



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the United
Nations Office for Project Services**

Distr.: General
25 October 2013

Original: English

First regular session 2014

27 to 31 January 2014, New York

Item 7 of the provisional agenda

UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

Final country programme document for Mexico

Proposed indicative UNFPA assistance: \$16 million: \$6 million from regular resources and \$10 million through co-financing modalities and/or other, including regular resources

Programme period: Five years (2014-2018)

Cycle of assistance: Sixth

Category per decision 2007/42: C

Proposed indicative assistance by core programme area (in millions of \$):

Strategic plan outcome area	Regular resources	Other	Total
Population dynamics	1.8	2.5	4.3
Maternal and newborn health	1.8	3.0	4.8
Gender equality and reproductive rights	0.7	2.0	2.7
Young people's sexual and reproductive health and sexuality education	1.2	2.5	3.7
Programme coordination and assistance	0.5	-	0.5
Total	6.0	10.0	16.0

I. Situation analysis

1. With a total population of 116.9 million in 2012, and a population growth rate of 1.08 per cent, Mexico is the 11th most populated country in the world. Despite its ranking as a high-middle income country, Mexico is a country of wide economic and social disparities. Gross domestic product was \$9,128 per capita in 2010, but 46.2 per cent of the total population (53 million people) lived in poverty and 10.4 per cent (11.7 million people) lived in extreme poverty.
2. Seventy-seven per cent of the population lives in urban areas; the remaining 30 per cent, living in rural areas, is scattered in 180,000 settlements. The indigenous population is estimated at 12 million people, 10 per cent of the total, and approximately one million migrants from Central America cross into Mexico every year attempting to reach the United States of America, often in difficult circumstances that increase their vulnerability.
3. Young people, aged 15 to 29, represent 26.4 per cent of the total population. Despite the potential of this demographic dividend, a comprehensive policy that guides public investment on youth is still needed.
4. The total fertility rate is 2.24 children per woman. While the use of modern contraceptives among married women of reproductive age was 72.5 per cent in 2009, this average hides important differences. The contraceptive prevalence for women, aged 15 to 19, was 44.7 per cent for their total population, and 58.3 per cent for indigenous women.
5. The unmet need for family planning was 9.8 per cent among married women on fertile age in 2009. This percentage doubles among women 15 to 19 years old and among indigenous women in the same year (24.6 and 21.5 per cent of the total population, respectively). That same year, four out of 10 adolescent girls reported unplanned pregnancies.
6. With 50.75 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2011, the country is unlikely to achieve Millennium Development Goal 5 by 2015. Furthermore, the maternal mortality ratio shows significant disparities within the country. In the same year, the three states of Chiapas, Guerrero and Oaxaca almost doubled the national average for maternal mortality individually.
7. Gender-based violence remains a significant problem. It is estimated that one in five women have experienced sexual and/or domestic violence. It is therefore critical to strengthen institutional monitoring and accountability mechanisms at the federal and state levels.
8. Almost 180,000 people live with HIV/AIDS. In 2011, approximately 52 per cent of detected HIV cases were among the population aged 10 to 29 years old.
9. The country has explicit public policies and strong institutions dealing with population dynamics and reproductive health. However, institutional capacities at the state level, particularly those with the highest social inequalities, require additional support and strengthening.
10. Mexico has good practices, lessons learned, knowledge and capacities in the areas of public policies, programmes and models that position the country as a strategic global actor in the field of international development and South-South cooperation.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

11. The aim of the fifth UNFPA country programme, 2008-2013, has been to contribute to the reduction of poverty and socioeconomic inequalities by: (a) promoting reproductive rights and universal access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health; (b) developing public policies to advance population and development issues; and (c) promoting a culture of gender equality and women's right to a life free of violence. Of the 2008-2013 budget for the

country programme, 58.2 per cent was funded from other (non-core) resources.

12. In 2012, UNFPA and the Government conducted a country programme evaluation that highlighted the programme's key achievements from which the following lessons learned are extracted: (a) information systems and tools for demographic planning were developed and the use of sociodemographic data was promoted; (b) the reproductive health commodity security strategy helped to improve the availability of contraceptives and served as a platform to enhance the planning and logistics management skills of public officials; (c) cultural awareness-raising improved the quality of care provided to indigenous populations; (d) comprehensive models and strategies to address violence against women, and to set up sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents, indigenous people and migrants have proven successful and replicable; (f) dissemination and discussion of research studies have been key factors in efforts to position demographic topics in the public policy agenda; and (g) national political commitment has proven critical for the implementation of a comprehensive agenda on youth.

13. The same evaluation also provided relevant recommendations, including the need to: (a) develop strategies to strengthen the institutional capacities of state governments, focusing on reproductive health and other socioeconomic and demographic gaps; (b) reinforce and replicate institutional capacity development models at state levels; (c) focus interventions on adolescents and youth, indigenous peoples and afro-descendants, and migrants; (d) design and implement knowledge-transfer strategies among the wide range of actors involved; (e) expand and further institutionalize results-based management and a culture of evaluation in the country office and among partners; and (f) promote South-South cooperation. The evaluation also highlighted how UNFPA had a demonstrable impact on developing

institutional capacities, and how these capacities need further reinforcement at the state level.

III. Proposed programme

14. The proposed programme is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2014-2019, and the National Development Plan, 2013-2018, particularly within the following strategic policy areas: inclusion, peace, high-quality education for all, Mexico as an actor with global responsibility, and the National Crusade Against Hunger. The programme was developed in close consultation with the Government, civil society and United Nations organizations.

15. The programme recognizes that Mexico has become a global and regional player, has taken concrete steps and promoted policies and actions to reduce social and economic disparities, and is responsive to the needs of the 53 million Mexicans living below the poverty line. In support, UNFPA will work closely with the Government and partners in Mexico to leverage strategic partnerships and resources to support South-South cooperation and enhance budget allocations for the advancement of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) beyond 2014 agenda. It will promote inclusive development through a strategic focus on the most excluded groups, particularly adolescents and youth, indigenous peoples and migrants. Following the evaluation recommendations, the programme will focus results at the state level, through comprehensive state cooperation programmes. Criteria for selecting states will be based on: (a) sociodemographic and reproductive health gaps; (b) institutional capacity development needs; and (c) political and financial commitment of state governments.

Population dynamics

16. The two outputs that fall under the outcome for population dynamics in the UNFPA strategic plan respond to the UNDAF outcome related to

reducing poverty and inequalities and improving quality of life.

17. Output 1: Strengthened capacity of federal and state institutions to address gaps and inequalities through the incorporation of population dynamics into public policies and social and economic development programmes. UNFPA will achieve this output by: (a) providing technical support to public institutions in the areas of population policy and planning in selected states; (b) providing technical assistance at the federal and state levels to promote the use of development planning tools that include population variables; and (c) providing technical support to develop South-South cooperation.

18. Output 2: Strengthened capacity of federal and state institutions and civil society organizations to develop public policies that address the needs of young people and promote mechanisms that allow them to exercise their rights. UNFPA will achieve this output by: (a) providing technical assistance for the design and evaluation of public youth policies at the federal level and in selected states; and (b) advocating for and supporting the participation of youth and civil society organizations in coordination and accountability mechanisms.

Maternal and newborn health

19. The two outputs that fall under the outcome for maternal and newborn health in the UNFPA strategic plan will contribute to the UNDAF outcome on guaranteeing the right to universal access to health, with special attention to vulnerable population and consolidating a comprehensive and high-quality health system.

20. Output 1: Strengthened capacity of federal and state institutions and civil society organizations to increase access to, and improve the quality of maternal health services. UNFPA will achieve this output by providing: (a) advocacy and technical assistance for the implementation of intercultural community-based

interventions on maternal health; (b) technical assistance and knowledge-sharing support to improve the quality and operational capacity of local emergency obstetric care networks, including in humanitarian settings; and (c) technical and financial support to civil society organizations to increase their participation in accountability mechanisms for maternal health policies and programmes.

21. Output 2: Strengthened capacity of federal and state institutions to implement comprehensive strategies to increase access to high-quality family planning services, particularly for adolescents, youth, indigenous peoples and migrants. UNFPA will achieve this output by: (a) advocating and providing technical support for the creation of federal and state sexual and reproductive health inter-institutional councils; (b) providing technical assistance to strengthen the national reproductive health logistics system; (c) providing technical support for the implementation of family planning intercultural services for adolescents, indigenous peoples and migrants; (d) supporting a national capacity development platform on family planning; and (e) fostering South-South cooperation.

Gender equality and reproductive rights

22. The one output that falls under the outcome for gender equality and reproductive rights in the UNFPA strategic plan will contribute to the UNDAF outcome on the prevention, care and eradication of violence against women.

23. Output 1: Strengthened capacity of federal and state institutions and civil society organizations to develop public policies to prevent and address gender-based violence, with a focus on sexual violence. UNFPA will achieve this output by: (a) providing technical support for the implementation of preventive and care programmes for gender-based violence survivors, with a focus on sexual violence, including in humanitarian settings; and (b) advocating and providing technical assistance to monitor recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women

(CEDAW) and the human rights committees related to sexual violence against women and girls.

Young people's sexual and reproductive health and sexuality education

24. The two outputs that fall under the outcome for young people's sexual and reproductive health and sexuality education in the UNFPA strategic plan contribute to the UNDAF outcome on inclusive education and expanding and strengthening educational opportunities.

25. Output 1: Strengthened capacity of health services networks in selected states to provide high-quality and youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents and youth, including indigenous young people.

UNFPA will achieve this output by providing technical assistance to: (a) ensure a national rights-based, youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health policy and programmatic framework; (b) improve institutional capacities to operate qualified adolescent sexual and reproductive health service networks, including for HIV/AIDS prevention; and (c) the design and implementation of an evaluation and accreditation system for youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services.

26. Output 2: Increased capacity of the education services and civil society organizations in selected states to implement comprehensive sexuality education programmes, focusing on adolescents and youth, including indigenous young people.

UNFPA will achieve this output by: (a) providing technical support to joint local interventions for education and health services for adolescents; (b) providing technical assistance for the design and implementation of sexuality education strategies in and out of school; and (c) facilitating knowledge-management initiatives within the country and through South-South cooperation to share lessons learned and good practices on sexuality education.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

27. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Coordination and Evaluation Committee will ensure the overall programme coordination. Federal and state institutions, civil society organizations and academia, will collaborate to implement and monitor the programme.

28. National execution is the preferred implementation arrangement for UNFPA. A results-based management approach will be applied for planning, monitoring and evaluating the country programme. Where feasible, UNFPA and other United Nations organizations will develop joint programmes.

29. UNFPA and the Government will select implementing partners on the basis of their relevance to the programme and their capacity and ability for high-quality programme implementation.

30. The country office includes staff funded through the UNFPA institutional budget who perform management and programmatic functions. UNFPA will earmark programme funds to ensure adequate staff capacity to provide technical and programmatic expertise, as well as associated support to implement the programme.

31. UNFPA will develop a resource mobilization strategy to engage and leverage resources further from federal and state governments, the private sector and international donors.

32. In the event of emergency situations, UNFPA may reprogramme its activities to provide sexual and reproductive health services and to prevent and address gender-based violence.

33. The UNFPA Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office, UNFPA headquarters, and national and international consultants will provide technical, operational and programme support.

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR MEXICO

DP/EPA/DCP/MEX/6

<p>National priority: (a) establishing peace in Mexico, by means of a national strategy to reduce violence; (b) enhancing inclusiveness in Mexico, by combating poverty and reducing the social inequality; (c) extending quality education to all Mexicans; and (d) making Mexico a globally responsible player. UNDAF outcome: comprehensive social development strategy implemented to reduce poverty, improving quality of life and reducing inequalities in the country. <i>Indicator:</i> percentage of population living in poverty and extreme poverty</p>				
UNFPA strategic plan outcome	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partners	Indicative resources
<p>Population dynamics <u>Outcome indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of federal programmes that incorporate population dynamics issues <i>Baseline: 2; Target: 5</i> Number of states in which the development plan address population dynamics issues and youth needs and rights <i>Baseline: 10; Target: 32</i> 	<p><u>Output 1:</u> Strengthened capacity of federal and state institutions to address gaps and inequalities through the incorporation of population dynamics into public policies and social and economic development programmes</p>	<p><u>Output indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of state population councils that have designed and implemented public policies and programmes based on the analysis of population dynamics and local development <i>Baseline: 1; Target: 5</i> Number of federal and state institutions supported by UNFPA that have included population variables in their development programmes <i>Baseline: 1 federal and 1 state institution; Target: 2 federal and 5 state institutions</i> 	<p>National Population Council; Ministry of Social Development; state population councils; state planning offices; civil society organizations; national and state academic institutions</p>	<p>\$2.2 million (\$1.2 million from regular resources and \$1 million from other resources)</p>
	<p><u>Output 2:</u> Strengthened capacity of federal and state institutions and civil society organizations to develop public policies that address the needs of young people and promote mechanisms that allow them to fully exercise of their rights</p>	<p><u>Output indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of states that have implemented comprehensive youth policies and programmes with the active participation of young people <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 5</i> Number of social accountability mechanisms established with UNFPA support to monitor youth policies and programmes at the national and state level <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 1 federal and 5 state</i> 	<p>Ministry of Social Development; state youth institutions; youth organizations; civil society organizations; academic institutions</p>	<p>\$2.1 million (\$0.6 million from regular resources and \$1.5 million from other resources)</p>
<p>UNDAF outcome: guaranteed the right to the highest level of health and universal access for the entire population, with a particular focus on those affected by the dimensions of inequality, considering the social determinants approach and consolidating an integrated and standard quality health system. <i>Indicators:</i> (a) national maternal mortality ratio; and (b) contraceptive prevalence among indigenous women</p>				
<p>Maternal and newborn health <u>Outcome indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skilled birth attendance rate <i>Baseline: 93%; Target: 98%</i> Maternal mortality ratio at the national level 	<p><u>Output 1:</u> Strengthened capacity of federal and state institutions and civil society organizations to increase access to, and improve the quality of maternal health services</p>	<p><u>Output indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of states that have implemented, with UNFPA support, a strategy to improve emergency obstetric care networks <i>Baseline: 0; Target: 5</i> Number of states supported by UNFPA that have put into operation civil society accountability mechanisms to monitor maternal mortality <i>Baseline: 1; Target: 5</i> 	<p>Federal and state health ministries; civil society and community-based organizations; Maternal Mortality Observatory; National Safe Motherhood Committee</p>	<p>\$1.9 million (\$0.7 million from regular resources and \$1.2 million from other resources)</p>

<p><i>Baseline:</i> 50.7 per 100,000 live births; <i>Target:</i> 38 per 100,000 live births</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contraceptive prevalence rate among indigenous women at the national level <i>Baseline:</i> 58.3%; <i>Target:</i> 63% 	<p>Output 2: Strengthened capacity of federal and state institutions to implement comprehensive strategies to increase access to high-quality family planning services, particularly for adolescents, youth, indigenous peoples and migrants</p>	<p>Output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of federal and state reproductive health councils established and operational with UNFPA support <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 1 federal, 5 state A national capacity development programme on family planning and reproductive health commodity security implemented <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 1 	<p>Federal Ministry of Health; state health ministries; civil society organizations</p>	<p>\$2.4 million (\$1.1 million from regular resources and \$1.3 million from other resources)</p>
<p>UNDAF outcome: public policies implemented for prevention, care and the eradication of violence against women and girls, in order to guarantee access to justice and the exercise of their right to live a life free of violence and discrimination. <i>Indicator:</i> number of cases of rape for every 100,000 women</p>				
<p>Gender equality and reproductive rights Outcome indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of federal and state institutional mechanisms operating for preventing and addressing gender-based violence <i>Baseline:</i> 1; <i>Target:</i> 32 	<p>Output 1: Strengthened capacity of federal and state institutions and civil society organizations to develop public policies to prevent and address gender-based violence, with a focus on sexual violence</p>	<p>Output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of states that have implemented programmes and protocols to prevent and address sexual violence and provide care for victims, with UNFPA support <i>Baseline:</i> 1; <i>Target:</i> 5 Number of states that have mechanisms for monitoring CEDAW and human rights committees' recommendations on sexual violence against women and girls, with UNFPA support <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 1 federal and 5 states 	<p>National Women's Institute; national and state human rights commissions; state population councils; civil society organizations</p>	<p>\$2.7 million (\$0.7 million from regular resources and \$2 million from other resources)</p>
<p>UNDAF outcome: quality of education increased through policies that promote the inclusion of the different population sectors by expanding and strengthening education opportunities. <i>Indicators:</i> (a) unmet need for family planning in women aged 15 to 19; and (b) withdrawal education rate by sex and level</p>				
<p>Young people's sexual and reproductive health and sexuality education Outcome indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of states implementing youth-friendly services according to national standards <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 32 Number of states implementing comprehensive sexuality education programmes <i>Baseline:</i> 1; <i>Target:</i> 32 	<p>Output 1: Strengthened capacity of health services networks in selected states to provide high-quality and youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents and youth, including indigenous young people</p>	<p>Output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of states with high-quality youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health networks established with UNFPA support <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 5 Number of states that have implemented training programmes on the provision of high-quality youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 5 	<p>Federal Ministry of Health; state health ministries; civil society organizations; youth networks</p>	<p>\$2.2 million (\$0.8 million from regular resources and \$1.4 million from other resources)</p>
	<p>Output 2: Increased capacity of the education services and civil society organizations in selected states to implement comprehensive sexuality education programmes, focusing on adolescents and youth, including indigenous young people</p>	<p>Output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of states that have implemented comprehensive in and out of school sexuality education programmes that are age and culturally-appropriate <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 5 A national knowledge-sharing platform on comprehensive sexuality education implemented <i>Baseline:</i> 0; <i>Target:</i> 1 	<p>State education ministries; civil society organizations; youth networks</p>	<p>\$1.5 million (\$0.8 million from regular resources and \$0.7 million from other resources)</p> <hr/> <p>Programme coordination and assistance: \$0.5 million from regular resources</p>