



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
8 May 2023

Original: English
English, French and Spanish only

United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Board

Annual session 2023

13–16 June 2023

Item 6 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Chile

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Chile 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 \$2,975,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$10,980,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period July 2023 to December 2026. The budgeted regular resources will be generated locally.

* E/ICEF/2023/9.

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



Programme rationale

1. Chile is classified by the World Bank as a high-income country and has been a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) since 2010. The country experienced sustained growth in its gross domestic product from 1990 to 2019, but this progress was halted in 2020 due to the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. On the other hand, Chile has made consistent progress in human development over the past two decades and ranked 42nd on the Human Development Index for 2021. However, in a context of structural inequality, with a Gini index of 0.45 in 2020, challenges remain to ensure that no child is left behind during implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2. While Chile has a solid policy and institutional framework, social exclusion of vulnerable groups persists, and the structural determinants of inequities have not been fully addressed in the context of the social, political and legal transformations of the past 30 years.

3. According to the 2017 census, Chile has a population of approximately 17.57 million inhabitants, of which 4.77 million are children, and an estimated 198,300 are migrant children.¹ Twelve per cent of children belong to indigenous groups. In recent decades, the prevalence of two-parent households with children has decreased, from 38 per cent in 2002 to 29 per cent in 2017. The proportion of female-headed households with children has almost doubled over the past 25 years, reaching 42 per cent in 2017. Women head 90 per cent of single-parent nuclear households. Thus, despite cultural and social changes and public policies aimed at generating more equality between men and women, women continue to bear the responsibility for childcare disproportionately.

4. Between 1990 and 2019, life expectancy at birth increased by 6.7 years. The life expectancy of the population living in lower-income municipalities is about 10 years less than that of the population living in high-income municipalities.²

5. The infant mortality rate fell from 15.9 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 6.5 per 1,000 live births in 2019 (girls 5.8; boys 7.1). The neonatal mortality rate, which has remained relatively stable over the past decade, is 4.8 per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality is higher in rural areas (8.6 per cent) and in regions that historically have had higher levels of poverty.

6. The country has made progress in child health, with an immunization rate close to 99 per cent for all basic vaccines for children up to 12 years old. Exclusive breastfeeding in children under 6 months of age has fallen from 53 per cent in 2010 to 50.3 per cent in 2017, while overweight and obesity in children and adolescents are on the rise. Indigenous children have a higher prevalence of overweight (43.4 per cent versus 36 per cent nationally for children under 6 years of age).³

7. According to the Chile National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey conducted by the Government, poverty increased in 2020 compared to 2017, mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, income poverty affected over 2 million people (11 per cent of the population). The population under the age of 18 years is disproportionately affected, with 700,000 children and adolescents living in poverty, representing 16 per cent of children and adolescents in 2020 compared to 14 per cent

¹ The estimated number of migrant children is provisional given the ongoing challenge of the unavailability of official data, especially disaggregated data.

² Comisión Nacional de Productividad, Eficiencia en la Gestión de Atención Primaria de Salud, Santiago, 2022.

³ UNICEF, Efectos de la Pandemia por Coronavirus en la salud física, nutricional y mental de niños, niñas y adolescentes en Chile–2020, UNICEF, Santiago, 2022.

in 2017. The increase in poverty was even greater among children on the move, rising from 15 per cent in 2017 to 26 per cent in 2020. Increases in the poverty rate since 2017 were also observed among indigenous children (17 per cent), children living in rural areas (18 per cent) and children aged 0 to 3 years (17 per cent).

8. An estimated 23 per cent of children lived in a household affected by multidimensional poverty in 2017. Among indigenous children, the rate of multidimensional poverty was 30.6 per cent, while among children on the move the rate was 31.9 per cent. Updated data on multidimensional poverty are not available, but global trends suggest that the situation in Chile has likely worsened due to the pandemic.

9. Financial resources remain limited and the policies and prerequisites for receiving benefits are rather restrictive. The most recent studies regarding the Chile Crece Contigo (Chile Grows with You) social protection subsystem⁴ highlight the need to better address and integrate joint work in health, education and social protection.

10. For over 20 years Chile has made efforts to have a comprehensive child protection system. These efforts have yielded significant progress in recent years, including the new institutional framework represented by the Office of the Under-Secretary for Children and the Office of the Ombudsperson for Children, and the development of the National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents 2018–2025. In March 2022, a law was enacted that created a comprehensive child protection system that aims to respect, protect, guarantee and restore the rights of children and adolescents, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

11. There has been a significant decrease in cases of children and adolescents separated from their families by judicial decision and who are placed in alternative care (15,497 in 2010 versus 10,982 in 2022). In 2010, 80 per cent of separated children and adolescents were in residential care and 20 per cent in family-based care. In 2020, the corresponding data are 41 per cent in residential care and 59 per cent in family-based care.

12. In 2017, 62.5 per cent of caregivers in Chile reported using some violent discipline, while 32.5 per cent reported using physical punishment.⁵ According to a national knowledge, attitude and practice study conducted by UNICEF in 2021, almost half of the caregivers nationwide consider at least one violent practice as effective in parenting because of deep-rooted cultural patterns.⁶

13. From 2019 to 2022, the share of sexual violence cases involving children and adolescents fluctuated between 48 per cent and 61 per cent of the total cases.

14. By law, access to primary and secondary education is free, which contributes to high rates of enrolment at both levels (90 per cent and 88 per cent, respectively, in 2018). At 54.8 per cent, the rate of enrolment in early childhood education also exceeds the average for OECD countries.⁷ However, significant challenges remain in terms of access to quality education for all and to achieving adequate and equitable learning outcomes. Social exclusion is a crucial determining factor. Generally, students in the wealthiest quintiles perform considerably better than those in the

⁴ Panel of Experts for the Revision and Recommendation of Improvements Strategic-Programmatic of the Subsystem of Protection Integral to the Infancy Chile Grows with You, 2021.

⁵ Ministry of Social Development and Family, Encuesta Longitudinal de Primera Infancia ELPI, 2017.

⁶ Centro de Estudios Justicia y Sociedad, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Violencia contra la Niñez y Adolescencia en Chile. Conocimientos, actitudes y prácticas, UNICEF, Santiago, 2021.

⁷ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Education at a Glance*, Paris, 2019.

poorest quintiles. The main challenges include retaining children and adolescents in school and tracking their educational trajectories; inequalities in access to learning and skills development; and exposure of children and adolescents to the effects of violence, including gender-based and technology-facilitated violence, in educational establishments and their homes and communities.

15. The large proportion of students who do not sufficiently learn basic skills and the significant gaps that affect the most disadvantaged children show that the educational system has not been able to guarantee all students equal access to opportunities to benefit from sustainable and inclusive development.

16. According to the Third National Communication of Chile to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁸ the country is highly vulnerable to drought, desertification and air pollution, meeting seven of the nine vulnerability characteristics identified by the United Nations.⁹

17. The Strategic Plan for National Disaster Risk Management 2020–2030 considers strategies to the impact of climate change linked to disaster risk reduction. The Framework Law on Climate Change was enacted in March 2022. In June 2022, Chile acceded to the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (“Escazú Agreement”). The agreement seeks to combat inequality and discrimination and guarantee every person’s right to a healthy environment and sustainable development and devotes particular attention to persons and groups in vulnerable situations.¹⁰

18. In addition to exposure to natural disasters, the population is also exposed to threats, including forest fires, pollution, unequal access to water, deforestation and desertification. These affect children’s health, development and protection. The most vulnerable groups, such as indigenous people and children on the move, are particularly exposed to the consequences of disasters since they are located in geographically at-risk areas and lack the capacity for preparedness, resilience and response to environmental and climate emergencies.

19. In relation to the private sector, Chile has seen progress in regulatory framework indicators on maternity protection, decent working conditions and product safety, among other areas. However, there are still challenges to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, such as a lack of a gender-transformative approach on family-friendly policies (e.g., paternity leave); the food environment, which leads to overweight among children; and the perpetuation of negative social norms related to gender-based violence and violence against children.

20. UNICEF remains a critical stakeholder in Chile to provide technical assistance based on global strategies that have proven effective and are aligned with international standards. The organization is uniquely positioned in the country as a trusted child rights agency that has a comprehensive view of the issues facing children, and the ability to work simultaneously with all relevant sectors of the State, civil society, private sector and the United Nations system.

21. The past few years of collaborative efforts have confirmed the relevance of the UNICEF strategic advocacy agenda for continuous efforts to strengthen the protection system through rights-based laws and policies, improving intersectoral coordination

⁸ Gobierno de Chile, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente, Tercera Comunicación Nacional de Chile ante la Convención Marco de Las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático, 2016.

⁹ United Nations, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, FCCC/informal/84 ge.05-62220 (e) 200705, 1992.

¹⁰ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations, Santiago, 2018.

and strengthening information systems. Reducing family and child vulnerability, including gender inequalities, should be at the centre of all protection policies and programmes and all segments of society need to have a stronger role in the realization of child rights.

22. The following lessons learned from the previous country programme contributed to the design of this new country programme:

(a) Strengthening systems and strategies for political and institutional reform benefit from UNICEF long-term support to achieve greater sustainability of interventions and an adequate incorporation of the rights-based approach in public policies and the regulatory framework;

(b) To respond to the humanitarian needs of children on the move, UNICEF Chile has developed new tools for incorporating direct actions in the field, complementing a traditional upstream approach. The office quickly adapted to the emergency response for children on the move by the end of 2021 and in 2022, activating an internal cluster composed of staff from various divisions.

Programme priorities and partnerships

23. The programme is aligned with the vision of the March 2022 child protection system law and with the National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents 2018–2025, whereby children can exercise their rights throughout the life cycle without any distinction based on place of origin, sex, ethnicity, gender identity or other factors. The planned results will contribute to progress towards the 2030 Agenda, especially regarding poverty reduction, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, reduced inequalities, peace and justice, strong institutions and partnerships. The programme will also continue to contribute to results in the outcome areas of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2026.

24. In defining the programme priorities with the Government and other partners, UNICEF was guided by three main factors. The first is that Chile has made significant efforts towards strengthening the child protection system through comprehensive legal and policy reform processes. These efforts will require continuous support, especially in policy implementation. Second, despite the high levels of service coverage achieved in different sectors (e.g., health and education), further attention must be paid to promoting greater inclusion of the most disadvantaged and facilitating better coordination and integration among sectors. Third, efforts need to be made to shift societal perceptions and beliefs regarding child rights, which are a major hindrance to their acceptance and fulfilment.

25. The programme is based on three components that include different interventions to support government efforts towards the realization of the rights of children and adolescents. The interventions focus on supporting the implementation of a comprehensive child protection system in the areas of social protection, education, child protection and justice for children.

26. The programme components particularly address priority populations, such as children and adolescents on the move, living in poverty, belonging to indigenous peoples, with disabilities, from the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer or questioning and other terms (LGBTIQ+) community, or under the protection and care of the State, and will mainstream the gender-based approach to address inequalities.

27. UNICEF is well-positioned to assume a pivotal role in supporting the Government to connect with actors from different sectors to engage in concerted efforts to produce results for children. While continuing its strategic partnership with

the Government at the national and local levels, UNICEF Chile will widen the scope of alliances, including through South-South cooperation.

28. Partnerships will continue to be fostered, with a special emphasis on strengthening the capacity of civil society to advocate for child rights and to collaborate in the implementation of key interventions. Collaboration with academia and with regional and international organizations will continue to facilitate knowledge generation, management and exchange.

29. UNICEF will undertake initiatives to further integrate the private sector as a key ally for the achievement of programmatic results, including direct strategic partnerships with the business sector, the public sector and/or public-private collaboration. The programme envisages alliances with the private sector in the areas of mental health, nutrition, early childhood development, gender-balanced family-friendly policies and positive parenting, and strengthening community preparedness on climate, energy, environment and disaster risk reduction. UNICEF will strategically support and contribute to humanitarian action for children on the move, while also encouraging public-private collaboration to accelerate digital education and online protection of children.

30. UNICEF will also work closely with the public sector to mainstream child rights in business principles and capacity-building in all due diligence initiatives in relation to public and private enterprises, prioritizing the extractive and energy sectors.

31. Aligned with national strategies and the global UNICEF Gender Policy 2021–2030, the programme aims to contribute to the prevention and eradication of gender-based violence, and to promote gender-responsive legislation and policies related to social protection, child budgeting and child rights monitoring. UNICEF has formulated a gender programmatic review to enhance the gender-transformative approach adopted in the country programme, which will deepen the approach in areas including social protection systems and the care system, and combating violence against women and children, and will incorporate elements of sexual and reproductive health.

Social protection

32. The long-term vision of change is that, by 2026, all children and adolescents develop to their full potential, enjoy well-being, live free of poverty and inequality, are ensured physical and mental health through an integrated social protection system, and their rights are increasingly monitored.

33. To reduce poverty and inequality and to ensure equitable social protection for all children, adolescents and families in Chile, with a gender focus, continuous efforts will be made to:

(a) Strengthen the social protection system and promote the comprehensive protection of the rights of children and adolescents through policies and programmes that are rights-based and coordinated across sectors;

(b) Place families and children at the centre of social protection policies and programmes so as to reduce their vulnerability;

(c) Ensure that all segments of society take a more prominent role in the effective realization of children's rights.

34. The first pillar of this programme component will strengthen the capacity of the social protection system to guarantee a social protection floor that provides a set of basic social security guarantees. The aim is to ensure that all children and adolescents have access to essential health care and basic income security, which together can help to secure effective access to goods and services. Establishing a national care

system that emphasizes the well-being of children and their families is a national priority.

35. The second pillar will ensure that the child protection system strengthens national institutions and a local governance model fosters coordination across sectors, considering cultural and territorial relevance. This will be accomplished through an inclusive, participatory and gender-based approach, supported by an integrated information system.

36. The third pillar will support the strengthening of services, policies and programmes, especially within Chile Crece Contigo, a social protection subsystem composed of health, education and social development policies – to promote intersectoral collaboration for comprehensive development and adequate care from early childhood to adolescence, considering gender and intercultural perspectives. This will include, among others, nurturing care, mental health and prevention of all forms of malnutrition and obesity.

37. The fourth pillar will focus on monitoring children’s rights, including promoting integrated information systems that address priority groups, strengthened monitoring of international and national statistics on children and adolescents, and promoting periodic measurement instruments through government-led surveys and administrative data. Additionally, this pillar will consider monitoring of public finance management to assess budgetary allocations and expenditures, and advocate for investment in crucial social sectors that aims to benefit children.

Education and youth empowerment

38. The long-term vision of change is that, by 2026, all children and adolescents learn and develop their skills to reach their full potential, in environments that promote well-being from early childhood to adolescence.

39. This programme component will address, through the national education system, the recovery of foundational learning and the socio-emotional well-being of students from early childhood, the continuity of educational trajectories and the assurance of adequate financing and positive learning environments free from violence. It will do so by advocating for consistent prioritization of the most vulnerable children and adolescents and by generating knowledge to address system bottlenecks.

40. This component will ensure that the national education system has adequate policies, programmes and funding for children and adolescents – especially those at risk of being excluded – so they can gain timely access to a quality, inclusive, participatory and resilient education. The aim is to ensure continuity, learning and the acquisition of transferrable skills, including digital education.

41. The capacities of the public education system and local educational services will be strengthened to offer quality education and protective environments, and to develop intersectoral work at the local level, including for students at risk of being discriminated against and children on the move.

Child protection

42. To ensure that children and adolescents live in protective environments that are free of violence, including gender-based violence, continuous efforts are required to eliminate the barriers that impede progress. The long-term vision is that, by 2026, all children and adolescents are protected from violence, exploitation and abuse, especially the most vulnerable groups – children and adolescents with disabilities,

belonging to the LGBTIQ+ community or indigenous peoples, on the move and under the protection of the State in all settings.

43. This programme component will ensure that the child protection system has strengthened capacities to implement administrative protection mechanisms in prioritized territories, with an emphasis on the prevention and response to violence against children, and to promoting their participation in decisions that affect them. It will strengthen access to justice for children, including those who are in contact or conflict with the law and those who are victims of crimes. The component will strengthen specialized protection services to effectively protect children and adolescents under the care of the State and prevent family separation by supporting families' capacity to care for and protect their children. It will also support the Government to develop a framework for migration policies, programmes and procedures relevant to the protection needs of children on the move.

44. The component is interrelated with the social protection and education and youth empowerment components of the CPD. Joint interventions will be developed on mental health, violent deaths, adolescent participation, violence prevention in schools and positive parenting.

45. The component will adopt a transformative approach to gender, through interventions aimed at preventing gender-based and sexual violence. It will have a strong focus on non-discrimination, particularly for children on the move, children with disabilities, children from the LGBTIQ+ community and those under State protection, with an emphasis on separated, unaccompanied or at-risk children and adolescents.

Programme effectiveness

46. This component will support effective programme implementation to meet programming and coordination quality standards, including:

(a) Generation of evidence for planning, monitoring and evaluation. Child-focused research will be generated to inform policymaking and improve national capacities to generate timely, quality, disaggregated and gender-sensitive data;

(b) Cross-cutting operational support, including systematic planning, monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting to generate evidence on the effectiveness of interventions and to inform programming and advocacy;

(c) Cross-cutting priorities such as child participation, gender transformative programming, communication and advocacy to support integrated programming.

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>
Social protection	700	3 250	3 950
Education and youth empowerment	700	2 050	2 750
Child protection	700	3 250	3 950
Programme effectiveness	875	2 430	3 305
Total	2 975	10 980	13 955

Programme and risk management

47. This country programme outlines UNICEF planned contributions to national results for children and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

48. The programme will contribute towards the fulfilment of child rights and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNICEF assumes that the commitment of the Government of Chile to child rights will be further solidified, considering the adoption of various strategies related to the latest recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, including promoting the participation of children and adolescents, recognizing their role in combating climate change. UNICEF will work towards strengthening the programme implementation capacities of the Government and its non-governmental partners.

49. Resource mobilization from the private sector has shown steady growth and is expected to gradually increase local fundraising. This will contribute to UNICEF-supported programmes not only in Chile but also in other countries globally. Building on past achievements, fundraising efforts will continue focusing on individual and private sector contributions. The office will leverage resources through various channels, including face-to-face, digital and direct response television modalities.

50. The COVID-19 pandemic has aggravated other risks to successful programme implementation, including:

- (a) Limited public expenditure to support social sector reforms and bring innovations to scale;
- (b) Fragmentation of efforts and insufficient policy planning, monitoring and evaluation capacity, which undermine the quality and sustainability of results;
- (c) Inadequate capacity to respond to increased migratory flows and regional humanitarian developments;
- (d) Vulnerability to recurrent natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, droughts and intense rainfall that cause flooding and landslides, due to the country's geographic location and natural characteristics and the threat of climate change.

51. These risks will be mitigated by:

- (a) Monitoring the impact of investments on children and families;
- (b) Building national capacities in long-term planning, monitoring and evaluation of policies, as well as intersectoral coordination;
- (c) Prioritizing the development of institutional mechanisms as a basis for continued action;
- (d) Working with national partners on risk-informed programming, emergency planning, preparedness and response. While the Government has solid experience and the capacity to respond to emergencies, the lessons learned suggest the need to further strengthen its capacities for a child-sensitive and child-focused response.

52. UNICEF will enhance the programme's quality, efficiency and effectiveness by strengthening its emphasis on management for results and monitoring programmatic indicators. UNICEF will maintain full compliance with the harmonized approach to cash transfers framework in increasingly close cooperation with other United Nations funds and programmes.

Monitoring and evaluation

53. UNICEF will support the strengthening of national and subnational capacities to generate and use timely, quality data disaggregated by sex and age, and by issues specific to girls and children on the move, children with disabilities and children belonging to indigenous peoples, wherever possible. This will facilitate monitoring of the realization of children's rights to reduce disparities and remove bottlenecks. Efforts will focus on:

(a) Monitoring programmatic results, including the UNSDCF, through periodically collected and systematically analysed data;

(b) Monitoring children's situations through information collected from government counterparts and key institutions, records of implementing partners, surveys and other exercises that generate up-to-date information on children;

(c) Field monitoring through reports from counterparts, surveys and contributions from affected populations;

(d) Evaluation of UNICEF and government interventions.

54. Monitoring and evaluation will be based on the results and resources framework and the costed evaluation plan. UNICEF will contribute to UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation through the United Nations inter-agency group.

55. The country programme's performance will be monitored using UNICEF standard indicators and national Sustainable Development Goal indicators, with the monitoring of programme components built into partnership cooperation agreements, joint programmatic visits and other established corporate mechanisms. To boost data generation and exchange good practices, a data alliance will be established with the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Social Development and Family, as well as with civil society, academia, United Nations entities and the private sector.

56. UNICEF will support national evaluation capacity development. In accordance with the principles of national ownership, UNICEF support to evaluations will be implemented with the relevant ministries to promote the use of evidence in policy-making. A country programme evaluation and thematic evaluations will be conducted to document lessons learned and inform recommendations for policymaking and programming. UNICEF will also support the development of evaluation skills among its government counterparts, as needed, through its global training efforts.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Chile – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, July 2023–December 2026

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 1–3, 5–6, 9–12, 18–21, 25, 27

National priorities: National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents 2018–2025; implementation of the March 2022 law that created the child protection system.

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF:

1.1 The Chilean State adopts international frameworks and designs, strengthens and implements national normative frameworks and public policies – including fiscal ones – to ensure access to and the realization of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights in the country. These policies are aimed at reducing poverty; reducing gaps and inequalities (including gaps related to territories), to strengthen resilience and to increase well-being and social cohesion with an integrated approach.

1.2 Chile is advancing towards a cohesive society, to ensure that no one is left behind, through an integrated approach, including a strengthened social protection system, a comprehensive system of care and improved access to and quality of social services.

1.3 The Chilean State adopts international frameworks and designs, strengthens and implements national normative frameworks, develops institutions, public policies and programmes to address the situation of human mobility with an integrated approach that prioritizes the needs of refugees and migrants, supports their inclusion, and provides appropriate attention to host communities in line with international standards, and Chile's international projection in this area.

1.4 The Chilean State adopts international frameworks, designs, strengthens and implements national regulatory frameworks, public policies and programmes to strengthen public education, food and health systems - including sexual and reproductive health - through a participatory and integrated approach. The aim is to improve the quality and sustainability of the programme, strengthen its resilience and extend its reach to all people, regardless of their condition, origin, gender, ethnicity, nationality, age or socio-economic level, with a particular emphasis on children and adolescents, and on post-covid educational and health recovery.

4.2 The State of Chile adopts international frameworks and designs, strengthens and implements national regulatory frameworks, public policies and programmes, including the participation of civil society, to advance towards a life free of gender-based violence, particularly against women, children, adolescents and LGBTIQ+ persons; through comprehensive approaches focused on prevention, care, reporting and protection of victims, including addressing gender-based violence in situations of emergencies, crises and disasters.

Outcome indicators measuring changes that reflect UNICEF contribution:

-Proportion of population living below the national income poverty line, disaggregated by sex, age, region, disability status, indigenous peoples and place of birth (Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 1.2.1)

-Multidimensional poverty, disaggregated by sex, age, region, disability status, migration status indigenous peoples (SDG indicator 1.2.2)

- Proportion of population covered by social protection floors or systems, disaggregated by sex, distinguishing between children, the unemployed, the elderly, children with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, victims of occupational accidents, the poor and the vulnerable (SDG indicator 1.3.1)
- Proportion of students during the final year of lower secondary education attaining at least a minimum level of proficiency in (a) reading and (b) mathematics, at high and low socio-economic levels, both sexes (SDG indicator 4.1.1)

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1, 2, 3 and 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 (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4	1. By 2026, all children and adolescents enjoy well-being, live free of poverty and inequality, are ensured their physical and mental health through an integrated social protection system, and their rights are increasingly monitored.	<p>Proportion of child population covered by social protection floors/systems (%)</p> <p>B: 93.0% (2016) T: 95.0%</p>	<p>Social Information Registry of the Ministry of Social Development and Family and the National Institute of Statistics.</p> <p>Child-related Sustainable Development Goal indicators</p>	<p>1. By 2026, the social protection system has the capacity to guarantee a social protection floor for children, adolescents and women, especially those in conditions of greater vulnerability.</p> <p>2. By 2026, the child protection system has strengthened national institutions and the local governance model that favours intersectoral work with cultural and territorial relevance, that is inclusive and participatory, and that adopts a gender-based approach, supported by an integrated information system.</p> <p>3. By 2026, services, policies and programmes, especially in the Chile Crece Contigo subsystem, are strengthened to promote comprehensive</p>	<p>Ministry of Social Development and Family, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, local governments, National Institute of Statistics, private sector, United Nations Development Programme, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), World Bank, children and adolescents, civil society, academia, other United Nations agencies</p>	700	3 250	3 950
		<p>Children living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (multidimensional poverty) (%)</p> <p>B: 22.9% (2017) T: 20.0%</p>	<p>National Socioeconomic Characterization Survey (Chile Encuesta Nacional de Caracterización Socio-económica, CASEN), Ministry of Social Development and Family</p>					

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 (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
		<p>Children living below the national poverty line (monetary poverty) (%) B: 15.7% (2020) B Male: 15.3% B Female: 15.9% T: 14.0%</p> <p>B Indigenous: 17.2%(2020) T: 14.0%.</p> <p>B Migrant : 26.0% (2020) T: 20.0%</p>	CASEN, Ministry of Social Development and Family	<p>development and care, using gender-based approach, from early childhood to adolescence, including, among others, respectful parenting, adequate nutrition practices, regular physical activity and mental health.</p> <p>4. By 2026, the rights of children are increasingly monitored, with a focus on the promotion of integrated information systems that address priority groups and the implementation of a public financial management and public finance for children framework to evaluate budgetary allocations and expenditures targeted towards children.</p>				
		<p>Child nutrition: Overweight among children aged 0 to 6 years. B: 36% (2020) T: 30%</p>	Department of Statistics and Health Information, Ministry of Health					
1.3 1.4	2. By 2026, all children and adolescents learn and develop skills to reach their full potential, in environments that promote well-being from early childhood to adolescence.	<p>Gross enrolment ratio in pre-primary education B: 85% (2020) T: 88%</p> <p>Proportion of students at the end of secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics B: (i) Reading: 68.3% (2018)</p>	UNESCO Institute of Statistics	1. By 2026, the national education system has adequate policies, programmes and financing for children and adolescents, especially those at risk of being excluded, to gain timely access to a quality, inclusive and resilient education, that ensure permanence, learning, acquisition of transferrable skills, including digital learning.	Ministry of Education, Under- Secretary of Preschool Education, local public education services, Directorate of Public Education, local governments, children and adolescents, families, civil society, private sector, academia,	700	2 050	2 750

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 (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
		(ii) Mathematics: 48.1% (2018) T: (i) Reading: 72.0% (ii) Mathematics: 65.0%		2. By 2026, the public education system and the local education services have the capacity to offer protective environments at the local level, especially for those students at higher risk of being discriminated against.	World Bank, ECLAC and other United Nations agencies.			
1.4 4.2	3. By 2026, all children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, are protected from violence, exploitation and abuse.	Percentage of children in family-based care of the total number of children in all forms of formal alternative care B: 65% (2022) T: 70%	Country Standard Indicators (CSI) Source: National Service of Specialized Protection for Children and Adolescents (Mejor Niñez)	1. By 2026, the child protection system has strengthened its administrative protection capacities in prioritized territories, with emphasis on the prevention and response to violence against children and adolescents, promoting their participation in decisions that affect them. 2. By 2026, justice and social reintegration services are strengthened to ensure access to justice for children. 3. By 2026, specialized protection services are closely integrated with health, education, and social protection sectors to be effective in protecting children and preventing family separation. 4. By 2026, the country has developed a framework of migration policies, programmes and procedures relevant to the	Ministry of Social Development and Family, Ombudsperson's Office for Children, Mejor Niñez, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Judiciary Branch, civil society, private sector, academia, other United Nations agencies.	700	3 250	3 950
		Percentage of children in conflict with the law subject to a diversion measure or a non-custodial measure B: 64% (2022) T: 70%	CSI Source: Mejor Niñez					

<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 (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
				protection needs of children on the move.				
Programme effectiveness						875	2 430	3 305
Total resources						2 975	10 980	13 955