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Country programme document for Mexico (2021–2025)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. In its National Development Plan 2019-2024, the Government of Mexico adopted the principle “Leave no one behind, leave no one out”. Together with the establishment of the National Strategy for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Mexico, it showcases the commitment of Mexico to achieving sustainable development.
2. This country programme document explains how UNDP will contribute to achieving the results agreed in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Mexico, 2020-2025, within the third joint planning cycle of the United Nations system in the country.
3. The framework and the country programme document were developed in a participatory manner to safeguard their link with federal, state and municipal priorities. Five technical consultations were held in developing the framework: three regional, with local actors; one national, with civil society, academia, the private sector and international organizations; and another with the federal government. Stakeholders, partners and allies of UNDP participated at every stage, and their needs and views form the basis of this country programme document.
4. With a gross domestic product of \$1.242 trillion, Mexico ranked 15th among the largest economies in the world in 2019. For that same year, with a Human Development Index of 0.767, Mexico was considered a country with high human development, 76th out of 189.
5. However, Mexican society faces challenges that are not captured by income-based measurements. Such challenges include inequality and poverty, manifested in unequal regional development and contrasts between population groups. According to the multidimensional poverty measurements of the National Council for Evaluation of Social Development Policy and figures from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography, 41.9 per cent of the population live in poverty, while 7.4 per cent live in extreme poverty. Of the indigenous population, 69.5 per cent live in poverty and 27.9 per cent in extreme poverty. Only 43.6 per cent of women of working age are economically active, in contrast to men, at 77.7 per cent. Of the population aged 15-24, 17.4 per cent do not study or work; 78.9 per cent of this group are women. Of the population under 18 years of age, 49.6 per cent live in poverty. These figures encompass the main vulnerable groups that UNDP will prioritize: people in poverty, indigenous population, youth, and women.
6. Those groups are particularly vulnerable to the development challenges identified by the United Nations system in Mexico: (a) inequality, social backwardness, discrimination, and marginalization of broad population groups; (b) insufficient, uneven economic growth with high wealth concentration; (c) economic model with high environmental costs; and (d) rule of law with structural challenges of violence, insecurity, corruption, human rights violations, impunity and unequal access to justice, coupled with institutional weakness, mostly subnationally.
7. The COVID-19 pandemic has magnified development challenges, particularly in the reduction of poverty and inequality, access to education, health, and the ability to prosper, disproportionately affecting the poor, women, and people in the context of human mobility.
8. To face these challenges, UNDP will leverage its comparative advantages: its experience and presence in the territory, enhanced by the accumulated knowledge and lessons learned in identifying social and environmental issues at the national and regional levels; developing analytical products and systematizing local data; supporting the formulation and implementation of evidence-based public policies that prioritize the fight against multidimensional poverty and inequality; adapting and creating resilience to climate change; installing anti-corruption capacities, and promoting transparency and citizen participation in public decision-making — all supported by accountability mechanisms.
9. During the 2014-2020 programme UNDP contributed in several areas of development:
10. Mexico constructed a robust institutional architecture for monitoring and implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with UNDP as a key partner. Since 2015, UNDP has supported the creation of the National Council for the 2030 Agenda and national planning

alignment to the Sustainable Development Goals, manifested in the Federal Planning Law. UNDP provided technical advice for linking the federal budget and trained federal and local officials to incorporate the principles of the 2030 Agenda into public plans and programmes.

11. The final evaluation of the Sixth National Communication of Mexico to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), “*Support to the Sustainable Development Goals in Mexico through open government practices, citizen participation and the strengthening of transparency*”, confirms the UNDP contribution to fighting corruption through open government practices promoted at the federal and state levels by engaging with academia and civil society.

12. Key social development institutions of the Government escalated UNDP methodologies addressing hard exclusions affecting youth, children with disabilities, and migrants. UNDP contributed to scaling up the public child care services of the inclusive care and attention model for boys and girls with and without disabilities. As part of the Migrant Support Fund, returnees obtained tools to undertake ventures and furthered their financial education.

13. UNDP supported the early post-earthquake recovery of 2017. Through demonstrative community workshops involving six damaged structures, 360 persons and 55 public institutions were trained in resilient housing reinforcement. With 170 micro-enterprises supported by “*En marcha con PNUD*” and the reconstruction of 300 *totoperas* furnaces, 1,500 beneficiaries, including 431 women, recovered their livelihoods. Municipal and state capacities for resilience, as well as future risk reduction, were strengthened in Puebla, Morelos and several municipalities in Oaxaca.

14. With the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), a long-standing partner, UNDP played a key role in climate change, energy, and biodiversity issues, working hand in hand with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas. The UNDP role was confirmed in the final evaluation of the Sixth National Communication, among others. UNDP supported the National Institute of Environment and Climate Change in developing key instruments such as the National Vulnerability Atlas to Climate Change, as well as the implementation of climate change adaptation programmes, including disaster risk reduction plans in 13 protected areas.

15. The government of Mexico relied on UNDP to support the submission of national reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Reporting paved the way to updating nationally determined contributions and linking the natural capital of the country with its Human Development Index.

16. UNDP supported three national electoral institutions in securing civil society electoral oversight and access to electoral justice. UNDP fostered women’s political participation and the prevention of gender-based violence and femicide. With the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), UNDP generated the Women’s Political Participation Index, and developed alternative means of addressing and preventing gender-based violence, including support during the COVID-19 emergency, initiatives in which the role and importance of the alliance with UNDP was publicly recognized by the Ministry of Women of Mexico City.

17. The independent country programme evaluation of October 2017 confirms that “UNDP contributed to improving the impact of public policies that support poverty reduction, the environment, sustainable development and democratic governance by creating knowledge, fostering dialogue, providing skills training and implementing projects”. The evaluation recommended aligning UNDP programme cycles to national development plans, a recommendation incorporated into the new country programme document.

18. Supported by Accelerator Lab methodologies, UNDP will embed innovation in its programmatic offer; develop new cooperative and technological solutions to emerging issues; promote digitalization and the use of real-time data; and scale up promising local solutions. UNDP will continue to accelerate sustainable development learning with partners such as the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, the Ministry of Culture and the Interoceanic Corridor of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

19. The Comprehensive Development Plan for northern Central America (Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador) and south-south-eastern Mexico will inspire the design of innovative South-South and triangular cooperation mechanisms. As a partner of the Government for its implementation with consistent presence in these countries, UNDP can mainstream sustainable development approaches into the public policy cycle. UNDP will bolster the profile of the Government as an implementer of development cooperation projects, building capacities, strengthening policies, and creating new strategic partnerships for development, leveraging its long-standing relationship with the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation.

20. UNDP will tackle the two cross-cutting challenges identified in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework: gender inequalities, and the systemic challenges to managing migration and human reintegration in mobility contexts under a human rights approach, in close interaction with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN-Women, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), among other United Nations organizations.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

21. This programme is based on the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework vision: “Approaching 2025, the Mexican State will move towards an inclusive and sustainable development model that generates shared prosperity with equal opportunities and results for all people and regions of the country. The model will be environmentally-cost effective, based on the sustainable, inclusive, and efficient management of resources, and resilient to the effects of climate change and disasters. In this vision, a more robust rule of law will contribute to peace, equality, inclusion, integrity, and justice; and the full exercise of human rights will be achieved, with no one left behind”.

22. UNDP is well positioned to be an effective partner for the Government in addressing complex development challenges, leveraging its leadership in socio-economic recovery – particularly in post-crisis settings – and its expertise in policy support, technical assistance, capacity development, and advocacy. This programme is derived from and aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan, the ‘signature solutions’ approach, and the regional strategy of strengthening effective governance comprised of productivity, inclusion, and resilience.

23. UNDP will base its work on three pillars: strategic commitment; solid content; and impeccable administration. UNDP will expand its alliances within the United Nations development system, with academia, donors, civil society, the private sector, and individuals. Reliable content will be provided through quality advice and support in the design and implementation of policies and budget allocation. UNDP will emphasize efficiency, accountability, integrity, and transparency in the processes.

24. Through its role as an enabler, UNDP will continue to create platforms that enhance dialogue and the construction of multi-actor and multi-sector development solutions between the three levels of government, academia, the private sector, and civil society to accelerate the action path outlined for fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals. Within the country team, UNDP will harness its comparative advantages to lead the economic approach of the United Nations response framework for socio-economic impact of COVID-19.

25. UNDP will contribute to results by implementing a combination of the signature solutions cross-cutting approaches across four programme priority areas:

A. Inclusion and equality: inclusive evidence-based policies with a 2030 Agenda approach

26. UNDP will support mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda approach in plans, programmes and the full cycle of public policy. Emphasis will be placed on local governments such as Estado de México, Yucatán, Nuevo León, Puebla, Baja California and Guanajuato where continuing efforts exist, and within programmes that catalyse comprehensive strategies to further inclusion and fight inequality. These efforts will extend to engaging private sector industrial chambers and foundations to support business initiatives and best practices aligned with the principles of the Agenda.

27. To promote inclusive and evidence-based decision-making, UNDP will continue developing knowledge materials with sound methodologies, such as the analysis of the social protection system, to be included in the Regional Human Development Report, and the socio-economic overview of development challenges following the impact of COVID-19 in Mexico. These materials benefit public servants, think tanks, civil society organizations and academia nationwide.

28. UNDP will continue to support, promote and enable initiatives that mainstream gender and protect and empower women and young girls to open spaces where they can strengthen their capacities. Towards this goal, UNDP seeks a gender marker level 2, at minimum, in all its interventions, promoting gender equality significantly. In partnership with public and private institutions, such as the Monte de Piedad Foundation, UNDP will tailor methodologies, practices and standards to promote and achieve diversity and gender equality in civil society interventions.

B. Generate shared prosperity to reduce inequality and poverty

29. UNDP will promote job creation, associativity, productivity and competitiveness through integral and scalable solutions such as “*Empoderate*”, supporting entrepreneurs in developing start-up companies that leverage socio-emotional skills, “*En marcha*”, providing local businesses with capacities to innovate and position themselves strategically in markets and sustainable value chains, and the GEF Small Grants Programme, promoting community-based innovation into business models that lead to sustainable livelihoods. Priority will be given to people in poverty, indigenous populations, women, and youth, and actions geared towards sustainable recovery in the aftermath of shock and crisis.

30. UNDP will continue to collaborate with IOM and the private sector in solutions such as “*Integrate*”, enabling the economic reintegration of people in human mobility contexts and advocating for human rights approaches to strengthening corporate policies and practices.

31. In partnership with the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit and the legislative branch, UNDP will develop innovative financial solutions for biodiversity and sustainable development that accelerate recovery from the consequences of COVID-19 and support achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Solutions will focus on both the demand and the supply side: increased flows of blended finance on the supply side, and increased quality spending, cost-effectiveness and efficiencies on the demand side.

32. UNDP will leverage its network, especially at the local level, by brokering partnerships among government, academia, foundations and the private sector to scale up the inclusion of vulnerable groups in productive environments and sustainable and profitable supply value-chains, thereby generating shared prosperity while reducing inequality and poverty.

C. Green economy, mitigation of climate change, sustainable energy and production

33. UNDP strategies in this area comprise inclusive and sustainable management of resources, energy, and waste (including chemical and dangerous materials); preservation of natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity; transition to a green economy; achievement of the climatic goals established in the nationally determined contributions and the key role of Mexico in regional greenhouse gas mitigation efforts; and comprehensive risk management and adaptation to climate change. These strategies will be further prioritized in the confluence of biodiversity hotspots (including natural protected areas) with climate and socio-economically vulnerable regions (including indigenous populations), emphasizing the south and south-eastern region of the country, in states such as Chiapas, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatán.

34. UNDP will strengthen legal and institutional frameworks and mainstream environmental considerations in social and productive sectors. It will also encourage the design of financial instruments for the rational use of the vast natural capital, taking into consideration the need to exploit sustainable ecosystems, promote ecological restoration, and create resilient and sustainable communities. Vertical funds (such as GEF and the Green Climate Fund), bilateral funds (such as UK Pact and the NAMA Facility of Germany) and promotion of private sector financing will ensure the financial sustainability of these efforts.

35. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and associated agencies, such as the National Institute of Environment and Climate Change, the National Commission on the Use of Biodiversity, the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas, and the Forestry Commission, among others, with an integrated approach to the relationship between climate change and biodiversity, as well as gender issues, particularly the use of the differentiated contributions of women and men as enhancers of the conservation of their livelihoods in the productive sectors essential for development.

36. Partnering with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the National Institute of Environment and Climate Change and local non-governmental organizations, UNDP will emphasize nature-based solutions as a pathway to generating social and environmental benefits and long-term co-benefits, applying an array of institutional tools and methodologies, including the Climate Promise. UNDP will support the visibility of indigenous and local communities and will work to reduce conditions of vulnerability determined by access to basic services such as water and energy, aiming to construct resilient low-carbon communities in isolated regions such as Wixárika (states of Nayarit, Durango, Jalisco and Zacatecas).

37. Given the potential to generate renewable energy and the willingness of some local governments, such as that of Mexico City, to adopt supporting measures – consistent with national and international goals, as reflected in the nationally determined contribution – within their development plans, UNDP will provide methodological tools to improve energy efficiency, incorporating new sectors and geographic areas, hand in hand with energy producers, regulators and end users. UNDP will continue to support the Government in implementing the Montreal Protocol and developing sustainable cooling solutions, including policies to increase energy efficiency in appliances.

38. UNDP will address adaptation to climate change and comprehensive disaster risk management to reduce systemic vulnerabilities mainly in south-south-eastern states, partnering with the General Coordination of Civil Protection, local non-governmental organizations and donors such as Fundación Río Arronte, and private sector groups such as Zurich Re. UNDP will support the transition from a civil protection system to a risk management system with an emphasis on prevention, response, and recovery. Intersectoral and multi-level coordination will be promoted. A pooled approach to funds will be further piloted to expand work on disaster risk management programmes.

D. Anti-corruption, transparency, accountability, social and political participation, and inclusive decision-making

39. UNDP will enable the consolidation of the ‘open institutions’ agenda pursued by the Government, strengthening institutions to encourage public participation and give volume to the voices of women, civil society and young people. UNDP will equip entities in the National Transparency System and other independent institutions with tools and strategies to foster transparency and openness to the public.

40. With respect to anti-corruption, UNDP will support the Ministry of Public Management in designing and implementing mechanisms that allow effective control of corruption risks in specific sectors. In dealing with complex corruption-related phenomena, UNDP will promote spaces for dialogue between the Government and civil society to build anti-corruption solutions with a comprehensive vision, within the context of participatory processes where all voices are heard. Emphasis will be placed on addressing the differentiated impacts of corruption on vulnerable groups. These strategies will be implemented at the subnational level, highlighting the need to strengthen capacities among social actors, the private sector and public servants.

41. To advance towards a more just and inclusive society, the participation of women in the public and political spheres is key. UNDP will favour actions that ensure the full and effective participation of women at all levels of decision-making in political life, regardless of electoral cycles. By continuing its partnership with the judiciary, UNDP will consolidate its position as a pioneer in empowering women to attain the highest-level political positions.

42. UNDP will strengthen the capacities of specialized justice courts such as the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judicial Branch and will contribute to enhancing its international cooperation strategies.

43. UNDP will contribute to gender equality, addressing violence against women through multi-stakeholder initiatives with localized approaches and fighting gender-based discrimination by generating and disseminating specialized knowledge. UNDP will work with the National Institute of Women to achieve the targets set in the National Programme for Equal Opportunity and Non-Discrimination.

44. To amplify the reach of the programme, UNDP will promote joint work with several members of the country team in Mexico, such as UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN-Women, UNHCR, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and OCHA. A strong effort will be added to work with international financial institutions.

45. A comprehensive communications strategy will be produced to share alliances and programme results broadly. Communicating results with relevant and interested parties will promote a virtuous cycle that will lead to amplifying programme impact, enabling new partnerships and greater advancement for sustainable development in the country.

III. Programme and risk management

46. This country programme document outlines the contribution of UNDP to national results. It serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels concerning country programmes are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework.

47. The programme will be nationally executed and coordinated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for 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 organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

48. UNDP will periodically review the performance and efficiency of the programme, ensuring that work plans are validated by their different counterparts, to coordinate its joint implementation with the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation. National ownership, as a basic principle of United Nations system work streams, will serve as a cross-cutting axis of planning instruments for UNDP in Mexico.

49. The main risk faced by the programme is a decrease in domestic resources mobilization following government austerity policies, in addition to resource rerouting due to post-pandemic recovery measures. In response, existing partnerships will be strengthened and financing sources, such as those with the private sector and bilateral and multilateral cooperation actors, will be diversified to ensure sustainability.

50. Social, economic, political, and environmental changes may affect several of the national sustainable development fields. For instance, migration flows have increased unprecedentedly within a region considered as the mayor migrant corridor of the world: the United States of America, Mexico, and Central America. Stronger social movements and demonstrations in the region, largely due to inequality, make the corridor vulnerable to economic turmoil. Rising levels of insecurity have compounded these issues and changes by weakening public trust in national institutions. Environmental risks, manifested in climate change, natural disasters, biodiversity loss and the collapse of ecosystems, demand effective governance responses. Further, the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, which have yet to be fully gauged, will require all-encompassing recovery strategies and solutions that include preventive and preparedness approaches to facing potential threats.

51. UNDP will carry out prospective analyses to identify possible risks and formulate evidence-based mitigation measures by leveraging lessons learned, monitoring data and recommendations from evaluations to continually shape and reshape approaches to policy construction. It will use the Social and Environmental Standards and the Accountability Mechanism as risk-management tools.

52. Attention will be paid to incorporating the voice of communities, particularly those facing vulnerabilities, into project design and decision-making. Quality assurance mechanisms will ensure that the perspective and needs of vulnerable groups are effectively incorporated into project management.

53. Early warning measures will be installed for immediate institutional attention, and the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit will serve as the social and environmental mitigation mechanism.

54. Any person or community believing that the environment or their well-being may be affected by a UNDP-supported project or programme may file a complaint. A representative such as a civil society organization may also file a complaint on behalf of affected communities. UNDP will ensure that information about the available response and grievance mechanisms is accessible.

55. A business continuity plan has been put in place. It will be constantly monitored and updated to ensure staff safety and security, as well as to maintain the continuity of essential functions during a critical incident of any nature.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

56. In coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, UNDP will promptly follow up on the commitments of this programme. To that end, a monitoring group, consisting of the Agency, country office senior management, the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, and representatives of programme partners and beneficiaries, will be established.

57. Each year, UNDP will convene the monitoring group to discuss results, target achievements, and possible corrective measures. The group will make recommendations to inform the subsequent annual work plan, ensuring that decision-making is appropriately supported.

58. As a permanent guest of the SDGs Specialized Technical Committee, a coordination entity established within the framework of the National System of Statistical and Geographic Information to advance monitoring and statistical capacities for the 2030 Agenda, UNDP is uniquely equipped to address data-related risks. UNDP will continue to strengthen country capacities for analysis, reflection and learning in connection with sustainable development progress, focusing on the local level and data disaggregation. Nationally owned sources qualified by the Committee will be prioritized to track UNDP contributions to national results.

Evaluation

59. A balanced evaluation plan will be implemented, in agreement with the Government, following the UNDP evaluation policy and United Nations Evaluation Group guidelines. This plan may be complemented with thematic and outcome evaluations as the monitoring group deems necessary.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Mexico (2021-2025)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: National Development Plan (PND) 2019-2024, axis 2. Social policy				
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 1. By 2025, the Mexican State has a comprehensive strategy for social development, combating multidimensional poverty and inequality, with an integrated approach to human rights, gender, inter-culturalism, life cycle and territory, which incorporates redistributive mechanisms, leaving no one behind.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, OUTCOME A. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions.				
Cooperation framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome, (in thousands of \$)
<p>Indicator 2.b Percentage of the population in a condition of vulnerability due to social deprivation.</p> <p>Baseline (BL) 2018: Total: 29.3% (a) Lack of access to social protection: 57.3% (b) Lack of housing quality and spaces: 11.1% (c) Lack of access to basic services: 19.8%</p> <p>Goal (2025) Total: 21.9% (a) Lack of access to social protection: 43% (b) Lack of housing quality and spaces: 8.3% (c) Lack of access to basic services: 14.8%</p>	<p>Source: National Council for Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL), Methodology for multidimensional poverty measurement in Mexico</p> <p>Frequency: Biennial, at national and state levels; five-yearly at the municipal level</p>	<p>Output 1. Strengthened institutional capacities to integrate 2030 Agenda into development plans, budgets and policies that combat inequalities and multidimensional poverty</p> <p>Indicator 1.1. Number of institutions that have strengthened capacities to integrate 2030 Agenda into plans, budgets and policies [IRRF SP 1.1.1.1] **</p> <p>BL: (a) National level: 0 (b) Subnational level: 0</p> <p>Goal: (a) 3 (b) 5</p>	<p>United Nations system Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), International Labour Organization (ILO), UN-Women, UNFPA, UNICEF</p> <p>Public sector Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), Ministry of Social Welfare (BIENESTAR), Ministry of Economy (ECONOMIA), Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (TRABAJO), CONEVAL</p> <p>Academia Centre for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE), El Colegio de México (COLMEX), Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), National Polytechnic Institute (IPN), Autonomous National University of Mexico (UNAM)</p>	<p>Regular \$238</p>
		<p>Other \$9,303</p>		

NATIONAL PRIORITY: PND 2019-2024, axis 2. Social policy				
SDGs 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 4. By 2025, the Mexican State has a strategy for productive development that promotes associativity, innovation, productivity and competitiveness, as well as higher levels of national inputs in production chains, with better governance for equality based on a human rights framework, with gender perspective				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN. 2018-2021. OUTCOME A. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions.				
<p>Indicator 4.b. Annual rate of change in the number of jobs held by women over 30 years old and youth (men and women) between 15 and 29 years old</p> <p>BL (2017):</p> <p>(a) Women over 30: 9,627,117 jobs</p> <p>(b) Youths between 15 and 29: - Women: 4,783,163 jobs (37.3%) - Men: 8,030,512 jobs (62.7 %)</p> <p>Goal: (2025):</p> <p>(a) Women over 30: 13.42 %</p> <p>(b) Youths between 15 and 29: - Women: 15.52 % (38.7%) - Men: 8.9 % (61.3 %)</p>	<p>Source: Total factor productivity (National Institute of Statistics and Geography – INEGI)</p> <p>Frequency: Biennial</p>	<p>Output 3. Strengthened inclusion of women, youth, and migrants in production chains, labour markets, and financial and educational services</p> <p>Indicator 3.1. Number of inclusion initiatives and/or models adopted or implemented by various agents (public and private sector, academia, civil society organizations, international organizations) for [IRRF SP 1.1.2.2]:</p> <p>(a) Women (b) Migrants and/or youth</p> <p>BL:</p> <p>(a) 0 (b) 0</p> <p>Goal:</p> <p>(a) 5 (c) 8</p> <p>Output 4. Increased capacities of local businesses and productive organizations to implement inclusive and sustainable business models that lead to sustainable livelihoods</p> <p>Indicator 4.1. Number of organizations that improve their commercial performance and/or are positively empowered by capacity development for better management. [IRRF SP 1.4.1.1]**</p> <p>BL:</p> <p>(a) Total 0 (b) Led by women 0</p> <p>Goal:</p> <p>(a) 240 organizations (b) 100 organizations led by women.</p>	<p>United Nations system Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), ILO, UN-Women, UNFPA</p> <p>Public sector AMEXCID, BIENESTAR, ECONOMIA, TRABAJO, SEMARNAT, INMUJERES Ministry of Public Education</p> <p>Private Sector Mexican Chamber of Industry, Mexican Confederation of Savings and Loan Cooperatives, Executive Council of Global Enterprises, Mexican Employers' Confederation (COPARMEX), CSOs</p>	<p>Regular \$238</p> <p>Other \$14,743</p>

NATIONAL PRIORITY: PND 2019-2024, axis 2. Social policy				
SDGs 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 6. By 2025, the Mexican State implements policies, strategies, and programmes that allow moving towards a green economy that promotes the mitigation of climate change and the strengthening of the institutional framework, taking into consideration energy efficiency, promotion of clean and renewable energy, production, consumption, transportation, cities, and sustainable agriculture, with a focus on health, human rights, gender, interculturality, life cycle, and territory.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, OUTCOME C. Build resilience to shocks and crises				
<p>Indicator 6.a Proportion of total gases and compounds emitted into the atmosphere in relation to the gross domestic product (GDP) for energy use of fossil fuels</p> <p>BL: (2015) 27.34 ton CO₂eq*/GDP</p> <p>Goal: (2025) 26.55 ton CO₂eq*/GDP</p> <p>*equivalent carbon dioxide emissions</p>	<p>Source: National Inventory of Emissions of Gases and Greenhouse Compounds</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Source: GDP and national accounts, INEGI</p> <p>Frequency: Quarterly, semi-annually, and annually.</p>	<p>Output 5. Strengthened capacities and partnerships between key actors for promotion of sustainable economies and strengthening institutional frameworks to create resilience to climate change</p> <p>Indicator 5.1. Number of initiatives adopted, and/or partnerships established with the private sector and subnational governments, to promote and support the use and adoption of clean, renewable energies and environmentally appropriate disposal of waste. [IRRF SP 1.5.1.1]**</p> <p>BL:</p> <p>(a) Initiatives: 0 (b) Partnerships: 0</p> <p>Goal:</p> <p>(a) 5 (b) 5</p> <p>Indicator 5.2. Number of gender-responsive policies and/or measures applied at national and subnational levels to adapt and/or mitigate climate change and respond effectively to crisis [IRRF SP 2.4.1.1]**</p> <p>BL: 0 Goal: 15</p>	<p>United Nations system FAO, UNEP</p> <p>Public sector SEMARNAT, Ministry of Energy , CONABIO, Forestry Commission, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit</p> <p>Private sector National Association of Companies that Commercialize Products from the Countryside , COPARMEX, Zurich Foundation</p> <p>International cooperation Inter-American Development Bank Latin American Development Bank GEF International Climate Protection Initiative NAMA Facility UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions (UK PACT)</p>	<p>Regular \$238</p> <p>Other \$60,830</p>
<p>Indicator 6.c Economic value of the environment and natural resources impact derived from economic activities in relation to GDP</p> <p>TCEED_{GDP}: Total cost of exhaustion and environmental damage in relation to GDP BL: (2016): 4.5%</p> <p>Goal (2025): 6.2%</p>	<p>Source: Ecological and national accounts, INEGI</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Output 6. Supported strategies focused on consolidating conservation policy and sustainable management of ecosystems and biodiversity from a perspective of green economy and inclusion</p> <p>Indicator 6.1. Percentage increase of funds mobilized by UNDP from the public (external to Federal Government) and private sources, to support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, with measures focused on closing gender, cultural and/or age gaps [IRRF SP 1.2.2.2].</p> <p>BL: 0% Goal: 30 % 3</p> <p>Indicator 6.2. Number of sectors where the environmental dimension is mainstreamed to</p>		

		strengthen the sustainable development perspective in productive environments BL: 0 Goal: 3		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: PND 2019-2024, axis 1. Politics and government				
SDGs 10, 16, 17				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 9. By 2025, Mexican State institutions and civil society have articulated and installed capacities to prevent, denounce and sanction acts of corruption, promote accountability mechanisms, and guarantee social and political participation in inclusive decision-making, in a transparent manner, on equal terms, and leaving no one behind.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, OUTCOME B. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.				
<p>Indicator 9.a. Percentage of state public administrations with spaces for citizen participation and/or consultation regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Transparency (b) Surveillance and / or reporting of public servants. (c) Comptroller (d) Planning and evaluation. (e) Design of regulatory provisions initiatives (f) Participatory budgeting <p>BL (2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 75% (24 state entities) (b) 53.12 % (17) (c) 71.87% (23) (d) 62.5% (20) (e) 40.62% (13) (f) 28.12% (9) <p>Goal (2025)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 93.75% (30) (b) 71.87% (23) (c) 90.62% (29) (d) 81.25% (26) (e) 59.37% (19) (f) 46.87% (15) 	<p>Source: National Census of Government, Public Security, and State Penitentiary System, INEGI</p> <p>Frequency: Annual.</p>	<p>Output 7. Increased social participation in public decision-making fostered by accessible, democratic mechanisms put forward by transparent, trustworthy public institutions</p> <p>Indicator 7.1. Number of policy instruments implemented by public institutions that allow civil society to participate in public decision-making and foster transparency/accountability [IRRF SP 2.2.2.5]</p> <p>BL: 0 Goal: 6</p>	<p>United Nations system OHCHR, UN-Women, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</p> <p>Public sector AMEXCID, National Human Rights Commission, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Public Management, National Anticorruption system , National Transparency system</p> <p>Academia Colegio de la Frontera Norte COLMEX National Autonomous University of Mexico</p>	<p>Regular \$238</p> <p>Other \$4,311</p>
<p>Indicator 9.c Corruption incidence rate per hundred thousand inhabitants</p> <p>BL (2017): 25,541 acts of bribery per hundred thousand inhabitants</p> <p>Target (2025): 7,026 acts of bribery per hundred thousand inhabitants</p>	<p>Source: National Survey of Quality and Governmental Impact, INEGI</p> <p>Frequency: Biennial</p>	<p>Output 8. Strengthened capacities in the public sector for effective prevention, denunciation and prosecution of corruption at all government levels</p> <p>Indicator 8.1. Number of public institutions with strengthened capacities to prevent and denounce corruption [IRRF SP 1.2.3.1]</p> <p>BL: 0 Goal: 4</p>		

**[Contributes to the Strategic Plan, 2018 -2021, Integrated Results and Resources Framework]