



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the
United Nations Office for
Project Services**

Distr.: General
5 April 2021

Original: English

Annual session 2021

7–11 June 2021, New York

Item 8 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for Argentina
(2021-2025)**

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Argentina scores very highly on the Human Development Index, ranked 46 of 189 countries in 2020, and is classified by the World Bank as an upper-middle-income country, with a gross national income per capita of \$10,006 in 2019. Nonetheless, there is great heterogeneity between regions regarding indicators for productivity, well-being and social development.¹ Alongside territorial inequalities, there are inequalities among population groups, where socioeconomic inequities intertwine with gender, ethnic, racial and generational inequalities, hindering the possibilities to eradicate poverty, ensure sustainable development and guarantee human rights.²

2. The country faces high macroeconomic volatility, aggravated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic which generated an estimated 19.1 per cent drop in gross domestic product in the second quarter of 2020, while unemployment escalated by 9.2 percentage points over the same period. This resulted in higher rates of poverty (40.9 per cent) and extreme poverty (10.5 per cent) during the first half of 2021, within a context of inflation rates over and above the regional mean (37.5 per cent in 2016, 47.6 per cent in 2018 and 53.8 per cent in 2019).³ There is also significant income inequality: the top 10 per cent of the Argentine population earns 25 times more than the most disadvantaged segment, taking into consideration per capita family income. Over half (56.3 per cent) of children from 0 to 14 years old are poor. The most vulnerable are children and adolescents; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, intersex and other persons (LGBTI+); migrants and refugees; indigenous peoples; Afro-descendants; persons with disabilities; and those deprived of their liberty. Within these groups, women face greater obstacles and more inequality than men.

3. The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on health and the economy, mainly affecting employment, income and the living conditions of the most vulnerable social sectors (women, LGBTI+ persons, informal male and female workers and the self-employed). Data for the second quarter of 2020 show an increase in the Gini index compared to the same period in 2019, scaling up to 0.451 from 0.447.

4. Although Argentina has doubled its protected areas in the last few years, it is not exempt from hazards and pressures brought about by the current development model, resulting in the disturbance, fragmentation and degradation of ecosystems such as desertification, expansion of extractive activities, illegal trade of flora and fauna, invasion of alien species, the energy matrix profile, pollution and climate change.

5. Concerning institutional capacity, there are differences between jurisdictions and within public sector institutions on efficiency, transparency and accountability; administration; planning, monitoring and evaluation process upgrades; and coordination among the different state levels to address and contribute to eliminating structural inequalities. There is a need to strengthen strategies to access information across the country and ensure effective mechanisms for citizen participation.

6. The Gender Inequality Index for Argentina is 0.354, placing it 77 of 162 countries. Within this context of social vulnerability and economic contraction, it is even more critical to close the gender gap. To do so, the gender equality perspective must be further mainstreamed in all actions and the effective representation of women in decision-making must be guaranteed.

7. UNDP Argentina is recognized by all parties as a strategic partner contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2019 independent country programme evaluation underscores that UNDP has helped to improve provincial

¹ Argentina Human Development Report, 2017.

² Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2019.

³ National Institute of Statistics and Censuses, 2020.

health-care services by providing support to the streamlining of the health system and the interconnection of the health-care network. UNDP supported the implementation of the National Food Security Plan through community organizations. It contributed significantly to entrepreneurship and production capacities, with positive outcomes at the local level. UNDP supported government efforts to promote information and communication technologies for open government initiatives, improving public service transparency and efficiency and facilitating citizen participation. UNDP has promoted access to justice, improving the justice system's coverage and quality, particularly for disadvantaged groups including victims of gender-based violence. It also promoted women's political participation and economic empowerment, and the reduction of gender-based violence. UNDP improved institutional capacities in environmental governance and management, assisting the Ministry of Security in developing a national comprehensive risk management and civil protection system, and also the Argentine Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development in generating environmental data using upgraded information technology systems.

8. UNDP will support institutional reforms; leverage implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and environmental strategies at the subnational level; explore opportunities to strategically expand collaborative partnerships at the provincial level, particularly in the north; continue to make progress in mainstreaming the gender perspective and rights-based approach in all sectors; emphasize programme integration, synergies and knowledge transfer; and reinforce the use of evaluations to learn from them and make evidence-based decisions.

9. UNDP will continue partnering with the Government to reduce human development inequalities over the life cycle by strengthening comprehensive strategies and policies within the Sustainable Development Goals.

10. Taking into consideration its comparative advantages, UNDP will continue working as a platform in support of achieving the Goals to: (a) establish partnerships by convening multiple stakeholders to catalyse efforts and resources; (b) apply innovative approaches to identify new ways of addressing challenges (new financial and legal instruments and approaches); (c) provide comprehensive responses through substantive advice including economic, social and environmental dimensions, the human rights-based approach and gender and diversity from an intersectional approach; (d) provide support services to project execution through standardized, systematic and proven management methods that ensure efficiency, transparency and accountability; (e) generate knowledge using innovative and empirical approaches; and (f) strengthen institutional capacities at all government levels.

11. The country programme was developed along with and is fully aligned to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). Consultations were held with government counterparts including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship; the Secretariat for Strategic Affairs of the Presidency; the National Social Policy Coordination Council; and the Secretariat of Human Rights of the Nation. Dialogue and validation processes were conducted with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship; of Justice and Human Rights; of the Environment and Sustainable Development; of the Interior; of Labor, Employment and Social Security; of Health; of Education; and of Women, Gender and Diversity, among others. To include the federal perspective, a working session was held with the Federal Sustainable Development Goals Network. Contributions from civil society included the Ombudsman's Office, unions, non-governmental organizations that work on human rights issues, the private sector through the Global Compact, and specific population groups such as youth, women, migrants and refugees, the LGBTI+ community and representatives of indigenous peoples.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. The overarching vision of the country programme 2021-2025 is to reduce existing human development inequalities throughout people's lives, and to support the country's

socioeconomic recovery by developing comprehensive policies to boost growth alongside social inclusion and environmental protection, ensuring an integrated social protection system that will leave no one behind. UNDP will contribute to eliminating barriers to access to basic services, reducing territorial disparities, mainstreaming gender equality, improving public sector capacities, preventing environmental degradation and recovering affected environments, providing strong support to policy and programme implementation, capacity-building and state innovation at the national and subnational levels. These priorities are reflected in the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021.

13. Inclusive and sustainable development. The theory of change hypothesizes that if productive initiatives at the local and regional levels foster sustainable entrepreneurship and innovation in an inclusive manner, and also consider the impacts on the country's ecosystem, then the productive matrix will be diversified, promoting labour-market recovery, development of sustainable financing and fostering social inclusion, emphasizing the economic participation and empowerment of women and the integration of vulnerable populations. The assumptions are that entrepreneurs, local companies and unemployed people will participate and be better prepared to increase productivity and to join the labour market; and that the private sector will participate and offer resources. UNDP will work in partnership with government agencies, trade unions and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

14. Access to social services and social protection. The theory of change posits that: (a) if community organizations have stronger capacities to ensure food security for vulnerable groups and to provide community services such as health care and professional training, based on a gender and diversity approach (applying signature solution 6); and (b) if innovative strategies reduce inequalities in access to health services and address emerging diseases, then hunger and malnutrition will be reduced and access to health for all will be guaranteed, with an emphasis on perinatal and maternal health, disabilities, prevention and treatment of chronic diseases, access to sexual and reproductive health care, and prevention of unintended adolescent pregnancy. The assumptions are that training will be effective and help community organizations to better deliver services, that the population will engage and go to health facilities and that public resources for health are available. UNDP will work in partnership with the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Health, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and subnational governments. UNDP will support the creation of a comprehensive care system based on the co-responsibility principle, with the participation of civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector and families.

15. Environment. The theory of change supposes that:

(a) If the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development ensures the fulfilment of the climate action agenda (applying signature solution 4), assuming that stakeholders are responsive and provide resources and support, then the country will advance in achieving the commitments of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and other international commitments, promoting intersectionality and mainstreaming gender equality, intergenerational equity and disaster risk management;

(b) If the rational management of chemical substances, products and waste is improved, assuming that proposals and activities are developed and support continues at the national and subnational levels, then human health and the environment will be protected;

(c) If mechanisms are implemented for the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, assuming that the participation of women, local farmers and the indigenous peoples in the country is assured, then the environment, human health and livelihoods will be protected at the national and subnational levels and between sectors. UNDP will work in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in supporting the country's fulfilment of international conventions.

16. **Democratic governance.** The hypothesis is that: (a) if institutional innovation and streamlining of programmes are based on standards of transparency and accountability and include accessible digital interventions (applying signature solution 2 to strengthen effective, accountable and inclusive governance), and assuming that institutional engagement and resources are available, then the effectiveness of public policies will be enhanced to foster the provision of public services and diminish the digital gap from a differential and intersectional approach; and (b) if effective participatory institutional mechanisms are developed to access information and mainstream human rights, assuming the programmers' engagement of intersectoral partners at all levels of government, the participation of civil society and the required funds, then equal access to justice for all will be enhanced, reinforcing the rule of law and human safety. UNDP will work in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and CSOs.

17. UNDP will mainstream the gender equality signature solution in all actions. Considering challenges identified in the previous programmatic cycle, UNDP, in partnership with UN-Women, the European Union and CSOs, will emphasize the importance of allocating specific resources to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and LGBTI+ persons and actions to eradicate gender-based violence.

18. Through its Sustainable Development Goal Accelerator Lab, UNDP will establish new approaches (sense-making, solutions mapping, collective intelligence, designing and testing), adjusting to the complexity of the current development challenges and the design of innovative evidence-based instruments. Partnerships will be created and reinforced as a platform for catalysing solutions and the exchange of knowledge, resources and solutions among government, civil society, academia and the private sector.

19. UNDP will strengthen its partnership strategy with stakeholders involved in multisectoral approaches. This will allow collaboration to catalyse efforts and resources. UNDP will continue strengthening its partnership with the Foreign Coordination and Planning Secretariat as the public coordinating agency and will continue reinforcing relationships with academia, trade unions, think tanks, CSOs and the private sector. The main donors in this programme cycle will be the national and subnational governments and vertical funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund.

20. UNDP will extend its integrator role, seeking synergies with other United Nations agencies, different government sectors and other stakeholders, to provide comprehensive solutions to complex development issues within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The office will implement joint initiatives (Spotlight, Joint SDG Fund, etc.) and will coordinate actions with United Nations agencies in development projects, mainly in:

(a) Preventing unintended adolescent pregnancy (UNFPA, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF));

(b) Eliminating violence against women and girls and femicide (UN-Women), ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF);

(c) Mainstreaming human rights, gender equality and diversity approaches (UN-Women, UNFPA, UNICEF);

(d) Preventing discrimination and violence against people with HIV (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), UNICEF);

(e) Promoting an inclusive green economy through green job creation (ILO, UNEP, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Institute for Training and Research);

(f) Strengthening childcare services (UNICEF, ECLAC, ILO);

(g) Climate change mitigation and adaptation (UNEP, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), sustainable consumption and production (UNEP), the International Humanitarian Network) and wetlands regulatory framework (all programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations system in Argentina);

(h) The local Global Compact network in Argentina (ILO, ECLAC);

(i) Integrity, sustainability and transparency (UNEP Finance Initiative, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR));

(j) Strengthening capacities to prevent trafficking in persons (ILO, International Organization for Migration);

(k) Human safety and effective participation (PAHO/WHO, OHCHR, ILO);

(l) Promoting human rights standards (United Nations system).

III. Programme and risk management

21. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountability of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's [Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures](#) and [Internal Control Framework](#).

22. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

23. The Foreign Coordination and Planning Secretariat will be the national counterpart in charge of coordination, and other national and subnational authorities will be implementing partners. Programme execution will be coordinated with the United Nations system and joint programmes will be promoted.

24. The programme will be executed according to a results-based management model to progressively increase the level of efficacy and efficiency and ensure its contribution to national priorities and the 2030 Agenda. The partnership and resource mobilization strategy will focus on funding opportunities for innovative solutions to address complex development challenges. UNDP will collaborate with the Government to facilitate South-South and triangular cooperation, identifying and facilitating the systematic exchange of solutions, experiences, innovation and good practices among actors from countries of the Global South, such as public institutions, academia, civil society, intergovernmental, subregional and binational mechanisms. UNDP will support the country regarding its positioning in multilateral bodies and forums.

25. The creation and enhancement of partnerships will be promoted with other multilateral development agencies, the private sector and national institutions.

26. The risk that could affect the scope of the country programme targets is greater budgetary and financial constraints within an economic slowdown, aggravated by the impact of COVID-19.

27. Within the post-pandemic social and economic recovery plan outlined by the United Nations system, UNDP will follow up on the socioeconomic situation, providing an integrated view to facilitate monitoring of the pandemic's impact as well as technical inputs for designing and implementing response and recovery measures.

28. The COVID-19 pandemic aggravated pre-existing health risks and could put the functioning of the general health system in crisis, making it difficult to treat other diseases. UNDP will support the ministries of health at national and subnational levels to provide equal access to health and a healthy environment, addressing emerging diseases, with an emphasis on perinatal and pregnant women's health, disabilities, prevention and treatment of chronic non-communicable and communicable diseases (including HIV-specific services), access to sexual and reproductive health and prevention of unintended adolescent pregnancy.

29. To ensure the expected outcomes, and in agreement with the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, the Foreign Coordination and Planning Secretariat and UNDP will periodically analyse and manage project risks. Risk monitoring will be used as an early warning, risk management and decision-making tool, seeking greater consistency and efficiency of cooperation outcomes. The UNDP social and environmental assessment procedure will be used and support will be rendered to the key stakeholder response mechanism.

30. UNDP will participate in the United Nations system Communications Group to work on strategies and content related to joint programmes, special initiatives and mass campaigns. It will also participate in bilateral meetings and teams work for the same purpose.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

31. Indicators defined in the results and resources framework will be used to follow up on progress towards the achievement of development outcomes. Every year, UNDP will update the database and will prepare a report to be shared with the Government during the annual programme review. The evaluation of actions carried out within the country programme framework will be performed according to the UNDP evaluation guidelines. UNDP quality standards will be applied during the project life cycle.

32. UNDP will encourage implementing partners to use specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound indicators, disaggregated by gender, age, geographic location and other relevant variables, taking into account specific information on the most disadvantaged population.

33. The gender marker will continue to be a key instrument for planning, oversight and evaluation to determine whether programme and project design meets the specific needs of women and ensure gender equality mainstreaming.

34. Information to prepare reports will be taken from different sources: the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses, ministerial databases and those of other relevant agencies, information generated by projects and international statistics. Partnerships will be enhanced with academic and public institutions and CSOs to help monitor development outputs and outcomes in a joint effort of the United Nations system.

35. Programme and project evaluations will be carried out to identify lessons learned and generate knowledge in support of evidence-based decision-making. UNDP will support national capacity-building to generate information, evaluate policies and contribute to exploring innovative approaches for public policy evaluation.

36. Evaluations will appraise the UNDP contribution to national outcomes and priorities and determine achievements. Recommendations will be used as input for designing new initiatives, making programme adjustments to ongoing activities, and incorporating lessons learned and good practices.

37. UNDP will consolidate comprehensive planning, monitoring, and evaluation to reinforce knowledge management and accountability, including mechanisms to identify contributions and select replicable innovative initiatives.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Argentina (2021-2025)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Sustainable Development Goals 5, 8				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: By 2025, the population will have benefited from an environmental and economically sustainable and socially inclusive production model, promoting triple-impact investments, exports and diversification, fostering the science-technology and industry interlinkage and mainstreaming the person-centred future of work and gender approaches so as to boost an increase in productivity and job creation.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1 – Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
<p>Existence of an improved enabling environment to expand decent work and livelihoods: (a) policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks; (b) direct creation of employment and support to livelihoods in the (b1) public sector and (b2) private sector. (Strategic Plan (SP) 1.1.2.3).</p> <p>Baseline 2020: yes (a) Target 2025: yes (b1); (b2)</p> <p>Number of people accessing financial and non-financial assets, disaggregated by target groups: (a) poor; (b) women. (SP 1.1.2.2).</p> <p>Baseline 2020: (a) 20,000; (b) 0. Target 2025: (a) 30,000; (b) 100</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour reports. Annual.</p>	<p>Output 1.1 Development and diversification of sustainable and productive initiatives at the local and regional levels implemented from a gender perspective to foster sustainable entrepreneurship, triple-impact investments and innovation, and driving the green and social economy and sustainable financing.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.1</i> Number of entrepreneurs and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises strengthened through initiatives promoting innovation and sustainability. <i>Baseline 2019:</i> 9,402. <i>Target 2025:</i> 99,625. <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Productive Development.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.2</i> Number of strategies implemented that envisage a reduction in gender gaps and a differential approach. <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 0. <i>Target 2025:</i> 3. <i>Source:</i> Projects Reports.</p>	<p>National Ministries of Productive Development; Labour, Employment and Social Security; Women, Gender and Diversity; Social Development; Economy; Environment and Sustainable Development; Science and Technology.</p> <p>Provincial governments. San Juan Investment Agency.</p> <p>Private Sector.</p> <p>Universities and study centres.</p>	<p>Regular \$260,000</p>
	<p>Ministry of Environment and Gender reports. Annual.</p>	<p>Output 1.2 Promotion of decent work and livelihoods restoration by improving employment opportunities and capabilities, with a special emphasis on the participation and economic empowerment of women and vulnerable populations.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1</i> Number of strategies to promote decent work, incentivizing the participation of youth in the labour force, disaggregated by those that take into account gender gap narrowing and the differential approach. <i>Baseline 2019:</i> 4. <i>Target 2025:</i> 4. <i>Source:</i> Projects Reports.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1</i> Number of youths participating in decent work promotion and recovery strategies, disaggregated by gender. <i>Baseline 2019:</i> 290,385. <i>Target 2025:</i> 1,165,385. <i>Source:</i> Projects Reports.</p>		<p>Other \$104,000,000</p>

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Sustainable Development Goals 2, 3, 5				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: By 2025, the country will have improved regulatory, policy and fiscal frameworks that will be gender and rights-sensitive to ensure an inclusive, quality supply of basic social services in health, food security, education, care, protection, housing and justice. These frameworks will respect the environment and all cultural dimensions and pay special attention to the most disadvantaged territories and populations.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1 – Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions.				
<p>Number of people accessing basic services, disaggregated by target groups: (a) Poor, (b) Women, (c) People with disabilities, (d) Youth. (SP 1.1.2.1)</p> <p>Baseline 2020: (a) 16,500,000; (b) 7,640,000; (c) 1,000,000; (d) 2,850,000 Target 2025: (a) 18,000,000; (b) 11,000,000; (c) 1,500,000; (d) 4,850,000.</p> <p>Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection). (SP 1.2)</p> <p>Baseline 2020: 62.5% (estimate). Target 2025: 66%</p> <p>Number of people who have access to HIV treatment-related services, disaggregated by gender (SP 1.2.1.3).</p> <p>Baseline 2020: 93,800 Target 2025: 139,000</p>	<p>Ministries of Labour, Health and Social Development. Annual.</p>	<p>Output 2.1 Capacities developed in community organizations to ensure food security for the vulnerable population through regular access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food and other community and productive services associated with the gender and diversity approach.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.</i> Number of community organizations within the programme “Abordaje Comunitario del Plan Nacional Argentina Contra el Hambre” that incorporate comprehensive quality services (besides food). <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 790. <i>Target 2025:</i> 900. <i>Source:</i> Projects Reports.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2</i> Number of persons accessing food security services, disaggregated by gender. <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 280,000. <i>Target 2025:</i> 376.313. <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Social Development.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.3</i> Extent to which the strategies for strengthening community organizations include activities aimed at gender equality, the empowerment of women, and the promotion of LGBTI+ rights (1. Not included, 2. Only slightly included 3. Partially included, 4. Included to a great extent). <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 2. <i>Target 2025:</i> 4. <i>Source:</i> Project Reports.</p> <p>Output 2.2 The Ministries of Health at national and subnational level can provide equal access to health and a healthy environment, addressing emerging diseases, with an emphasis on perinatal and pregnant women’s health, disabilities, prevention and treatment of chronic non-communicable and communicable diseases (including HIV-specific services), access to sexual and reproductive health and prevention of unintended adolescent pregnancy.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.1</i> Proportion of the eligible population that receives Effective Basic Coverage <i>Baseline 2019:</i> 26,70%. <i>Target 2025:</i> 41%. <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Health.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.2</i> Proportion of the eligible population registered and served by a health institution. <i>Baseline</i> to be defined. <i>Target 2025:</i> 21%. <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Health.</p>	<p>National Ministries of Social Development; Health; Education; Women, Gender and Diversity. National Social Policy Coordination Council. Inter-Ministerial Roundtable on Care Policies. Argentine National Council against Hunger. National Social Security Administrator Provincial governments. CSOs, Universities and study centres.</p>	<p>Regular \$260,000</p> <p>Other \$578,750,000</p>
	<p>Budget Office of the National Congress. Annual.</p> <p>Ministry of Health. Annual.</p>			

		<p><i>Indicator 2.2.3</i> Number of provinces implementing strategies to reinforce access to health for the vulnerable groups. <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 1. <i>Target 2025:</i> 4 <i>Source:</i> Projects Reports.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.4</i> Number of unintended pregnancies prevented in 10 to 19-year-old girls and young women in the 12 provinces with the highest rates of unintended adolescent pregnancy. <i>Baseline 2019:</i> 32,574. <i>Target 2023:</i> 289,242. <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Health.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.5</i> Number of implemented strategies that envisage gender gap narrowing and a differential approach. <i>Baseline 2019:</i> 1. <i>Target 2025:</i> 4 <i>Source:</i> Projects Reports.</p> <p>Output 2.3 Families and public services are strengthened to create a comprehensive life-cycle care system with co-responsibility in partnerships with the private sector and CSOs <i>Indicator 2.3.1.</i> Number of supported strategies and initiatives to promote the creation of a comprehensive care system with co-responsibility, ensuring a differential approach and women’s empowerment. <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 2. <i>Target 2025:</i> 4 <i>Source:</i> Projects Reports and Ministry of Social Development.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.3.2</i> Number of families with strengthened capacities and supported in their parenting practices from a gender perspective, disaggregated by heads of household (male or female). <i>Baseline 2019:</i> 55,322. <i>Target:</i> to be defined. <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Social Development.</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: <i>Sustainable Development Goals 7, 13, 15</i></p>				
<p>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: <i>By 2025, the population will have benefited from the country’s progress in implementing its environmental regulatory frameworks, based on policy strengthening for climate action, prevention, reduction and control of pollution, waste management, disaster risk management, energy and sustainable development and sustainable production and consumption. Nature-based and evidence-based solutions will be promoted and human rights, intersectoral and gender approaches will be mainstreamed.</i></p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: <i>3 – Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises.</i></p>				
<p>Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: (a) Area under sustainable forest management (hectares), (b) Biodiversity (using appropriate units of measure), (c) Amount of chemicals reduced or disposed (metric tons). (SP 1.4.1.2).</p> <p>Baseline 2020: (a) 7,600,000;</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment. Annual.</p>	<p>Output 3.1 The Ministry of Environment can implement and follow up the climate action agenda, contributing to the achievement of the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework, and the commitments undertaken at the international level, promoting intersectionality, gender equality and intergenerational equity.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1</i> Degree of progress in fulfilling climate action commitments within the Paris Agreement (1. Draft Long-Term Strategy document formulated; 2. Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) revised; 3. Long-Term Strategy agreed upon by consensus; 4. Third NDC prepared).</p>	<p>National Ministries of Environment and Sustainable Development; Health; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Foreign Affairs, International Trade, and Worship; Industry; Women, Gender and Diversity; Science and Technology; National Climate Change Cabinet. Federal Council of the Environment. Governments of the provinces of Mendoza, Jujuy & Buenos Aires;</p>	<p>Regular \$260,000</p> <p>Other \$39,651,000</p>

<p>(b) 50,000; (c) 1,500. Target 2025: (a) 8,150,000; (b) 150,000; (c) 1,700.</p>		<p><i>Baseline 2016:</i> revised NDCs. <i>Target 2025:</i> 4. <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Environment</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.2</i> Number of Climate Change response plans prepared by jurisdiction, disaggregated by those that include the gender approach. <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 0. <i>Target 2025:</i> 24 (12). <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Environment</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.3</i> National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan designed and agreed upon by consensus, mainstreaming a gender approach. <i>Baseline 2020:</i> No. <i>Target 2025:</i> Yes. <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>Output 3.2 Rational management of chemical substances and products, as well as waste management, implemented at the national and subnational levels to protect human health and the environment, taking into account the gender differences and contributing to compliance with international conventions.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.1</i> Number of eliminated tons of Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), pesticides and mercury-containing waste. <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 8,000. <i>Target 2025:</i> 13,470 <i>Source:</i> Projects Reports.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.2</i> Number of policies, programmes, strategies, regulations and/or standards formulated at the national level for strengthening chemical substance and product as well as waste management, disaggregated by those that include the gender perspective and a differential approach. <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 20 <i>Target 2025:</i> 28 (14). <i>Source:</i> Projects Reports.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.3</i> Number of persons participating in the Gender Action Plan and Communication Strategy Activities for rationally managing chemical substances and products, disaggregated by gender. <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 1,500 (900 women/600 men). <i>Target 2024:</i> 3,500 (2,100 W/1,400 M). <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Environment</p> <p>Output 3.3 National and subnational public capacities for protection and sustainable use of biodiversity fostered to protect the environment and ensure human health and livelihoods, in an intersectoral manner, and with the participation of women, local farmers (male and female), and the indigenous peoples in the country, in compliance with international conventions.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.3.1</i> Number of hectares under sustainable management practice plans targeted to biodiversity and native forests. <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 14,598,704. <i>Target 2025:</i> 17,000,000. <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.3.2</i> Number of subnational partnerships for dialogue purposes to mainstream biodiversity in sector-based programming, disaggregated</p>	<p>other local government environmental agencies. CSOs; Universities; National Council for Scientific and Technical Research of Argentina; National Institute of Agricultural Technology; National Institute of Industrial Technology (INTI); GEF; Development Bank of Latin America; Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development; the private sector.</p>	
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		<p>by those that include the gender approach, or have a specific budget appropriation. <i>Baseline: 0. Target 2024: 50. Source: Projects Reports.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.3.3</i> Number of persons with improved livelihoods by managing environmentally friendly natural resources and sustainable production, disaggregated by gender and ethnicity. <i>Baseline 2020: 0. Target 2024: 5,000. Source: Ministry of Environment.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.3.4</i> Number of Nagoya Protocol certificates of compliance issued by the country and published in the Access to Benefit-Sharing clearing house, disaggregated by commercial and non-commercial use. <i>Baseline 2020: 1 commercial. Target 2024: 4 commercial and 8 non-commercial. Source: Projects Reports.</i></p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: <i>Sustainable Development Goals 5, 16</i>				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4: <i>By 2025, the country will have strengthened the promotion, protection, and respect for the enjoyment of human rights-based on gender equality and social and geographical equity principles for all, and will have strengthened state institutions at the national and subnational levels so as to achieve efficiency and efficacy in public management and the promotion of policies for access to justice and citizen security. It will have also ensured access to public information, knowledge management, and effective, inclusive participation.</i>				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: <i>2 – Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.</i>				
<p>Number of institutions with effective measures adopted to mitigate and remedy corruption risks disaggregated by governmental level and branch.</p> <p>Baseline 2020: 1 Target 2025: 5</p> <p>Number of institutions that improve public services through ICT, disaggregated by governmental level, branch and type of end user</p> <p>Baseline 2020: 5 Target 2025: 15</p> <p>Country has strengthened capacities for governance and oversight of rule of law institutions (SP 2.2.3.3)</p> <p>Baseline 2020: yes. Target 2025: yes.</p>	<p>Voluntary National Reports on 2030 Agenda. Chief of Cabinet Ministry, National Ministries of Justice and Human Rights; Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship; Women, Gender and Diversity. Penitentiary Attorney-General's Office; Anti-corruption Office. <i>Banco de la Nación Argentina.</i></p> <p>Governments of the Provinces of Cordoba, Buenos Aires, Chaco, Buenos Aires City. Cordoba Municipality. Federal Board of Courts of Justice. Río Negro. Legislatures Annual.</p>	<p>Output 4.1 Institutional innovation promoted at all levels of government based on transparency and accountability standards, including accessible digital interventions that reduce the digital divide, applying a differential and intersectional approach.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.1</i> Number of innovation strategies and methodologies at the national and subnational levels applied to improve management efficacy, efficiency and transparency. <i>Baseline 2020: 16. Target 2025: 30. Source: Ministries at national and subnational level.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.2</i> Degree of improvement in public institutions' capacity by introducing effective, efficient, and transparent procedures (1. No improvement, 2. Only slightly improved, 3. Partially improved, 4. Improved to a great extent). <i>Baseline 2020: 2. Target 2025: 4. Source: Projects Reports.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.3</i> Number of users accessing public digital services, disaggregated by gender, age, geographic location, persons with disabilities, ethnicity. <i>Baseline 2020: 100,000. Target 2025: 161,051. Source: Ministries at national and subnational level</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.4</i> Number of strategies implemented and considering gender gap narrowing and the differential approach. <i>Baseline 2020: 1. Target 2025: 5. Source: Projects Reports.</i></p>	<p>Chief of Cabinet Ministry. National Ministries of Justice and Human Rights; Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship; Women, Gender and Diversity. Penitentiary Attorney-General's Office; Anti-corruption Office. National Agency for Controlled Materials; <i>Banco de la Nación Argentina.</i></p> <p>Governments of the Provinces of Cordoba, Buenos Aires, Chaco, Buenos Aires City. Cordoba Municipality. Local Governments. Magistrates' Council. Federal Board of Courts of Justice. Prosecutor's Office of Administrative Investigations Río Negro. Legislatures.</p>	<p>Regular \$260,000</p> <p>Other \$109,800,000</p>

<p>Number of key measures in place that set and monitor progress towards numeric targets for women's rights in the: (a) Public sector, (b) Private sector, (c) Not-for-profit sector (SP 1.6.1.1)</p> <p>Baseline 2020: 0 Target 2025: 5</p> <p>Number of partnerships across the whole-of-society raising awareness to eliminate all forms of discriminations.</p> <p>Baseline 2020: 0 Target 2025: 5</p>		<p>Output 4.2 Human rights-based approach and equal access to justice for all and for human security are strengthened with an intercultural and gender perspective.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.2.1</i> Number of institutional innovation strategies, methodologies and interventions developed to design and implement public policies on culture, the open parliament, elections, justice and inclusion, safety, violence and anti-corruption at the national and subnational levels. <i>Baseline 2020:</i>10. <i>Target 2025:</i>20. <i>Source:</i> Ministries at national and subnational level</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.2.2</i> Degree of technical support provide to the government at the national and subnational levels to implement regulations (1. No technical assistance; 2. Partial technical assistance; 3 Substantial technical assistance). <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 2. <i>Target 2025:</i> 3. <i>Source:</i> Projects Reports.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.2.3</i> Number of persons accessing justice services with a gender and intercultural perspective, disaggregated by gender, age and jurisdiction. <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 250,000. <i>Target 2025:</i> 400,000. <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Justice and Human Rights</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.2.4</i> Number of initiatives designed to promote human rights, gender equality, reduce gender-based violence and sexual diversity approaches. <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 4. <i>Target 2025:</i> 11. <i>Source:</i> Projects Reports.</p> <p>Output 4.3: Intersectoral partnerships at all levels of government strengthened to promote effective participation and access to information for inclusive decision-making, and gender equality mainstreaming fostered.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.3.1</i> Number of public institutions that facilitate platforms and instruments to promote participation at the national and subnational levels. <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 5. <i>Target 2025:</i> 10. <i>Source:</i> Ministries at national and subnational level</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.3.2</i> Number of initiatives that contribute to reducing violence in all its forms, promoting dialogue, active transparency, accountability and open government, implemented by the government at the national and subnational levels. <i>Baseline 2020:</i> 2. <i>Target 2025:</i> 7. <i>Source:</i> Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity</p>		
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		<i>Indicator 4.3.3</i> Number of strategies implemented that envisage narrowing the gender gap and providing gender-specific approaches. <i>Baseline 2020:0. Target 2025:5. Source: Projects Reports.</i>		
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