

Summary Results Matrix: Government of ARGENTINA – UNICEF Country Programme, 2010 – 2014					
UNICEF MTSP Focus Area	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area/ Baseline Estimates for these Results	Key Progress Indicators	Means of Verification of Results	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes	Expected Key Results in this Focus Area will contribute to
1. Young child survival and development	OUTCOME 1. High quality services and family care practices in health, nutrition and HIV are delivered in integrated packages at critical points in the life cycle of mothers and children	1. Number of Provinces with integrated packages fully adopted and applied	Information from the National and Provincial MoH (National Programme of Families and Communities, Maternal & Child, Statistics and Epidemiology Departments)	National and provincial MoH.; PAHO, UNFPA and WB NGOs, knowledge centres; Argentine Pediatric Society; Argentina Gynecobstetric Society; International initiative	UNDAF expected outcome 4: 4.1.2 MDGs 4, 5 and 6. Related goals 3 and 8.
	OUTPUTS 1.1. At least 70% of the maternity hospitals with more than 1000 deliveries per year, in 15 priority provinces, actively monitor their own quality and improve adherence to national quality standards. <i>Baseline to be determined</i>	1. Number of hospital maternities with national quality accreditation in relation to national standards	Information from the National and Provincial MoH (National Programme of Families and Communities, Maternal & Child, Statistics and Epidemiology Departments)	Government institutions including national and provincial MoH. PAHO, UNFPA and WB	MTSP: FA1, KR 1; 2 Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples: Art 22; 23 y 24.
	1.2. Families of the poorest communities, within 15 priority provinces, carry out effective preventive and care practices for mother and child health, nutrition and psychosocial and cognitive well-being <i>Baseline to be determined</i>	1. Mortality rate by acute respiratory infection (ARI) in children under five in selected districts 2. % of children under 3 years with their growth & development regularly monitored	Information from the National and Provincial MoH (National Programme of Families and Communities, Maternal & Child, Statistics and Epidemiology Departments)	NGOs and knowledge centres Argentine Pediatric Society Argentine Gynecobstetric Society	
2. Initial, Basic and Secondary Education and Gender Equality	OUTCOME 2. Educational services and friendly practices have improved the quality and opportunities for access and permanence of children and adolescents in the school within the framework of the National Education Law N°26,206	1. Number of provinces that increase enrolment at preprimary level. 2. Graduation rate of basic education at national and provincial level.	Statistical reports from National and Provincial Ministries of Education. Studies based on quality standards Instrument. Qualitative and quantitative thematic studies. Assessments and monitoring programs	National and Provincial Education Ministries, IPE, OEI, UNDP, National Congress, Trade Unions, Municipalities, NGOs, Media, Academia, Private Sector, Indigenous representants,	UNDAF expected outcome 3.1.4; 3.1; 3.2.; 4.3.2 and 5 MDGs 1, 3, 3, 6 and 8.
	OUTPUTS 2.1 Secondary School Reform and National	1. Number of provinces with the LEN adaptation and reform of	Monitoring and evaluation. Provincial Education Laws'	National and Provincial Ministries of Education,	MTSP: FA 2, KR 1,2, 3 and 4.

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	Education Law implemented and fully working in 15 priority provinces, to ensure full inclusion, completion and improved learning achievements	secondary school implemented 2. Rates of enrolment and graduation at the secondary level at national and sub-provincial levels.	analysis. Reform of the teaching staff; Curriculum analysis in primary and secondary education. Studies	National Congress, Trade Unions, NGOs, Media	
	2.2. Better school quality and performance achieved and national policies on evaluation and schools' self evaluation established and applied in 15 priority provinces to increase quality	1. Number of provinces with effective policies for school self-evaluation to improve the quality implemented. 2. Number of provinces with policies and programmes of quality education implemented.	Monitoring of evaluation self-evaluation of the educational quality. Provincial Educational Law's analysis. Evaluation Operatives. Qualitative and quantitative studies	National and Provincial Ministries of Education, NGOs, IPE, Media Universities	
	2.3. Quality standards for Early Childhood Development (ECD) established nationally and implemented in ECD services in five provinces to achieve coverage of 70%	1. Number of ECD services at national level disaggregated by province. 2. Rate of ECD services that apply quality standards.	Information systems for ECD and Preprimary level. Studies and Monitoring reports	National and Provincial Ministries of Education, OEI, Universities	
	2.4. Secondary schools in 15 provinces have installed and working mechanisms that promote and facilitate Human Rights oriented respectful relationships and effective participation	1. Number of provinces and schools that have effective systems of participation and coexistence of NNA in schools.	Studies of basic and secondary school situation. Opinion Surveys Monitoring of programmes implementation	National and Provincial Ministries of Education, NGOs, YMCA	
3. HIV/Sida and children	OUTPUT 3. 1 Adolescents, in selected municipalities of 15 priority provinces, use gender-sensitive prevention information, services to and improved personal skills to protect themselves from HIV-SIDA transmission. <i>Baseline to be determined</i>	1. % of adolescent HIV positive 2. % of adolescents in selected districts with adequate knowledge and practice of healthy life styles	HIV-AIDS National programme Information Baseline Surveys in a number of high risk districts	HIV-AIDS National and provincial programme, ONUSIDA/PAHO/ UNFPA	UNDAF expected outcome 4.4. MDGs: 6 MTSP: FA3,

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					KR1, 3
4. Child Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse	<p>OUTCOME</p> <p>4. Children, adolescents and women's rights are fully protected by coordinated interventions of local protection services, judiciary systems and their families. <i>Baseline 2006, 12 out of 24 provinces.</i></p>	1. Change in the number of provinces with adequate legal and institutional framework in accordance with CRC and CEDAW, and trend.	Studies and statistical reports. Published jurisprudence. Academic research. Monitoring programmes. National, Regional and Global Meetings.	National and Provincial state organisms in the area of Justice and Human Rights; National Congress and provincial legislative bodies; Ombudsman; Municipalities; NGOs UN Agencies, Universities	UNDAF: expected outcome 2; 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4 and 6.1 Millennium Declaration, Section VI MTSP: FA 4, KR 1, 2, and 4 WFFC
	<p>OUTPUT</p> <p>4.1. Local protection services apply adequately protection measures according to National Law on Children and Adolescents' Rights, in at least 15 provinces. <i>Baseline to be estimated.</i></p>	1. Change in the number of local protection services with adequate structure and budget functioning in different provinces.	Studies and Statistical reports. Jurisprudence. Academic research. National, Regional and Global Meetings.	National and provincial Secretariats on Childhood and Human Rights; Local judicial systems and protection services	
	<p>4.2. Child-friendly and gender-appropriate investigations are carried out as a routine for children victims of violence, abuse or exploitation, in at least 15 provinces. <i>Baseline 2005: 138.7/100,000.</i></p>	1. Change in the number of provinces that use child-friendly and gender-appropriate investigation and court procedures. (Baseline to be estimated) 2. Change in the rate of children living in institutions.	Studies and Statistical reports. Published Jurisprudence. Academic research. National, Regional and Global Meetings.	National and provincial Secretariats on Childhood and Human Rights. Local judicial and protection systems Niñ@Sur Initiative from MERCOSUR	
	<p>4.3. Specialized local juvenile justice systems apply measures according to international standards, in at least 15 provinces. <i>Baseline, 5 out of 24.</i></p>	1. Change in the number of provinces with specific juvenile justice system implemented 2. Change in the rate of adolescents in detention Baseline 2007: 14.6/100,000	Studies and Statistical reports. Published Jurisprudence. Academic research. National, Regional and Global Meetings.	National and provincial Secretariats on Childhood and Human Rights. Local judicial, and juvenile systems; local protection services; Niñ@Sur Initiative	
5. Policy	OUTCOME	1. Grade of utilization of	Evidence-base survey for	National, Provincial	MDG 1 and 8

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Advocacy and Partnerships for Children's Rights	5. Policy makers, society, media, family and children use improved and relevant knowledge to act and to demand for the upholding of child rights	evidence-based policy making. 2. Level of participation and demand by the society for the upholding of child rights.	decision-makers. Public opinion and KAP surveys.	and Municipal Government. Academia, Think Tanks, Private Sector.	UNDAF expected outcome 3 and 6 CRC 42°, 12°, 4°, 2°, 13°,15°, y 17° CDAW 2° MTSP: FA 5 KR 1, 2
	OUTPUT 5.1 Families, children and CSO are informed and claim the fulfillment of the rights of excluded and vulnerable children	1. % variation of adults' aware of issues related to excluded and vulnerable children and adolescent.	UNICEF and partners opinion and perception polls	Government, Media, CSOs, Private Sector	
	5.2 Relevant media in the country consistently inform on child rights and report on child right violations.	1. % variation of news in print and electronic media on issues related to children's with a CRC approach	Media monitoring studies	Media, Opinion Leaders, Youth Media	
	5.3. Public expenditures for children are increased, prioritized and more focused to address disparities within health, education and protection sectors.	1. % of variation in the amount of distinct components of the budget within key sectors 2. Number of provinces that have their budget in children related areas easily accessible to the general public.	Social Public Expenditure for Children Report Assessment of the impact of interventions and monitor the allocation of resources to children	Universities, UN agencies, INDEC NGOs, Ministry of Economy, SENNAF	
	5.4. Comprehensive state-run monitoring and evaluation systems in place strengthened at national, provincial and local level, and effectively support evidence-based planning and evaluation	1. Number of monitoring systems functioning at national, provincial and local level 2. Number of Provinces with Devinfo-like systems implemented, with data available in web-pages	Monitoring and Evaluations Systems and Reports Surveys Specific and Thematic Studies	Universities, National and Provincial Ministries, SENNAF, INDEC UN agencies	