



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
5 January 2016
English
Original: English/French/Spanish

For decision

United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Board

First regular session 2016

2-4 February 2016

Item 6 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Argentina

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Argentina 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 \$4,495,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$50,505,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period March 2016 to December 2020.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the first regular session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/1.



Programme rationale

1. Argentina is a federal country that has achieved considerable progress in the fulfilment of children's rights. Its Human Development Index in 2013 was 0.808, positioning Argentina as a high development country with a ranking of 49 out of 187. Although equity gaps persist, the country has shown its determination to address this challenge through equity-oriented policies and programmes.
2. Multidimensional child poverty decreased considerably over past decades with the index of unsatisfied basic needs dropping from 25.2 to 19.6 per cent between the 2000 and 2010 censuses.¹ This index also decreased in rural areas (from 40.5 to 31 per cent) but is still above average, highlighting an equity gap.
3. Social investment has been a priority, representing 54.7 per cent of the national budget in 2014.² Investment directed to children increased at national and provincial levels.³ Remaining challenges include vertical fiscal imbalance, institutional fragmentation in expenditures and differences between provinces.
4. The universal child allowance and universal allowance for pregnant women are the most relevant child-oriented social protection policies, accounting for 0.5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP)⁴ and reaching 3.54 million children.⁵ Remaining challenges are related to inclusion and coverage (13.2 per cent of children are not included in the norm and 12.4 per cent are yet to be covered).⁶ The main bottlenecks include weak coordination mechanisms and the absence of a comprehensive early child care policy.
5. As highlighted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child, there is a lack of systematic data collection and analysis. Progress was achieved through improved administrative registers, surveys such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and initiatives like InfoArgentina or provincial child rights observatories that benefited from UNICEF support. Data monitoring on child poverty, violence, abuse and exploitation, rural child labour and children with disabilities should be strengthened.
6. The right to education is guaranteed by laws that establish 14 years of compulsory education. Consolidated investment in education reached 5.1 per cent of GDP in 2012.⁷
7. Preschool education gained momentum with a new law, supported by UNICEF, which establishes compulsory education as of age 4 years and universal access for three-year-olds. The rate of children who begin primary school with at least two years of preschool education is well above regional averages at 74 per cent, representing a steep increase from 44 per cent in 2001.⁸ The challenge is to reduce geographic differences and enhance quality.

¹ National Institute for Statistics and Census, National Census 2001/2010.

² Ministry of Economy and Public Finances, 2014.

http://www.mecon.gov.ar/onp/html/fisica_presupuesto/2014/4totrim14.pdf

³ Percentage allocated to children: 8 per cent of GDP, 2010.

⁴ Ministry of Economy and Public Finances, 2014.

http://www.mecon.gov.ar/onp/html/fisica_presupuesto/2014/4totrim14.pdf

⁵ Social Security National Administration, 2015. <http://transparencia.anses.gov.ar/anses-numeros/asignaciones-universales>.

⁶ Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security, 2014.

<http://www.trabajo.gov.ar/left/estadisticas/descargas/Enapross/Libro%20ENAPROS%20interior.pdf>

⁷ World Bank, 2015. <http://datos.bancomundial.org/indicador/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS>

⁸ Data processed by UNICEF according to Ministry of Education, 2013.

Efforts should focus on budgets, infrastructure, human resources and quality standards, as well as the needs of families.

8. Coverage of primary education is almost universal. The remaining challenge is to include the 32,000 primary-school-age children who are out of school and who mainly belong to the lowest quintiles.⁹

9. Access to secondary education has increased but 490,000 adolescents (12-17 years) are out of school and 1.4 million are over-aged and at potential risk of dropping out.¹⁰ Barriers are linked to socioeconomic and urban-rural disparities (attendance is 79 per cent in rural areas compared to 90.2 in urban areas).¹¹ Although efforts were made to reduce gaps and improve quality, some of them supported by UNICEF, the main bottlenecks are related to curriculum, teaching practices and teacher training, low demand and poor access in remote areas, affecting mainly indigenous adolescents.

10. The country has adapted its legislation to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and enforced laws for comprehensive protection of children in most provinces but implementation remains uneven. Bottlenecks include: efficiency of local protection systems; lack of common criteria for information on violence, neglect and abuse; difficulties in access to justice; and insufficient alignment of juvenile justice legal frameworks and systems to the Convention's provisions and standards. Six provinces have an ombudsperson's office for the rights of children and adolescents but the appointment of the national Ombudsperson (foreseen by law) is pending.

11. The legal framework on violence, neglect and abuse against children was strengthened, with the ratification of the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the inclusion of an explicit ban on corporal punishment within families in the new Civil and Commercial Code. However, social norms remain a barrier, with almost half of all parents (46.4 per cent) acknowledging the use of physical violence as disciplinary measures.¹²

12. In 2014, 9,219 children without parental care were living in care institutions.¹³ Although progress was achieved, bottlenecks persist including insufficient capacities of service providers for detecting, reporting and addressing cases of violence, weak foster care systems, insufficient quality standards for institutions and low sectoral coordination, areas where UNICEF has been providing support.

13. The juvenile justice system is not fully aligned with international standards, contributing to high levels of discretionary measures. In 2010, 1,508 adolescents in conflict with the law were held in detention centres. Almost all were male (97 per cent) and 71 per cent were not receiving formal education during detention.¹⁴ The major bottlenecks include the lack of a national law in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, stigmatization of adolescents, insufficient information systems, limited use of alternative measures to detention and the absence of quality standards in detention centres.

⁹ Data processed by UNICEF according to Ministry of Education, 2013 and National Institute for Statistics and Census, 2010.

¹⁰ Data processed by UNICEF according to Ministry of Education, 2013.

¹¹ National Institute for Statistics and Census, National Census, 2010.

¹² MICS, 2011-2012 http://www.childinfo.org/files/MICS4_Argentina_FinalReport_2011-12_Sp.pdf

¹³ UNICEF-Secretariat on Childhood, Adolescence and the Family, 2014.

¹⁴ Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, 2011.

http://www.jus.gob.ar/media/1126010/Ninos_Ninas_Adolescentes_Conflicto_Ley_Penal.pdf

14. Increasingly, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and associated risk factors are affecting the health of children and adolescents. In the last five years, overweight and obesity among adolescents aged 13-15 years increased from 24.5 to 28.6 per cent and from 4.4 to 5.9 per cent, respectively.¹⁵ Although a National Obesity Law was enacted and resolutions to restrict food-marketing practices were established, major challenges remain, including a low level of enforcement of regulations and policy implementation, absence of fiscal disincentives and inappropriate labelling of foods.

15. Some 2,358 teenagers died from external causes in 2013, representing a rate of nine deaths per 10,000 adolescents. Almost half of these deaths were intentional (51 per cent), particularly suicides (21.2 per cent) and aggression (15.7 per cent). Youth suicide has increased by 4.7 percentage points in the last 20 years.¹⁶ The increasing rates of suicide and violence point to wider complex problems that affect adolescents' health and well-being which need to be addressed from an intersectoral perspective.

16. Early pregnancy is a growing concern. In 2013, 15.6 per cent of newborns had adolescent mothers and maternal mortality in adolescents (36 cases) represented 13 per cent of total maternal deaths. Adolescent pregnancy increased by 7.7 per cent in the last 20 years.¹⁷ Pregnancy in early adolescence (10-14 years) is mostly linked with sexual abuse. The main bottlenecks affecting adolescent health are related to gender and equity gaps, poor access to services due to cultural barriers, low participation and demand for quality services, and lack of intersectoral approaches to promote adolescent health and well-being.

17. There has been considerable progress in reducing infant and maternal mortality but it must be consolidated. With UNICEF support, the infant mortality rate decreased considerably in recent decades from 25.6 to 10.8 per 1,000 live births (1990-2013), reaching the global target. The maternal mortality ratio also decreased over the same period but to a lesser extent, from 52 to 32 per 100,000 live births,¹⁸ not meeting the global target. However, progress for both indicators has been uneven, with the rates for some provinces well above national averages.

18. Argentina has a wide range of legislation and institutions in place to promote the rights of children in the media. Hundreds of journalists and media networks were trained on child rights and UNICEF supported the generation of evidence on media coverage. However, challenges remain in terms of stigma, invisibility and underrepresentation of and discrimination against children and adolescents in the media.

19. Argentina has been characterized by vibrant social movements. This context offers an opportunity to promote social demand and to generate social changes that can accompany institutional and regulatory advances on violence, secondary education, social inclusion and adolescent health.

20. New channels for adolescent participation were promoted through legislation and using technology. The main challenges are to promote the exercise of citizenship, including 'digital citizenship' for adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, and encourage social participation, taking advantage of technology and innovation.

¹⁵ Ministry of Health, 2013. http://www.msal.gov.ar/ent/images/stories/vigilancia/pdf/2014-09_informe-EMSE-2012.pdf.

¹⁶ Ministry of Health, 2013 <http://www.deis.msal.gov.ar/Publicaciones/Archivos/Serie5Nro57.pdf>.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

21. A key lesson learned from the midterm review of the 2010-2015 programme of cooperation is the importance of cross-sectoral approaches in addressing equity gaps and overcoming bottlenecks and barriers impeding the full realization of rights, in particular for adolescents and early childhood development. Another lesson learned relates to the added value of combining programme implementation at both provincial and national levels in dialogue with national authorities. Building on successful strategies, UNICEF will contribute through its convening power and systematic use of evidence to building robust policy dialogues, supporting capacity-building, promoting a wide range of partnerships, scaling up successful innovations and promoting triangular cooperation, in alignment with national priorities.

Programme priorities and partnerships

22. The overall goal of the country programme is to support Argentina's efforts to accelerate the universal realization of children's rights by fostering social inclusion, especially of the most disadvantaged and excluded children and families: children and adolescents in impoverished communities, such as those living in peri-urban and remote rural areas; indigenous children; and children with disabilities. In line with the human rights-based approach, the programme will contribute to implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

23. The country programme has been developed in close dialogue with authorities to ensure its alignment with national priorities and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2016-2020. It contributes to three of the five UNDAF outcomes areas, on social protection and universal access to essential services, human rights promotion and citizenship, and cooperation for sustainable development. The country programme is consistent with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014-2017.

24. The programme has five components: (a) social inclusion and child rights monitoring; (b) inclusive and quality education; (c) protection and justice for children and adolescents; (d) child and adolescent health and well-being; and (e) social and resource mobilization. The programme will address key bottlenecks impeding the realization of child rights, focusing on the most excluded children and adolescents, by: improving the enabling environment through strengthening of systems and capacities to design, coordinate, implement and budget for child-related policies and laws; strengthening systems and capacities for equitable provision of quality and innovative services; and empowering rights holders for enhanced demand through advocacy for quality services and changing social norms, behaviours and attitudes to generate protective environments.

25. The programme will advocate as a strong and independent voice for the fulfilment of child rights, focusing on policy dialogue and contributing to strengthening capacities by providing evidence-based policy advice and technical assistance, monitoring child rights and facilitating the costing and assessment of policy models and programmes. UNICEF will continue to leverage resources for children, promote innovative partnerships, enable triangular cooperation in alignment with national priorities and support the implementation of intersectoral approaches.

26. The country programme will be implemented in close partnership with ministries and other bodies at all levels of government. Alliances with civil society, the private sector, celebrities and media will continue to be critical in engaging society. Efforts will be

intensified to engage with parliamentarians, ombudspersons, the academic community, human rights institutions, youth organizations, the private sector and citizens. Close collaboration will continue with other United Nations agencies. The country programme will leverage a growing diversity of partnerships to promote cooperation across countries through triangular cooperation.

27. At provincial level, programmatic interventions will include support to specific initiatives that can inform policies and enable replication. Geographic prioritization is based on analyses of relevant indicators to identify the most deprived groups.

28. A specific focus on adolescents will be sustained throughout the programme. Efforts will focus on improving their school attendance and learning achievement, preventing early pregnancy, promoting an environment free from violence, supporting health and well-being and facilitating participation and empowerment.

29. In line with Argentina's gender policies and the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, the programme will contribute to the prevention and elimination of gender-based violence, promote gender-responsive adolescent health and support gender-responsive legislation and policies related to early child care.

Social inclusion and child rights monitoring

30. This component seeks to strengthen Argentina's capacity to monitor child rights, develop evidence-based policies, continue to reduce poverty and provide inclusive access to social protection services, especially for the most disadvantaged. UNICEF will contribute to increased social protection coverage, the development of a comprehensive early childhood care policy and improved child-sensitive budgeting, and advocate for consolidating systems for public policy monitoring and evaluation.

31. Building on progress achieved in social protection, UNICEF will promote evaluations and impact analysis of social policies and programmes and strengthen systems to better compile multidimensional data on child poverty. The promotion of a comprehensive early childhood care policy will be another priority, focusing on improving the demands of rights holders and cross-sectoral implementation.

32. Following the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the programme will advocate for the promotion and protection of public budgets directed to children. UNICEF will contribute to the generation of evidence regarding the allocation and impact of investments at national and provincial levels and considering geographical and sectoral disparities. The participation of civil society in the budget processes will also be promoted.

33. UNICEF will support mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating child rights, including the systematic gathering, analysis and use of disaggregated data. Priorities will include: development and update of situation analyses, especially where information gaps exist (on children with disabilities, child labour, violence and abuse); strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems at national and provincial levels; harmonizing social statistics; facilitating coordination; reinforcing the capacities of relevant ministries, ombudspersons and the media; and supporting government institutions and civil society networks in reporting to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

34. Efforts will contribute to the following key results: (a) availability of information, studies and policy proposals to strengthen the comprehensiveness, institutionalization and universalization of the social protection system, (b) implementation of early childhood care

policies; (c) availability of monitoring, analysis and planning tools to improve child-sensitive budgeting; and (d) reinforcement of national and provincial child rights monitoring and evaluation systems.

35. This will be achieved through evidence-based policy dialogue and advocacy, capacity development, technical assistance, documentation of lessons learned, knowledge management and exchange, costing analyses and identification of triangular cooperation initiatives.

Inclusive and quality education

36. The programme will support efforts to ensure the progressive realization of the right of every child and adolescent to inclusive and quality education. UNICEF will contribute to increasing coverage of secondary education, reducing adolescent repetition and drop-out rates, expanding universal primary education and enhancing the quality and inclusiveness of education throughout the cycle.

37. In the area of early learning, the programme will advocate for the continued expansion of preschool education to reduce equity gaps. UNICEF will support innovation, development of quality standards, teacher training policies and communication for social change to increase demand for and awareness of the importance of early childhood and inclusive education.

38. Efforts will focus on the realization of adolescents' rights to compulsory quality secondary education. The programme will aim at raising demand and access, particularly in rural areas (including indigenous adolescents) and large urban centres. The education component will support innovations and programmes to effectively remove bottlenecks through information and communication technologies, teacher training and improvement of education quality and learning outcomes. The programme will use communication for social change to increase awareness of the importance of inclusive education in secondary education.

39. UNICEF will continue to foster a dialogue on the quality of education with a focus on improving learning outcomes and the reduction of equity gaps from preschool to secondary education. Interventions on primary education will target specific communities with very low completion rates, reaching the most disadvantaged children.

40. The results will be achieved through policy dialogue and advocacy, capacity development, technical assistance, documentation of innovations and lessons learned, sharing of best practices throughout the region, promotion of triangular cooperation and fostering of public-private partnerships. UNICEF will play a convening role in enhancing coordination across national and local levels of governance and between the education and other sectors.

41. Efforts will contribute to the following key results: (a) improved access, learning outcomes and completion of inclusive secondary education, especially for the most vulnerable adolescents; (b) availability of quality standards, tools and evidence to support the expansion and universalization of preschool education; and (c) improved access and learning outcomes for children in selected primary schools.

Protection and justice for children and adolescents

42. The programme will contribute to realizing children's rights to be free from violence, neglect and abuse, including the right to live in a family environment, and to access to justice. UNICEF will contribute to the prevention of and response to violent discipline against children, gender-based violence, human trafficking and sexual abuse; and the realization of the rights of children without parental care in residential institutions and the adolescents in conflict with the law.

43. The programme will promote evidence-based advocacy, technical assistance, targeted social and behavioural change campaigns to strengthen family care, and collaboration between the public and private sectors to prevent and respond to cases of violence, neglect and abuse.

44. The programme will contribute to strengthening local child protection systems and information systems. It will promote norms and regulations to enhance coordination between the executive and judicial bodies for the adoption of exceptional measures, and intersectoral protocols to respond effectively to violence, abuse and exploitation. The programme will strengthen children's access to justice by providing technical assistance to increase the use of child-friendly and gender-sensitive proceedings and protocols in selected provinces.

45. The programme also seeks to promote the development and implementation of a normative framework and specialized system on juvenile justice, based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which promotes alternatives to detention through evidence-based analysis, policy dialogue, technical assistance and capacity development.

46. The programme will support efforts to ensure protection of children without parental care in residential institutions, aiming at fulfilling their right to live in a family environment. Promotion of family reunification, alternative foster care modalities and adoption will be the main strategies to achieve this goal. UNICEF will support the development of quality standards in residential institutions, including the promotion of adolescent autonomy, and capacity development programmes for child protection services.

47. Efforts will contribute to the following key results: (a) strengthening parental skills to provide a responsive, nurturing and safe environment and change negative child-rearing practices to prevent violence, maltreatment or neglect; (b) increased access to local child protection systems; (c) increased access for children without parental care to institutions and programmes that facilitate their personal development and family or community insertion; and (d) increased access for children in conflict with the law to specialized juvenile justice systems.

Child and adolescent health and well-being

48. The programme will support efforts to ensure the realization of the right of every child and adolescent to health. Priority will be given to addressing new challenges in line with the Sustainable Development Goals with specific focus on improving adolescent health and well-being, while striving to reduce the equity gap in relation to child and maternal mortality. The programme will contribute to the reduction of adolescent pregnancy and suicide, infant and maternal mortality in the most disadvantaged populations, and the prevalence of child and adolescent obesity and other risk factors linked to NCDs.

49. UNICEF will support the implementation of models to improve adolescent health and well-being with a focus on reducing gender and equity gaps. Priorities will include promoting evidence-based analysis on adolescent health and well-being, review of national and provincial policies, the mobilization and participation of adolescents themselves, community engagement and provision of multisectoral adolescent-friendly services.

50. The programme will contribute to the development of policies regarding NCD prevention in childhood and adolescence with a specific focus on obesity prevention. Priorities will include evidence generation, supporting the strengthening of monitoring systems, public policies and normative frameworks, and fostering public-private alliances and corporate social responsibility initiatives aimed at reducing overweight and obesity in children and adolescents. This will be achieved through policy dialogue and advocacy, capacity development, technical assistance, documentation of lessons learned, public and private partnerships and sharing of best practices through the region and beyond.

51. Under the framework of the Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, the programme will continue to advocate for the expansion of equitable and effective models to reduce infant and maternal mortality and promote early childhood development. The Safe and Family-Centred Maternity Initiative will be expanded throughout the country, incorporated as national public policy and expanded beyond Argentina's borders through triangular cooperation.

52. Efforts will contribute to the following key results: (a) availability of an integrated, multisectoral gender-based model of adolescent services that promotes their participation; (b) the availability of knowledge, analysis and monitoring tools to develop evidence-based policies for NCD prevention and (c) the availability of quality standards, tools and evidence to support the expansion of equitable policies and programmes to reduce infant and maternal mortality and promote early childhood development.

Social and resource mobilization

53. The programme seeks to mobilize society and drive public action to accelerate the realization of the rights of children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged.

54. UNICEF will continue its role as a leading voice for children and expand its reach and engagement. It will promote initiatives, partnerships, campaigns and platforms that contribute to increasing public awareness, improving social and behavioural change and increasing demand and generating public accountability for child rights through media alliances, multimedia content generation, social media strategies, brand building and working with opinion leaders and champions. UNICEF will support the enforcement of media laws related to children, generate evidence on media coverage and contribute to the development of a network of committed media and professionals.

55. It will also develop innovative initiatives, using digital environments, networks and an engagement lab so that adolescents and youth exercise their right to participation, including digital citizenship and media literacy, engage in processes that affect them and are protected against discrimination. To this end, the programme will support the generation of evidence, the establishment of innovative alliances, creation of spaces for participation and promotion of digital citizenship.

56. The programme will promote the engagement of the private sector for the realization of children's rights through raising awareness and promoting the adoption of child rights-related business principles as part of corporate social responsibility. UNICEF efforts will

contribute to identifying gaps in normative frameworks for corporate social responsibility; addressing bottlenecks for effective implementation and monitoring; influencing behavioural changes within the private sector; and promoting and facilitating public-private partnerships and synergies. Efforts will prioritize three industries that have greatest impact on children and adolescents: food and beverages; telecommunications; and tourism and transportation.

57. UNICEF will continue to engage with and seek support from individual donors, corporations, foundations and private sector opinion leaders for the realization of the rights of children and adolescents. It will implement a fundraising strategy focusing on pledge donors, expanding corporate alliances, promoting special events and consolidating major donors and legacy channels to increase the number and amount of private sector financial contributions.

58. Efforts will contribute to the following key results: (a) increased public awareness of child rights; (b) increased participation and engagement of adolescents; (c) continuous mobilization of resources from individuals and major donors, corporations and foundations; and (d) increased awareness and engagement of corporations, foundations and the private sector to support the realization of children's rights.

Programme effectiveness

59. The programme effectiveness component will support all activities related to programme implementation and management, including technical and strategic assistance. It covers the cost of programme coordination and cross-cutting issues such as programme performance monitoring, external relations, public advocacy, gender mainstreaming and resilience.

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 inclusion and child rights monitoring	900	9 000	9 900
Inclusive and quality education	900	12 500	13 400
Protection and justice for children and adolescents	900	11 000	11 900
Child and adolescent health and well-being	900	9 000	9 900
Social and resource mobilization	400	6 500	6 900
Programme effectiveness	495	2 505	3 000
Total	4 495	50 505	55 000

Programme and risk management

60. This country programme document outlines the UNICEF 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 the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

61. The United Nations country team (UNCT) will establish mechanisms to coordinate planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF. Biannual work plans will be developed with government partners.

62. The Government, together with UNICEF, will closely monitor the results of the country programme through periodic programme reviews, while ensuring compliance with the harmonized approach to cash transfers as one of the United Nations system's mechanisms for simplifying and reducing transaction costs.

63. The main risks that could affect the achievement of expected results relate to the financial and economic environment, which could affect resource mobilization and programme implementation. Mitigation measures include risk-informed planning; maintaining close relationships and partnerships with all levels of governance; strengthening advocacy efforts to protect investment directed to children and adolescents; and continuity of innovative fundraising strategies.

64. In a context of low risk for emergencies, UNICEF will offer support to the Government, if required, for preparedness and response to natural disasters in coordination with the UNCT.

Monitoring and evaluation

65. UNICEF will seek to contribute to the identification of the most excluded and disadvantaged children and of the determinants that hinder the realization of their rights by strengthening national and subnational capacities in monitoring and evaluation and by promoting country-led monitoring and evaluation systems.

66. The reinforcement and institutionalization of information systems through the implementation of child rights observatories and platforms will be key to enhancing the generation, analysis and use of quality disaggregated information. This will enable a better understanding of exclusion and vulnerability patterns and the regular monitoring of the situation of children, including through high-quality international tools (e.g., the MICS). UNICEF will promote the dissemination of data to rights holders and society and to duty bearers to inform policy decisions and accountability.

67. As a core part of the programme, and in close collaboration with authorities, equity-focused evaluations of public policies and programmes will be encouraged at both national and subnational levels in order to draw lessons learned and provide inputs for future programmes and policies.

68. An integrated monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed in alignment with the UNDAF to prioritize mechanisms, instruments, studies, surveys and evaluations. Annual programme reviews will be promoted with counterparts to monitor progress and constraints, inform adjustments and complement the UNDAF review processes.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Argentina-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, March 2016-December 2020

Convention on the Rights of the Child: especially articles 2;3;4;5;6;7;8;9;12;17;18;19;20;21;23;26;27;28;29;34;39;40							
National priorities: Law 26.061 (protection of the rights of children); National Education Law 26.206; Public Health Law 26.529; Law 26.522 on audio-visual among others.							
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: Social protection and access to universal services (health, education and social inclusion); human rights promotion and citizenship; triangular cooperation for sustainable development.							
Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution: Not yet available.							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): 1,5,6,7							
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. By 2020, children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, benefit from a social protection framework, and monitoring and evaluation systems to improve public policies and social investment and reduce	% of children covered by the social protection system B: 75%, 2011; T: 85% Existence of a comprehensive early childhood care policy B: No, 2015; T: Yes % of consolidated and executed public social	Government data and reports MICS	1.1. National and provincial government authorities have information, tools, studies and policy proposals to strengthen the comprehensiveness, institutionalization and universalization of the social protection system. 1.2. National and provincial government authorities have	National and provincial executive and legislative bodies Ombudsman Academic institutions NGOs Private sector United Nations	900	9 000	9 900

inequity gaps.	<p>expenditure (nation/provinces) directed to children over consolidated total public expenditure</p> <p>B: 30%, 2009; T: 40%</p> <p>Average of five provinces with lowest percentage of provincial public social expenditure directed to children over total provincial public expenditure</p> <p>B: 26.7% 2009; T: 35%</p> <p>Existence of a national institutionalized system of monitoring and evaluation of public policies oriented to the rights of children and adolescents</p> <p>B: No, 2015 T:Yes</p>		<p>information, instruments and studies to develop and implement early childhood care policies.</p> <p>1.3. National and provincial government authorities and civil society have monitoring, analysis and planning tools to improve child-sensitive budgeting.</p> <p>1.4. National and provincial government authorities and civil society have information and instruments to develop and implement child rights monitoring and evaluation systems.</p>	agencies			
2. By 2020, education inequity gaps are reduced and children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, benefit from quality and inclusive education, which provides better opportunities for their development.	<p>% adolescents (ages 15-17 years) from urban and rural environments, who attend school</p> <p>B: 87% urban 2013, 65.8% rural 2010;</p> <p>T: 90%, 75% disaggregated by sex</p> <p>% children who are out of</p>	Official government data	<p>2.1. Adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, have access to inclusive secondary education models that improve their learning outcomes.</p> <p>2.2. Educational institutions have monitoring tools and standards to support the expansion and improvement</p>	Same as above	900	12 500	13 400

	<p>school (age 12-17 years urban and quintile 1)</p> <p>B: 7.55% urban, 10.79% Q1, 2014</p> <p>T: TBC, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>School enrolment rate at initial level: ages 3-4 years</p> <p>B: 34.6%, 74.9%, 2013</p> <p>T: 55%, 96%</p> <p>% of children, age 3 years of quintile 1 who attend a child development establishment</p> <p>B: 29.2%, 2012; T: 35%</p> <p>Province gap in the % of students who reach grade 6 and are over-age</p> <p>B: 3.6, 2013. T: 3, disaggregated by sex.</p>		<p>of initial education</p> <p>2.3. Children in selected primary schools have access to inclusive education models that enable them to improve their learning outcomes.</p>				
<p>3. By 2020, children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, benefit from a violence-free environment, a child protection system that guarantees a quality and appropriate response, and a juvenile justice system</p>	<p>% of parents acknowledged using physical discipline against children</p> <p>B: 46.4, 2012; T: 35%</p> <p>Sexual abuse rate (Proxy. number of adolescents (ages 10-14 years), fertility rate</p>	<p>MICS</p> <p>Official government data</p>	<p>3.1. Families, in at least four provinces have strengthened parental skills, to provide a responsive, nurturing and safe environment and to change negative practices to prevent violence, maltreatment or neglect.</p> <p>3.2. Children have increased access to local protection</p>	<p>Same as above plus national and provincial justice systems</p>	<p>900</p>	<p>11 000</p>	<p>11 900</p>

<p>in compliance with international standards.</p>	<p>B;1.9, 2013; T: 1</p> <p>Existence of a national system for the collection of administrative data on violence against children and juvenile justice</p> <p>B: No, 2015; T: Yes</p> <p>Number of children without parental care</p> <p>B: 9,219 2014, T: 7,000</p> <p>% of adolescents in conflict with the law in detention centres</p> <p>B: 18%, 2015; T: 12%</p> <p>Number of provinces with a specialized juvenile justice law and system that meet at least three standards of General Observation 10 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child</p> <p>B: TBC; T: TBC</p>		<p>systems.</p> <p>3.3 Children without parental care have access to institutions and programmes that facilitate their personal development and family or community insertion.</p> <p>3.4. Children in conflict with the law have access to a specialized juvenile justice systems aligned with international standards.</p>				
<p>4. By 2020, children and adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, benefit from health services that respond to their needs and promote healthy lifestyles.</p>	<p>Suicide rate (ages 10-19 years)</p> <p>B: 11.4 per 100,000, 2011-2013;</p> <p>T: 4.7 per 100,000</p> <p>% of newborns from adolescent mother (<20) B:</p>	<p>Official government data</p>	<p>4.1. Adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, are engaged in integrated, multisectoral and gender-based initiatives of health services that promote their participation</p> <p>4.2. Decision makers have</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>900</p>	<p>9 000</p>	<p>9 900</p>

	<p>15.6%, 2013; T: 12%</p> <p>% budget allocated to reduce pregnancy among teens</p> <p>B: TBC; T: TBC</p> <p>Existence of policies for prevention of NCDs (with emphasis on obesity) directed to children and adolescents</p> <p>B: No; T: Yes</p> <p>% of babies born in hospitals within the Safe and Family-Centred Maternity Initiative over total births in public sector</p> <p>B: 54%, 2014 T: 70%</p>		<p>access to knowledge, analysis and monitoring tools to develop evidence-based policies for NCD prevention in children and adolescents.</p> <p>4.3 Government authorities have quality standards, tools and evidence to support the expansion of equitable policies and programmes to reduce infant and maternal mortality and promote early childhood development.</p>				
<p>5. By 2020, a mobilized society drives public action that accelerates the realization of the rights of children and adolescents, especially for those most disadvantaged.</p>	<p>Degree of awareness on child rights among public opinion</p> <p>B: TBC; T: TBC</p> <p>Level of engagement of citizenship (Indicator to be constructed including: taking public actions, volunteering and donating)</p> <p>B: TBC; T: TBC</p> <p>Level of engagement of adolescents (indicator to be constructed including participating in policy</p>	<p>Specific surveys</p>	<p>5.1. The general public has access to information, initiatives, and platforms to increase public awareness and engagement on child rights.</p> <p>5.2. Adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, have access to evidence-based, integrated, innovative initiatives to promote their participation and engagement</p> <p>5.3. Continuous growth of donations from individuals,</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>400</p>	<p>6 500</p>	<p>6 900</p>

	decision-making) B: TBC; T: TBC Level of engagement of private sector in child rights (number of industries engaged in fundraising and corporate initiatives) B: 3, 2015; T: 10		major donors, corporations and foundations. 5.4. Individual donors, corporations, foundations and private sector opinion leaders are aware and engaged to support the realization of the child rights.				
Programme effectiveness					495	2 505	3 000
Total resources					4 495	50 505	55 000