

Country Programme Performance Summary Mexico 2014-2019

| A. Country Information | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Country name: MEXICO | | |
| Category per decision 2013/31: Pink | Current programme period: 2014-2019 | Cycle of assistance: VI |

| B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement | | | |
|--|----------|--------|---------------|
| Output 1. Strengthened capacities of federal and state institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector, to provide integrated information and services on maternal and neonatal health, family planning, sexually transmitted infections and HIV, including in humanitarian emergencies. | | | |
| Indicators | Baseline | Target | End-line data |
| Number of States that have implemented a strategy to improve the emergency obstetric care networks. | 0 | 5 | 5 (100%) |
| Training curricula prepared and implemented to improve the quality of family planning and commodity security reproductive health services. | 0 | 2 | 2 (100%) |
| Number of states that have implemented training programmes to provide of high-quality youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services. | 0 | 5 | 9 (180%) |
| Verification system of the quality of youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services validated and operative in the Ministry of Health. | No | Yes | Yes (100%) |
| Number of states that have implemented projects for the prevention of HIV and STIs among key populations. | 0 | 3 | 2 (66%) |

Key Achievements

During the Country Programme 2014-2019, UNFPA Mexico carried out multiple projects and initiatives to enhance SRH and rights in Mexico, with a particular focus on strengthening institutional capacities at the federal, state and local level to formulate and implement comprehensive public policies on the prevention of teenage pregnancy, maternal mortality, unmet demand of contraceptives and HIV prevention, among others. Following are some of the key results obtained:

- Technical assistance provided to the Ministry of Health (MoH) to elaborate the **National Specific Programme of Action on Family Planning 2013-2018**; and the **National Specific Programme of Sexual and Reproductive Health for Adolescents 2013-2018**.
- Technical assistance provided to the MoH to develop the **National Comprehensive Model for Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Care (MAISSRA)**, which was institutionalized by the MoH.
- **Nomination System (certification) developed and implemented** for continuous quality improvement of youth-friendly services. Thus far, **20 Youth-Friendly Services were nominated**, by a team of external evaluators from the Ministry of Health, UNFPA and two civil society organizations.
- Technical assistance provided in the formulation and implementation of the **National Strategy on Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (ENAPEA)**. UNFPA has been recognized by the Mexican Government as the lead UN Agency for the implementation of the ENAPEA.
- Technical assistance provided to the **Inter-institutional Group for Adolescents Pregnancy Prevention (GIPEA)**; and to the **State Groups for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (GEPEA)**. The following results have been achieved:
 - ⇒ The technical capacities of members of GEPEA were strengthened to ensure and reinforce the implementation of the ENAPEA, through 13 workshops and two national meetings;
 - ⇒ Two national surveys on GEPEA were conducted;
 - ⇒ A technical guideline to implement the ENAPEA at the State level was published;
 - ⇒ An e-learning training course to implement the ENAPEA was developed and made available;
 - ⇒ A mechanism to enhance adolescents' participation in the ENAPEA was developed;
 - ⇒ A protocol to provide comprehensive care for pregnant adolescents and mothers below the age of 15 was developed and validated by the GIPEA; and
 - ⇒ 8 State Strategies to implement the ENAPEA were developed with the technical support of UNFPA (Hidalgo, Puebla, Ciudad de México, Tlaxcala, Jalisco, Estado de México, Quintana Roo, and Oaxaca).
- Since 2016 to date, the country office executed three closely related and fully co-financed projects to **promote professional midwifery in Mexico, with the support of MacArthur Foundation and Johnson & Johnson**. In these projects, the CO worked together with public and private institutions and organizations at the federal and state level. Key results include:
 - ⇒ Bachelor's degree reproductive health and midwifery program at the Morelos Red Cross School. A work plan was developed to strengthen the faculty and improve curricular design and the clinical practice.
 - ⇒ In 2018, the Tulancingo Technological University (TTU) started with the first generation of students in reproductive health and midwifery, with an enrollment of 63 people. At the request of other universities, the curriculum developed for the TTU will be made available to all the universities that make up the National System of Technological Universities. This represents an important stimulus to widen the education offer on midwifery in the country.
 - ⇒ A toolkit was developed and designed to facilitate the establishment of new education opportunities, which includes different elements of the midwifery model, information on the requirements and guidelines set by the Ministries of Education and Health, and an extensive bibliography.
 - ⇒ The CO designed periodic refresher training programs for the development of professional midwifery competencies among healthcare staff, including nursing and obstetrics undergraduates, nurses and physicians.

- ⇒ Thus far these courses were implemented and evaluated in health services networks in the States of Hidalgo and San Luis Potosí. The evaluation methodology includes the use of a set of criteria to determine whether an individual is competent or not to practice professional midwifery.
 - ⇒ Life stories on midwives were developed and disseminated with Johnson & Johnson through the blog “Healthy newborn network”.
 - ⇒ To increase the availability of midwifery services, the CO carried out a series of advocacy actions to highlight the benefits of health services in hiring professional midwives in the sexual and reproductive health continuum, including care during childbirth. In this particular case, the main achievement was getting state authorities in Hidalgo, Morelos and San Luis Potosí to recognize the need to improve the quality of care for women by incorporating midwives.
 - ⇒ The CO strengthened the Association of Professional Midwives to serve as a mechanism to strengthen the quality of midwifery services, advocate for improved regulation on midwifery practices and promote the social recognition of professional midwives. The CO provided technical assistance to the Association to ensure that the bases of management complied with international standards established by the International Confederation of Midwives (ICM). In 2019, the Association of Professional Midwives of Mexico became part of the ICM with all the benefits that this membership implies in terms of technical support and political dialogue.
- **Advocacy, policy dialogue and technical assistance by UNFPA led to a reform proposal of the General Law on Health.** One of the main objectives was to have contraceptives be considered part of the national security commodities, thereby ensuring the inclusion of a specific budget line in the health budget for contraceptives. The initiative was submitted to the Congress, and although it was not formally approved, it did result in a resolution by Congress to facilitate centralized purchase of contraceptives by MoH (instead of each State procuring their own commodities). This led to a substantial improvement in the supply of these commodities and a broader method mix in the country.
 - **Technical assistance provided to the MoH to strengthen capacities for SRH commodity security (SRHCS),** through the following activities:
 - ⇒ 200 managers were trained on SRHCS logistics management;
 - ⇒ A training manual on RHCS was developed;
 - ⇒ The institutional logistic information system was strengthened;
 - ⇒ A virtual course on RHCS was developed and placed at the MoH learning platform and the first generation of 35 health managers graduated.
 - ⇒ In order to strengthen the institutional capacity of the SRH services, the following technical tools were developed: a) Training manual on the prescription and counselling of Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives (LARC) for Adolescents; and b) Training curricula on Counselling and Quality of Family Planning Services.
 - At the request of the Mexican Government, UNFPA led the **formulation and coordination of a major and innovative project to promote prophylaxis pre-exposition to HIV (ImPrEP) in Mexico**, with the financial support from UNITAID and in collaboration with a consortium of twelve Government, academic and civil society organizations. The project is part of a multi-country initiative by UNITAID, comprising of Mexico, Brazil and Peru, to promote PrEP as public policy in these countries for key populations. It is important to mention that unlike Brazil and Peru, Mexico had not implemented PrEP projects before. In the case of the ImPrEP project that UNFPA is coordinating, PrEP is provided to people from key populations of men having sex with men and transgender women. The following results were achieved thus far:
 - ⇒ Design of the data collection instruments for the implementation in each service delivery site were developed. These instruments will be used to collect sociodemographic data, awareness and willingness to take PrEP, PrEP adherent behavior, changes in sexual behavior, etc.

- ⇒ A nationwide online survey was conducted to assess PrEP awareness and willingness to use PrEP, particularly among gays and other Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) and transgender women (TGW). In Mexico, 5,934 MSM and 85 TGW, who met eligibility criteria, responded to the survey (age 18 years, MSM and TGW, and reported being HIV uninfected).
 - ⇒ Pilot studies conducted in Jalisco and Mexico City.
 - ⇒ 6 testing and service delivery sites for prophylaxis pre-exposition to HIV (ImPrEP) were operational, 3 in Jalisco and 3 in Mexico City,
 - ⇒ 638 people received PrEP, well above the established goal of 400 in 2018.
 - ⇒ Design of sub-protocols for detailed local monitoring and evaluation were also developed.
- **Assistance provided to the National AIDS Center** in the technical review of proposals submitted by CSOs under a social contracting mechanism, established to promote their involvement in HIV aids detection and prevention in key populations. Given the positive experience of this social contracting initiative, UNFPA prepared, published and disseminated a document compiling the Mexican experience of more than eleven years in social contracting of civil society organizations using public financing.

B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement

Output 2: Strengthened capacities of government institutions, civil society and the private sector, to implement comprehensive programmes on sexuality education, in schools and through community-based training and outreach, with emphasis on adolescents and young people in vulnerable situations.

| Indicators | Baseline | Target | End-line data |
|--|----------|--------|---------------|
| Number of initiatives that have incorporated comprehensive in and out of school sexuality education actions that are age, gender and culturally-appropriate. | 0 | 5 | 8 (160%) |

Key achievements

- **High level meeting with Vice Ministers of Education from the 32 States** of the country organized in 2014, which resulted in a cooperation agreement signed between UNFPA and the Federal Ministry of Education to strengthen CSE in Mexico at mid-level education (secondary and preparatory schools).
- **Training workshops and national meetings on CSE conducted** from 2016 to 2018 **to strengthen technical capacities on CSE of school directors and teachers**. More than 250 teachers trained from the State of Hidalgo, more than 150 rural teachers trained from the National Council to Foster the Education (CONAFE), and around 300 directors and teachers trained from the Ministry of Education (secondary and preparatory levels).
- A **technical meeting of experts** from academia, civil society and government was conducted in 2018, resulting in a document **for advocacy on CSE**, which includes key strategies at short (2019), medium (2024) and long term (2030).
- A **mapping of experts and institutions that provide CSE in Mexico** was developed, with the objective to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and good practices on CSE, and to create professional partnerships.
- In 2017 and 2018, the CO advocated for and provided technical assistance for the **inclusion of CSE in strategies and annual work plans for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy, in the following 8 States:** Hidalgo, Puebla, Ciudad de México, Tlaxcala, Jalisco, Estado de México, Quintana Roo, and Oaxaca.
- A **methodological guideline to enhance CSE at the state and municipal level** was developed in 2016.
- **Infographics and flipcharts on CSE and contraceptive methods** were **designed**, published and disseminated for youth-friendly SRH services throughout the country and were placed in the official webpage of the MoH, the Ministry of Education and UNFPA.
- Since the start of the new Government in December 2018, the CO has been engaged in **negotiations with the Ministry of Education**, together with representatives from **civil society organizations**, such as Mexico Vivo, Mexican Federation of Sexologists, in order **to promote CSE in- and out-of school**.

| B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Output 3: Strengthened capacities of federal and state institutions, as well as civil society organizations, to develop public policies with the active participation of adolescents and young people, aimed at guaranteeing the full exercise of their rights. | | | |
| Indicators | Baseline | Target | End-line data |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of states that have implemented comprehensive youth policies and programmes with the active participation of young people. | 0 | 5 | 9 (180%) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of social accountability mechanisms that monitor youth policies and programmes at the national and state level. | 0 | 6 (1 Federal and 5 at State level) | 9 (1 Federal and 8 at State level, 150%) |

Key Achievements

During the Country Programme 2014-2019, UNFP A Mexico implemented several projects that contributed to young people achieving their full potential, promoting institutional mechanisms for their active participation, and strengthening institutional capacities at the federal, state and local level to formulate and implement comprehensive public policies that acknowledge youth as right holders and key actors for sustainable development.

Some of the key results under this output are:

- **National Programme on Youth (NPY)** jointly formulated with the National Youth Institute (IMJUVE).
- **National Youth Agenda developed** by UNFPA with the participation of 113 civil society organizations, 12 academic institutions, and 8 UN Agencies, which served as a prime input to the development of the NPY.
- **Comprehensive analysis of public policies** focusing on adolescents and youth in order to identify areas of opportunity for improvement, which again served as input to the NPY.
- **Inter-institutional Youth Statistics Committee established** as a result of the UNFPA-led advocacy and technical support efforts, focusing on the population group of 12-29 (age-group defined by the Mexican Government as adolescents and youth), generating an Indicator System to monitor youth policies at the national and subnational level.
- The efforts undertaken in the development of the National Youth Agenda contributed to the formulation of a methodology for the generation of **State Development Plans and State Youth Programmes**, on the basis of youth consultations. The CO led the formulation of State Youth Agendas at the request of and with co-financing from the States of Puebla, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosí, Colima, and Chihuahua, with the participation of more than 30,000 adolescents and youth.
- **Skills gaps and needs assessment conducted** at national and subnational level within the governmental entities responsible for youth policies and programmes, as part of the institutional capacity development efforts undertaken in collaboration with IMJUVE.
- **Training curricula designed and training provided** to staff of Federal and State youth institutions by UNFPA in collaboration with IMJUVE, as part of the same institutional capacity efforts.
- **Training provided to Youth State Councils and skills developed** of more than 200 counselors from 24 States, out of 32.
- **Youth increasingly considered as a crosscutting issue in public policies**, with the support of UNFPA advocacy and policy dialogue efforts, as well as through the technical support it provided to strengthen the role of federal and state youth institutions within the National and State Strategies on the Prevention of Teenage Pregnancy, promotion of Comprehensive Sexuality Education, among others.
- Advocacy and policy dialogue conducted to promote the development of a **General Law on Youth** and for the Government to ratify the **Iberoamerican Convention on Youth**, recognizing the need for a human rights-based, life-cycle, gender and culturally-sensitive approach, taking into account youth diversity and the social determinants of youth development and well-being.
- **Unidas Creemos methodology developed and projects implemented** in 9 municipalities in 5 States (Chiapas, San Luis Potosí, Puebla, Mexico State and the City of Mexico), focusing on adolescent girls aged 10-14 with the aim to increase their life-skills, sorority and self-esteem, reaching a total of 1,600 girls. In 2018, the methodology was adapted to implement Unidas Creemos among indigenous populations. Similarly, methodology and curricula were developed to work with young boys, also aged 10-14, called “Unidos Creemos”.
- **Generation 2030 model developed and implemented**, jointly with UNV and local partners, in the States of Puebla, Morelos, and Tamaulipas. This project focuses on the formation of youth leadership to actively support the 2030 Agenda, through the training of trainers on human rights, gender, volunteerism, sexual and reproductive rights, and sustainable development, providing skills and tools to design and implement community-based development projects. The project reached over 1,000 youth leaders and led to a plethora of community-based development projects.

- **UN Interagency Group on Youth established**, led and coordinated by UNFPA, articulating efforts from 13 UN agencies in Mexico. This group generated joint advocacy and communication materials on youth, collaborated in the annual celebration on the International Youth Day, and provided technical support to the Federal Government on various youth issues.
- **Generation of evidence and knowledge management focused on adolescents and youth.** The CO directly conducted analysis and studies, but also collaborated with academia, government and civil society in multiple studies, covering themes such as:
 - ⇒ Adolescent pregnancy
 - ⇒ Cost-benefit analysis of prevention of teenage pregnancy
 - ⇒ Migration and return migration of youth
 - ⇒ Public investment in youth (covering several years, allowing for trend analysis)
 - ⇒ Data availability on adolescents and youth and levels of disaggregation
 - ⇒ Among others
- **UNFPA Mexico** created a social media campaign for *International Youth Day* that integrated e-cards with messages from several UN agencies on youth. These were disseminated at national and regional levels.
- **UNFPA supported the Youth Week** organized by the Mexico City Government from 2016 to 2018, in which youth from different backgrounds and identities participated, from 70,000 in 2016 to 200,000 in 2018.
- 14 capsules were created with 14 rock bands with messages to prevent adolescent pregnancy and STIs and promote life projects, in coordination with MTV and the Cisneros Foundation.

B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement

Output 4. Strengthened capacities of federal and state institutions and civil society organizations to develop multisectoral public policies to prevent and address gender-based violence, with emphasis on sexual violence, from a life cycle perspective, including in humanitarian emergencies.

| Indicators | Baseline | Target | End-line data |
|--|----------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Intersectoral protocol for pregnancy prevention and care for girls under 15 years old, designed and validated by the Intersectoral Group to Prevent Pregnancies among Adolescents. | No | Yes | Yes (100%) |
| Number of states that have strengthened their capacities to prevent, address and sanction violence against women and girls, including in humanitarian emergencies. | 0 | 3 | 3 (100%) |
| Number of states that have implemented programmes and protocols to prevent and address sexual violence and provide care for victims, with UNFPA support. | 1 | 5 | 4 (80%) |
| Number of states that have mechanisms for monitoring CEDAW and human rights committees' recommendations on sexual violence against women and girls, with UNFPA support | 0 | 1 federal and 5 states | 0 federal (0%) 1 state (20%) |

Key Achievements

- Technical assistance provided to the **Cross-sectoral Group for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (GIPEA)**, with UNFPA leading the sub-group of the GIPEA that focuses on reduction of pregnancies among girls under 15 years of age.
- Analysis conducted and document published on **the determinants and consequences of adolescent pregnancy among girls below 15 years of age**.
- **Protocol designed and developed to provide Cross-sectoral Care and Protection to Pregnant Adolescents and Girl mothers younger than 15 years of age**, as part of the National Strategy to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancy (ENAPEA). 20 institutions, civil society organizations, international and academic organizations that integrate the GIPEA validated the Protocol.
- **Methodological proposal prepared to facilitate the participation of adolescents** in the formulation of strategies and actions under the ENAPEA.
- Inclusion of the need to review, align and strengthen **state legislative frameworks on the prevention of and response to sexual violence** in the State Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (EEPEA).
- Inclusion of the need to design and implement **cross-sectoral state protocols for the prevention of and response to sexual violence**, in planning the implementation of the state strategies for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy (EEPEA).
- **State planning workshops** were conducted by UNFPA to support States in the inclusion of cross-sectoral protocols for the prevention of and response to sexual violence in their EEPEA, in the following states: Chiapas, Coahuila, Oaxaca, San Luis Potosi, Puebla, Durango, Zacatecas, Hidalgo, Veracruz and Guerrero.
- **Inter-agency campaign conducted**, together with UN Women, UNICEF and UNOHCHR to advocate for and conduct policy dialogue **for the adoption of legislation to eliminate child marriage** (under age 18) in all States of Mexico. This campaign was very successful and in 2019 only one State out of 32 did not have such legislation approved yet.
- **Institutional capacities of the health services of the state of Hidalgo** to mainstream a gender-sensitive approach in the provision of services and in the identification of possible gender-based violence cases and their follow-up.
- **Institutional capacities of 5 municipalities in the State of Hidalgo** to attend to cases of violence against women were strengthened.
- **Institutional capacities of municipalities in the State of Puebla** strengthened to pursue a cross sectoral response to gender-based violence.
- As part of the **Emergency Response Project** implemented as of 2017, after the earthquakes of September that year, 2,633 community leaders, government officials and civil society representatives were trained on GBV prevention in the Municipalities of Jojutla (Morelos), Izúcar de Matamoros (Puebla), and Juchitán (Oaxaca), which were hardest hit.
- UNFPA participated in the contest “**Donate a Photo**” organized by Johnson & Johnson and resources were transferred to UNFPA allocated to the Emergency Response project.
- **Design and implementation of the Unidas Crecemos project**. The project focuses on enhancing life-skills of adolescent girls aged 10-14, increasing their self-esteem, sorority, knowledge and capacities regarding recognition and prevention of gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health, in order to prevent adolescent pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV aids. This entailed the following:
 - ⇒ The development of **training curricula**.
 - ⇒ Implementation of the project was **piloted in 9 municipalities of 5 States**: 1 in Puebla, 1 in Chiapas, 1 in San Luis Potosí, 3 in Mexico City and 3 in the State of Mexico.
 - ⇒ The implementation implied **identification and training of State coordinators and over 60 young female mentors** in all 9 municipalities involved in the project.
 - ⇒ Over 1600 **adolescent girls** between 10-14 participated in these pilot projects between 2016 and 2018.
 - ⇒ Two external **project evaluations** were conducted, which highlighted how the project led to important changes in the girls’ knowledge, attitude and behavior regarding sexuality, violence and specifically

GBV, but also to important changes in their families, as well as their communities in the perception and attitudes towards GBV and gender roles.

- ⇒ The Unidas Crecemos Model was adapted to specifically address indigenous teenage girls, in collaboration with the National Center for the Development of Indigenous People, which was piloted in an indigenous community in the State of Puebla.
- ⇒ A new curricular guide was developed to expand the model to incorporate young teenage boys (Unidos Crecemos), which is to be implemented and tested in Mexico City in 2019.
- ⇒ 3 life stories on the Unidas Crecemos project were disseminated through UNFPA’s webpage and social media, and one of them additionally through AFP, reaching 30,000 media around the world.

- Participation in the United Nations inter-agency **Spotlight initiative**. UNFPA was selected as the lead agency for the pillars on social norms and prevention (No. 3) and services (No. 4) and participated in the formulation of pillar on data (No. 5). The Spotlight Initiative was launched and signed in May 2019 and implementation involves 5 municipalities of 3 states that showed highest level femicides over the past years. A major component of the initiative will be the adaptation of the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls subject to Violence at municipal level. This particular initiative is expected to be scaled-up to include other municipalities.
- UNFPA’s recommendations regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender based violence and youth were included in the UNCT **report for the Mexico CEDAW Committee** revision. A joint publication was prepared in collaboration with UN Women and UNHCHR (Mexico ante la CEDAW. 2018). The Mexican Government accepted the CEDAW recommendations, including those of the UNCT report.
- Similarly, UNFPA provided comments to Headquarters regarding the **Universal Periodic Review** of Mexico, for appropriate and evidence-based intervention at the UPR session. The CO presented comments and recommendations to the Human Rights Committee in Geneva regarding specifically on issues regarding UNFPA’s mandate. The Mexican Government took note and appreciated recommendations.

| B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Output 5: Strengthened capacities of legislative and governmental institutions, at the federal and state levels, to generate, analyze and use disaggregated sociodemographic information to improve the degree of response, targeting and the impact of public policies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Indicators | Baseline | Target | End-line data |
| Number of federal and state institutions that have formulated or re-formulated development policies, programmes and plans, integrating demographic evidence | 2 (1 Federal and 1 State institution) | 10 (3 Federal, 7 State institutions) | 13 (5 Federal, 8 State institutions, 130%). |
| Number of studies on population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health, gender and youth, and their link to sustainable development, aiming at political incidence. | 24 | 54 | 58 (107%). |
| Number of state population councils that have designed and implemented public policies and programmes based on the analysis of population dynamics and local development | 1 | 5 | 7 (140%) |
| Number of federal and state institutions supported by UNFPA that have included population variables in their development programmes | 2 (1 Federal and 1 State) | 7 (2 Federal and 5 State institutions) | 13 (5 Federal and 8 State Institutions 185%) |

Key Achievements

Under this output, UNFPA Mexico developed several initiatives and projects with Federal and State entities, during the 2014-2019 Country Programme, such as:

- **Emerging issues on population policy in Mexico**, which was executed jointly with the National Population Council (CONAPO),
- **South-South Cooperation initiatives** with the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI)
- Studies conducted in collaboration with academic institutions and associations, such as the Latin American Population Association, the Mexican Demographic Society, El Colegio de México, Tecnológico de Monterrey, and the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM).
- **Knowledge management and the generation of evidence**: during this period UNFPA generated 59 analysis and studies on issues related to the population and development agenda, including:
 - ⇒ Probabilistic population projections with CONAPO,
 - ⇒ *Migration on the Southern Border* with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE)
 - ⇒ *Sustainable cities in Mexico* with El Colegio de México, El Colegio Mexiquense, Tecnológico de Monterrey, UNAM
 - ⇒ Return migration
 - ⇒ Demographic dynamics
 - ⇒ Adolescence and youth
 - ⇒ Indigenous and afro Mexican communities
 - ⇒ Ageing, among others.

This allowed the CO to position itself as a key actor and partner with federal and state institutions, academia, civil society organizations, and private sector.

- **Strengthening of technical capacities at subnational level**, in close collaboration with the National Population Council and directly with the states of Puebla, San Luis Potosí and Hidalgo.
- In the case of Hidalgo, a **State Cooperation Programme (PEC)** was developed with co-financing from the State since 2014, reflecting a model of decentralized implementation, which has been successful according to the Mid-Term Review of the Programme. An important element of the PEC model is the linkage of population dynamics with the other outputs of the Programme, such as youth, sexual and reproductive health and gender. It also allowed CO to reach the most vulnerable populations through a territorial perspective.
- **Advocacy and policy dialogue** in the States of Guerrero, Oaxaca, Tamaulipas and Mexico have led to several proposals for developing PECs in these States.
- Technical assistance and training provided to representatives of **350 municipalities** in terms of **planning and population dynamics, and the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development**.
- Technical support to and participation in the **Specialized Technical Committees on Demographic Dynamics and Youth** presided by CONAPO and INEGI.
- Feedback provided to INEGI on the proposed **questionnaires of the National Survey of Demographic Dynamics, 2018 and the 2020 Population Census**.
- Document developed jointly with CONAPO with **guidelines on monitoring the indicators of the Montevideo Consensus** and UNFPA-prioritized SDG indicators at the subnational level.
- Technical assistance in the development of the **retrospective population projections 1950-2015**, which were used as a basis for the probabilistic population projections of 2016-2050.
- Technical support provided in the **development of probabilistic National and State Population Projections for the 2016-2050 period**, which were published and presented in coordination with CONAPO and El Colegio de México, with the participation of eight institutions of the Federal Government and representatives of the Mexican Demographic Society.
- Advocacy and policy dialogue to **support Mexico's presence in international fora**, where it occupied important roles such as the Presidency of the Regional Conference on Population and Development 2015-

2018, and Vice-Chair of the UN Commission on Population and Development. This also included technical support in the revision of the official documents of the Government of Mexico presented in the framework of the CPD, the Regional Conference on Population and Development (RCPD), and the Regional Conference on Ageing.

- Draft of the **National Strategy on Active Aging** developed jointly with the Federal Government.
- **Advocacy strategy with the new federal and state administrations** for the integration of population dynamics in the formulation of their development programmes
- **National report on the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus** consolidated with the support of UNFPA, and presented at the Third Meeting of the RCPD in Lima, Peru in 2018.
- **Guide for the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus at the subnational level** prepared and discussed with the State Population Institutions (COESPOs).
- Support provided to CONAPO and COESPOs to create **awareness among children and young people on specific population issues**, through the realization of a Drawing Contest. Over 80,000 young people have participated in the period 2014-2018 with another 18,000 expected to participate in 2019.

| C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes ¹ | Start value | Year | End value | Year | Comments |
|---|-------------|------|-----------|------|--|
| Outcome 1: Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal health and HIV) that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access | | | | | |
| Percentage in which at least 95% of service delivery points in the country have seven life-saving maternal/reproductive health medicines from the WHO priority list | 95 | 2014 | 95 | 2018 | MoH records |
| Contraceptive prevalence rate (total) | 75.6 | 2014 | 75.5 | 2018 | ENADID |
| Proportion of demand for contraception satisfied (total) | 88.6 | 2014 | 89.3 | 2018 | ENADID 2014. Married or living in union women. |

¹ The format is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes, 2014-2017.

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|------|------|------|---|
| Percentage in which at least 60% of service delivery points in the country have no stock-out of contraceptives in the last six months | NA | | NA | | The country does not have a national information system to concentrate information from all health institutions. Each health institution has its own system and they are not always comparable. |
| Percentage in which at least 80% of live births in the country are attended by skilled health personnel | 99.0 | 2014 | 99.0 | 2018 | HMIS |
| Number of adapted and implemented protocols for family planning services in the country that meet human rights standards including freedom from discrimination, coercion and violence | 50 | 2014 | 50 | 2018 | Most of them meet human rights standards. |
| Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who reported use of a condom during their last intercourse (female/male) | 11.4* | 2014 | 11.3 | 2018 | ENADID* Data is available for sexually active women, it is not disaggregated by number of sexual partners. |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|---|
| <p>Has the country increased the national budget for sexual and reproductive health by at least 5 per cent?</p> | <p>Yes</p> | <p>2014</p> | <p>No</p> | <p>2018-2019</p> | <p>The budget for SRH has suffered a substantial reduction of 11% in 2018, and was further reduced as part of the austerity policy of the new government.</p> |
|---|------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|---|

Summary of National Progress

The country has a strong legal and programmatic framework on SRH. The Ministry of Health (MoH) has shown a strong commitment to move forward the ICPD and the Montevideo Consensus agenda, and it has demonstrated a strong political support and commitment with UNFPA's mandate, projects and initiatives. As a result, the MoH has institutionalized the **National Comprehensive Model for Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Care (MAISSRA)**, the nominations system to strengthen the quality of youth-friendly services, and the logistics management for commodity security virtual training course. This institution also provided significant resources to leverage the implementation of joint projects and initiatives with UNFPA.

The Government of Mexico has also shown strong political support to prevent and reduce adolescent pregnancy. In 2015, for the first time in Mexico, a national strategy for adolescent pregnancy prevention (ENAPEA) was officially launched. This strategy has already shown some results, since adolescent fertility rate decreased from 77 in 2014 to 70.6 in 2018.

Child birth is still highly medicalized in Mexico, with half of all births occurring by cesarean section, yet the Federal Government still has to fully embrace the importance of professional midwifery in the Sexual and Reproductive, Maternal and Neonatal Health (SRMNH) continuum of care. Notwithstanding, several States have already advanced in the establishment of professional midwifery education. This is the case for example of the States of Morelos, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosí, Guerrero, and Oaxaca.

The national efforts to prevent HIV infections have been further strengthened through the implementation of a new project aimed at providing prophylaxis pre-exposition to HIV (ImPrEP) to key populations (MSM, TGW) in the cities of Guadalajara, Puerto Vallarta and Mexico.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA has played a strategic role to strengthen SRH and maternal and neonatal health (MNH), as well as to prevent adolescent pregnancy and to prevent HIV and STIs in Mexico. Key contributions are the following:

- The CO has contributed to develop innovative models and initiatives that have been institutionalized by the Ministry of Health, such as a) the MAISSRA; b) the nomination system (certification) of youth-friendly health services; and c) the virtual course on logistic for SRH commodity security.
- The CO has been recognized by the Government of Mexico as the leading UN Agency for the implementation of the ENAPEA.
- The CO has been recognized as the lead agency to promote professional midwifery in Mexico.
- The CO has been requested to lead the prophylaxis pre-exposition to HIV (ImPrEP) project in Mexico.
- The CO managed to garner support from private sector (Mac Arthur Foundation and Johnson & Johnson) and government (federal and State) to promote professional midwifery education in several States. The curricula developed will be made available to other universities, in order to further expand midwifery education at the country level.

| C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes ² | Start value | Year | End value | Year | Comments |
|--|-------------|----------------------------|-----------|------|---|
| Outcome 2: Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health | | | | | |
| Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (female/male) | 92.4 | 2010 National Youth Survey | NA | 2018 | Another National Youth Survey has yet to take place |
| Does the country have laws and policies that allow adolescents (regardless of marital status) access to sexual and reproductive health services? | Yes | 2014 | Yes | 2018 | |

² The format is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes, 2014-2017.

Summary of National Progress

For the first time, a National Youth Programme (2012-2018) was developed by the Mexican Youth Institute through a national consultation with adolescent and youth populations, in addition to participatory mechanisms for civil society organizations, academia and international organizations. A National Committee for the monitoring of the National Youth Programme was also established.

Several initiatives focusing on adolescents and young people were also launched, in areas as prevention of violence, unemployment, and adolescent pregnancy, among others. Recognizing the cross-sectoral nature of the response required in most of the challenges that adolescents and young people face, new institutional frameworks and programmes were established to address them, such as the National System for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, the National Programme for the Social Prevention of Violence, and the National Youth Employment Programme. Legislation was also introduced recognizing the rights of adolescents in the General Law on Children and Adolescents.

The Ministry of Social Development, through the Mexican Youth Institute, strengthened the analysis and use of sociodemographic information, thereby improving knowledge about the situation of adolescents and youth in Mexico. Particular data sources used for this purpose included: the Inter-censal Survey 2015, the reports on poverty generated by the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy, as well as the Household Surveys related to health, employment, and discrimination issues, among others.

As mentioned in the SRH outcome, in 2015, for the first time in Mexico, a National Strategy for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (ENAPEA) was launched. One of the core objectives of this strategy is to guarantee the right of every adolescent to receive comprehensive sexuality education at all levels of the education system, at both public and private schools. While the ENAPEA in theory provided a privileged opportunity to enhance and boost comprehensive sexuality education in and out of schools, in reality the Ministry of Education was reluctant to actively promote it. In 2019, the new Government has introduced legal changes (at constitutional level) enforcing the provision of comprehensive sexuality education to all young people.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA has played an active role in youth related issues. Prior to the beginning of the federal administration in 2012, the CO developed a consultation process with more than 100 civil society organizations, 13 academic bodies, as well as United Nations System agencies in which young people were asked about the major challenges they faced, as well as possible solutions for them. This exercise was recognized by the National Youth Institute and served as input for the formulation of the National Youth Programme. The same model was also implemented at intra-State level in five States for the development of State Youth Programmes.

In terms of capacity-building, the CO provided ongoing training to the Mexican Youth Institute as well as state youth entities regarding the 2030 Agenda, human rights, gender, cross-culturalism, life course, violence prevention, prevention of adolescent pregnancy, among others. Establishment of youth citizen councils was promoted at national and State level to support formulation, implementation and monitoring of public policies. UNFPA was requested to provide training to the members of these councils. This has enabled the CO to play a greater role for advocacy and policy dialogue, as well as for the implementation of specific strategies, programmes and projects at the national and subnational level.

Regarding the promotion of youth participation, the CO developed several models that favor active engagement of adolescents and young people in their own development and that of their communities. The Generation 2030 programme empowers young people to promote the 2030 Agenda and to develop initiatives around the SDGs that respond to the needs of their communities. The Unidas Crecemos project focuses on the empowerment of

adolescent girls in areas of high marginalization and violence. The National Youth Advocacy Camp is an initiative to bring together youth leaders to discuss issues pertaining to the ICPD agenda and prepare them to play an active role in national and international fora, such as the Regional Conference on Population and Development. The UNFPA Youth Advisory Group involves young people from 16 out of 32 States to ensure mainstreaming of a youth perspective in the implementation of the Country Programme.

UNFPA, in collaboration with the Mexican Institute of Youth, supported the Federal Government in the establishment of the Specialized Technical Committee on Youth and the disaggregation of statistical information. This helped define and reach agreement on useful indicators to analyze the situation of young people in the country.

UNFPA provided technical assistance to 8 State Groups for Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention (GEPEA) in the formulation of their strategies and plans, ensuring the inclusion of specific lines of action and activities in their annual work plans, such as strengthening comprehensive sexuality education. UNFPA has provided technical assistance to train school teachers from rural and indigenous areas.

As soon as the new administration took office in 2018, UNFPA met with the new authorities to discuss the importance of comprehensive sexuality education and ways to promote provision of comprehensive sexuality education in-and out-of- school. After the constitutional change made by Government, UNFPA was asked to integrate a group of experts to start preparing for a comprehensive sexuality education programme to be implemented in the coming years.

| C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes ³ | Start value | Year | End value | Year | Comments |
|--|-------------|------|-----------|------|--|
| Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth | | | | | |
| Does the country have the gender equality national action plans that integrate reproductive rights with specific targets and national public budget allocations? | Yes | 2014 | No | 2019 | National Development Plan and sectoral Programmes |
| Proportion of taken actions by the country on all of the Universal Periodical Review (UPR) accepted recommendations on reproductive rights from the previous reporting cycle | 42 | 2014 | 41 | 2018 | The country received and accepted 44 recommendations related to UNFPA's mandate, and reported actions on 41 of them. |
| Percentage of women aged 15–49 who think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances | 9.7% | 2010 | 4.1% | 2017 | National Survey on Discrimination. |

³ The format is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes, 2014-2017.

Summary of National Progress

Mexico has made substantive progress regarding institutions and public policies on gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth.

The country has strong legal frameworks at Federal and State level that integrate international Human Rights standards, with laws related to: equality between women and men; women and girls' access to a life free of violence; adolescents and children's rights; prevention, sanction and eradication of human trafficking. The general laws on population and on health recognize and guarantee reproductive health and rights, including the right to comprehensive sexuality education as of 2019.

Regarding action plans and institutions, the country had several national plans on gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, as the National Programme for Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination against Women, the Specific Action Programmes on Prevention and Attention of family and gender based violence, family planning and contraception, adolescent's sexual and reproductive health and the National Programme on Youth. The National Institute of Women, the Mexican Youth Institute, the National Center on Gender Equity and Reproductive Health, the Commission for the Development of Indigenous Populations and the National Population Council (CONAPO) are part of the institutions working on the improvement of gender equality and sexual and reproductive rights.

Interinstitutional mechanisms that promote a comprehensive response on gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights have been established, such as the National System for the Prevention, Attention, Sanction and Eradication of Violence against Women, the Integral Protection System of the rights of girls, boys and adolescents, and the Interinstitutional Group on Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention.

Despite these generally advanced legal and policy frameworks, implementation lags behind, mainly due to lack of harmonization of federal and States' frameworks and varying local institutional capacities. Allocation of funds and interinstitutional effective coordination is still required in order not to duplicate efforts. Identification, documentation and evaluation of good practices is also needed for the development of models and replication of experiences.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA has carried out advocacy and policy dialogue actions, and provided technical assistance to promote women's empowerment and rights; the generation of evidence to improve public policies; promoting partnerships and coordination with main national stakeholders, as well as encouraging resource mobilization.

UNFPA has worked closely with other UN agencies, particularly UN Women and OHCHR and advocated with the Government to follow up recommendations from international Human Rights Bodies such as the UPR and the CEDAW Committee. The UNCT has also provided technical assistance to the government on legislative initiatives addressing adolescent pregnancy prevention, child marriage and early unions, and abortion and objection to conscience. In addition, UNFPA is part of the Spotlight initiative, a global, multi-year partnership between the European Union and the United Nations to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls by 2030.

Specific intervention models have been developed to reach out to the most vulnerable and mainstream the gender approach, such as *Unidas Crecemos*, which addresses adolescent girls, indigenous peoples, and boys; and Gender-Based Violence Prevention in Emergencies and Humanitarian settings. In 2019, UNFPA CO has also engaged in the "She Decides" initiative, in order to promote women's empowerment and rights.

| C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes ⁴ | Start value | Year | End value | Year | Comments |
|--|-------------|------|-----------|------|--|
| Outcome 4: Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality | | | | | |
| Has the country had at least one census of good quality that was processed, analyzed and disseminated following internationally agreed recommendations (during the last 10 years)? | Yes | 2010 | Yes | 2010 | The next Population and Housing Census will take place in 2020. |
| Has the country collected, analyzed and disseminated a national household survey that allows for the estimation of key population and reproductive health indicators (in the last 5 years)? | Yes | 2014 | Yes | 2019 | National household surveys are conducted annually. An Inter-censal National Population and Housing Survey was conducted in 2015. |
| Has the country completed evaluations on strategic interventions around sexual and reproductive health and adolescent and youth? | Yes | 2012 | Yes | 2018 | UNFPA supported an evaluation on strategic interventions on youth, including SRH, by the federal government in 2012 and 2018. |

⁴ The format is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes, 2014-2017.

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| <p>Proportion of new national development plans that address population dynamics by accounting for population trends and projections in setting development targets</p> | <p>100%</p> | <p>2014</p> | <p>100%</p> | <p>2019</p> | <p>The 2019-2024 National Development Plan was presented in the first semester of 2019, and included population trends and projections. National sectoral plans also incorporate population dynamics.</p> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|

Summary of National Progress

The Mexican Government has demonstrated its commitment to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the Montevideo Consensus and other international instruments related to Population and Development issues. During the last five years Mexico played an important role in the formulation and approval of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, as well as in the development of the SDG indicators system. Furthermore, Mexico chaired the Regional Conference on Population and Development from 2015-2018, and represented Latin America and the Caribbean in the UN Commission on Population and Development.

Within Mexico, a national SDG Commission and 32 State SDG Committees were set up to define priorities and oversee compliance with Agenda 2030. These intergovernmental mechanisms are key in the formulation of priorities, strategies, action plans, and alignment of public policies with the international goals.

In 2017, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) presented the National Population and Housing Census 2020 project, as well as the 2018 National Survey on Demographic Dynamics. Results of the latter were presented in 2019 and these data, together with the population projections supported by UNFPA, were used as input in generating the new National Development Plan.

Census surveys and registry systems provide the necessary inputs on sociodemographic composition and dynamics for the formulation of evidence-based Plans, Programmes and Projects, allowing for the identification of specific target populations, especially most vulnerable groups, and those that are furthest behind.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA contributed to the above-mentioned national progress in close coordination with the National Population Council, the State Population Councils, and the National Institute for Statistics and Geography, through advocacy, policy dialogue, and high quality technical assistance based on international frameworks on human development, youth, ageing, urbanization, migration, among others. UNFPA has advocated and conducted policy dialogue for Mexico to assume a greater role in population and development-related issues on the international stage. It also provided technical support to facilitate Mexico's participation in international fora, such as the UN Commission on Population and Development, and the Regional Conference on Population and Development. In addition, UNFPA Mexico supported the development of the National Report on the Montevideo Consensus and provided technical assistance in the establishment of the National Committee on the follow up to the Montevideo Consensus. The Government has requested UNFPA to be the technical advisor in the follow-up to the Montevideo Consensus.

In addition to the support provided to Government, UNFPA also worked closely together with academia and civil society organizations, particularly women and youth organizations, helping them to strengthen their advocacy capacities and contribute to the above-mentioned international fora.

The Country Office has advocated and supported knowledge management for the inclusion of population dynamics in the public agenda, including urbanization, ageing, youth and migration. One important contribution of the CO consisted in the support it provided to the national and state population projections. The CO also promoted Mexico's presence in the international development arena, through South-South Cooperation, documenting and disseminating good practices, including those related to Census, Household surveys, demographic analysis, adolescent pregnancy prevention, among other issues.

| D. Country Programme Resources | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------|--|------------|---|------------|
| SP Outcome Choose only those relevant to your CP | Regular Resource (Planned and Final Expenditure) 2014-2018 | | Others (Planned and Final Expenditure) 2014-2018 | | Total (Planned and Final Expenditure) 2014-2018 | |
| Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Youth policies and programmes, and increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 1.4 |
| Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.6 |
| Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics | 1.8 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 1.2 |
| Programme coordination and assistance | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Total | 6 | 5.0 | 10 | 3.3 | 16 | 8.3 |