



UNITED NATIONS  
MEXICO



# RESULTS REPORT 2020







**Results Report 2020**

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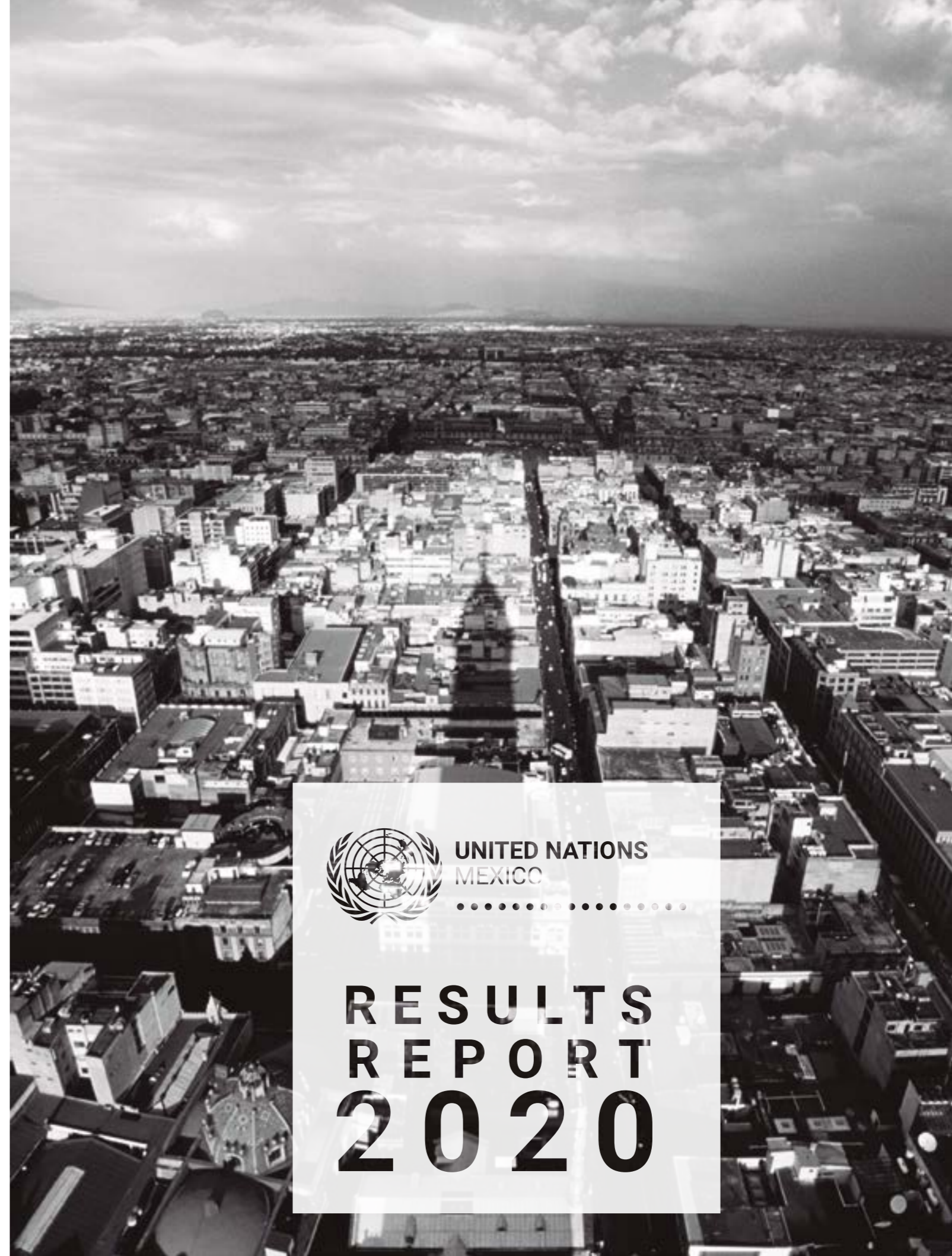
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Prepared under the supervision of Mr. Peter Grohmann, Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System in Mexico.



**RESULTS  
REPORT  
2020**





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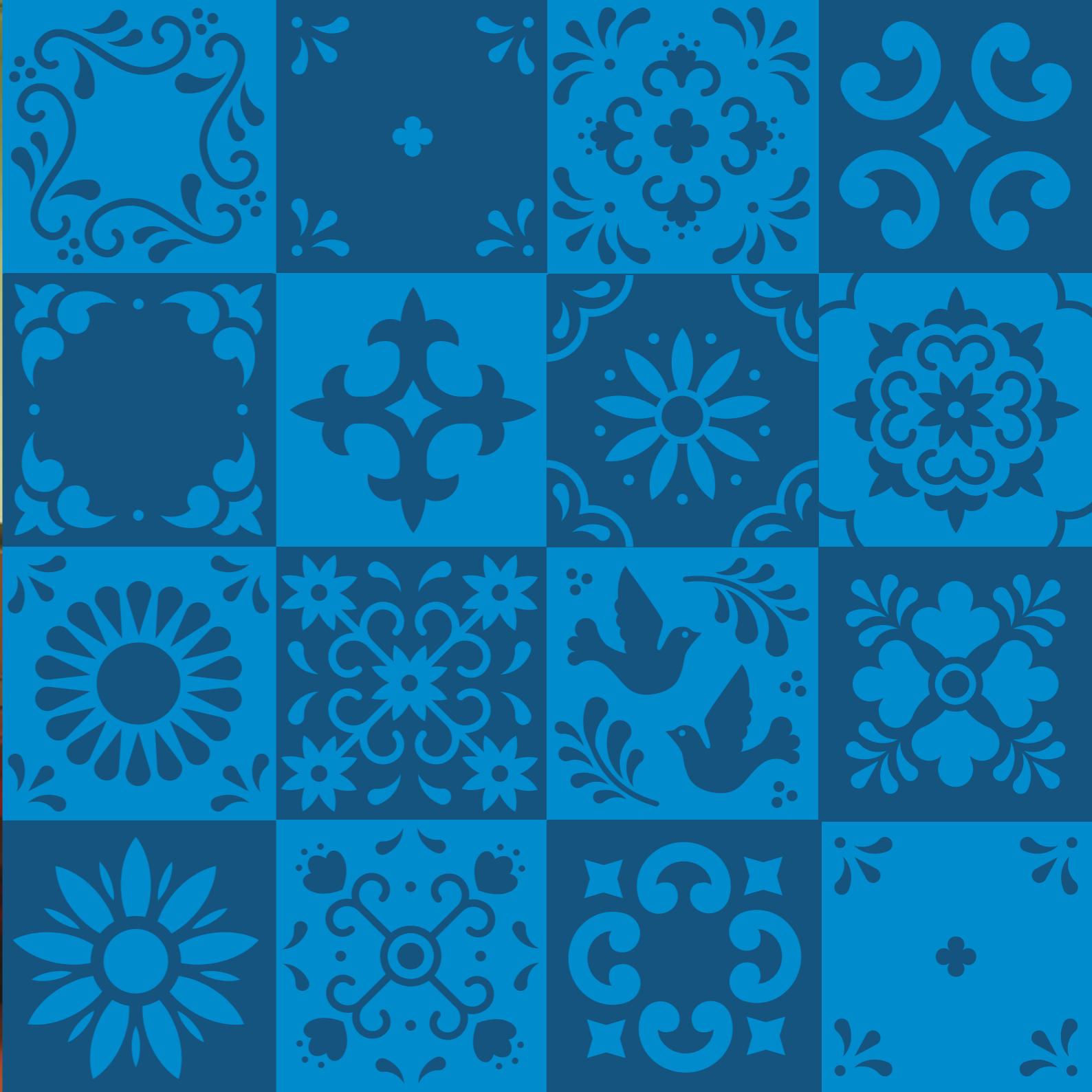
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# FOREWORD

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## Foreword by the Resident Coordinator

2020 will go down in history as one of the most complex and devastating years around the world. The COVID-19 pandemic touched every area of our lives. As countries, societies, communities, and organizations, we had to adapt as quickly as possible to this new and changing reality. It has been no easy task to limit our physical contact with relatives, loved ones, and colleagues, migrate to remote working, take extra precautions when leaving our homes or workplaces, and relearn new forms of social gathering.

For the United Nations System in Mexico (UNS), the greatest challenges were focused on continuing to support the people who need it the most, both directly as part of our humanitarian work and through assisting federal, state, and municipal governments with institutional decision-making and implementing strategic actions to tackle the health emergency and its socioeconomic consequences.

This involved reorganizing our work to better respond to the needs of population groups that face situations of special vulnerability during the pandemic, such as informal workers, especially domestic workers, whose means of subsistence were lost or reduced and who are not covered by social protection schemes; women, children and adolescents (C&A) victims of violence during lockdown; migrants and refugees with limited access to medical care, hygiene measures, and social distancing; rural and indigenous communities with insufficient access to quality and culturally appropriate health and information services; and C&A and young people who lack computers or internet access, essential to pursue their learning and training remotely from home. To achieve this, the UNS reallocated its resources and mobilized more than six million additional dollars exclusively for the response to COVID-19.

These extraordinary efforts take place within the framework of the United Nations Reform launched by the Secretary-General, to articulate the efforts of agencies and provide an integrated response in Mexico. The results in this report could not have been possible without the close collaboration and collective determination of the three branches and levels of government; partnerships with civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector; and synergies with international organizations and donor countries.

This 2020 Report presents Mexican society with a concise summary of the main results of the UNS' joint work. At the same time, it recognizes and pays tribute to everyone, including United Nations staff, working on the front line in different spheres, sectors, and locations.

The report is organized in three main sections. The first of these provides a brief contextual analysis for the region and the country regarding progress on meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The second section, which is more extensive, systematizes the collective and individual results of UNS agencies aligned with the outcomes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020-2025, highlighting interagency efforts to give priority attention to urgent needs arising from the pandemic and lockdowns. Furthermore, it describes the mechanisms and actions implemented within the UNS to implement the United Nations Reform; emphasizes the most outstanding partnerships for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and reflects on the lessons learned in this complex year. Finally, the third section presents the priorities of the UNS for 2021.

2020 was also a symbolic year because it marked the 75th anniversary of the creation of the United Nations, and the 73rd anniversary of the UNS in Mexico. On this long journey, the efforts made have been valuable and have contributed to changing people's lives. However, we recognize that closing the deep gaps of inequality that still exist between regions of the country and population groups continues to be the most important challenge for sustainable development. The current challenges remind us of the need to continue promoting collaboration, the exchange of experiences, and the integration of efforts between all sectors in the country, as well as fomenting international, South-South, and triangular Cooperation. To do so, we have the vision and commitment to consolidate and foster partnerships for enhancing interventions, building bridges between stakeholders, and utilizing innovation and the use of accessible data to convey information and guide evidence-based decision-making.

The pandemic confirmed the need to rethink development for rebuilding better, inclusively, and in balance with the three pillars of sustainable development to leave no one behind: (1) society, tackling the challenges to full exercise of human rights and equality of circumstances for all population groups, with universal access to health and social protection services; (2) environment, protecting and safeguarding biodiversity and modifying unsustainable patterns of consumption and production that also affect community ways of life and human health; and (3) economy, fostering prosperity through strengthened national production and access to formal, productive, and decent work for everyone.

At the United Nations, we are convinced that the tenets of the 2030 Agenda are more important than ever, and that the SDGs are a roadmap drawn up and agreed upon by countries to achieve sustainable, prosperous, more just, egalitarian, and peaceful societies in a post-COVID-19 world. We shall therefore continue fostering collaborative work and invite all international, national, state, and municipal stakeholders to join forces, with a view to accelerating achievement of the SDGs and their targets in Mexico.

**Peter Grohmann**  
Resident Coordinator  
United Nations in Mexico





# DEPLOYMENT OF UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL AND FIELD OFFICES

STATE	CITY	UN OFFICES
Aguascalientes	Aguascalientes	UNHCR
Baja California	Tijuana	IOM UNDP UNHCR UNICEF
	Mexicali	IOM UNHCR UNDP
Baja California Sur	Los Cabos	UNHCR
Campeche	Campeche	UNDP UN-Habitat UNDP
Chiapas	Tuxtla Gutierrez	PAHO-WHO UNDP UNHCR UNODC UNHCR
	Palenque	IOM
	Tapachula	UNHCR UNICEF
Chihuahua	Cd. Juárez	IOM
	Chihuahua	UNODC
Coahuila	Saltillo	UNHCR
Estado de México	Toluca	UNODC
Guerrero	Acapulco	UNODC
Jalisco	Guadalajara	UNDP UNHCR
Michoacán	Morelia	UNODC
Nuevo León	Monterrey	UNHCR UNODC
Oaxaca	Oaxaca	UNDP
Puebla	Puebla	UNHCR
Quintana Roo	Cancún	UNDP
Tabasco	Tenosique	UNHCR
Veracruz	Acayucan	UNHCR
Yucatán	Mérida	UNDP
Zacatecas	Zacatecas	UNODC

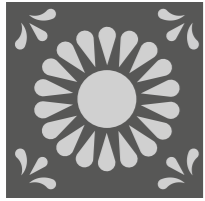


# UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN MEXICO

In 2020, the UNS in Mexico comprises 29 agencies, funds, programs, and offices (hereinafter referred to jointly as agencies), of which 22 are resident in Mexico and 7 are non-resident. The work of the UNS is structured around a variety of strategic topics for national development. The UNS employs almost 1,500 people<sup>1</sup> in 25 offices in Mexico City (CDMX) and offices in 19 states throughout the country.

<sup>1</sup>UNDSS, National and international staff members and eligible dependent staff list. Annual average for 2020





# UNS Key Partners FOR DEVELOPMENT IN MEXICO

In 2020, the UNS collaborated with a wide variety of stakeholders and sectors to complement national efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in alignment with the strategic priorities of the Cooperation Framework. The UNS maintains ongoing cooperation with the federal, state and municipal governments, the legislative and judicial branches, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, international agencies, and donor countries.



**Autonomous State Organisms**  
at federal, state, and municipal levels.



**Judicial Branch:** Mexico's Supreme Court of Justice, Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judicial Branch, Federal Judiciary Council, National Commission of Superior Courts of Justice of the United Mexican States.



**National and multinational private sector companies,** chambers of commerce and business councils, business foundations, among others.

**Legislative Branch:** Chamber of Deputies, the Senate, and local congresses.



**International organizations and International and National Financial Institutions:**  
BANXICO (Mexican central bank), bank associations, CAF, CIMMYT, IADB, IICA, OECD, OAS, and the World Bank.



**Bilateral donors:**  
Denmark  
European Union  
Germany  
Japan  
Spain  
United Kingdom  
United States of America.



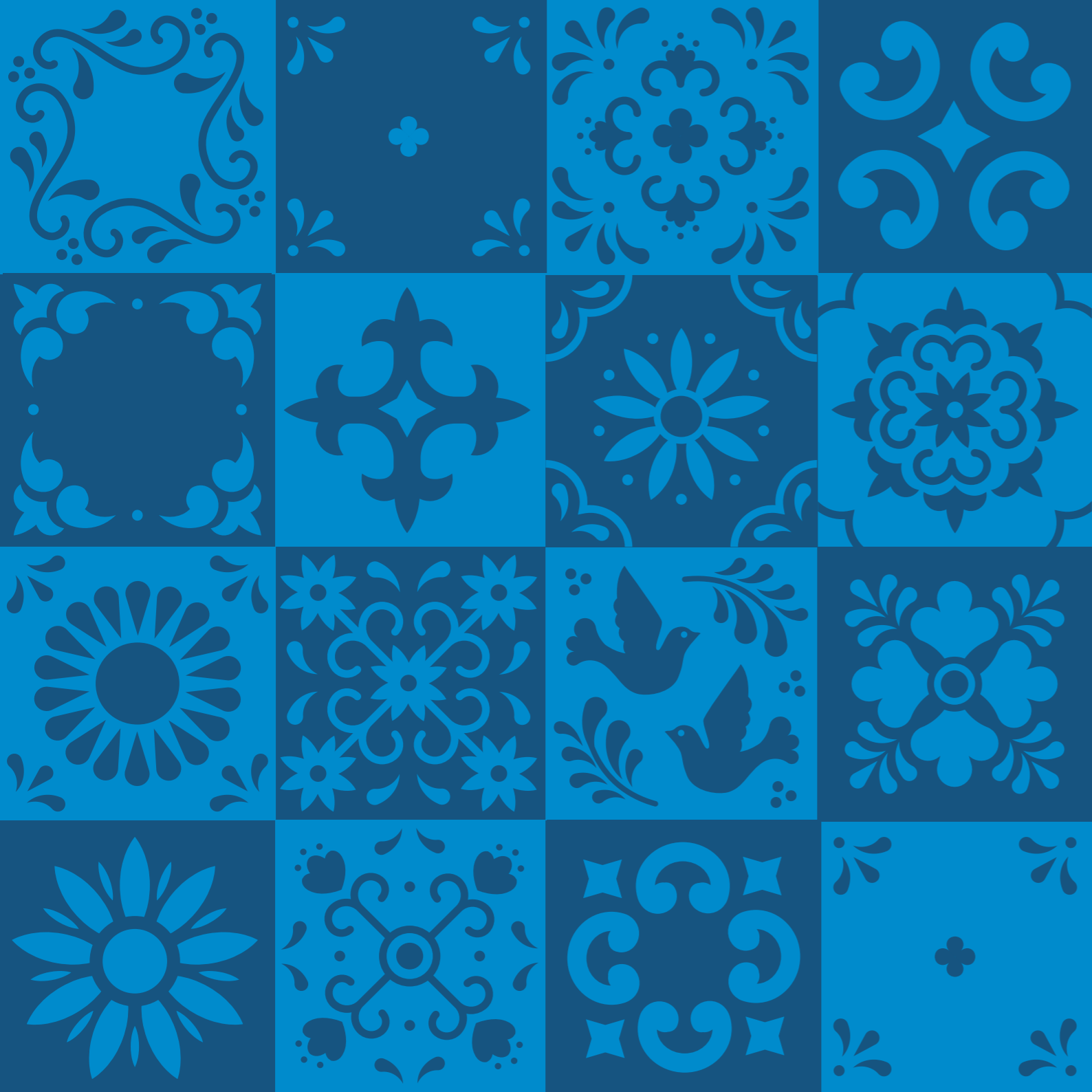
**Academic institutions:**  
Public and private, think tanks and research centers, technical-professional educational centers, among others.



**Civil society organizations,** such as those that defend human rights, support gender equality, children's rights, the inclusion of young people, the relatives of missing persons, the LGBT+ community, journalists' associations, protect the environment, address climate change, organizations assisting migrants and refugees, trade unions, farmers' confederations, organizations working for community development issues, among others.



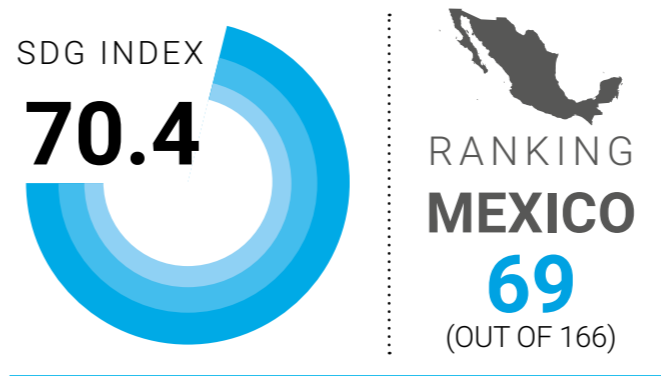
**Executive Branch**  
at federal, state, and municipal levels



### PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS THE SDGS

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic struck, Latin America and the Caribbean in general, and Mexico in particular, had been struggling to achieve the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs. Structural problems related to low economic growth, inequalities, lack of diversification in the productive structure, and environmental degradation, not to mention the fragile functioning of the Rule of Law, hindered the progress towards SDGs by 2030.

The pandemic made things worse by heightening existing challenges, bringing about new issues to be tackled, and frequently reversing any progress already made. In this context, the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs, and their central promise to leave no one behind become more relevant than ever. The pandemic has highlighted the economic model's structural problems, the shortcomings of the social protection system, rifts in the welfare regime, and the challenges posed by care as a human right. This confirms the need to rethink development and come up with comprehensive, inclusive responses for sustainable recovery from COVID-19 and for a post-pandemic world that leaves no one behind, both in the region and in Mexico.



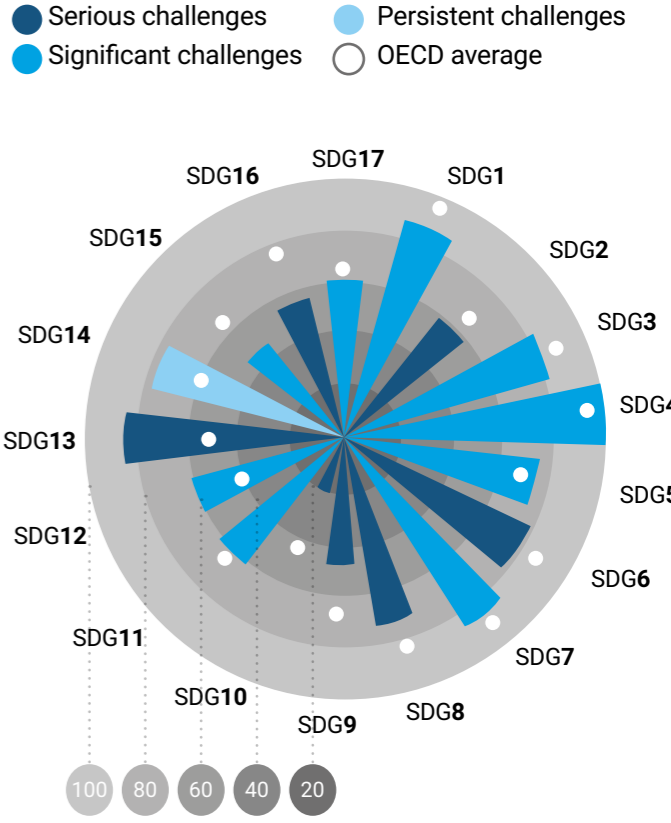
Source: 2020 SDG Index.



The SDG Index provides a measure of each country's situation with respect to SDG achievement on a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 indicates that none of the goals have been achieved and 100 indicates that all the SDGs and their targets have been achieved. The results of the 2020 SDG Index were published in June and therefore do not reflect the impact of the pandemic throughout the whole year.

According to the Index<sup>2</sup>, most of the challenges Mexico is facing are concerned with reducing inequalities, inclusive growth and decent work, industry, innovation and infrastructure, life on land, and peace, justice and strong institutions (Figure 1). Among OECD countries, Mexico occupies the next to last place (only above Turkey) and in the region,

FIGURE 1. 2020 SDG Index for Mexico by SDG. Compared to OECD average.



Source: 2020 SDG Index.

<sup>2</sup> Methodologically speaking, a country's global SDG Index score and its individual SDG scores can be interpreted as an optimal performance percentage. The same basket of indicators is used across all countries to generate comparable scores and rankings. Substantial differences in rankings may be due to small differences in aggregate scores. Differences of two to three points should not be taken to be "significant", whereas differences of 10 points or more may reveal a significant difference. Due to methodological changes, the 2020 report incorporates a number of new indicators that replace or modify previously used indicators, in addition to estimates provided by data providers, which may explain differences between global and SDG rankings from previous years. This being the case, a comparison has not been drawn with the 2019 SDG Index.

## Main national and regional trends

# CHAPTER 1



Mexico is below Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia.

It is still too early to understand the impact of the pandemic and the ensuing socioeconomic crisis on different areas of sustainable development but the effects that have already been observed in areas like the economy, the labour market, health, education, social cohesion, and gender equality, signal the need for reconstruction and transformation that focus on people, prosperity, the planet, and peace, leaving no one behind.

In particular, the UNS contemplates four central challenges aligned with four pillars in the 2030 Agenda (namely People, Prosperity, Planet, and Peace) and two of the country's cross-cutting, systemic challenges on gender equality and migrant and refugee rights issues.

## PEOPLE: CHALLENGES TO INCLUSION AND EQUALITY

According to recent ECLAC estimates, the economic crisis that shadowed the pandemic in 2020 brought poverty in Latin America to its highest levels in the last 12 years and impacted almost 34% of the region's inhabitants. UN Women calculates that the pandemic will leave 118 million women and children in the region in poverty.

The situation is similar in Mexico. According to the most recent multidimensional poverty measurement conducted by the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) (Figure 2), almost 42% of the population (52.4 million people) were living in moderate to extreme poverty in 2018. Furthermore, almost 49% of the population received an income that was below the income poverty line and 17% an income that was below the extreme income poverty line.



Poverty and social deprivations are an obstacle to development and social cohesion, and also stimulate inequality as they impact different population groups in different ways. In fact, minors, indigenous populations, and people with disabilities are more likely to live in poverty. Households headed by women are more likely to be poor, and rural indigenous women are the population group most affected by and vulnerable to poverty. Furthermore, poverty is not equally distributed over Mexican territory. It is more prevalent in rural than urban zones and there are significant differences between states, with a maximum difference of almost 62 percentage points (Figure 3).

in poverty and exacerbation of inequalities. According to the UNDP, for the first time since 1990, the Human Development Index for Mexico, which encompasses income, health, and education components, is on a downward trend, which means additional challenges for sustainable recovery, leaving no one behind.



PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS WHOSE LABOUR INCOME IS LOWER THAN THE COST OF A

## BASIC FOOD BASKET



Source: CONEVAL, preliminary estimations from COVID-19.

## PROSPERITY: PRODUCTIVE AND LABOUR SECTOR CHALLENGES AIMED AT BETTER RECOVERY

Preliminary ECLAC estimates predicted a contraction in the regional economy of almost 8% in 2020 (the largest fall in 120 years) and a rebound of almost 4% in 2021, which is insufficient to recover pre-pandemic economic activity levels. According to the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), Mexico's GDP shrank 8.5% in 2020 with respect to 2019 due to the health crisis. Secondary and tertiary activities were those most affected (Table 1).

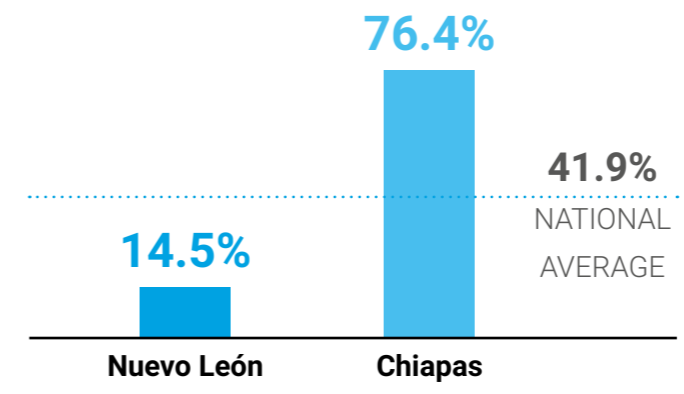
TABLE 1. Timely estimates of GDP for 2020

DESCRIPTION	REAL % VARIATION WITH RESPECT TO 2019
TOTAL GDP	-8.5
Primary sector	2.0
Secondary sector	-10.2
Tertiary sector	-7.9

Source: INEGI.



FIGURE 3. Local poverty level comparison, Mexico (2020)



Source: CONEVAL, 2018 multidimensional poverty measurement.



Preliminary CONEVAL estimates indicate that there is a high risk that the effects of the pandemic may reverse any progress made prior to 2018 on the reduction of social deprivations, and that the pandemic could cause an increase of between 7.2 and 7.9 points in the country's rate of income poverty (8.9 to 9.8 million people) and between 4.9 and 8.5 points in the country's rate of extreme income poverty (6.1 to 10.7 million people), while the percentage of people who receive a working wage worth less than the basic food basket increased by 36 to 45% between the first and third semester of 2020. Jobs lost during the pandemic are principally informal and/or low-income positions in micro and small enterprises. This implies that the most vulnerable households, specifically those headed by women and where children and adolescents (C&A) live, are the most affected with a resulting increase

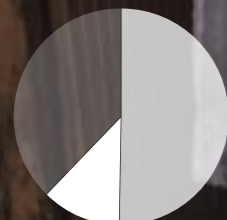
FIGURE 2.

## MEXICAN POPULATION

DISTRIBUTION BY LEVEL OF POVERTY IN 2018



7.4% Population in extreme poverty



34.5% Population in moderate poverty

29.3% Vulnerable population due to social deprivations

6.9% Vulnerable population due to income

21.9% Population not in poverty and not vulnerable

41.9% POPULATION IN POVERTY

58.1% POPULATION NOT IN POVERTY

Source: CONEVAL, 2018 multidimensional poverty measurement.



Financial sustainability appears as a major common goal in the region: countries need refinancing to provide liquidity and fiscal space, in addition to investment and social transformation options, without aggravating an external debt that should be renegotiated in view of the pandemic's exceptional nature. Investment in Mexico is attractive due to its great industrial capacity, its proximity to the U.S. market, the technological capabilities of the workforce in certain areas, and the size of the country. The free trade agreement between Mexico, Canada, and the United States offers many opportunities in this regard because it positions Mexico in a new global geo-economy and gives it a strong role to play in the North American economic center. However, there are signs that point to a possible refocusing of the regional economy; in other words, a return to the preponderance of primary sector activities, especially those with limited creation of added value and with low productivity and informal or volatile labour conditions. To this end, industrial policies that promote economic diversification and transformation are needed.

ILO data confirm the unprecedented impact of shrinking labour markets in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2020. In Mexico, the proportion of poor workers is likely to increase and impact employment income for several years as a result of the pandemic. The informal nature of employment accentuates working poverty: while only 8% of formal workers earn up to one minimum wage, more than 34% of informal sector workers earn up to one minimum wage. Although the minimum wage was increased to \$123.22 Mexican pesos (USD \$5.50 at an exchange rate of \$22.36 Mexican pesos per dollar) in January 2020, it remains a low income.

### PLANET: A MEGADIVERSE COUNTRY WITH ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES TO CLIMATE ACTION AND RESILIENCE

Mexico is one of the megadiverse countries that jointly account for between 60 and 70% of the world's biodiversity, making environmental challenges highly relevant. Growing ecosystem loss in much of Mexican territory, deterioration of air quality in metropolitan zones, soil degradation, and water issues are among the most urgent challenges.

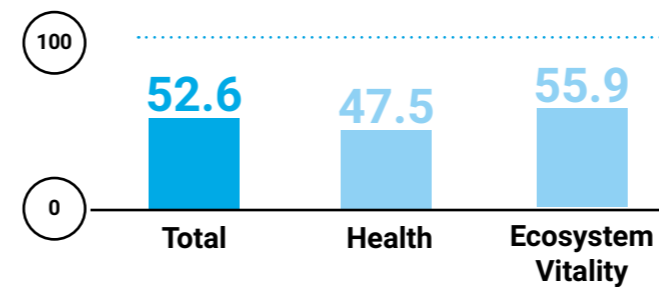


The Environmental Performance Index for Mexico in 2020 was 52.6 out of 100 points, which put it in the 51st place out of 180 countries (Figure 4). One sub-component of this index specifically measures the performance of countries with respect to protecting their inhabitants from environmental health risks. It comprises four elements: air quality, sanitation and drinking water, heavy metals, and waste treatment.

There is an urgent need in the region to transform the energy matrix, particularly electricity, given that it is economically more viable to de-carbonize it



**FIGURE 4.** Environmental Performance Index and sub-components for Mexico in 2020



Source: 2020 Environmental Performance Index.

than to maintain it as it is, and that environmental policies stimulate the economy by fostering employment and growth. Said environmental policies, together with industrial and technological policies, could help build national productive capacities, competitiveness, and pay off external debt. In the context of the pandemic, energy policy in Mexico has prioritized the use of fuel oil, contravening environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria and affecting emission reduction and renewable

energy growth goals in line with the commitments made by Mexico under the Paris Agreement.

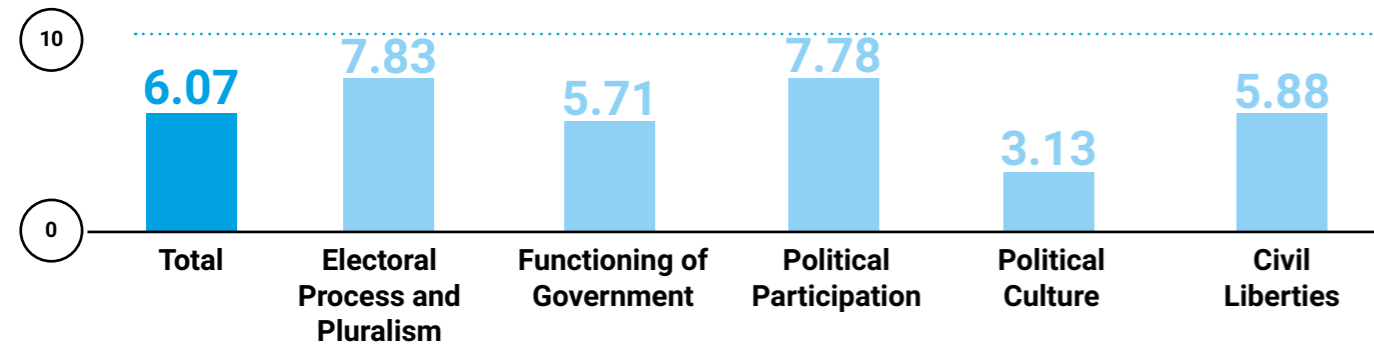
### PEACE: A DEMOCRACY UNDERGOING CONSOLIDATION WITH STRUCTURAL CHALLENGES TO ITS RULE OF LAW

In 2020, the Democracy Index for Mexico was 6.7 on a scale of 0 (absolute totalitarian regime) to 10 (absolute democracy), which put it in 72nd place out of 167 countries and territories, within the "flawed democracies" category. Reduced political culture, problems with functioning of government, and deficient civil liberties are underscored (Figure 5).

The index has revealed a decrease in the country's democratic level since 2014. The reasons for this include violence and insecurity, access to justice, and impunity. According to international human rights mechanisms, Rule of Law has been weakened by violence affecting the most vulnerable population groups, particularly C&A, women, migrants in transit,



**FIGURE 5.** Democracy Index and sub-components for Mexico in 2020



Source: Democracy Index 2020, In sickness and in health? The Economist Intelligence Unit.

LGBT+ communities, human rights defenders, and journalists, along with barriers hindering access to justice, high levels of impunity, corruption, and lack of transparency and accountability of institutions. All constitute ongoing challenges for the country<sup>3</sup>.

### CROSS-CUTTING CHALLENGE: GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Before the pandemic, there were notable gender gaps in all sustainable development areas, both throughout the region and in Mexico. The health crisis and its socioeconomic effects have impacted the rights of women and girls, deepened inequalities, and reversed the progress made in gender equality during recent decades.

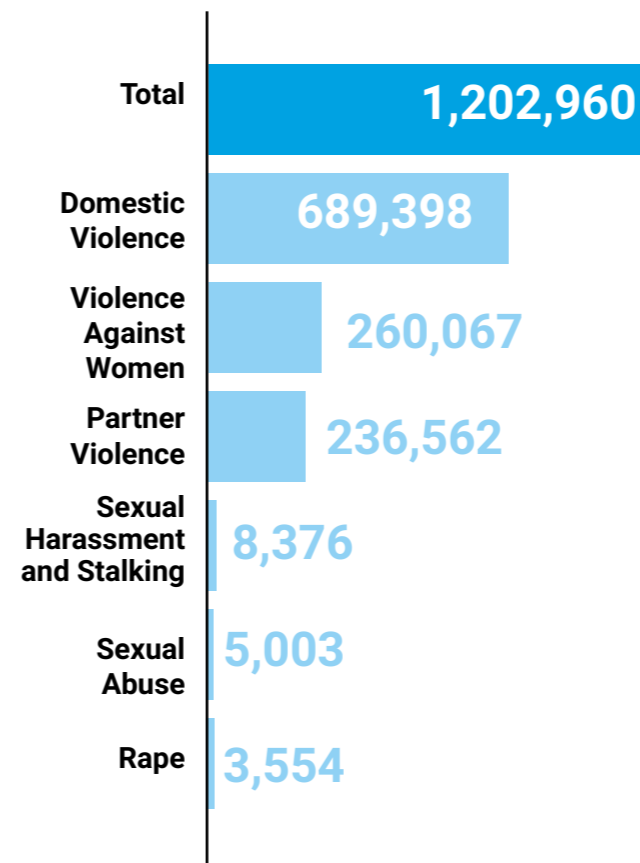
Women bear the brunt of domestic and care work in Mexico. On average, women do 39 hours a week of this unpaid work, three times the number of hours done by men. This invisible workload has increased during the pandemic due to lockdowns, closed schools and childcare centers, caring for COVID-19 patients, and teleworking. The barriers that prevent women from finding decent work in the labour mar-

ket and the discrimination they face if they manage to do so deepened during the socioeconomic crisis. Furthermore, the over-representation of women in the economic sectors and jobs most affected by the economic downturn, coupled with the deficiencies of a universal social protection system and the lack of a national care system, had a more profound effect on women, with a considerable impact on their economic autonomy.

Before the pandemic, violence against women and girls was an enormous structural problem in Mexico that affected 7 out of every 10. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, violence against women and C&A has increased (Figure 6). According to data from the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (SESNSP), 3,730 violent deaths of women were registered in 2020, of which: 2,791 were intentional homicide and 939 were recorded as feminicides, which makes 2020, the second deadliest year for women and girls in the last five years (after 2019). Additionally, crimes of domestic violence grew 4.7% compared to the previous year, while gender violence in all of its forms recorded an increase of 27.4%.

<sup>3</sup>Including but not limited to: Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2014), Committee on the Rights of the Child (2015), Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2017), Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2018), Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (2018), Committee against Torture (2019), Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (2019), Human Rights Committee (2019).

**FIGURE 6.** Verified Emergency Calls (911 line) in 2020 related to Violence Against Women and Girls



Source: SESNSP, 2020.

### CROSS-CUTTING CHALLENGE: MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

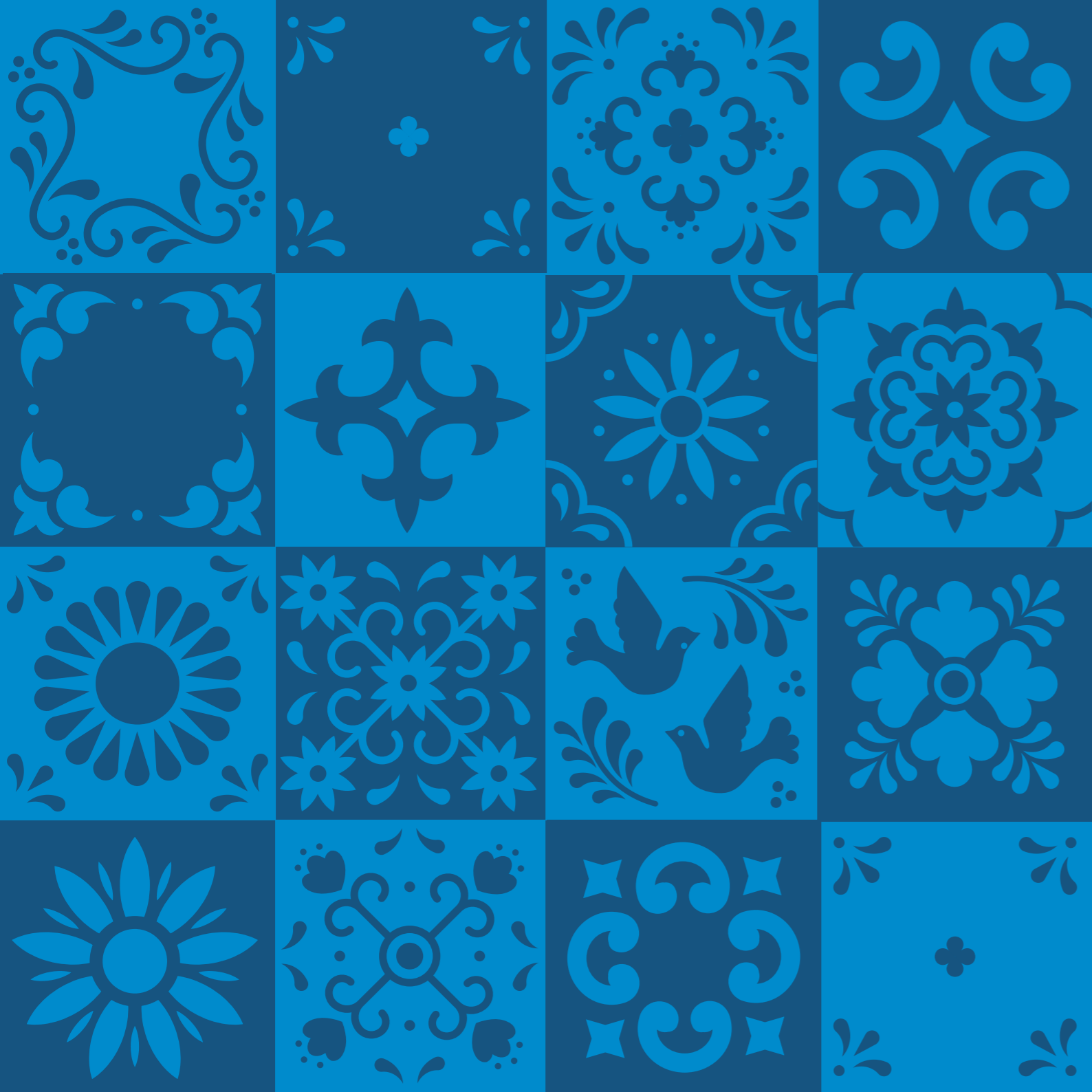
Mexico reflects the multidimensional nature of international migration as part of one of the most dynamic and complex migratory corridors in the world, being the origin, transit, and destination of migrant flows. Despite the restrictions imposed by the pandemic, people fleeing violence and persecution continue to seek asylum in Mexico. The Mexican Commission for Refugee Assistance (COMAR) reports 43,103 new applications for asylum in 2020.

For the purpose of gathering information to improve migrant assistance in different contexts, as well as learning more about the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced and mobile populations, the IOM implemented the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) COVID-19 in five Mexican cities (Tijuana,

Mexicali, Ciudad Juarez, Puebla, and Tapachula) from July 8 to December 12, 2020. Results show that 50 of the 70 surveyed organizations detected a reduction in migratory flows at certain times during the pandemic and only 53 had protocols for dealing with COVID-19. Poor access to health services for matters unrelated to COVID-19 and the rise of xenophobia at both community and institution levels are recurring concerns in these organizations.



Migrants face great difficulties in the context of the pandemic, including job loss (and barriers to getting new ones), lower availability of shelters (due to closures to prevent infections), rising anxiety and uncertainty brought about by the cancellation of administrative deadlines and other factors (that harm people's mental health), as well as challenges arising from insufficient access to digital tools. Additionally, attention to the migrant population has been increasingly done remotely as opposed to in person.



**UNS support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework**

CHAPTER 2

At their 2018 General Assembly, the United Nations' Member States approved Resolution A/RES/72/279, which is aligned with the Secretary-General's proposal to conduct an in-depth reform of the UNS with a view to improving the coordination between participating agencies, thereby helping countries to implement the SDGs.

The process in Mexico got under way in 2019 together with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Mexico 2020-2025 (Cooperation Framework), which was the third planning cycle of the UNS with the Mexican government and the first to be fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs as a roadmap. The Cooperation Framework responds and is attuned to the national priorities set forth in the National Development Plan 2019-2024 (PND) and the vision developed in the 2030 National Strategy. It is also linked to and complements a robust body of international commitments acquired by Mexico.

The Cooperation Framework comprises four strategic priorities and two cross-cutting areas where the UNS can maximize its impact and achieve developmental change in the coming years. The strategic priorities and the two prioritized cross-cutting areas are interrelated and reinforce each other by creating clear result-focused synergies.







The Cooperation Framework includes an integrated approach to “leave no one behind, leave no one out” (hereinafter the integrated approach). It consists of five programmatic principles that guide UNS efforts throughout its intervention cycles to identify, highlight, and close inequality gaps, to reach the most vulnerable population groups first.

**HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH.** Promote the guarantee and effective exercise of human rights aligned with international commitments and standards.

**GENDER PERSPECTIVE.** Make visible and address historical, persistent, and structural inequalities between women and men, girls and boys in all dimensions of sustainable development.

**INTERCULTURAL APPROACH.** Recognize diversity, combat discrimination and favor inclusion, integration, and equity in terms of equal opportunities for indigenous peoples and communities, Afro-Mexican population groups, migrants, and refugees.

**LIFE CYCLE APPROACH.** Address determinants by age; identify inequality chains at different stages of people’s lives and their interaction with other structural factors of inequality.

**TERRITORIAL APPROACH.** Highlight and understand territorial inequalities, socio-spatial diversity, vocations, and the comparative advantages of each region or sub-region of the country and build initiatives that respond to their differentiated needs.

## 2.1. OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS

During 2020, progress made by the Cooperation Framework was consolidated with the creation of the Joint Steering Committee, a political-strategic management body comprising the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Resident Coordinator.

Results Groups (RGs) were created within the UNS to coordinate efforts in each of the strategic priorities of the Cooperation Framework. Taking advantage of these technical collaborations, the Country Team, comprised by the Representatives of the agencies in Mexico, will oversee achievement of the outcomes. The Cooperation Framework implementation strategy is based on maximizing collaborations and reducing duplication of efforts. This will be set forth in the joint biannual Plans of the RGs.



The consequences of the pandemic exacerbated inequalities in all countries and increasingly highlighted the problems they face. In response, the UN Secretary-General produced a five-pillar Socioeconomic Response Framework (SERF) with which the UN has helped countries and societies face the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19. This Framework has been used to create specific country plans.

The UNS drew up a COVID-19 Socioeconomic Response Plan (COVID-19 Plan) in September 2020, contextualized to Mexico’s circumstances and aligned with the five SERF pillars while preserving the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda.



**Pillar 1. Health systems and services**

**Pillar 2. Protecting people: social protection and basic service provision**

**Pillar 3. Response and economic recovery**

**Pillar 4. Macroeconomic response and multilateral collaboration**

**Pillar 5. Social cohesion and community resilience**



## 2.2. PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The Cooperation Framework establishes ten outcomes that contemplate critical priorities. The multidimensional treatment, in collaboration and joint work with counterparts, allies and partners, will help achieve development results that are key to sustainability in Mexico.

These priorities are included in both the PND and the 2030 National Strategy as follows:

- I. A society well-being and equality in the effective exercise of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, and with opportunities for social mobility leaving no one behind, leaving no one out;
- II. Prosperous, sustainable and inclusive economic growth with improved wealth distribution and decent work for everyone;
- III. A development model low in greenhouse gas emissions based on sustainable, inclusive and efficient management of natural resource and resilience to the effects of climate change and disasters;
- IV. A Rule of Law guarantor of peace, equality, inclusion, legality, justice, and human rights;
- V. A society based on social standards that guarantee substantive equality between women and men in all spheres of sustainable development, in addition to the right of women and girls to a life free of violence and discrimination;
- VI. A migratory policy based on a comprehensive vision of the structural causes that motivate migration in all its dimensions, which puts migrant and refugee human rights at the center of migration management and integrates human mobility into equitable sustainable development.

Furthermore, to achieve outcomes, the Cooperation Framework contemplates 91 strategic lines of action (SLAs) based on cooperation modalities for joint work.

Five technical consultations were held in 2019 to strengthen the strategic courses of action: three regional meetings with local stakeholders<sup>4</sup>, one national meeting with civil society organizations, academic institutions, and other international organizations and international cooperation agencies with offices in Mexico<sup>5</sup>, and another meeting with the federal government<sup>6</sup>. Inputs taken from the consultations were substantive. They enriched the Cooperation Framework and strengthened the relevance and pertinence of strategic lines of action from local, multidimensional, and multi-sectoral perspectives.

The following sections summarize the main UNS's results, derived from joint efforts and, in some cases, the individual work of agencies, whose collective aggregate contributes to achieve Cooperation Framework outcomes, highlighting the main counterparts and partners involved in each initiative. The results presented, and the partners mentioned, are strategic but not exhaustive.

<sup>4</sup>Three regional consultations were set up with the support and collaboration of host governments and partners: two on-site conferences (Central Region in Pachuca, Hidalgo, on August 27; and Southern Region in Oaxaca, Oaxaca, on September 9) and one virtual conference (Northern Region in Monterrey, Nuevo León) with the participation of approximately 300 representatives of state and municipal public institutions, civil society organizations, academic centers, and the private sector from 19 Mexican states.

<sup>5</sup>The national consultation was held in CDMX on September 2 and 3, 2019, and was attended by 80 representatives of civil society, academic institutions, the private sector, and international cooperation agencies working in Mexico.

<sup>6</sup>Consultation with the federal government, jointly organized with the SRE, was an unprecedented exercise involving the participation of approximately 150 representatives of 50 federal government agencies where the implementation of joint strategic courses of action was discussed and refined.



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: EQUALITY AND INCLUSION	
<b>OUTCOME 1</b> Integral social development strategy, combating poverty and inequality <b>NUMBER OF SLAS: 8</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO GE: 4</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO MR: 1</b>	<b>OUTCOME 2</b> Full exercise of social rights and access to universal services <b>NUMBER OF SLAS: 14</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO GE: 5</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO MR: 2</b>



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: PROSPERITY AND INNOVATION		
<b>OUTCOME 3</b> Planning with a territorial approach to reduce inequalities <b>NUMBER OF SLAS: 5</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO GE: 3</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO MR: 1</b>	<b>OUTCOME 4</b> Productive development strategy <b>NUMBER OF SLAS: 8</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO GE: 3</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO MR: 2</b>	<b>OUTCOME 5</b> Decent work and protection of labour rights, including women's economic participation <b>NUMBER OF SLAS: 9</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO GE: 5</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO MR: 1</b>



AT 3: ECONOMÍA VERDE Y CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO	
<b>OUTCOME 6</b> Transition to a green economy that foment the mitigation of climate change <b>NUMBER OF SLAS: 13</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO GE: 7</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO MR: 0</b>	<b>OUTCOME 7</b> Adaptive capacities and resilience to climate variability and climate change <b>NUMBER OF SLAS: 8</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO GE: 2</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO MR: 1</b>



AT 4: PAZ, JUSTICIA Y ESTADO DE DERECHO		
<b>OUTCOME 8</b> Prevention and sanction of violence, especially towards women, girls, and adolescents <b>NUMBER OF SLAS: 7</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO GE: 6</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO MR: 3</b>	<b>OUTCOME 9</b> Accountability, public participation and transparency <b>NUMBER OF SLAS: 8</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO GE: 8</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO MR: 0</b>	<b>OUTCOME 10</b> Promotion, protection, and respect for the full exercise of human rights and access to justice <b>NUMBER OF SLAS: 11</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO GE: 4</b> <b>SLAS RELATED TO MR: 4</b>





## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1. EQUALITY AND INCLUSION

This strategic priority seeks to end poverty and reduce inequalities using a human rights-based approach, with integral and inclusive social policies, universal social protection schemes to leave no one behind, in addition to transformational, innovative strategies that regulate a new paradigm of social co-responsibility for unpaid domestic and care work.



PND:

Area 1. Politics and Government  
Area 2. Social Policy



SDGs impacted:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, and 17



Targets:

1.3, 2.2, 3.1, 4.2, 4.7, 5.4, 10.3, 10.4, 11.3, 17.9, 17.16, 17.17



RG  
Co-Chair:

UN Women and UNESCO



RG  
Agencies:

ECLAC, FAO, ILO, PAHO/WHO, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, and UNOPS

## 2020 RESULTS

During this first year of implementation, UNS collective efforts and interventions were concentrated on Outcome 2

**OUTCOME 2.** Full exercise of rights to health, education, culture, housing, food, social protection, access to universal services, and a comprehensive quality care system.



## NATIONAL CARE SYSTEM

Investment in care policies generates a triple dividend. Besides contributing to people's wellbeing, it enables the direct and indirect creation of quality employment and facilitates the participation of women in the workforce, which implies a return of income to the state via taxes and deductions, as well as greater income for the people.



Since 2019, the UNS has contributed to the design of a National Care System in Mexico through an integrated approach, which has chiefly included establishing strategic partnerships (National Women's Institute -INMUJERES-, Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit -SHCP-, the Senate, academia, and civil society organizations); generating knowledge; dialogue; and catalytic programs. In 2020, it published a study on costs and returns, which concludes that the configuration of a universal, free, and quality childcare system is economically viable, and can help address gender gaps in the labour market and improve income over the lives of infants.

ECLAC and UN Women



## CHILDCARE SYSTEM

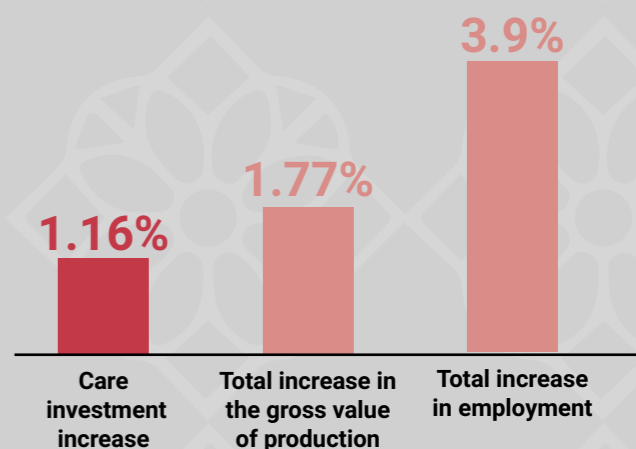


In Mexico, an additional expenditure in the childcare system of

**1.16%** of the GDP in 2019

leads to a total increase in the average gross value of production and a total increase in employment.

The publication also explains the funding gap based on cost and collection of taxes.



Source: Costs, returns and effects of a free, high-quality universal childcare system in Mexico from ECLAC and UN Women







**STORY**

My life has changed since I've been on social security

Estela Vázquez, a domestic worker who is now insured with the IMSS, has encouraged her colleagues to get affiliated. This is the story of how her life has changed now that she has social security:

"Social security has been really good for me, first because I'm saving for my retirement in the AFORE (Retirement Fund Management Institution). On November 4, my husband and I were on a bus when we were robbed and my husband got shot. I took him to a hospital in Lomas Verdes and if it hadn't been for social security, where would he have got help? He doesn't have social security, he's on mine, and they took good care of him. Something else, I had some savings in case I got sick and now that I have social security, I could build myself a house. I have a house now, thanks to social security. And now I can get any lab results I'm asked for, and I don't have to pay for meds, I get them from social security."



**SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS**

Taking into account that there are 2.4 million domestic workers in Mexico, among which 95% are women, the UNS created the joint program Closing Gaps: social protection for domestic workers, financed by the UN Joint SDG Fund and implemented in partnership with federal and local Executive Branch agencies along with the National Union of Domestic Workers (SINACTRAHO) and civil society organizations. Mexico has shown willingness to provide improved access to social protection and decent work for paid domestic workers by ratifying ILO Convention 189 and including said sector under the obligatory social security regime. In 2020, the UNS conducted a study of results and made recommendations concerning the first phase of a pilot program to affiliate domestic workers to the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) under the obligatory regime.

FAO, ILO, and UN Women



**MATERNAL HEALTH AND PROFESSIONAL MIDWIFERY**

Professional midwives are the backbone of the maternal health system. They are specialists who take care of women's life cycles and give them support when they are most vulnerable. Their help is fundamental in times of crisis. The UNS has striven to strengthen regulatory frameworks and capacities, and to incorporate professional midwives into the health system by improving access mechanisms and the quality of sexual, reproductive, maternal, and neonatal health services. In 2020, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, local health authorities, 11 universities, professional associations and

community organizations, and with private sector financing, the UNS strengthened the capacities of health authorities and educational centers concerning professional midwife training standards and trained healthcare workers, both in the midwifery model to improve the quality of services and in the importance of including professional midwives in multidisciplinary teams at primary and secondary care levels.

UNFPA

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

During 2019 and 2020, the UNS promoted integrated policy consultancy to amend NOM 051 on food labeling to inform people about excess nutrients that contribute to overweight and obesity. By participating in public debates and dialogue, the UNS advocated for a simple, brief and effective guidance for the consumer, avoiding misleading messages,



**STORY**

Click the picture to discover the stories of María de la Luz Padua and Norma Palacios, domestic day workers, and to find out about two of the three Collegiate General Secretaries of the SINACTRAHO, which currently employs 1,500 women in Mexico.



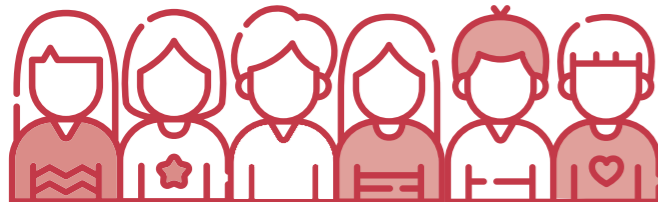


warning about product contents, and facilitating healthier choices by transforming the food system to offer healthy, nutritious, safe, affordable, sustainable diets that prevent coronary heart disease, diabetes, and hypertension. The front-of-package labeling of food and drinks approved in February has been praised as one of the best in the world.

FAO, PAHO/WHO, and UNICEF

Mexico is facing a triple burden of C&A malnutrition which, on the one hand, is characterized by persistent malnutrition in marginalized zones with micro-nutrient deficiencies and, on the other hand, by growing problems of overweight and obesity that place the country among the most affected in the world. In order to accompany the institutional response to this problem, the UNS, with the technical support of the National Institute of Public Health (INSP) and the private company BEKO, drew up a series of recommendations concerning the prevention, control, and reduction of C&A malnutrition that will serve as input to stimulate a well-informed governmental decision-making process. This initiative is one of the UNS's priorities in the struggle against malnutrition.

PAHO/WHO and UNICEF



IN MEXICO, FOR EVERY **20 GIRLS AND BOYS** UNDER THE AGE OF 5: **1 SUFFERS CHRONIC MALNUTRITION** OR **2.5 SUFFER OVERWEIGHT OR OBESITY**

Source: UNICEF.

## INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR PEACE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

With the aim of supporting the constant and integral improvement of teaching materials used by the New Mexican School (NEM), the UNS strengthened the capacities of educational authorities for the integration of the global citizenship education, education for sustainable development, the human rights-based approach and gender perspective into the educational curriculum, the national civics and ethics curriculum, and the free text books supplied to 26.5 million elementary and middle school students throughout the country.

UNESCO



To promote the inclusive education for people in conditions of greatest vulnerability, such as C&A, adult asylum seekers, and refugees, the UNS donated 80 thousand kits of school supplies to schools in Baja California Norte, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Veracruz. Moreover, it provided support to educational authorities, especially in host communities of refugees, in the form of consultancy and specific aid, including the refurbishment of computer labs in elementary schools and job training centers.

UNHCR

## ADEQUATE, SUSTAINABLE HOUSING

The UNS's effort to provide local technical assistance involved collaborating with the state of Coahuila to draw up the Integral Adequate Housing and Sustainable Urban Planning Strategy, which, based on a diagnosis of the challenges to be faced to guarantee adequate housing in a framework of sustainable urban planning, brings together a series of public policy guidelines that will align the state's territorial development with the New Urban Agenda and will chart a path of sustainability to 2030. This Strategy is the result of a co-creation process boasting the participation of more than 150 stakeholders from the government, academic institutions, the private sector, and civil society from all over the state.

UN-HABITAT



**PILLAR 2.** Protecting people: social protection and basic services



**PILLAR 5.** Social cohesion and community resilience

## COMBATING CHILD MALNUTRITION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

To prevent health and nutrition in Mexico from deteriorating as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, especially that of C&A in the lowest income households whose health and nutrition conditions were already deficient, the UNS, in collaboration with the INSP and the Interdepartmental Group on Health, Food, Environment and Competition (GI-SAMAC), shared a number of recommendations with the Mexican government as input to stimulate an evidence-based governmental decision-making process on the prevention of all kinds of malnutrition, with special attention to C&A.

FAO, PAHO/WHO, and UNICEF

## PRIMARY CARE IN SHELTERS DURING COVID-19

During the pandemic, many migrant and refugee shelters were forced to temporarily close their doors to newcomers to protect current occupants. In response to this problem, the UNS helped keep 89 civil society shelters open, especially on the southern and northern borders. It also led the support response regarding the distribution of cleaning supplies and personal protection equipment (PPE) to these shelters, in addition to the detection and treatment of possible infections, setting up isolation facilities, information and training on the use of PPE, and collaboration with health authorities. Furthermore, in coordination with federal, state, and municipal authorities in Tijuana and Ciudad Juarez, as well as civil society organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector, the UNS outfitted 102 rooms in filter hotels as temporary accommodation for

as many as 278 migrants, allowing them to stay in quarantine for up to 14 days before being sent on to one of the shelters.

IOM, PAHO/WHO, UNHCR, and UNICEF

## THE CULTURAL SECTOR AS AN ENGINE FOR INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

The pandemic particularly affected the cultural sector, which contributes up to 4.2% of GDP (considering 1% of cultural tourism) and was one of the first to cancel its activities. Paradoxically, culture is an essential element of democracy and human dignity, and the cultural sector has transformed itself through digital media to help us strengthen resilience during lockdown, hardly ever being paid to do so. This has weakened the social standing of professional cultural artists, who often lack the necessary resources to respond to an emergency of this size and have limited or nonexistent access to conventional social protection mechanisms. Through the global ResiliArt movement, the UNS contributed to creating spaces and promoting dialogue to draw attention to the challenges faced and overcome by creators, artists, and creative professionals, as well as innovative ways of building resilience in the public sphere. Furthermore, it generated knowledge to support decision-making regarding the impacts of COVID-19 on the cultural and creative sector in Mexico.

PAHO/WHO, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT



## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2. PROSPERITY AND INNOVATION

This strategic priority seeks to foster sustainable, inclusive economic growth along with equal opportunities for everyone and benefits for all regions of the country. The UNS supports territorial planning that reduces poverty and inequalities, as well as productive, inclusive, and sustainable development with improved governance for equality, and strategies to achieve full employment in decent work, particularly for women, young people, migrants, and refugees.



PND:

Area 3. Economy



SDGs

impacted:

1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17



Targets:

1.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.7, 5.4, 5.5, 5.a, 5.b, 6.4, 6.6, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.8, 9.1, 9.2, 9.4, 11.1, 11.3, 11.4, 11.a, 12.2, 12.b, 15.1, 16.7, 17.14, 17.17



RG

Co-Chair:

ILO and UNIDO



RG

Agencies:

ECLAC, IFAD, IOM, UN Women, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNODC, and UNOPS

## 2020 RESULTS

Agency initiatives and joint work during this first year of implementation brought about the three outcomes in this area.

### OUTCOME 3. TERRITORIAL PLANNING TO REDUCE INEQUALITIES

#### URBAN-REGIONAL PLANNING AND TERRITORIAL ADVANTAGES

Socioeconomic recovery requires innovative schemes to attract sustainable investment for urban-regional planning which, in the global scenario of value-chain reorganization, will make it possible to foster industries with greater added value and the capacity for job creation. In 2020, the UNS and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE) initiated the development of a Prospective Territorial-Industrial Atlas, which specifies five global value chains (wind turbines, petrochemical, agro-industrial, pharmaceutical, and aerospace industries) and identifies four regional corridors for the potential development of strategic industrial activities based on the territorial advantages of 8 states and 84 municipalities (wind energy: Monterrey-La Laguna; pharmaceuticals: La Laguna-Culiacán; aerospace: Chihuahua; and agro-industry: Coatzacoalcos-Palenque).

UN-HABITAT and UNIDO

#### ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

Mexico's economic growth in recent years has been insufficient to reduce poverty and close the gaps that persist between population groups, regions, and states. The UNS therefore seeks to promote the active economic inclusion of the rural population to reduce poverty. In the framework of the Sustainable Development Project for Rural Communities in Semiarid Zones that has been in effect in 13 states since 2012 –10 in the northern region (Baja California, Baja California Sur, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Hidalgo, Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí, Sonora, and Zacatecas) and 3 in the Mixteca region (Guerrero, Oaxaca and Puebla)— 96 forestry management plans have been drawn up covering 205,275 hectares of Mexican semiarid land using

improved management practices. The forestry management and environment management plans aim to achieve environmental protection as well as the preservation and sustainable use of natural resources. 1,492 people have benefited directly and indirectly in the project area.

IFAD

#### SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TREN MAYA (MAYAN TRAIN) ROUTE

The UNS has engaged in a joint and articulated collaboration with the Mexican government, in line with the 2030 Agenda, by providing technical assistance for the Tren Maya (Mayan Train) Project. In 2020, the Mexican government strengthened its technical and management capacities through collaboration and the implementation of 8 UNS tools focused on territorial planning with a citizen participation approach, transparency, and the recognition and sustainable management of the cultural and natural heritage, in addition to the project's human rights obligations, particularly the right of participation and prior, free and informed consent of indigenous peoples and communities. This contributed to the inclusion of SDGs principles and guidelines concerning poverty reduction, quality education, cities, and sustainable human settlements in project policies, programs, and activities and when setting up partnerships.

Locally, the Tren Maya (Mayan Train) project has been given technical support by the UNS in collaboration with the Campeche, Chiapas, Quintana Roo, Tabasco, and Yucatán state governments and 12 municipal governments in southeast Mexico.

UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNHCHR and UNOPS

#### OUTCOME 4. A productive development strategy that fosters associativity, innovation, productivity and competitiveness



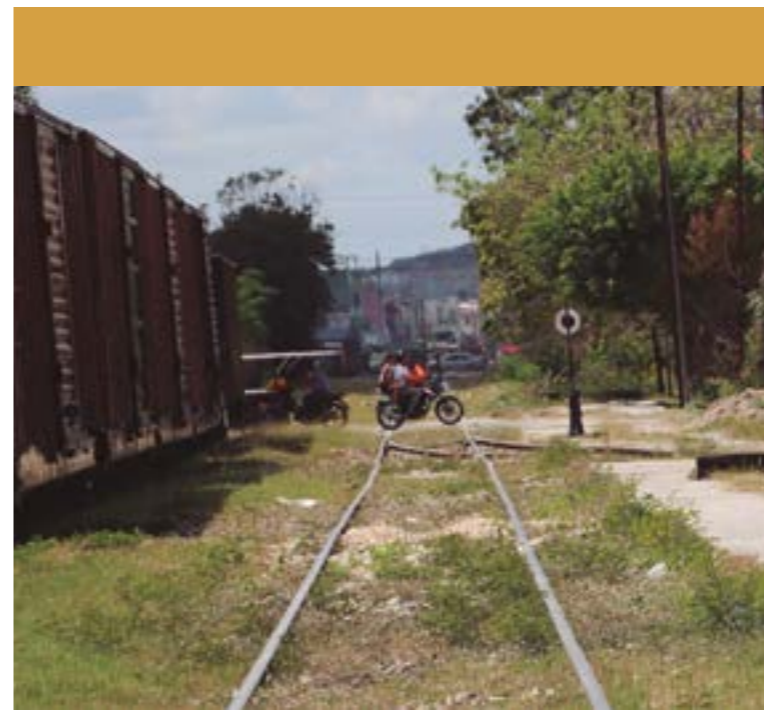
#### INCLUSIVE PLATFORMS TO FOSTER ASSOCIATIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS WITH AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

In Mexico, economic sectors with high levels of growth and international competitiveness co-exist with other with low productivity and little growth but which are nonetheless labour intensive. Consequently, the UNS seeks to promote programs fostering productive inclusion and associativity. By means of the Social Economy Project: Territory and Inclusion implemented in Chiapas, Guerrero, Oaxaca, and Puebla in 2017, 262 Social Sector Organizations of the Economy (OSSE), comprising 5,621 people in rural zones, were created and consolidated. 26% of the OSSEs are exclusively made up of women, while 34% have a majority female participation. Moreover, of all the people working in the OSSEs, 58% are women, 62% are indigenous people, and 20 are young people. Three strategies have been developed to improve their operation: gender, commercial, and productive inclusion.

ECLAC and IFAD

Also in 2020, the UNS started the strengthening of small enterprises in the livestock activity of tropical dairy production in the Tropics by bolstering their capacities (900 women and 450 young people every year for four years) and providing technical support, thereby allowing producers to join the Productive Network and obtain more financing.

IFAD and FAO







## PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION OF WOMEN

As part of its initiative to achieve the economic empowerment of women, the UNS, within the framework of the Second Chance Program, provided educational inputs and materials, digital and on-site in 12 learning centers, to 2,026 women in the State of Mexico, Puebla, and Jalisco to increase access to jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities.

This initiative has allowed women to be involved in field work in their communities, run their own businesses and create sources of income for their families. Moreover, through multi-sectoral partnerships, 40 integral modules were set up to provide training and specialized knowledge to grow different farm products, in addition to raising farm animals. Each module benefits 4 families and impacts approximately 800 people.

UN Women



IN 2020

THE ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN STOOD AT

42.4%

IN OTHER WORDS



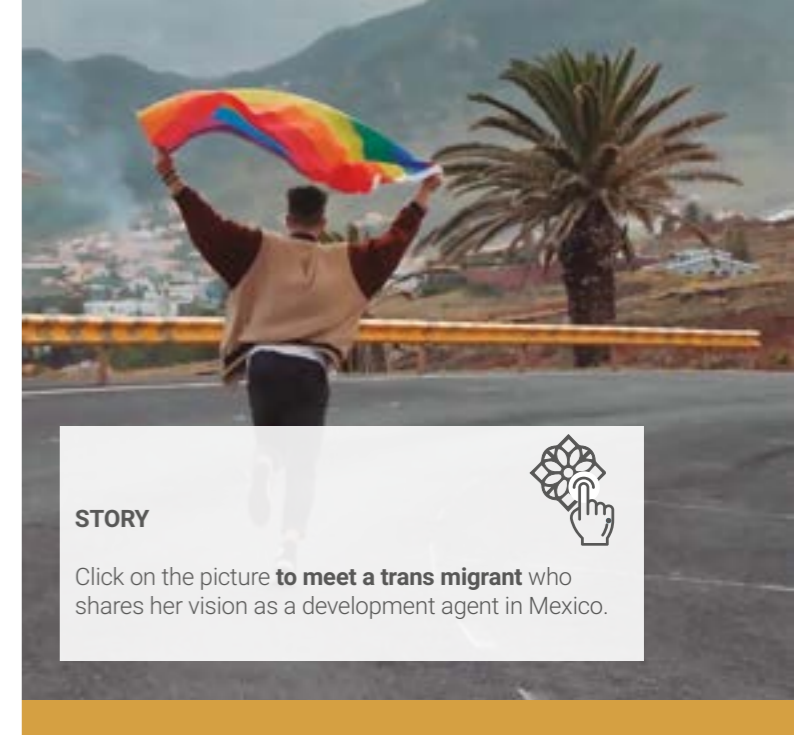
1.3

MILLION LESS

THAN IN 2019



Source: INEGI.



### STORY

Click on the picture to meet a trans migrant who shares her vision as a development agent in Mexico.

registration as employers, post job vacancies, sign up for free training courses, and create links with shelters and local authorities. To date, 19 participants, 9 of them women, have found jobs, and 36 more are currently attending company interviews.

IOM and UNDP

The UNS is implementing an integration program involving the participation, among others, of MABE, an important pioneering company in Mexico and one of the UNS' strategic partners, which currently employs 102 refugees. During the pandemic, refugees have worked in companies that manufacture a variety of personal protection equipment for medical staff who treat patients with coronavirus, and to lighten the workload of clinics or shelters that take care of patients.

UNHCR



COVID-19 RESPONSE



## PILLAR 2. Protecting people: social protection and basic services

### SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR TEMPORARY FIELD WORKERS IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19 AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Temporary agricultural workers are more exposed to COVID-19 because they perform an essential activity that was not suspended during the pandemic, in addition to a lack of social protection and migration based on agri-food chain production cycles. The UNS, financed by Vision Zero Fund with resources from the European Union (Vision Zero initiative), designed the Practical guide for the prevention and mitigation of COVID-19 in agriculture, which had a global impact.

ILO



JOINT SDG FUND

The pandemic also deepened the barriers faced by female seasonal and temporary field workers that prevent them from earning secure wages. In this context, the UNS, in coordination with the 2030 Agenda Direction in the Office of the President of the Republic (OPR), held 6 virtual sessions on "Security and health in the workplace for female temporary agricultural workers in the face of COVID-19", as part of the response of the joint program Closing Gaps.

FAO, ILO, UN Women



### EMPLOYMENT CONNECTIONS FOR MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Local integration of migrants and refugees is fundamental to their protection as this increases their chances of obtaining sufficient resources and improving their living conditions.

For this purpose and putting the nexus between migration and development into practice according to the leave no one behind principle, in 2019 the UNS launched "Integrate Strategy", which fosters collaboration between local governments, the civil society, and the private sector. In 2020, during its pilot phase in Mexicali, Baja California, this initiative achieved the registration of 102 people (52 men and 50 women) on the Strategy's virtual platform, which made possible to index their vulnerabilities and identify their strengths, in addition to offering virtual and physical assistance for those wishing to access services and complete migratory processes. Furthermore, companies were given help to obtain National Institute of Immigration (INM)





**“It makes us proud to know that there are also refugees on the front line of the battle against coronavirus, who are playing their part and helping the country,”**

**Pablo Moreno,**  
director of corporate affairs at MABE

**OUTCOME 5.** Decent-work programs to address the needs of the labour market.

### OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY



The UNS, through the Vision Zero initiative, conducted a study that identified the incentives and limitations affecting occupational health and safety (OHS) in the global coffee chain. Study results promoted the first tripartite dialogue of the coffee sector in Mexico in the coffee-growing states of Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Chiapas, which are responsible for more than 70% of the country’s coffee production, and in CDMX for a national perspective. In consequence, the National Advisory Commission on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) adopted OSH public policy guidelines for the coffee chain. The foregoing will favorably impact the OHS conditions of some 535,000 producers, day workers, and labourers in the coffee chain in Mexico.



ILO



STORY

Click the picture to read the story of Macrina Almaráz, a coffee producer in Oaxaca.



### ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Based on the Child Labour Risk Identification Model (CLRISK), a tool created through the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour (RI), in 2020 the UNS collaborated with local authorities in Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, to develop the Inter-institutional Protocol for local attention to child and adolescent labour in the municipality. The protocol specifies the instruments, mechanisms and tools for detecting, preventing and eradicating child labour, in addition to strengthening the protection of adolescent labour at the permitted age.

ECLAC and ILO



**PILLAR 3.** Response and economic recovery



**PILLAR 2.** Protecting people: social protection and basic services

### SUPPORT FOR THE INCLUSION OF REFUGEES IN THE WORKFORCE DURING COVID-19 FROM A HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE



In response to possible job loss and diminishing income and employment opportunities for asylum seekers and refugees as a consequence of the COVID-19 emergency, the UNS achieved the relocation, job placement, and integration for 2,307 refugees, which meant helping them get

from the south of the country to cities like Saltillo, Monterrey, Guadalajara, and Aguascalientes. From the moment they arrived in these cities, refugees received help with job placement, training, and housing and were given psychosocial counseling.

UNHCR







## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3. GREEN ECONOMY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

This area focuses on the need to shift towards an inclusive, sustainable economic model that promotes the mitigation of climate change and strengthens adaptation and resilience to the effects of climate variability mainly affecting the most vulnerable population groups and territories.



PND:

Area 2. Social Policy  
Area 3. Economy



SDGs  
impacted:

1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17



Targets:

1.2, 3.9, 4.7, 5.5, 6.3, 6.b, 7.1, 7.2, 11.5, 11.6, 11.b, 12.2, 12.5, 12.6, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 15.1, 17.16, 17.17, 17.18, 17.19



RG  
Co-Chair:

UNEP and FAO



RG  
Agencies:

ECLAC, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, PAHO/WHO, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO and UNODC

## 2020 RESULTS

In this first year of implementation, the agencies worked to provide Mexico with technical assistance for evidence-based decision-making aligned with multilateral environmental agreements, commitments, and international human rights and gender equality standards. Given that most joint initiatives are still under development, interagency results will feature in future reports.

**OUTCOME 6.** Transition to a green economy that fosters the mitigation of climate change.

## INTEGRAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

As part of the technical assistance provided to Mexico to enable the compliance with its Montreal Protocol responsibilities, the UNS contributed to a reduction of 86.2% in ozone-depleting substances over the 2013 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) baseline and implemented the conversion of two commercial refrigerator manufacturing plants, which will eliminate 56.1 metric tons of HCFCs by 2021.

UNDP and UNIDO

Aware of the severe damage that plastics are causing to the environment and the urgency of promoting immediate actions for their mitigation and prevention, the UNS has been involved since 2019 as an observer and technical consultant to the "Mexico without Plastic" partnership, which has over 200 partnered institutions in 29 states of the country, with a view to eliminating single-use plastics and reducing the use of plastic in the country in support of a shift towards a circular economy.

UNEP

## SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Through technical collaboration for the creation of a World Geopark in Aguascalientes, the UNS strengthened the natural and cultural resource management capacities of state and local government, as well as the private sector and civil society. Aiming to position culture as a cross-cutting axis of development and progressing in the nomination of Aguascalientes as part of the UNESCO World Geopark Network, the installation of Aguascalientes Geopark Project Consultative Advisory Council was accompanied, based on horizontal governance and community management processes.

UNESCO

## CLIMATE JUSTICE

The protection of human rights and progress on gender equality must be put at the center of Mexico's climate commitments to guarantee that transition initiatives towards a green economy are fair and inclusive. Therefore, in partnership with civil human rights organizations and groups, the UNS issued recommendations to ensure that the new Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) adopted in 2020 incorporate and mainstream gender perspective, are implemented in line with human rights standards, and guarantee the protection of population groups that are disproportionately affected by climate change and inequality.

OHCHR

## PRESERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ECOSYSTEMS



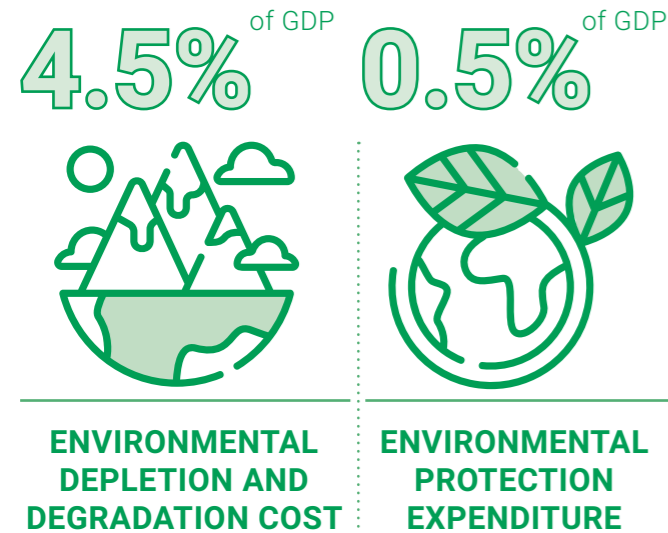
## AND BIODIVERSITY

The UN called 2020 a key year to address climate and biodiversity emergencies. In this context, the UNS developed and implemented ECCBio, a climate change and biodiversity platform used to explore bioclimatic corridors and to support the development of conservation strategies and actions in zones of high biological diversity and connectivity. The platform was developed with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in partnership with the National Commission for Protected Natural Areas (CONANP).

UNDP

At the local level, from 2014 to 2020, the UNS supported the integration of biodiversity and ecosys-

### IN 2019



Source: provisional data: INEGI

tem services (ES) criteria into the management of areas under the protection and production of the Sierra Tarahumara in Chihuahua through a territorial management strategy that involved the participation of 3,097 locals, indigenous peoples, governments, and civil society organizations in Environmental Governance Workshops in 5 municipalities. The results included the adoption of a Regional Action Plan to foster biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services in 12 municipalities

in the Sierra Tarahumara. 35 Voluntarily Designated Areas for Conservation (ADVC) certifications were created (74,308.85 hectares) and 18 biodiversity preservation and conservation plans and municipal programs were promoted.

UNEP



#### STORY

Discover the vision for environmental governance of María Luisa Bustillos, the Rarárumi Governor from the Sierra Tarahumara.

## SUSTAINABLE URBAN AND RURAL ENVIRONMENTS

Accelerated urbanization has placed significant pressure on ecosystems, due to the use of natural resources and the generation of pollutants and waste, with a high cost to people's health and wellbeing. The UNS accompanied the city of Cancún, Quintana Roo, to create sustainable urban and rural environments through the inclusive preparation of a Master Plan for implementing the "Equity Park", a 16-km corridor of public space that seeks to form a structuring axis for urban development from a perspective of integrated sustainability. The participation of 2,355 people in the process, of whom at least 35% were women and girls, allowed that the population's perspectives and knowledge about their surroundings and environment were included as part of the proposals for action.

UN-HABITAT



COVID-19  
RESPONSE



## PILLAR 3. Response and economic recovery

### GREEN JOBS AND JUST TRANSITION

The UNS strengthened the tripartite dialogue of the CDMX Decent Work Program Committee to establish a working schedule for economic recovery with a focus on green jobs and just transition in order to mitigate the pandemic's impact on formal and informal employment, companies, and income in the city and achieve recovery with more environmentally sustainable jobs and companies.

As part of the above, knowledge-generation capacities were strengthened to analyze green markets for water, recycling, solar power, sustainable food production and sustainable construction under the Framework of the Tripartite Technical Group for the Decent Work Program, which includes 10 entities: 1 from government, 4 unions, and 5 employers.

ILO





## HEALTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Mexico is facing multiple environmental challenges linked to a deterioration in air quality, which have important repercussions on people's health. The UNS strengthened the capacities and knowledge of 32 focal points for air quality and health at state level and 15 officials at federal level in order to generate quality information for decision-making and the formulation and implementation of public policies that contribute to reducing risks to human health, including a special section for the new pandemic that discovers links between air quality and health. The global "Breathe Life" campaign sought to change living patterns and reduce air pollution at regional, state, and national level. A national network for the exchange of knowledge and good practices was also created with the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), 9 states, 13 municipalities, 4 companies, and one civil organization, who are also preparing specific commitments in this area.

PAHO/WHO, UNEP

## OUTCOME 7. Strengthening adaptive capacities and resilience to climate variability and change

### CLIMATE AND EARLY WARNING SERVICES

The UNS's technical assistance efforts for generating agro-climatic information included nationwide support for installation and implementation of the Agriculture Stress Index System (ASIS) for agriculture and an agro-climatic multi-risk analysis platform (IXIM), for forecasting and detecting damage and impact associated with hydro-meteorological threats that affect crops, chiefly due to high temperatures, frosts, flooding, strong winds, and hailstorms.

FAO

## INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

The UNS' efforts for strengthening capacities at local level included support for mainstreaming integrated risk management for disasters and resilience in the educational sector of the state of Tabasco, by training more than 500 elementary and middle school teachers in the areas of risk management and resilience, as well as formation of the Inter-Institutional Network of Resilient Education in Tabasco, which has facilitated the generation of installed capacities within the 19 institutions and participant organizations.

UNDP



In order to leave no woman or girl behind, the UNS strengthened the resilience and integrated risk management capacities and knowledge of more than 300 female business owners from Oaxaca (Juchitán) and CDMX (Xochimilco, Tláhuac, and Iztapalapa), including a strategy for resilience to the pandemic through educational contents associated with mitigating the social impacts of COVID-19. Moreover, it supported the preparation of Community Risk Prevention Plans with a gender perspective in these territories, which were prepared through virtual participative workshops with the collaboration of local civil protection authorities. The plans include a strategy for socialization and advocacy with local governments.

UN Women



**PILLAR 3. Response and economic recovery**



**PILLAR 5. Social cohesion and community resilience**

### MUNICIPAL RESILIENCE IN SOCIOECONOMIC RECOVERY FROM COVID-19

As part of the UNS' support for local governments in Mexico in preparing and implementing socioeconomic reactivation plans in the context of COVID-19, 249 municipal governments strengthened their capacities with the "Methodological Guide to Municipal Socioeconomic Recovery in the Context of COVID-19" and have the tools for appropriate risk management in their territories, under the "build back better" approach to generate community resilience with a component of

social participation towards the current and future crises, including the consequences of climate change. As a result, 5 municipalities began to prepare Municipal Socioeconomic Response Plans (Planes de Respuesta Socioeconómica Municipal, PRESEM) in 2020 from a multidimensional perspective that considers health, local economy, human settlements, gender perspective, and human rights.

UN-HABITAT





## STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4. PEACE, JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW

This strategic priority seeks to promote peaceful, fair, and inclusive societies in Mexico with effective and responsible institutions, as well as a Rule of Law that protects, respects, guarantees, and promotes human rights for the entire population.



PND:

Area 2. Social Policy  
Area 3. Economy



SDGs  
impacted:

5, 16, 17



Targets:

5.2, 16.1, 16.2, 16.4, 16.10, 17.17



RG  
Co-Chair:

UNODC and OHCHR



RG  
Agencies:

IOM, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA,  
UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, and UNOPS

## 2020 RESULTS

For this first year of implementation, interventions from agencies were centered on two of the three outcomes of this area, addressing critical factors that affect, reproduce, and perpetuate violence, particularly that practiced against women, C&A; and promoting the guarantee and practice of fundamental rights and freedoms for specific groups within the population.

**OUTCOME 8.** Prevention and penalization of violence, especially against women, girls, and adolescents



### PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

The *Spotlight Initiative* to eliminate violence against women, a multi-stakeholder partnership between the UN, the European Union, the Government of Mexico, and civil society, focuses on preventing and eradicating femicide and other forms of violence against women and girls in the country. In 2020, Spotlight implemented a strategy for safe, free, and temporary hotel accommodation for women who were the victims of violence and their children in 13 municipalities in 11 states, 2 of the states with which the initiative works in the country –Chihuahua and State of Mexico–, as well as 9 additional states –Aguascalientes, Baja California, CDMX, Coahuila, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Puebla, and Yucatán– in partnership with Grupo Hotelero Posadas, the National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women (CONAVIM), INMUJERES, the National Institute for Social Development (INDESOL), Justice Centers for Women (JCW), and Women’s Institutes in the Federal States (IMEF). The strategy has benefited 102 people, including women and C&A, providing them with accommodation to recover from the situation of violence they had experienced and identify support networks to continue with their life plans. It was also highlighted as a good practice in multi-stakeholder partnerships with potential for replication.

*Spotlight Initiative: OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC*

IN 2020

# 10 WOMEN WERE MURDERED



## EVERY 24 HOURS IN MEXICO



Source: SESNSP, 2020.

**I'D LIKE TO TELL WOMEN TO SEEK OUT HELP, TO DO IT FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR CHILDREN. IT'S OUR RIGHT TO LIVE IN PEACE**

Mariana, 27, is a native of an indigenous community in Chiapas. Her partner was violent to her and their children. She left her home to seek out help when he tried to strangle her. The social worker at the Justice Center for Women suggested she stayed at a hotel until they could place her in a shelter. She checked in with 3 boys aged 10, 11, and 13.

*"I never imagined myself in a place like this. It's very nice and the hotel staff have been very kind to me and my boys. At the beginning, I was scared they might discriminate us, but that never happened. Quite the opposite, in fact. These days at the hotel have helped me talk to my boys. They've told me things I never imagined they felt. They support me and we're together in this. It's given us time to get to know each other better. I'm less afraid than I was at the beginning of this nightmare. We're very grateful for the attention and the space."*





COVID-19  
RESPONSE



## PILLAR 2. Protecting people: social protection and basic services



### PREVENTION OF AND RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN CDMX DURING THE PANDEMIC

In 2020, the UNS made a significant effort to strengthen the institutional response of the Government of CDMX due to the increase in domestic violence against women and girls at home because of the lockdown to tackle the pandemic. As a result, 1,500 first responders accessed a mental healthcare strategy to assist them with self-care while attending victims. Moreover, a Telephone and Virtual Service Protocol was prepared to pro-

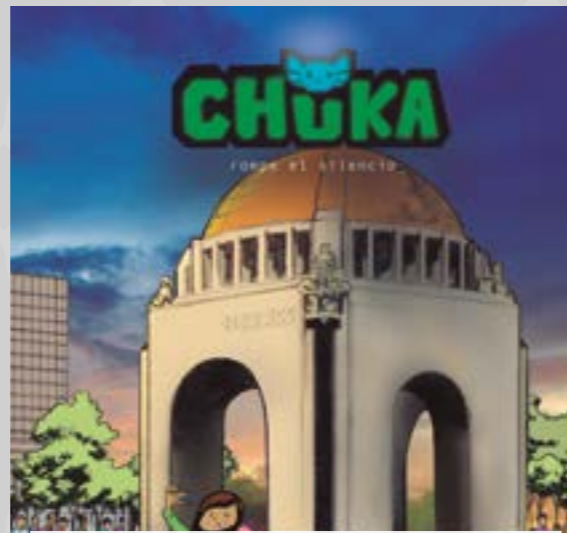
vide standardized attention to women and girls in situations of violence during the COVID-19 lockdown; the capacities of 250 government workers were strengthened for using the protocol at 27 "LUNAS" Territorial Units for Prevention and Attention of Violence at the Ministry of Women; and they shared technological equipment with specially designed artificial intelligence tools.

UN Women and UNDP

*This initiative piloted a real-time monitoring tool offered to the Resident Coordinator's Office by DCO for monitoring the support provided to victims of violence.*

The UNS held six roundtables with staff from the Indigenous Women's Shelters (CAMI), Indigenous Children's Shelters (CANI), and civil society in the states of Puebla, Veracruz, and Baja California in order to identify and prevent physical and emotional violence and human trafficking in Mexico's indigenous communities. Furthermore, the UNS promoted the use of the video game "Chuka: Break the Silence", a tool developed to help children identify different types of violence and react assertively to them, in partnership with My World México Kids. Chuka incorporates the linguistic diversity of four indigenous languages: Ch'ol, Tzotzil, Maya, and Zapotec.

UNODC



#### STORY

Discover the experience of 11-year-old Fernanda when using the "Chuka" video game.



**OUTCOME 10.** Promotion, protection and respect for full exercise of human rights, as well as access to justice

### PROTECTION OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS



In Mexico, criminalization, threats, and violence against journalists and human rights defenders are a threat to freedom of the press and expression. One of the consequences of this situation is self-censorship, which deprives citizens of public information on crime and corruption in their communities. To respond to this challenge, the UNS created the Puntal platform, a virtual space that provides best practices and tools to media, journalists, activists, human rights defenders, as well

as human rights mechanisms and institutions, to deal with possible situations of risk and get access to information on protection, reporting and monitoring, integral reparation, measures of non-repetition, access to information, transparency, and responsible dissemination of content, all with gender perspective.

OHCHR and UNESCO







## LEGISLATIVE HARMONIZATION IN THE AREA OF MIGRANT AND REFUGEE C&A

Migrant and refugee children and adolescents are groups in a condition of vulnerability, as the number of C&A traveling without the company of an adult is considerable. The UNS, together with other stakeholders, has accompanied the Mexican state in enabling important legal reforms that propose no immigration detention of C&A, the determination of the best interest of childhood as a central element in the process of guaranteeing rights, and migrant regularization of C&A. As a result, several articles were reformed in the Immigration Act and the Refugees, Political Asylum, and Complementary Protection Act in 2020 to guarantee observance of the rights set forth in the 2015 General Law on the Rights of C&A, in line with the international and regional commitments that Mexico is party to.

IOM, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNHCR and UNICEF



## CREATION OF APPROPRIATE SPACES FOR RECEIVING ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES

Chiapas is the state that receives the greatest number of refugees and asylum seekers, registering more than 65% of the applications Mexico receives. To address this problem, the UNS and the organization Hospitalidad y Solidaridad A.C. opened the first shelter in Mexico dedicated exclusively to attending to and assisting refugees and asylum seekers in Tapachula, Chiapas. This space, which will accommodate up to 300 people and whose construction was funded by the UNS, seeks to provide services by a model based on dignity, respect, efficiency, sustainability, and connection with other stakeholders (civil society, academia, government, and private initiative).

UNHCR



## PREVENTION AND COMBAT OF THE ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING OF MIGRANTS

Whether by land, sea, or air, the illegal trafficking of migrants occurs as part of an extensive criminal network in a process that generally involves different means of transport and is a risk for migrant people. In this context, the UNS achieved the development and implementation of a Protocol for Strengthening Capacities that will enable the prevention, detection, and combating of the illegal trafficking of migrants by sea in Mexico, which was adopted by the Attorney General's Office (FGR).

IOM and UNODC



## PILLAR 2. Protecting people: social protection and basic services



### STRENGTHENING THE ASYLUM SYSTEM IN MEXICO

For the first quarter of 2020, applications for asylum in Mexico grew by 33% in comparison with the same period of the previous year. However, COMAR's capacity to process these applications was affected by the pandemic. To address this challenge, the UNS supported COMAR with:

146 hires of additional staff to increase response capacity; opening the COMAR Registration Center in Tapachula; opening new COMAR offices in Monterrey, Tijuana, and Palenque; and providing specialized technical assistance and strengthening of capacities.

UNHCR



## 2.3 COVID-19 INSTITUTIONAL AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The COVID-19 pandemic is a global health emergency that has had an impact on societies and economies, as well as humanitarian repercussions. Therefore, given the vast presence of UNS agencies in Mexico, some of these focused on and made significant mobilizations to accompany the response of federal and state governments to different aspects of the pandemic and their consequences, under the principle of leaving no one behind and reaching the most left behind first.



**PILLAR 1. Health systems and services**

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR TACKLING THE HEALTH EMERGENCY**

The UNS, led by PAHO/WHO and in constant and close communication with federal and state Ministries of Health, made important efforts in health care and preventing the spread of the virus, mainly in:

- Providing support for the preparation of a strategy based on primary health care (PHC) for the first level of care (FLC), focusing on warning signs.
- Guidance on vigilance, rapid response teams, case investigation, and use of personal protective equipment.
- Providing guidance and strengthening capacities of national laboratories.
- Donating laboratory testing kits, extraction kits, enzymes, internal controls, and other supplies, hygiene kits, dignity kits for women, girls, and babies, as well as PPE and mechanical ventilators in different health centers, hospitals, and shelters.
- Providing support for the preparation and implementation of a strategy for clinical staff rotation.
- Promoting measures to protect people in situations of vulnerability, including the establishment of a National Commission for attending to vulnerable groups in emergency conditions.

## GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN FOR COVID-19

The UNS, in partnership with the SRE and national civil aviation authorities, established a regional aviation service for transferring cargo and passengers within a network of strategically located centers in order to ensure fluid circulation for the global supply chain, as well as humanitarian and health staff to address the pandemic.

ICAO, OCHA, PAHO/WHO, RCO, WFP

The work of UNS agencies to address the pandemic, in a mostly humanitarian context, has centered on priority response sectors. In the final quarter of 2020, the number of actions performed per priority response sector is:

Priority Response Sector	Number of Actions
Health response	170
Protection	82
Education	74
Emergency accommodation - shelters	68
Communication	52
Water, sanitation, and hygiene	22
Food and nutrition assistance	21
Social protection	14
Funding	4
Coordination	2





### PILLAR 5. Social cohesion and community resilience

The COVID-19 outbreak and the response have been accompanied by a mass infodemic, i.e. an excessive amount of information in some cases correct, in others not so much that hinders people from finding reliable sources and trustworthy guidance when they need them.

Therefore, the UNS published the UNS Coronavirus website in March 2020, a space that compiles information and guidance from PAHO/WHO and the UNS on COVID-19, including materials for journalists, health workers, and guidance for the general public. Similarly:

- Information was provided on risks and essential information was disseminated, including in 68 indigenous languages in collaboration with the Indigenous Peoples' National Institute (INPI), which reached 16 million people.
- The #Verified and #PledgeToPause campaigns were promoted via institutional social media.
- Audiovisual material was produced that was broadcast on 554 monitors at more than 66 subway stations in CDMX, reaching more than 3.2 million people every day.

PAHO/WHO, UNESCO, UNIC, and agencies



VISITS TO THE WEBSITE  
830,000



UNIQUE USERS  
600,000



SOCIAL MEDIA:  
TWITTER, FACEBOOK AND INSTAGRAM



POSTS:  
1,283



VIEWS:  
26,728,153

- Coverage was given to stories and communicational content was generated during the pandemic.



INTERACTIONS:  
543,289



CARDS DESIGNED:  
182



VIDEOS PRODUCED:  
22



### PILLAR 3. Response and economic recovery

#### AVIATION SECTOR



The COVID-19 pandemic has created a transport crisis at every level due to the imposition of travel restrictions and suspension of flights in a global effort to contain the spread of the virus. Therefore, the UNS prepared a Framework for International Air Transport Recovery in the NAM/

CAR Regions in Response to COVID-19, which is a practical, non-binding guidance for reactivating the air transport sector in an aligned manner on a coordinated global basis.

ICAO



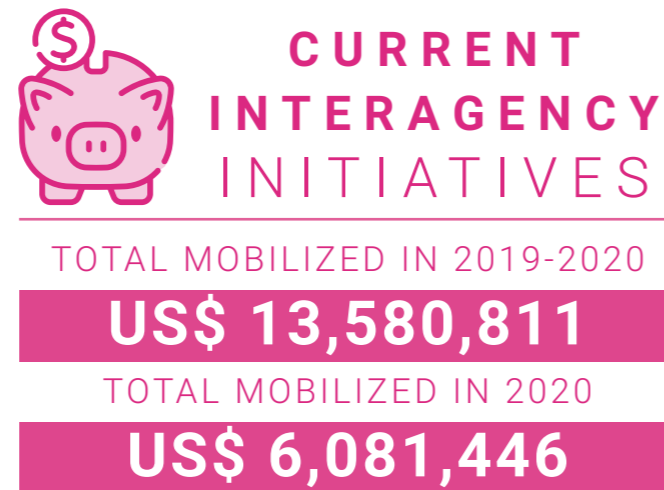
## 2.4. PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

For the UNS, the acceleration of the SDGs can only be achieved through strategic partnerships, generating shared value in priority areas and focus on key topics for the sustainable development of Mexico. The agencies' role of convener and bridge-builder is fundamental, to enhance the coherence of policies, strategies, and initiatives. In 2020, the UNS centered its efforts in mobilizing partnerships and resources to achieve the 2030 Agenda in the following areas:

### INTERAGENCY INITIATIVES, MULTI-STAKEHOLDER AND MULTI-SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

The UNS strengthened its joint efforts with other development stakeholders through five on going inter-agency initiatives: Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls; Closing Gaps:

Social Protection for Women and Girls in Mexico; Financial System Governance for Sustainable Development; the Migration MPTF; and COVID-19: Women Safe at Home.<sup>7</sup>



### KEY PARTNERSHIPS: SPOTLIGHT

Schemes for mobilizing labeled resources are an important mechanism for partnerships that allow the UNS to work on an interagency basis through collective results linked to specific SDG targets which have an impact on the outcomes of the Cooperation Framework. A flagship example of this is the Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls (2019-2022), which has been an innovative vehicle that offers great opportunities for mobilizing resources in strategic priority areas that align with national priorities, as well as the mandate, experience, and added value of various agencies.

- DONOR:** EUROPEAN UNION
- AGENCIES:** OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC
- COUNTERPARTS:** CONAVIM, INMUJERES
- KEY PARTNERS:** SRE, SEGOB, five municipalities from three states in Mexico (Chihuahua, State of Mexico, and Guerrero), 9 Civil Society Organizations as partners for implementation and 80 more as program beneficiaries, defenders of victims of violence, and the private sector.
- ADVOCACY:** One global advocate and two advocates in Mexico

<sup>7</sup> The results of project Women Safe at Home are provided in Strategic Priority 4 of the Cooperation Framework.

Another scheme refers to international grant funds focused on closing gaps in SDG implementation, such as the Joint SDG Fund and Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs), which currently co-fund two and one UNS efforts, respectively.

### KEY PARTNERSHIPS: CLOSING GAPS

Joint SDG Fund Program - Closing Gaps: making social protection work for women in Mexico (2020-2022), whose approach contributes to meeting several SDG targets, implemented in 2020. One key activity was the holding of multi-sector roundtables in Oaxaca and Jalisco with the state Ministries of Work and Social Welfare and Health as well as private sector, who are developing schemes for social protection, health, education, and gender, to the benefit of women temporary field workers who migrate between states.

- DONOR:** European Union
- AGENCIES:** FAO, ILO, UN Women
- COUNTERPARTS:** OPR, IMSS, INMUJERES, STPS, Four State Governments (CDMX, Chiapas, State of Mexico, Jalisco, and Oaxaca)
- KEY PARTNERS:** SINACTRAHO, CACEH, 26 civil society organizations for defending the rights of domestic workers and gender equality, and the private sector





## KEY PARTNERSHIPS, STRENGTHENING THE GOVERNANCE OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The UNS mobilized resources for the Joint Program - strengthening the governance of the financial system for sustainable development, which will enable: (1) identification in financial and non-financial gaps to implement SDGs nationwide; (2) strengthening of financial system resilience to environmental and climate risks; and (3) identification, recovery, and integration of assets from corruption and crimes derived from or connected with it. Implementation will begin in 2021 and it will mobilize resources for accelerating the SDGs in Mexico, based on key partnerships with national and international financial institutions and federal government agencies.



**DONOR:** JOINT SDG FUND

**AGENCIES:** UNDP, UNEP, UNODC

**CONTRAPARTES:** CNBV, BANXICO, INDEP, FGR, SHCP, SRE

**ALIADOS CLAVE:** WORLD BANK

## KEY PARTNERSHIPS JOINT INITIATIVE OF MIGRATION

The UNS mobilized resources from the MPTF for migration to develop the capacities of local governments in CDMX and Santiago de Chile to strengthen the socioeconomic integration of migrant, refugee, and displaced populations through access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social dialogue. It will implement interventions as of 2021 to strengthen public policies and programs, promote social dialogue, and facilitate the exchange of good practices for South-South and city-to-city cooperation.



**DONOR:** MPTF Migration

**AGENCIES:** ILO, IOM, UNHCR

**COUNTERPARTS:** CDMX Government (ST y FE and SIBISO)

**KEY PARTNERS:** Government of Santiago de Chile, districts and municipalities in both cities, as well as business organizations and unions

Moreover, the UNS worked jointly on 6 solid and innovative proposals for grant funds with at least 17 agencies, based on the added value of agency mandates. As these proposals did not received resources, some agencies are in the process of mobilizing other funding sources. At request of the Country Team, a program portfolio will be consolidated in 2021 to mobilize resources towards these and future proposals, in line with the partnerships strategy.

## INTERNATIONAL, SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The UNS enhances Mexico's polyvalent role in international cooperation for development schemes and mainstreams the cooperation this country offers across its initiatives, chiefly in South-South and Triangular schemes, as a means for implementation of the 2030 Agenda and a substantial contribution of the UNS to sustainable development. In 2020, the UNS consolidated South-South cooperation initiatives with Central America for the acceleration of the SDGs in partnership with the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID).

FAO

To reach groups furthest behind first, the Cooperation Framework proposes strengthening the production, analysis, exchange, use, dissemination, and monitoring of disaggregated data and statistics with a gender perspective and intersectionality analysis in all strategic priorities, in line with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This will allow to identify which groups are being excluded or discriminated against, how, where, and why this occurs, as well as identify populations experiencing multiple interrelated forms of discrimination, inequality, and deprivation, for the purposes of informed decision-making. In 2020, the UNS consolidated the contribution of several centers of excellence (COE) established between different Mexican government agencies and bodies, which position the country as an effective cooperating partner in key areas for achieving the SDGs, such as generation of data and indicators for monitoring.

FAO, PAHO/WHO, UN Women, UNDP, UNODC

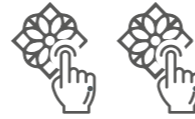






## PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND BUSINESS FOUNDATIONS

The role of the private sector is essential for resource mobilization and partnerships for implementing the 2030 Agenda, as well as for SDGs acceleration, framed in shared values and principles in human rights, labour standards, environment, and anti-corruption. In this context, the UNS maintains a close partnership with with the Global Compact Network in Mexico (Global Compact Mexico), which includes 800 companies and affiliated business organizations. By mandate of the UN General Assembly, the Global Compact advises these companies on integrating the principles of sustainability into their business strategies, establishing ambitious objectives, and generating partnerships that contribute to the 2030 Agenda.



## MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS TO ADVOCATE FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

In 2020, the Cinépolis Foundation held the third annual Mira Film Fest: SDGs in Action, an online film festival for social impact. The initiative aims to use cinema as a means for disseminating stories that connect with real-life situations and the SDGs; co-create areas for debate; and design tools for constructing a conceptual and theoretical framework that contribute to implementation of the SDGs. This initiative was carried out through partnerships with the UNS, SIMA Studios, SDSN Youth Mexico, Cinépolis Klic®, ECO-FILM Festival, A Favor de lo Mejor, and Disruptivo. TV. With a total of 15 cinema productions, the SDGs were shared to over 20.5 million people nationwide.

RCO and UNIC



## INSTITUTIONALIZED MECHANISMS FOR DIALOGUE WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil society plays a strategic role in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, and it is one of the most important sectors the UNS works with, whether in the capacity of implementing partners, joint initiative partners, or beneficiaries of programs and projects. In 2020, the UNS consolidated formal mechanisms (advisory groups) and digital platforms for open dialogue and exchange with groups and organizations of adolescents, young people, women, human rights defenders, victims of rights violations, and with people and organizations working towards the rights enshrined in the 2030 Agenda. These mechanisms have facilitated effective, continuous, and structured consultations between the UNS and civil society to make progress on topics of common interest, while strengthening the agencies' work with the experience, perspectives, and knowledge of civil society.

OHCHR, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF



In 2020, the Global Compact Mexico, in partnership with the Business Coordination Council and the OPR, coordinated the incorporation of 18 Working Groups on Business for the 2030 Agenda in which 8 UNS agencies collaborated to generate public activities, guides, and documents that will be freely accessible so that companies can make progress on their path to sustainability. As an example, the Global Compact Mexico and the UNS launched the publication "Gender Equality in the Private Sector: An Examination of Mexican Companies", to analyze results from companies in Mexico that have used the WEPs Gender Gap Analysis Tool. This is a qualitative survey that offers the private sector specific recommendations for the formulation of Gender Equality policies in its operations.

ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UN-HABITAT, UN Women, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA





## PARTNERSHIPS FOR BUILDING PEACE




In 2020, the Government of Mexico inaugurated the Mexican Joint Training Center for Peacekeeping Operations (CECOPAM), reaffirming its commitment to contributing to stability, peace, and security in the world, in partnership with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The Center's goal is to train Mexican and foreign civilian and military personnel to be deployed in UN peacekeeping operations. Moreover, the UNS strengthened the capacities of more than 130 officials from SEDENA, SEMAR, and SSPC personnel (30% women), on the agenda of women, peace and security, sexual violence related to conflict, and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse in its courses for pre-deployment, mission experts, command, and military observers.

Finally, the partnership with CECOPAM was key to support Mexico to present a proposal to the Elsie Initiative Fund for accelerating the participation of unformed women in United Nations peace operations, which was signed by the SRE, SEDENA, SEMAR, SSPC, and INMUJERES. It has now been funded and implementation will begin in April 2021.

OCHA, UN Women, UNDSS

## PARTNERSHIPS WITH FEDERAL AND LOCAL CONGRESSES FOR LEGISLATIVE HARMONIZATION




As a result of participative dialogue processes and a legislative partnership between the State of Chihuahua Congress, civil society organizations, and the Spotlight Initiative, a legislative package to promote the rights of women and girls was presented in 2020. This package was provided with technical assistance from the Action Group for Human Rights and Social Justice and defines priority topics for the legislative agenda in eradicating violence against women.

At federal and local level, the UNS held dialogue with congresses to make progress on legislative harmonization related to eradicating violence against women, enforced disappearances, migration, shelter, and other topics on the 2030 Agenda.

Spotlight Initiative (OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC), IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF




## PARTNERSHIPS FOR CATALYZING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FUNDING



In September 2020, Mexico launched the first sovereign bond in the world linked to the SDGs, which achieved a total value of 890 million dollars for seven years. This operation, in which 267 global investment firms participated, achieved a demand of 5.696 billion dollars, equivalent to 6.4 times the assigned amount. The UNS provided advice to the SHCP to align the bond with the SDG Sovereign Bond Framework, highlighting consideration of the criteria of the bond, and geospatial data for identifying vulnerable communities. It will also work on providing technical support for preparing the impact report.

UNDP



In October, Mexico issued its first Social Gender Bond from the national public banking sector. The initial issue on the local debt market by the Trust Funds for Rural Development (FIRA) was for 142 million dollars, with a demand four times bigger than the amount offered. The UNS participated in the issue event, highlighting the three axes covered by the bond (financial inclusion, entrepreneurship, and labour and productive inclusion) as key factors for women's empowerment.

UN Women

## GENDER SENSITIVE BUDGETING

With the aim of mobilizing public resources towards compliance with the gender-related commitments of the SDGs and making progress towards substantive equality between women and men, the UNS supported the mainstreaming of gender perspective in public policies and budgeting at national and local levels. One key activity was the publication of the guide "Elements for Strengthening Local Public Policy with a Gender Perspective within the Framework of the Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Program for Women and Girls in Mexico", a teaching tool for mainstreaming gender perspective into the planning and budgeting of state and municipal authorities for equality and elimination of violence against women and girls. It is especially aimed to state and municipal government workers with related governance responsibilities. Moreover, the dissemination of the material "Public Budgets with a Gender Perspective in Mexico" was strengthened.

UN Women





## 2.5. RESULTS OF THE UNS WORKING TOGETHER MORE AND BETTER: COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS, AND EFFICIENCY

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNS REFORM

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda supposes a paradigm shift in the way the UNS addresses the challenges of sustainable development, moving from fragmented work based on agency mandates to integrated actions based on joint efforts. This vision led to the UNS Reform.

In Mexico, the implementation of the UNS Reform began in 2019, with the establishment of the Resident Coordination System and the strengthening of the RCO, as well as the development of the Cooperation Framework. Synchronization between both activities, and the inclusive and participative leadership of the RCO, allowed the UN Country Team and the technical teams to give life to the Reform

to strengthen interagency program and operational work, identify synergies within initiatives, collaborate between agencies to provide better results to the country, continuously improve, and evaluate efforts and lessons learned for SDGs acceleration and achievement.

In 2020, the UNS maintained constant joint communication and collaboration that enabled it to consolidate integrated efforts even during the most complex months of the pandemic, with the support of the RCO and the joint interagency spaces. Currently, there are 9 interagency groups and one interagency consultation network that address operations and program matters across agencies and report to the Country Team. These groups are led by the following agencies:

In this second year of implementation of the Reform, the RCO consolidated its work and participated in practically all interagency initiatives, groups, spaces, and processes, including the application of

global joint funds, in some cases with a leadership role (of note being co-chair in the M&E interagency group and the development partnership and funding network; and the leadership role in the gender and youth interagency groups), and in others for advice, articulation, and support (such as the presentation of proposals to joint funds in the RGs and the OMT). Thus, the RCO ensured the UNS' programmatic coherence; alignment of interagency program actions with the SDGs, the Cooperation Framework, and complementary processes; as well as interagency gender mainstreaming as a UNS priority as an outcome, accelerator, and enabler for SDGs.

### JOINT PLANNING

The UNS agencies recognized the importance of formulating their program documents aligned with the strategic agreements of the Cooperation Framework and being accountable, together with their counterparts and implementing partners, for fulfilling their commitments. Thus, several agencies derived their country programs from the Cooperation Framework, whether by taking work areas or outcomes for their strategic planning. Furthermore, a working group was established to identify areas of collaboration between agencies within the Common Chapter framework<sup>8</sup>.

### YOUTH INVOLVEMENT

Young people are the engine that drives societies, especially living in a modern world with limitless possibilities, mass connectivity, intense mobility, and unprecedented technological progress.



In the second semester of 2020, the commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the UN focused on holding the Youth Dialogues "Our World, Our Future", a series of 9 virtual spaces framed by the "5 Ps" of the 2030 Agenda, aimed at promoting partnerships between all sectors and ages, as well as including adolescents and young people in political dialogue as key stakeholders for development.



These events were held in collaboration with the Centro Cultural de España en México and were attended by more than 1,800 people, who exchanged perspectives on the main challenges they foresaw, as well as shared the proposals and projects they are developing or wish to implement to improve quality of life for themselves and their communities. The dialogues included representation from public and private sectors, communications media, academia, and organized civil society. Based on the virtual encounters, the UNS formulated and presented 41 recommendations on the role of adolescents and youth regarding the response to COVID-19 and compliance with the SDGs to the Mexican Youth Institute (IMJUVE) and the General Direction for the 2030 Agenda of the OPR.

Global Compact, ILO, OCHA, RCO, UN Women, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, and UNODC

<sup>8</sup>At the request of UN Member States and in compliance with Resolution 71/243 of the QCPR, the Executive Board sessions on Strategic Plans (2018-2021) of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UN Women agreed to establish a Common Chapter at strategic level to increase their collaboration in 6 areas to provide more coordinated support and contribute to implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs: (1) Eradicate poverty; (2) Tackle climate change; (3) Improve adolescent and maternal health; (4) Achieve gender equality and empowerment of women and girls; (5) Guarantee greater availability and use of disaggregated data for sustainable development; (6) Contribute to peace consolidation and peacekeeping, in line with national plans, needs, and priorities.

	<b>Operations Management Team (OMT):</b> UNFPA and UNICEF	<b>1</b>
	<b>Gender Interagency Group (GIG):</b> ILO and UN Women	<b>2</b>
	<b>Communication Interagency Group:</b> UNIC and UNODC	<b>3</b>
	<b>United Nations Emergency Technical Team (UNETE):</b> OCHA and PAHO/WHO	<b>4</b>
	<b>Task Force for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E):</b> RCO and UNICEF	<b>5</b>
	<b>Task Force for Health:</b> PAHO/WHO	<b>6</b>
	<b>Task Force for Migration and Asylum:</b> IOM and UNHCR	<b>7</b>
	<b>Task Force for Youth:</b> UNFPA	<b>8</b>
	<b>Task Force for Interculturality:</b> UNESCO	<b>9</b>
	<b>Interagency Network for Development Partnerships and Financing:</b> RCO (consultative)	<b>10</b>



The biggest challenges young people face include the transition from school to work, developing their skills, and their empowerment. As part of the Generation Unlimited initiative, from 2019 to 2020, the UNS launched the first Youth Challenge Mexico, together with IMJUVE and the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology, and Innovation for Mexico City. This was a call to action to design creative and innovative solutions to the problems and obstacles that adolescents and young people face. As a result, 156 adolescents were trained to develop social innovation projects through bootcamps and a strategy was designed to get young people involved in Generation Unlimited to participate in the co-creation, design, and implementation of the initiative's portfolio.

ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO

## UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers are an essential resource for achieving the SDGs, allowing people and communities to participate in their own growth, including those who traditionally have not benefited from or face barriers to contributing to peace and development. They also open up opportunities for international cooperation. The UNS therefore seeks to mobilize and promote the importance of volunteers for development worldwide.

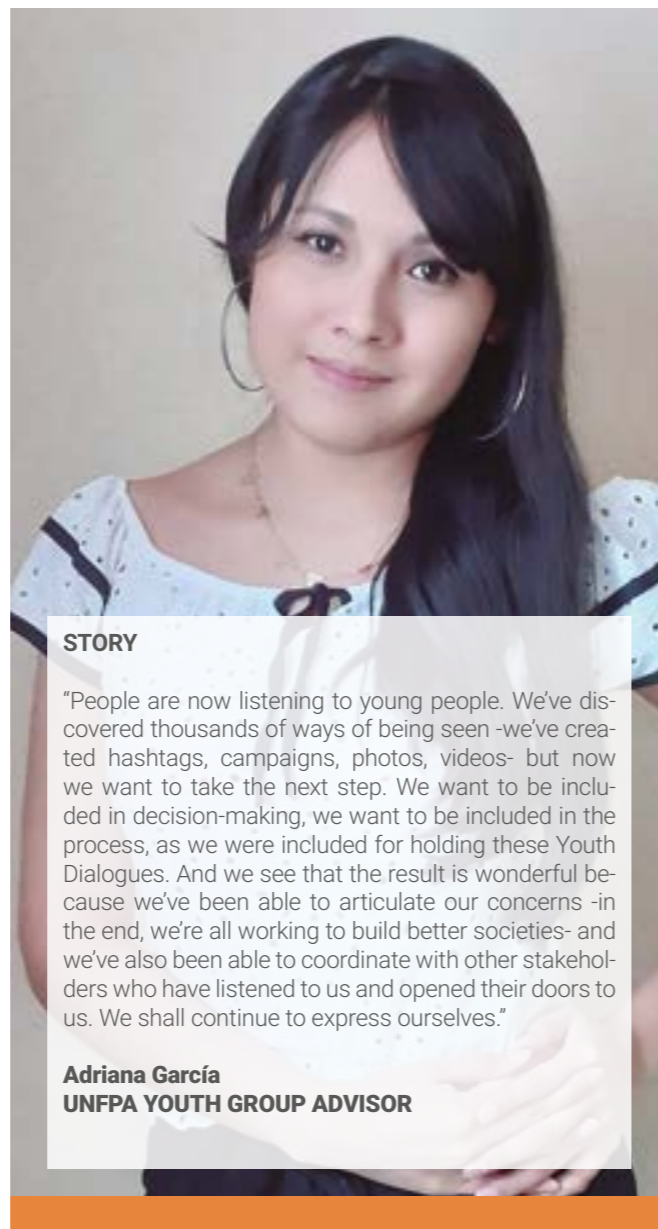
## UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS



PROJECTS AGENCIES



OF VOLUNTEERS IDENTIFY AS  
**W O M E N**



### STORY

"People are now listening to young people. We've discovered thousands of ways of being seen -we've created hashtags, campaigns, photos, videos- but now we want to take the next step. We want to be included in decision-making, we want to be included in the process, as we were included for holding these Youth Dialogues. And we see that the result is wonderful because we've been able to articulate our concerns -in the end, we're all working to build better societies- and we've also been able to coordinate with other stakeholders who have listened to us and opened their doors to us. We shall continue to express ourselves."

**Adriana García**  
UNFPA YOUTH GROUP ADVISOR

During the second half of 2020, the UNS reactivated the mobilization of volunteers in Mexico to support its interagency results: 18 national and international UN volunteers contributed to projects related to defending human rights, support and protection of migrant people, water, sanitation, and hygiene in schools, the generation of gender statistics, and establishing partnerships. Moreover, the pace of mobilizations was accelerated, laying solid foundations for significant growth in 2021, with emphasis on revitalizing national volunteers.

UN Volunteers



### STORY

"It's important that more women occupy spaces for restructuring and action. Being a volunteer is about that. It's acting, strengthening spaces so that things happen, and the gender perspective must be present in each of these actions so that changes can be substantial, radical, and equitable."

**Beatriz Puga**  
NATIONAL VOLUNTEER  
UNICEF PROGRAMME FACILITATOR DURING  
PANDEMIC RESPONSE

## COMMUNICATING TOGETHER

Regarding joint communication efforts, several campaigns and initiatives were implemented throughout the year.

Tackling gender violence was a priority for the UNS' efforts in 2020, which translated into several campaigns. #NoEstásSola (You're Not Alone), was a campaign on radio, TV, and internet from the Spotlight Initiative to inform women about the institutions and organizations designed to listen to them, keep them safe and secure, and provide them with tools for seeking help. The video was broadcast from May to December of 2020 on public national and state TV channels and on the social media of civil organizations and spokespersons, as well as on informative spaces on public transport, such as the subway in CDMX. Just from November 30 to December 19, the video was seen by 7.2 million people on public

television, thanks to a partnership with Televisa, the largest privately-owned television company in Mexico, with a value of 757,000 dollars according to data from the company.

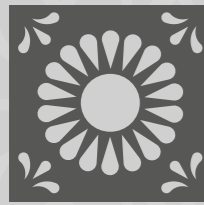


Furthermore, on International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls and the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, the Spotlight Initiative launched "25N+16 Ni Una Más", a sound, visual, and informative piece in collaboration with female musicians, visual artists, activists, journalists, photographers, filmmakers, and human rights defenders, who combined their voices, perspectives, knowledge, and art to contribute to the prevention and eradication of violence against women, girls, and adolescents in Mexico.

Spotlight Initiative: OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC. Representatives and colleagues from all UNS agencies took part in disseminating 25N+16.



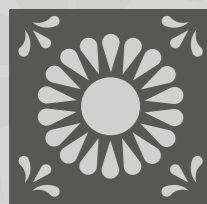
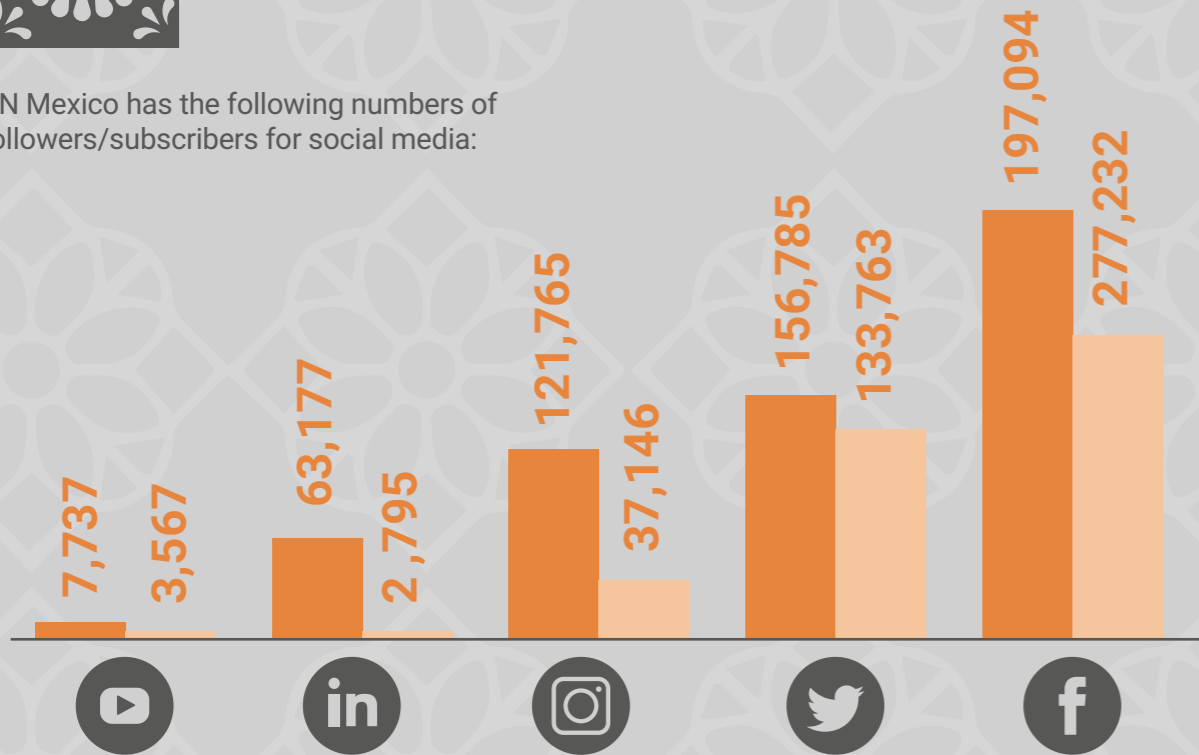




## SOCIAL MEDIA UN MEXICO

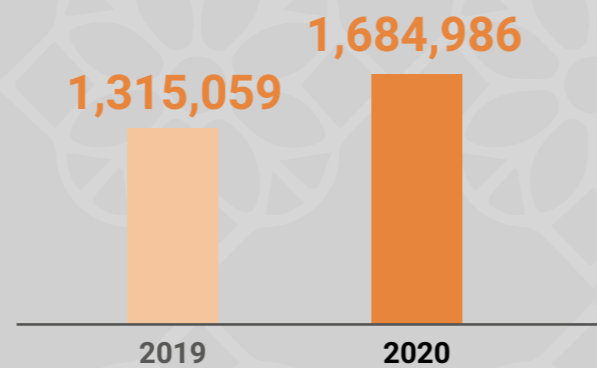
● 2020  
● 2019

UN Mexico has the following numbers of followers/subscribers for social media:



## WEBSITE UN MEXICO

It has the following number of visits to the website:



## AWARDS AND RECOGNITION



In 2020, the third annual Breach-Valdez Prize for Journalism and Human Rights was awarded to recognize national and international journalistic works with a focus on communication, promotion, defense, and protection of human rights and the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from 1948. This year, it was awarded by the UNS, with support from the European Union, the Embassies of France and Switzerland, the Agence France-Presse, and the Ibero-American University, to name a few.

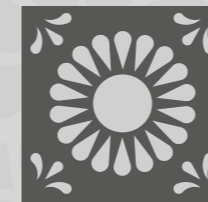
OHCHR, UNESCO, UNIC, and UNODC



The National Design Award: Diseña México has been given since 2015. 2020 was the second year it included the category of Special Award for Best Design to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, which recognizes the best projects that help to solve problems along three axes: Climate Action, Reduced Inequalities, and Promoting Peaceful Societies. Moreover, the UNS participated in giving the Academic Career in Design Teaching Award.



RCO and UNESCO



## JOINT OPERATIONS

In order to reduce transaction costs and make processes more efficient, the UNS established as a priority the development of a Business Operations Strategy (BOS) in 2020, which seeks to promote and enhance common business operations between agencies in the system. The results, promoted by 17 participating agencies, are:

**6 WORKING GROUPS**  
Procurement, Finance, Logistics, Administration, Human Resources, and IT



**3 DELIVERABLES**  
Inventory of common services, needs assessment, and cost-benefit analysis



**12 SERVICES**  
To be implemented in 2021 and 2022



**US\$ 500,000**  
Estimation of savings





## 2.6. EVALUATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

The added value of the UNS goes beyond the combination of agency mandates and the solid technical skills of the teams, as it also includes the sum of knowledge, experiences, and lessons learned preserved in interagency work and implementation of the UNS Reform.

In 2020, the UNS shared Mexico's challenges in operations and programming due to the pandemic and teleworking. The reflections derived from joint analysis by RGs and interagency teams, together with the findings and recommendations of the Final Review of the Development Cooperation Framework for Mexico (UNDAF) 2014-2019, which seek to strengthen aspects of implementation and monitoring results, include the lessons learned by the UNS in 2020.

These shared lessons will be taken into account in joint planning processes during 2021, ensuring that there is continuous improvement in both processes and interventions, which will translate into strengthened interventions with more and better impacts on the lives of people, society, the country, and the planet.



### PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Extending joint funding and mobilization of resources is a key challenge for implementation of the Cooperation Framework. To meet growing demands, including those due to the pandemic, it is necessary to articulate strategies that allow full, predictable, and sustainable funding of joint actions.
- Strengthening the UNS' interagency dialogue with counterparts, donors, and partners to identify common challenges and co-create innovative multi-stakeholder and multi-sector solutions will allow the formulation of articulated strategies that maximize results.
- Addressing areas of opportunity in the solidity and clarity of criteria in mobilizing partnerships and resources is essential for assigning interagency funding windows more efficiently.

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- Transitioning from a vision of work based on projects to a strategy of work based on collective results will strongly contribute to the achievement of the Cooperation Framework's outcomes and to identify synergies for collaboration through an integrated vision.
- Continuing the alignment of information-gathering tools, mechanisms for accountability and information systems for reporting agency results, facilitating comparability and compatibility, is key to operating on an interagency basis more effectively.
- Strengthening the Cooperation Framework Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan by means of simple and appropriate mechanisms that ensure follow-up on the results matrix, with clarity in the assignment of responsibilities and innovative methodologies for compiling progress reports on results, will facilitate greater accountability from the UNS in achieving the outcomes.

### KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, COMMUNICATION, AND INNOVATION

- Promoting common and shared comprehension of the UNS on how the Reform has been implemented and appropriated, the role and importance of the Cooperation Framework, and interagency processes is a fundamental element for strengthening the creation and articulation of joint efforts.
- Strengthening the capacities of agency teams at all levels is essential to improving policy and operational coherence, as well as appropriation and integration of UNS priorities into program, such as the interagency areas of the Cooperation Framework and the five principles of the integrated approach. It would be appropriate to reexamine the first efforts for training and workshops created by and for the agencies and/or provide tools such as guidebooks and guidelines.
- Constructing new initiatives and analyzing adjustments to those in existence, based on prior experiences and lessons learned, will allow us to guarantee the mechanisms for ensuring their sustainability and replicability.
- Reconsidering existing schemes based on the challenges and opportunities presented by new technologies and teleworking for innovation in community involvement, efforts to strengthen capacities, and actions to raise awareness in counterparts and partners.

### ARTICULATION AND INTERNAL ORGANIZATION OF INTERAGENCY AREAS

- Identifying and developing mechanisms for more flexible interagency collaboration and operation will enable rapid response to the needs of governmental counterparts.
- Establishing core interagency technical groups with delegation of authority has shown itself to be a good practice that facilitates the flow of information, consensus, decision-making processes, and meeting objectives and deliverables.
- Active and constant interaction of the RCO facilitates implementation and follow-up on work plans.
- Preventing the rotation of focal points or ensuring communication between different focal points of an agency is a necessary condition for constructing work based on previous agreements and understandings.
- Establishing times and methods for developing and sending inputs, balancing the number of meetings and requests for information contributions via email, is necessary for optimizing the exchange of information, feedback processes, and incorporating agency visions and inputs.

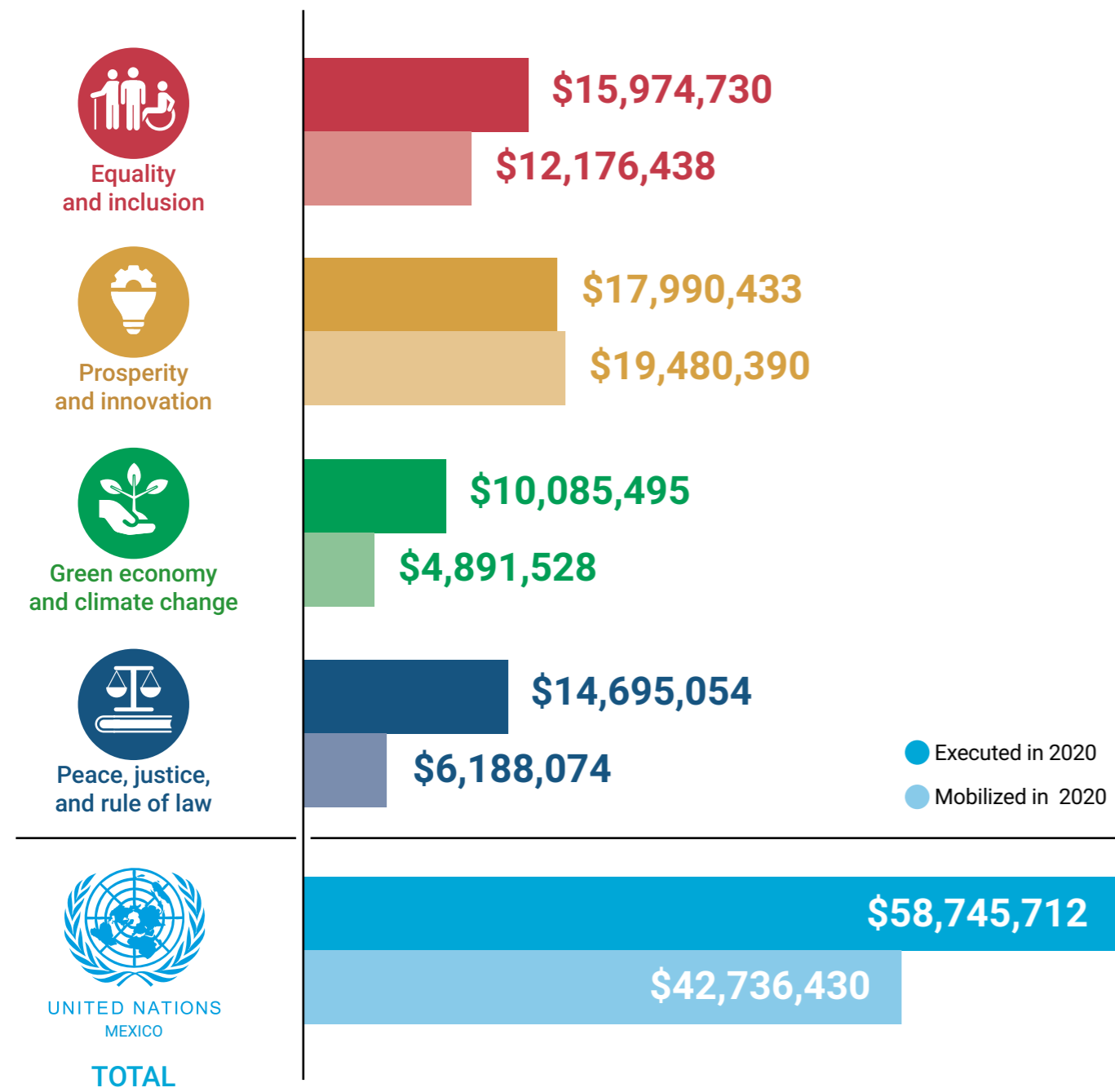


## 2.7. FINANCIAL OUTLOOK AND MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES

The preliminary financial outlook of the UNS for the Cooperation Framework in 2020 is an approximation of resources executed and mobilized, based on information provided by 16 agencies<sup>9</sup>, given that the exhaustive costing process to compile the Funding Framework is undergoing.

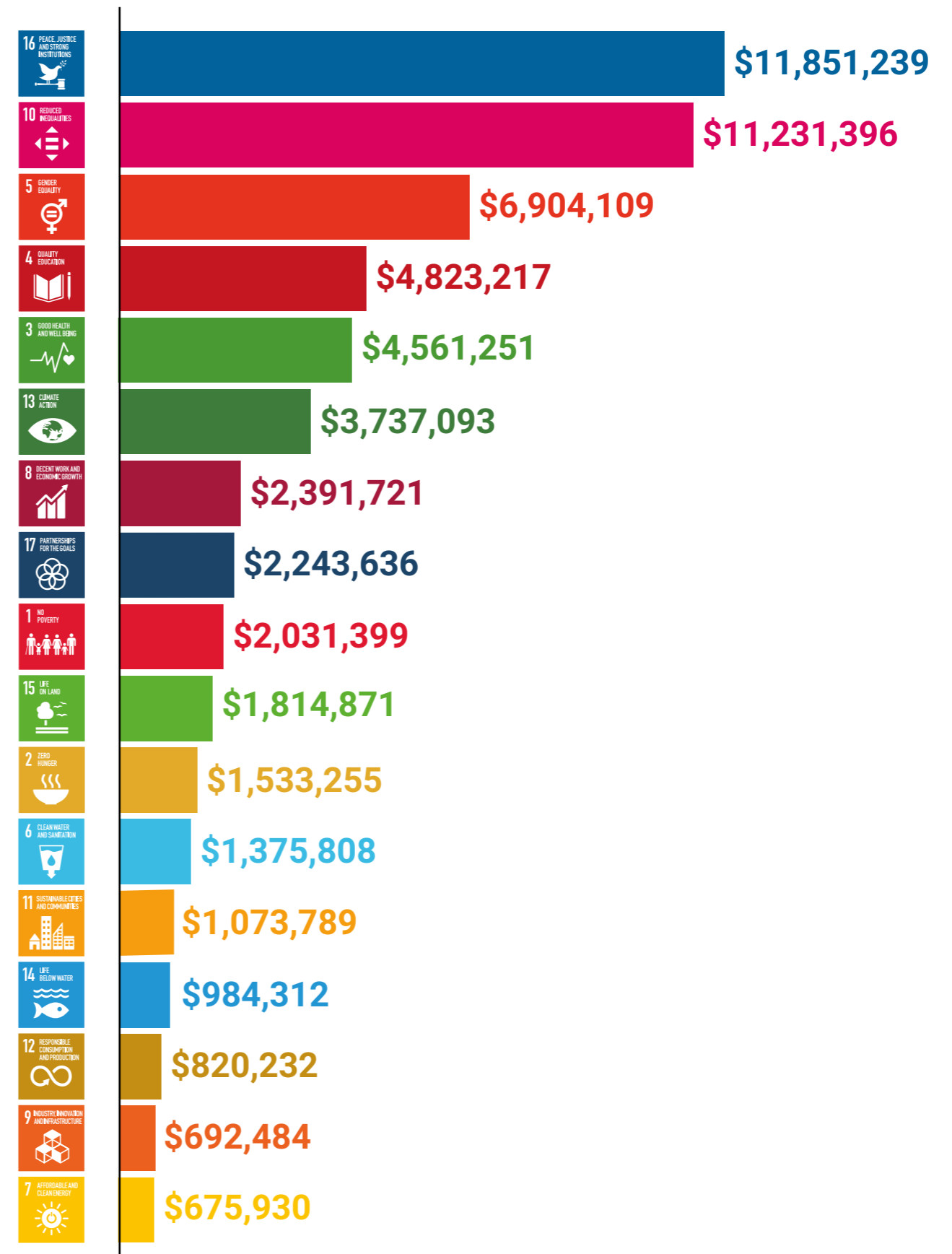
The executed resources correspond solely to 2020 and those mobilized in the same year may have a greater time frame than one year for implementation.

**FIGURE 7.** Additional resources executed and mobilized in 2020 per strategic priority of the Cooperation Framework



<sup>9</sup>FAO, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNIC, UNICEF, UNIDO, and UNODC

**FIGURE 8.** Resources executed in 2020 per SDG





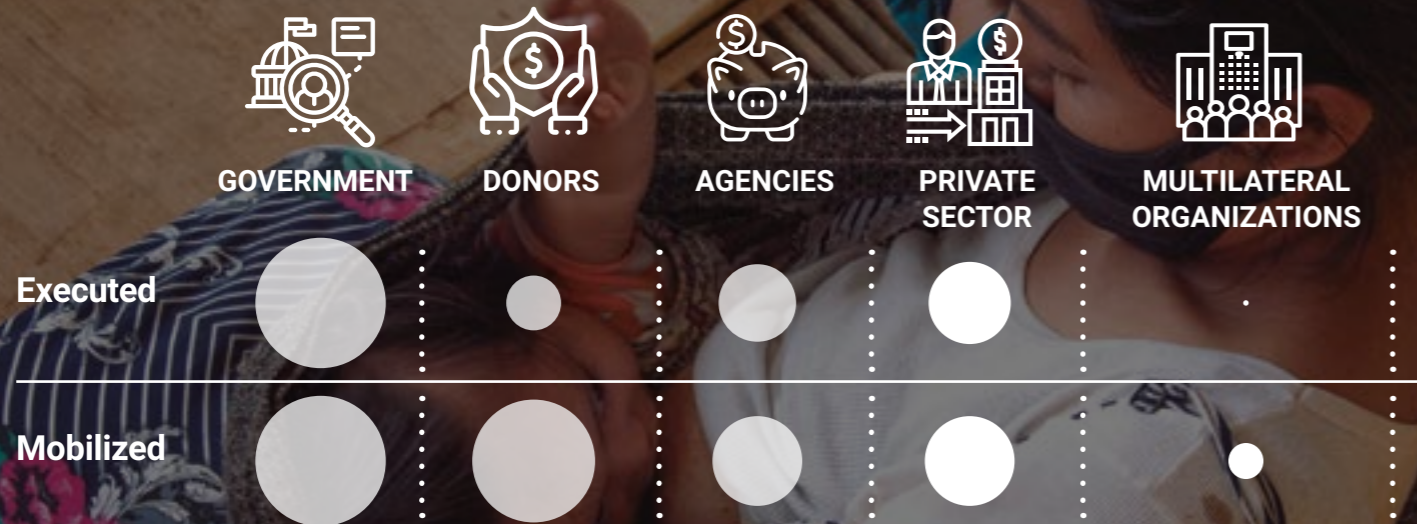
**FIGURE 9.** Resources mobilized in 2020 per SDG



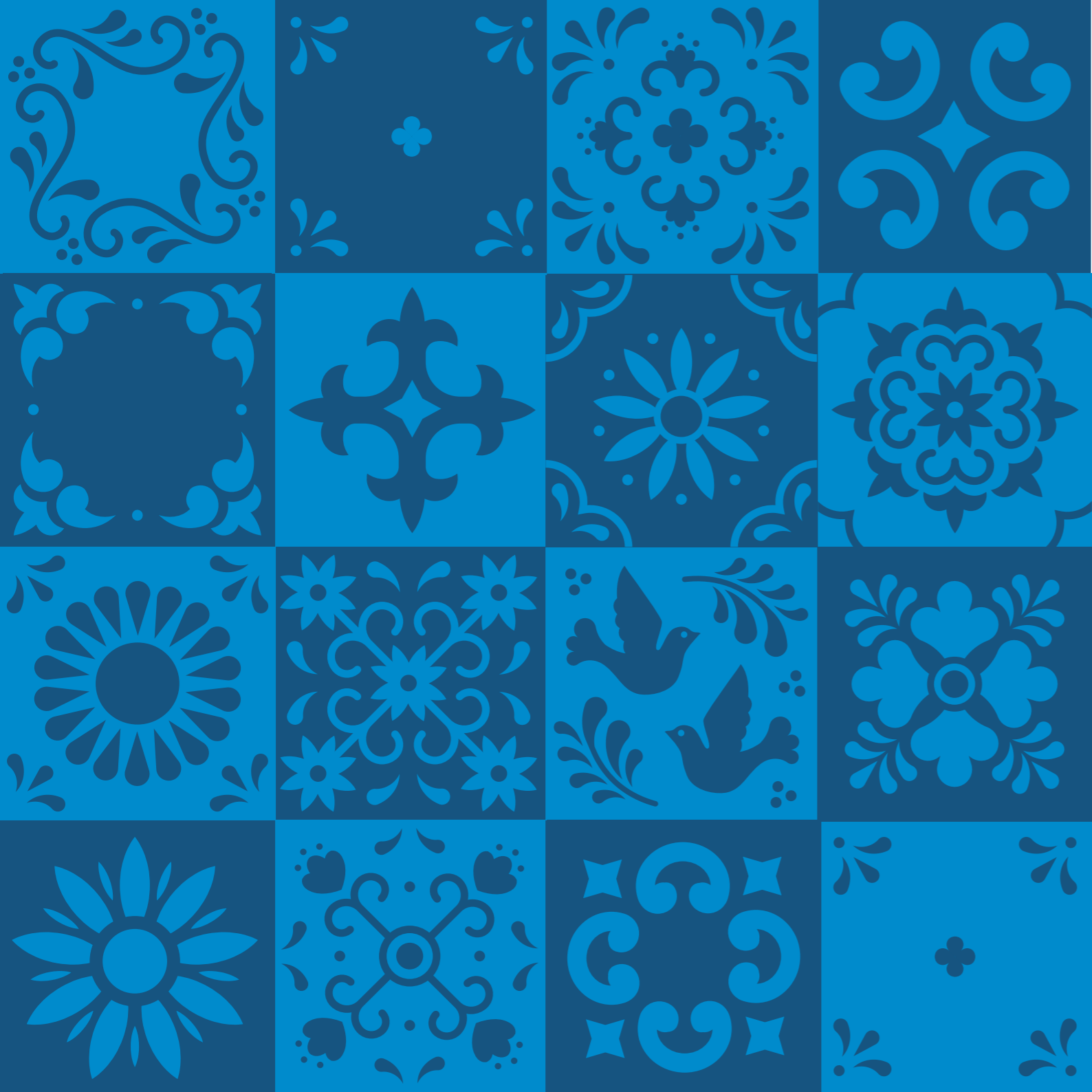
**FIGURE 10.**

# MAIN SOURCES OF FUNDING

IN 2020







## UNS priorities for 2021

# CHAPTER 3

2021 will be a year of challenges. In addition to the largest electoral process in Mexico's history, the impact of the pandemic and the accompanying socioeconomic crisis will have lasting effects on several areas of sustainable development, with a special emphasis on social cohesion, gender equality, health, education, the economy, and the labour market. Therefore, the UNS has one clear objective: to contribute to the participative, sustainable, and inclusive reconstruction and transformation of Mexico, reaffirming its commitment to accompanying the Mexican state to this end, leaving no one behind.

Heading into the next year, the UNS predicts not only a strengthening of this collaboration, but an enhancement of it through various complementary internal processes that will contribute to consolidating the UNS Reform and strengthen the added value that the organization provides to Mexico. These processes include the following:

- **PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY**

In the final quarter of 2020, the UNS initiated a partnership survey and assessment for the 2030 Agenda and implementation of the Cooperation Framework, with support from the 2030 Partnership Accelerator of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). The results of the assessment will provide the necessary evidence and analysis for preparing the partnership strategy, which must include innovative approaches for involving and generating appropriation of the Cooperation Framework for all stakeholders who are essential to its implementation. Based on common principles, values, and objectives, as well as coherence and cohesion between stakeholders and sectors, in which interested parties contribute their experience, knowledge, technical capacity, technology, and financial resources, the partnership strategy will establish a roadmap for identifying and co-creating integrated solutions for SDGs acceleration and inclusive and sustainable recovery from COVID-19.

Furthermore, the strategy will prioritize UNS collaboration and participation in other partnership networks and platforms, enhancing greater collaboration with international and national financial institutions, the private sector, and national and international foundations.

- **FUNDING OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK**

This will be one of the most ambitious processes, since it will entail to prepare a funding landscape in Mexico, cost the outputs and

suboutputs included in the Cooperation Framework, identify available resources, and evaluate the existing gap, to finally propose a resource mobilization strategy for the UNS. This process will include both the compilation of a UNS program portfolio and the identification of funding opportunities at national and international levels.

- **DATA STRATEGY**

One component stipulated in the UNS Reform has to do with a transformation based on data and digital, technological, and innovation capacities so that the UNS continues to be a relevant stakeholder in today's changing world. To do so, the UNS will begin implementation of a data strategy with two main components: (i) increased data analysis and management capacities; and (ii) promotion of people and culture, data governance, monitoring of the strategy, partnerships, and creation of a technological environment, as critical enabler factors for accelerating progress. Together with regular updates to the Common Country Assessment, the strategy will encourage development and improvement of the UNS' data and analysis capacities to provide a better response to COVID-19 and post-pandemic reconstruction, visualize intersecting gaps, and be able to reach those population groups in conditions of greatest vulnerability.

- **KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

The UNS recognizes that the knowledge and experience acquired from the development interventions it performs can contribute to increasing the impact of future projects. To do so, it will develop a knowledge management strategy



in line with the Cooperation Framework Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan in order to identify practical recommendations or key elements for applying, reproducing, or adapting knowledge to other contexts, as well as designing and implementing new projects or initiatives that seek to achieve similar results or operate in similar contexts.

Moreover, the internal and external systematization, analysis, and socialization of experiences, good practices, and lessons learned will open up the possibility of making interventions more efficiently, in turn enabling a larger space for innovating and discovering integral solutions that can be implemented in the development environment.

- **COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

Regarding communication, the UNS will also prepare a strategy that strengthens the scope of its actions, enhancing promotion of the Cooperation Framework and bringing the results obtained through its interventions to the fore. The strategy will enable initiatives to have greater impact and sustainability; highlight and disseminate processes, successful experiences, and

results in an articulated manner; ensure accountability and transparency to society as a whole; and position the organization's normative role for promoting the human rights of everyone.

- **BUSINESS OPERATIONS STRATEGY (BOS)**

In operational terms, the business operations strategy will be consolidated in 2021 as an element for promoting and enhancing common services through the different UNS agencies and achieving more efficient operations schemes that accompany implementation of the Cooperation Framework, reduce costs, and facilitate interagency collaboration.

- **SELF-ASSESSMENT ON UNS PRIORITIES**

Several internal review and analysis processes will be carried out to assess how the UNS is responding to and incorporating the principles of gender equality and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, the inclusion of youth and persons with disabilities in its programs and operations. These analyses will enable the design and strengthening of existing action plans to encourage consistency between the organization's objectives and its internal processes.





# ACRONYMS

<b>2030 Agenda</b>	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
<b>ADVC</b>	Áreas Destinadas Voluntariamente a la Conservación (Voluntarily Designated Areas for Conservation)
<b>AMEXCID</b>	Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation)
<b>ASIS</b>	Agriculture Stress Index System
<b>BANXICO</b>	Banco de México
<b>C&amp;A</b>	Children and adolescents
<b>CAF</b>	Development Bank of Latin America
<b>CAMI</b>	Casas de la Mujeres Indígenas (Indigenous Women's Shelters)
<b>CANI</b>	Casas del Niño Indígenas (Indigenous Children's Shelters)
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Assessment
<b>CDMX</b>	Mexico City
<b>CECOPAM</b>	Centro de Entrenamiento Conjunto de Operaciones de Paz de México (Mexican Joint Training Center for Peacekeeping Operations)
<b>CEGS</b>	Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics
<b>CIMMYT</b>	Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo (International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center)
<b>CLRISK</b>	Child Labour Risk Identification Model
<b>CMICEF</b>	Centro Mesoamericano para el Intercambio de Conocimientos y Experiencias Forestales (Mesoamerican Center for the Exchange of Forestry Knowledge and Experiences)
<b>CNBV</b>	Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores (National Banking and Securities Commission)
<b>COMAR</b>	Comisión Mexicana de Ayuda a Refugiados (Mexican Commission for Refugee Assistance)
<b>CONAVIM</b>	Comisión Nacional para Prevenir y Erradicar la Violencia contra las Mujeres (National Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women)
<b>CONEVAL</b>	Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social (National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy)
<b>Cooperation Framework</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Mexico 2020-2025
<b>COVID-19 Plan</b>	UNS in Mexico's Socioeconomic Response Plan to COVID-19
<b>ECLAC</b>	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FGR</b>	Fiscalía General de la República (Attorney General's Office)

<b>FIRA</b>	Fideicomisos Instituidos en Relación con la Agricultura (Trust Funds for Rural Development)
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GEF</b>	Gender Interagency Group
<b>GISAMAC</b>	Grupo Intersecretarial de Salud, Alimentación, Medio Ambiente y Competitividad (Interdepartmental Group on Health, Food, Environment and Competition)
<b>HCFCs</b>	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
<b>IADB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>ICAO</b>	International Civil Aviation Organization
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>IICA</b>	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
<b>IKI</b>	International Climate Initiative
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IMEF</b>	Instancias de Mujeres en las Entidades Federativas (Women's Institutes in the Federal States)
<b>IMJUVE</b>	Instituto Mexicano de la Juventud (Mexican Youth Institute)
<b>IMSS</b>	Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (Mexican Social Security Institute)
<b>INDEP</b>	Instituto Para Devolver al Pueblo lo Robado (Institute to Return Stolen Goods to the People)
<b>INDESOL</b>	Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo Social (National Institute for Social Development)
<b>INEGI</b>	Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (National Institute of Statistics and Geography)
<b>INM</b>	Instituto Nacional de Migración (National Institute of Immigration)
<b>INMUJERES</b>	Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (National Women's Institute)
<b>INPI</b>	Instituto Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas (Indigenous Peoples' National Institute)
<b>INSP</b>	Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública (National Institute of Public Health)
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>JCW</b>	Justice Centers for Women
<b>LGBT+</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender plus
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Task Force for Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MPTF</b>	Multi-Partner Trust Fund



<b>MSMEs</b>	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
<b>National 2030 Strategy</b>	National Strategy for implementing the 2030 Agenda in Mexico, leaving no one behind: for the good of everyone, first the poor, care for the environment, and an inclusive economy.
<b>NEM</b>	Nueva Escuela Mexicana (New Mexican School)
<b>NNA</b>	Niñas, niños y adolescentes (Children and Adolescents)
<b>NOM</b>	Norma Oficial Mexicana (Official Mexican Standard)
<b>OAS</b>	Organization of American States
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>OHS</b>	Occupational Health and Safety
<b>OMT</b>	Operations Management Team
<b>OPR</b>	Oficina de la Presidencia de la República (Office of the President of the Republic)
<b>OSSE</b>	Organizaciones del Sector Social de la Economía (Social Sector Organizations of the Economy)
<b>PAHO/WHO</b>	Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization Regional Office for the Americas
<b>PND</b>	Plan Nacional de Desarrollo (National Development Plan) 2019-2024
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>RCO</b>	Resident Coordinator's Office
<b>RG</b>	Results Groups for the Cooperation Framework
<b>SDG Fund</b>	Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SDSN Youth</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network-Youth
<b>SEDENA</b>	Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional (Ministry of National Defense)
<b>SEMAR</b>	Secretaría de Marina (Ministry of the Navy)
<b>SEMARNAT</b>	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources)
<b>SESNSP</b>	Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública (Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System)
<b>SHCP</b>	Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Ministry of Finance and Public Credit)
<b>SIBISO</b>	Secretaría de Inclusión y Bienestar Social de la Ciudad de México (Ministry of Social Welfare and Inclusion for Mexico City)
<b>SDG Fund</b>	Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund

<b>SDSN Youth</b>	United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network-Youth (Red de las Naciones Unidas de Soluciones para el Desarrollo Sostenible-Juventud)
<b>SINACTRAHO</b>	Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores del Hogar (National Union of Domestic Workers)
<b>SRE</b>	Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
<b>SSPC</b>	Secretaría de Seguridad y Protección Ciudadana (Ministry of Security and Civilian Protection)
<b>STyFE</b>	Secretaría del Trabajo y Fomento al Empleo de la Ciudad de México (Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion for Mexico City)
<b>STyPS</b>	Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social (Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare)
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UN Volunteers</b>	United Nations Volunteers Programme
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDRR</b>	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNIC</b>	United Nations Information Center
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>UNS</b>	United Nations System in Mexico
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization



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