Family planning in Mexico: where did it all go wrong?

Challenges
- Unmet need for family planning is high among youth
- Decentralization creates bureaucracy for RH supplies
- RH supply budget reduced
- Family Planning programme is no longer prioritized
- Family Planning programme has a lack of transparency and poor accountability

Unmet need and contraceptive prevalence indicators tracked
- Increased civil society participation
- Rise of the political right wing
- Phasing-out of donated contraceptives
- Unmet need and contraceptive prevalence indicators tracked

Opportunities
- New SRH programme for adolescents targets unmet need for FP
- Ongoing advocacy with congressmen and FP central level officials
- Strong RH civil society

Actions
- Surveillance and follow-up with congressmen and executive officials regarding FP budget allocation and transparency
- Permanent monitoring for possible modifications to state level FP programme and law
- Building a committee to follow up FP process and result indicators
- State level network to track and watchdog
- Work with Mexican Women’s Health NGO Coalition (allies) and SRH Government and NGO Inter-institutional Group (targets) to reposition accountability of the FP Mexican agenda

Outcomes to date
- Guerrero state authorities endorsed declaration calling for increased funding for contraceptives and increased transparency over budgetary allocations
- Forums of thought leaders and decision makers 2008 and 2009 to raise awareness and increase political priority for family planning
- State level network building advocacy capacity at state level, watching for contraceptive security
- Increased dialogue, united CS positions on FP for the first time budget tracking groups interested in RH supplies budgets

How the RHSC can strengthen our advocacy
- Forthcoming training on Advocacy Toolkit and RH Interchange
- Training cascaded to state level partners

Last 10 years
- Decentralization process
- Unmet need for family planning is high among youth
- RH supply budget reduced

Contraceptive prevalence and unmet need among women in union at reproductive age
- Adolescents, 15–19: 36%
- Young adults, 20–24: 24%
- Indigenous communities: 22%
- Rural areas: 20%
- Marginalized communities: 27%
- Current results

Unmet need:
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