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UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters

DRAFT

United Nations Population Fund

Country programme document for Mexico

Proposed indicative UNFPA assistance:	\$24.7 million: \$6.3 million from regular resources and \$18.4 million through co-financing modalities or other resources
Programme period:	Five years (2026-2030)
Cycle of assistance:	Eighth
Category:	Tier III
Alignment with the UNSDCF Cycle	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2026–2030

I. Programme rationale

1. Mexico, a vibrant and diverse nation of 130 million people, stands as a pivotal player on both the global and regional stage. As the 12th-largest economy in the world and second-largest in Latin America, its influence extends far beyond its borders. A longstanding contributor to global dialogues, particularly on population and development, Mexico is an active participant in sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (SRHR) and gender equality. This global leadership is complemented by a national context of historic advances in women's political representation and a development agenda that prioritizes social welfare and poverty reduction, creating a critical window of opportunity to accelerate progress and overcome the persistent and deep-seated inequalities that continue to obstruct the full realization of rights for those most left behind.
2. According to the National Population Council (CONAPO), Mexico is at a critical demographic turning point, defined by the dual reality of a closing window to harness a demographic dividend and the simultaneous rapid aging of its society. While the country is still home to 31 million young people whose potential must be cultivated, long-term trends show an irreversible structural shift. The fertility rate has declined from 6.5 children per woman five decades ago to a below-replacement level of 1.6 in 2023, and the population is projected to peak at 147 million in 2052. With life expectancy now at 75.7 years, the share of the population over 60 is expected to reach 25 per cent by 2050, creating an urgent imperative to invest both in the health, education and well-being of youth, while developing robust care and social protection systems for older persons.
3. Mexico's demographic transition is occurring within a highly urbanized landscape, with 80 per cent of the population residing in cities. This context is further defined by complex human mobility dynamics, as the country serves as a nexus for regional migration – a nation of origin, transit, destination and return. These dynamics are compounded by significant internal displacement driven by violence, which affected nearly 400,000 people as of late 2024. This intersection of urbanization and mobility creates major challenges in terms of access to human rights for populations on the move, who often face heightened risks of gender-based violence and barriers to accessing essential sexual and reproductive health services. Ensuring their rights and integrating their specific needs into public policy and service delivery systems represents a critical challenge and a key focus for inclusive development.
4. Mexico's profound ethnic and cultural diversity demands tailored policy responses. According to the 2023 National Survey on Demographic Dynamics (ENADID), the country is home to 3.1 million people who self-identify as Afro-Mexican and 39.2 million who identify as Indigenous. Of the latter, 7.4 million are speakers of an indigenous language, underscoring the nation's deep linguistic heritage. This profound ethnic and cultural diversity highlights the urgent need for intercultural, rights-based and territorially responsive policies and approaches, particularly as these communities often face greater disparities and barriers in accessing development opportunities and services.
5. Persistent inequality, with deep economic, territorial and social dimensions, remains a central challenge to Mexico's inclusive development. A stark territorial divide persists between the more industrialized northern states and the southern regions, where poverty is more concentrated and Indigenous and rural populations predominantly

reside. While overall poverty is declining, it still affects 36 per cent of the population (46.8 million people), with significant disparities among specific groups: the rate is substantially higher for Indigenous peoples (65.2 per cent) and for people with disabilities (41.2 per cent). This economic vulnerability is compounded for women, who are overrepresented in the informal economy with limited social protection, and for populations on the move, who face heightened risks of gender-based violence and disrupted access to essential health services, including sexual and reproductive health. Addressing these overlapping disparities, through technical collaboration between the Mexican Government and UNFPA, is fundamental to ensuring that Mexico's development is inclusive and leaves no one behind.

6. Progress on the three transformative results in Mexico remains uneven. A key area of concern is the unmet need for family planning, which has risen to 11.9 per cent among women in unions and reaches a critical 27.3 per cent for adolescents, with stark regional disparities. This challenge is driven by factors, including contraceptive stock-outs, health provider bias and persistent social taboos, all compounded by the fact that nearly 40 per cent of the population lacks regular access to health services.
7. A notable success in Mexico has been the significant reduction in adolescent pregnancy, which costs the country 0.32 per cent of its annual gross domestic product (UNFPA MILENA study, 2023). The fertility rate for girls aged 15-19 years dropped by a remarkable 34 per cent between 2014 and 2023. This achievement is largely attributable to the sustained implementation of the government-led National Strategy for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy (ENAPEA), an initiative UNFPA has supported as a key technical partner since its inception. Efforts centred on comprehensive sexuality education and access to modern contraceptives, including dual-protection methods like condoms, are critical not only for this success but also for empowering adolescents to prevent HIV. This is particularly important as adolescents and youth, especially among key populations, continue to be vulnerable to new infections. While the national adolescent fertility rate remains above the global average and inequalities persist, the Government is now building on this success with a more targeted approach. The third phase of ENAPEA, now with a dedicated budget, demonstrates a deepened national commitment by strategically focusing on girls aged 10-14 years and addressing root causes, including sexual violence. This renewed focus provides a clear opportunity for UNFPA to continue its partnership, ensuring efforts reach the populations in situations of greater vulnerability and the gains achieved are sustained and expanded.
8. Progress made by the Mexican Government to end preventable maternal deaths has faced more persistent challenges. Mexico's maternal mortality ratio (38.2 per 100,000 live births in 2022) reflects important historical gains, but this indicator has been largely stagnant for a decade and remains a notable contributor to maternal deaths in the region (14 per cent of all maternal deaths). Most of these deaths are preventable, stemming from conditions like haemorrhage and hypertension, but are ultimately rooted in persistent social and gender inequalities. These disparities create barriers for women in accessing timely, high-quality and culturally pertinent care, with disproportionate impacts on Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. Nevertheless, eliminating preventable maternal deaths is an achievable goal for Mexico. Through targeted investments to expand traditional and professional midwifery, a field where UNFPA has contributed to strengthening regulatory frameworks, training and

deploying traditional and professional midwives, and guaranteeing universal access to respectful and intercultural maternal health services, Mexico can overcome these barriers and ensure safe motherhood for all.

9. Mexico has established a robust legal and programmatic framework to combat gender-based violence (GBV) and promote gender equality, which is embodied in the Constitution. Additionally, the country has a newly established Ministry of Women, one of whose main tasks is to promote a life free of GBV. Despite this important progress, GBV continues to be a significant barrier to achieving the country's development goals, as it is for all societies around the world. Official data indicate the prevalence of GBV, since 70.1 per cent of women have experienced some form of violence in their lifetime. Femicide remains a grave concern, with an average of two women or girls killed daily for gender-related reasons. Similarly, the harmful practice of child marriage and early unions remains a challenge, affecting approximately one in five young women. These forms of violence are often exacerbated by the broader security context and are sustained by deeply rooted social norms that perpetuate gender inequality – a reality reflected not only in violence but also in the disproportionate burden of care work, where women constitute over 75 per cent of caregivers. The persistent gap between the country's legal frameworks and their effective implementation highlights the need to further strengthen protection mechanisms and enhance inter-institutional coordination to ensure all women and girls can access comprehensive prevention and response services.
10. The country's complex public security landscape adds complexity, and it has given rise to a profound humanitarian and human rights challenge related to forced disappearances and human identification. As of mid-2025, national registries report over 120,000 missing and disappeared persons, while more than 52,000 unidentified deceased individuals await identification in forensic services. This situation not only represents an ongoing tragedy for thousands of families but also constitutes a critical gap in the country's civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) system. The inability to identify the deceased and formally register their deaths obstructs the universal right to a legal identity, undermines the rule of law and hinders the generation of accurate demographic data for policymaking. Addressing this challenge by strengthening national forensic capacities and improving data system interoperability is therefore essential for social cohesion and is an area where the Government has actively sought international partnership.
11. Effectively addressing these challenges and ensuring no one is left behind depends on the strategic use of high-quality demographic data. Mexico demonstrates global and regional leadership through its well-established statistical institutions, which produce comprehensive data to guide evidence-based decision-making. This robust capacity is evident in the successful implementation of the 2020 Population and Housing Census and the generation of disaggregated national and subnational population projections. UNFPA is a key strategic partner in these efforts, collaborating to enhance the generation and analysis of demographic intelligence for policymaking at all levels. Building on this strong foundation, the opportunity now lies in advancing towards a more integrated national data ecosystem. Key priorities include further strengthening administrative records and enhancing data disaggregation to fully align with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 17.18, ensuring that robust, predictive, and interoperable demographic intelligence continues to guide equitable investment for inclusive and sustainable development.

12. The preceding analysis highlights a consistent theme: while Mexico possesses robust legal and policy frameworks aligned with its international commitments, persistent implementation gaps, particularly at the subnational level, obstruct the full realization of rights and choices for all. This gap between policy and practice underscores the critical need for targeted technical assistance, innovative programming and catalytic investments to strengthen institutional capacity. The following country programme strategy is designed precisely to address this challenge, building on national leadership to help translate Mexico's normative commitments into tangible realities for those furthest behind.
13. The evaluation of the previous country programme confirmed the relevance and effectiveness of UNFPA contributions in Mexico, particularly noting significant advances in adolescent pregnancy prevention, midwifery education and the strengthening of demographic data systems. The evaluation underscored that success was driven by sustained technical partnerships, a commitment to national ownership and the ability to adapt to local contexts. Building on these strengths, the evaluation identified key strategic priorities for the new programme cycle: providing high-level policy advice to influence national programmes, strengthening synergies across outputs for greater impact and prioritizing the scaling-up of evidence-based models for sustainable change. Informed by these lessons learned, the new country programme is therefore designed to be more strategic, integrated and squarely focused on supporting nationally owned solutions at scale.
14. A robust and ambitious country programme is essential to translate Mexico's political will, demographic opportunity and normative leadership into tangible results. The UNFPA value proposition lies not only in its technical expertise but in its catalytic role: leveraging demographic intelligence for decision-making, convening multisectoral partnerships, supporting policy, financing innovation and amplifying the voices of those left furthest behind. The programme will also position UNFPA as a strategic partner for promoting South-South and triangular cooperation and strengthening national capacities to fulfil the commitments of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). By aligning with and reinforcing Mexico's own commitment to placing human rights and gender equality at the core of its development strategy, the country programme will contribute to the national vision of forging a more inclusive, resilient and equitable future for all.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The proposed programme is informed by the broad, strategic consultations conducted for the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2026-2031, and further shaped by a dedicated process, held jointly with UNDP and UNICEF, for the development of the new country programme documents. This multi-layered process engaged a wide range of stakeholders, including national and subnational government institutions, multilateral partners, and representatives from the private sector and academia. A central feature of these consultations was the inclusive engagement of civil society, ensuring the active participation and incorporation of perspectives from the SRHR movement, youth-led organizations, and representatives of Indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities and persons with disabilities.

16. The country programme is anchored in Mexico's national priorities, as articulated in the National Development Plan 2025-2030 and its vision of building a state of well-being founded on social justice. This national vision converges powerfully with the principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the ICPD Programme of Action, the Montevideo Consensus and the ICPD voluntary national commitments, and the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2026-2029. It is also aligned to the UNFPA strategy for reproductive, maternal and newborn health and well-being, 2025-2030. Through this alignment, the programme will make direct contributions to SDGs 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 17, while indirectly advancing SDG 1 by addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality. Ultimately, this synergy is designed to help unlock a triple dividend for Mexico: enhanced social well-being, inclusive economic growth and a resilient demographic future.
17. The proposed country programme envisions a Mexico where all people, particularly women, adolescents and girls, in all their diversity, can fully exercise their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in a safe and inclusive environment. Grounded in a shared commitment with the Government to end inequalities, the programme will act as a catalyst to accelerate progress on the three transformative results, strengthen demographic resilience and advance civil registration, vital statistics and legal identity management. A particular emphasis will be placed on reaching those left furthest behind, including Indigenous and Afro-Mexican populations, young people, persons with disabilities and those in contexts of human mobility.
18. To ensure sustainable change, the country programme is designed as an integrated and feedback-driven system, where the three outputs create a virtuous cycle of action. Output 1 (data) provides the foundational demographic intelligence to identify inequalities. This evidence then guides output 2 (policy and systems) to strengthen the State's formal structures and systems – its policies, financing and health systems – to be more equitable. Finally, output 3 (social norms) addresses the underlying social and cultural norms, mobilizing communities to advocate for accountability and eradicate and transform harmful beliefs. This social demand, in turn, pressures for the full implementation of policies and demands higher-quality data, ensuring the results are enduring. Within this dynamic system, UNFPA will prioritize its normative and upstream functions. The country office provides high-level technical advice to guide national strategies, act as a key convener for multisectoral partnerships and promote innovative financing for sustainability. The country office engagement at the subnational level will be strategically designed to pilot innovative models, providing the evidence needed to inform this high-level advisory work and maximize the UNFPA catalytic impact.
19. By focusing on the specific needs of the furthest left behind, UNFPA can help address the root causes of vulnerability and build resilience. This approach hinges on strengthening the national data ecosystem to generate "demographic intelligence," which highlights equity gaps and informs policies that anticipate crises. By combining this data-driven strategy with his normative role in fostering 'leaving no one behind' (LNOB)-focused policies on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender-based violence prevention and promoting human rights, UNFPA will contribute to building resilience and social cohesion, enabling the country to better withstand and recover from shocks.

20. The programme will be driven by the following key approaches: (a) leave no one behind: prioritizing the use of demographic intelligence to pinpoint disparities and tailor interventions for populations facing the greatest exclusion, such as Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, while ensuring an intersectional approach is applied to all outcomes; (b) rights-based, gender and intercultural approaches: integrating human rights, gender equality and intercultural perspectives into policies, including by making information accessible in Indigenous languages and fostering the capacity of health systems to deliver respectful, culturally sensitive care; (c) partnerships and innovative financing: shifting from direct funding towards promoting innovative financing mechanisms while advocating for sustained public investment in sexual and reproductive health as a cornerstone of the programme's partnership-based approach.
21. To achieve this, UNFPA will implement a multi-stakeholder partnership strategy, strengthening collaboration with key institutions at the federal level and ensuring policy engagement with state and municipal governments to shape and advance national policy frameworks. Within the United Nations system, UNFPA will leverage the UNSDCF to pursue joint programming with a wide range of partners, including UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Women, the Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Furthermore, collaboration with civil society will be essential for advocacy and accountability, particularly with specialized SRHR networks, youth-led organizations and groups representing Indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples. These efforts will be complemented by partnerships with academia for evidence generation and with the private sector to co-create innovative solutions.

A. Output 1. Strengthened national and subnational capacity to generate, analyse, and use demographic intelligence and data systems to inform inclusive and forward-looking public policy.

22. This output contributes to the three UNFPA transformative results and demographic resilience as well as to UNSDCF outcome 1 (greater access to human rights, justice, truth, reparation, non-repetition, and system of protection for victims); outcome 7 (improved access and permanence for all people to an inclusive labour market and decent work) and to cross-cutting priority 1 (high-quality, timely, georeferenced, disaggregated indicators, data and statistics with a gender, intercultural and intersectional perspective). This output is the foundation of the normative and advisory role of UNFPA. By leveraging its expertise in population dynamics and data, UNFPA will provide high-level technical assistance to national partners like the National Population Council (CONAPO), the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), the National Search Commission (CNB) and state-level attorney general offices and the Agency for Digital Transformation (ATDT). The focus will be on contributing to transforming robust data into actionable intelligence, strengthening civil registration and vital statistics as part of the legal identity agenda, and embedding strategic foresight into planning processes. The aim is to support policymakers to better anticipate population shifts, design evidence-based public policies and guide equitable public investment, ensuring Mexico effectively navigates its demographic transition and human rights challenges.
23. Key interventions include policy advice, technical assistance, coordination and knowledge management, to contribute to: (a) advancing the universal right to a legal identity, as a cornerstone for human rights, social inclusion

and human identification, by strengthening the vital statistics and administrative records system and improving the availability and quality of disaggregated data; (b) proactively anticipating and responding to demographic shifts by integrating advanced foresight tools (e.g., demographic resilience analyses, care policy simulators, MILENA and National Transfer Accounts) and georeferenced data into national and subnational planning; (c) shaping the national policy agenda on population dynamics by supporting the generation of studies and evidence on the impact of the demographic transition and key megatrends (population ageing, low fertility, migration) on key sectors to inform evidence-based public policies on labour, health and social protection, including for care system; and (d) enhancing data governance by fostering inter-institutional coordination and the interoperability of information systems across the health, social protection and justice sectors – particularly at the subnational level – to ensure a more coordinated, equitable and efficient response for populations in situations of greater vulnerability.

B. Output 2. Strengthened national and subnational policies, financing mechanisms, and health systems that guarantee a comprehensive, life-course approach to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, ensuring equitable access to the full spectrum of high-quality services and choices, particularly for those in situations of greatest vulnerability.

24. This output directly contributes to the three UNFPA transformative results and its role in promoting demographic intelligence to tackle inequalities in health systems, as well as to UNSDCF outcome 5 (inclusive access to quality services) and outcome 6 (access to opportunities and safe environments free from GBV and harmful practices, including early unions). This output is designed to close the critical gap between Mexico's progressive legal frameworks and their implementation. As a trusted policy advisor, UNFPA will contribute to strengthening and leveraging financing for national strategies (like ENAPEA), scaling up evidence-based models and ensuring accountability mechanisms are in place. The aim is to reinforce the foundation of the State – its laws, budgets and institutions – so they can deliver on the promise of universal access to SRH and reproductive rights, particularly for the most marginalized (women, adolescents and young people from Indigenous, Afro Mexican and rural communities and persons with disabilities). Advancing care policies is a key part of these advocacy and normative efforts, which will be promoted by UNFPA, in coordination with other United Nations organizations (i.e. UN-Women, UNICEF, ECLAC), civil society organizations and academia. Through these interventions, UNFPA will ultimately contribute to social cohesion and sustainable development.
25. Key interventions: high-level advocacy and policy dialogue, knowledge management and the strengthening of multisectoral partnerships to: (a) provide policy options and high-level technical advice to federal and state authorities for the design, adaptation and scaling up of evidence-based policies and integrated models that address SRHR across the life course, from fertility planning, adolescent pregnancy prevention and STI/HIV prevention to maternal health, and response to GBV and early unions; (b) support the strengthening of the national health system by providing technical assistance for the development of norms and standards for high-quality, intercultural care and by advocating for the full integration and professionalization of midwifery as a key human resource for health; (c) champion and provide technical support for the development and implementation of innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms, including strengthening the investment case for SRHR, to increase public

resource allocation and co-creating blended finance models for key national priorities like ENAPEA, promoting a participative and equitable resource allocation.

C. Output 3. Enhanced capacity of national and subnational partners and communities to challenge and transform discriminatory social and gender norms to advance sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality and bodily autonomy.

26. This output contributes to the three UNFPA transformative results and demographic resilience, as well as to UNSCDF outcome 4 (comprehensive social protection and care); outcome 6 (access to opportunities and safe environments free from gender-based violence). This output addresses societal change, recognizing that strong policies are insufficient without transforming the underlying beliefs and behaviours that perpetuate inequality. As a strategic convener, UNFPA will partner with government, civil society, media, and community leaders to foster public dialogue and implement large-scale initiatives that challenge harmful norms and advance gender equality. The ultimate goal is to build a society where the demand for rights and services is strong and gender equality is embraced by all.
27. Key interventions: high-level advocacy, strategic communications, and strengthening of multisectoral partnerships to: (a) shape public discourse at scale by co-creating large-scale, evidence-based strategic communication and edutainment initiatives, including partnerships with national mass media, to challenge harmful stereotypes, promote positive masculinities and foster a national dialogue on gender equality and bodily autonomy; (b) influence national systems for a youth healthy and productive transition to adulthood by challenging the social norms that limit their potential, including by: (i) engaging them as leaders and agents of change, informed by high-level evidence, such as the UNDP/UNFPA National Human Development Report for Youth; (ii) promoting models to prevent and address early unions within national programs; (iii) advocating for institutionalizing comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) within national systems; (iv) supporting targeted empowerment initiatives for the most marginalized adolescents, including Indigenous and Afro-descendant youth; (c) strengthen social accountability: leverage and convene multisectoral platforms with civil society – particularly women’s and youth-led organizations – academia and United Nations partners to monitor the implementation of national commitments on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender-based violence prevention and reproductive justice.

III. Programme and risk management

28. Programme delivery will be fully aligned with the United Nations system-wide coherence and effectiveness mandates, including UN 2.0, the UN80 Initiative and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR). In response to Mexico’s evolving development landscape and in alignment with United Nations reform, the country programme will be implemented through a revitalized business model, positioning UNFPA as a strategic, advisory-focused office working in a cluster with the Dominican Republic and Cuba. Building on its established normative capacity, the office will place greater strategic emphasis on its upstream functions and policy influence. The core of this model is to leverage a skilled, agile team to provide high-level technical policy advice, act as a strategic convener for

multisectoral dialogue and champion sustained public-private investment in national SRHR priorities. Subnational engagement will be intentionally focused on piloting and scaling up innovative models that serve as proofs of concept to inform national policy, thereby maximizing the programme's catalytic impact. This model also strengthens the office's capacity to share expertise and promote South-South and triangular cooperation.

29. UNFPA will implement the programme, working with governmental partners, applying the United Nations standard operating procedures, as well as its own programme and operational policies and procedures. The UNFPA enterprise risk management (ERM) framework will be the basis for identifying and elaborating the risk covering strategy, programmes, funding proposals, processes, projects, information and communications technology (ICT) and humanitarian components. The country office continuously monitors these risks and has developed corresponding risk responses. UNFPA will facilitate participatory and joint planning, implementation and monitoring of workplans with key partners, using the harmonized approach to cash transfers and other tools to manage financial risks.
30. Programme delivery will be driven by strategic partnerships to maximize reach, efficiency, and sustainability. UNFPA will strengthen collaboration within the United Nations country team, maximizing the synergies to exchange expertise and specialized knowledge, to promote coordinated action and will strategically harness South-South and triangular cooperation to enhance regional impact. At the national and subnational levels, the office will facilitate participatory planning, implementation and monitoring with implementing partners and civil society.
31. To ensure financial sustainability, the programme is underpinned by an ambitious resource mobilization strategy, reflecting a strategic shift towards greater self-reliance by reducing dependence on regular resources while significantly increasing earmarked contributions. A primary focus will be on leveraging domestic public resources, strategically utilizing state-level partnerships as 'policy incubators' to develop and validate scalable models that can inform and attract federal investment. This will be complemented by a proactive expansion of partnerships with Mexico's growing private and philanthropic sectors, focusing on co-creating innovative and blended financing solutions, aligned with their social impact and environmental, social and corporate governance priorities. Central to engaging all partners will be the development of compelling investment cases that articulate the long-term social and economic returns of investing in sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, thereby unlocking new and sustainable financing for the ICPD agenda in Mexico.
32. The programme will be implemented in a dynamic context, informed by a thorough analysis of potential risks across several domains. These include governance challenges, such as shifting public spending priorities and institutional reforms; socioeconomic factors like persistent regional disparities and ongoing insecurity; and contextual risks, including a shifting international cooperation landscape and the impacts of climate change. To proactively manage this environment, UNFPA will deploy a multi-pronged strategy focused on resilience. This will be achieved by making the compelling social and economic investment case for sexual and reproductive health and rights to secure public financing, deepening strategic partnerships to diversify resources, ensuring programme adaptability through continuous monitoring and stakeholder engagement,

and utilizing demographic intelligence in strategic communications. This comprehensive approach will ensure UNFPA remains an agile and impactful partner in helping Mexico navigate its development path. The programme will operate in a context of persistent and emerging challenges.

33. In the event of a humanitarian crisis, UNFPA Mexico may, in consultation with the Government, reprogramme activities to support emergency response efforts with the primary role to ensure that the lifesaving SRH needs and the risk of GBV are central to all preparedness and response activities. To achieve this, UNFPA will work through strategic partnerships to integrate evidence-based SRHR and GBV considerations into both inter-agency response plans and the operational capacities of all humanitarian actors, particularly in crises driven by natural disasters, caused by climate change, or human mobility.
34. This country programme document describes UNFPA contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for the alignment of results and resources allocated to the programme at the country level. The responsibilities of managers at all levels are described in the UNFPA operational and programme policies and procedures, and the internal control framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

35. UNFPA and the Government, through the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation, will oversee the country programme, in accordance with UNFPA policies and procedures and results-based management and accountability frameworks.
36. In response to the findings and recommendations of the country programme evaluation, UNFPA will strengthen its monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) system. This effort will focus on strengthening capacities and a culture of data use for decision-making within the country office. The integration of MEL into planning cycles will be ensured, and the sustainability and adaptability of the system will be sought to maximize programmatic impact and promote adaptive, evidence-based management. Implementing partners will align their interventions with MEL frameworks, under the strategic guidance of UNFPA, to ensure high-quality reporting and robust data verification processes.
37. UNFPA will actively participate in the monitoring and final evaluation of the UNSDCF 2026-2029, contributing to strengthening national capacity to monitor SDG indicators and the Montevideo Consensus. The country office will contribute to global inter-agency platforms, such as UN-Info, to monitor and report on progress made on joint workplans.
38. The costed evaluation plan is aligned with the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2026-2029 and the UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation plan for 2026-2031, as well as with the relevant indicators of the National Development Plan 2025-2030.
39. UNFPA will conduct a final evaluation of the country programme as well as the evaluation of the project, “The Story She Wears”, to inform the design of future initiatives that use fashion and storytelling to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment. Capacity-building sessions will be organized with national and local counterparts and country office staff to develop their capacity to apply results-based management in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

40. UNFPA will contribute to strengthening national monitoring and reporting capacities for the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the Montevideo Consensus and the ICPD Programme of Action.

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR MEXICO (2026-2030)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Mexico National Development Plan 2025-2030. General Pillar 1. Governance with justice and citizen participation (Target: 1.2); Pillar 2. Development with welfare and humanism.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: 1. By 2031, all persons, especially those in vulnerable situations, will have greater access to human rights, justice, truth, reparation, non-repetition and a comprehensive system of protection for victims, regardless of their migratory status, with a gender, intersectional, and intercultural perspective. 7. By 2031, the Mexican State, at all three levels of government, will have improved access and permanence for all people to an inclusive labour market and decent work, with an emphasis on women and young people, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, and agricultural workers. Cross-cutting priority: Strengthening national statistical capacities and information systems to produce, analyse and use high-quality, timely, georeferenced, disaggregated indicators, data and statistics with a gender, intercultural and intersectional approach, which inform decision-making, guide evidence-based public policies in all areas of the Cooperation Framework and support the monitoring of the SDGs, strengthening Mexico's global and regional leadership on key issues.				
RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME(S): 1: By 2029, the reduction in the unmet need for family planning has accelerated. 2: By 2029, the reduction in preventable maternal deaths has accelerated. 3: By 2029, the reduction of gender-based violence and harmful practices has accelerated. 4: By 2029, adaptation to demographic change has strengthened the resilience of societies for current and future generations, while upholding individual rights and choices.				
UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<u>UNSDCF outcome indicator(s):</u> - Rate of alleged human rights violations per 100,000 people <i>Baseline: 23.4 (2023)</i> <i>Target: 15.7 (2030)</i> - Unemployment rate of 15-24-year-olds, disaggregated by sex <i>Baseline: 5.9%(men); 6.5% (women) (2023)</i> <i>Target: 5.6% (men); N/A (women)</i> <u>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan outcome indicator(s):</u> - Unmet need for family planning <i>Baseline: 11.9% (2023); Target: N/A</i> - Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before: (a) age 15; and (b) age 18 (SDG 5.3.1) <i>Baseline (a): 23.4%; (b): 21.6%</i> <i>Target: N/A</i>	<u>Output 1.</u> Strengthened national and subnational capacity to generate, analyse, and use demographic intelligence and data systems to inform inclusive and forward-looking public policy.	- Number of national and subnational institutions with strengthened capacities to improve the quality and disaggregation of statistical information, administrative records and vital statistics, including visual georeferenced maps, legal identity data, and interoperability of data systems across the health, social protection and justice sectors, with the technical assistance of UNFPA <i>Baseline: 27 (2025); Target: 37 (2030)</i> - Number of national and subnational institutions that integrate foresight tools and georeferenced data in planning and decision-making processes, including for care systems, with UNFPA support <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 10 (2030)</i> - Number of analyses and reviews on the impact of demographic transition and other megatrends (low fertility, population ageing, migration) that are incorporated in the design and implementation of inclusive plans, policies and programmes, including care systems, with the technical assistance of UNFPA <i>Baseline: 10 (2025); Target: 20 (2030)</i>	National and subnational levels of government; civil society and community-based organizations; academia; United Nations organizations; private sector and international donors.	\$7.4 million (\$1.9 million from regular resources and \$5.5 million from other resources)
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Mexico National Development Plan 2025-2030. General Pillar 2. Development with welfare and humanism				
Crosscutting Pillar 1. Substantive equality and women's rights (Targets: 1.5). Crosscutting Pillar 3. Rights of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: 5: 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. 6: By 2031, women, adolescent girls, and girls in all their diversity have greater access to social, economic, and political opportunities, and to safe environments free from gender-based violence and discrimination.				

RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME(S): 1: By 2029, the reduction in the unmet need for family planning has accelerated. 2: By 2029, the reduction in preventable maternal deaths has accelerated. 3: By 2029, the reduction of gender-based violence and harmful practices has accelerated. 4: By 2029, adaptation to demographic change has strengthened the resilience of societies for current and future generations, while upholding individual rights and choices.				
UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<u>UNSDCF outcome indicator(s)</u> - Percentage of population lacking access to health services <i>Baseline: 39.09% (2022); Target: 22.17% (2030)</i> - Prevalence of total violence against women aged 15 and over the last 12 months <i>Baseline: 42.8% (2021); Target: 38.0% (2030)</i> - Percentage of change in the number of women who request and receive specialised services from the State for violence response and the promotion of their rights <i>Baseline: 18.9% (2024); Target: 48.1% (2030)</i> <u>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan outcome indicator(s):</u> - Unmet need for family planning <i>Baseline: 11.9% (2023); Target: N/A</i> - Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before: (a) age 15; and (b) age 18 (SDG 5.3.1) <i>Baseline (a): 23.4%; (b): 21.6% (2021); Target: N/A</i>	<u>Output 2.</u> Strengthened national and subnational policies, financing mechanisms, and health systems that guarantee a comprehensive, life-course approach to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, ensuring equitable access to the full spectrum of high-quality services and choices, particularly for those in situations of greatest vulnerability.	- Number of national and subnational policies, legal frameworks, and strategies developed or enhanced to guarantee a comprehensive, life-course and intercultural approach to SRHR and the full spectrum of reproductive rights and choices, including in emergency/humanitarian settings, with UNFPA support <i>Baseline: 5 (2025); Target: 8 (2030)</i> - Number of national or subnational norms, standards, or professionalization frameworks for quality, intercultural and respectful maternal health care and midwifery developed and/or adopted with UNFPA's technical and advocacy support <i>Baseline: 1 (2026); Target: 5 (2030)</i> - Number of national and subnational institutions supported by UNFPA that monitor and analyse investment efficiency for the three transformative results, adolescent pregnancy, population data and policy analysis <i>Baseline: 6 (2026); Target: 11 (2030)</i> - Number of national or subnational innovative financing mechanisms or strategies (e.g., investment cases, blended finance models, social impact funds) for key SRHR priorities, including the ENAPEA, that are designed or implemented with UNFPA technical support <i>Baseline: 0 (2026); Target: 2 (2030)</i>	National and subnational levels of government; civil society and community-based organizations; academia; United Nations organizations; private sector and international donors.	\$11.7 million (\$2.5 million from regular resources and \$9.2 million from other resources)
NATIONAL PRIORITY: 1. Mexico National Development Plan 2025-2030. Crosscutting Pillar 1. Substantive equality and women's rights. Crosscutting Pillar 3. Rights of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: 4: By 2031, the Mexican State, at all three levels of government, will have expanded a comprehensive social protection and care system to strengthen the social inclusion of all people, with special attention to women and populations living in poverty, vulnerability, and mobility. 6: By 2031, women, adolescent girls, and girls in all their diversity have greater access to social, economic, and political opportunities, and to safe environments free from gender-based violence and discrimination				
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UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<u>UNSDCF outcome indicator(s):</u> Percentage of population lacking access to	<u>Output 3: Social and Gender Norms</u>	Number of large-scale strategic communication or edutainment initiatives to challenge harmful stereotypes and promote gender	National and subnational levels	\$5.3 million (\$1.6 million

health services Baseline: 39.09% (2022); Target: 22.17% (2030) ● Prevalence of total violence against women aged 15 and over in the last 12 months Baseline: 42.8% (2021); Target: 38.0% (2030) ● Percentage of change in the number of women who request and receive specialised services from the State for violence response and the promotion of their rights Baseline: 18.9% (2024); Target: 48.1 % (2030) <u>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan outcome indicator(s):</u> ● Unmet need for family planning Baseline: 11.9%; Target: N/A ● Percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence Baseline: 20.7 % (2025); Target: N/A (2030) ● Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before: (a) age 15; and (b) age 18 Baseline (a): 23.4%; (b) 21.6% (2021); Target: N/A	<u>Transformation</u> Enhanced capacity of national and subnational partners and communities to challenge and transform discriminatory social and gender norms to advance sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality and bodily autonomy.	equality, based on an intercultural approach, that are co-created and implemented by national partners with UNFPA technical assistance Baseline: 1 (2026); Target: 3 (2030) ● Number of national and subnational youth policies, strategies, or legal frameworks that are developed or updated to explicitly address and transform discriminatory social norms through the integration of evidence-based approaches for comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), the prevention of early unions, and the meaningful youth participation, with UNFPA support Baseline: 3 (2026); Target: 6 (2030) ● Number of multi-stakeholder coalitions, including women's and youth-led movements, that enhance their advocacy for social accountability on gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, with UNFPA support Baseline: 6 (2026); Target: 10 (2030)	of government; civil society and community-based organizations; academia; United Nations organizations; private sector and international donors.	from regular resources and \$3.7 million from other resources)
Programme coordination and assistance				\$0.3 million from regular resources.