

Country-Level Data for Mexico country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-MEX_D_1.1

OUTCOME MEX_D_1.1 [XM-DAC-41146-MEX_D_1.1](#)

By 2025, the Mexican State plans with territorial, population and gender perspective, inclusive strategies to generate shared prosperity that reduces inequality and poverty.

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Impact areas



Governance and participation in public life

Organizational outputs



Norms, laws, policies and institutions



Financing for gender equality



Gender statistics

Policy Marker

Outcome Description

Key stakeholders in Mexico produce and use gender-sensitive statistics so that more institutions have capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate evidence-based policies with a local approach and with a gender perspective, to promote substantive equality and women participation in all sphere and for the follow-up of the 2030 agenda with gender perspective.

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

UN System Function

Capacity development and technical assistance

Comprehensive and disaggregated data (discontinued)

Support functions

RESOURCES

\$568.98 K

Planned Budget

\$668.04 K

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES



Funding Partners

Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women
\$54,507

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 Mexico
\$448,545

 Instituto Nacional de Estadística
y Geografía (INEGI), Mexico
\$164,993

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)
\$613,538

OUTCOME MEX_D_1.1

B - Baseline M - Milestones T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
By 2025, the Mexican State plans with territorial, population and gender perspective, inclusive strategies to generate shared prosperity that reduces inequality and poverty.	SDG 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (Desk Review)	2021 (Baseline)	1	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	-	-
		2023 (Milestone)	-	-
		2024 (Milestone)	-	-
		2025 (Target)	1	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans that are adopted with a focus on gender equality (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	-	0
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	1	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries that incorporate gender equality targets within national investment and financing frameworks (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2023 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of national budget allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment out of total budget (CO)	2022 (Baseline)	3.3	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	3.3
	2023 (Milestone)	-	5.8
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	3.3	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of gender-specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators with available data (Desk Review)	2022 (Baseline)	52	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	80	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of national plans and strategies that integrate gender statistics as an objective or strategy (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	1	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	-	0
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	1	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries demonstrating use of gender statistics, analysis, and policy relevant research (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	1	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	1
	2023 (Milestone)	-	0
	2024 (Milestone)	-	
	2025 (Target)	1	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 2.6.1: Number of National Strategies for the Development of Statistics that integrate a gender perspective, developed or implemented with UN-Women's support	2019 (Baseline)	yes	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Milestone)	yes	FALSE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 2.6.2a: Number of national reports on (a) the implementation of the SDGs from a gender perspective or (b) the status of women, men, girls and boys in the country, developed with UN-Women's support	2019 (Baseline)	no	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Milestone)	yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 2.6.3: Number of national coordination mechanisms (i.e. multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms) governing the production of gender statistics established or strengthened with UN-Women's support	2019 (Baseline)	yes	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Milestone)	yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 2.6.4: Number of data producers and users with strengthened capacities in the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender statistics, including in improving Tier II and Tier III SDGs indicators, with UN-Women's support	2019 (Baseline)	200	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	2000
	2021 (Milestone)	200	600
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 2.6.2b: Number of national reports on (a) the implementation of the SDGs from a gender perspective or (b) the status of women, men, girls and boys in the country, developed with UN-Women's support	2019 (Baseline)	yes	N/A
	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Milestone)	yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF: **2023**

By 2025, the Mexican State plans with territorial, population and gender perspective, inclusive strategies to generate shared prosperity that reduces inequality and poverty.

Relevant progress was achieved in this outcome in 2023. Key contributions of UN Women in alliance with national stakeholders to the advancement include the development of evidence-based policies and promoting applied research from a gender perspective. The strategy has been innovative and has allowed for sustained work that is reflected in products and consolidated knowledge networks and has contributed to the establishment of coordination mechanisms and regulatory frameworks. UN Women supported and provided technical assistance, knowledge strategies and capacity building to the INMUJERES in implementing the national policy of equality between women and men in Mexico with actions that fostered women's leadership; participation and economic empowerment; the role of women in the peace and security agenda; the rights of women, adolescents and girls in contexts of mobility; policy dialogue; knowledge products; and compliance with national and international commitments on women's rights. In a very outstanding way, INMUJERES, El Colegio de México and UN Women launched the Mexico Care Map (MACU). With the Care Map of Mexico is possible to estimate: a) availability and location of care services in formal facilities in two categories: direct care, whose main purpose is to provide care, such as day care centers; and indirect care, accompanying care, such as schools; b) potential demand for care estimated in three population groups: children (0 to 11 years old), senior citizens (65 years old and over), and persons with disabilities; c) relationship between the supply of care services and the level of women's labor force participation and d) accessibility to care services, measured both in terms of institutional restrictions (eligibility) and urban accessibility. To build the Map, data from three sources of information were integrated: the Directory National Statistical Office of Economic Units (DENUE), the 2020 Population and Housing Census and the Characteristics of the Urban Environment 2020. The three databases can be consulted in the portal of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI). The historical leadership and accumulated work in gender statistics of the Mexico office has led to the formation of an area with impact at the regional level,

which works to improve the collection and analysis of data and statistics, as well as to expand its use in the design and development of public policies. Mexico's institutions have improved its production and use of gender statistics thanks to joint efforts by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), INMUJERES, UN Women in Mexico and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). This year two pivotal annual events were jointly organized: the XXIV International Meeting on Gender Statistics and the 21st International Experts Meeting on Time Use and Unpaid Work (RIUT). The XXV International Meeting on Gender Statistics, held in September in Aguascalientes, Mexico, was paramount platform for reflection, analysis, and debate on the utilization and production of gender statistics. Simultaneously, the 21st International Experts Meeting on Time Use and Unpaid Work (RIUT), facilitated the technical exchange of recent experiences among Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries that have statistical mechanisms to measure time use, particularly by women. These events aimed to catalyze the transfer of knowledge and identify ways to enhance the measurement of time use and gender statistics to inform the design of public policies on care and gender equality. UN Women Mexico promoted south-south and triangular cooperation in the framework of the 2030 Development Agenda and SDGs, in the framework of the Flagship Programme "Making every woman and girl count"; and the regional strategy for south-south cooperation under Mexico's leadership. UN Women through the Global Centre of Excellence on Gender Statistics (CEGS) provided valuable tools for collecting, enhancing, and utilizing information about care, violence, and migration using a geospatial and gender perspective. In close coordination with UN Women global program "Women Count" and with UNW LAC RO extends to various stakeholders, including United Nations Agencies, INEGI, and El Colegio de México, developed knowledge products and organized several events, emphasizing the importance of implementing an Integrated Care System nationwide, delved into the interconnection of care work, gender, and geospatial analysis: At the XXIV Meeting on Gender Statistics, Mexico launched a National Survey for the Care System (ENASIC) and the Care Map, which allow the identification of available care services and visualizing key indicators for decision-makers. Furthermore, three municipal governments received technical assistance in developing care systems. UN Women forged an alliance with the municipal government of Monterrey to develop normative, statistical and geospatial products, aiming to establish the groundwork for a municipal care system. On the critical issue of violence, the partnership between CEGS and the UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice in coordination with UNW EAW Section, Women Count and LAC RO produced the Statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls (femicide/feminicide). This framework, aims to identify and categorize gender-related killings, laying the groundwork for a pilot implementation in selected countries. Collaboration of UN Women with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES), and INEGI resulted in an International Expert Meeting on Measuring gender-based violence against women and girls: lessons learned and challenges. Participants, including key figures from the National Center for Crime Prevention and Citizen Participation, and the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary of Mexico, highlighted needs for improvement in administrative records, emphasizing the potential of incorporating geospatial and gender perspectives in information capture and generation. UN Women Mexico has historically sought to actively collaborate with government institutions, UN agencies and different academic institutions and knowledge centers to produce evidence and solid knowledge. An example of this is the significant and long-lasting collaboration with the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) and El Colegio de México (COLMEX). Together, they have contributed to the generation of knowledge and have promoted a solid research agenda on gender equality, fundamental for the development and promotion of public policies.