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UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Recommendation by the Executive Director
Assistance to the Government of Mexico
Support for a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance: \$20 million, of which \$18 million is to be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$2 million may be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not the case, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Estimated value of Government's contribution: To be determined

Duration: Five years

Estimated starting date: January 1990

Executing agencies: Government of Mexico
World Health Organization/Pan
American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO)

Government co-ordinating agency: National Population Council (CONAPO)

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MEXICO

Demographic facts

Population Total (000)		Population density (/sq.km.)	45
Total	88,598	Average annual change (000)	
Males	44,205	Population increase	1,874
Females	44,393	Births	2,486
Sex ratio (/100 females)	99.6	Deaths	507
Urban	64,304	Net migration	-104
Rural	24,294	Annual population total (% growth)	2.01
Per cent urban	72.6	urban	2.71
Population in year 2000 (000)	107,233	rural	0.03
Functional age groups (%)		Crude birth rate (/1000)	26.6
Young child: 0-4	13.1	Crude death rate (/1000)	5.4
Child: 5-14	24.1	Net migration rate (/1000)	-1.1
Youth: 15-24	22.4	Total fertility rate (/woman)	3.11
Elderly: 60+	5.8	Gross reproduction rate (/woman)	1.52
65+	3.8	Net reproduction rate (/woman)	1.43
Women: 15-49	25.9	Infant mortality rate (/1000)	41
Median age (years)	20.3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	
Dependency ratios: total	69.6	Males	67.1
(/100) Aged 0-14	63.1	Females	73.8
Aged 65+	6.5	Both sexes	70.4
Agricultural population density		GNP per capita	
(/hectare of arable land)	1.06	(U.S. dollars, 1987)	1,830

Sources: Population density on arable land is derived from two publications issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: FAO Production Yearbook 1985 and World-wide Estimates and Projections of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Population Segments 1950-2025, ESS/MIS/86/2; gross national production per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1989. Figures for population, total population by sex, population by age group, age indicators, urban-rural population, and population density (/sq. km.) refer to the year 1990; figures for average annual change, rate of annual change, and fertility and mortality are the five-year averages for 1990-1995. These data are from the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, World population prospects: 1988.

I. SUMMARY

1. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) proposes to support a comprehensive population programme in the amount of \$20 million, of which \$18 million is to be committed from UNFPA's regular resources, over a five year period, starting January 1990, to assist the Government of Mexico in achieving its population and development objectives. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$2 million may be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA would seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

2. The proposed country programme, UNFPA's second in Mexico, is based on the findings and recommendations of a multi-sectoral Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) Mission that visited Mexico in May 1989. The mission found that, among other things, following 15 years of successful population activities in Mexico, the country's population programme had reached a plateau. Thus, the proposed programme, which would be closely linked to the Government's sexennial National Development Plan (NDP) and National Population Programme (NPP) 1989-1994, would support the Government's efforts to re-stimulate and re-direct the National Population Programme.

3. The main objective of the programme would be to contribute to the Government's efforts to enhance the quality of life of the Mexican people. This would be achieved through such short-term objectives as reducing the annual population growth rate; lessening rural/urban differentials in fertility and mortality and achieving a more equitable spatial distribution of the population; improving the status and well-being of women; and accelerating sectoral and regional development.

4. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, would be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action; that is, that population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (para. 14 (d)); that respect for human life is basic to all human societies (para. 14 (e)); and that all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so (para. 14 (f)).

II. BACKGROUND

5. Mexico, a country of 2 million square kilometres, is one of the most populous nations in Latin America. According to United Nations projections, the current population is 88.6 million, of which 37 per cent is age 14 years or

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younger. Population growth is estimated at 2 per cent per year. The crude birth rate is estimated at 26.6 per 1,000 and the crude death rate at 5.4 per 1,000.

6. Overall population density, estimated at 45 persons per square kilometre, is comparatively low, but the population is very unevenly distributed. This situation is worsening as a result of continuing and massive interregional, inter-state and rural-urban migration. Two thirds of the population now live in urban areas; residents of Mexico City and the Mexican Valley alone account for more than 25 per cent of the population. The Government has identified the uneven spatial distribution, together with the fairly high rate of growth, as one of the country's most important population problems.

7. Life expectancy at birth averages 70.4 years but varies widely across the country. Infant mortality has declined from 60 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1965 to 41 per 1,000 in 1990. However, infant mortality is undoubtedly higher in certain rural states.

8. Per capita gross national product in 1987 was \$1,830, a slight drop from the previous year. Among the rural population, fertility, infant mortality and illiteracy rates far surpass the national averages; and only 73 per cent of the total population have access to safe drinking water.

9. Mexico is one of the few Latin American countries with an explicit population policy. The Government's demographic objectives are to lower the rate of population growth and to achieve a more even distribution of the population so as to increase employment opportunities and enhance access to social services. The Government has taken steps to integrate specific demographic goals into the overall development planning process. To this end, a General Population Law was adopted in 1974 with the aim of regulating phenomena affecting population structure, volume, dynamics and distribution. It established the National Population Council (CONAPO), which is responsible for formulating plans on population and promoting their integration into economic and social programmes. In 1977, the Government approved a national family planning policy with the aim of reducing the population growth rate. In 1979, a regional population policy was adopted, addressed to the specific problems of interregional migration and the geographical distribution of the population.

10. The Government has emphasized that regulating demographic variables is essential for accelerating economic and social development. The country's population policy serves to co-ordinate various population-related programmes and activities in education, public health, agrarian and rural development, employment and so on. The NDP 1989-1994 contains a national population programme which lays out the Government's perception with regard to certain key indicators (see e.g., para. 12).

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11. The main purpose of the Mexican population policy is to contribute to increasing the population's quality of life through actions designed to influence population dynamics, structure and distribution, taking into consideration the characteristics of the various social groups and regions in the country. This global objective is to be achieved through the National Population Programme, elaborated by CONAPO's Technical Secretariat.

12. The following specific objectives have been identified in the National Population Programme 1989-1994:

(a) To promote a better rhythm of population growth by reducing the fertility level, improving population welfare and increasing life expectancy (with the targets of reducing the population growth rate to 1.8 per cent in 1994 and to 1 per cent in 2000);

(b) To achieve a population distribution according to the development potential of the different regions, taking into consideration national and international migration. Within this objective, the Government seeks to lessen the relative size of the great metropolitan zones and encourage the growth of small and intermediate cities;

(c) To promote the development and welfare of indigenous groups, taking into consideration their demographic structure and dynamics, and respecting their ethnic identity;

(d) To promote the integration of demographic objectives and criteria into the country's economic and social planning, with the aim of improving the well-being of all Mexicans and in particular those groups which, in city or country, live in conditions of extreme poverty;

(e) To promote women's participation, in conditions equal to those of men, in economic, political, social and cultural life in order to contribute to the achievement of a better level of individual, family and community well-being.

13. A set of priorities and strategies are also included in the programme. The priorities established to achieve the NPP objectives are as follows: (a) to promote the reduction of fertility levels through population education and family planning services; (b) to establish the criteria and demographic objectives to guide regional development and the development of urban centres in order to reduce out-migration or to reorient migration flows as required; (c) to support family participation in the implementation of population policy objectives; (d) to increase women's educational level; (e) to analyze mortality and morbidity trends on a continual basis; (f) to analyze the demographic behaviour of the indigenous population in order to facilitate actions addressed to fulfil their needs and preserve their identity; and (g) to achieve congruence between population actions and other actions addressed to meet the needs of the more disadvantaged rural and urban groups.

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14. The following six main strategic directions have been identified in the NPP: the integration of population policy into development policy; decentralization to the state and municipal levels, emphasizing popular participation; co-ordination of activities in various sectors (for example, consistency between population interventions and other population-related sectoral activities, such as in health, education and housing); enhancement of community participation; development of information and research activities and of human resources; and strengthening of population education and communication activities.

III. REVIEW OF UNFPA AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO DATE

15. UNFPA's earliest assistance to Mexico began in 1972 through support to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) affiliate, the Foundation for Population Studies (FEPAC), for the expansion of family planning services. Support was later given to another national family planning organization to make low-cost contraceptives more widely available. UNFPA assistance to the governmental maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) programme began in 1973; the fourth phase of support was approved in 1987. To date, a total of \$17 million has been allocated to this project, executed by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in co-operation with the Ministry of Health.

16. In 1980, the Governing Council approved UNFPA assistance to the Government of Mexico in the amount of \$10,560,000 for five years in support of the Government's comprehensive population programme. The programme included projects in the areas of population dynamics, MCH/FP, information, education and communication (IEC) and the participation of women in development. The previous year, the Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session had approved a project for the expansion of services in MCH/FP to communities of 2,500 inhabitants or less in the amount of \$6.3 million for a three-and-a-half year period. This brought to \$16.8 million the total amount of UNFPA assistance to Mexico from UNFPA's regular funds. Additionally, multi-bilateral sources of funds were supporting a national programme in sex education in the amount of \$2.0 million. Overall, between 1972 and 1989 UNFPA allocated over \$35 million to population activities in Mexico. In financial terms, the implementation of the programme has been highly satisfactory, with a 100 per cent implementation rate.

17. UNFPA's support has always taken into account Government-established priorities arising from the country's demographic situation. In contrast to the \$23 million expended in the MCH/FP area, the total resources expended for information, education and communication (\$3.1 million), data collection and analysis (\$1.3 million), population dynamics and research (\$2.8 million), population policy formulation (\$2.9 million) and women, population and development (\$0.9 million) may seem of little quantitative importance but have contributed significantly to the effective implementation of the country's population policy.

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18. The first programme of UNFPA assistance to the Government of Mexico was formulated on the basis of the findings of a needs assessment mission to Mexico in 1979. The mission recommended assistance to programmes concerned with integrating population policy with development plans and with the implementation of a short-term regional demographic policy. The PRSD mission of May 1989, on whose recommendations the forthcoming country programme is in large part based, concluded that in general the country's overall population programme has been very successful. (In fact, CONAPO received the United Nations Population Award in 1986.)

19. Nearly 98 per cent of UNFPA support went to various government initiatives, including 23 projects emanating from the federal level and one from the state level. However, in spite of the importance attached to activities such as research and training in population, only 5 projects have been directed at this sector since 1973 for a total of \$670,000. Between 1973 and 1976, virtually all financial support went to activities to establish governmental programmes in family planning in an effort to institutionalize the country's population policy. Since 1976, and in contrast to previous funding, UNFPA activities in Mexico have been directed at more comprehensive projects. In one way or another, but always substantively, the Fund's activities since 1983 have been oriented towards population dynamics and distribution, IEC, family planning and relevant research in population and development.

20. After 17 years of UNFPA support to the Mexican population programme, and as a result of the Government's commitment to translating policy into action, significant progress can be noted in the following areas:

(a) The population growth rate has been reduced from 3.4 per cent to 2.01 per cent;

(b) A decentralization process has been initiated in the provision of services and the development of regional and state policies, which is important for the elaboration of more adequate responses to local problems. One of the major successes in this respect has been the creation of state population councils;

(c) A high degree of institutionalization has been reached for institutions involved in population activities in both the private and public sectors, allowing them to attain a significant level of autonomy. UNFPA's support facilitated the development of an organizational, technical and information infrastructure which is of crucial importance for the execution of future population programmes;

(d) Training in the development of human resources to carry out population activities has been institutionalized. Mexico now enjoys a high reputation in this field in the Latin American region;

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(e) Co-operation between the different government organizations has been strengthened. This has led to more consistency in government policies and better co-ordination of activities;

(f) Studies on migration have yielded impressive results. The country can now proceed in the formulation of a concrete programme to influence population distribution;

(g) The status and role of women in society and in development rank very high on the Government's agenda. New institutions have been created in both private and public sectors to improve the status of women, one recent example being the National Programme for Women, founded in 1989 as an organ of CONAPO;

(h) Messages about environmental issues have been elaborated and disseminated, creating a growing consciousness among the population;

(i) A new emphasis has recently been given to policies to help alleviate poverty, as evidenced in the Government's concern about the well-being of the country's indigenous population.

Other external assistance

21. Other population assistance to Mexico has included the following: the PAHO programme to reduce fertility levels; a project funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to promote population information and education and provide vehicles and statistical equipment; a pilot project supported by the British Overseas Development Administration (ODA) in the area of information, education and communication; and support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for family planning services in low income areas.

22. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in Mexico have been the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (AVSC); the Center for Population Options, International Clearinghouse on Adolescent Fertility; the Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA); Family Health International; The Population Council; The Pathfinder Fund; Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA); the Ford Foundation; the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP); The Rockefeller Foundation and IPPF. These organizations have been largely involved in providing family planning health and educational services through the private sector and in undertaking operations research.

IV. FINDINGS OF THE PRSD MISSION

23. The PRSD mission found that Mexico's National Population Programme could be characterized as very successful, particularly in view of the fact that prior to 1974 the Government had officially supported a pro-natalist position. The mission noted that the programme is anchored by one of the most comprehensive

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population policy and institutional structures in the developing world. Mexico's National Population Policy is embodied in the 1974 General Population Law and in changes in the Constitution undertaken as a result of the law, with particular reference to measures designed to improve women's status. The creation of CONAPO has been an important part of the implementation of these laws. Most importantly, the sexennial National Development Plans systematically incorporate population-related objectives among the priorities for state action, and a complementary six-year National Population Plan is drafted by every incoming new administration.

24. The Mexican programme's comprehensive legal basis has a strong mandate recognized by all sectors in the country. In addition, the institutional infrastructure of the programme is of an intersectoral nature, with a Secretariat endowed with all the duties and responsibilities required to ensure implementation. The strength and variety of public and private institutions active in the population and related sectors in Mexico lend further support to the law's intentions, which is to improve the well-being of the people. In particular, the readiness of the institutions in the health system to extend integrated family planning services, expand their network and improve the general quality of their services has resulted in effective expansion of coverage. This is perhaps the most important accomplishment of a relatively young programme 15 years from its inception.

25. However, in spite of these favourable factors, the programme has reached a crossroads whereby current approaches do not seem to produce the expected results. The unpublished results of the 1987 National Fertility Survey show that the programme has not achieved its planned demographic targets and that it has reached a plateau. This is fully recognized by the Government, which is seriously concerned about the implications of these developments and is intent on taking appropriate measures to reverse the situation.

V. PROPOSED PROGRAMME 1990-1994

26. The proposed programme of assistance to the Government of Mexico takes into account the PRSD's diagnosis of the situation in the population and related fields as well as the experiences of the first population programme. It reflects the priorities of the National Population Programme 1989-1994, of a document prepared by CONAPO, and of the 1989-1990 National Development Plan.

27. The NPP 1989-1994, in support of the national development plan, proposes the following lines of action: (a) to lower the growth rate to 1.8 per cent by 1994 and to 1 per cent by the year 2000, by increasing the demand for family planning services and providing such services to those sectors of the population still unserved, supporting these efforts through appropriate information, education and communication activities; (b) to achieve a more equitable

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distribution of the population according to the development potential of the different regions; (c) to integrate demographic criteria and objectives into development planning, particularly at the state level; (d) to contribute to the development and raise the living standards of indigenous groups; (e) to decentralize the implementation of population policy activities to the state and local level and promote human resource development in the population field; and (f) to improve the status and well-being of women.

28. In order to achieve the general objectives, and taking into account the constraints that have affected the implementation of UNFPA-supported activities to date, the Fund proposes a strategy that emphasizes: (a) extending the coverage of services particularly to rural areas, by creating conditions for accessibility and acceptability; (b) concentrating resources in selected areas, on the basis of a formula worked out by UNFPA and the Government; (c) integrating population activities into all sectors in order to design a set of actions acceptable to the target population or group concerned; and (d) promoting the important trend of decentralization, keeping in mind the major requirements at the state and municipal levels. Based on these considerations, UNFPA recommends that the proposed programme concentrate on five major areas: MCH/FP; IEC; population policy formulation, comprising data collection and analysis activities; population dynamics; and women, population and development.

Maternal and child health and family planning

29. UNFPA would provide assistance for MCH/FP through a more diversified and broader approach than in the past, switching from a single-sector approach to an integrated, multi-sectoral one. This would take full advantage of the capacities of the major institutions now involved as well as others, including those in the private sector, in a redefined operation. A critical component of the proposed assistance in this area would be continued support to CONAPO's Secretariat in its efforts to revise demographic and programme targets and to co-ordinate programme planning in selected areas. Operational and socio-cultural research would be essential for the success of the new strategy.

30. UNFPA assistance to the MCH/FP sector would support the Government's ongoing efforts to incorporate MCH/FP activities, and population matters in general, into the National Programme Against Extreme Poverty, which commands the Government's highest commitment. This not only would help concentrate resources in selected areas most in need of both economic and population assistance, but it would ensure that the populations concerned receive a multi-sectoral package of services, including MCH/FP services. In this way, the significant resources of the Government could usefully complement the population assistance provided by UNFPA and other sources.

31. UNFPA would provide support through an integrated programme-based approach, assisting the Ministry of Health in its initiative in eight priority states.

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This would involve, among other things, reinforcing training at state and community levels in the areas of management, modalities of service delivery, communication skills and population education. To complement this approach, UNFPA would also support MCH/FP activities aimed at specific target groups such as women, indigenous populations, and adolescents, in particular where designed within the context of a population education programme.

32. UNFPA proposes to provide assistance for the MCH/FP sector in the amount of \$9,750,000 (including \$1 million of which would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources). Taking into account the significant assistance received by the Government in this area, namely from USAID, IPPF and others, UNFPA would strive to work closely with other donors when preparing its programme so as to avoid duplication of efforts and hence maximize the effectiveness of resources.

Information, education and communication

33. UNFPA would seek to maximize the utilization of resources in this sector through a two-pronged strategy: (a) the creation of appropriate linkages between population education and MCH/FP programmes, primarily by training teachers in these two areas and upgrading textbooks and manuals so as to direct population education more precisely at increasing contraceptive acceptance and modifying traditional fertility behaviour; and (b) the intensification of population education programmes in those rural areas selected for special emphasis, where educational efforts would have to precede the expansion of family planning services to enhance the acceptance of such services. The proposed programme would also be instrumental in creating or enhancing programmes aimed at newlyweds, adolescents, men, government workers, pharmacists and others identified as requiring special involvement.

34. Accordingly, UNFPA support to IEC activities would build on the linkages created between population education and MCH/FP programmes. The Ministry of Education would be assisted in the upgrading of textbooks and preparation of materials for the training of teachers. In particular, UNFPA support would be used both to help expand IEC activities in rural and urban marginal areas of the eight priority states identified by the Ministry of Health, focusing on selected target groups, and to introduce population IEC into existing programmes that have a high capacity to reach large numbers of beneficiaries, e.g., agricultural extension programmes, youth organizations working with adolescents, women's groups and so on. UNFPA's support to the population IEC sector would amount to \$2,750,000. Of this, \$500,000 would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

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Population policy formulation

35. UNFPA would support the Government in improving the situation with regard to: (a) formulating the conceptual and methodological framework for integrating population and development; (b) strengthening the institutional framework for implementing population activities; (c) producing and/or improving the data required to formulate a comprehensive/quantitative population policy, including goals in terms of population distribution and internal migration; and (d) training policy-makers and technical staff in the area of population and development.

36. The effort to formulate the conceptual and methodological framework for integrating population factors into development planning, both nationally and regionally, would take into consideration the most relevant population issues at the national, state and municipal levels (including such issues as employment and migration, population growth and the environment, and others). The proposed programme would also provide assistance for the formulation of population policies at the state level, which would require the undertaking of comprehensive research, as well as the training of policy-makers and staff involved in such efforts at that level.

37. A basic strategy of UNFPA support would be the strengthening of the country's institutional framework to integrate population and development. This would require: (a) supporting CONAPO's Secretariat in terms of defining its role, improving its working relationship with other institutions involved in socio-economic development and related matters (which are also members of CONAPO) and training its staff; (b) strengthening the regional network of population councils; (c) strengthening and/or creating population units in all relevant national, sectoral and regional development planning bodies; and (d) providing practical training for policy-makers and technical staff at all levels and in all sectors on the complex interrelationship between population and development, and on integrating population factors into development planning. Support to state population councils would be a high priority of the proposed programme, primarily to improve the current methodologies and procedures for integrating population into development planning at the state and municipal levels, to strengthen the relations with all development-related institutions at the local level and to train their staff.

38. The programme would also support policy-oriented research on the socio-economic and demographic causes and consequences of migration in order to supplement existing information in this area. More information is also needed on the interrelationship of migration, the environment and rural development. This would require the strengthening of the research, data-collection and institutional capacities of national research institutes and of CONAPO. Special consideration would be given to the need to produce and distribute disaggregated population information (including population projections at the state, municipal and local levels) for development planning purposes.

39. UNFPA would provide a total amount of \$3,250,000 for this sector, of which \$500,000 would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Population dynamics

40. In recognition of the strategic importance of research in the implementation of the national population policy, the Fund would effectively move towards widening its support to research, taking into account the available research capacity in the public and private sector. By directing its resources more widely, UNFPA would hope to foster greater interaction between the two sectors, thereby facilitating the establishment of research priorities and effecting a better utilization of results.

41. The UNFPA programme would favour operational research in the MCH/FP and IEC sectors in particular, rather than academic studies, as well as policy-oriented research on the integration of population and development, internal migration, population and environment as well as on issues related to women, population and development. Such research would seek to identify organizational, cultural and other obstacles hindering the effective implementation of the programme. It would also focus on socio-cultural factors affecting attitudes towards contraception and the acceptance of modern contraceptive methods, as well as evaluate the suitability and results of programme activities and procedures applied. Additionally, it should be noted that UNFPA support to research would be included within each sector of the programme.

42. UNFPA proposes to provide a total of \$1,250,000 for activities in this sector.

Women, population and development

43. In view of the strategic importance of women in population and development activities, UNFPA would seek to help generate programmes aimed at improving the status of women. UNFPA assistance would make use of the experiences of NGOs active in this area and strengthen official bodies to deal with operational and policy issues concerning women.

44. UNFPA would support the design of programmes aimed at improving the status of women, in particular communication/education programmes that seek to change men's attitudes and behaviour regarding family planning, the role of women in community development, and sexuality, among others. UNFPA would provide assistance to research leading to the identification of mechanisms to involve women in programme/project design, direction, implementation and policy development. The Fund would also assist the National Programme on Women to fulfil a larger co-ordinating role. Lastly, the Fund would ensure that all projects within the programme would be evaluated in terms of gender sensitivity

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and that women's concerns would be considered throughout all phases of the programme, from project design through the training of project formulators and implementors. UNFPA would provide \$2 million for activities in this sector.

Programme reserve

45. UNFPA proposes to establish of a programme reserve of \$1 million to address as yet undetermined needs within the context of the population programme.

Programme co-ordination

46. The programme and its components would be co-ordinated within the institutional framework provided by CONAPO, which is responsible for co-ordinating all population activities in the country. UNFPA and the Government of Mexico have agreed that an in-depth evaluation of the previous and ongoing MCH/FP programme should be undertaken. This would be carried out prior to the start of the new programme. The results of the evaluation would be used to develop baseline indicators for future activity. Efforts would be made to liaise with other organizations in the United Nations system as and when appropriate, and close collaboration is envisaged with UNDP, ^{the} United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and UNICEF.

Programme monitoring, evaluation and management

47. Projects developed in the sectors described above would all have built-in monitoring and evaluation components. However, the major components of the programme would be evaluated independently. The programme would be monitored in accordance with established UNFPA procedures, including project progress reports, annual tripartite reviews and a mid-term review of the overall programme.

48. The execution of the programme would be co-ordinated through the UNDP/UNFPA field office by the UNFPA Representative, with the assistance of the UNFPA Country Director, in conjunction with CONAPO. Support activities would be provided by a national programme officer, a junior programme officer, an administrative assistant and a secretary.

Financial summary

49. As indicated in paragraph 1, UNFPA would provide assistance in the amount of \$20 million, of which \$18 million would be committed from UNFPA regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$2 million may be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA would seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources. The table below shows how the programme would accommodate this level of funding:

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	<u>UNFPA regular</u> <u>resources</u> \$	<u>Other</u> <u>sources</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Maternal child health and family planning	8,750,000	1,000,000	9,750,000
Information, education and communication	2,250,000	500,000	2,750,000
Population policy formulation	2,750,000	500,000	3,250,000
Population dynamics	1,250,000		1,250,000
Women, population and development	2,000,000		2,000,000
Programme reserve	1,000,000		1,000,000
TOTAL	18,000,000	2,000,000	20,000,000

VI. RECOMMENDATION

50. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the assistance to Mexico in the amount of \$20 million for the five-year period 1990-1994;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to commit an amount of \$18 million from UNFPA's regular resources;

(c) Further authorize the Executive Director to provide the balance of up to \$2 million from UNFPA's regular resources, if such resources are available. If and to the extent they are not, further authorize the Executive Director to seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources;

(d) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and make appropriate arrangements with the Government of Mexico and with the executing agencies.

