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Country programme document

Mexico

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Mexico is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$5,370,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$68,644,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2020 to 2025.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2019.

* [E/ICEF/2019/21](#).

Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.



Programme rationale

1. Mexico is an upper-middle-income country with a child population of almost 40 million. An estimated 43.6 per cent of the population is poor, with 7.6 per cent living in extreme poverty. A total of 20.7 million children and adolescents (52 per cent of the population) live in poverty. Inequalities prevail, disproportionately affecting indigenous children, particularly girls and women, and those who live in rural areas.

2. Despite improvements in key indicators since the 1990s, such as life expectancy at birth and years of schooling, challenges remain in terms of meeting several Sustainable Development Goal targets, such as those related to poverty reduction, maternal, neonatal and child mortality, reducing violence against children, including girls and women, child marriage and early unions, decreasing high levels of obesity and overweight among children and adolescents, and ensuring access to quality education.

3. The Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (2015) emphasize concerns regarding the effective and timely implementation of the General Law on the Rights of Children and Adolescents. The Committee expressed grave concerns about armed violence and organized crime that seriously affect the survival of children and adolescents, the prevalence of torture and other cruel or degrading treatment or punishment of children, particularly migrant children, and the prioritization of institutionalization over foster care for children deprived of a family environment.

4. Protection of children includes the need to address the rights of migrant children, particularly as Mexico is a country of origin, transit, destination and return for migrants. According to the Immigration Policy Unit, between 2014 and 2018, 151,057 migrant children were detained in Mexico, with 44 per cent (66,465) of these children unaccompanied. Furthermore, 33,118 children and adolescents are institutionalized.

5. Violence has substantially increased in the past six years because of the fight against and within organized crime, which impacts children and adolescents. In 2007, there were 639 child victims of homicide; in 2017 there were 1,468. Although adolescent boys are the predominant victims of homicide, over the past decade homicides of girls increased by 68 per cent. Violence also manifests itself in other contexts. Four out of 10 adolescent girls aged 15–17 reported to have suffered sexual violence¹, while 63 per cent of children aged 1–14 years experienced physical punishment by their caregivers. Seven out of 10 adolescents who suffer violence at home are girls.²

6. Institutional advancements in the promotion of gender equality include the creation of a National Programme for Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination against Women and the Integrated Programme to Prevent, Attend, Sanction and Eradicate Violence against Women. Nevertheless, the Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (2018) express concerns about the continued widespread use of violence against women and girls, including physical, psychological, sexual and economic, as well as femicide.

7. Mexico is the second largest economy in Latin America, with an expected growth rate of 2.3 per cent in 2019. Thirteen per cent of the Government budget (about \$38 billion) is designated for children annually. Only 11 per cent of this amount is

¹ National Health and Nutrition Survey (Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición, ENSANUT), National Survey on Relationship Dynamics at the Household Level, 2016.

² UNICEF and National Institute of Public Health (Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública - INSP), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2015.

earmarked for under-five children, while 23 per cent goes to adolescents aged 13–17 years. Seventy-seven per cent of the budget for children is allocated for education, 17 per cent for health, and 6 per cent for social protection.

8. Improving coverage of and access to social protection is a priority to improve the situation of children and adolescents. Over the past 20 years, Mexico has implemented several social protection programmes aimed at reducing poverty and enhancing access to basic services. Despite progress achieved, the most disadvantaged populations still lack adequate coverage, resulting in poor health and affecting the overall well-being of children. Currently, 60.8 per cent of the population aged 0–17 years does not have access to social security.

9. While the national budget for education has increased in the last six years, there are still four million children out of school. Coverage of basic education is 96.4 per cent. However, improving development and learning outcomes remains a significant challenge. For example, 82 per cent of students in the sixth grade do not achieve satisfactory learning in language and communication. Unsatisfactory learning leads to absenteeism and school dropout, which directly impacts the acquisition of life skills and preparedness for future employability.

10. Mexico has two educational levels for children in their early years: initial education for children from 1.5 months to 3 years old; and preschool education for children aged 3–5 years old. Approximately 82.2 per cent of children between 4–59 months old have satisfactory motor, socio-emotional or cognitive development. An estimated 90.9 per cent of children from the richest households have adequate development in their early years, compared to 78.9 per cent from the poorest households³, which calls for a more equitable and inclusive approach in implementing early childhood development (ECD) programmes.

11. Malnutrition in all its forms among children and adolescents is a critical challenge in Mexico. While the prevalence of chronic malnutrition of children under 5 years old decreased from 21.5 per cent in 1999 to 12.4 per cent in 2015, the prevalence of overweight and obesity in all age groups has increased rapidly in the past decade. One in three children between 5 to 11 years old are either overweight or obese, as are 9.7 per cent of children under five years old. Adolescent girls have higher rates of obesity and overweight, at 39.2 per cent compared to 33.5 per cent among boys. Although the rate of exclusive breastfeeding among infants under 6 months old has improved in the last three years, it is still low at 30.8 per cent.

12. Mexico is highly vulnerable to the impact of natural hazards. Two-thirds of the country is exposed to seismic risk. It is also vulnerable to hurricanes and intense rains that cause floods and landslides. Seventy-one per cent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) is susceptible to two or more natural risks. The country is ranked “high” in the 2019 Index for Risk Management and is among the nine countries in the world with the highest values for hazard and exposure. Nevertheless, Mexico has a solid reputation in the region for its emergency response capacity.

13. Two key lessons from the previous country programme have informed this programme: (a) for effective programming at scale, it is important to have substantial evidence and proof of concept from pilot initiatives, accompanied by costing and budget analysis, and policy outlook; and (b) in an upper-middle-income country such as Mexico, UNICEF must have a defined role in capacity-building, given the high demand for technical assistance to implement new initiatives, especially at the subnational level, while also recognizing strong government knowledge and capacities in various sectors.

³ UNICEF and INSP. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2015.

14. The UNICEF comparative advantage in Mexico builds on its role as a credible monitor and advocate for the rights of children and adolescents and a coordinator and facilitator of dialogue between the Government and civil society, whereby children and adolescents can participate meaningfully. UNICEF also plays a role in building partnerships and providing innovative and evidence-based solutions to address the main child deprivations in the country.

15. Mexico has a strong private sector that has the potential to fund promising public-private partnerships complemented by corporate social responsibility. The private sector is also a credible partner for child rights advocacy, a source of knowledge for innovative solutions, a collaborator in the formation of a new generation of adolescents and a contributor to funding the country programme.

Programme priorities and partnerships

16. The overall goal of the UNICEF programme in Mexico is to support the country in building a new generation of adolescents who are healthy, educated, protected from violence, have equal access to opportunities and are empowered to foster positive change and development in society.

17. Guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals, the National Development Plan 2019–2024 and the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, the country programme focuses on the building blocks required to enable children and adolescents to survive, develop and thrive, addressing specific remaining gaps and bottlenecks, particularly in the context of violence, multidimensional poverty and inequality in an upper-middle-income country. The overarching theory of change is that, if all girls and boys, particularly those who are most disadvantaged, are healthy, have adequate early childhood development (ECD) and good nutrition; if they are able to access and learn in school and develop life skills; if they are protected from violence, exploitation and family separation; and if they benefit from social protection; then they will form a new generation of adolescents who are empowered to generate positive change and development in Mexico.

18. These programme priorities are aligned with Axis 1 of the National Development Plan on justice and the rule of law, with its objectives on social participation, promotion of human rights, peacebuilding and an integrated migration policy, as well as building resilience, sustainability and safety from disasters; and with Axis 2 on well-being, including objectives on prioritizing vulnerable and marginalized groups, and promoting the right to education, social protection, nutrition, health, water and a safe environment.

19. The programme is also in line with the priorities of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020–2025, particularly on peace, justice and the rule of law, and equality and inclusion.

20. Five key gender programmatic lines of action, consistent with the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2018–2021, are featured in the programme: (a) engaging men in supporting infant and young child feeding; (b) advancing girls' secondary education, learning and skills; (c) strengthening policies and programmes to eradicate gender inequalities, with a view to enabling caregivers to provide adequate care for children; (d) strengthening the National Comprehensive Child Protection System and Child Protection Authorities to ensure gender-based prevention and response to violence against children; and (e) ensuring that social protection covers basic needs, especially of female-headed households, young mothers and households with children under five years old.

21. “Leaving no child behind” is the thrust of the country programme. UNICEF will work at the federal level to facilitate maximum impact for children in the entire country, especially in policy and public investment, with a view to changing national indicators on health and nutrition, education, protection and multidimensional poverty, and magnifying its presence in states with the worst indicators of child deprivations. These include Chihuahua and Guerrero (violence); Baja California and Chiapas (migration); Yucatán (obesity and overweight); and Estado de México (out-of-school children).

22. UNICEF will support the Government to achieve the desired changes through policy development and advocacy; evidence-generation, including addressing data gaps to inform decisions, plans and public investment; strengthening institutional capacities and coordination, including the strengthening of the National Comprehensive Child Protection System, and use of social and behavioural change strategies to bridge upstream with downstream work. Alliances and partnerships will be fostered within the United Nations, and with the private sector, civil society and children themselves, to develop shared-value partnerships that generate positive results for children and adolescents and prioritize their development and well-being.

23. UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Women, and other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes will promote joint initiatives in Mexico, such as Spotlight, to accelerate achievement of the goals of the 2030 Agenda and the National Development Plan 2019–2024. These initiatives will seek significant and measurable results in poverty reduction; empowerment of women and girls; eradication of violence against women, adolescents and children; reduction of adolescent pregnancy, and ending child marriage and early unions.

Child and adolescent nutrition

24. This component will focus on the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and monitoring of all forms of malnutrition in children and adolescents, with special attention to overweight and obesity. Based on an analysis of the determinants of malnutrition in Mexico, which primarily relate to poverty, lack of access to quality foods and obesogenic environments, UNICEF and partners will work on fostering healthy environments in which children and adolescents receive adequate nutrition and engage in healthy practices related to safe water consumption and physical activity. These actions will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals on zero hunger and on good health and well-being.

25. The main bottlenecks relate to an insufficient regulatory framework and institutional capacity to prevent, detect and respond to child malnutrition, including monitoring, enforcing and complying with nutrition guidelines, especially on breastfeeding. To address these bottlenecks, UNICEF will strengthen health sector capacity, provide policy advice and promote social and behavioural change. Successful results depend on the assumption that adequate attention will be paid by the Government to improving nutritional outcomes for children in the context of a strong food and beverage industry.

26. UNICEF will work with the Ministry of Health to strengthen capacities of front-line health-care workers to prevent, diagnose, monitor and treat malnutrition among children and adolescents. Technical assistance will focus on scaling up community-based mother and newborn care interventions to promote breastfeeding and identify early warning signs of malnutrition.

27. With a view to fostering healthy environments for children and adolescents, UNICEF will collaborate with national authorities to improve labelling and marketing of food and beverages directed to children and adolescents. There will be a focus on

enhancing capacities in schools for adequate implementation of school-feeding programmes and enforcing food and beverage regulations, in partnership with the Ministries of Education and Health.

28. Breastfeeding will be promoted with a gender-equality perspective, through the enhancement of quality social protection, such as maternal and paternal leave and labour policies that facilitate breastfeeding. UNICEF will work with the Ministries of Health and Well-Being to provide information on healthy nutrition, including innovative solutions such as mobile phone messaging combined with community-based home visits.

29. This component is linked to the education component as it aims to improve learning outcomes and increase school attendance through adequate nutrition and safe drinking water consumption. It is linked to the social protection component through support of school-feeding programmes and expansion of social protection that will enable the poorest families to afford healthy and nutritious food for their children.

Early childhood development, quality education and skills for life and work

30. This component will focus on access to, retention and completion of education, improving learning and development achievements, starting from the early years, and the integration of skills for life and work in the education curriculum. These actions intend to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals on quality education, clean water and sanitation, reduced inequalities, and sustainable cities and communities.

31. Fragmentation in the legislative and normative frameworks of the education sector and weak intersectoral coordination are bottlenecks to the fulfilment of the right to education in Mexico. Of concern is the right to education of the most vulnerable children and adolescents, including out-of-school children or those at risk of dropping out, indigenous and migrant children, pregnant adolescent girls and children living in violent contexts.

32. Minimum quality standards and accountability need to be guaranteed by ECD service providers and by the broader education system. In support of education authorities, UNICEF will focus on adapting the educational curriculum, teacher training and material to the existing cultural and linguistic diversity, to emergency situations, and to the needs of excluded populations such as indigenous and Afrodescendent children. Harmful social beliefs and behaviours, including gender stereotyping and use of violence as a form of discipline, will be addressed through the reinforcement of life skills, especially girls' participation in decisions that could affect their safety, well-being and development.

33. To improve educational access, retention and school completion, UNICEF will contribute to the development of an integrated response to prevent school dropout. Innovation will be instrumental in providing access to education for children and adolescents living in violent contexts. Improving access for children with disabilities, children from the poorest households and adolescent mothers will also be prioritized by combining efforts with the social protection component of the country programme.

34. Given the impact of disasters on education, UNICEF will help to strengthen the capacity of the education sector in emergency preparedness and response, information management and disaster risk reduction in schools. UNICEF will work with the National Water Commission, the Ministry of Education, the National Institute of Physical Infrastructure for Education and the private sector, on norms and standards for the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools, the promotion of hygiene practices and menstrual hygiene management.

35. To help to improve learning and development achievements, UNICEF will support the Ministry of Education in developing quality standards for early, primary and secondary education. It will work on closing the gaps in quality and coverage of early education and preschool services, in line with the National Road Map for Early Childhood Development. To ensure quality learning, UNICEF will contribute to the development of a teacher training strategy focused on child-friendly schools and safeguarding continuous pedagogical follow-up in classrooms.

36. UNICEF will contribute to improving the capacity of the education system to promote and improve the development of life skills among children and adolescents based on their needs, interests and life plans. In partnership with government and the private sector, efforts will be made to prepare adolescents towards future employability and decent work, through both formal and non-formal pathways, particularly in the most vulnerable and violent contexts. Social and behavioural change strategies will foster the participation of girls, boys and adolescents so that they can fulfil their role as rights-holders in education.

37. This component assumes that the National Development Plan 2019–2024 will promote inclusive and intercultural education that is child-centred. Gains could be compromised by the occurrence of a major disaster that could affect available resources and the safety of children and adolescents, as well as the risk of prolonged strikes by labour unions that could disrupt educational continuity.

38. Results in education will be maximized through linkages with social protection by expanding the coverage of scholarships. Linkages to the nutrition component are important to promote healthy eating habits among school-age children while ensuring safe drinking water, hand-washing and sanitation facilities in schools. Coordination with the child protection component will contribute to ensuring that schools are free from violence and that adolescents have access to life skills education.

Protection of children from violence and exploitation

39. This component will focus on violence prevention and response, protection of migrant children and adolescents, and deinstitutionalization of children deprived of family care, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals on peace, justice and strong institutions, on gender equality and on quality education.

40. The main barriers preventing children and adolescents from living in environments that are free from violence and exploitation include the social normalization of violence as a method of discipline, gender stereotyping and similar behaviours that lead to gender-based violence. Cases of violence, exploitation and other rights violations are seldom reported due to fear or insufficient knowledge of the institutions responsible for responding to these cases. Despite the presence of Child Protection Authorities, there is still a need to strengthen violence detection and referral mechanisms. Violence in Mexico needs to be addressed in communities, schools and households, by coordinated and multidisciplinary government services, and to go beyond addressing security measures.

41. The programme will address the impact of violence on children and adolescents, particularly girls, by supporting efforts in life skills development, mental health and psychosocial support and the creation of safe spaces in communities. UNICEF will also promote positive child-rearing and adolescent parenting to prevent violence at home.

42. To support the work of the Social Welfare Agency in responding to cases of violence, UNICEF will strengthen the social workforce capacity on case management and the provision of alternatives to family-based care in cases of family separation, children affected by emergencies and unaccompanied migrant children. UNICEF will

also support the Government to adopt an alternative care policy and to finally put an end to the institutionalization of children.

43. The protection of migrant children and adolescents will be prioritized by working closely with the National Institute of Migration and Child Protection Authorities to end detention and ensure protection of migrant children and adolescents. UNICEF will facilitate an inter-institutional mechanism for the detection, referral, response and special protection in these cases. Moreover, UNICEF will support the strengthening of psychosocial support capacities of public and private service providers for migrant children and adolescents, as well as for those affected by emergencies.

44. The effective and sustainable impact of this component will depend on the assumption that violence prevention will be at the core of government policies and programmes that systemically address violence against children and adolescents, and that families and communities are willing to adopt positive child and adolescent development and care practices. Risks to achieving results in this component include insufficient budget and human resources for the child protection system, and that changes in migration policies could affect important achievements made towards non-detention and alternative care.

45. This component will be linked to efforts under the education component on life skills development and prevention of violence in schools, and to social protection efforts on expanding coverage of social protection programmes for migrant families and those affected by emergencies.

Social protection

46. This component will focus on supporting the Government to improve data collection, particularly for the child-related Sustainable Development Goal indicators. It will support data disaggregation to target and monitor social protection programmes that directly benefit children and adolescents, while improving their design, targeting methods, operating rules and access procedures, and advocating for the design of an effective mechanism for social protection in emergencies. These actions are in line with the Sustainable Development Goals on poverty eradication and reducing inequalities.

47. Strengthening social protection for children and adolescents requires data disaggregated by age, gender and origin, which guides the prioritization of actions to reach the most disadvantaged groups. Programme design and implementation should aim for universal or semi-universal coverage, adopting a progressive approach to include the most vulnerable populations through more accessible and equitable mechanisms. Furthermore, the population needs to understand social protection as an inherent right, which will contribute to improving access to and quality of these benefits.

48. UNICEF will provide technical advice to the Government in developing a comprehensive vision and governance of social protection among stakeholders and harmonizing quality standards of social programmes.

49. To contribute to ensuring that public resource allocations for social protection programmes for children and their families are adequate and equity-based, UNICEF will engage in policy dialogue with the Ministries of Well-being and Finance to affirm the importance of investing in social protection for children and adolescents.

50. The achievement of results under this component could be affected by the abolition or reduction of existing social protection schemes. UNICEF will continue to advocate with the Government for greater attention to be paid to prioritizing the

specific needs of children and adolescents when shaping new social protection programmes.

51. This component will be linked to the nutrition and education components, respectively through the school-feeding programme and scholarships, and to the child protection component through social protection in emergencies.

Private sector fundraising

52. Building on its role as a trusted voice for children, UNICEF will seek shared-value partnerships that benefit children and adolescents and promote the adoption of child rights-related business principles. UNICEF will implement a fundraising strategy focused on mobilizing individual pledge and major gift donors and corporate and philanthropic partnerships. The organization will seek to expand the role of the private sector in terms of knowledge leadership, advocacy and co-education in preparing a new generation of adolescents with the skills required for their future employability, especially in light of the Generation Unlimited initiative.

Programme effectiveness

53. Communication and public advocacy will support all programme components to ensure that child rights are visible in the national agenda, as well as to drive knowledge dissemination, fundraising, private sector alliances and public support. These efforts will respond to a long-term brand-positioning vision and build on child-related data. UNICEF will expand its outreach through traditional, digital and social media strategies, publications, special initiatives and engagement of key Government, civil society and private sector actors. Public outreach will consider participation and engagement of adolescents to drive policy asks and contribute to social mobilization and behavioural change to advance the fulfilment of child rights.

54. Mexico is strongly placed to share its experience in emergency preparedness and disaster response within the region and elsewhere. UNICEF will strengthen its support to the Civil Protection Authority to ensure a child rights-based approach in implementing disaster risk reduction, including the use of data and evidence on how disasters affect children and adolescents.

55. The country programme will take advantage of Mexico's well-positioned South-South and triangular cooperation activities, both as a recipient and provider of technical expertise, particularly on child poverty measurement, evaluation of social policies and strong statistical capacities.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Child and adolescent malnutrition	848	10 103	10 951
Early childhood development, quality education and skills for life and work	1 185	13 180	14 365
Protection of children from violence and exploitation	2 489	25 419	27 908
Social protection	848	8 735	9 583
Programme effectiveness	0	11 207	11 207
Total	5 370	68 644	74 014

Programme and risk management

56. This country programme document summarizes the UNICEF contributions to national results and is the principle mechanism for accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. The responsibilities and accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels are defined in the policies and procedures regarding the organization's programmes and operations.

57. UNICEF leads the United Nations country team's monitoring and evaluation task force and, in partnership with the Resident Coordinator and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, facilitates UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation.

58. UNICEF will operate through its country office in Mexico City and will be supported by field offices in Tapachula and Tijuana to enable positioning and visibility in bi-national, federal and local policies affecting migration. Work at the subnational level will also be carried out by technical teams in the states with highest levels of child deprivation, specifically in terms of malnutrition, out-of-school children, violence, child poverty and migration.

59. The programme considers potential risks that could impact the organization's work, including the occurrence of natural hazards such as earthquakes or floods, and increasing violence and insecurity. UNICEF will mitigate these risks by incorporating emergency preparedness in regular programming and in private sector fundraising.

60. UNICEF will be attuned to opportunities that may arise that may contribute to achievement of the expected programme outcomes. Activities will include child rights monitoring, keeping track of changes and initiatives from the Government, and advocating for and identifying entry points to advance child rights.

61. Early warning mechanisms will be used to anticipate significant situations that could necessitate adjustments to programme implementation. Internally, the UNICEF enterprise risk management tool will control risks associated with the harmonized approach to cash transfers, trends in the local fundraising environment (especially other resources), the impact of emergencies on the programme, office greening and staff changes.

62. Results-based management, monitoring and evaluation and innovation will inform and ensure programme quality, efficiency and effectiveness. Special efforts will be focused on the regular monitoring of programme and financial indicators to take corrective action when required. Regular reviews will also serve as strategic moments of reflection for necessary programme adjustments and improvements.

Monitoring and evaluation

63. Programme monitoring will be reinforced to identify whether progress towards planned results is timely, efficient and effective while observing gender responsiveness and ensuring an equity focus. Joint field monitoring will be implemented to encourage shared responsibility for results between government counterparts and implementing partners.

64. In keeping with the role of UNICEF in an upper-middle-income country, monitoring the rights of children and adolescents is at the core of the country programme, alongside analysis of the barriers and bottlenecks affecting their fulfilment. The tools used will include a situation analysis, equity-focused monitoring systems, the National Information System on Children's Rights and the National Sustainable Development Goals Information System.

65. Strong evaluation capacities within the country, led by the National Evaluation Council, remain an asset and an invaluable input for UNICEF cooperation activities. Key planned evaluations are listed in the annexed costed evaluation plan.

66. In the spirit of “One UN”, UNICEF will closely work with sister United Nations agencies on gender, emergency preparedness and monitoring and evaluation. In its lead role on UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation, UNICEF will contribute to the monitoring of its progress and results, annual reporting, mid-term assessment and final evaluation, to ensure that progress towards child rights fulfilment is reflected in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Mexico – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2020–2025

<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child. Articles: 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 16–20, 22–26, 28, 30, 34, 36 and 39</p> <p>National priorities: National Development Plan 2019–2024: Axis 1 Justice and Rule of Law: Objectives 1.3, 1.4, 1.7 and 1.9; Axis 2 Well-being: Objectives 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.10.</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 16</p>
<p>UNSDCF outcomes involving UNICEF: Area II/ Peace, Justice and Rule of Law: Aligned with the 2030 Agenda - peace area, including issues of democracy, transparency, and the fight against corruption; Area III/Equality and inclusion: Aligned with the 2030 Agenda - People area, including the fight against inequality in all its forms, and the promotion of social development and diversity.</p>
<p>Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 Goal Area(s): 1–5</p>

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
1. By 2025, child and adolescent malnutrition in all its forms is reduced, with a special focus on overweight and obesity.	Prevalence of stunting (children under 5) B: 12.4% (2015) T: 10%	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and National Health and Nutrition Survey (Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición, ENSANUT)	1.1 The health system has improved capacity to adequately prevent, diagnose and monitor all forms of malnutrition in children and adolescents. 1.2 Children and adolescents grow up in enabling environments that promote improved nutrition. 1.3 More parents and caregivers have improved behaviour towards maternal, child and adolescent nutrition and feeding practices.	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Welfare	848	10 103	10 951
	Prevalence of overweight and obesity by age group (0-5; 5-11; 12-17) B: 0-5: 9.7% / 5-11: 34.4% / 12-17: 36.3% (2012) T: 0-5: 9.7% / 5-11: 34.4% / 12-17: 36.3%	ENSANUT					
	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding (children under 6 months). B: 30.8% (2015) T: 38%	MICS/ ENSANUT					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
2. By 2025, children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, have increased access to equitable and inclusive quality education opportunities leading to development, improved learning outcomes and skills for life and work.	Percentage of children with adequate development according to the Early Childhood Development Index B: 82.2% (Boys:78.0%/Girls: 85.7% – First quintile: 78.9%) (2015) T: 90%	MICS/ENSANUT	2.1 Governments and national stakeholders ensure the provision of improved, comprehensive and harmonized ECD [early childhood development] and ECE [early childhood education] policies and services to address developmental needs of young children and prepare them for school. 2.2 Education systems at federal and state levels are strengthened and increase the provision of equal opportunities and adequate conditions to children and adolescents to access, be retained and complete inclusive and quality education, leading to relevant learning outcomes, with a focus on those at risk of dropping out, out-of-school or affected by emergencies, including migrant children. 2.3 Government and private sector partners have increased the provision of skills for life, learning, employability and decent work for adolescents through both formal and non-formal pathways, particularly in the most vulnerable and violent contexts.	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Welfare, civil society and academic partners	1 185	13 180	14 365
	Attendance rate for pre-primary education B: 77.7% (Indigenous: 76.5%; Disability: 70.7%; First quintile: 74.9%) (2017) T: 87 % (Indigenous: 80%; Disability: 75%; First quintile: 80%)	Education overview by the National Institute for the Evaluation of Education					
	Completion rate in lower secondary education B: 88.8% (2017–2018) T: 94%	911 Format of the Ministry of Education					
	Completion rate in upper secondary education B: 60.6 (2017–2018) T: 72%	911 Format of the Ministry of Education					
	Reading mean score B: 423 (Boys: 416/Girls: 431) (2015) T: 428	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)					
	Mathematics mean score B: 408 (Boys: 412/Girls: 404) (2015) T: 418	OECD PISA					
3. By 2025, children and adolescents live in safer environments, where they	Rate of child and adolescent homicides per year B: 3.67/100,000 (2017)	Estimates from the National Institute for Statistics and	3.1. Children and adolescents access improved protection mechanisms and multi-sector	National Comprehensive Child Protection	2 489	25 419	27 908

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
are increasingly protected from violence and exploitation.	T: 3.49/100,000 (5% reduction)	Geography Mortality statistics and data from the National Population Council	services including legal, psychosocial and welfare, that prevent, detect, refer and respond to violence against children and exploitation, including in emergency situations. 3.2. Migrant children and adolescents are able to access special protection and appropriate care options in Mexico. 3.3. Children and adolescents are deinstitutionalized and have increased access to family and community-based care options.	System, National System to Prevent, Attend, Sanction and Eradicate Violence against Women Ministry of Interior, UN-Women, Child Protection Authorities, Social Welfare Agency			
	Rate of femicide investigations of girls under the age of 18 B: 0.43/100,000 (2017) T: 0.45 (5% increase)	Administrative records of the National System for Public Security					
	Per cent of children and adolescents who have suffered violent discipline methods B: 63.1%(2015) T: 53% (15% decline)	MICS/ENSANUT					
4. By 2025, more children and adolescents, especially those living in the poorest households, benefit from comprehensive social protection programmes	Per cent of children and adolescents with disabilities living in extreme poverty who benefit from Beca para Personas con Discapacidad (disability scholarships) B: 0% T: 70%	Ministry of Well-Being administrative records	4.1 Key social protection programmes for children and adolescents, primarily from the poorest households, are more accessible and more appropriate to their needs. 4.2 There is a harmonized approach to social protection and key programmes targeted to children and adolescents. 4.3 Public resource allocation of social protection programmes for children and their families is adequate and equity based.	National Evaluation Council, line ministries, academia and non-governmental organizations	848	8735	9583
	Per cent of adolescents in extreme poverty who benefit from Beca Benito Juárez (Benito Juárez scholarships) B: 0% T: 50%	National Income and Expenditure Household Survey administrative records					
5. Programme effectiveness					0	11 207	11 207
Total resources					5 370	68 644	74 014