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Country programme document for Argentina (2016-2020)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Argentina is ranked 49th on the Human Development Index, 2014, with a per capita gross domestic product of \$14,460 (World Bank, 2015), which has remained quite stable after several years of sustained growth. Once the crisis of 2001 had been overcome, the economic upturn was boosted by greater consumption and investment, which invigorated domestic demand. The economic structure shows highly competitive sectors and has experienced a technological revolution in the last two decades, with industrial clusters and modern services such as the petrochemical industry, iron and steel, agribusiness and cultural goods – although there are still productivity gaps between sectors. The energy matrix is 87 per cent hydrocarbon-based (Energy Secretariat, 2015), with incipient developments in the field of renewable energies. Poverty and extreme poverty have declined from the critical levels of around 15 years ago. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the poverty rate was 5.7 per cent in 2011,¹ while the World Bank states that poverty measured by income stood at 1.4 per cent.² On the other hand, the Gini coefficient dropped from 0.475 in 2003 to 0.364 in 2014 (National Statistics and Censuses Institute). Argentina has free, universal public health coverage, and infant and under-five mortality rates were reduced by 57 per cent in the period 1990-2012, while maternal mortality rates decreased from 5.2 per 10,000 live births in 1990 to 3.2 in 2013 (Ministry of Health 2014). Argentina provides 2.4 per cent of the bio-capacity of the world, with a wealth of diverse natural resources and low population density, which is reflected in a reduction of relative pressure on its ecosystems (World Wildlife Fund, 2012).

2. Territorial disparities, informality and labour precariousness are among the most important challenges to be addressed, particularly concerning youth, who face greater difficulties in accessing the labour market, and gender inequality in pay and in access to decision-making positions (UNDP, 2014); barriers in accessing health services for prioritized groups; reinforcement of citizen participation mechanisms and access to justice for the most disadvantaged segments of the population; the sustainable management of natural resources given the growing levels of pollution, soil erosion and loss of biodiversity (Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina, 2012), and greater climate variability, with more frequent droughts and floods because of the growing impact of climate change (Environment and Sustainable Development Secretariat, third national communication on climate change, 2015).

3. During the period 2010-2015, UNDP supported the implementation of the main public policies of Argentina with a view to guaranteeing access to social services and social protection schemes, side by side with inclusive growth, preservation of the environment, and the strengthening of public sector institutions. Among the outcomes of the national programmes supported by UNDP are: good quality food services through a multi-dimensional approach to supplementing services for children, adolescents and gender equality, which covers a total of 203,560 people across the country every year (Ministry of Social Development); implementation of active employment policies, linking of the supply and demand sides, reaching out to 75 per cent of the unemployed population (Ministry of Labour); enhancement of health insurance coverage to include all the inhabitants of the country (Ministry of Health); implementation of initiatives promoting access to justice for vulnerable sectors, and use of pre-trial mediation methods (Ministry of Justice); enforcement of the law on comprehensive protection in cases of violence against women, in 70 per cent of provinces (National Council of Women); preparation of the first national strategy on climate change, by setting up an inter-ministerial platform; and strengthening the capacity of the national authority to enforce a law on native forest protection, covering 18 per cent of the territory of Argentina (Environment and Sustainable Development Secretariat).

4. The experience of the previous cooperation period, according to evaluations of outcomes 1, 3, 5 and 8 of the 2010-2015 programme, reveals that the local level is key to ensuring the

¹ *Panorama Social de América Latina*, ECLAC (2012).

² \$1.25 daily purchasing power parity, World Bank, 2011.

success of public policies and their scalability, as is evidenced by the work of the Ministry of Social Development in its coordination with 700 community organizations to provide food. It is also clear that public policies on universal access reinforce their impact when specific groups are identified as beneficiaries: youth, in their access to the labour market, and economically active men in the health sector. Finally, the use of multi-dimensional approaches has been successful in addressing topics related to gender, and children and the environment; their application to the remaining areas is deemed pertinent.

5. Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and with a view to consolidating achievements and addressing challenges, UNDP will help consolidate a balanced, inclusive growth model with a gender perspective, and a national development agenda that includes social protection and universal rights. The programme will aim its actions towards generating jobs by improving youth employability. In the field of health, now that universal access has been achieved, it will be necessary to move forward in prioritizing care for chronic non-communicable diseases (Ministry of Health, 2014). As regards access to justice by the most vulnerable sectors, UNDP will contribute its experience in implementing systems for planning and promoting institutional innovation. Since Argentina is territorially heterogeneous, the aim is to reinforce regional and local economies by improving competitiveness and the long-term sustainability of small and medium enterprises, which employ 70 per cent of workers, through new production techniques. With respect to the environment, UNDP is experienced in intersectoral coordination, as evidenced by its leadership role in the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change, to advance more efficient and cleaner production techniques, as well as the rational and sustainable use of natural resources to mitigate climate change.

6. UNDP is the strategic partner of the Government in implementing internationally funded programmes and provides expertise and an operational framework for efficient management. Health, employment and the sustainable management of forests will be addressed in collaboration with the International Development Bank and the World Bank, in coordination with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes. Initiatives for sustainable productive development will be coordinated with vertical funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund. UNDP partners in the above areas are the Ministry of Industry, the Secretariats of Environment and Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the United Nations Environment Programme.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

7. The Argentina country programme provides the necessary level of prioritization, coverage, impact and sustainability for achieving the expected outcomes of the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017. It is worth highlighting the inclusion of new topics such as adaptation to climate change in urban and rural areas and energy efficiency. Additionally, and in consultation with national authorities, assistance will be provided to implementing agreements under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in support of, *inter alia*, the formulation of baselines, localization at the subnational level, and comprehensive planning at the national level. The research and knowledge management agenda includes the preparation of national human development reports and a thematic series of publications, as well as country-wide dissemination and promotion of the approach. Partnerships with government agencies, academic institutions and civil society organizations will be enhanced to contribute to the debate on policies for promoting the development of the country. To ensure the outcome sustainability of the initiatives, support will be provided for systematizing experiences and identifying lessons learned and government best practices within South-South and triangular cooperation.

8. The country programme reflects national priorities for the period 2016-2020 and focuses on four areas defined in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework targeted – in the long run – to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality. The priorities are: inclusive and

sustainable development; social protection and universal access to good-quality basic services; citizenship and human rights; and sustainable environmental management.

9. ***Inclusive, sustainable development.*** The country programme will help increase capabilities to generate low-emission technology and knowledge. It will contribute to the consolidation of a country-wide network for generating genuine good-quality employment. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Labour to improve youth employability across the country and promote gender equality; and, with the Environment and Sustainable Development Secretariat, the Ministries of Industry and Science and Technology, and the academia, will promote innovative productive experiences in the sustainable use of resources. The programme will foster the development of a local production infrastructure and will focus on relatively smaller businesses, the improvement of which will have an effect on their insertion into value chains and on the adoption of models for sustainable production techniques. With the Ministry of Industry and the Environment and Sustainable Development Secretariat, UNDP will work on implementing specific actions to promote and adopt cleaner production techniques for reversing pollution and developing sector-based plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase productivity. Gender equality and the economic empowerment of women will be promoted.

10. ***Social protection and universal access to good-quality basic services.*** The country programme will target its actions towards the inclusion of new groups of beneficiaries, particularly from the most disadvantaged sectors (girls and boys, women, youth, indigenous peoples), in support of the main programmes of the Ministries of Social Development and Health. To ensure there is effective outreach to target populations, economically active men will be included, and care will be extended to cover chronic non-communicable diseases. The scalability of the national food programme will be linked to an increase in the services provided, such as those related to care and the improvement of coordination at the regional and local levels, mainly with civil society organizations. With respect to health policies at the national level, partnerships will be reinforced with international loan institutions (such as IDB and the World Bank) to enhance coordination for generating baseline information and tapping synergies during implementation. Capabilities will be built for generating disaggregated and consolidated information to allow for better coordination between the different strategies and draw on experiences for triangular cooperation. To support the reduction of territorial disparity, the implementation of lessons learned in other jurisdictions will be fostered. Coordination will be reinforced with the Pan-American Health Organization, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and UNAIDS, with UNDP offering its demonstrated expertise (see *El Comprador Responsable*, UNDP) in support of the better management of health systems. Work will be carried out through partnerships with the public sector to reduce gender inequality in the labour market (employment and women's offices at the national and provincial levels) and the private sector, targeted to promoting the full insertion of women into the labour market; extended care services; and a more equitable distribution of unpaid work.

11. ***Citizenship and human rights.*** The country programme will focus on reinforcing citizenship by improved access to justice and promoting human rights, gender equality, and inclusive mechanisms for accessing information. It will develop specific initiatives to reinforce institutions at the national and subnational levels, and will expand partnerships and fields of work with counterparts from the executive branch (Ministry of Justice and Human Rights), the judiciary (Supreme Court of Justice) and the legislative branch, as well as with civil society organizations. To extend access to more efficient, effective and transparent services, the programme will engage in activities with the Ministries of Justice and Human Rights, Defence, Security, Foreign Affairs and Worship, the Communications Secretariat, and various provincial ministries, to reinforce management capabilities by incorporating information and communication technologies as well as innovation. In partnership with the Ministry of Culture, it will support active citizen participation, with a special emphasis on youth, generating inter-cultural dialogue strategies and guaranteeing access to cultural goods. Furthermore, in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

actions will be promoted to ensure human rights for those deprived of their freedom. Finally, in coordination with United Nations organizations, the country programme will promote the prevention and eradication of gender-based violence.

12. *Sustainable environmental management.* The programme will support the formulation and application of inter-sectoral and international agreements headed by the Government for transforming those activities that already affect or could at some point negatively affect the environment, emphasizing the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities in urban and rural areas. Support will be provided to national efforts aimed at fulfilling the provisions included in the Conventions on Climate Change and Biodiversity, and the Montreal and Minamata Protocols, among others. With a view to achieving this, partnerships will be strengthened with vertical funds such as GEF and the Green Climate Fund and with other organizations such as, for example, the Inter-Agency Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. UNDP will work with The Environment and Sustainable Development Secretariat and the Ministry of Agriculture on the outlining and start-up of mechanisms for payment of ecosystem services and on measures to help reverse the loss of natural resources and preserve land and water resources through the implementation of territorial planning and sustainable management schemes. With The Environment and Sustainable Development Secretariat and its provincial and local counterparts, UNDP will provide support to reinforcing environmental action and oversight capabilities to reverse existing pollution. Consultation and participation mechanisms will be implemented through REDD-plus, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Environment and Sustainable Development Secretariat, FAO, and UNEP, to include the viewpoint of local beneficiaries, considering gender-based and inter-cultural approaches. UNDP will also provide assistance in evaluation processes so as to generate evidence in support of decision-making and policy design. Finally, specific plans will be developed to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources, including the economic appraisal and internalization of environmental resource harnessing and the development of mechanisms for accessing renewable sources of energy and improving energy efficiency.

III. Programme and risk management

13. The country programme will be implemented in coordination with the International Cooperation and Coordination Secretariat and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship. The national implementation modality will be used unless UNDP or other United Nations organizations are asked to implement activities directly.

14. The country programme is aligned with the national priorities and areas identified in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017, and will be adjusted according to the agreements reached within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The programme will be implemented pursuant to a results-based management approach to progressively increase effectiveness and efficiency by including the strategic plan design parameters in the projects. Consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, actions will be coordinated with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to promote cooperation aligned with national priorities; joint programme implementation will also be fostered.

15. The main risks are related to the following: (a) concentration of government cost-sharing funds, in response to which the country office will promote the diversification of resources by developing initiatives with subnational funding and will mobilize of resources through private sector and international financial institutions; (b) use of the national implementation modality (particularly in very large projects), for which the office has established an integrated risk monitoring and audit system that contemplates mechanisms such as training sessions, spot checks, technical assistance and ad-hoc audits; (c) application of a multi-dimensional approach in the design and implementation of projects, which can pose challenges that the country office will assuage by promoting inter-sectoral coordination

mechanisms; and (d) mainstreaming of the gender approach can encounter cultural barriers, but the Office has the capacity³ to move forward incrementally.

16. To guarantee appropriate programme performance and effectiveness, the International Cooperation and Coordination Secretariat and UNDP will periodically make adjustments as required in the country programme action plan, and systematically analyse any project-level risks for their timely management, and for improvement of the quality and impact of cooperation. The social and environmental screening procedure will be applied.

17. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and internal controls framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

18. The evaluation plan encompasses all programme areas, including a combination of projects and outcomes evaluations. Evaluations will assess UNDP contributions to national outcomes and priorities and will determine achievements in relation to envisaged outputs. The conclusions and recommendations will be used as an input for designing new initiatives, making programme adjustments in ongoing activities, and adopting lessons learned and good practices. The aim is to identify innovative initiatives and experiences that have the potential of being replicated at the national or regional level through triangular cooperation.

19. All strategic plan indicators applicable to the country programme are included in the results and resources framework, and qualitative and quantitative indicators are defined to provide timely, relevant information for periodically monitoring outcomes and outputs. To ensure the availability of data, different sources of information and frequency of data collection have been identified, including the use of available national and international statistics as well as information provided by government partners. UNDP will periodically and systematically prepare evidence-based annual progress reports reviewing the established goals for informed decision-making, and showing the UNDP contribution to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. The gender marker will be used as a tool to monitor the mainstreaming of gender in the different projects.

20. UNDP will support its government partners in generating information and strengthening the project design phase to guarantee quality in defining the results and resources framework, with appropriate outputs and activities, and specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound indicators. Emphasis will be placed on data breakdown by sex, ethnic group, age and geographical location to survey specific information on the most disadvantaged populations. This will increase the capacities partners' to obtain evidence-based information and achieve results-oriented management.

21. UNDP will consolidate an integrated planning, monitoring and evaluation approach to reinforce knowledge management and accountability, including mechanisms to identify contributions and select innovative initiatives that have the potential to be replicated. The country office will have a monitoring and evaluation unit made up of at least two people and will support capacity reinforcement of the programme unit by adding human resources and specialized training that will facilitate the generation of information and its use in support of project management.

³ Gender certified (gender seal/gold medal) on two occasions.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Argentina (2016-2020)

National priority or goal (UNDAF outcome 1): By 2020 the country will have implemented strategies to increase the productivity and diversity of its economy, generating added value and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources, by bringing in science and technology, and reinforcing new productive developments such as the cultural industries.				
Related strategic plan outcome: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnerships and frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in dollars)
<p>Indicator 1. Share of renewable energies in primary energy supply at the national level Baseline (2014): 5.5% Target: 8.5%</p> <p>Indicator 2. Hourly productivity per employed person. Baseline: 1.95 Target: 2.25</p> <p>Indicator 3. investment in research and development as a percentage of gross domestic product Baseline (2013): 0.6% Target: 0.8%</p> <p>Indicator 4: Gini Index. Total family income. Baseline 0,38 (2014) Target: to be defined</p>	<p>National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC) Reports of ministries and secretariats.</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Strategies implemented by national and sub-national institutions for developing the sustainable productive fabric and local and regional value chains.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Number of instruments/mechanisms implemented for increasing productive and technological capabilities. Baseline: 5 Target: 8 Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2. Number of strategies implemented at the national level that improve territorial income distribution. Baseline: 1 Target: 3 Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3. Degree to which strategies/instruments targeted to productive fabric development include the most disadvantaged segments of the population (women, youth and indigenous peoples) 1. - Do not include 2. – Include very partially 3. – Partially include 4. – Largely include Baseline: 2 Target: 4 Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4. Number of productive initiatives expanding and diversifying the productive base by using sustainable production technologies. Baseline: 4,926 Target: 6,000 Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.5. Number of companies increasing their productivity through productive processes that help to reverse pollution</p>	<p>Ministries of Industry; Labour; Planning; Agriculture; Foreign Affairs; Economy; Science and Technology</p> <p>Mining Secretariat; Energy and the Environment Secretariat</p> <p>National Institute of Fishing and Agricultural Technologies (INTA), Federation of Municipalities of Argentina (FAM)</p> <p>International financial institutions</p> <p>All provinces and local governments</p>	<p>Regular: 374,250 Other: 249,750,000</p>

		<p>Baseline: 406 Target: 1,236 Frequency: Biannual Indicator 1.1.6. Degree to which implemented strategies promote gender equality and the economic empowerment of women 1 - Do not promote 2 – Very partially promote 3 – Partially promote 4 – Largely promote Baseline: 2 Target: 4 Frequency: Annual Indicator Source: Documents of new projects approved and/or of projects extended</p>		
		<p>Output 1.2. An increase in good-quality employment opportunities and a decline in the informal economy, child labour and in unregistered work through people’s participation in employment, education and training programmes for decent work, from a gender perspective Indicator 1.2.1. Number of youth receiving cash transfers for work-related training, disaggregated by sex Baseline women (2014): 120,411 Baseline men (2014): 103,172 Target women: 180,000 Target men: 150,000 Frequency: Annual Indicator 1.2.2. Number of employment offices enhancing their job search assistance services Baseline (2014): 60 Target: 150 Frequency: Annual Indicator 1.2.3. Number of youth aged 18-24 accessing an employment opportunity, disaggregated by sex Baseline women (2014): 4,284 Baseline men (2014): 6,425 Target women: 30,000 Target men: 45,000 Frequency: Annual Indicator 1.2.4: Number of youth referred to employment-related services (scholarships for studying, training, traineeships or independent jobs), disaggregated by sex Baseline women: 43,872 Baseline men: 37,023 Target women: 60,000</p>		

		<p>Target men: 55,000 Frequency: Annual Indicator 1.2.5. Degree to which employment promotion programmes at territorial level include the gender approach 1. Do not include it 2. Very partially include it 3 - Partially include it 4 - Largely include it Baseline: 2 Target: 4 Frequency: Annual Indicator 1.2.6. Degree to which employment policies, systems and/or mechanisms generate or reinforce decent work at the national and subnational levels. 1 - Work not generated or strengthened 2 - Work only slightly generated or strengthened 3 - Work partially generated or strengthened 4 - Work greatly generated or strengthened Baseline: Not applicable Target: 4 Frequency: Annual Indicator Source: Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security; documents of new projects approved and/or of projects extended.</p>		
		<p>Output 1.3. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development included in the public agenda at national and subnational levels. Indicator 1.3.1. Degree of implementation of a follow-up system for the 2030 Agenda at the national level 1 - Not implemented 2 - System designed, including indicators 3 - Platform and methodologies duly built 4 - Information collected within the system 5 - System launched and disseminated Baseline: 1 Target: 5 Frequency: Annual Indicator 1.3.2. Degree of implementation of a system for following up on the 2030 Agenda at the sub-national level 1 - Not implemented 2 - System designed, including indicators 3 - Platform and methodologies duly built 4 - Information collected within the system 5 - System launched and disseminated Baseline: 1</p>		

		<p>Target: 5 Frequency: Annual Indicator 1.3.3. Degree of citizen participation in big development topics, including the 2030 Agenda 1 - Civil society does not participate 2 - Civil society partially participates 3 - Civil society participates substantially Baseline: 2 Goal: 3 Frequency: Biannual</p>		
<p>National priority or goal (UNDAF outcome 2): By 2020 the country will have designed and implemented social protection and inclusion policies aimed at a full enjoyment of social rights through universal access to essential good-quality services, from a gender perspective, and with special emphasis on the most discriminated groups.</p>				
<p>Related strategic plan outcome: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services.</p>				
<p>Indicator 1. Number of people accessing public employment services, disaggregated by sex and age. Baseline (2014): 506,554 (women: 262,669; men: 243,885) Target: 700,000. Under 18-year-olds: Female: 329, Male: 314, Youths (18 to 25 years old): Women 154,863; Men 141,510 (26 + years old): Women: 107,470; Men: 102,046.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Percentage of the population accessing health services through trade union-based health schemes, health maintenance organizations and public insurance programmes. Baseline (2010): 62% Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator 3: Number of persons accessing food security services, disaggregated by sex and age. Baseline: 220,000 (154,000 women, 66,000 men) Target: 0</p> <p>Indicator 4. Percentage of households with drinking water and sewers Baseline (2010): 83.9% and 53.1% Target: 90% and 60%</p>	<p>INDEC Reports of ministries National Social Security and Protection Survey ANSES National Social Security Administration</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Reduction of territorial and economic gaps in access to health, through national programmes aimed at diminishing infant and maternal mortality rates and chronic diseases, with special emphasis on the most disadvantaged groups, strategically approaching health determinants from an intersectoral perspective. Indicator 2.1.1. Number of economically active men accessing health services. Baseline (2010): 12,654,528 Target: 17,561,214 Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.1.2. Number of women between the ages of 0 and 64 accessing health services. Baseline (2010): 13,135,603 Target: 19,777,971 Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.1.3. Degree to which national health programmes mainstream the gender approach 1 - Do not mainstream it 2 - Very partially mainstream it 3 - Partially mainstream it 4 - Largely mainstream it Baseline: 1 Target: 4 Frequency: Annual Indicator source: Permanent Household Survey and programme documents</p> <p>Output 2.2. Food security guaranteed by national and subnational programmes.</p>	<p>Ministries of Planning; Labour; Health; Social Development; and Education. The Environment and Sustainable Development Secretariat. National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies Water and Sanitation of Argentina, National Health Authority and Labour Risks Authority All provinces and local governments International financial institutions</p>	<p>Regular: 823,350 Other: 549,450,000</p>

<p>Indicator 5. Number of under 18-year-olds receiving cash transfers.</p> <p>Baseline (2011): 74.5% Target: 85%</p> <p>Indicator 6. Percentage of elderly collecting a pension and/or spouse pension (men over 65 years old and women over 60) Baseline (2011): 88.4% Target: 95%</p> <p>Indicator 7. Percentage of the population eligible for social security (contributory and non-contributory), disaggregated by sex and age. Baseline: 91% Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator 8. Percentage of public spending (national government/provinces) consolidated and classified by social function Baseline and target: To be determined</p> <p>Indicator 9. Existence and implementation of comprehensive care policies within the framework of a social protection system Baseline and target: To be determined</p>		<p>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of persons using food services, disaggregated by sex. Baseline women: 154,000 Baseline men: 66,000 Target women: 0 Target men: 0 Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. Number of community organizations providing comprehensive services Baseline: 200 Target: 500 Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3. Number of initiatives related to food security that promote gender equality. Baseline: 80 Target: 250 Frequency: Annual Indicator source: Ministry of Social Development</p> <hr/> <p>Output 2.3. Quality and coverage of social security system reinforced</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1. Number of initiatives implemented to enhance social security. Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined</p>		
<p>National priority or goal (UNDAF outcome 3): By 2020 the country will have reinforced full citizenship through the overarching protection and promotion of human rights, and the design and implementation of mechanisms to access information, so as to ensure citizen participation and access to justice across the country, without any discrimination whatsoever.</p>				
<p>Related strategic plan outcome: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance.</p>				
<p>Indicator 1: Percentage of women in national and provincial legislatures Baseline: 36.8% national, 27% provincial Target: 50% national, 50% provincial</p> <p>Indicator 2. Degree to which public policies incorporate national rules on international</p>	<p>International Interparliamentary Union National Secretariat for Children, Youth, and Family Worldwide Governance Indicators</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Institutional initiatives and mechanisms implemented to prevent, address and reduce inequalities as well as all discrimination and violence due to gender, age, sexual orientation, ethnic origin, nationality, and disability.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Degree to which institutions improve their capabilities for protecting, promoting and respecting human rights. 1 - Do not improve</p>	<p>Ministries of Planning; Justice and Human Rights; Culture; Defence; Foreign Affairs; Chief of Cabinet Ministry; National Council of Women; Legislative and Judicial Branches AGN. FAM. INADI.</p>	<p>Regular: 149,700 Other: 99,900,000</p>

<p>standards. Baseline: 2 Target: 4</p> <p>Indicator 3. Percentage of adolescents in conflict with the law at detention centres. Baseline (2015): 18% Target: 12%</p> <p>Indicator 4. Existence of a national law on the right of migrant population to vote Baseline: No Target: Yes</p> <p>Indicator 5. Degree of implementation of a good-quality, sustainable normative and institutional framework protecting the refugee population, which meets international human rights standards and reduces inequality and discrimination. Baseline: Partly implemented Target: Mostly implemented</p>		<p>2 - Very partially improve 3 - Partially improve 4 - Largely improve Baseline: 2 Target: 4 Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2. Degree to which institutions improve their capabilities to promote gender equality and women’s rights 1 - Do not improve 2 - Very partially improve 3 - Partially improve 4 - Largely improve Baseline: 2 Target: 4 Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3. Degree to which institutional initiatives and mechanisms include the most disadvantaged segments of the population (women, indigenous people and youth) 1 - Do not include 2 - Very partially include 3 - Partially include 4 - Largely include Baseline: 2 Target: 4 Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>All provinces and local governments. IFIs.</p>	
		<p>Indicator 3.1.4. Degree to which progress has been made in implementing overarching measures – plans, strategies, programmes and budgets – to prevent and eradicate gender violence 1 - No progress 2 - Very partial progress 3 - Partial progress 4 - Large progress Baseline: 2 Target: 4 Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.5: Number of jurisdictions having a human rights office in place Baseline: 22 Target: 52 Frequency: Biannual Indicator source: Project documents and reports.</p> <p>Output 3. Development of information and communication technologies at national and subnational institutions to enhance and improve quality and coverage across the country</p>		

		<p>Indicator 3.2.1. Number of processes redesigned and/or quality-certified Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined Frequency: To be determined</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. Number of new online services. Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined Frequency: To be determined Indicator source: Project documents.</p> <hr/> <p>Output 3.3. Access to justice of the most disadvantaged segments of the population and citizen participation promoted by national and subnational initiatives</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. Degree to which schemes, mechanisms and initiatives increase access to justice of the most disadvantaged groups (women, indigenous peoples and youth) 1 - Do not increase 2 - Very partially increase 3 - Partially increase 4 - Largely increase Baseline: 2 Target: 4 Frequency: Biannual Source: Programme and project documents and reports</p> <hr/> <p>Output 3.4. Diversity of cultural expressions, intercultural dialogue and equal access to cultural goods promoted through strategies particularly for the most vulnerable groups, doing away with all forms of discrimination.</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1. Number of implemented strategies Baseline: To be determined Target: To be determined Frequency: To be determined Source: Programme and project documents and reports.</p> <hr/> <p>Output 3.5. Management capabilities increase through institutional strengthening to provide more efficient, effective and transparent services</p> <p>Indicator 3.5.1. Degree to which institutions improve their capabilities to provide more efficient, effective and transparent services 1 - Do not improve 2 - Very partially improve 3 - Partially improve</p>		
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		<p>4 - Largely improve Baseline: 2 Target: 4 Source: Project documents and reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 3.6. Triangular technical cooperation initiatives implemented at the subregional, regional and global levels. Indicator 3.6.1: Number of triangular technical cooperation initiatives implemented Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Frequency: Biannual Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Output 3.7: Gender equality and the economic empowerment of women promoted through national and sub-national initiatives. Indicator 3.7.1. Number of initiatives started up and/or strengthened to promote the equality and economic empowerment of women at national and subnational levels Target: 4. Baseline: 0. Source: Programme and project documents Frequency: Annual</p>		
<p>National priority or goal (UNDAF outcome 4): By 2020, the country will have reinforced the sustainable management of natural resources and implemented adaptation and mitigation policies with respect to climate change and man-made damage, using a gender and intercultural approach.</p>				
<p>Related strategic plan outcome: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including those from climate change.</p>				
<p>Indicator 1. Number of hectares of land managed under conservation and sustainable forest management mechanisms Baseline (2014): 3 million Target: To be determined</p> <p>Indicator 2. Annual greenhouse gas emissions (tons of CO2 equivalent) Baseline and target: To be determined</p> <p>Indicator 3. Kilowatts incorporated into the national energy matrix by sector. Baseline and target: To be determined</p>	<p>Reports of ministries UNEP Live, United Nations information portal on multilateral environmental agreements</p>	<p>Output 4.1. Land-use strategies promoted for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems Indicator 4.1.1. Number of hectares receiving funding for sustainable natural resource management Baseline: 7,000,000 Target: 9,000,000 Source: The Environment and Sustainable Development Secretariat. Frequency: Biannual</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2. Number of persons in rural communities receiving cash and non-cash benefits, disaggregated by sex and ethnic origin Baseline: 5,700 Target: 50,000 Source: Documents and reports of new projects approved and/or of projects extended</p>	<p>Ministries of Agriculture; Planning; Security; Science and Technology; Foreign Affairs, and Secretariats of Mining; Energy and the Environment FAM; INTA All provinces and local governments. International financial institutions</p>	<p>Regular: 149,700 Other: 99,900,000</p>

<p>Indicator 4: Number of protected natural areas, in hectares. Baseline and target: To be determined</p> <p>Indicator 5: Degree to which policies and programmes on sustainable natural resources management and climate change adaptation and mitigation mainstream gender and intercultural aspects Baseline and target: To be determined</p>		<p>Frequency: Biannual</p> <p>Output 4.2. Mitigation and adaptation to climate change through strategies implemented at the national and subnational levels Indicator 4.2.1. Number of funded initiatives for reducing emissions Baseline: 1 Target: 3 Frequency: Biannual Indicator 4.2.2. Number of funded initiatives for adapting to the impact of climate change Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Frequency: Biannual Source: Documents and reports of new projects approved and/or of projects extended</p>		
		<p>Output 4.3. Environmental degradation and pollution reversed through schemes implemented at the national and subnational levels Indicator 4.3.1. Number of schemes reversing pollution levels Baseline: 2 Target: 6 Frequency: Annual Indicator 4.3.2. Number of schemes reversing environmental degradation. Baseline: 0 Target: 7 Frequency: Biannual Indicator source: Documents and reports of new projects approved and/or of projects extended</p>		