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## United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Board

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Item 7 (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 \$3,753,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$46,700,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period August 2021 to December 2025.

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\* E/ICEF/2021/9.

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



## Programme rationale

1. Children and adolescents face multiple challenges in Argentina. In December 2019, 52.3 per cent of children and adolescents were living in monetary poverty.<sup>1</sup> Because of the effects of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, this figure rose to 57.7 per cent by the end of 2020. The social protection system, the main mechanism to alleviate poverty, has not yet achieved universal coverage, leaving 1.8 million children and adolescents (12.6 per cent) outside the system. The emergency measures taken by the Government during the COVID-19 pandemic, such as the Emergency Family Income, the Food Assistance Programme and the educational programme Seguimos Educando, among others, have had positive mitigation effects. It is expected that close to 1 million excluded children and adolescents will be incorporated into the social protection system. In addition, poverty is unequally distributed. Extreme child poverty is concentrated in 17 per cent of the country's municipalities, where approximately 2 million children and adolescents live. Another 10 per cent of the municipalities with over 500,000 inhabitants contain 70 per cent of poor children and adolescents (9.3 million), many living in informal settlements lacking access to basic services. Climate and environmental threats are exacerbated in the municipalities in the north of the country, exposing children and adolescents to medium and high levels of risk. The ability to realize children's rights varies by municipality, and the capacity of the provincial governments and the national Government to compensate for this situation is insufficient.

2. The 5.2 million children aged 0 to 6 years living in Argentina face several challenges in reaching their full development. Exclusive breastfeeding rates for children up to 6 months of age decreased from 54 per cent to 43.7 per cent in the past two years. Overweight in children under the age of 5 years (13.6 per cent) is among the highest in the region. Although coverage of health check-ups (94.9 per cent) and vaccination (80 per cent) is high, significant disparities exist across the country. There is a need to increase the availability of and access to early childhood centres: currently, 82 per cent of children aged 0 to 3 years, 59 per cent of children aged 3 years, and 29 per cent of children aged 5 years do not attend these facilities. Regarding education services, 61 per cent of children aged 0 to 3 years and 19 per cent of children aged 4 to 5 years are out of school. Moreover, only one of every two workers is entitled to maternity or paternity leave.

3. Development opportunities are not equitably distributed among the 5.7 million adolescents aged 10 to 17 years. Only 54.1 per cent of adolescents complete their secondary education, and of those in their last year of schooling, only 28.8 per cent and 61.7 per cent reach satisfactory or advanced levels in mathematics and language, respectively. Many adolescents' lives are impacted by unintended pregnancies (13 per cent of births), often resulting from violence and sexual abuse legitimized by discriminatory gender norms. Additionally, over 25 per cent of women aged 15 to 19 years cannot obtain access to contraceptives, and 46 per cent of adolescents access health services of only suboptimal quality. The extensive use of information and communication technologies among adolescents represents an opportunity to advance, under protected conditions, towards the realization of their right to participation.

4. Violence is another challenge. Some 60 per cent of households still use violent child-rearing methods. An estimated 63 per cent of the persons in situations of sexual violence are minors, and 80 per cent are women. Violence occurs more frequently in

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<sup>1</sup> This section is based on information from official national sources gathered from surveys, databases, reports and evaluations, as well as from studies conducted by UNICEF and other United Nations agencies.

households (37 per cent) and social networks (29.4 per cent). In digital environments, “grooming” is one of the most alarming manifestations of violence. Violence and maltreatment are the main reasons for separating children from parental care, followed by abandonment and sexual abuse. In Argentina, 9,096 children and adolescents live apart from their families. Approximately 6,000 adolescents and young people, mostly male (94.4 per cent), are in conflict with the law, with many encountering multiple violations of their rights. The legislation on adolescents in conflict with the law does not meet international standards. Additionally, phenomena such as institutional violence against adolescents reflect the stereotypes that legitimate the use of violence.

5. Making these challenges worse, the COVID-19 pandemic brought about the suspension of in-person classes in education, an increase in screen use among children and adolescents, a reduction in the number of effective channels for sharing opinions, lower access to basic services such as water, sanitation and health care and an increase in domestic violence and sexual abuse. It also heightened the psychosocial impacts of these challenges on children and adolescents. Each of these situations exacerbates pre-existing situations and poses hurdles to overcome for the next cooperation period.

6. Several barriers exist to the realization of the rights of children and adolescents. Fiscal restriction and increasing inflation rates prior to the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the overall investment in childhood, which decreased by 0.6 percentage points of the gross domestic product in 2018 compared to 2017. Moreover, there are weaknesses that need to be addressed in the design, efficiency, implementation and monitoring of policies at various levels of government aimed at realizing the rights of children and adolescents. Affirmative policies are required to provide equal opportunities for children left behind because of their geographical location, gender, ethnicity, migration status and/or disabilities. These barriers are compounded by the fact that social services are facing coverage and quality challenges. In addition, the comprehensive information system on childhood requires strengthening to support better policies and decision-making. Lastly, few collective actions are taken by society, media, the private sector, families and communities to demand and support the realization of the rights of children and adolescents. This lack of action combines with negative societal stereotypes and social norms regarding children and adolescents to further hamper the effective realization of their rights.

7. The lessons learned from the evaluation of the current programme of cooperation pointed to the need for a comprehensive and coordinated vision of interventions at the national and subnational levels. They also signalled the relevance and effectiveness of generating robust evidence in order to influence the social and political agenda of the country at the highest level. The lessons learned further stressed the importance of considering work with the private sector as a key element that needs to be incorporated into the programme’s priorities, not only as a possible source of resources but also as a source of advocacy and innovation.

8. The gender review of the current programme of cooperation underlined several important elements to promote: support to women heads of household with children, and the equitable distribution of caring tasks between genders; improving learning among female adolescents; enhancing the quality of sexual and reproductive health services for male and female adolescents; and the prevention of violence along with the protection of and justice for victims.

9. An analysis of climate-related risks, the use of energy, and sustainable environment issues recommended the following: strengthening the capacities of municipalities where multiple risks overlap, encouraging the participation of children and adolescents in environmental causes, promoting education on sustainable

environment issues and climate action and conducting evidence-based advocacy for coordinated environmental, local-development and childhood policies.

10. The programme's priorities were defined on the basis of the following criteria: (a) criticality of the situation; (b) alignment with the priorities of the Government, the United Nations and UNICEF; (c) opportunity for added value; (d) the possibility to generate social mobilization and commitment; (e) the possibility to promote the potentially positive contributions of the private sector; and (f) the possibility to complement the efforts of other actors.

11. Five priorities were established: (a) reducing poverty and territorial inequalities; (b) promoting early childhood development; (c) generating equal opportunities for adolescents; (d) ensuring violence-free environments, and protection and access to justice for victims; and (e) increasing the commitment of society to the realization of the rights of children and adolescents.

### **Programme priorities and partnerships**

12. The programme is part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Argentina 2021–2025. It contributes to the country's efforts towards the achievement of the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and is aligned with the national mandate on the rights of children and adolescents. This is set forth in the national law for the comprehensive protection of the rights of children and adolescents (*Ley 26.061*), to “guarantee the exercise and full, effective and permanent enjoyment of the rights of children and adolescents, ensuring its maximum enforceability and the compliance with the principle of the best interest of the child”.

13. The programme is based on the principles of human rights, gender equality, equity and environmental sustainability. It is focused on reducing inequalities related to gender, ethnicity, place and area of residence, migration or disability status, as well as to the exposure to environmental and climate-related risks. The programme's vision for change is that all children and adolescents in Argentina can exercise their rights and reach their full potential, ensuring that none are left behind.

14. To achieve this vision, it is necessary that children and adolescents living in multidimensional poverty benefit from a social protection system and from a model of municipal and provincial incentives geared towards reducing poverty and guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents in a comprehensive and equitable manner. It is equally important that children aged 0 to 6 years benefit from comprehensive practices and policies allowing them to fully realize their rights. Furthermore, it is necessary that adolescents complete their secondary education, improve their basic, transferable and digital knowledge, make informed and autonomous decisions on their health, and participate actively in other decisions affecting their lives. It is crucial that both children and adolescents live in safer, more protective environments and that, if they are in a situation of violence or lack of protection, they obtain a comprehensive response and have adequate access to justice. Lastly, it is necessary that children and adolescents grow in a society that recognizes their rights and increases its commitment to guarantee them.

15. There are several main barriers to achieving these results: weaknesses in the design, implementation and monitoring of comprehensive and inclusive policies for childhood and adolescence at the various governmental levels; the lack of incentives to improve the management of public policies and services for children in communities and territories, especially in those that are furthest behind; insufficient or inefficient public investment directed to children and adolescents; insufficient information, evaluations and instruments to monitor the rights of children and

adolescents from an intersectoral perspective; the failure of services offered to children and adolescents (education, health, nutrition, family strengthening, care, protection and justice) to fully comply with inclusion, equality and quality standards; the fragility of families' capacities, skills and resources to raise their children based on a rights, gender equality and equity approach and the consequent lack of exposure of children to nurturing and supportive environments; insufficient mechanisms in place to inform and encourage the active participation of children and adolescents; society's misinformation on and indifference towards the rights of children and adolescents; insufficient dissemination of truthful, pertinent and timely information on the rights of children and adolescents, and inadequate reliance on them as relevant information sources; and lack of full mobilization of private sector companies to contribute to innovation and to the realization of the rights of children and adolescents.

16. UNICEF will contribute to the elimination of these barriers by working in coordination with the public institutions of various State branches and government levels, civil society, the private sector, trade unions, academia, the media (the duty-bearers), as well as children and adolescents themselves (the rights owners). The organization will also work with the other agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system through strategies such as evidence generation, policy advocacy, capacity-building, technical assistance, South-South and triangular cooperation, social mobilization, communication for development, innovation and the promotion of partnerships.

17. To achieve the desired changes, UNICEF assumes that the efforts on the part of the Government and society to contain the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are maintained and enhanced over time. UNICEF also assumes that the priorities established in this programme continue to reflect the commitment of the various State branches and levels of government, that the current investment in these priorities is protected, and that the commitment made by the private sector and by society to contribute to the realization of the rights of children and adolescents is upheld. UNICEF anticipates some contextual, institutional and operational risks. These will be described in the present CPD's section on risk management, together with the actions foreseen to mitigate them.

#### **Reduction of poverty and territorial inequalities**

18. UNICEF will support the Government to ensure that children who live in multidimensional poverty benefit from a social protection system and from a model of municipal and provincial incentives aimed at reducing poverty and guaranteeing children's rights in a comprehensive and equitable manner. To achieve this result, UNICEF will work with duty-bearers to: (a) generate evidence-based policies and programmes aimed at the universalization of the social protection system for childhood; (b) develop an incentive system supporting the management of public policies and services for childhood in communities and territories, especially those furthest behind; (c) encourage public investment directed to children and adolescents, especially those affected by poverty and vulnerability; and (d) make available information, evaluations and instruments to monitor the rights of children and adolescents from an intersectoral and multidimensional perspective.

19. There are several main barriers to achieving these results: weaknesses in the generation and use of information and of the public policy monitoring and evaluation systems; design weaknesses and inefficiencies of public policies; the lack of sufficient and efficient public investment, in addition to the fragile horizontal and vertical coordination mechanisms of the social protection system; and the lack of incentives for municipal and provincial public administrations to improve their governance to guarantee the realization of the rights of children and adolescents.

20. To help to eliminate these barriers, UNICEF will develop strategies and activities aimed at improving the design, implementation and efficiency of the social protection system. This work will aim to strengthen the capacity of duty-bearers to implement and coordinate social protection regulatory frameworks and policies. It will also aim to enhance the availability of and access to basic goods and services, especially in the municipalities and provinces furthest behind, including marginal urban areas.

#### **Early childhood development**

21. UNICEF will support the Government to ensure that children aged 0 to 6 years, especially those living in more vulnerable conditions, benefit from integrated practices and policies allowing them to fully realize their rights. To achieve this result, UNICEF will work together with duty-bearers to: (a) design, implement and monitor comprehensive, adequately financed and coordinated early childhood development policies, with integrated information, monitoring and evaluation systems; (b) generate inclusive, sufficient, articulated, equitable and quality early childhood services; (c) improve the nutritional environments for children aged 0 to 6 years; and (d) enhance families' child-rearing capacities, skills and resources to raise their children with an approach based on rights, non-violence, gender equality and equity.

22. There are several main barriers to achieving these aims: the lack of political, economic and social sustainability of early childhood public policies and the fragility of their governance and coordination mechanisms; insufficient evidence for decision-making; difficulties in accessing, and the poor quality of, early childhood services; the lack of social demand for quality early childhood services and the lack of family-focused child care and development schemes; social and gender norms that ignore and/or violate the rights of children and women; and lack of coordination between the public and private sector in the promotion of early childhood care and development.

23. To contribute to the elimination of these barriers, UNICEF will develop strategies and activities aimed at the following: strengthening early childhood policies; improving the coverage and quality of care, education, health and protection services; developing the child-rearing skills of fathers, mothers and caretakers; promoting the participation of men in child-rearing and the equitable distribution of the responsibilities and opportunities involved in childcare between genders; and promoting the development and implementation of family-friendly policies and of a food regulatory framework that benefits early childhood nutrition.

#### **Equal opportunities for adolescents**

24. UNICEF will support the Government to ensure that adolescents, especially those living in more vulnerable conditions, complete their secondary education and improve their basic, transferable and digital knowledge; make informed and autonomous decisions on their health with the necessary support required; and actively participate in any decisions affecting them. To achieve these results, UNICEF will work with duty-bearers and rights holders to: (a) ensure that adolescents have access to and complete secondary education, and acquire basic, transferable and digital knowledge and skills; (b) guarantee the availability of free quality health services for adolescents, allowing them to fully exercise their right to health in a context of equality, diversity and protection; and (c) develop policies and tools that will allow adolescents to be heard, to be informed and to express their concerns.

25. There are several main barriers to achieving these aims: insufficient evidence-based education and health policies with an equity focus; insufficient, ineffective and non-sustainable investment in comprehensive health, education and protection services for adolescents; insufficient adolescent participation; weak coordination mechanisms among governmental levels and sectors; the uneven quality of

governance, monitoring and evaluation instruments; inadequate compliance of services with quality standards; social norms and adult-centred perspectives that hinder adolescents' autonomy and the recognition of their diverse identities; and insufficient commitment of the private sector to adopt responsible practices regarding adolescents' education, health and participation.

26. To contribute to the elimination of these barriers, UNICEF will develop strategies and activities to: strengthen the capacities of teachers and school managers; enhance pedagogic and education management models; provide opportunities for adolescents' participation and empowerment; improve the availability of counselling and comprehensive health education and services for adolescents, including through the support to the National Plan for the Prevention of Unintended Pregnancy;<sup>2</sup> improve mental health services; develop adults' capacities to respect, support and protect adolescents; enhance the protection of adolescents' digital rights; and support information and communication technology companies, health care providers, media and digital platforms to develop sustainable actions at scale in favour of adolescents' rights.

### **Violence-free environments, protection and access to justice**

27. UNICEF will support the Government to ensure that children and adolescents, especially those in more vulnerable conditions, live in safer and more protective environments and that children in situations of violence or who lack protection have access to comprehensive protection services and to justice. To achieve these aims, UNICEF will work with duty-bearers to: (a) provide violence prevention and protection services, promote reporting and empower citizens to demand protection and justice services, with a focus on rights, equity and gender; (b) design, implement and coordinate comprehensive and inclusive approaches, take the most adequate exceptional protection measures, and guarantee effective access to justice; and (c) improve the technical skills and competencies of protection and justice workers to provide comprehensive and coordinated services.

28. There are several main barriers to achieving these results: the lack of intersectoral and intergovernmental coordination, especially among child- and adolescent-protection agencies and the judiciary; fragile information systems; insufficient coverage and quality of family- and community-based care services; and insufficient specialized knowledge of workers in the protection system on the rights of children and adolescents, gender equality and equity.

29. To help to eliminate these barriers, UNICEF will develop strategies and activities with a rights, gender and equity focus aimed at: preventing and reducing violence against children and adolescents at home, in communities and in virtual environments, and violence inflicted by security forces; implementing coordinated and comprehensive measures related to protection and access to justice; standardizing procedures; strengthening information systems such as the Single Nominal Register (*Registro Único Nominal*); reducing the use of family separation as an exceptional protection measure; expanding and improving the provision of family- and community-based care services and reducing residential care; and promoting the use of social and educational non-custodial measures for adolescents in conflict with the law as well as the leaving care programme for children in alternative care (*Ley de Egreso Autónomo*).

### **Society committed to children and adolescents**

30. UNICEF will contribute to ensure that children and adolescents grow in a society that recognizes their rights and increases its commitment to guarantee these

<sup>2</sup> See [www.argentina.gob.ar/planenia](http://www.argentina.gob.ar/planenia).

rights. To achieve this result, UNICEF will work with all duty-bearers to ensure that: (a) citizens are informed of and participate in the realization of the rights of children and adolescents; (b) the media generate better opportunities for the dissemination of truthful, pertinent and timely information on the rights of children and adolescents, considering them to be relevant information sources within a rights-protective regulatory environment; (c) the private sector increases its commitment to the realization of the rights of children and adolescents and to making the modifications needed to reduce the negative impacts of their operations – for example, the impact of unhealthful food on childhood obesity; and (d) communities acquire the capacity to develop collective actions and take well-informed decisions.

31. There are several main barriers to achieving these aims: the social and cultural norms that work against the rights of children and adolescents; the lack of effective implementation of the laws, regulations and sanctions related to the observance of human rights frameworks; society's mistrust of duty-bearers and its lack of empowerment to drive and demand change; the lack of priority given by companies, media and digital platforms to the rights of children and adolescents, particularly their right to participate in the matters affecting them; and insufficient public-private coordination to promote business actions towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

32. To contribute to the elimination of these barriers, UNICEF will develop strategies and activities that will aim to: promote citizens' access to participation opportunities; improve the adequacy of the media and digital platforms to promote the human rights framework; guarantee that audiences receive pertinent, timely and truthful information on the rights of children and adolescents; promote society's increased trust and interest in committing to and promoting respectful approaches to the rights of children and adolescents; encourage the media and digital platforms to generate opportunities to listen to children's voices; encourage companies to incorporate approaches based on rights, gender equality and equity in their business policies and models and to perform due diligence and follow accountability processes; implement initiatives involving public-private collaboration; and encourage decision makers and communities to guarantee and protect the rights of children and adolescents.

### 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>
Reduction of poverty and territorial inequality	788	9 807	10 595
Early childhood development	788	9 807	10 595
Equal opportunities for adolescents	901	11 208	12 109
Violence-free environments, protection and access to justice	601	7 472	8 073
Society committed to children and adolescents	450	5 604	6 054
Programme effectiveness	225	2 802	3 027
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 753</b>	<b>46 700</b>	<b>50 453</b>



## **Programme and risk management**

33. As a member of the United Nations country team and of the various governance bodies of the UNSDCF and inter-agency groups and programmes, UNICEF will work together with the other funds, agencies and programmes to increase programme efficiency and effectiveness.

34. The prolongation of the COVID-19 pandemic presents risks to programme operations, which will continue to be mitigated through the Business Continuity Plan. To mitigate potential risks to programme implementation from natural disasters and other emergencies, the risk-informed programming approach has been fully integrated into the country programme. The economic recession, increasing inflation rates and the devaluation of the local currency constitute a risk for obtaining and managing financial resources. To mitigate this risk, resource mobilization and budget-execution plans will be permanently monitored. Cybersecurity and associated legal and reputational risks will be managed through constant reviewing and updating of management practices in information and communications technology. To mitigate the risk of brand misuse, a communications and external relations strategy will be developed to promote and preserve institutional identity. Work-stress conditions compromise staff well-being. To address this risk, the flexibility and well-being measures established will be maintained for as long as required in the COVID-19 context, and the staff well-being plan will be continued. The risks arising from the partnerships between UNICEF and its implementing partners will be mitigated by applying the harmonized approach to cash transfers.

35. This document outlines 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, region and headquarters level with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

## **Monitoring and evaluation**

36. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be coordinated with other agencies of the United Nations System within the UNSDCF.

37. UNICEF will strengthen national and subnational capacities for monitoring and evaluating the situation of children, paying particular attention to harmonizing indicators, developing analysis capacity and disseminating relevant information. The programme will aim to strengthen capacities for decentralized monitoring.

38. In addition, UNICEF, together with national and provincial entities, will develop an evaluation plan, including the evaluation of the country programme, to determine the progress made towards the achievement of results for children and adolescents, to inform public policies and to allow for programme adjustment if required.

## Annex

### Results and resources framework

#### Argentina – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, August 2021–December 2025

<b>Convention on the Rights of the Child:</b> Articles 2–20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31, 34, 36, 37 and 40
<b>National priorities:</b> Sustainable Development Goals 1–6, 9, 10, 16 and 17
<b>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework outcomes involving UNICEF:</b> Social Development, Economic, Governance and Environmental Sustainability Dimensions; Direct Effects 2, 4–6, 8, 10, 11
<b>Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, Goal Areas:</b> 1–5

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification <sup>a b</sup>	Indicative country programme output	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 2025, children and adolescents living in multidimensional poverty conditions will benefit from a social protection system and from a model of municipal and provincial incentives aimed at reducing poverty and guaranteeing their rights in a comprehensive and equitable manner.	Percentage of public expenditure for children / total public expenditure: B: 16.74% T: 18%	Public Expenditure Series for Children	1.1. National and provincial authorities have enhanced their capacities to generate evidence-based policies and programmes aimed at universalizing the social protection system for children and adolescents living in poverty and affected by vulnerability.	Ministries of Economy, Social Development, Environment and Sustainable Development, Territorial Development and Habitat  National Social Security Administration, National Institute of Statistics and Census, Social Policy Coordination Council	788	9 807	10 595
	Percentage of child monetary poverty: B: 51.3% T: 40%	Permanent Household Survey	1.2. Provincial and municipal authorities, civil society and the private sector have a system of incentives for the management of public policies and services for children in communities and territories, especially in those furthest behind.				
			1.3. National and provincial authorities have increased their capacities to promote public				

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification <sup>a,b</sup>	Indicative country programme output	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
			<p>investment in sectoral and intersectoral policies for children and adolescents, with special emphasis on those living in situations of poverty, exclusion and vulnerability.</p> <p>1.4. National and provincial authorities and civil society have better information, evaluations and instruments to monitor the rights of children and adolescents from an intersectoral perspective.</p>				
2. By 2025, children aged 0 to 6 years, especially those living in more vulnerable conditions, benefit from comprehensive practices and policies allowing them to fully access their rights.	<p>Early childhood development index:</p> <p>B: 86.2%</p> <p>T: 87%</p>	Multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS)	<p>2.1. National, provincial and municipal authorities, civil society and the private sector have improved their capacities to design, implement and monitor comprehensive and adequately financed and coordinated early childhood development policies, with integrated information, monitoring and evaluation systems, with a focus on rights, gender and equality.</p> <p>2.2. National, provincial and municipal authorities, civil society and the private sector have improved their capacities to generate an inclusive, sufficient, articulated, equitable and quality supply of early childhood services.</p>	National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents and Family (SENAF)	788	9 807	10 595
	<p>Percentage of children aged 0–36 months attending education and care services:</p> <p>B: 19%</p> <p>T: 24%</p> <p>Percentage of children (36–59 months) attending education and care services:</p> <p>B: 3 years of age 48%;</p> <p>4 years of age 81%</p>	MICS					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification <sup>a,b</sup>	Indicative country programme output	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	<p>T: 3 years of age 52%; 4 years of age 91%</p> <p>Percentage of children (0–5 years): Less than 2 deciles of height-for-age B: 12.3% T: 10.5%</p> <p>More than 2 deciles overweight B: 14.3% T: 14%</p> <p>Percentage of children (0–4 years) who attended age-appropriate health check-ups: B: 60.5% T: 75%</p>	MICS	<p>2.3. The national legislative and executive branches and those of the prioritized jurisdictions, civil society and the private sector have increased their capacities to improve the nutrition of children aged 0 to 6 years in family, care, educational and mass consumption environments.</p> <p>2.4. Families have strengthened their capacities, skills and resources to raise their children aged 0 to 6 years from a rights, gender and equity perspective.</p>				
3. By 2025, adolescents, especially those living in the most vulnerable conditions, will be able to complete secondary education and improve their fundamental, transferable and	<p>Percentage of students in the last year of secondary school with satisfactory or advanced levels in mathematics and language: Mathematics B: 28.8% T: 32%</p>	National learning assessment surveys	<p>3.1. The education system at the prioritized government levels has improved its ability to guarantee access to and completion of secondary school and the appropriation of fundamental, transferable and key digital knowledge and skills of the twenty-first century.</p> <p>3.2. The public and private health systems at all government levels have improved their capacities to guarantee</p>	<p>Ministries of Education, Health, Science, Technology and Innovation</p> <p>National Communications Agency (ENACOM)</p>	901	11 208	12 110

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification<sup>a,b</sup></i>	<i>Indicative country programme output</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
digital knowledge; make informed and autonomous decisions about their health and actively participate in decisions that affect them.	Grammar B: 61.7% T: 67.5%		quality health services for adolescents, so that they know, enjoy and fully exercise their rights within a framework of equality, diversity and protection.  3.3. Youth organizations and leaders, civil society and the private sector have improved their capacities to work with public agencies and develop policies and tools to ensure that adolescents are heard, informed and involved in the issues that affect them in their environment, in the community where they live and in society.				
	Percentage of adolescents completing secondary education:  B: 54.1% T: 59%	Yearly survey of enrolment and positions					
	Fertility rate by age group: (10–14 years) x 1 000 women of that age B: 1.4% T: 1%  (15–19 years) x 1 000 women of that age B: 49.2% T: 42%	Bulletin 162 indicators, Directorate of Health Statistics and Information					
	Percentage of adolescents who participate in or lead civic action and participation initiatives  B: 12% T: 25%	National Youth Survey					
4. By 2025, children and adolescents in	Percentage of children and adolescents aged 1 to	MICS	4.1. National authorities and those of the prioritized provinces have improved their capacity to offer		601	7 472	8 073

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification <sup>a,b</sup>	Indicative country programme output	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
Argentina, especially those in more vulnerable conditions, live in safer and more protective environments, and if they are in a situation of violence or lack of protection, they have access to comprehensive protection and justice services.	14 years who experienced methods of child discipline in the last month B: 59.4% T: 51.4%	Periodic Reports of SENAF regarding children and adolescents without parental care in Argentina	prevention and protection services against violence, including the promotion of reporting awareness, and to offer citizen empowerment strategies for the demand of protection and justice services, with a focus on rights, equality and gender.  4.2. Child and adolescent protection agencies and the judiciary strengthen their capacities to design, implement and coordinate comprehensive and inclusive approaches; take the best exceptional protection measures; and guarantee effective access to justice in cases of children and adolescents who are victims of violence, are at risk or have lost parental care, and adolescents in conflict with the law.  4.3. Operators of the comprehensive protection system have improved their technical knowledge and skills to provide comprehensive and coordinated approaches to alternative care, the eradication of violence and the restitution of violated rights.	Ministries of Social Development and Justice  SENAF, Ombudsman's Office for Children and Adolescents			
	Number of children and adolescents without parental care B: 9 096 T: 5% decrease						
	Prevalence of alternative residential care over family care B: 86% T: 81%						
	Percentage of adolescents under penal measures in the territory B: 78.9% T: 85%	National survey on juvenile penal facilities and their population					
5. By 2025, children and adolescents are developing in a society that recognizes them to a greater degree	Percentage increase in news stories about children and adolescents taking a rights-based approach B: 57% T: 20% more	Brand Barometer study	5.1. Citizens count with opportunities, mechanisms and information to participate in the fulfilment of the rights of children and adolescents.  5.2. Communication media and platforms have strengthened their	Media and communication platforms and companies, ENACOM	450	5 604	6 054

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification<sup>a,b</sup></i>	<i>Indicative country programme output</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
and has increased its engagement with the full guarantee of their rights.	Percentage of companies in prioritized sectors that have corporate policies on children's and adolescents' rights, gender and equality  B: 14% T: 20%		capacities to improve the mass dissemination of truthful, relevant and timely information on the rights of children and adolescents, considering children and adolescents to be relevant sources of information and content production, within a regulatory environment that protects their rights.  5.3. Companies in prioritized sectors have increased their engagement with the realization of the rights of children and adolescents and with modifying the negative impacts of company operations.  5.4. Public officials, decision makers, adult community leaders and/or adults with the responsibility for raising children have the capacity to develop collective actions and make informed decisions to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents.				
Programme effectiveness					225	2 802	3 027
<b>Total resources</b>					<b>3 753</b>	<b>46 700</b>	<b>50 453</b>

<sup>a</sup> For the baselines sourced on the multiple indicator cluster survey, note that the data obtained through the survey completed in 2020 have not been published yet and may vary.

<sup>b</sup> The targets may be adjusted, if needed, according to the national Sustainable Development Goals targets and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.