



The Mexico Plan of Action (MPA)

Cities of Solidarity

Standards and Indicators

1. Protection of people in need of protection (refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced people, others in need of international protection)

#	MPA Indicator	Rights Group	Objective	Output Description	Indicator
1.	Studies to identify the profile and characteristics of the urban population in need of protection (specify) have been done	Adequate protection processes and documentation	Better reception conditions	Situation of people supervised	1) Number of supervision visits done and registered.
		Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Community mobilization expanded and strengthened	Participative assessments done	1) Number of participative assessments of PoCs done. 2) Number of PoCs that took part in participative assessments. 3) Number of different groups involved in the participative diagnostics. (Yes/No)

2.	Multi-annual evaluations of livelihood and/or local integration have been performed. Specify.	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.	Assessments and analysis performed	<p>1) Socio-economical profile and livelihood capacities defined and monitored.</p> <p>2) Have market studies been conducted? (Yes/No)</p> <p>3) Are the PoCs involved in the participative assessments? (Yes/No)</p>
			Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.	Development and implementation strategy	<p>1) Strategic plan for livelihood informed by SWOT analysis? (Yes/no)</p> <p>2) Number of coordination meetings for livelihood coordinated or attended by UNHCR.</p>

2. Legal and Institutional framework for the attention and integration of people in need of protection

#	MPA Indicator	Rights Group	Objective	Output Description	Indicator
3	Number of cities that have subscribed agreements for local integration and access to basic services for people in need of protection.	Durable Solutions	Local integration potential achieved.	Programmes for self-sufficiency promoted by the government, private sector and other actors.	1) Number of programmes promoted and implemented by UNHCR. 2) Number of programmes promoted and implemented by other actors.
			Resettlement potential achieved.	Advocacy provided.	1) Advocacy performed for the usage of standards and benchmarks on the reports of the State regarding monitoring of POC integration. (Yes/No) 2) Number of interventions done for the enhancement of the integration programme.
				New or recently created resettlement programmes received support.	3) Legal framework and strategy for local integration proposed and agreed. (Yes/No) 4) Framework and integration strategy for social and economical assistance proposed and agreed. (Yes/No)
4	Existence of public policies / programmes that specifically promote the integration of people in need of protection in urban areas (Healthcare, education, housing, others).	Basic needs and essential services	Enhanced health situation of the population.	Health information system implemented.	1) Number of monthly reports received from implementing partners of health services for PoCs.
		Durable Solutions	Resettlement potential achieved.	New or recently created support programmes established in the countries for integration resettlement.	2) Framework and integration strategy for social and economical assistance proposed and agreed. (Yes/No)

5	Public budget specifically tagged for attention and local integration of people in need of protection. (Specify the origin of this budget and if it is applied on a national or municipal level)				
6	Budget implemented by UNHCR as part of Cities of Solidarity				

3. Social integration and access to basic services

3.1. Health

#	MPA Indicator	Rights Group	Objective	Output Description	Indicator
7.	People in need of protection have access to the public system of emergency and primary health care	Basic needs and essential services	Enhanced health situation of the population	Access to primary health care.	PoCs have access to national or government health services. (Yes/No)
8.	There are laws granting the right of access to ARV (anti retro viral) treatment for HIV-positive people in need of international protection. (Specify.)	Basic needs and essential services	The population has optimum access to reproductive and HIV-related health care.		1) Percentage of PoCs with HIV eligible for ARV treatment that actually receive it.
					1) Extent of the access of HIV treatment for PoCs.
				Preventive help and treatment for PoCs with HIV/AIDS.	1) PoCs included in national treatment programs. (Yes/No)
				Advocacy provided.	1) Equal access for PoCs to ARV treatment as a protected population 2) PoCs included in the Strategic Plan for the HIV/AIDS treatment programmes. (Yes/No)

9.	People in need of protection have access to HIV-specific programmes.	Basic needs and essential services	The population has optimum access to reproductive and HIV-related health care	Preventive help and treatment for PoCs with HIV/AIDS.	Egalitarian access to ARV treatment services just as the surrounding population. (Yes/No)
10	People in need of protection have access to sexual and reproductive health programmes.	Basic needs and essential services	The population has optimum access to reproductive and HIV-related health care.	Security system and attention for maternity programmes.	A maximum stock of 2 weeks for all family planning methods was kept throughout the whole year. (Yes/No)
				Preventive services for sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS provided.	Access of PoCs to masculine and feminine condoms provided by UNFPA or Health Ministry enabled.
				Advocacy provided.	PoCs have access to free integral attention of sexual and reproductive health care. (Yes/No)
11	Percentage of people in need of protection that have access to the public system of emergency and primary health care.	Basic needs and essential services			Extent of the access of PoCs to primary and tertiary healthcare.
			Enhanced health situation of the population.	Referral mechanisms created.	Number of people referred to secondary or tertiary health care.
12	Number of people in need of protection that receives health support from UNHCR.	Basic needs and essential services	Enhanced health situation of the population.	Extension mechanisms established to access systems.	Number of people referred to secondary or tertiary health care.
13	People in need of protection have access to the public social security and/or social assistance system.	Basic needs and essential services	Enhanced health situation of the population.	Access to primary or basic attention provided to PoCs.	Access and/or facilities for PoCs to primary health care guaranteed by the local government. (Yes/No)
14	Percentage of people in need of protection that have access to the public social security and/or social assistance system.				

3.2. Education

#	MPA Indicator	Rights Group	Objective	Output Description	Indicator
15	People in need of protection have access to the public educational system.	Basic needs and essential services	People to have optimum access to educational system	Advocacy provided.	1) There are strategies to promote the admission of PoCs to the national educational system. (Yes/No) 2) Number of PoCs admitted to the national educational system.
16	Percentage of people in need of protection that have access to the national elementary education system.	Basic needs and essential services	People have optimum access to educational system.		Percentage of PoCs between the ages of 6 and 11 attending the elementary education system.
			People have optimum access to educational system.	Access to elementary education.	1) Number of PoCs attending elementary education. 2) Number of children attending elementary education in the correct year according to their ages. 3) Number of children that attend regularly elementary education.
17	Number of people receiving support from UNHCR to attend elementary education.	Basic needs and essential services	People have optimum access to educational system.	Access to primary or basic education	1) Total investment (\$) for the support of PoCs in primary or basic education. 2) Number of support scholarships for PoCs in primary or basic education.
18	Percentage of people in need of protection with access to the secondary education system	Basic needs and essential services	People have optimum access to educational system.		Percentage of PoCs between the ages of 12 and 17 attending the secondary education system.

			People have optimum access to educational system.	Access to secondary education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Number of PoCs currently attending secondary education. 2) Number of children attending secondary education in the correct year according to their ages. 3) Number of children attending regularly secondary education.
19	Number of people receiving support from UNHCR to attend secondary education.	Basic needs and essential services	People have optimum access to educational system.	Access to secondary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Total investment in support scholarships for PoCs in the first cycle of secondary education. 2) Number of scholarships for the first cycle of secondary education. 3) Total investment in scholarships for upper secondary education. 4) Number of scholarships for upper secondary education.
20	Facilities exist to approve and/or validate qualifications obtained in foreign countries.	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.	Recognition of degrees and diplomas by the host country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Number of PoCs with valid diplomas from their countries of origin. 2) Number of PoCs with diplomas considered valid in their work sectors. 3) Number of PoCs receiving information regarding the process of degree validation.

3.3. Housing

#	MPA Indicator	Rights Group	Objective	Output Description	Indicator
21	People in need of protection have access to public housing programmes.	Basic needs and essential services	Housing and infrastructure established, enhanced and maintained.	Advocacy provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Number of PoCs with access to public housing. 2) Advocacy over PoCs' access to public housing performed. (Yes/No)

22	Percentage of people in need of protection with access to housing solutions (owned or leased).	Basic needs and essential services	Housing and infrastructure established, enhanced and maintained.		<p>1) Percentage of women who are heads of family that live in adequate housing conditions.</p> <p>2) Percentage of houses in adequate conditions.</p>
23	Number of people that receive support from UNHCR for housing projects	Basic needs and essential services	Housing and infrastructure established, enhanced and maintained.	Long-term housing or lodging	Number of people that have long-term lodging or housing.
24	Number of people who have benefitted from private or public housing programs	Basic needs and essential services	Housing and infrastructure established, enhanced and maintained.	Advocacy provided.	Number of PoCs benefitted from public housing or lodging.

4. Economic integration and self-sufficiency of people in need of protection

4.1. General

#	MPA Indicator	Rights Group	Objective	Output Description	Indicator
25	Percentage of urban population in need of protection below the poverty line.	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.		1) Percentage of PoCs between the ages of 18 and 59 that make minimum wage for more than six months/year. 2) Percentage of PoCs between the ages of 18 and 59 that do not need monetary or food aid for 12 months after their arrival.
26	Average monthly income of urban refugee families.	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.		Percentage of PoCs between the ages of 18 and 59 that make minimum wage for more than six months/year.
27	Percentage of people in need of protection in working age, that live in urban zones and hold a formal employment.	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.		1) Percentage of PoCs between the ages of 18 and 59 with their own business or who work on their own for more than 12 months 2) Extent of the opportunities and access to formal jobs for PoCs.
28	Percentage of people in need of protection in working age living in urban zones and working in the informal sector of the economy (lack of contracts, low income, no social security coverage, no taxes are paid, etc.).	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.	Access to formal and informal financial services.	Number of PoCs benefitting from savings, loans and insurance programmes.
29	Percentage of people in need of protection in working age living in urban zones and depending on financial aid provided by UNHCR to cover basic needs.				

30	Total number of people who benefitted from self-sufficiency projects implemented by UNHCR in urban zones	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.	Access to formal and informal financial services.	<p>1) Number of PoCs benefitting from savings, loans and insurance programmes.</p> <p>2) Number of PoCs who are clients of national micro-finance or banking institutions.</p>
			Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.	Access to communication by means of information and technology.	<p>1) Number of PoCs that are receiving computer training.</p> <p>2) Number of PoCs with access to community technology centers.</p> <p>3) Number of PoCs that use technology facilities (no CTA).</p> <p>4) Number of PoCs with public free or subsidized telephone access.</p> <p>5) Number of PoCs that receive certifications of information technology knowledge.</p> <p>6) Number of PoCs graduated and certified, totalized by age and gender.</p>
			Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.	Access to self-employment enabled.	<p>1) Number of PoCs who receive advice in market trends and business.</p> <p>2) Number of PoCs who receive conditional subsidies to start a business.</p> <p>3) Number of PoCs who use business services such as: marketing, market trends information, networking, etc.</p> <p>4) Number of associations that provide support to small enterprises created.</p>

				Access to paid employment	<p>1) Number of PoCs who receive advice regarding work market opportunities.</p> <p>2) Number of PoCs registered in employment boards.</p> <p>3) Number of PoCs registered in labor training programmes.</p> <p>4) Number of workers who are part of workers' associations.</p> <p>5) Number of PoCs who receive incentives or project contracts in their communities.</p> <p>6) Number of PoCs who get an employment inside CTA centers.</p>
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4.2. Microfinance

#	MPA Indicator	Rights Group	Objective	Output Description	Indicator
31	Refugees, asylum-seekers or internally displaced people have access to the public or private financial system.	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.		Percentage of PoCs that use banking services (savings, loans, transfers).
32	Number of people benefitted from the microcredit scheme supported by UNHCR	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.	Access to formal and informal financial services	<p>1) Number of PoCs receiving loans through UNHCR's partners (current year, disaggregated by gender).</p> <p>2) Number of PoCs receiving financial services through UNHCR's partners (current year, disaggregated by gender)</p>
33	Of all the people benefitted from the microcredit scheme, what percentage covers their basic needs with money earned from their financed businesses?	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.		Percentage of PoCs between the ages of 18 and 59 that do not need monetary or food aid for 12 months after their arrival.

				Access to formal and informal financial services	Average value of the loans received by PoCs / per capita percentage.
34	For the microcredit schemes, what is the loan's recovery rate amongst refugees?	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.	Access to formal and informal financial services	1) Percentage of the money lent to and returned by PoCs (reimbursement rate). 2) Percentage of money lent to and returned by national clients of the same institution.
35	Number of self-sufficiency projects financed by microcredit schemes promoted by UNHCR	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.	Access to formal and informal financial services	1) Number of PoCs receiving financial services through UNHCR's partners (current year, disaggregated by gender)
36	Number of people who benefitted from public or private microcredit schemes	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.	Access to formal and informal financial services	Number of PoCs involved in micro financial schemes or who are clients of national banks.
37	Number of self-sufficiency projects financed by public or private microcredit schemes				

4.3 Vocational training and career counseling for people in need for protection

#	MPA Indicator	Rights Group	Objective	Output Description	Indicator
38	Asylum-seekers or internally displaced people have access to the public system of vocational training or career counseling.	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.	Technical and professional training	1) Number of PoCs who receive technical skills training. 2) Number of PoCs who receive vocational training 3) Number of PoCs with a VTET certificate (by gender)
39	Number of people that have benefited from professional courses in the private sector (companies, labor unions, etc.)	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.	Development strategy and implementation.	Number of private sector partners involved in planning, strategy and execution.
40	Number of people that benefited from professional training courses supported by UNHCR	Community empowerment and self-sufficiency	Self-sufficiency and livelihood strengthened.	Access to training and learning	1) Number of PoCs registered in formal institutions that provide certified training courses. 2) Number of PoCs who receive learning courses in formal educational centers.
41	Number of people that benefitted from career counseling supported by UNHCR				