

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ARG_D_3.1

Normative and policy frameworks are promoted and adapted in line with international standards, and institutions have the commitment, knowledge and capacities to legislate, plan, implement and monitor policies to address VAW and femicide

In coordination with the Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity, UN Women made a substantial contribution for the adoption of the Comprehensive System of Gender-based violence cases (adopted by Ministerial Resolution 48/2021), a crucial policy instrument for advancing on data collection and management to inform policies and programs focused on VAWG and femicide, following the theory of change of the Spotlight Initiative (PRODOC <https://mptf.undp.org/document/download/21121>). UN Women provided technical assistance for the development of the source code of the System and throughout the year supported the Ministry's team strengthening their capacities for programming, data collection and management. In addition, local gender areas were empowered in data collection with over 100 notebooks delivered to provincial gender –mechanisms nation-wide. The implementation of the Comprehensive System is one of the goals of the National Action Plan to combat gender-based violence 2020–2022 – where UN Women is explicitly identified as a key partner in data collection, monitoring and evaluation, the only UN agency to be named explicitly in the document-. It represents a qualitative leap forward for Argentina in terms of data collection and a robust contribution to the design, implementation and evaluation of policies aimed at eradicating gender-based violence.

OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-ARG_D_3.2

Girls have access to and benefit from quality sports and life skills training

Through the innovative program “One Win Leads to Another” (OWLA) significant progress was made towards the achievement of this outcome. On the one hand, more than 1200 girls living in vulnerable conditions in the City of Buenos Aires increased their knowledge and abilities to access their rights, plan their future and prevent gender-based violence. The girls became aware and raised their voices about issues that affect them and could think about themselves and what they want to do in the future. The focus of OWLA is based on the theory of change that positions teenage girls as agents of change in the drive to achieve gender equality. Sport increases girls' belief in their own abilities, which translates into everyday life and encourages them to take initiative and attempt things they never imagined were possible. Girls' participation in sport is associated with a multiplier effect on a wide range of development outcomes from health to education, leadership and more; and OWLA results proved this rationale. On the other hand, community networks for adolescent girls were expanded, with about 50 community-based organizations that strengthened their capacities to implement sport and life skill activities with gender perspective in safe spaces. This achievement was possible through a structure of four partners: an international organization – Women Win- who provided technical assistance to adapt OWLA to the Argentinean context; and three local partners –SES Foundation, FEIM and the Ministry of Human Development and Habitat of the City of Buenos Aires-, who reached out the grassroots organizations, supported and strengthened in their abilities to implement the OWLA curriculum. Finally, major coverage by national and regional media was given to knowledge products developed through the program.

Normative and policy frameworks are promoted and adapted in line with international standards, and institutions have the commitment, knowledge and capacities to legislate, plan, implement and monitor policies for equal opportunities of women and girls.

Argentina continues to be a leader in the region in the implementation and promotion of policies for equal opportunities for women and girls through committed political and technical will and a robust normative framework. At the national level, after two years of its inception and with UN Women's technical and financial support, the Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity has been successful in the promotion and adoption of policies that contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment. Other relevant ministries (Public Works, Economy, Sports, Foreign Affairs, Institute of Social Services for Retirees and Pensioners, Transport, Tourism) have adopted progressive policies and plans to mainstream gender in the formulation and implementation of their public policies. Namely, the Social and Economic Council, led by the Strategic Affairs Secretariat of the Presidency, has adopted a gender perspective with UN Women's technical assistance which resulted in the selection of gender responsive projects in their calls for proposals. In addition, Argentina is leading the creation and consolidation of the Regional Network of women mediators of the Southern Cone, with Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, that will strengthen women, peace and security efforts and elevate the Latin American region among the growing global community of women mediators. At the local level, with UN Women's support, the Province of Chaco has improved its capacity for analyzing data on Gender Based Violence; in Neuquén a leadership academy for government officials is under construction, in Tierra del Fuego the SDG5 Committee is drafting the Provincial Plan for Gender Equality, and the City of Buenos Aires is making advocacy actions towards increasing the exercise of women's political rights at city level through the Atenea's Political Parity Index. Amidst these significant advances, according to Atenea's Political Parity Index, applied by UN Women and partners in 2021, there have been important normative and institutional progress in favor of women's political participation in Argentina in the past years. However, the report showcases persistent inequalities in the occupation of ministerial positions, in the judiciary and at the local (district) level.

More women business owners and enterprises implement a gender equality agenda aligned with the WEPs

In 2021 the Win-Win programme (UN Women, International Labour Organization and European Union) ended, consolidating its contribution to a cultural change in the business ecosystem. The almost 1000 women that strengthened their capacities and skills as business leaders and entrepreneurs, created networking spaces, such as the Red MIA (Women of the Argentine Industry); empowered their businesses and opened new markets and promoted initiatives between the public and private sectors. Some of these initiatives are dialogue tables which led to the development and implementation of gender responsive procurement policies in 5 Provinces (Rio Negro, La Pampa, Neuquén, La Rioja, and San Juan). UN Women and ILO influenced processes related to the removal of barriers promoted by Women's and business associations such as the creation of institutional spaces or areas of gender equality and diversity in business chambers and employer organizations. One of the most important outcomes in this area has been the increased in the number of women in the Board of Directors of the Industrial Union of the Province of Buenos Aires (went from 12% to 33%). Over 70 new companies sign WEPs in 2021, totalizing 236 companies so far. 55% of companies that signed WEPs have completed an Action Plan on Gender Equality, and there was an 58% improvement in the average performance between the time the companies signed WEPs and 2021. The accompaniment and training of the Program allowed the WEPs companies to incorporate innovative practices in those dimensions where they had lower performance, thus initiating a cultural change with a

multiplier effect on the entire organization, the value chain and in the community. The study "Advertising and stereotypes: A high-risk relationship" was launched in 2021 and disseminated widely by UN Women and partners. Due to the interested aroused, Argentina was placed in the pipeline for launching the national chapter of the Unstereotype Alliance in 2022. Last, UN Women made important steps for the sustainability of this line of work, signing agreements with 5 institutions (Provinces of Río Negro, Chubut, Córdoba and San Juan and the Chamber of Medium-sized Enterprises - CAME) for the replication of the Virtual Training for Businesswomen and Entrepreneurs of Latin America and the Caribbean. All 5 partners will continue implementing the virtual school in 2022.

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More care and macroeconomic policies promote social protection and more and better jobs for women.

Significant progress was achieved within this outcome in 2021. First, evidence was generated on the impact of Covid-19 on a population particularly affected by the pandemic: the elderly. The research analyzed the psychosocial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in older women in Argentina and provided policy recommendations to local and national governments related to care services for this population considered a group of risk. UN Women provided technical assistance in the drafting of the chapter on older adults in the bill on the Comprehensive Care System, which is currently under review by the Cabinet of Ministers of the national government. Second, the competencies and professional skills of 753 people who work as caregivers of the elderly in day care centers and long-stay residences were improved through a virtual training in Care Policies with gender perspective implemented by UN Women and the Ibero-American Social Security Organization (OISS) in collaboration with the National Institute of Social Services for Retirees and Pensioners (INSSJP / PAMI). As quality in care service provision was expected to improve, PAMI granted a 10% budget increase for the months of September and October 2021, to the Day Centers and Long-Stay Residences that have teams that completed and approved this educational instance, among other quality requirements. Finally, with the support of UN Women in 2021 the first National Budget with gender perspective was developed by the Ministry of Economy, and capacities of the provincial governments to carry out their own gender budgeting processes were improved. The budget tool is central to identify the fiscal effort made by the country to close gender gaps and, thus, to have evidence to promote greater investment in gender policies.