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Draft country programme document for Mexico (2026-2031)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Mexico, one of the world's ten most populous¹, and megadiverse² countries, demonstrates a strong commitment to sustainable development, institutionalized in policies across its three levels of government, contributing to global development.
2. This document outlines UNDP's contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Mexico 2026-2031, ensuring consistency with UNDP's mandate and consolidating its role as a strategic partner in the country since 1961.
3. The design of the UNSDCF and this programme was participatory, engaging government, civil society, private sector, and academia at national and local levels through multisectoral consultations. UNDP's strategic partners played a key role, and the alignment with federal planning ensured coherence with national assessments and priorities. This programme was built on these consultations and is supported by the evidence from the Common Country Analysis, the Evaluation of the UNSDCF (2020-2025), and the Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE).
4. With a gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 1.8 trillion in 2024, Mexico is the twelfth-largest economy in the world and second-largest in Latin America. Its economy is predominantly services-driven, with significant contributions from manufacturing (20 per cent of GDP), the automotive industry, and exports, which generate jobs and innovation. The primary sector is home to a significant workforce (12 per cent), which supports food security, while the mining and energy sectors hold a strong international presence.
5. Following the global economic downturn caused by COVID-19, and recent threats to trade integration, the country's recovery has stagnated, with growth projected at 0.1 per cent for 2025³ and Human Development Index levels have stagnated since 2019.⁴ The slowdown in human development, widening disparities with developed countries, and the instability of the international environment threaten governance and resilience while exacerbating domestic pressures.
6. By 2024, 83.8 per cent of the federal budget was linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and four voluntary national reports have been published. However, with overall progress at 69.7 per cent,⁵ significant challenges remain in achieving the 2030 targets, particularly under Goals 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions); 13 (Climate Action); 14 (Life below water); and 15 (Life on Land). Notable advances have been recorded under Sustainable Goals 1 (No Poverty); 5 (Gender Equality); and 10 (Reduced Inequalities). According to the Collateral Effects Index, Mexico's actions have positively influenced other countries' capacity to achieve Sustainable Goals. This programme will address actions by UNDP in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
7. A national hallmark is the fight against poverty, as Mexico was the first country to institutionalize a multidimensional measurement.⁶ Despite progress,⁷ inequalities are exacerbated among the Indigenous and Afro-Mexican population, women, people with disabilities, children and adolescents, and older adults, people on the move, and other minorities.⁸ Limited access to social security (50 per cent of the population) and health services

¹ World Bank Group, 2024.

² National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity, 2023.

³ Banxico, 2025.

⁴ United Nations, 2025.

⁵ Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2025.

⁶ National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) 2016.

⁷ ECONOMÍA, 2024.

⁸ 65 per cent of the Indigenous population lives in poverty, as do 44.6 per cent of women, 49.5 per cent of people with disabilities, and 45.8 per cent of children and adolescents. Most people living in poverty are women (CONEVAL, 2022).

(39 per cent), and precarious care provide a measure of the vulnerability of the priority groups targeted by this programme: women and girls, people living in poverty, the Indigenous and Afro-Mexican population, youth, and people on the move.

8. Women and girls continue to face structural inequalities despite progress in laws, education, and political participation. Economic opportunities are still limited: women participate less in the labor force, and they often work in informal, precarious, or unpaid care roles. Indigenous, Afro-Mexican, and rural women encounter additional barriers to health services, education, and justice. Cultural norms and systemic discrimination also continue to hide inequalities between men and women and contribute to gender-based violence, limit women's and girls' autonomy, and rights.

9. UNDP and other United Nations entities have identified the following challenges: 1) weakened rule of law, governance, justice and participation in a context of violence, insecurity, and human mobility; 2) structural inequalities limiting the exercise of rights, particularly for people in vulnerable situations; and 3) loss of biodiversity, depletion of natural resources and ecosystem services, and climate vulnerability. UNDP will contribute to four outcomes of the UNSDCF, aimed at strengthening good governance and the rule of law, social inclusion and substantive equality, and sustainable development.

10. UNDP's comparative advantage to address these impacts⁹ lies in strategic alliances across federal and subnational governments, as well as the private and social sectors, aimed at promoting territorial equity and implementing local solutions for development, peacebuilding, governance, and citizen participation. UNDP's leadership in environmental action stems from its ability to address challenges arising from the triple planetary crisis, with people, particularly those in vulnerable situations, at the center. UNDP's capacity to promote women's and girls' empowerment has resulted in 82 per cent of its spending to projects with gender equality as a significant or principal objective, according to the ICPE. UNDP Mexico has also exported good practices globally, such as its methodology for budget tagging according to the Sustainable Goals.

11. The UNDP country programme in Mexico reaches all states, without neglecting its emphasis on the south, while redoubling its efforts to achieve a greater presence in the north. According to the ICPE, UNDP's added value is its ability to identify and incorporate multiple inequalities, influencing policies and programmes that address the needs of the most disadvantaged, for example, through trigger-based insurance that recognizes the needs of small-scale corn producers.

12. A lesson learned is the need to strengthen communications strategy for better dissemination of UNDP results, enhancing the impact of the programme, especially in environmental action.

13. Considering Mexico's potential to influence development trajectories in the region and the rest of the world, UNDP in Mexico has strengthened South-South and Triangular Cooperation and multilateralism initiatives promoted by the country, such as international cooperation initiatives with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or bond issuances linked to the Sustainable Goals with the Ministry of Finance.

II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

14. This programme will contribute to building a more inclusive, sustainable, and resilient development model for Mexicans, providing the means to address crisis scenarios with a participatory approach, in line with the vision of achieving, by 2031, a Mexican State with strong governance, inclusive social and economic development, and a sustainable environment.

15. UNDP will support the four general areas of the 2025-2030 National Development Plan and its three cross-cutting themes, fostering coordination with national programmes and policies, while maintaining alignment with the current UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and for the 2026-2029 cycle in its four Strategic Objectives: 1) Prosperity for all, 2) Effective governance, 3)

⁹ UNDP, 2025.

Resilience to crises and 4) Healthy planet, and its three accelerators: Digital and artificial intelligence Transformation, Gender Equality and Sustainable Finance.

16. UNDP will co-lead, together with the United Nations Environment Programme, the strategic area on the environment, developing joint work plans and reporting results, considering Mexico's historical role in this field and promoting technical cooperation with the United Nations System.

17. UNDP will engage with the United Nations Volunteers in operational, substantive and cross-cutting themes, seeking to optimally channel the talent and enthusiasm of the volunteers to enhance the programme's sustainability and impact, while fostering inclusivity.

18. UNDP will uphold high technical and ethical standards, using a benchmark management model to enhance effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, inclusion, and resilience—strengthening partnerships, especially with the private sector, and reinforcing its national leadership and global recognition.

19. UNDP will continue leveraging emerging technologies to accelerate development and environmental care, building inclusive digital and analog ecosystems and driving transformational change as a digitally native organization and preferred partner. It fosters research and innovation, combining proven and experimental approaches to address complex development challenges across four priority areas.

Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law

20. Mexico is undergoing a reconfiguration of its institutional framework and a security crisis, which places governance and the rule of law as the highest priority for national policy. In response, UNDP will strengthen its collaboration with local governments to reinforce civic spaces and develop peace strategies that foster citizen participation, identifying the potential of digital technologies to improve transparency and promote social collaboration.

21. The Theory of Change (ToC) for Outcome 3 indicates that actions to: 1) strengthen policies and mechanisms for citizen participation, the promotion, protection and defense of human rights, 2) support national positioning in deliberative spaces and accompany the consolidation, institutionalization, monitoring and reporting of State commitments, strengthening South-South cooperation, and 3) empower people, civil society and social organizations, will enable the expansion of civic space for the effective exercise of individual and collective rights, especially for disadvantaged populations such as women, Indigenous populations, youth, people with disabilities or on the move.

22. These efforts will involve strategic allies from the federal and local governments, organized civil society, the private sector, and international agencies and organizations as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). UNDP will emphasize recognizing the rights of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and their role in the civic space, guided by the principle of leaving no one behind.

23. Progress will depend on institutional stability, political will, and civic engagement to advance rights and encourage public participation. Risks include the emergence of unsafe conditions that inhibit citizen participation (particularly among human rights defenders and local communities) and reduce public space, social polarization, and anti-rights discourse or simulations by stakeholders.

24. To mitigate these risks, UNDP will collaborate closely with government and civil society, to enhance their role in governance. It will propose scenarios for contingency responses, that strengthen the social connections, encourage inclusive dialogue, promote evidence-based communication, protect civic spaces, and provide early warnings.

Development, Prosperity, and Social Inclusion

25. UNDP Mexico has consolidated capacities and methodologies for early recovery and resilience among communities and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), with actions targeting the most vulnerable populations in crisis environments, in response to earthquakes, social or health emergencies, and climate-related disasters. Inequality in the region demands a stronger commitment to local development and national efforts to ensure no one is left behind. Linking local production to value chains can enhance socioeconomic development and strengthen livelihoods.

26. Outcome 5 in the ToC envisions that by 2031 the Mexican State will have reduced poverty and inequalities in access to opportunities and social and economic rights, through actions for the institutional strengthening of policies and budget allocation for strategies that combat poverty, promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, allow the full exercise of social and economic rights, especially for vulnerable people, as well as for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of inclusive, quality and resilient systems and services.

27. The involvement of federal and local governments, particularly in disadvantaged areas, is an enabling element. In response to the ICPE, partnerships will be strengthened with academia, civil society, and populations of women, people living in poverty, Indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities, youth, people on the move, and groups facing severe exclusions to design, implement, evaluate, and monitor interventions. Actions to promote the use of evidence for inclusion, such as the Youth Human Development Index developed with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), will be promoted in cooperation with international organizations like the International Labour Organization (ILO), UN-Women, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

28. UNDP will build on experiences focused on inclusive education for youth, socio-economic development for people on the move, and other populations in vulnerable situations, and strengthening social protection. Efforts will be made to increase private sector participation to diversify financing for sustainable development, as well as boost collaboration with allied embassies, agencies, and organizations that share prosperity goals. Tools like gender-responsive and participatory budgeting, thematic bonds, and integrated finance for development frameworks support this effort.

29. Advances in inclusive socioeconomic development require stable tax revenues and government priorities to address the need for excluded populations. UNDP can reach the most disadvantaged groups and is flexible in responding to changing circumstances to adjust its technical portfolio. Methodologies such as Taxes for the Sustainable Goals would be implemented at the subnational and national levels to identify governments' priorities and redirect strategies for sustainable development.

30. In terms of risks, an international scenario of uncertainty and rising inflation, combined with domestic conditions, could lead to a deterioration in the economic environment, potentially resulting in a recession. Additionally, rapid technological change, while presenting an opportunity for development, also carries the risk of widening the gaps between people based on their level of access to and knowledge of technology.

31. UNDP will maintain continuous context monitoring to identify the groups or populations more exposed to crises and update or adapt flexible strategies. Participation in global networks of good practices will be strengthened, and lessons learned from previous economic recovery and development strategies will be leveraged. These include promoting a circular economy and local value chains to reduce exposure to external shocks, strengthening networks in the face of inflationary crises, digital inclusion with a territorial focus, and job retraining, among others. Partnerships with the private sector, universities, and financial institutions play a key role.

Substantive Equality

32. Along with national efforts to ensure substantive equality for women and girls, such as the creation of the Ministry for Women, UNDP will strengthen its capacity to promote women's and girls' empowerment, formalizing this commitment in the programme to address the widespread context of violence against women.

33. Outcome 6 proposes ensure that women, adolescents and girls have access to social, economic and political opportunities and are free from violence and discrimination, by promoting policies and strategies for their economic empowerment and their equal and substantive participation in decision-making in public and private life – including those related to natural resource governance –, and by strengthening institutional capacities for the prevention, treatment, punishment and eradication of violence against women, as well as the development and promotion of a cultural change for substantive equality.

34. The Gender Equality Seal for Development will be a tool to collaborate with the public and private sectors, including local governments, in seeking to transform organizations and promote cultural change. The approach to gender equality will be intersectional, focusing on community-level interventions. UNDP will collaborate with UN-Women and UNFPA to achieve substantive equality results.

35. This will require widespread social and institutional involvement that recognizes the importance of equality for development. It is assumed that UNDP will maintain its leading status in women's and girls' empowerment and will mobilize sufficient resources to meet its objectives.

36. In terms of risks, possible adverse reactions to the advances in equality could occur, as well as the possibility of exacerbated pressures on women and girls in response to environmental, social, and economic crises.

37. Mitigation actions include awareness-raising and education strategies, with a focus on positive masculinities and comprehensive narratives on the effects of substantive equality. These will be accompanied by monitoring, flagship initiatives, alert mechanisms, and protection protocols for women and girls in the face of violence, particularly in crisis contexts.

Environment and Climate Resilience

38. UNDP has played a significant role in supporting the Mexican government's international environmental commitments by promoting actions related to climate resilience, sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, and the reduction of pollution sources and waste. However, challenges persist due to the accelerated depletion of natural resources, exacerbated climate vulnerability, financing gaps and barriers, and other factors, which disproportionately affect Indigenous and natural resource-dependent communities.

39. UNDP will seek to support national institutions, strategic sectors, populations, and communities with resilience to address climate vulnerability, the water crisis, and environmental risks, by supporting the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies, nature-based solutions, and inclusive strategies for the mitigation and adaptation of strategic sectors, from a perspective of climate and environmental justice, safeguarding biodiversity, respect for human rights, and substantive equality. Likewise, inclusive, sustainable, and resilient water management will be strengthened to guarantee universal access and the effective exercise of the right to water and sanitation, and comprehensive disaster and post-disaster recovery risk management will be supported, ensuring the preparedness, adaptation, and response capacity of the most vulnerable strategic sectors, territories, communities, and populations.

40. It is essential to strengthen collaboration among national and subnational governments, communities, grassroots organizations, including women, youth and populations in vulnerable situations (people living in poverty, Indigenous and Afro-Mexican populations, and migrants), the private sector, academia, and non-governmental organizations. Interagency partnerships will be prioritized with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme. This collaborative effort is crucial to address the significant challenges posed by the triple planetary crisis ensuring inclusive participation and the representation of those most affected by climate change.

41. UNDP Mexico has established a collaborative model based on a portfolio approach with an emphasis on building community capacity to improve biodiversity-based livelihoods. This initiative fosters social and economic resilience, promotes the sustainable use of biodiversity, and generates lessons learned that can be scaled up at the national level.

42. Progress toward this goal assumes ensuring sustained political will, a stable institutional, regulatory and legal framework, and the stability of international cooperation. UNDP relies on highly recognized, specialized talent at the national, regional, and global levels, and its environmental projects offer a comprehensive approach, strengthened by the capacities of the UNDP in Mexico.

43. The risk of more severe and extreme climate events and water crises occurring in the country, as well as increased environmental pressures resulting from social and economic crises, threatens the achievement of results.

44. Mitigating risks involves a strategy that includes ecosystem-based climate adaptation, sustainable management of biodiversity, water and energy, pollution reduction, and inclusive governance. Key actions include watershed and wetland restoration, ecological land and marine planning, sustainable production, investment in climate-resilient infrastructure, early warning systems, water governance, and promoting a circular economy.

III. Programme and Risk Management

45. This country programme document outlines UNDP's contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

46. The Programme will be nationally executed and coordinated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID). If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution of part or all the programme in response to force majeure. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the respective projects.

47. UNDP reaffirms its commitment to demonstrating the tangible impact of its actions, supported by a monitoring and evaluation system that guarantees the generation of evidence. To this end, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through AMEXCID, and with the participation of representatives from the programme agencies, counterparts, partners, and participants, a programme board will be established to monitor the commitments of this programme.

48. Among the key risks to the current country programme is an eroded scenario for multilateralism, characterized by reduced financial assistance, geopolitical tensions, and shifting priorities toward short-term crisis responses over long-term development.

49. Domestically, profound and ongoing structural changes in the judicial system and the legal reforms implemented in the country are still in progress, with unclear effects of their

implementation. Economically, growth projections, potential fiscal restrictions, and impacts on strategic sectors could affect the programme's implementation.

50. UNDP will maintain flexibility in its planning, strengthening partnerships that represent the diversity of development actors at the international, national, and local levels. Funding diversification is key, and it will therefore maximize its funding efforts by engaging with non-traditional actors, such as development banks (the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean, Inter-American Development Bank), philanthropy, and the private sector.

51. UNDP's actions will be framed by the mutual benefits of cooperation for Mexico and its partners, with examples of South-South Cooperation, such as Sowing Life in Central America, or the outcomes of Stockholm+50. Internally, work to empower local governments will cement networks of governance, prosperity, and inclusion with a territorial focus.

52. To address digitalization and the widening technological divide, UNDP will integrate research and development to design digital and non-digital solutions. These will help address the digital gap, mitigate social and environmental impacts of artificial intelligence and automation in sectors like work and education, and counter misinformation, polarization, and online violence.

53. UNDP will monitor changes in the development context in the country. Adjustments to programmatic response based on contextual conditions will be validated with the programme counterparts and coordinated with AMEXCID. National ownership, as a basic principle of the United Nations System's work streams, will serve as a cross-cutting theme in the planning instruments for UNDP Mexico.

54. UNDP will ensure the quality of the programme and effectively incorporate the perspectives and needs of priority populations, enacting Enterprise Risk Management and the Social and Environmental Standards policies. Any individual or community that believes their well-being may be affected by a project under this programme may raise a concern through the local Stakeholder Response Mechanism, accessible in Spanish and disseminated in Indigenous languages, where applicable. UNDP will ensure that any potential impact is resolved ethically and transparently.

55. UNDP Mexico maintains its business continuity plan, which is constantly monitored to ensure staff safety and preserve the continuity of essential functions during any critical incident.

III. Monitoring and Evaluation

56. UNDP will engage in inter-agency mechanisms—such as the United Nations Country Team, Results Groups, and Monitoring and Evaluation Group—to ensure effective, efficient, and accountable actions in Mexico, including cross-cutting development approaches.

57. A programme board will be established to oversee the programme. It will be convened annually to review the results, following the monitoring and evaluation plan, to assess progress and make possible recommendations that will inform the subsequent annual work plan. Progress on results will be duly recorded on UNDP corporate monitoring platforms and made available to stakeholders to determine UNDP contributions to national priorities, Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and the UNDP Gender Seal status.

58. UNDP will collaborate with the National Council for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography to strengthen monitoring capacities, analyze and evaluate the progress of national and subnational goals, prioritizing the disaggregation (in key variables such as sex, age or ethnicity) and localization of data to leave no one behind.

59. Indicators will prioritize official sources to measure the progress of priority populations and the thematic representation of the country's most pressing challenges. The monitoring and

evaluation will be conducted in accordance with UNDP policies and the Results and Resource Framework, ensuring the capacities of local staff to support Results-Based Management.

60. The evaluation plan ensures balanced thematic coverage of programme outcomes, focusing on resource effectiveness and exercise quality, following the United Nations Evaluation Group guidelines. This plan may be supplemented as deemed necessary by the monitoring group.

ANNEX A: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR MEXICO (2026-2031)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Development Plan (PND) 2025-2030, Cross-Cutting Themes: 1. Governance with Justice and Citizen Participation (Objectives 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.5; 1.6 and 1.7); 2. Development with Well-being and Humanism (Objective 2.2); 3. Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples (Objectives T3.1; T3.2; T3.3; T3.4, T3.6) SDGs: 5, 10, 16 and 17.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME 3 (UNDP 1): By 2031, the Mexican State, at all three levels of government, will have expanded the civic space for the effective exercise of individual and collective rights, citizen participation, public deliberation, the defense of human rights, freedom of expression, and access to information, with transparency, accountability, and inclusive and efficient mechanisms				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME¹⁰: (2022-2025) 1 Structural transformation; (2026-2029) 2. Effective governance				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS <i>(including indicators, baselines targets)</i>	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
Indicator 3.c Percentage of municipal public administrations and territorial demarcations with open spaces for citizen participation Baseline (2022): 76.2% Target (2031): 80%	National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI): National Census of Municipal Governments and Territorial Demarcations Annually	Output 1.1. Institutions have strengthened their technical capacities on governance and human rights Indicator 1.1.1 (IRRF A.2.2.1) Number of institutions, systems, or stakeholders that have improved their capacities to support compliance with ratified national and international human rights obligations: (a) Human rights (b) Private sector, including public companies (c) Security institutions Baseline (2025): (a) 0 (b) 0 (c) 0 Target (2031):	Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Public Administration, National Anti-Corruption System, National Transparency System Business Coordinating Council (CCE), Confederation of Industrial	Regular 273,000
				Other 28,340,000

¹⁰ The CPD development predates Strategic Plan 2026-2029 endorsement. The IRRF indicators herein are for the 2026-2029 Strategic Plan. The results framework will be further aligned subsequently.

		<p>(a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 3</p> <p>Source: UNDP and partners reports Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 1.2. National and local institutions with strengthened technical capacities to establish and reinforce their mechanisms for civic participation and empowerment, transparency, and accountability</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 (IRRF A.2.2.4) Number of regional, national and subnational initiatives, policies and strategies that: (a) Protect and promote civic space (b) Improve the efficiency, transparency and accountability of the security sector (c) Facilitate access to reliable information on issues of public interest (d) Promote youth empowerment (e) Empowerment of women</p> <p>Baseline (2025): (a) 0 (b) 0 (c) 0 (d) 0 (e) 0 Target (2031):</p>	<p>Chambers (CONACAMIN) Confederation of Savings and Loan Cooperatives of Mexico (CONCAMEX), Executive Council of Global Companies (CEEG), Employers' Confederation of the Mexican Republic (COPARMEX), National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) College of Mexico (COLMEX) College of the Northern Border Civil society organizations Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)</p>	
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		<p>(a) 50 (b) 5 (c) 5 (d) 5 (e) 25 Source: UNDP and partners reports Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN- Women)</p>	
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PND 2025-2030, Cross-Cutting Themes: 2. Development with Well-being and Humanism (Objectives 2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 2.5; 2.6; 2.7; 2.8; 2.9); 1. Substantive Equality (Objectives T1.1; T1.2; T1.3; T1.4; T1.5); 3. Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples (Objectives T3.1; T3.2; T3.3; T3.4, T3.6) SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 16 and 17				
UNSDCF OUTCOME 5 (UNDP 2): By 2031, the Mexican State, at all three levels of government, will have reduced poverty and inequalities in access to opportunities and inclusive, quality services in education, health, nutritious food, adequate housing, and culture.				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: (2022-2025) 2. No-one left behind; (2026-2029) 1. Prosperity for all				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
Indicator 5.a Percentage of population living in poverty (SDG 1.1.1). (a) Total (b) Sex (Men, Women) (c) Indigenous population Baseline (2022): (a) 36.3% (b) M: 35.6%; W: 36.9% (c) 65.2% Target (2031): (a) 34.1% (b) W: 34.9% (c) 59.0%	PND INEGI: National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure Annually	Output 2.1. Mexican institutions strengthened their technical capacities to integrate the sustainable development approach, to combat inequalities and multidimensional poverty Indicator 2.1.1. Number of institutions that have strengthened their capacity to integrate, monitor and evaluate the progress of the 2030 Agenda into laws, plans, budgets and policies. Baseline (2025): (a) National: 0 (b) Subnational: 0 Target (2031): (a) 3 (b) 10 Source: UNDP and partners reports Frequency: Annually	AMEXCID, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Labor, INEGI CCE, CONACAMIN, CONCAMEX, CEEG, COPARMEX, Z Zurich Foundation, Banorte Financial Group, Development Bank of Latin American and the Caribbean. UNAM,	Regular: 272,000
				Other: 8,910,000

		<p>Output 2.2. Mexican entities enhanced their programmatic capacities and mechanisms for effectively combating inequalities and multidimensional poverty, based on evidence</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of policy instruments or initiatives that strengthen the capacity to plan, budget, manage and monitor measures to combat inequalities and multidimensional poverty, including access to basic services. Baseline (2025): (a) Public sector: 0 (b) Others: 0 Target (2031): (a) 10 (b) 5 Source: UNDP and partners reports Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Center for Economic Research and Teaching, COLMEX, Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, National Polytechnic Institute</p> <p>Civil society organizations</p> <p>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</p> <p>International Labour Organization (ILO), UN-Women, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean</p>	
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PND 2025-2030, Themes: 2. Development with Well-being and Humanism (Objectives 2.1; 2.3; 2.7); 1. Substantive Equality (Objectives T1.1; T1.2; T1.3; T1.4; T1.5); SDGs: 1, 5, 10, 16 and 17				
UNSDCF OUTCOME 6 (UNDP 3): By 2031, women, female adolescents, and girls in their diversity have greater access to social, economic, and political opportunities, and to safe environments free from gender-based violence and discrimination.				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: (2022-2025) 1. Structural transformation; (2026-2029) 1. Prosperity for all				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
Indicator 6.b Percentage of women in elected positions (PND T1.3.2): (a) Total (b) Senators (c) Federal deputies (d) Governors (e) Local deputies (f) Municipal presidents or mayors (g) Councilors (h) Trustees Baseline (2022): (a) 36.3% (b) 49.2% (c) 50.0% (d) 40.6% (e) 53.5% (f) 29.5% (g) 58.8% (h) 52.8% Target (2031): 50.0% (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h)	PND Ministry of Women Annually	Output 3.1. Mexican institutions with strengthened technical capacities to implement enhanced mechanisms for the inclusion and non-discrimination of women and girls Indicator 3.1.1 (IRRF B.2.1.1) Number of measures implemented to: (a) Eliminate gender discrimination and segregation in the labor market; (b) Increase women's access to and use of digital technologies, digital finance, e-commerce and digital value chains; (c) Ensure economic security and the empowerment of women in crisis contexts, including through economic recovery plans; (d) closing the gender gap in natural resource management. Baseline (2025): (a, b, c, d) 0 Target (2031):	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Women, AMEXCID, Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, CCE, CONACAMIN, CONCAMEX, CEEG, COPARMEX, Civil society organizations UN-Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO,	Regular 272,000
				Other 6,625,000

<p>Indicator 6.c: Prevalence of total violence against women aged 15 and over in the past 12 months (PND T1.4.2). Disaggregation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Total (b) Teenagers 15 to 17 years old (c) Older adults aged 60 and over <p>Baseline (2021):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 42.8% (b) 54.6% (c) 14.6% <p>Target (2031):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 38.0% (b) 50.6% (c) 9.8% 	<p>Source: PND INEGI: National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships</p> <p>Annually</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 5 (b) 8 (c) 4 (d) 3 <p>Source: UNDP and partners reports Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 3.2. Institutions strengthened their technical capacities towards women's leadership in public life and gender equality</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1 (IRRF B.2.2.2) Number of partnerships established to promote women's leadership, participation, and gender equality with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) civil society organizations led by women (b) other organizations and networks. <p>Baseline (2025):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 0 (b) 0 <p>Target (2031):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 70 (b) 30 <p>Source: UNDP and partners reports Frequency: Annually</p>	OHCHR	
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: PND 2025-2030, Cross-cutting Themes: 1. Governance with Justice and Citizen Participation (Objectives 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.5; 1.6 and 1.7); 2. Development with Well-being and Humanism (Objective 2.2); 3. Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples (Objectives T3.1; T3.2; T3.3; T3.4, T3.6) SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17				
UNSDCF OUTCOME 9 (UNDP 4): By 2031, institutions, strategic sectors, populations, and communities in Mexico are more resilient to effectively address climate change, the water crisis, and environmental and natural risks.				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: (2022-2025) 3 Resilience building; (2026-2029) 4. Healthy planet				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
Indicator 9.a Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions (PND 4.3.1) Baseline (2025): 599 Target (2031): 533	Source: PND National Water Commission, National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources: National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas and Compound Emissions. Annually	Output 4.1. Mexican entities strengthened their technical and operational capacities for sustainable resource management Indicator 4.1.1 (IRRF A.4.2.3) Natural resources managed under a sustainable regime of use, conservation, access and benefit sharing: (a) Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices (b) Number of shared aquatic ecosystems (freshwater or marine) under new or improved cooperative management (c) Coverage and scale of ecosystems with greater resilience to climate change (d) Area of forests, agricultural land, natural pastures, woodlands and wetlands under restoration	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Energy, National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity, Forestry Commission, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Finance Mexican Economic Development, Variable Capital Stock Company Foundation, Fomento Social Banamex, Gonzalo Rio	Regular 272,000
				Other 69,448,000

		<p>(e) Landscape areas under improved practices, excluding protected areas, and production systems under sustainable management</p> <p>(f) Amount of chemicals reduced, eliminated or avoided</p> <p>(g) Amount of waste that is recycled or disposed of safely</p> <p>(h) Amount of greenhouse gas emissions avoided or carbon sequestered in agriculture, forestry and other land uses</p> <p>(i) Indigenous Peoples and Community Conservation Areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures with effective management and/or improved governance systems</p> <p>Baseline (2025):</p> <p>(a) hectares: 0</p> <p>(b) ecosystems: 0</p> <p>(c) hectares: 0</p> <p>(d) hectares: 0</p> <p>(e) hectares: 0</p> <p>(f) metric tons: 0</p> <p>(g) metric tons: 0</p> <p>(h) metric tons: 0</p> <p>(i) hectares: 0</p> <p>Target (2031):</p> <p>(a) 200,000 ha</p> <p>(b) 250,000 ha</p> <p>(c) 1 ecosystem</p> <p>(d) 10,000 ha</p> <p>(e) 200,000 ha</p> <p>(f) 1000 tons</p> <p>(g) 1000 tons</p>	<p>Arronte Foundation,</p> <p>Global Environment Facility</p> <p>Green Climate Fund</p> <p>Adaptation Fund</p> <p>International Climate Initiative</p> <p>Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions Facility</p> <p>United Kingdom Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions</p> <p>Inter-American Development Bank</p> <p>Latin American Development Bank</p> <p>German Corporation for International Cooperation, German Credit Institute for Reconstruction</p> <p>Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany</p>	
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		<p>(h) 2,000,000 tons (i) 250,000 ha Source: UNDP and partners reports Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Output 4.2. Mexican institutions with strengthened technical capacities to promote people's right to enjoy a healthy environment, ensuring intergenerational sustainability and a fair energy transition.</p> <p>I.4.2.1 Number of new or strengthened policy tools, or finance instruments to facilitate the enhancement or implementation of new commitments under the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework, Minamata Convention, Montreal Protocol, Sendai Framework, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction, the United Arab Emirates Energy Consensus, or the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Strategic Framework 2018-2030, including: Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans,</p>	<p>Civil society organizations and Foundations.</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Environment Programme</p>	
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		<div>National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity, Land Degradation Neutrality, and others Baseline (2025): 0 Target (2031): 5 Source: UNDP and partners reports Frequency: Annually</div>		
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