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Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda*

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 \$5,178,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$102,830,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period March 2026 to December 2031.

* [E/ICEF/2026/1](#).

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



Programme rationale

1. Mexico is an upper-middle-income country with a population of 130.3 million in 2025, comprising almost 28 per cent (36.1 million) children and adolescents,¹ which represents a key demographic dividend for sustainable development. The country is undergoing a crucial phase in terms of economic growth and social development, although significant challenges remain regarding children's well-being, including inequality, poverty, health, nutrition, education and protection against violence. These are key concerns for ensuring the country's development and progress.

2. UNICEF has a long history of technical cooperation with the Government of Mexico, focused on supporting public policies that guarantee the rights of children and adolescents. The organization's specialized knowledge in this area and international best practices add value to the assistance provided to the Government in its endeavours to tackle structural issues.

3. The Government has made significant progress in its recent efforts to reduce poverty. Between 2020 and 2024, multidimensional poverty reduced from 43.9 per cent to 29.6 per cent among the general population, and from 52.6 per cent to 38.7 per cent among children and adolescents, reaching the lowest levels since 2008.² However, children and adolescents continue to be disproportionately affected by poverty, limiting their effective access to their rights. The situation is especially serious for indigenous children and adolescents, and young children (aged 0–5 years), with poverty levels of 82.3 per cent³ and 41.9 per cent⁴ of the population, respectively. Public investment for children and adolescents represents a public policy challenge in efforts to achieve poverty reduction and deliver high-quality priority services. Since 2021, spending on children has not exceeded 3 per cent of gross domestic product, which is low for the Latin America and Caribbean region. Although social spending in Mexico has increased as a percentage of total spending, it has decreased among children and adolescents, averaging 19.8 per cent between 2019 and 2024.

4. In recent years, the Government has expanded its social protection schemes to address vulnerable populations, including children. Cash transfer programmes such as the Benito Juárez grants, the Pension for Persons with Disabilities and, at the federal level, the more recent Rita Cetina and My Scholarship to Get Started cash transfer programmes in Mexico City, have all contributed to improving the income of households with children and reducing poverty. Another aspect of social protection is access to childcare to promote women's participation in economic activities and child well-being. Coverage is low (9 per cent⁵) and provides unequal access, mainly benefiting higher-income households. With support from UNICEF, the Government is seeking to create a national care system that offers an opportunity to improve quality and expand coverage.

5. Children and adolescents face a triple burden of malnutrition that hinders their comprehensive development and the country's economic development. Chronic malnutrition affects 16.2 per cent of children under 5 years of age,⁶ with a higher

¹ Basic calculations from the National Income and Expenditure Survey, 2024.

² National Institute of Statistics and Geography, Poverty data based on the National Income and Expenditure Survey, 2024.

³ National Council for the Assessment of Social Development Policy, 2022.

⁴ National Institute of Statistics and Geography, Poverty data based on the National Income and Expenditure Survey, 2024.

⁵ National Register of Childcare Centres 2024.

⁶ National Institute of Public Health, National Health and Nutrition Survey, 2023, ongoing.

prevalence among poor children and indigenous communities. It is closely linked to food insecurity and a lack of access to drinking water and sanitation services. Acute malnutrition affects 1.2 per cent of children⁷ and 9.4 per cent of children of preschool age are anaemic.⁸ Concurrently, 38.1 per cent of adolescents are overweight or obese.⁹ Other persistent issues put infant health at risk, with only 34.2 per cent of children exclusively breastfed.¹⁰ Only 45.6 per cent of children aged 12 to 23 months and 32.4 per cent of children aged 24 to 35 months complete a full basic vaccination programme.¹¹ Over 4.5 million people lack access to drinking water and 5.7 million people lack access to sanitation services;¹² many of them are children and adolescents. Teenage pregnancy accounts for 16.7 per cent of all births. Children's mental health is a growing concern, with signs of increasing anxiety and depression and rising suicide rates.

6. The greatest challenges faced by the health sector include shortfalls in the coverage of quality services and equitable budget allocation in rural areas and to the most vulnerable populations, including indigenous peoples, Afrodescendent communities and persons with disabilities. Fragmented information systems and suboptimal cross-sectoral coordination need to be addressed. Moreover, sociocultural barriers, outdated regulations and deficiencies in infrastructure and approaches to promoting behaviour change persist, limiting access to health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for the most marginalized children and adolescents.

7. Mexico has made significant progress in education, guaranteeing free and compulsory education for 18 school years, from kindergarten through to upper secondary school, and has achieved almost universal coverage in primary education. However, challenges persist. First, educational pathways are incomplete, especially among marginalized children and adolescents, including those living in poverty, in rural areas or with disabilities, and members of indigenous populations, children on the move and individuals with low learning achievements. Only 56 out of every 100 children starting primary school complete upper secondary education without having to repeat one or more years of study or temporarily dropping out of school. Only 2 out of 10 children aged 0–3 years attend preschool education programmes and 67.6 per cent of children aged 3–5 years attend preschool.¹³ Not all children who complete their schooling acquire the core knowledge and skills required for an effective transition to adulthood. Forty-seven per cent of 15-year-old students attain a minimum level of competency in reading and 66 per cent in mathematics¹⁴ due to deficiencies in the quality of education provided, including during preschool and primary education.

8. Second, persistent structural challenges limit access and learning and reproduce inequalities, especially for children and adolescents living in poverty, in rural areas, in indigenous areas, living with disabilities or on the move. Educational investments do not sufficiently prioritize teacher training, remedial learning or classroom support.

⁷ Rivera-Dommarco J.A. et al., 'Poor nutrition in children under 5 years of age', *Mexican Public Health*, vol. 66, no. 4, 2024.

⁸ Mejia-Rodríguez F. et al., 'Anaemia in children and women of reproductive age', *Mexican Public Health*, vol. 66, no. 4, 2024.

⁹ National Health and Nutrition Survey, 2023, ongoing.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Mongua-Rodríguez N. et al., 'Vaccination in children under 5 years of age', *Mexican Public Health*, vol. 66, no. 4, 2024.

¹² National Institute of Statistics and Geography, Population and Housing Census 2020, Mexico City, 2021.

¹³ Secretariat for Public Education, Main figures on the National Education System 2023–2024, 2025.

¹⁴ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, PISA 2022 Results, Vol. I and II, Country Notes – Mexico, 2023 (also available in Spanish).

There is a lack of coordination between the different tiers of education that can facilitate effective transitions and equitable access to high-quality educational services; and there are insufficient qualified personnel to cover the educational pathway from preschool to upper secondary education.

9. The special protection system for children and adolescents continues to face challenges in providing comprehensive, coordinated and prompt responses. Over 2 million children require attention from the Child Protection Authorities, which operate with a budget gap of 143 per cent,¹⁵ limiting their capacity to identify, evaluate and monitor rights violations. Indigenous communities and children on the move face heightened risks as poverty and a lack of access to basic services increase their exposure to violence and exploitation.

10. Children and adolescents face multiple forms of violence, including physical, psychological and sexual, in the home, school, community, digital environment and some institutions, including shelters and justice, health and education systems. Fifty-five per cent of children and adolescents have been subject to violent discipline; 53 per cent of adolescent girls (aged 15 to 17 years) have experienced sexual violence of some kind in their lifetime and in various settings;¹⁶ and 26 per cent of adolescents have been victims of cyberbullying.¹⁷ Moreover, 40 per cent of girls and women over 15 years of age have experienced violence from their intimate partner. Nearly 22,000 children and adolescents reside in institutions without family care.¹⁸

11. Armed violence, influenced by inequality, impunity and the challenge of strengthening the rule of law, aggravates this crisis. Children and adolescents suffer multiple breaches of their rights, including homicides, disappearances, sexual exploitation, internal displacement, and recruitment and exploitation by criminal groups. Public services are disrupted in affected communities, perpetuating cycles of marginalization and exclusion. In some municipalities, homicide rates exceed 133 per 100,000 inhabitants, with 47 municipalities registering rates above 30 per 100,000 inhabitants.¹⁹ As yet, there are over 7,000 children unaccounted for between 2020 and 2024.²⁰ In 2024, 390,000 people were displaced by violence, 30 per cent of whom were children.²¹

12. Mexico is particularly vulnerable to extreme weather events, exacerbated by poverty, environmental degradation and geographical conditions. These events have disproportionate impacts on women and children, deepening structural inequalities and affecting the full exercise of their human rights. Events like hurricanes, droughts, floods and pollution affect people's well-being, limit access to essential services and undermine food security.

13. The country has made progress in protecting its most vulnerable populations, although challenges remain. Mexico ranked thirty-third out of 146 countries in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index 2024, having made progress towards gender equality, especially regarding education and the recognition of unpaid

¹⁵ UNICEF Mexico, *Diagnosis and Costing of the Operational Capacity of Child Protection Authorities*, 2024.

¹⁶ National Institute of Statistics and Geography, *National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships*, 2021.

¹⁷ Data from: National Health and Nutrition Survey (2022); National Institute of Statistics and Geography (2022), *National Survey on the Dynamics of Household Relationships*, 2021; and National Institute of Statistics and Geography, *Cyberbullying Module*, 2023.

¹⁸ National Institute of Statistics and Geography, *Population and Housing Census 2020, 2021*, Mexico City.

¹⁹ National Institute of Statistics and Geography, *Homicide Deaths 1990–2023*, Mexico City, 2025.

²⁰ National Register of Disappeared and Missing Persons, Mexico City, 2025.

²¹ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, *Global Report on Internal Displacement*, Geneva, 2025.

domestic work. However, divides persist in terms of economic participation, the care burden and violence against girls, mostly affecting poor, indigenous and Afrodescendent women. Moreover, 767,000 children and adolescents with disabilities face higher levels of poverty, school exclusion and violence, and there are weaknesses in service quality, cross-sectoral coordination, specialized services, care and support. Children on the move also face greater challenges, including risks of abuse, exploitation and discrimination, and limited access to specialized protection services and educational continuity.

14. The Government has made a firm commitment to children to promote the country's development, as set out in the National Development Plan 2025–2030 (Plan Nacional de Desarrollo, PND), which states that Mexico will be a Republic of and for children and adolescents. Several actions are planned towards this goal: a territorial approach to poverty reduction among the most vulnerable and excluded groups; improvements to education, health and nutrition; and peacemaking combined with efforts to reduce violence. Together, they represent an opportunity to strengthen the guarantee of children's rights.

15. Lessons learned from the evaluation of the previous country programme include:

(a) the importance of the UNICEF Mexico Country Office developing a clear and articulated strategy for policy advocacy at the national and subnational levels;

(b) the importance of a clearer focus on strategic alliances, the scalability of interventions and exerting influence to achieve sustainable results on a larger scale.

Programme priorities and partnerships

16. The country programme envisions more children and adolescents living free from poverty, growing up healthy and well nourished, learning, developing life skills and being protected from violence. UNICEF will support the Government in its priorities at the federal and state levels through sustainable, scalable and high-impact interventions that prioritize the most vulnerable populations, including young and indigenous children, Afrodescendent children and children with disabilities. UNICEF will reinforce its territorial presence to contribute to sustainable systemic change and strengthen broad alliances with the private sector and other partners to leverage action and influence in favour of children.

17. The programme was developed with the Government of Mexico to support its national priorities for children and adolescents, and in coordination with the United Nations system. It is based on an analysis of the situation of children and adolescents, an independent evaluation of the previous country programme, an internal programmatic gender review, the Common Country Analysis and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2026–2031 (UNSDCF), among others.

18. The programme is aligned with the PND, sectoral plans and territorial strategies, especially those dimensions that address development in conjunction with well-being and humanist values and governance through justice and citizen participation. It also addresses the 2024 observations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child regarding the budget, governance and protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups. It contributes to the UNSDCF strategic areas of governance and rule of law; social inclusion and substantive equality; and environment and climate change. It addresses UNSDCF outcomes 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9, in coordination with other United Nations agencies, and is aligned with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029.

19. The programme will adopt two guiding approaches:

(a) To achieve sustainable results at scale, through support for prioritized government and social initiatives;

(b) To ensure comprehensive care for the most vulnerable children and adolescents, especially in territories prioritized by the State and those with high child poverty and indigenous and Afrodescendent populations. For this purpose, a regional approach will be combined with coordinated and convergent actions.

20. To promote systemic changes, the strategies prioritized will include:

(a) Technical assistance and advocacy to design, monitor, evaluate and scale up comprehensive public policies and to promote innovation and the use of digital technology;

(b) Cross-sectoral partnerships with the private sector, academia and civil society to maximize impact and mobilize resources and commitment;

(c) Strengthening national and subnational data-collection, monitoring and evaluation systems;

(d) Encouraging social and behaviour change among families and communities;

(e) Advocacy through the media and opinion leaders;

(f) Reinforcing public systems to ensure their resilience and capacity to offer essential services in the event of emergencies, extreme weather events and human mobility contexts.

Health and nutrition

21. This programme component will contribute to the Government's work towards achieving PND objective 2.7, which aims to strengthen health, nutrition and WASH initiatives, prevent all forms of malnutrition, and guarantee comprehensive health and nutrition care for children, especially during the first 1,000 days of life and during school age and adolescence. To support efforts to achieve outcome 5 of UNSDCF strategic area 2 on social inclusion and substantive equality and its action lines 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4, UNICEF will advocate for shaping and advancing a systemic transformation of approaches to addressing health and nutrition. It will contribute to strengthening governance, the design of comprehensive and contextualized national policies and programmes, and the improvement of essential environments and services, along with prioritizing the scale-up of high-impact interventions, transformative partnerships and the promotion of healthy standards and practices.

22. To improve comprehensive early childhood care and prevent chronic and acute malnutrition, UNICEF will provide technical assistance to the Government to strengthen governance, coordination, public funding, the regulatory framework and the generation of data and evidence. It will support the design, implementation and monitoring of cross-sectoral strategies for the prevention of chronic and acute malnutrition and the National Care Programme for the First 1,000 Days, thereby strengthening the supply chain and fostering behaviour change. A community-level strategy to develop WASH will be promoted in areas with the highest rates of child malnutrition and poverty, alongside strengthening the primary care capacity for treating children with acute malnutrition and providing vaccinations. Efforts will be made to integrate behaviour change and emergency preparations regarding health, nutrition and WASH, focusing on community resilience and preventing the impact of environmental factors.

23. This component will support the health sector's efforts to reduce the number of overweight or obese children, while improving the physical, mental and environmental health of children and adolescents, including in school environments. UNICEF will support federal and state-level governments' efforts concerning child health and nutrition, prioritizing cross-sectoral coordination, the regulatory framework, evidence generation and funding to leverage partnerships and scale up national programmes. It will also support regulatory policies and programmes that promote healthy school and public environments, focusing on gender concerns and behavioural change, and strengthening services responsible for promoting healthy diets and mental health.

Education

24. To support the PND, which identifies education as a national priority, as well as UNSDCF outcomes 5, 7 and 9 on poverty and inequality reduction, this programme component will seek to ensure children receive a full education, from early childhood through to upper secondary education, supporting UNSDCF action lines 5.2, 7.2 and 9.3. The concerns to be addressed are successful educational transition; timely entry into primary education; and school attendance and interdisciplinary learning, prioritizing excluded populations. Life skills and significant school-to-work transition strategies will be promoted through a humanist, inclusive and culturally relevant educational model, accompanied by the creation of safe environments and adequate infrastructure.

25. Improving early access to and completion of compulsory education for children and adolescents at risk of exclusion will be a priority. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to the Government for its design and funding of the expansion of primary and upper secondary education coverage, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable populations, including girls and adolescents. Support will be given to culturally and linguistically relevant educational inclusion programmes, accompanied by digital technology and the allocation of an equitable budget. Inclusive school environments will be promoted, including adequate WASH and menstrual health services and campaigns against violence. UNICEF will advocate for the strengthening of information and knowledge systems to monitor educational pathways and promote behavioural changes, including gender norms, that favour early access to schools and effective educational transitions. Support will be provided to strengthen the provision of comprehensive risk management and response across the education sector, focusing on resilience in the face of extreme hydrometeorological weather events and multiple threats.

26. Another priority will be improving children's acquisition of core education and life skills. With key stakeholders, UNICEF will advocate for the re-establishment of mechanisms that monitor and assess learning at the national level, increasing investment for teacher professionalization and enhancing educational quality. The organization will support the Government's commitment to evidence-based, digital transformation-supported strategies to ensure prompt and remedial learning of core skills. To teach socioemotional, digital, scientific and work-oriented skills, focusing on adolescent girls and women, UNICEF will also support strengthening the New Mexican School curricula and foundational and continuous teacher training. UNICEF will forge partnerships to facilitate the transition from school to work and foster behavioural changes among parents and society to strengthen the public demand for high-quality education.

Child poverty

27. To support the PND core focus of combining development with well-being and humanist values, and UNSDCF strategic area 2, effects 4 and 5, particularly action lines 4.1 and 4.2 concerning social protection and care, this programme component will prioritize efforts to reduce cross-sectoral poverty through a focus on children and adolescents in indigenous and Afrodescendent populations, children with disabilities and young children. It will also seek to reverse the trend of declining public investment in children that has exacerbated forms of social deprivation, mainly in terms of health and education.

28. UNICEF will support the Government's efforts to reduce child poverty by providing technical assistance to guide cross-sectoral actions and improve the coordination of multisectoral efforts to reduce poverty. UNICEF will also support government efforts to maximize the impact of cash transfers through linkages with complementary programmes and services. It will support national efforts to implement the Early Childhood Policy that seeks to harmonize and coordinate efforts focused on this age group and will support the gradual construction of the national care system.

29. Regarding public investment targeting children, UNICEF will work with government agencies to prioritize key poverty reduction programmes. It will advocate for sufficient investment in high-quality essential health and education services, including the National Care Programme for the First 1,000 Days, as well as primary education and childcare services, and continue efforts to increase investments in the Child Protection Authorities at the federal and subnational levels.

Child protection

30. This programme component will contribute to the PND, promoting safe environments and essential services for children, and to UNSDCF strategic areas 1, 2, 4 and 6 on governance and rule of law, construction of peace, social protection and environments free of gender violence, with specific regard to action lines 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 4.1 and 6.3. It is aimed at increasing the number of children and adolescents living free from violence, abuse, exploitation and harmful practices, and will prioritize victims of armed violence, indigenous children, Afrodescendent children, children with disabilities, unaccompanied children and children on the move.

31. A priority will be to help to strengthen the special protection system by aligning it with international regulatory and operational standards. UNICEF will undertake evidence-based advocacy to highlight funding gaps and make the case for a sufficient budget allocation to the Child Protection Authorities. It will work with the legislative authorities at the federal and state levels to support the harmonization of laws and public policies in line with international standards, particularly the Convention on the Rights of the Child; design and implement tools for collecting disaggregated data on violence; and oversee the expansion and integration of child protection administrative data systems. It will advocate for the institutionalization and professionalization of the Child Protection Authorities' case management model and promote the incorporation of a child rights approach within the sector's training.

32. Another priority will be to scale up specialized violence prevention and response programmes and services, promoting cultural transformation through preventive interventions. These include positive parenting programmes and violence prevention in schools, and access to psychosocial care and specialized services, including alternative forms of family care and justice. UNICEF will support the adaptation of specialized response services for child victims of violence in the health, education

and alternative care sectors, and assist the judiciary in strengthening specialized justice models for children. It will advocate for the institutionalization and scaling up of programmes that promote positive parenting and challenge social norms that tolerate physical and psychological punishment. UNICEF will also help to integrate violence prevention programmes in schools and scale up state and municipal services and programmes to address gun violence and tackle harmful practices that perpetuate sexual violence, especially against girls and female adolescents.

Programme effectiveness

33. This programme component will support effective and integrated programme management, including support for coordinating key issues across the other components, including:

(a) Gender equality: UNICEF will advance cross-sectoral actions to prevent violence against girls and female adolescents, and promote co-responsible care, equitable access to services and adolescent empowerment, in line with government priorities;

(b) Adolescent participation: UNICEF will adopt a comprehensive approach to meet the needs of adolescents, especially in excluded populations, by strengthening systems and programmes that enable the development of life and employment skills, a dignified transition to adulthood and real opportunities;

(c) Emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction, including climate shocks: UNICEF will prioritize a preventive, cross-sectoral and rights-based approach to strengthen systems and to promote effective participation by children and adolescents in designing informed and resilient responses.

(d) Social and behaviour change: This approach will be implemented as a fundamental cross-cutting strategy intended to transform harmful norms, strengthen demand for high-quality services, promote positive parenting and related practices, and strengthen community and adolescent participation.

(e) Generation of data and evidence: UNICEF will strengthen the national ecosystem of data and evidence on children by fostering broad partnerships with the Government, academia, the private sector and civil society.

(f) Communication, partnerships and advocacy: To advocate and generate support and resources for transformative change for children, UNICEF will promote culturally relevant and evidence-based partnerships and communication strategies, including with the private sector.

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>
Health and nutrition	1 243	24 148	25 391
Education	1 123	21 816	22 939
Child poverty	565	10 974	11 539
Child protection	1 113	21 632	22 745
Programme effectiveness	1 134	24 260	25 394
Total	5 178	102 830	108 008

Programme and risk management

34. This country programme document summarizes UNICEF planned contributions to addressing national priorities and is the principal mechanism for accountability to the Executive Board concerning results achieved and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. The accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels are defined in the policies and procedures regarding the organization's programmes and operations.

35. UNICEF will monitor key programme indicators throughout programme implementation and will identify opportunities for maximizing results, especially in response to reforms, changes in national priorities and crises.

36. The adaptive management of the programme will be guided by an ongoing risk analysis led by UNICEF, which will inform decision-making. The main risks include macroeconomic instability, increased exposure to extreme weather-related events and insecurity generated by violence. UNICEF will take an active role in strengthening warning systems, deploy corporate risk management tools and promote multisectoral resilience strategies.

37. To ensure effective programme implementation, UNICEF will prioritize the mobilization of diversified financial resources in line with its organizational culture, which is based on efficiency, transparency and oversight.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

38. The planning, monitoring and evaluation function will drive the generation and use of high-quality knowledge, data and evidence to guide decision-making, accountability, learning and the scale up of programmes and policies, along with effective advocacy for children's rights.

39. To address information gaps concerning children and adolescents, especially those from vulnerable groups, UNICEF will support the strengthening of national data, information and evaluation systems and will reinforce alliances with the National Institute of Statistics and Geography along with other actors, including academia, civil society and the private sector.

40. The priorities will include:

(a) Tracking the programme and UNSDCF implementation and outcomes according to key indicators, and implementing the appropriate planning, monitoring and reporting processes;

(b) Supporting the Government and public human rights organizations in monitoring the situation of children by improving surveys, administrative records and thematic studies;

(c) Offering guidance to the Government on strategic assessments of policies and programmes to strengthen evidence-based decision-making and scale up of good practices and success stories;

(d) Guiding the Government on monitoring international commitments, including the recommendations made by human rights treaty bodies, in particular the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

41. This function will play a key role in connecting evidence with planning, programming, advocacy and mobilization of partnerships and resources, and will contribute to more effective, transparent and results-oriented management for children.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Mexico – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, March 2026–December 2031

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2–3, 5–7, 9–10, 12, 17–20, 23–24, 26–29, 32–37, 39–40
National priorities: National Development Plan 2025–2030: Objectives 1.5, 2.1, 2.3, 2.7; Sustainable Development Goals: 1–6, 8, 10, 13, 16–17
United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF: Outputs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 Action lines 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.3, 7.2, 9.3
Related Impact Results of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029: 1–5

UNSDCF outcomes	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 (RO), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
						RO	OR	Total
Output 5. By 2031, the Mexican State, across its three tiers of government, has reduced poverty and inequalities in access to opportunities and inclusive, high-quality services for education, health, nutritious food, adequate housing, and culture.	1. By 2031, the number of healthy and well-nourished children and adolescents has increased.	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age B: 13.9% (2020–2023) T: 11%	National Health and Nutrition Survey, ongoing	1.1 By 2031, comprehensive health, nutrition and WASH services for early childhood are strengthened, with special emphasis on addressing chronic and acute malnutrition, as well as emergency and humanitarian crisis contexts. 1.2 By 2031, health institutions and healthy school and public environments are in place in order to reduce number of children with excess weight and obesity, as well as improve children's	Ministry of Health; National Institute of Public Health; Executive Secretariat of the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents; private sector; academia	1 243	24 148	25 391
		Proportion of school-age children and adolescents who are overweight and obese B: 36.5% schoolchildren/ 40.4% adolescents (2020–2023) T: 36.5% schoolchildren/ 40.4% adolescents						
		Percentage of children who received at least three doses of hexavalent vaccine (diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis,						

UNSDCF outcomes	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 (RO), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
						RO	OR	Total
		<p>inactivated polio, Haemophilus influenzae type B and hepatitis B)</p> <p>B: 68.9% (2020–2023) T: 74%</p>		and adolescents' health.				
<p>Output 5</p> <p>Output 7. By 2031, the Mexican State, across its three tiers of government, has improved access to and permanence in an inclusive labour market and with dignified forms of work for all people, with an emphasis on women and young people, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons and agricultural workers.</p> <p>Output 9. By 2031, Mexico's institutions, strategic sectors, populations, and communities are more resilient in order to address climate change, the water crisis, and environmental and natural hazards effectively.</p>	<p>2. By 2031, the number of children and adolescents completing compulsory education and learning and developing core and life skills has increased.</p>	<p>Upper secondary school completion rate</p> <p>B: 58.9% (2023) T: 63%</p> <p>Proportion of children and adolescents, disaggregated by sex, who, on completing their secondary education, achieve at least the minimum level of proficiency in:</p> <p>(a) reading and writing: B: 53% (55% female, 51% male) (2022); T: 60%</p> <p>(b) mathematics: B:34% (31% women, 38% men) (2022); T :45%</p> <p>Net enrolment rate in education, disaggregated by sex in:</p> <p>(a) preschool: B: 67.3% (68.2% girls, 66.5% boys) (2024). T: 73% (74% girls, 72% boys)</p>	<p>Ministry for Public Education (Secretaría de Educación Pública, SEP) Format 911; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Programme for International Student Assessment test results</p>	<p>2.1 By 2031, programmes and policies are implemented to ensure that children and adolescents at risk of exclusion have access to and complete all tiers of compulsory education, and adequate and equitable funding is provided.</p> <p>2.2 By 2031, strategies are adopted to ensure core learning outcomes and the acquisition of life skills for children and adolescents.</p>	<p>Federal and state SEPs; National Digital Transformation Agency; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; private sector; academia</p>	1 123	21 816	22 939

UNSDCF outcomes	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 (RO), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
						RO	OR	Total
		<p>(b) secondary education: B: 81.4% (82.5% girls, 80.4% boys) (2024). T: 90% (91% girls, 89% boys)</p> <p>(c) upper secondary education: B: 63.3% (66.6% girls, 60.2% boys) (2024). T: 66% (69% girls, 63% boys)</p> <p>Education completion rate, disaggregated by sex, for:</p> <p>(a) secondary education: B: 89% (90.8% girls, 87.3% boys) (2022–2023). T: 93.5%</p> <p>(b) upper secondary education: B: 72.9% (78.1% girls, 67.5% boys) (2022–2023). T: 85%</p>						
<p>Output 5</p> <p>Output 4. By 2031, the Mexican State, across its three tiers of government, has expanded a comprehensive system of social protection and care to strengthen the social inclusion of all people, with</p>	<p>3. By 2031, a greater number of children and adolescents, especially in early childhood and those from the indigenous population, live free from poverty.</p>	<p>Proportion of children living in multidimensional poverty</p> <p>B: 38.7% (2024) T: 34.5%</p> <p>Proportion of total social spending on children and adolescents</p>	<p>Measurement of multidimensional poverty (methodology provided by National Institute of Statistics and Geography)</p> <p>Annual federal expenditure budget Transversal Annex of Resources for</p>	<p>3.1 By 2031, social protection and childcare programmes for children and adolescents have been expanded, with a focus on early childhood, indigenous children and children with disabilities.</p>	<p>National Institute of Statistics and Geography; Ministry of Finance and Public Credit; private sector</p>	565	10 974	11 539

UNSDCF outcomes	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 (RO), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
						RO	OR	Total
special attention to women and the population in situations of poverty, vulnerability, and mobility.		B: 9.3% (2025) T: 11%	the Care of Children and Adolescents	3.2 By 2031, there is adequate and equitable public investment in reducing child poverty, including in the areas of health, education and protection from violence against children and adolescents.				
<p>Output 4</p> <p>Output 1. By 2031, all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, have greater access to human rights, justice, truth, reparations, assurance of non-repetition and a comprehensive victim protection system, regardless of their immigration status, while also addressing gender, intersectional and intercultural perspectives.</p> <p>Output 2. By 2031, the Mexican State, across its three tiers of government, has comprehensively addressed the link</p>	4. By 2031, the number of children and adolescents living free from violence, abuse and exploitation has increased and they have access to a mature and resilient special protection system.	<p>Percentage of children and adolescents who are victims or at risk of breaches of their rights accessing specialized child protection services</p> <p>B: 12.83% (2024) T: 25%</p> <p>Percentage of children 1–10 years of age who experience some form of violent discipline at home</p> <p>B: 56.2% (2022) T: 49%</p> <p>Percentage of children and adolescents in family care out of the total in all forms of formal alternative care</p> <p>B: 5.6% (2024) T: 10%</p>	“For your rights” information system; National Health and Nutrition Survey	<p>4.1 By 2031, the special protection system for children and adolescents has matured and been made resilient through harmonized regulatory frameworks, and has professionalized staff, an operational information system and sufficient budget.</p> <p>4.2 By 2031, more children, adolescents and their families have access to specialized programmes and services for the prevention of and response to violence, exploitation, abuse and harmful practices, including</p>	Federal and State Child Protection Authorities; national and state systems for the comprehensive development of the family; federal and state SEPs; federal and state Ministries of Health, Public Safety, and Women’s Affairs; private sector; civil society	1 113	21 632	22 745

UNSDCF outcomes	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 (RO), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
						RO	OR	Total
<p>between security and development, placing an emphasis on peacebuilding and crime prevention, including organized crime, and this has been undertaken in a coordinated, effective and transparent manner, in dialogue with the people and with a focus on human rights and human safety.</p> <p>Output 6. By 2031, the diverse range of women, adolescent girls and girls have greater access to social, economic and political opportunities, and to safe environments free from gender-based violence and discrimination.</p>				programmes promoting positive parenting, justice, alternative care and care for victims.				
–	5. By 2031, the programme is effectively implemented through communication strategies, partnerships and advocacy, as well as the incorporation of cross-cutting	–	–	5.1 External relations 5.2 Programme coordination 5.3 Planning, monitoring, evaluation, evidence gathering and data gap analysis	Federal and state government entities; communications media; social networks; private sector; civil society; academia	1 134	24 260	25 394

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RO), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RO</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
	approaches, emergency preparedness and response, and planning, monitoring and assessment processes that contribute to guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents at national and subnational levels.			5.4 Adolescents, social and behaviour change and gender 5.5 Climate, disaster preparedness and risk reduction 5.6 Field operation and coordination 5.7 Operations 5.8 Partnerships				
Total resources						5 178	102 830	108 008