

Argentina 2005 – 2009

I. Progress on key indicators

Indicator	Value	Year	Value	Year
Child population (millions, under 18 years)*	12.3	2002	12.3	2007
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	19	2002	16	2007
Underweight (% , moderate and severe)	5	1995-1996	4	2005-2006
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	46^a	2002	48^b	2007
Primary school enrolment (% net, male/female)	100/100	2000	99/98	2005
Primary school attendance (% net, male/female)				
Survival rate to grade 5 (%)	90	1999	87	2004
Use of improved drinking water sources (% , urban)			96	2006
Use of improved sanitation facilities (%)			91	2006
Adult HIV prevalence rate (%)	0.7	2001	0.5	2007
Child labour (% , children 5–13 years old)			7	2004
GNI per capita (US\$)	4,060	2002	6,050	2007
One-year-olds immunized with DPT3 (%)	93	2002	96	2007
One-year-olds immunized with measles vaccine (%)	95	2002	99	2007

a The WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA estimate for MMR is 82 per 100,000 live births for 2000. This estimate is adjusted for misclassification and underreporting.

b The estimate developed by WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA and the World Bank is 77 per 100,000 live births, which is adjusted for underreporting and misclassification of maternal deaths.

II. Progress on key MTSP indicators 2005 – 2009

Focus Area I – Young child survival and development

- National programme promotes good parenting and has specific strategies to reach marginalized families and children.

Focus Area II – Basic education and gender equality

- National standards for monitoring school or developmental readiness established;
- Standardized tests for measuring learning achievement, linked to the national curriculum introduced.

Focus Area III – HIV / AIDS and Children

- HIV/AIDS education integrated into the national curriculum at the secondary level fully or partially.

Focus Area IV – Child Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse

- Child friendly and gender appropriate investigation and court procedures used for children fully or partially;
- Policies established fully or partially on the provision of alternative care for children, in line with international standards.

Focus Area V – Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Child Rights

- Adolescent girls and boys participated in the most recent CRC reporting process fully or partially.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS REPORT - Country: Argentina - Programme Cycle: 2005 to 2009

1. Key Results Expected (restate, EXACTLY as in the original Summary Results Matrix approved by the Board (CPD))	3. Key Progress Indicators	4. Description of Results Achieved (a brief, precise description of aggregate achievements for each Key Result contained in column 1)	5. Constraints and facilitating factors (a brief and precise description for each Result description in column 4)
<p>Overall Goal: To support the design and implementation of economic and social policies for children that are in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Millennium Development Goals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Approval of comprehensive and sectoral CRC inspired legislation . Availability of a comprehensive National Plan for Children . Changes in children's situation according to CRC and MDGs related indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . New relevant legislation approved: (i) Organic National Law on "Protection of Child Rights" 26,061 (2005 end), (ii) New National Education Law 26,206 (2006), (iii) Law 26,279 on Neonatal Care (2008), adding to the Decree 1231 on Humanized Child Delivery (2004). The approval of a National Law establishing a specialized Juvenile Justice System is pending. . A National UNGASS/related Plan of Action on Children has been officially promulgated (2008) and includes specific references to CRC articles and MDGs. It is being utilized to guide provincial planning and management in child related matters . In an overall view, the Country is on track to achieve the child related MDGs, with the exception of Maternal Mortality. Moreover, trends in impact indicators have been positive for IMR, child nutrition, HIV vertical transmission, deinstitutionalization of children. The achievement of specific, nationally planned, MDGs/related objectives for geographical disparity reduction was not on track at the beginning of 2009. 	<p>As facilitating factors: (a) the State's explicit commitment and stands taken in favor of rigorous policies on Human Rights upholding; (b) the State's commitment with MDGs with the addition of specific "disparity reduction" and "decent work" goals.</p> <p>As constrains: (a) important presence in the country's culture of attitudes non favorable to multiculturalism.</p>
<p>Key result (a) Safeguarding, utilization and monitoring of budgetary allocations for children, especially in disadvantaged provinces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Change in public budget amounts and proportions devoted to children as part of the total public budget . Amount of the public budget per child at national and provincial level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . A systematic yearly monitoring of national and provincial public budget specific for children has been established since 2005. . The specific public budget devoted to children shows a growth of 34.4% between 2001 and 2007, when it was 4.5% of the GDP. . The achievement of the goal established for education (6% of the Total Public budget for 2010) is on track (5,1% by 2007). . To develop systematic in deep analysis of public budget by components within sectors and open dialogue on the relevance of diverse choices to allocate funds is a crucial challenge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . As facilitating factors: (a) the average GDP growth of 8% 2005-2008; (b) the explicit stands of the National Government in favor of growing and equitable social expenditures; . As constrains: (a) the still limited room gained for open public dialogue on the budgeting process; (b) the limited access to and availability of relevant data in certain sectors.

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Key result (b) Convergent action by institutions providing basic social services for children, guided by clear social policies and coordination between the national and provincial levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Availability of clear policy definitions attuned with the CRC and the MDGs' achievements in regard to Health, Nutrition, HIV-AIDS, Education and Protection. . Existence of mechanisms and strategies facilitating an increase in the level of coordination and concurrent action in matters related to children among the national, provincial and municipal governments. . Number and relevance of strategies carried out and documented to translate CRC and MDGs attuned legislation into advances in quality, coverage and effectiveness of services and actions devoted to children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Norms establishing the concurrent action among the national, provincial and the local levels of government, already established for the health system, have been defined within the general Law on "Protection of Child Rights" 26,061 in protection matters and in the Law 26,206 for education. In the country, filling up the gaps between norm and practice in these aspects is a mayor challenge for effectiveness of public policies, as showed by the limits in coordination among levels to reduce maternal mortality. Advances obtained are signalized below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Diverse harmonized decisions among national and provincial authorities in health, education and protection services' management have been taken as a result of more systematic consultations and debates held in the specific sectoral Federal Councils established. . Coordination in action between the National and the Provincial Commissions on Child Labor Eradication has been strengthened and these last have intensified and broadened their work with ILO and UNICEF support. . CRC inspired jurisprudential procedures are being increasingly applied to juvenile law offenders, with stronger advances in nine of the 24 Provinces. . Knowledge generated in innovative field projects supported by UNICEF -- all including emphasis on intersectoral coordination among State sectors and levels -- have provided significant contributions to services' effectiveness, obtaining: (i) strengthening qualified demand of health services and integrated services for disabled children, (ii) insertion of CRC oriented child rearing practices within wide scale compensatory programmes addressing extreme poverty, (iii) reduced repetition in the first grades of elementary school and drop out in secondary school, (iv) improved practices by the Tribunals in dealing with children victims of violence, abuse and negligence. 	<p>As facilitating factors: (a) an existing critical mass of actors engaged in services for children, interested in evidence-based knowledge to improve strategies for positive changes; (b) the State federal structure as an asset, which can accelerate positive results when CRC oriented decisions are taken at the provincial level.</p> <p>As constrains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in relation to the pending laws and norms' adjustment: (a) the stigmatizing and negative concepts on adolescents' behaviors proposed by media and widely prevalent in the society which delay the design of consistent policies that deal with this population, including the theme of infraction to the law; - in relation to the translation of norms into practices: (b) A country's institutional culture not yet aware in 2009 of the need to organize governmental action through a systematic mid-long term planning, well coordinated between the national and provincial governments; (c) the existing significant resistances in the alignment of the attitudes of certain categories of professionals (within the health, education and judiciary systems) to the achievement of CRC and MDGs related overarching goals.
Key result (c) Timely and disaggregated data	Availability of a comprehensive monitoring system in	. Initial achievements have occurred in establishing and strengthening of comprehensive continuous information systems on children's rights at the national level and in three Provinces in Northern Argentina.	As facilitating factors: (a) Basic information available generated by existing routine information systems for

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on the situation of children available through the use of an officially established, child rights -based information system.	function on MDGs and Childn Rights related indicators in function at the national level. Number of Provinces in Northern Argentina with comprehensive monitoring systems available and in function on MDGs and Childn Rights related indicators	. Decision making and participation by key institutional actors and leaders in the society have been improved by new relevant knowledge that was generated and disseminated through studies and evaluations carried out in areas related to: (a) management of early childhood integrated care services; (b) care practices in primary health care and in the broader health system; (c) access to care by orphaned children infected with HIV/AIDS; (d) the inclusion and retention of children and adolescents in school; (e) social and educational situation of rural indigenous children; (f) critical issues of adolescents' education; (g) institutional initiatives to prevent and eradicate child labor; (h) institutionalized children; and (i) good practices in juvenile justice, including non-imprisonment.	health and education, (b) increased attention in the governmental spheres to issues related to geographical disparities in indicators in general. As constrains: (a) the fragmented provision of services is an obstacle for an effective and efficient compilation of relevant data in certain components of health; for protection's data this same fragmentation is coupled with the incipient status of the institutional coordination to make data compilation difficult. (b) the routine use of statistical and analytical data for planned action not well embedded in the institutional culture, (c) lack of available data for rural population (10% of total population) hampers consistent analysis of facts and planning related to children.
Key result (d) New alliances established, particularly with the academic world, faith -based groups and social communication media.	Number and relevance of alliances and partnerships established or reinforced, dealing with child rights related issues.	. The alliances and joint programming with the UN Agencies has been strengthened and a first ever UNDAF is scheduled for signature in June 2009. Also the alliance with all National Ministries, the Argentine Pediatrician society, National Universities and private knowledge centers has been consolidated. . The following relevant alliances were established: with the newly established National Secretary of Children and Family, the National Supreme Justice Court, the National Ombudsman Office, "multimedia" groups, a network of journalists engaged on child rights themes, youth indigenous organizations and major individual Private Companies and companies- networks committed with social responsibility.	As facilitating factors: (a) the development of diverse UN Joint Projects as a basis for a smooth development of programming from 2009 ahead within the UNDAF; (b) The significant interest in South-South cooperation by Governments, NGOs and knowledge centers in countries of the region on common child related issues; As constrains: (a) only minimal expression of mechanisms allowing systematic consultations State/NGOs
Key result (e) Adolescents	Number and relevance of adolescents'	. Four main studies on adolescents' opinions were realized, disseminated and mainstreamed in media agenda.	. As facilitating factors: (a) the enthusiastic acceptance and active

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<p>actively participating in programmes for the fulfilment of their rights.</p>	<p>participation mechanisms established and exercises carried out with their results disseminated</p>	<p>. Yearly participation exercises were carried out in alliance with YMCA, culminating in national meetings in the National Senate, devoted to child rights themes (specially relevant the 2006 meeting convened in support of the new national education law). . The “One minute for my rights” initiative engaged more than 550 adolescents in 11 among the poorest provinces in innovative methodologies to analyze child rights’ related issues and express their views through video.</p>	<p>engagement of young people in projects where they can express views and ideas; (b) adolescence as a common issue receiving increasing attention in the subregion’s countries. . As constrains: (a) persistent negative perceptions of adolescents’ behaviors and difficulties in the inter-generational dialogue; (b) in-school versus out of school strategies for adolescents’ rights are often seen as dichotomic.</p>