to several collective brands in the process of registration, which led to the sustainable production of mezcal. Among them, the project supported the formalization of brands led by women, enhancing their organizational capacities and simplifying their access to certifications and differentiated markets.



2,652.98 hectares were certified as Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation (ADVC, for its acronym in Spanish).



Photo: UNEP Mexico/Javier Alcántara.



6. Shedding light on the migration-environment-climate change nexus

IOM has enhanced capacities to collect data on migration, environment and climate change (MMACC, for its acronym in Spanish) in Mexico, through the development of a national compendium of 63 research studies on the MMACC nexus in Mexico, a capacity diagnosis with eight institutions to identify data sources and gaps, and a study in Tapachula, Chiapas, which showed the influence of climate factors on migration. This effort has provided concrete evidence on the links between migration and environmental phenomena, with the political commitment of the Government of Mexico including the participation of 15 governmental entities.

This collaboration brought together IOM, academia, civil society, affected communities and government institutions, including SEMARNAT, UPMRIP, CONAPO, INECC, INEGI, state governments and one municipal government. For the first time, the environmental, migration and population sectors were brought together in one initia-

tive, which facilitated coordination at federal, state and municipal levels.

This initiative was presented at COP29, where it reached 450 decision makers and made a global impact. The data collected provided support for the design of a new ongoing IOM project that provides direct assistance for adaptation and resilience in vulnerable communities. The methodology is now being used in other regions of the country, and several countries have expressed their interest, which shows its sustainability.

In addition, this methodology has been key to governmental and non-governmental actors in designing evidence-based responses to the challenges related to mobility, natural disasters and environmental degradation. The participation of the Government of Mexico and the signing of a public policy instrument with the State of Chiapas to address the MMACC nexus reflect a commitment to safe migration and the protection of migrants due to environmental reasons.



Photo: IOM Mexico/Karla García Conde.

• STORY • • •



Mangrove restoration and conservation

Reynero Ovalle Torres, ranger at *La Encrucijada*, explains:

With the environmental education workshops, we talk together about nature, including flora and fauna, and we also make recommendations and make clear that all living beings that inhabit the planet have a function that benefits us as human beings [...] the benefit of conserving natural resources is not only for those of us who work in the reserve, but also for everyone".

The environmental education and mobilization program included activities using educational materials, campaigns and workshops. The management team, groups and networks of 11 communities built a plan for mangrove restoration in 69 sites. They also made a diagnosis of the ecosystem, recording its main threats, updated its cartography and made an inventory on the use and management of the mangrove, integrating the vision of youth and fishing cooperatives, Afro-descendant women and academic institutions.

The park rangers of *La Encrucijada*, a Pacific Natural Protected Area in Chiapas and part of the World Network

of Biosphere Reserves, in the municipalities of Pijijiapan, Mapastepec, Acapetahua, Villa Comaltitlán, Huehuetán, Huixtla and Mazatlán play a central role in this project, implemented by UNESCO. This protected area receives funding from the Government of Flanders of the Kingdom of Belgium and support from the Autonomous Organism of National Parks of Spain (OAPN, for its acronym in Spanish) with technical assistance from the Center for Research and Advanced Studies (CINVESTAV, for its acronym in Spanish) of the Instituto Politécnico Nacional, and is coordinated by the Colegio de la Frontera Sur (ECOSUR), Ecología Sustentabilidad e Innovación (ESI AC, for its acronym in Spanish) and the Fundación Mexicana para el Océano (Mexican Foundation for the Ocean). The networks of Indigenous Women on Biodiversity, Barra Zacapulco Environmental Educators, IberoMAB 2024 Youth in Action, and inhabitants of the reserve are also participating. Alliances with municipal governments that include the reserve, schools of different educational levels, and local radio stations are also in place. This initiative seeks to revitalize cultural diversity and local and indigenous knowledge to preserve biodiversity.



Find more stories here

• STORY • • •



Where bees swarm, the future blooms

In the region of La Frailesca, Chiapas, conservation and sustainable development have found in Alondra Martínez Domínguez, a 23-year-old woman, a key ally. "We plant flowers so that the bees stay nearby", explains Alondra, who together with her community has turned meliponiculture into a way to protect the ecosystem and generate economic opportunities.

Their work group, made up of seven women and six men of different ages, has managed the production of honey from the meliponines, a stingless species with healing properties, ensuring pollination of the native flora and preparing derivative products with high commercial value. "We want to learn more about how to use this technique for the production of soaps, syrups and other products", she says.

Thanks to the collaboration with the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP, for its acronym in Spanish), FAO and the "VIDA Project" *Strengthening the Sustainable Management of Natural Protected Areas*, Alondra has promoted forest conservation through reforestation and sustainable production. Her work has inspired more than 1,700 people to adopt ecological practices in the production of shade coffee, honey and ecotourism.

Through her vision and commitment, Alondra shows that conservation not only protects the environment, but also strengthens rural communities, generating a more resilient and sustainable future for La Frailesca.



Find more stories here

AREA 4

Peace, Justice and the Rule of Law

Financial performance

RESOURCES EXECUTED
\$ 25,524,526



46 new or strengthened

national programs and processes to prevent, investigate or punish all forms of violence.

24 new or strengthened national

and state processes to address victims of all forms of violence.

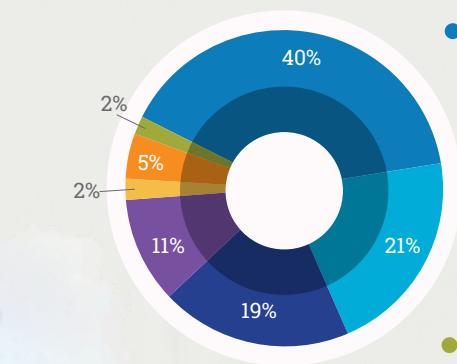
60 government institutions

and civil society organizations strengthened their mechanisms to prevent corruption, ensure transparency and access to information, citizen participation and accountability.

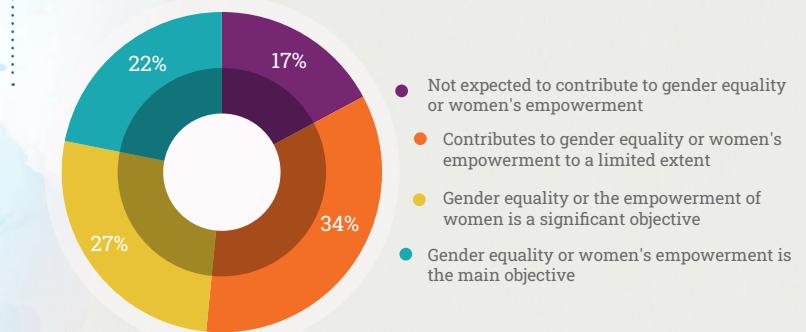
570 public institutions,

companies, civil society organizations, academia and shelters strengthened their capacities to protect, assist and integrate migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and displaced people.

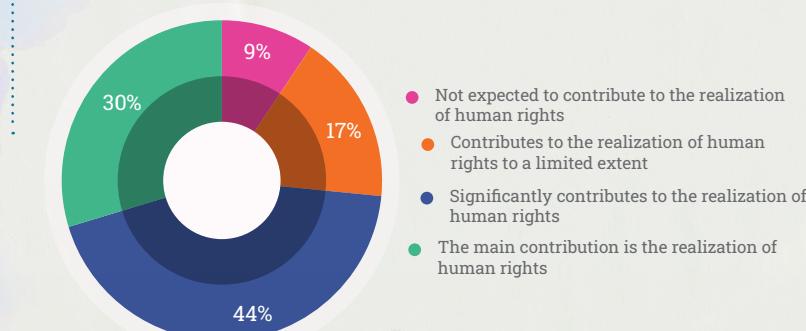
• Allies (% by sector)



• Gender marker (% by category)



• Human rights marker (% by category)



KEY RESULTS



1. Consultation with the indigenous peoples and Afro-Mexican communities of Oaxaca on the draft state law on forced internal displacement

In Oaxaca, OHCHR, UNHCR and IOM provided technical assistance and promoted a consultation with indigenous peoples and Afro-Mexican communities to ensure their participation and seek their consent on the draft state law on forced internal displacement, which could affect their rights. UN Mexico's contribution was instrumental in establishing the process, the minimum content of the consultation and the application of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. The Law on Internal Forced Displacement considers the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally dis-

placed persons, following her visit to Mexico, including attention to displacement in all its stages and a particular focus on the long-lasting decisions of persons in that situation. It also includes gender, ethnicity, age and diversity perspective.

Indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities in Oaxaca took part in a historic consultation for the construction of the Law Initiative that seeks to protect and take care for the people that have been displaced. The process was promoted by the Coordination for the Attention of Human Rights (CADH, for its acronym in Spanish)

and the Ministry of Government of the State of Oaxaca, with the support of UNHCR, OHCHR and IOM. UNHCR provided the methodology for the consultation and followed up on the drafting of the initiative and its implementation. IOM provided technical guidance to the CADH and accompanied it in different communities, from the pre-agreement meetings to the consultation phase.

The process culminated with the conclusion of this Law Initiative, based on the systematization of the results of the 52 meetings with 16 indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant people.



Photo: UNHCR Mexico.



2. Human Identification Project

The Human Identification program, thanks to cooperation with federal authorities, especially the National Search Commission (CNB, for its acronym in Spanish), and state authorities, has contributed to significantly strengthen the Mexican State's capacity to identify a greater number of deceased persons, especially with the matching of fingerprints and the processing of genetic samples.

The association between the CNB and UNFPA allowed for the delivery of 300 portable fingerprint scanners to the 32 prosecutors' offices and search commissions. These scanners were developed by the University of Hamburg and forensic experts from Mexico. In 2024, the program signed cooperation agreements with 16 prosecutors' offices, which has increased the capacity of forensic services in the field of fingerprint matching with the National Electoral Institute (INE, for its acronym in Spanish). At the same time, there has been a 740% increase in positive matches compared to 2021 of INE records.



3. Public-private partnerships against human trafficking

Strategic collaboration between the UN, the private sector and civil society has had a significant impact on the prevention and detection of human trafficking in Mexico, particularly in the tourist, transportation and migration services sectors.

UNODC, together with Aeroméxico and the Museum of Memory and Tolerance, spread awareness messages through the exhibition "Destination: Freedom. The Route of Human Trafficking". With visual and auditory elements representing testimonies of real victims, the initiative promoted public awareness about the risks of trafficking in all its forms. The exhibition moved to Mexico City's International Air-

port, where it might potentially impact millions of travelers.

It also fostered partnerships with Airbnb and Autobuses ADO to strengthen the capacities of their staff and hosts to detect and support potential victims. This has raised awareness among service providers and increased the knowledge of users and tourists.

For its part, IOM broadcast videos on social networks and information screens in 62 shelters in eight states. The Mexican government's Inter-Ministerial Commission against Trafficking of Persons, together with UNODC and IOM, replicated this material on screens at the Ministry

An example of the program's impact is the work with the Zacatecas State Attorney General's Office: of the 247 positive matches obtained, the Attorney General's Office has turned over 208 previously unidentified bodies, including bodies of persons deceased since 2016.

Likewise, the human identification program favors the generation of statistics so that the authorities have the necessary elements to generate prevention policies.

This partnership has come about thanks to the coordination of the CNB and the Mexican State, as part of the recommendations of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) and Interpol's Disaster Victims Unit. Funding for these initiatives is thanks to the support of the Governments of Germany and Norway.



of the Interior (SEGOB, for its acronym in Spanish), airports, bus and train stations throughout the country.

These initiatives have directly impacted millions of people transiting through airports, using ground transportation services, staying in tourist accommodation or hostels, as well as the general public who have had the opportunity to visit the exhibition. The strategy of public-private partnerships has proven to be effective in reaching broad and diverse audiences, generating a cultural and social change in the fight against human trafficking.



4. Inter-institutional coordination for the investigation of high-impact crimes



Over the years, UNODC contributed to strengthening capacities and coordination among the most relevant actors for the investigation of high-impact crimes at state level, developing 175 standard operating procedures for 15 federal states. In 2024 alone, 2,938 justice system operators were trained in their application and follow up and supervision visits were conducted. This joint effort with state prosecutors' offices and members of the Judicial branch significantly improved effectiveness and optimized investigation processes, positively impacting the state's response to the most pressing crimes

that affect the population, 95% of which occur at state level.

These standardized procedures connecting the work of prosecutors, police, analysts and experts expedited the resolution of cases and increased the likelihood of convictions. Justice system operators showed notable progress in their preparation and commitment, resulting in faster access to justice, preventing impunity and ensuring respect for victims' rights. This project strengthened the capacity of state governments to guarantee public security, promoting access to justice and the effectiveness of justice institutions.



5. Right to identity of refugees

COMAR, the National Population Registry (RENAPO, for its acronym in Spanish) and UNHCR jointly enabled key tools to ensure the right to identity for refugee status applicants. These include the issuance of the temporary CURP and a system to allow access to identity documents for refugees and beneficiaries of supplementary protection.

Thanks to the collaboration with the state civil registries of Baja California, Chiapas, Nuevo León, Quintana Roo and Tabasco, identity documents (CURP with their biometric data) were issued to asylum seekers and refugees and technical assistance was provided to install the Identity Management Module for refugees in the RENAPO system.



Photo: UNHCR Mexico/Isabel Hinojosa.



6. Program on the Disappearance of Persons in Coahuila

In 2024, the government of Coahuila approved the Program on the Disappearance of Persons, the only one of its kind in the country. The Program adopts a comprehensive approach and incorporates international standards, as well as a precise follow-up of the recommendations made by the UN CED in its report, after its visit to the country in 2021. In addition, it broadly considers the differentiated approach of the measures and includes follow-up indicators.

This program is accompanied by laws and actions for social assistance, protection of rights, scholarships, education, social development and the special declaration of absence for missing people. These measures especially benefit the victims and their families.

The program is the result of a participative, consultative and inclusive process, aimed at elevating the needs of families of missing people to public policy and based on dialogue between local authorities and

the collectives. This sustained dialogue over several years has been facilitated by the Autonomous Working Group (GAT, for its acronym in Spanish), made up of two people designated by the groups of relatives of missing persons, a representative of the state Executive branch, as well as OHCHR in Mexico. For OHCHR, this progress is the result of the organization, the drive and the capacity of the families to make proposals, as well as the openness of the State authorities.

In addition, IOM and the Search Commissions of Tamaulipas, Guanajuato and Chiapas implemented information campaigns with materials and videos disseminated through social networks on how to report missing migrants, follow up on cases and request institutional support for the search. In Chiapas, the campaigns were conducted in Spanish and two indigenous languages: Tseltal and Tsotsil.



Photo: UNIC Mexico/Luis Arroyo.

• STORY



Transforming justice for children and adolescents

For children and adolescents involved in judicial proceedings, testifying can be a difficult experience. Without adequate spaces and trained personnel, the justice system can become a hostile environment that re-victimizes and generates stress.

Given this reality, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Oficina para la Defensoría de los Derechos de la Infancia, AC (ODI AC) and the Superior Courts of Justice in the federal states, has installed the Specialized Courtrooms for the Participation of Children and Adolescents in Judicial Proceedings (SAPCOV). This Integral Model of Unique and Specialized Testimony seeks to prevent children and adolescents from having to repeat their testimony several times, reducing their anguish and ensuring treatment that is sensitive to their age and situation.

"With the specialized courtrooms, we prevent the judicial appearance from being revictimizing [...] and the experience from generating emotional damage. Spaces have been designed based on the children's perspective", said Rogelio Guzmán Holguín, magistrate of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Chihuahua.

Thanks to this effort, by 2024 the specialized courtrooms have expanded to 19 states, training staff and improving infrastructure. This progress represents a firm step towards a more humane and accessible judicial system for children, ensuring their right to participate without fear in their own legal process.



Find more stories here

Photo: UNICEF Mexico



• STORY



Coordination and attention of internal displacement in Mexico

Internal displacement in Mexico affects multiple rights of the people who suffer from it, requiring a comprehensive intervention involving various authorities.

UNHCR, together with the UPMRIP and the Government of Michoacán, organized the National meeting on good practices and opportunities in inter-institutional coordination for the attention of internal displacement in Mexico.

The meeting brought together 77 people from 28 federal and local institutions from 17 states, as well as UN agencies. The National meeting laid the foundations for

building coordination mechanisms aimed at guiding internally displaced people, favoring the creation of a directory of services at national level, care protocols and awareness-raising actions.

"Learning about other contexts of attention allowed us, as authorities, to implement in our state the good practices applied in other entities and to have a directory of authorities that deal with the issue, allowing to carry out collaborative synergies", stated Dr. Sahara Gabriela Cárdenas Fernández, Undersecretary of Normativity and Legal Affairs of the General Ministry of Government of the State of Chihuahua.



Find more stories here

Photo: UNHCR México/Jesús González.

2.3

Partnerships for advancing the 2030 Agenda

During 2024, the UN Mexico updated its 2024-2025 Partnership and Resource Mobilization Strategy. This enabled identifying funding gaps and defining key actions to strengthen strategic, multi-stakeholder and multi-sector partnerships, with a view to ad-

vancing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. In this context, the analysis carried out by the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) in collaboration with the Dr. José María Luis Mora Research Institute, through the mapping of International Development Cooperation (IDC) in Mexico

and its alignment with the priorities of the Cooperation Framework, stands out. This effort will contribute to promoting greater efficiency, coherence and articulation, as well as to generating spaces for dialogue, participation and inter-agency programming.

The following are some of the most relevant actions in advancing partnerships for accelerating the 2030 Agenda.

In 2024, the activities of the Network of Alliances for Local Action were strengthened, based on three multi-stakeholder dialogue spaces that allowed for the exchange of experiences at local level. Alliances, analysis and the generation of new initiatives to address sustainability challenges and accelerate the achievement of the SDGs were promoted. With the support of the Partnerships Accelerator of the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations Department of Economic and So-

Network of Alliances for Local Action



Red de Alianzas
para la Acción Local

cial Affairs (UNDESA), the Network is promoted by the UN in Mexico, from the RCO, as well as agencies such as UNIC, UN-Habitat, UNESCO, UNFPA and UNODC, among other key entities, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE, for its acronym in Spanish), the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), Network the Global Compact Mexico, GIZ, My World Mexico and Makesense.

Strengthening civil society initiatives

The United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) enabled the promotion of issues such as domestic workers' rights and deliberative democracy to address climate inequality.



Photo: Global Compact Mexico

Climate Assembly

It convened 53 citizens in Monterrey, Nuevo León, in an exercise of deliberative democracy, promoting 16 climate change issues, aligned with the Climate Change Program of the State of Nuevo León, including: water management, resilient infrastructure and climate education. Through structured group sessions and democratic voting,

using the RICE (Reach, Impact, Confidence and Effort) methodology, the Assembly prioritized actions and formulated recommendations based on consensus. This milestone showed how traditionally underrepresented communities can effectively participate in climate governance, with the participation of government officials to

provide information and listen to citizen perspectives. The Assembly's work represents a significant advance towards the project's broader goal of integrating citizens experiencing climate injustice into public decision-making in Latin American cities.



Partnerships with the private sector

During the year, key partnerships with the private sector were strengthened through the Business Coordinating Council (CCE, for its acronym in Spanish), the highest representative body of businesses and the private sector, which brings together more than 2,000 associations. Country priorities were promoted, such as the implementation of programs and internal policies in favor of early childhood, the labor inclusion agenda for people in mobility and the 2030 Agenda.

Likewise, the Local Network of the Global Compact Mexico, a UN initiative to strengthen business collaboration, composed of more than 700 companies by 2023, in alliance with UNODC, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA and UN-ODC, carried out the following actions:

Photo: Global Compact Mexico

► The corporate integrity micro-site was launched and the first CEO's pledge on anti-corruption was included, with the participation of 24 CEO signatories to date.



► The rights of children and the family were promoted, as well as reproductive rights and women's health. A tri-national panel (Mexico- Canada-United States) was held on 8M (International Women's Day), under the theme "Investing in Women, Accelerating Progress", as well as a high-level round table on the Coalition for Reproductive Justice in Business. Reproductive rights in the workplace.



► In the area of human rights, the capacities of 30 companies were strengthened in the development and deployment of due diligence processes through the Business & Human Rights accelerator program.



► For the second year, eight companies were awarded the LOGRA Award in the categories of **People, Planet, Peace and Prosperity** for their efforts in these four outstanding sustainability actions.



► Finally, in 2024, the annual **Global Compact Mexico** event brought together more than 600 professionals. It is consolidated as the main space for discussion on corporate responsibility in moving towards the SDGs, serving as a key meeting point for stakeholders involved in sustainability and corporate responsibility.



In 2024, the UN in Mexico reaffirmed its commitment to youth engagement in building a more just and sustainable future. Through the Youth Interagency Working Group, led by UNFPA and UNESCO, and in collaboration with 16 UN agencies, the UN worked with key players such as the SRE, the Matías Romero Institute, the Ministry of Economy, the Mexican Youth Institute (IMJUVE, for its acronym in Spanish), the National Council of the 2030 Agenda and other strategic allies to expand the participation of Mexican youth in national and international decision-making spaces.

Partnerships with youth: boosting their voice on the national and global agendas

A core event of the year was the **Summit for the Future**, held on the occasion of the 79th UN General Assembly, at which Member States reaffirmed their commitment to international cooperation and the strengthening of multilateralism through the adoption of the **Pact for the Future** and its annexes, the Global Digital Compact and the Declaration on Future Generations.

The UN in Mexico promoted the Summit as a crucial space for re-thinking global governance from and for youth. As a contribution to this process, more than 180 young people took part in the preparation of the

Decalogue of Mexican Youth, a positioning that contributed to inform the participation of the Mexican Youth Delegation at the Summit for the Future and the UN General Assembly, thanks to the collaboration with the SRE.

The process was enriched by the proposals derived from "*Ecos del Futuro*" (Echoes of the Future), a space for dialogue and artistic expression that brought together more than 100 young leaders at UNAM's Tlatelolco University Cultural Center, an emblematic and historical gathering center for social movements and youth resilience in Mexico.

Photo: UNIC Mexico/ Antonio Nieto



Urban art was a vehicle for young people to express their concerns and aspirations on issues such as education, climate change, mental health, equality, diversity and human rights. Through social networks and media, their participation reached more than 11 million people, making clear the key role of youth in building a better future.

Among others, Mexico had an outstanding performance at the **ECOSOC Youth Forum**, with Mitzy Violeta Guzmán, Mixtec activist elected by the Youth Network for the 2030 Agenda, who brought the voice of Mexican youth to one of the most important youth forums worldwide.

The UN's commitment to youth was also reflected in the commemora-

tion of the **World Habitat Day 2024**. Mexico was the global host under the theme "Engaging youth in creating a better urban future". This event, held in Querétaro, recognized young people as essential actors in the transformation of cities and in promoting the right to adequate housing. The attendance of 288 cities from 88 countries broke records, consolidating this space as a reference in urban planning with a youth approach.

In addition, in partnership with the Executive Secretariat of the National Council of the 2030 Agenda and the IMJUVE, the capacities of the second generation of the **Youth Network for the 2030 Agenda**, made up of 32 young people from all over the country, were strengthened. This

network brings the SDGs closer to local communities, triggering youth action in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

And on the occasion of the **World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates**, held in Monterrey, Mexico, the UN Resident Coordinator in Mexico spoke to more than 4,000 young people and participants about peace, the work of youth in peace-building around the world and their role as the driving force for a more sustainable, inclusive and peaceful future.

The UN in Mexico will continue to work so that the voice, creativity and leadership of young people mark a path of peace and prosperity in which no one is left behind.



Photo: UNIC Mexico/Luis Arroyo.

The impact of UN volunteering in Mexico

In 2024, 223 UN volunteers contributed significantly to the UN mandate in Mexico. Nine out of ten were of Mexican origin, joining the efforts of 13 UN agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNEP, UN Women, UNIC, OHCHR and UNODC, among others.

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) program promotes volunteerism as a key tool for sustainable development, peace, security and the promotion of human rights at global level, involving citizens in the solution of development challenges.

In addition, UNV consolidated its position as a platform for diversity and inclusion. Of the total volunteers, 70.4% are women and people with refugee status and with disabilities also participated, strengthening the work of the UN in the regions where it is carrying out projects.

The work of the volunteers was fundamental in various areas, from the defense of children's rights to the protection and assistance of people in mobility situations on both borders. Their work has been key to achieving the objectives of UN agencies, funds and programs throughout the country.



Photo: IOM Mexico.

2.4

Working together: UN coherence, efficiency and effectiveness

This section contains a review of the efforts made during 2024 by the United Nations System in Mexico to strengthen articulation, coherence and efficiency in its operations. In a year marked by an electoral context and government transition, the interagency structure was consolidated, fostering closer collaboration both within the UN System and with national authorities. This process enabled building a joint roadmap between the

Government and the UN Country Team in Mexico for the elaboration of the new Cooperation Framework 2025-2031. At a time of change of government administration, the UN in Mexico remained strengthened, united as a team and with a coherent strategy of dialogue with the new authorities, ensuring the continuity and impact of its actions for the benefit of Mexico's sustainable development.

Expanded Joint Steering Committee of the 2020-2025 Cooperation Framework

This committee, made up of representatives of the 25 UN agencies, funds and programs in Mexico, aims to coordinate efforts for the UN in Mexico to accompany the government in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs.

At the most recent meeting, held in September 2024, the SRE and the UN Resident Coordinator in Mexi-

co chaired the meeting. During the session, progress and actions carried out in 2023 and part of 2024 were presented, highlighting Mexico's commitment to sustainable development and international cooperation.

This session brought together key partners from the federal government and organized civil society, in-

cluding testimonies from refugees and migrants, as well as the private sector and other strategic actors. This diversity strengthened a holistic approach to addressing sustainable development challenges, while promoting also the inclusion of diverse perspectives and collaboration in the search for shared solutions.



Photo: UNIC Mexico/Luis Arroyo.

Strategic planning

In the various strategic planning meetings, reflections have been made on the country's political, economic and social situation and prospects, with the aim of enhancing the added value of the UN in the current context and encouraging a common reading of it. In these spaces, SRE authorities have participated to share their vision of international cooperation and multilateralism in favor of sustainable development.

One of the most outstanding results of the reflections and interaction with different counterparts is the joint document entitled "[Contribuciones de Naciones Unidas en México a las prioridades nacionales 2025-2030](#)" ([United Nations Contributions in Mexico to National Priorities 2025-2030](#)), which contains an initial compilation of cooperation proposals in 15 public policy areas. This document responds directly to the commitments announced by President Sheinbaum and is part of the renewal process of the Cooperation Framework for the Sustainable Development of Mexico between the Mexican State and the United Nations for the period 2026-2031.



Photo: UNIC Mexico/Luis Arroyo.



Programmatic Forum of the United Nations Framework for Sustainable Development Cooperation 2020-2025

In its fourth edition, under the leadership of the RCO and with the assistance of the Country Team, representatives, deputy representatives and monitoring officers, the UN inter-agency structure in Mexico meets in this forum, with the objective of analyzing progress, evaluating emerging challenges and updating the priorities of the UN.

In 2024, the Common Country Analysis (CCA) was presented, as a result of various consultations and deliberations carried out by the UN Country Team and the Programmatic Team. Throughout the year, face-to-face and iterative consultations were carried out, which made it possible to identify key areas for Mexico's sustainable development. The evidence contained in the CCA, based on official statistics, supports the data identified and provides a strategic focus on the main challenges and opportunities. Likewise, the recommendations that Mexico has received in the context of the 4th cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), a mechanism of the Human Rights Council, have been mainstreamed.



Zero Tolerance Policy to Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

During 2024, the Country Team, led by the Resident Coordinator, continued to support the preparation of the Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PEAS in Spanish) Interagency Network Working Plan, in order to promote the Zero Tolerance Policy against Acts of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (EAS, for its acronym in Spanish). Strategic activities include the standard operating protocol for inter-agency referral of EAS complaints and their effective support to victim and survivor services.

Similarly, we have consolidated the facilitation of periodic training sessions on EAS prevention issues, through training initiatives that

provide tools for the creation of violence-free environments. These include workshops on self-defense for the empowerment of women and new masculinities, which have benefited more than 329 people.

In conjunction with prevention efforts, the Resident Coordinator's Office is responsible for monitoring potential complaints of EAS and other forms of abuse of power, ensuring compliance with nationally and globally agreed protocols.

These actions reaffirm the commitment of the UN in Mexico to the protection of human rights and the creation of safe and violence-free environments for all people.

through a fluid dialogue with the Development Coordination Office in New York. In addition, more United Nations entities that were participating marginally were integrated into more initiatives.

During 2024, a formal annual leadership change process was established extending up to 2027; working groups were updated, new Long-Term Agreements were

proposed to be shared among UN agencies in the country and 13 new initiatives were added for 2025, representing an increase of more than 50%. In this sense, 60% of the BOS initiatives are "highly recommendable" and have "an impact on the SDGs"; thus, a growth in savings generated by joint initiatives that consider a cost-benefit analysis is expected.



Photo: UNIC Mexico/Luis Arroyo.

Communicating and calling for action to build a better future

The UN in Mexico implemented 14 campaigns and initiatives as part of its Communication Strategy. These included a consultation with stakeholders in the digital ecosystem to strengthen the principles of Information Integrity and initiatives aimed at promoting freedom of expression and safety of journalists. The International Women's Day was commemorated with several activities during March and key campaigns were promoted such as No to Hate, LGBTIQ+ Pride, Combat Human Trafficking, the Summit of the Future, United Nations Day, Act Now for the SDGs and UNiTE to eradicate violence against women. At the Guadalajara International Book Fair, the UN launched the call for book entries for the newly created SDG Book Club - Mexico Chapter.

On the occasion of the **Summit for the Future** in New York (September 2024), the UN in Mexico collaborated with the SRE, the Ministry of Economy, the Office of the 2030 Agenda, the Tlatelolco University Cultural Center of UNAM, the Matías Romero Institute, the Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates in Monterrey, the media and youth. Together, they deployed global mobilization to build a new international consensus, based on more effective cooperation to improve the present and protect the future.

After a successful sixth edition of the **Breach/Valdez Award for Journalism and Human Rights**, in which a jury composed of journalists and specialists assessed 100 works, the convening organizations of the UN in Mexico (UNIC, UNESCO, UNODC and UNICEF), together with France, Switzerland, the European Union Delegation, Reporters Without Borders, IBERO University and the AFP news agency, awarded first place in the category of human rights and journalism to Carlos Carabaña, for his report "Los olvidados de Hidalgo, Cáncer, contaminación y aguas residuales" (The Forgotten of Hidalgo, Cancer, Pollution and Waste Water), published in N+, of Televisa. Second place went to John Gibler and photographer Miguel Tovar, for "Los que nada deben" (Those that Fear Nothing), published in Gatopardo. In the category of children's and adolescent rights, the winners were Alejandra Crail and Daniela Guazo, for "Depredadores en las aulas" (Predators in Classrooms), published in *El Universal*.

This sixth edition of the Award highlighted the quality of the finalists' work, the diversity of the topics and local perspectives, elements that enrich journalism and strengthen the pillars of free, informed, democratic and pluralistic societies.

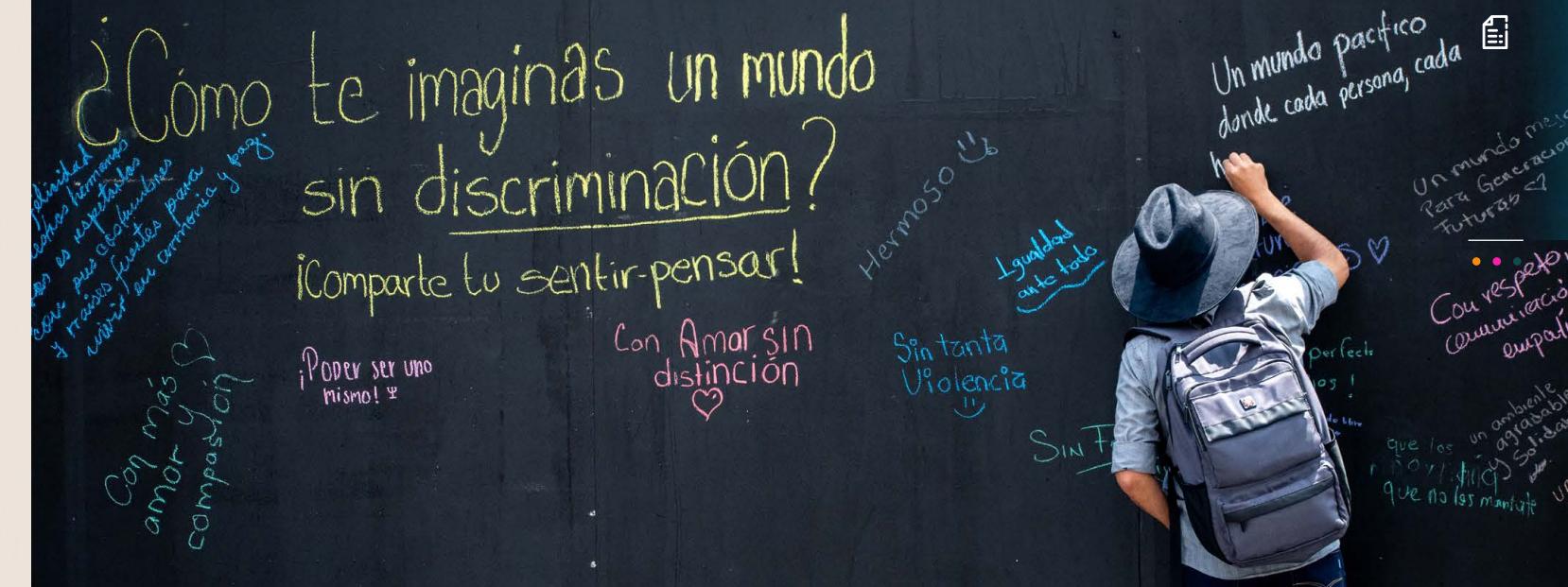


Photo: UNESCO Mexico/ Juan Montoya

2.5

Evaluations and lessons learned

Universal Periodic Review

Mexico had its fourth cycle of Universal Periodic Review between 2023 and 2024, being reviewed on January 24, 2024 by the UPR Working Group at its 45th session. This mechanism is intended to provide a peer review of the human rights situation in a country. Mexico received a total of 318 recommendations from 115 countries, of which it accepted 304 and took note of 14. During this process, OHCHR took various actions to bring together representatives of organized civil society, specifically through the UPRx Collective (UPR Mexico), the diplomatic corps and the UN in Mexico. Also noteworthy was the openness of the SRE and SEGOB to have an open dialogue with the EPUMx Collective.

In collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's Office, a workshop was held in 2023 with different UN agencies, funds and programs to explain what the UPR is, its relationship with the SDGs and the importance of participating in it. As a result, dialogue was promoted among government, representatives of organized civil society in the field and the UN. The recommendations will serve as a roadmap for the new UN Cooperation Framework in Mexico.



Photo:SRE



Photo: UN Photo/Jean Marc Ferré

2020-2025 Cooperation Framework Evaluation

The evaluation of the current Cooperation Framework, whose general objective is to assess the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability, as well as the integration of the cross-cutting approaches of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and people in mobility, began in 2024. The specific objectives on which the evaluation focused are:

- Identify the factors that impacted the execution of the Framework, the reasons for performance, and the facilitating and constraining factors.
- Provide practical recommendations to improve the contribution of the Cooperation Framework, especially for its incorporation into the new programming cycle for the 2026-2031 period.
- Assess the UN's contribution in the areas related to the four priorities of the Framework and its alignment with national development goals, based on evidence.

The findings, conclusions and recommendations will be finalized and disseminated in 2025.

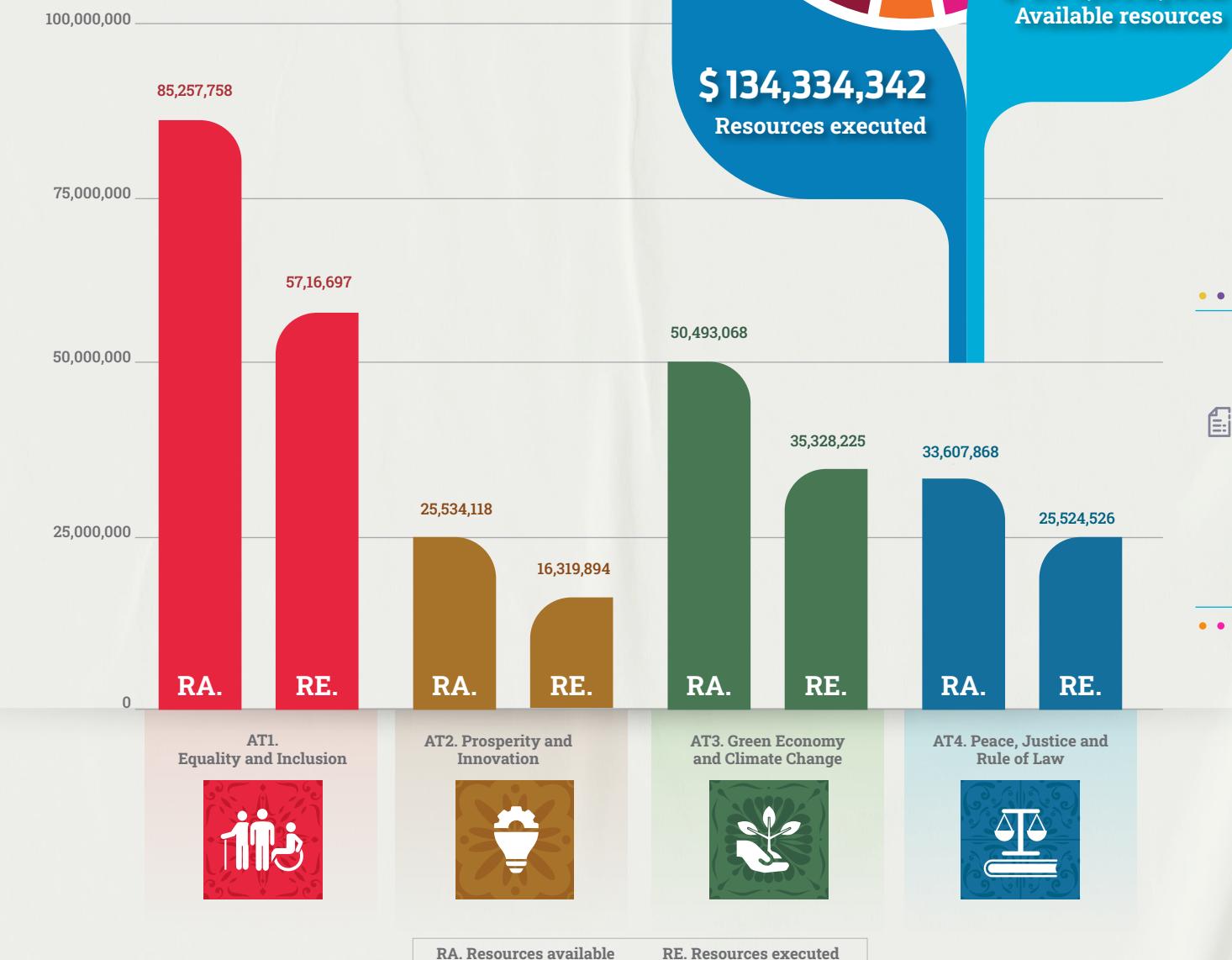
2.6

Financial summary and resource mobilization

In 2024, an update of the Financing Framework, part of the Cooperation Framework, was carried out, providing an approximation of the available budget of USD 194,892,812 and an executed budget of USD 134,334,342.

Available resources refer to the annual and multiannual budget available at the beginning of the year to execute activities. **Resources executed** refer exclusively to the year being reported.

Figure 2.
Resources executed by area of the Cooperation Framework

**Figure 1.**

Available resources and resources executed in 2024



\$ 194,892,812
Available resources

Resources available and resources executed

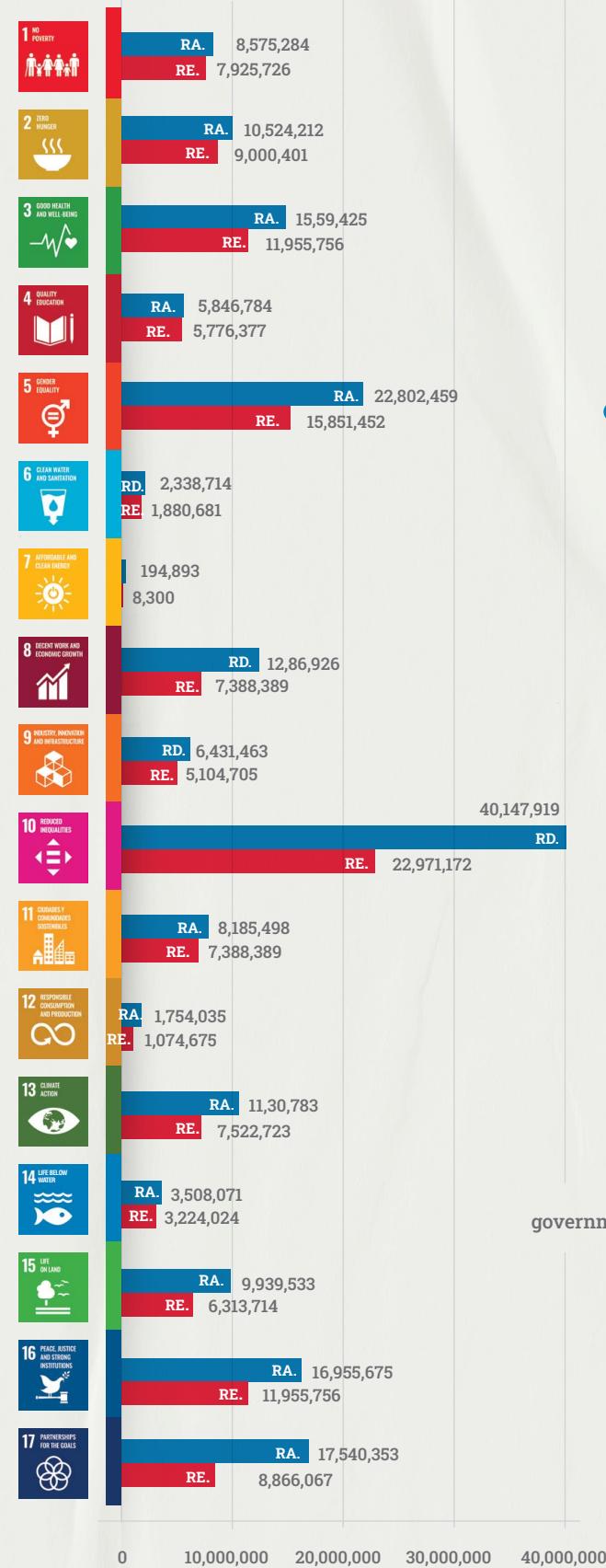


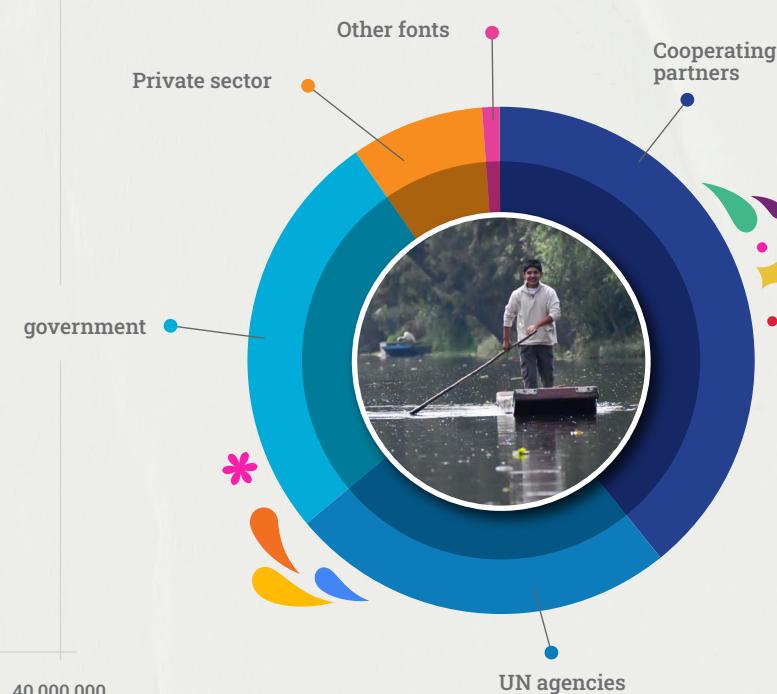
Figure 3.
Resources executed by SDG

The SDGs with the highest investment according to 2024 executed resources for the Cooperation Framework are SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities, SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing. The SDGs with the lowest investment are SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 12: Responsible Production and Consumption, and SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.

● RA. Resources available ● RE. Resources executed

Figure 4.
Main sources of financing of executed resources

The largest source of resources available during 2024 comes from cooperating partners, with 39%, followed by resources from UN agencies, which represent 28%. The third largest source of funding is the government, with 23%, followed by the private sector with 8%, the latter being the lowest source of resources at the beginning of the year.



Resource mobilization and quality of financing

Joint programs¹ and interagency initiatives

Joint programs are born out of United Nations mechanisms to provide integrated solutions to sustainable development challenges. In 2024, Mexico continued with the implementation of four joint programs, with a total multi-year budget of USD 15.9 million, of which USD 9.5 million were mobilized in 2024. These funds include the SDG Fund, the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, the European Union and UNOPS. Mexico also has more than 30 inter-agency ini-

tiatives that receive financial support from bi-lateral donors and others. These joint programs and interagency initiatives focus on addressing national priorities, including inclusion and em-ployment opportunities for people in mobility, the promotion of inclusive digital transforma-tion, and the strengthening of multi-stakeholder and multi-sector partnerships. More than 10 UN agencies, funds and programs in Mexico partici-pate in these interagency initiatives.



USD 6,100,000

Sustainable integration solutions for refugees, migrants, returnees and displaced persons in Mexico (ILO, IOM and UNHCR).

USD 9,290,304 

Multi-service centers for people in mobility (UNOPS, UN Women, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF and PAHO/WHO).



USD 301,701

Human Security and Inclusive Digital Transformation: Knowledge management for resilient and sustainable development in Jalisco (FAO, ILO and UNESCO).

USD 250,000 

Transformation of agrifood systems in Mexico: towards comprehensive social protection and decent rural employment (FAO and ILO)

1. A joint program is a cooperation strategy carried out by two or more UN organizations that bring together their comparative advantages to work in a coordinated and comprehensive manner. They seek to contribute to the results of the Cooperation Framework, national priorities and the SDGs. This allows for greater synergies to catalyze systemic change. The program can be at country, regional or global level.

3

UN PRIORITIES IN
MEXICO FOR 2025

In 2025, the UN in Mexico will continue to strengthen the co-ordinated, coherent and efficient work among its agencies, funds and programs, in alignment with the PND 2025-2030, accompanying the Government of Mexico in achieving the SDGs. One of the central axes of this work will be the joint development of the new Cooperation Framework 2026-2031, which will be signed with the Mexican Government in the framework of the commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the United Nations in 2025.

The UN in Mexico will also place emphasis on optimizing resource mobilization strategies, considering the challenges associated with the discontinuation of several projects funded by the international cooperation. This juncture will require a more innovative and strategic approach to ensure the continuity of Mexico's support in the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda, especially in key areas such as gender equality, climate change and human mobility.

In the area of **Equality and Inclusion**, the UN in Mexico will consolidate its technical guidance for the development of a national care

system, a commitment that aligns with the government's social welfare priorities. This effort will come with a push for public deliberation around the challenges in the education and food security sectors, key areas within the PND 2025-2030 in which advancing coverage is sought, as well as the quality and equity of basic services for the population.

In the area of **Prosperity and Innovation**, the UN in Mexico will focus its efforts on the south-southeastern region, one of the most lagging areas of the country, with initiatives aligned with the government's priorities to reduce regional

inequalities. Specialist forums and capacity-building exercises will be organized with key public and private sector actors to create partnerships aimed at facilitating the financing of actions designed to advance Mexico's progress in the 2030 Agenda.

In the area of **Green Economy and Climate Change**, the UN in Mexico will work jointly with the Govern-



ment of Mexico, aligning the country's strategies with international commitments to address climate change, especially in the framework of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Mexico's commitments to the Paris Agreement. This work will be essential to advance the goals of decarbonization and biodiversity protection.

Regarding **Peace, Justice and Rule of Law**, the UN in Mexico will con-

that are part of the government's priorities. **Gender equality and the protection of women's rights** are part of the fundamental pillars of the current administration. This is reflected in the public policies on substantive equality and the actions already carried out during the first months of this administration. The UN in Mexico will accompany the policies and programs implemented by the government, thus contributing to building a more inclusive Mexico, where women can live without fear and on equal terms.

Regarding **human mobility**, the UN in Mexico will intensify its actions with municipal, state and federal governments, especially in strategic locations such as Tapachula, to improve the attention and socio-economic integration of people in mobility. Emphasis will be placed on the link between climate change and mobility, a key issue for the country in the context of increasing migration and the impacts of climate change on the most vulnerable communities.

These priorities are aligned with the commitments of the Government of Mexico and the goals of the PND 2025-2030; they reflect the continued commitment of the UN in Mexico with supporting the country to build a more just, inclusive and sustainable future for all.



Acronyms and abbreviations

UNHCR	UN Refugee Agency
CCA	Common Country Analysis
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ADVC	Areas Voluntarily Designated for Conservation
AFP	Agence France-Presse
AT	Work Area
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
BOS	Base Operations Strategy
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
CADH	Coordination for the Attention of Human Rights
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean
CANACINTRA	National Chamber of the Transformation Industry
CCE	Business Coordinating Council
CED	Committee on Enforced Disappearances
CEEG	Global Center of Excellence in Gender Statistics
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

UNIC	United Nations Information Center
CINVESTAV	Center for Research and Advanced Studies of the Instituto Politécnico Nacional
IITC	Inter-ministerial Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor and the Protection of Adolescent Workers
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
COMAR	Mexican Commission for Refugee Aid
CONASAMA	National Commission on Mental Health and Addictions
CONANP	National Commission of Natural Protected Areas
CONAPO	National Population Council
CRTM	Resource Centers for Migrant Workers
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
CURP	Unique Code of Population Registration
DENUE	National Statistical Directory of Economic Units
DIF	National System for the Integral Development of the Family
ECOSUR	Colegio de la Frontera Sur
EAS	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
ENAPEA	National Strategy for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy

ENPORE	Refugee Population Survey
EPU	Universal Periodic Review
EPUMx	Universal Periodic Review of Mexico
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIDA	International Fund for Agricultural Development
FIRA	Trusts Established in Connection with Agriculture
FLACSO	Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences)
FNUD	United Nations Democracy Fund
SDG FUND	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Fund
GAT	Autonomous Working Group
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IBERO	Universidad Iberoamericana (Ibero-American University)
IMJUVE	Mexican Youth Institute
IMTA	Mexican Institute of Water Technology
INE	National Electoral Institute
INECC	National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change
INEGI	National Institute of Statistics and Geography
INFONAVIT	National Workers' Housing Fund Institute
INMUJERES	National Women's Institute

IPN	Instituto Politécnico Nacional (National Polytechnic Institute)
LGBTI+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans (transgender, transsexual and transvestite), Intersex, Queer and other non-binary identities.
MACU	National Care Map of Mexico
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
NIR	National Inventory Reports (English acronyms)
OACI	International Civil Aviation Organization
OAPN	Autonomous Organism of National Parks of Spain
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCU	Care Observatory
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
ODI	Oficina para la Defensoría de los Derechos de la Infancia, AC
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ILO	International Labor Organization
UN	United Nations
UN-HR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UN Women

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

UNIDO

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

PAHO/WHO

Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization

CSO

Civil Society Organizations

PEAS

Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

PESN

Program for the Welfare of People in Social or Natural Emergencies

PIL

Local Integration Program

PND

National Development Plan

UNDP

United Nations Development Programme

UNEP

United Nations Environment Programme

RENAPO

National Population Registry

RICE

Reach, Impact, Confidence and Effort

RFC

Federal Taxpayer Registry

SAPCOV

Specialized Courtrooms for the Participation of Children and Adolescents in Judicial Proceedings

SDSN

Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDN)

SEGOB

Ministry of the Interior

SEDATU

Ministry of Urban, Territorial and Urban Development

SEMARNAT

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

SMAPS

Mental Health and Psychosocial Assistance (in Emergencies)

SNE

National Employment Service

SRE

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

STPS

Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

SUCOMM

Sindicato Unidos con México Moderno

UNAM

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (National Autonomous University of Mexico)

UNCT

Country Team

UNDESA

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UNDSS

United Nations Department of Safety and Security

UNESCO

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNICEF

United Nations Children's Fund

UNFPA

United Nations Population Fund

UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNOPS

United Nations Office for Project Services

UNV

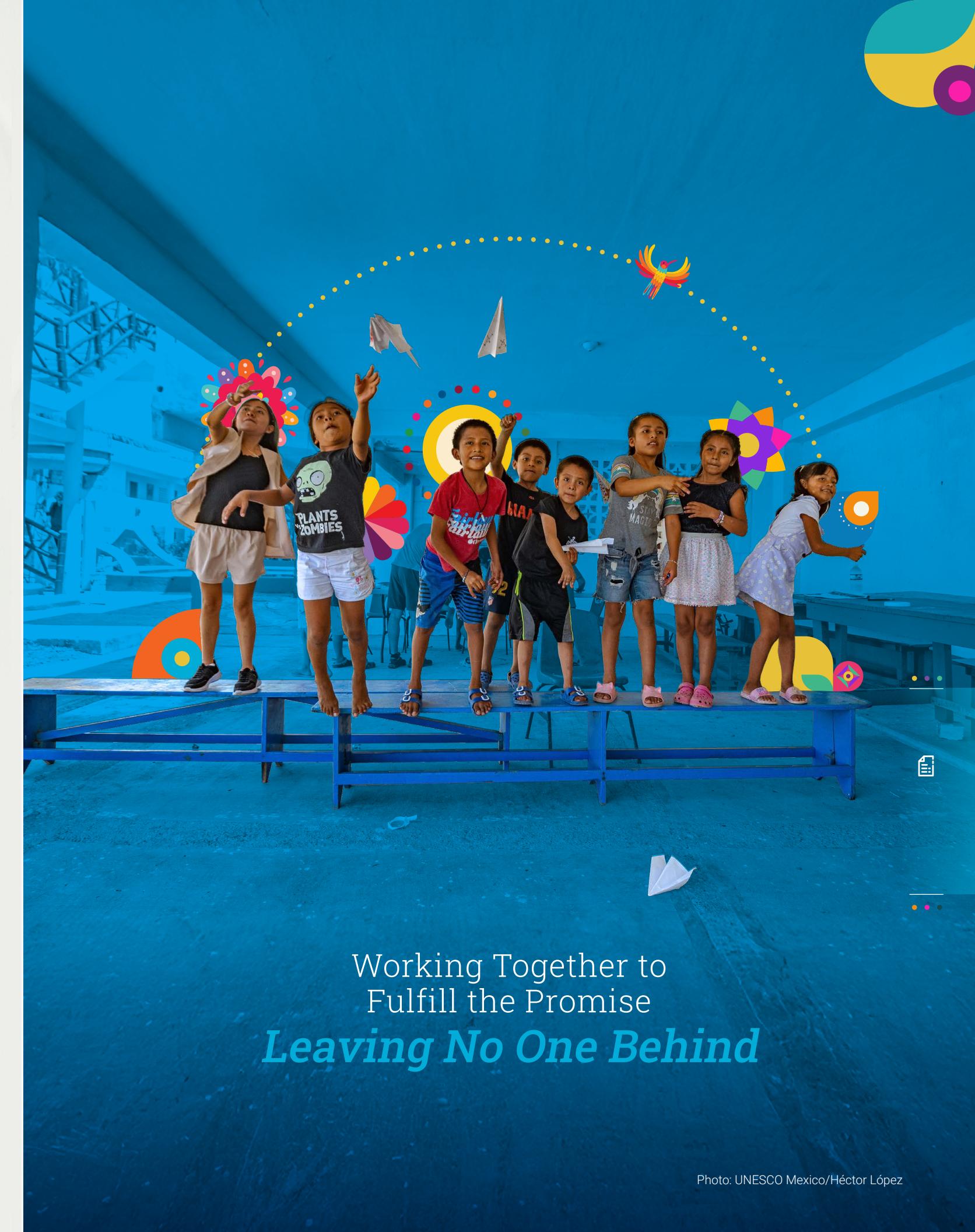
United Nations Volunteers

UPMRIP

Unit for Migration Policy, Registration and Identity of Persons

WEP

Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs)



Working Together to
Fulfill the Promise
Leaving No One Behind



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