

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS REPORT - UNICEF MEXICO COUNTRY PROGRAMME 2008 - 2013

1. Key Results Expected	2. Key Progress Indicators			3. Description of Results Achieved	4. Constraints and facilitating Factors
	Indicator	Baselines	Latest value		
<p>1.1 Reliable disaggregated and updated information systems on maternal, infant and under-five mortality, and nutrition developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregated data by ethnic group and municipalities on maternal mortality exist? Disaggregated data by ethnic group and municipalities on infant mortality exist? Disaggregated data by ethnic group and municipalities on Under-five mortality exist? Periodic and disaggregated data by ethnic group and state level on nutrition exist? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternal mortality: <i>No disaggregated data by ethnic group and municipalities available.</i> Infant mortality: <i>No disaggregated data by ethnic group and municipalities available.</i> Under-five mortality: <i>No disaggregated data by ethnic group and municipalities available.</i> Nutrition: <i>No disaggregated data by ethnic group and state level available; Frequency: Every five years.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregated data by ethnic group and municipalities on maternal mortality exist? <i>No</i> Disaggregated data by ethnic group and municipalities on infant mortality exist? <i>Partially: data exist only at municipal level</i> Disaggregated data by ethnic group and municipalities on Under-five mortality exist? <i>No</i> Periodic and disaggregated data by ethnic group and state level on nutrition exist? <i>Partially: information is not periodic and is only disaggregated by state.</i> 	<p>At the beginning of the country programme, a comprehensive analysis on child-related data and indicators was undertaken, consolidating the existing information. It included their main sources, periodicity and disaggregation (sex, regional, ethnic origin, groups of age). Based on that analysis, during 2009-2012, a website www.infoninez.mx, was designed and launched, including a DevInfo based module with 72 indicators, which offers data disaggregated by sex, age, geographical area and ethnic origin, thus exposing disparities and knowledge gaps.</p> <p>Also in this period, in a joint effort by UNICEF Mexico, TACRO and HQ an important result in harmonizing data on maternal and child mortality was achieved. National experts from the statistics and health sectors, UN agencies and UNICEF gathered for a two-day workshop in 2009, in order to share information on sources and methodologies. For the first time in the last 5 years, official data and UN/UNICEF data on child and maternal mortality were harmonized with only marginal remaining discrepancies, thus facilitating a common ground for policy discussion.</p> <p>Indicators on infant mortality are available at municipal level, however they are not disaggregated by ethnic origin. For maternal and under-five mortality data are still not available at municipal level. New data from the 2012 Survey on Health and Nutrition provide a good source of information on key issues related to children's health, information will be available at state level but not by ethnic group.</p> <p>Finally, as part of efforts to improve child-related data collection and analysis in the region, in 2011 the CO in partnership with TACRO, INEGI and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs-MoFA organized the first regional conference on child indicators to identify challenges, information gaps, and best practices. As a result, a working group on child indicators was created within the Statistical Conference of the Americas, as a regular mechanism for countries to strengthen national capacities with the technical support from UNICEF TACRO, ECLAC and UNFPA.</p>	<p>Challenges in monitoring remain at sub-national level, particularly in terms of monitoring the children's situation in municipalities and smaller communities. However, the elaboration of sub-national SITANs and a renewed agreement with INEGI will help develop a municipal level monitoring system for child rights indicators by the end of the period.</p> <p>The working group on child indicators within the CEA has not reported concrete results yet to help not only the CO but the region in improving data on these issues.</p>

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<p>1.2 In the states of Chiapas, Federal District, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Veracruz, Yucatan and Zacatecas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 90% of net enrollment rate in pre-school education. • At least 50% decrease in the number of children out-of-school in primary education. • At least 50% decrease in the number of adolescents out-of-school in secondary education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net enrollment rate in pre-school education. • Number of children aged 6-11 out-of-school. • Number of adolescents aged 12-14 out-of-school. 	<table border="1" data-bbox="768 215 1150 662"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Net Enrollment Rate* (%)</th> <th>Children Out-of-school** (Number)</th> <th>Children Out-of-school** (Number)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>3-5 years</th> <th>6-11 years</th> <th>12-14 years</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2005</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2005</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chiapas</td> <td>76.1</td> <td>41,384</td> <td>50,309</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Federal District</td> <td>74.8</td> <td>16,065</td> <td>17,507</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guerrero</td> <td>74.9</td> <td>22,109</td> <td>27,441</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oaxaca</td> <td>73.2</td> <td>18,212</td> <td>28,843</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sinaloa</td> <td>62.9</td> <td>9,059</td> <td>12,892</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Veracruz</td> <td>63.0</td> <td>31,566</td> <td>49,453</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yucatan</td> <td>74.4</td> <td>4,723</td> <td>8,360</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zacatecas</td> <td>71.5</td> <td>4,177</td> <td>10,980</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National</td> <td>68.1</td> <td>387,896</td> <td>634,510</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: * INEE (2006), Panorama Educativo de México 2006. Indicadores del Sistema Educativo Nacional, p. 325 ** INEGI, II Censo de Población y Vivienda 2005.</p>		Net Enrollment Rate* (%)	Children Out-of-school** (Number)	Children Out-of-school** (Number)		3-5 years	6-11 years	12-14 years		2005	2005	2005	Chiapas	76.1	41,384	50,309	Federal District	74.8	16,065	17,507	Guerrero	74.9	22,109	27,441	Oaxaca	73.2	18,212	28,843	Sinaloa	62.9	9,059	12,892	Veracruz	63.0	31,566	49,453	Yucatan	74.4	4,723	8,360	Zacatecas	71.5	4,177	10,980	National	68.1	387,896	634,510	<table border="1" data-bbox="1252 215 1634 662"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Net Enrollment Rate* (%)</th> <th>Children Out-of-school** (Number)</th> <th>Children Out-of-school** (Number)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>3-5 years</th> <th>6-11 years</th> <th>12-14 years</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010/2011</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chiapas</td> <td>79.6</td> <td>42,952</td> <td>45,791</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Federal District</td> <td>78.2</td> <td>18,103</td> <td>18,206</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guerrero</td> <td>82.9</td> <td>20,350</td> <td>24,986</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oaxaca</td> <td>76.4</td> <td>17,688</td> <td>23,770</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sinaloa</td> <td>72.2</td> <td>7,551</td> <td>10,743</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Veracruz</td> <td>63.8</td> <td>34,202</td> <td>41,868</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yucatan</td> <td>78.7</td> <td>4,930</td> <td>6,921</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zacatecas</td> <td>76.4</td> <td>4,338</td> <td>7,717</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National</td> <td>70.8</td> <td>407,458</td> <td>538,920</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: * INEE (2012), "Tasa neta de cobertura por entidad federativa, nivel o tipo educativo y sexo (2010/2011)", in <i>Panorama Educativo de México 2011</i>, p. 204. ** INEGI (2010) "Población de 3 años y más por entidad federativa y edad, según condición de asistencia escolar y sexo", <i>Censo de Población y Vivienda 2010</i>.</p>		Net Enrollment Rate* (%)	Children Out-of-school** (Number)	Children Out-of-school** (Number)		3-5 years	6-11 years	12-14 years		2010/2011	2010	2010	Chiapas	79.6	42,952	45,791	Federal District	78.2	18,103	18,206	Guerrero	82.9	20,350	24,986	Oaxaca	76.4	17,688	23,770	Sinaloa	72.2	7,551	10,743	Veracruz	63.8	34,202	41,868	Yucatan	78.7	4,930	6,921	Zacatecas	76.4	4,338	7,717	National	70.8	407,458	538,920	<p>Data show positive advances in enrollment rates at pre-school and primary education at the national level. However, there are still significant disparities among states and also between urban and rural regions. From the beginning of the CP, exclusion in secondary has been a concern for UNICEF, and one of the main emphases of the education programme component. UNICEF's advocacy and technical cooperation in selected priority states has contributed to reduce the number of out of school children by providing technical support to government institutions and civil society, and by articulating knowledge and expertise from universities and research centers with municipal, state and federal governments.</p>	<p>Regarding preschool enrolment rate, there have been significant improvements in all of UNICEF's priority states and at national level; however, the target of 90% was not reached for the three grades of preschool level. One constraint is that government efforts concentrated on enrollment in primary education and on the third year of preschool education where the national enrolment rate is 97.7%, as the following table shows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="2059 475 2440 922"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Net Enrollment Rate* (%)</th> <th>Net Enrollment Rate* (%)</th> <th>Net Enrollment Rate* (%)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>3 years</th> <th>4 years</th> <th>5 years</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010/20</th> <th>2010/20</th> <th>2010/20</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>11</td> <td>11</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chiapas</td> <td>72.8</td> <td>100.4</td> <td>111.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Federal District</td> <td>60.7</td> <td>107.1</td> <td>89.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guerrero</td> <td>68.7</td> <td>109.5</td> <td>118.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oaxaca</td> <td>65</td> <td>99.7</td> <td>115.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sinaloa</td> <td>47.2</td> <td>121.1</td> <td>84.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Veracruz</td> <td>35.8</td> <td>87.7</td> <td>84.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yucatan</td> <td>40.3</td> <td>107</td> <td>109.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zacatecas</td> <td>50.4</td> <td>114.8</td> <td>113.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National</td> <td>43.4</td> <td>101.1</td> <td>97.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: *SEP (2012) "Atención a niños de 3,4 y 5 años 2010-2011" in <i>Sexto Informe de Labores SEP</i>, p. 116</p> <p>Additional government efforts in the following years have to be done to reach 3 and 4 years old children, especially in rural and indigenous communities, where enrolment rates are lower.</p> <p>UNICEF efforts for educational inclusion focused in the priority state's educational agenda in order to establish programmes directed to find out-of-school children, overcome the barriers of educational exclusion through institutional approach and finally include them in school. The facilitating factors have been a close technical cooperation with priority state governments, the active participation of Municipal governments and also the educational community.</p>		Net Enrollment Rate* (%)	Net Enrollment Rate* (%)	Net Enrollment Rate* (%)		3 years	4 years	5 years		2010/20	2010/20	2010/20		11	11	11	Chiapas	72.8	100.4	111.5	Federal District	60.7	107.1	89.7	Guerrero	68.7	109.5	118.9	Oaxaca	65	99.7	115.9	Sinaloa	47.2	121.1	84.5	Veracruz	35.8	87.7	84.5	Yucatan	40.3	107	109.8	Zacatecas	50.4	114.8	113.2	National	43.4	101.1	97.7
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<p>1.3 50% decrease in repetition and drop-out rates in primary and secondary education in Chiapas, Federal District, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Veracruz, Yucatan and Zacatecas.</p>	<p>Indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of children promoted to next grade in primary education. • % of adolescents promoted to next grade in secondary education. • % of children dropping out in primary education. • % of adolescents dropping out in secondary education. 	Baseline		Latest value		<p>In primary and secondary education there have been improvements on transition and dropout rates both nationally and in priority states. Adolescent participation in education as a right and as a way to increase connection of students with school, their pairs and with teachers has been a key element contributing to national efforts to promote retention and diminish dropout rates. However, significant efforts have yet to be done in order to increase permanence in primary, secondary and also middle upper education.</p> <p>In terms of quality in education, contributing at the same time to diminish dropout rates and increase the promotion rate of students to the next grade, UNICEF has worked on including the HRBA to the textbooks delivered to all the students in basic education in Mexico.</p> <p>The following tables show that the challenge of inclusion in education at preschool primary and secondary levels is still a major issue to be approached with an articulated inter-sectorial public policy. The net assistance rate shows the percentage of children that is in the corresponding grade according to their age.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1655 1068 2126 1321"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Priority States</th> <th colspan="4">Net assistance rate - preschool*</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>Indigenous</th> <th>Urban</th> <th>Rural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chiapas</td> <td>40.8</td> <td>37.8</td> <td>42.5</td> <td>39.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distrito Federal</td> <td>47.2</td> <td>22.4</td> <td>47.3</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guerrero</td> <td>47.7</td> <td>43.8</td> <td>48.6</td> <td>46.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oaxaca</td> <td>41.9</td> <td>35.9</td> <td>44.3</td> <td>39.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yucatán</td> <td>46.1</td> <td>43</td> <td>45.6</td> <td>48.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zacatecas</td> <td>44.8</td> <td>10.6</td> <td>46.9</td> <td>41.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1655 1349 2126 1464"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Priority States</th> <th colspan="4">Net assistance rate - primary*</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>Indigenous</th> <th>urban</th> <th>Rural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chiapas</td> <td>84.3</td> <td>81.5</td> <td>85.1</td> <td>83.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distrito</td> <td>86.5</td> <td>82.6</td> <td>86.5</td> <td>88.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Priority States	Net assistance rate - preschool*				Total	Indigenous	Urban	Rural	Chiapas	40.8	37.8	42.5	39.6	Distrito Federal	47.2	22.4	47.3	35	Guerrero	47.7	43.8	48.6	46.7	Oaxaca	41.9	35.9	44.3	39.9	Yucatán	46.1	43	45.6	48.2	Zacatecas	44.8	10.6	46.9	41.8	Priority States	Net assistance rate - primary*				Total	Indigenous	urban	Rural	Chiapas	84.3	81.5	85.1	83.7	Distrito	86.5	82.6	86.5	88.5	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Children promoted to next grade (%)</th> <th>Children promoted to next grade (%)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Primary</th> <th>Secondary</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2005</th> <th>2005</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chiapas</td> <td>92.4</td> <td>88.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Federal District</td> <td>98.7</td> <td>84.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guerrero</td> <td>92.2</td> <td>83.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oaxaca</td> <td>90.6</td> <td>85.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sinaloa</td> <td>94.9</td> <td>75.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Veracruz</td> <td>93.0</td> <td>80.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yucatan</td> <td>92.8</td> <td>71.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zacatecas</td> <td>97.0</td> <td>83.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National</td> <td>95.3</td> <td>81.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Children promoted to next grade (%)	Children promoted to next grade (%)		Primary	Secondary		2005	2005	Chiapas	92.4	88.1	Federal District	98.7	84.7	Guerrero	92.2	83.1	Oaxaca	90.6	85.5	Sinaloa	94.9	75.5	Veracruz	93.0	80.6	Yucatan	92.8	71.3	Zacatecas	97.0	83.3	National	95.3	81.5	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Children promoted to next grade (%)</th> <th>Children promoted to next grade (%)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Primary</th> <th>Secondary</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2009-2010</th> <th>2009-2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chiapas</td> <td>94.1</td> <td>89.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Federal District</td> <td>99</td> <td>85.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guerrero</td> <td>93.3</td> <td>85.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oaxaca</td> <td>93.0</td> <td>88.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sinaloa</td> <td>96.5</td> <td>75.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Veracruz</td> <td>93.4</td> <td>82.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yucatan</td> <td>94.0</td> <td>77.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zacatecas</td> <td>98.2</td> <td>85.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National</td> <td>96.5</td> <td>83.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Children promoted to next grade (%)	Children promoted to next grade (%)		Primary	Secondary		2009-2010	2009-2010	Chiapas	94.1	89.6	Federal District	99	85.1	Guerrero	93.3	85.8	Oaxaca	93.0	88.2	Sinaloa	96.5	75.9	Veracruz	93.4	82.2	Yucatan	94.0	77.6	Zacatecas	98.2	85.3	National	96.5	83.7	<p>Source: INEE (2006), Panorama Educativo de México 2006. 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Federal District	98.7	84.7																																																																																																																																																	
Guerrero	92.2	83.1																																																																																																																																																	
Oaxaca	90.6	85.5																																																																																																																																																	
Sinaloa	94.9	75.5																																																																																																																																																	
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	Guerrero	86.4	82	86.9	85.9
	Oaxaca	87.2	85.7	87.5	86.9
	Yucatán	87.4	88.9	87.3	87.9
Zacatecas	87.6	83.3	87.1	88.3	
Priority States	Net assistance rate - secondary*				
	Total	Indigenous	Urban	Rural	
Chiapas	53.2	40.5	61.7	46.9	
Distrito Federal	76	52.6	72.1	61.8	
Guerrero	55	38.2	61.3	47.8	
Oaxaca	57	48.5	62.6	53	
Yucatán	59.1	47.8	60.5	52.4	
Zacatecas	62.9	36.2	64.2	61.1	
*INEGI (2010) Tasa neta de asistencia. "Población de 3 años y más por entidad federativa y edad, según condición de asistencia escolar y sexo", Censo de Población y Vivienda 2010.					

1. Key Results Expected	2. Key Progress Indicators			3. Description of Results Achieved	4. Constraints and facilitating Factors																																					
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<p>1.4 In the states of Chiapas, Federal District, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Veracruz, Yucatan and Zacatecas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 30% of schools offer intercultural education At least 50% of schools located in municipalities with significant indigenous populations offer bilingual education (Spanish and mother tongue) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of schools offering intercultural education. % of schools in identified municipalities offering adequate bilingual education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of schools offering intercultural education. <i>Not available</i> % of schools in identified municipalities offering adequate bilingual education. <i>Not available.</i> 	<table border="1" data-bbox="1247 215 1645 787"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Schools offering indigenous or bilingual education (%)</th> <th>Schools offering indigenous or bilingual education (%)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Preschool</th> <th>Primary</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010-2011</th> <th>2010-2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chiapas</td> <td>26.5</td> <td>32.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Federal District</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guerrero</td> <td>19.81</td> <td>18.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oaxaca</td> <td>40.05</td> <td>30.83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sinaloa</td> <td>1.29</td> <td>1.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Veracruz</td> <td>14.63</td> <td>10.47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yucatan</td> <td>22.17</td> <td>12.47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zacatecas</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National</td> <td>10.51</td> <td>10.07</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: SEP (2011). "Alumnos, docentes, escuelas y grupos por servicio. Preescolar y Primaria Indígena", <i>Sistema Educativo de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Principales cifras 2010-2011</i>, pp. 44, 49-50 and 58, 63-64.</p>			Schools offering indigenous or bilingual education (%)	Schools offering indigenous or bilingual education (%)		Preschool	Primary		2010-2011	2010-2011	Chiapas	26.5	32.78	Federal District	NA	NA	Guerrero	19.81	18.55	Oaxaca	40.05	30.83	Sinaloa	1.29	1.04	Veracruz	14.63	10.47	Yucatan	22.17	12.47	Zacatecas	NA	NA	National	10.51	10.07	<p>During the CP period, UNICEF has provided technical cooperation to support government efforts on making effective the right to intercultural and bilingual education in primary and secondary education. UNICEF has supported cultural pertinence on the curriculum and the development of textbooks on indigenous languages. In Chiapas, Oaxaca, and Yucatán, UNICEF has supported the implementation of pre-existing state legislation to ensure bilingual education like the National Law of Linguistic Rights for Indigenous People (Article 11) with considerable success. UNICEF contributed to reach this objective, through close monitoring and technical support provided to authorities, civil society organizations and indigenous organizations in those states. Through its implementing partners, UNICEF has trained more than 300 educational staff in IBE and in the implementation of related pedagogical techniques like language nests in Oaxaca. These actions have contributed to improving the quality of education by approximating indigenous culture and languages to education and school. In recent years, UNICEF has also been supporting several national initiatives on IBE to promote public policies in this area, for example the First National Meeting on IBE materials that took place in Mexico City in 2010. In this context, bilingual education for indigenous children continue to be a priority in Yucatan, Chiapas and Oaxaca where activities focused on training teachers and parents to utilize indigenous knowledge as part of the teaching methodologies and curricula.</p>	<p>The geographical isolation of many indigenous communities poses significant logistical challenges, making many target communities hard to reach and requiring significant investment of time and resources. UNICEF is resorting to methods including radio communication, loudspeakers and internet where available.</p> <p>A facilitating factor has been the empowerment of indigenous teachers and their autonomous organization in order to strengthen local pedagogical indigenous education practices and to promote the CRC and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>
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<p>1.5 At national level, a comprehensive and cross-sectoral HIV/AIDS policy with children at its center in place ensuring universal access to PMTCT plus services, to prevention education, to anti-retroviral treatment and to protection measures for children orphaned by AIDS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV/AIDS. Percentage of HIV infected women receiving complete PMTCT services. Adequate HIV/AIDS life skills and reproductive health education provided in schools starting grade five. Proportion of children orphaned by AIDS receiving social support. Proportion of infected children receiving ARV treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy defined but with limited implementation and impact. Percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV/AIDS: 6%, 2005. <i>Source: Ministry of Health</i> Percentage of HIV infected women receiving complete PMTCT services: <i>Not available</i> Information regarding relevance of HIV/AIDS life skills and reproductive health education provided in schools starting grade five: <i>Not available</i> Proportion of children orphaned by AIDS receiving social support: <i>Not available</i> Proportion of infected children receiving ARV treatment: <i>Not available.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV/AIDS: 52.4% in 2012. <i>Source: CENSIDA VIH/SIDA en México, 2012</i> Percentage of HIV infected women receiving complete PMTCT services: 43.2% in 2012 <i>Source: CENSIDA, Informe Nacional de Avances en la Lucha Contra el Sida, México 2012, p. 24.</i> Adequate HIV/AIDS life skills and reproductive health education provided in schools starting grade five: <i>Not available.</i> Proportion of children orphaned by AIDS receiving social support: 72,000 AIDS orphans in 2011, <i>not specified if receiving social support or not. Source: UNAIDS, July 2012.</i> Proportion of infected children receiving ARV treatment: <i>Not available.</i> 	<p>During this period, in order to make visible the “child’s face” of HIV and AIDS and to put this issue as a priority within the debate and policy agendas, UNICEF provided financial and technical support, in the context of the XVII International AIDS Conference held in Mexico City in 2008, to the First Meeting of Ministers of Health and Education to prevent HIV/AIDS in Latin-America and the Caribbean, the Fifth Meeting of the Coalition of First Ladies and Women Leaders on Women and AIDS, and to the Youth Pre-conference meeting.</p> <p>Between 2009-2010, the CO established strategic partnerships with national and local counterparts (mainly in Mexico City) to support, technically and financially, training sessions on prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS to Staff from HIV/AIDS programs, maternal and child health and medical attention from the 32 states. A special workshop on PMTCT was also developed for specialized clinical centers that deliver services for pregnant women in the Federal District.</p> <p>The CO also supported strategies conducted by CSO’s and the Federal District government for preventing vertical transmission of HIV/AIDS in different contexts (rural, indigenous communities in Chiapas, where 3,000 women were tested in 2009, and urban highly populated areas in Mexico City, where testing and counseling was provided to 6,676 pregnant women in 2010).</p> <p>Also, civil servants from the Mexico City’s HIV/AIDS programme (including physicians, psychologist and social workers) received specialized training on sexual violence and HIV/AIDS, while one of the leading CSO’s working with HIV/AIDS positive children and adolescents (Casa de la Sal) received financial and technical assistance for developing training workshops and tools to promote children adherence to antiretroviral treatment.</p> <p>Finally, an integrated strategy for PMTCT was promoted as part of the partnership with CENSIDA but also as an inter-agency effort within ONUSIDA in 2011.</p>	<p>The national response to HIV/AIDS has been highly focused on those groups considered of high risk. PMTCT has not been a priority and the lack of an integral response, that includes reproductive health and a better coordination among several health providers, prevented the achievement of planned results.</p> <p>National data systems on HIV/AIDS and children are still in need of improvement. Standard indicators regularly required globally by ONUSIDA, WHO and UNICEF on this regard are not available in Mexico, such as pregnant women tested for HIV/AIDS, infected women receiving complete PMTCT services, HIV/AIDS life skills and reproductive health education provided in schools, children orphaned by AIDS receiving social support, and infected children receiving ARV treatment, among others.</p>

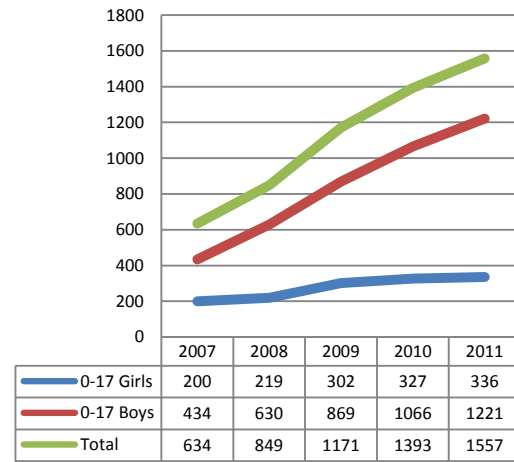
1. Key Results Expected	2. Key Progress Indicators			3. Description of Results Achieved	4. Constraints and facilitating Factors			
<p>1.6 In Chiapas, Federal District, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Yucatan, Zacatecas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective rights compliance mechanisms are created and functioning. 	Indicator	Baselines	Latest value		<p>31 out of Mexico's 32 states have passed Child Rights Protection Legislation deriving from the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the 2000 Federal Law on Child Rights. Twenty-eight of Mexico's 32 states have installed child rights committees with varying functions and powers. Municipal Committees for child rights have been inaugurated in 708 out of Mexico's 2,456 municipalities. UNICEF gave intensive technical assistance to Yucatan, Oaxaca, Chiapas and Zacatecas to establish these councils as a locus for situation analysis, planning and coordination across sectors. Further work is necessary to improve their effectiveness.</p> <p>Specific protection mechanisms have been developed with partners in response to violence and exploitation (see next pages), as models for scaling-up. These models are in application in varied contexts to reach marginalized children in urban and rural settings, with an emphasis on indigenous children who face multiple deprivations, and were documented in 2012 to serve as a menu for policy-dialogue.</p> <p>From 2010 priority was given to increasing the reach of birth registration given its equity-promoting potential, and the first national study of registration rates in all 2,456 municipalities published with INEGI to drive efforts in areas of lowest coverage. Chiapas state increased its under-one registration rate from 62% in 2009 to over 95% in 2011, with UNICEF cooperation.</p> <p>In response to the extreme vulnerability of unaccompanied child migrants, UNICEF worked with federal authorities and UN agencies to establish protection mechanisms for them. Children in migration now benefit from laws (<i>Ley de Refugio y Protección Complementaria</i>, April 2011, <i>Ley de Migración</i>, June 2011), regulations (November 2012), budgets, policies, practices and a new specialized corps of child protection officers in the Migration Institute. These initiatives have been shared in internationally through south-south co-operation, and training offered by Mexico, UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM within the Regional Migration Conference.</p>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of states with effective rights compliance mechanisms (legal and institutional) created. Number of municipalities with effective rights compliance created. Number and type of right's protection measures being implemented at state and municipal levels. 	<p>Not available: Mechanisms did not exist in any state in 2007.</p>	Legal and Institutional Child Rights Mechanisms in States and Municipalities					
			Child Rights Laws post 2000	State Child Rights Committee or Council		Municipal Child Rights Committees		
			States / municipalities	31/32		28/32	708/2456	
			. Source : SINDIF January 2013					
			Type of right's protection measure	Federal/State/Municipal implementation				
			Inter-institutional model for protection of unaccompanied migrant children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented Nationally. 106,362 Mexican and 25,000 foreign children in repatriation attended in 2008-2012. INM Jan 2013 				
			Inter-institutional Protocol to protect children's rights in organized crime scenarios .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Protocol implemented Nationally. Over 50,000 security forces trained in Protocol, SINDIF Dec 2012. 				
			Inter-institutional Protocols in response of violence including gender-based violence .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal District (1000 children attended), Zacatecas metropolitan zone Indigenous municipalities in Oaxaca (3) and Chiapas (7) 				
			Model to eliminate child labour promote school inclusion of children of migrant farm-workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sinaloa, Culiacán valley. More than 10,000 migrant farmworkers' children incorporated in school 2008-2012. Pro-Familia de Jornaleros AC. Dec. 2012 				
		Model for social and educational inclusion of children with disabilities in indigenous communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 indigenous municipalities in Oaxaca (223 children attended). Instituto de Salud Pública 2010 					
		Supervision and care standards for children in residential care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal District 1,886 children in residential care. IASIS June 2011) 					
		Model for NGO engagement in non-custodial sentences for adolescents in conflict with the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal District 500 adolescents and their families attended. Dirección Ejecutiva de Tratamiento de Menores, Dic 2012 					
		Birth Registration: new priority for addressing under-registration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free U1 registration in Chiapas and Oaxaca, and subsidy for 204 low coverage indigenous rural municipalities 2011-2012 Chiapas 35% increase in U1 registration 2009-2012. Chiapas Secretaria de Salud/Dirección de Registro Civil. Dec 2012 					

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<p>1.7 Specialized institutions created and functioning for implementing the juvenile justice system, in accordance with the constitutional reform.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of states with specialized institutions created and functioning. Number of adolescents in conflict with the law receiving alternative measures other than judgment (diversion or restorative justice). Number of adolescents in conflict with the law judged and sanctioned with measures other than deprivation of liberty. Number of adolescents in conflict with the law judged and sanctioned with alternative measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of states with specialized institutions created and functioning. (NA) <p>Number of adolescents in conflict with the law receiving custodial and alternative measures in Mexico in 2005</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="491 496 755 683"> <thead> <tr> <th>National 2005</th> <th>Total</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Non-custodial Sentences</td> <td>7,068</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Custodial Sentences</td> <td>4,502</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>11,570</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Ex Consejo de Menores, Órgano administrativo Desconcentrado de la Secretaría de Seguridad Pública Federal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of adolescents in conflict with the law judged and sanctioned with measures other than deprivation of liberty. (NA) Number of adolescents in conflict with the law judged and sanctioned with alternative measures. (NA) 	National 2005	Total	%	Non-custodial Sentences	7,068	60	Custodial Sentences	4,502	40	Total	11,570		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All (32) Mexican states have issued laws and created specialized institutions in accordance with the constitutional reform. (2012) Number of adolescents in conflict with the law receiving custodial and alternative measures in Mexico. <table border="1" data-bbox="862 315 1395 456"> <thead> <tr> <th>National 2011</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Total</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Non-custodial Sentences</td> <td>9,068</td> <td>586</td> <td>9,654</td> <td>79%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Custodial Sentences</td> <td>2,448</td> <td>130</td> <td>2,578</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>11,516</td> <td>716</td> <td>12,232</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: INEGI. 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Despite differences most of these laws are in accordance with the CRC and the Constitution. Variations in state legislation were documented and analyzed in <i>“La justicia para adolescentes en México. Análisis de las leyes estatales”</i>, issued by UNICEF and the UNAM’s Legal Research Institute. This became a key reference publication for understanding juvenile justice systems in the country and for strengthening the capacities of its operators, to whom it was distributed nationally.</p> <p>Although all states currently have juvenile justice institutions, their level of development, specialization and effectiveness varies from one to another. UNICEF also analyzed this process in <i>“Avances y retrocesos de la justicia penal para adolescentes”</i>, issued in partnership with <i>Novum</i> a recognized legal publisher. This work identifies progress and achievements as well as setbacks and challenges, including a range of legal amendments made in recent years, and includes specific recommendations in relation to necessary legal adjustments. These two publications are a unique source of analysis and information on the issue.</p> <p>In 2012, the Congress issued the Federal law for the establishment of the System at this level, the approval of which had been pending for 7 years. The new law determines the procedures, penalties and measures applicable for federal crimes, completing the legal framework in the matter.</p> <p>The 2005 Constitutional Reform, from which the above reforms stem, gives priority to non-custodial sentences for adolescents as the most effective means of their social reintegration. A significant shift in the proportion of custodial and non-custodial sentences was achieved, with an increase in the percentage of non-custodial sentences awarded for adolescents in conflict with the law from 60% in 2005 to 79% in 2011, and reduction in custodial sentences from 40% to 21% (own calculation based on INEGI Government and Security Census 2011).</p> <p>To build practice and evidence on effective non-custodial measures, UNICEF supported the development of a specific model in the Federal District. As a result, the Federal District has the first network in the country, through which 14 civil society organizations, supervised and in coordination with local government, are attending more than 500 adolescents and their families and communities, improving the quality of the attention and the possibilities for effective reintegration after committing a crime. The model has also been documented by UNICEF in order to promote its dissemination and replication in other states.</p>	<p>Although all states have passed juvenile justice legislation and established specific institutions for adolescents in conflict with the law, there remain implementation challenges. The lack of adequate budgets; the need for training and specialization of system operators; the absence of programs for implementing non-custodial measures; the limited opportunities for adolescent development and social reintegration; the need for periodic and disaggregated data, and the absence of comprehensive policies for crime prevention, continue to require attention.</p> <p>The aims and results of state juvenile justice systems are poorly disseminated, resulting in negative public opinion and press reporting. As a result several local laws have been changed to increase categories of crimes with mandatory custodial sentences, and increasing their length to unacceptable ranges. Serious efforts and strategies will be needed to counteract this trend and re-establish proportional and uniform penalties for adolescents throughout the country. A concerted effort will also be needed to implement the Federal System foreseen in the 2012 law which enters into force in December 2014.</p> <p>Although the proportion of non-custodial measures awarded has increased, most states face challenges in developing viable and effective reintegration alternatives. The model developed in the Federal District with UNICEF support, is promising for replication in other states.</p>
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<p>1.8 All Mexican states have a legal and institutional framework that properly penalizes all types of violence against children and CSEC in line with reforms to the federal penal code.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of States with a Legal Framework criminalizing CSEC in line with reforms to the federal penal code. Number of States with an adequate institutional response to CSEC, including prevention and victim assistance Number of States with a Legal Framework criminalizing violence against children in line with reforms to the federal penal code. Number of States with an adequate institutional response to violence against children, including prevention and victim assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of States with a Legal Framework criminalizing CSEC in line with reforms to the federal penal code. 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All states, except Campeche, have also typified trafficking within their penal codes, and 15 out of 32 have issued specific anti-trafficking laws. In 2012 a new General Law on Trafficking, provided greater national harmonization on this issue. Progress has been less complete in relation to Sexual Tourism and Corporal Punishment.</p> <p>Whilst the majority of state education laws include the general obligation to preserve the physical integrity of boys and girls in the school environment, only 13 provide sanctions for not doing so, and only seven explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in schools.</p> <p>Causing injury, homicide or intra-family violence are considered crimes in all 32 state penal codes. Few, however, establish as an aggravating factor when the victim is a child, or when the assailant is related to or has power over or duty of care for a child victim. Causing injuries that take less than 15 days to heal, or do not leave visible marks, incur very low sanctions. These factors leave children un-protected in the face of the common use of physical punishment.</p> <p>To drive response capacity and changes in institutional practices, UNICEF gave priority to promoting the development of inter-institutional protocols in response to violence and sexual abuse against children and adolescents. This participative process involved identifying the legal obligations of participating agencies, to clarify and reinforce roles and responsibilities. This strategy has helped model the development of child protection systems at local level.</p> <p>At Federal level, UNICEF also supported the development of inter-institutional protocols to protect children in situations of migration and when impacted by organized crime, two issues of increasing relevance to children in Mexico in the period.</p>	<p>As indicated by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, (Concluding Observations 2006 Convention, 2011 Optional Protocols) Mexico has an outstanding agenda to harmonize legislative standards to guarantee children's rights and protect them from violence, a matter affected by its federal administrative and legal structure.</p> <p>In 2011, to support such legislative harmonization, UNICEF undertook a comprehensive compilation of legal standards in all 32 states and at federal level related to children and adolescents in 2011, (see UNICEF Child Law Library, Mexico) as a basis for legislative bodies at both levels to review and reform legal standards to protect children's rights.</p> <p>There are three important new opportunities for advancing in this domain: the 2011 Constitutional Reform allows Federal Congress to legislate in child rights matters for the whole country; the creation of Child Rights Committees in both houses of Congress, with such legal harmonization on their agendas; and the inclusion in the all-party Pact for Mexico negotiated by the Peña Nieto administration of a commitment to issue a unified penal code and penal procedures code. The later has scope for agreeing common procedures and penalties related to children and adolescents as victims, witnesses, and possible perpetrators of crimes.</p>
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<p>1.9 In at least 50% of denounced cases of CSE and violence victims are provided with psychological and legal support, in line with agreed national norms.</p>	Indicator	Baselines	Latest value	<p>UNICEF promoted inter-institutional violence response protocols to bring together health, social welfare and justice sectors to jointly analyze cases and ensure both legal and psychological support to victims. UNICEF field tested child protection protocols and models, building capacity to address gender-based violence, targeting excluded children in rural and urban situations. Results from these models included the first-time availability of response mechanisms for victims of gender-based violence in ten indigenous municipalities of Chiapas and Oaxaca, through an inter-cultural approach. They also included the effective functioning of a public prosecutor inside the Pediatric Hospital of Iztapalapa, as part of an integrated protection system, ensuring medical, social and legal follow-up of cases of violence against children, in the Federal District's most deprived and violent borough. This increased detection of and response to sexual abuse of girls and to a lesser extent boys, (53% of cases of maltreatment attended in 2010 were of sexual abuse. Source Iztapalapa Paediatric Hospital SAPII records.)</p> <p>A specific effort to address gender violence both within and through the education system was undertaken with the Ministry of Education, through jointly undertaking a survey of 29,000 children in primary and secondary schools on gender violence. This resulted in the Ministry rolling out 16 sector-wide initiatives including a capacity building programme for teachers and participative public awareness campaigns for children and adolescents, evaluated in <i>Sistematización y contextualización de acciones y proyectos en materia de políticas de equidad de género en la Secretaría de Educación Pública</i>, Education Ministry and UN Women 2012.</p> <p>In response to the impact of the security situation on children, in 2011-2012 Federal Security, Justice and Welfare organs reached agreement on a common protocol for protecting children's rights in organized crime situations, with UNICEF's technical support. The protocol established a protection chain between the different institutions involved in federal operations against organized crime from the moment of "first contact", through judicial proceedings, to inter-agency planning for the restitution of rights. UNICEF and partners provided intense technical assistance to ensure application of international human rights standards, and child sensitive procedures. Over 50,000 operative personnel from security and military forces had received training on the Protocol by the end of 2012.</p> <p>Deriving from this inter-institutional effort, the Supreme Court developed and issued a separate overarching Protocol to guide all justice operators in contact with children and adolescents based on the UN Guidelines for dealing with Children in Justice matters. This is being</p>																																																
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of denounced cases of CSEC. Number of denounced cases of violence against children. Number of children victims of violence and CSE receiving psychological and legal support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of denounced cases of CSEC. (NA) Number of denounced cases of violence against children. (NA) Number of children victims of violence and CSE receiving psychological and legal support. (NA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of denounced cases of CSEC. <i>Data not available.</i> Number of denounced cases of violence against children. <table border="1" data-bbox="790 383 1397 651"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Child victims of violence (0-17) notified to Social Welfare Agency in 32 states and at federal level</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Reported Cases</th> <th>Corroborated Cases</th> <th>Cases passed to Prosecution Service</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>48,591</td> <td>23,316</td> <td>5,903</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>33,082</td> <td>17,800</td> <td>3,252</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>21,031</td> <td>14,289</td> <td>1,666</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source : Sistema Nacional para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia, DIF Procuraduría de la Defensa del Menor y La Familia. Maltrato</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="790 729 1236 837"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Population 0-19 referred for hospital treatment following an incident of violence</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>8,843</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>9,045</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source : Sistema Nacional de Información en Salud. Dirección General de Información en Salud DGIS, Secretaría de Salud.</p> <div data-bbox="817 941 1373 1328"> <p>Homicides of children 15-17 by Sex</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15-17 Girls</td> <td>72</td> <td>75</td> <td>104</td> <td>150</td> <td>166</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15-17 Boys</td> <td>267</td> <td>430</td> <td>573</td> <td>807</td> <td>899</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>339</td> <td>505</td> <td>677</td> <td>957</td> <td>1065</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>Source for both tables: Sistema Nacional de Información en Salud, SSA/ Censo 2010, INEGI/ Estimaciones de la Población 2010-2030, CONAPO.</p>		Child victims of violence (0-17) notified to Social Welfare Agency in 32 states and at federal level					Reported Cases	Corroborated Cases	Cases passed to Prosecution Service	2009	48,591	23,316	5,903	2010	33,082	17,800	3,252	2011	21,031	14,289	1,666	Population 0-19 referred for hospital treatment following an incident of violence		2011	8,843	2012	9,045		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	15-17 Girls	72	75	104	150	166	15-17 Boys	267	430	573	807	899	Total	339	505	677
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<p>1.10 At least 30% decrease of the child work ratio nationwide, and at least 50% decrease in Chiapas, Federal District, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Veracruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas.</p>	<p>Child work ratio</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Child Work Ratio (%)</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">6-14 years</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">2002</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>National</td> <td>15.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>15.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>16.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: INEGI (2004), El Trabajo Infantil en México. 1995-2002. p. 38.</p>	Child Work Ratio (%)		6-14 years		2002		National	15.7	Men	15.4	Women	16.0	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">Child labor ratio (5-17 years) (2011)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chiapas</td> <td>9.38%</td> <td>6.96%</td> <td>8.22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Federal District</td> <td>4.15%</td> <td>4.04%</td> <td>4.09%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guerrero</td> <td>16.79%</td> <td>10.21%</td> <td>13.62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oaxaca</td> <td>9.23%</td> <td>7.09%</td> <td>8.16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sinaloa</td> <td>8.51%</td> <td>4.70%</td> <td>6.62%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Veracruz</td> <td>5.38%</td> <td>4.07%</td> <td>4.72%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yucatan</td> <td>7.25%</td> <td>2.91%</td> <td>5.12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zacatecas</td> <td>8.70%</td> <td>8.60%</td> <td>8.65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>7.26%</td> <td>5.34%</td> <td>6.31%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Fuente: Módulo de Trabajo Infantil de la Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo, 2011.</p>				Child labor ratio (5-17 years) (2011)			Boys	Girls	Total	Chiapas	9.38%	6.96%	8.22%	Federal District	4.15%	4.04%	4.09%	Guerrero	16.79%	10.21%	13.62%	Oaxaca	9.23%	7.09%	8.16%	Sinaloa	8.51%	4.70%	6.62%	Veracruz	5.38%	4.07%	4.72%	Yucatan	7.25%	2.91%	5.12%	Zacatecas	8.70%	8.60%	8.65%	Total	7.26%	5.34%	6.31%	<p>According to INEGI/STPS the overall child employment rate declined between 2007 and 2011 from 12.5% to 10.5%. Still, 900,000 children are working illegally below Mexico's minimum working age of 14, out of a total of 3 million children working aged 5-17. Approximately 7 of 10 working children live in rural areas, with 29% of all child workers in agriculture. 67% of working children are boys, but overall figures do not take into account disproportionate involvement of girls in household chores affecting their schooling.</p> <p><i>The Mexican experience in reducing Child Labour, empirical evidence and policy lesson.</i> UCW/ILO/World Bank/UNICEF, Rome, Sept. 2012 examined ENE and ENOE data-bases for 2000-2010 and indicated a reduction of 40% in child labour in ages 12-14 and of 30% in ages 15-17 in Mexico in this period. The most notable reduction was in the first half of the decade with this tapering off in the second half. The study examines the contributions of different policies (expansion of education, the <i>Oportunidades</i> Programme etc.) to this reduction, noting that the most influential factor was parents' educational level (an impact of expansion of education in the 1970s and 1980s).</p> <p>Despite concerns that the 2008-9 economic crisis would result in an increase in child labour, official figures indicated a fall in absolute numbers of working children aged 5-17 years between 2007 and 2009 from 3.64 million to 3.015 million in 2009. However between 2009 and 2011 the child labour figures remained virtually static. Also between 2007 and 2011 the proportion of working children accessing school rose by only 2% to 61%, meaning that 39% of working children are not attending school, (1.2 million children 5-17, 72.3% boys and 27.7% girls). This indicates the need for more directed public policies to eradicate child labour and promote school inclusion.</p>	<p>UNICEF promoted the generation of data to sensitize the public about the impact of child labour on children's rights, and focused on the situation of children of migrant farmworkers, one of the groups most excluded from services in Mexico. Supported by both ILO and UNICEF, Mexico now includes a bi-annual Module on Child Labour in its Occupation and Employment Survey, disaggregated to state level. Whilst this collects important data on involvement in household chores, reflecting a disproportionate burden on girls, it does not compute this in global child labour figures. Household surveys do not capture the situation of children of migrant farmworkers, nor children begging on the streets.</p> <p>In Sinaloa, UNICEF cooperated with agricultural producers in the Culiacan valley and education authorities to reduce child labour and promote educational inclusion of children of migrant farmworkers as a model for adoption in other states receiving significant seasonal agricultural migration. This involved mobilizing agricultural producers to institute processes to eradicate child labour from production chains and support children's inclusion in both school and complementary activities. With education authorities this involved negotiations for the inclusion of migrant children in regular schools, and support to schools with pedagogic innovation to address age-for-grade distortions specially affecting indigenous migrant children from southern states.</p> <p>Whilst the minimum age of employment remains 14, and Mexico has not ratified ILO Convention 138, the 2012 Federal Labour Law, includes protection for children under 16 from hazardous labour, including in agriculture.</p>
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<p>1.11 At the federal level and in the states of Chiapas, Federal District, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Veracruz, Yucatan and Zacatecas, social investment increased at least in the same proportion of GDP according to the Social Development Law, and social surveillance mechanism in place and functioning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social investment as a percentage of total public expenditure, at federal and state levels. Social per capita investment, at federal and state levels. Number of states with social surveillance mechanisms in place and functioning. 	<p>-Social investment as a percentage of total public expenditure, at federal and state levels. NA</p> <p>-Social per capita investment, at federal and state levels. NA</p> <p>-Number of states with social surveillance mechanisms in place and functioning. NA</p>	<p>In 2012, it was estimated that 51 percent of the public spending for children was distributed between the 31 subnational governments.</p> <div data-bbox="1150 326 1803 820" style="text-align: center;"> <p>Spending on children in the Federal Budget (Annex 24) 2012</p> <table border="1"> <tr><th>Category</th><th>Percentage</th></tr> <tr><td>Subnational Governments</td><td>51%</td></tr> <tr><td>SEP</td><td>20%</td></tr> <tr><td>SALUD</td><td>13%</td></tr> <tr><td>SEDESOL</td><td>11%</td></tr> <tr><td>Seguro Popular</td><td>5%</td></tr> <tr><td>CDI, DIF y CNDH</td><td>0.19%</td></tr> <tr><td>SAGARBA</td><td>0.09%</td></tr> </table> <p><small>Nota: En Salud se agrupan a la Secretaría de Salud, el IMSS y el ISSSTE. SEDESOL incluye los recursos del Programa Oportunidades. Fuente: elaboración propia con base en datos de la SHCP (agosto 2012). Datos correspondientes al PEF 2012.</small></p> </div> <p>Source: UNICEF, Bulletin No.2/2012 “Children Rights in the Federal Budget”, México. 2012. 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In partnership with a local centre of excellence, Fundación IDEA, UNICEF developed the first ever analysis of public expenditure on children and adolescents at the federal level, drawing on face-to-face government interviews where the level of detail publically available was not sufficient for the ensuing analysis. Findings of the report included that spending on children and adolescents are similar in percentage of GDP to those of Argentina, Bolivia and Uruguay, despite relatively low spending on the rights to protection and participation relative to survival and development. In addition an important share of federal spending on children is earmarked for spending at the state level, with less restrictions or reporting on what programs it funds and much fewer accountability requirements compared to those applied at the federal level.</p> <p>In 2011-2012, federal social spending analysis results were disseminated among key audiences to stimulate policy dialogue and public awareness and surveillance on this regard. The key result was the establishment of an earmark in the federal budget, which was passed by Congress in 2012 and 2013, to identify all federal expenditure to promote child rights as part of UNICEF’s collaboration between UNICEF and Ministry of Finance (MoF). UNICEF also co-produces with MoF a quarterly bulletin on spending realized each quarter and tracks spending on its website infoninez.mx. UNICEF also provided technical support to the government of the state of Chiapas to identify spending on children according to the same methodology.</p>	<p>At subnational level it is difficult to identify and analyze the spending on children, due to the difficulties to access to subnational governmental information on public spending.</p> <p>The collaboration between UNICEF and the Federal Ministry of Finance has been key to the success of this area work. In addition, the political campaign provided an opportunity to seek public commitments in this area work, which led to securing an agreement and agreed priorities with MoF.</p>
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