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UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters

United Nations Population Fund

Country programme document for Argentina

Proposed indicative UNFPA assistance:	\$5.6 million: \$3.8 million from regular resources and \$1.8 million through co-financing modalities or other resources
Programme period:	Five years (2026-2030)
Cycle of assistance:	Second
Category:	Tier III
Alignment with the UNSDCF Cycle	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2026–2030

I. Programme rationale

1. Argentina, South America's second-largest nation, is a federal republic of 23 provinces and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, with a population of nearly 46 million (51.7 per cent women and 48.2 per cent men). The population is highly urbanized (95.4 per cent) and diverse, with 2.9 per cent of the population self-identifying as Indigenous, 0.7 per cent as Afro-descendant, and 4 per cent as migrants, mainly from Paraguay, Bolivia and Venezuela. In terms of age demographics, 22 per cent are under the age of 15; 23 per cent are aged 15-29 years; 39 per cent aged 30-59 years; and 16 per cent over 60 years. Argentina is undergoing an advanced demographic transition, characterized by a low fertility rate (1.33 children per woman in 2023), high life expectancy (77 years on average; 80 years for women and 75 years for men) and an aging population (12.4 per cent currently over age 65 – a figure projected to reach 25 per cent by 2060).

2. Argentina's recent history is defined by converging crises and economic stagnation that have entrenched deep socio-economic challenges. This context sharply contradicts the country's classification as an upper-middle-income nation with a high Human Development Index (HDI), as national averages mask deep-seated inequalities. A key issue is structural poverty, which has not fallen below 25 per cent in the last three decades. However, after reaching a peak of 52.9 per cent in the first semester of 2024, the poverty rate declined to 38.1 per cent in the second semester of 2024 (INDEC 2025, EPH, 2nd semester 2024). Current data indicate that poverty is concentrated in specific geographic and demographic groups. The highest rates are found in the northeast and northwest regions and in the Greater Buenos Aires area (47 per cent, 42.8 per cent and 37.3 per cent respectively), and it disproportionately affects the young, with rates reaching 51.9 per cent for children under 14 years and 44.9 per cent of adolescents and youths aged 15-29 years (INDEC, EPH, 2nd semester 2024). In the face of these challenges, income inequality persists, with a Gini index of 0.435 in the first quarter of 2025, showing a slight improvement, compared to the same period in 2024 (0.467). Ultimately, these intersecting issues create a complex picture in which the country's prosperous southern and central regions stand in sharp contrast to its disadvantaged northern provinces.

3. Over the coming years, Argentina must advance on a path of economic development, within the context of an uncertain global geopolitical context, persisting socio-economic inequalities, and an accelerated demographic transition. The country's aging population will exert growing pressure on its healthcare and pension systems, increasing the economic burden on a shrinking youth workforce – a pressure amplified by structural poverty and a large informal economy. In response, the current administration has implemented a two-pronged strategy. The immediate priority is macroeconomic stabilization, anchored by a 'zero deficit' fiscal policy and monetary measures that have already yielded a sharp deceleration in inflation. Complementing this fiscal discipline is a long-term agenda for State modernization, which includes deregulating key economic sectors, streamlining the bureaucracy to foster private investment and advancing digital transformation for greater public-sector efficiency and transparency. By linking short-term stabilization with deep structural reforms, this strategy aims to build a predictable economic framework and attract vital long-term capital to strategic sectors.

4. Unlocking Argentina's potential requires more than economic stability; it calls for parallel investments in human capital – encompassing the protection and strengthening of education, skills development, the empowerment of young people and adolescents, and women's access to comprehensive health, including the prevention of adolescent pregnancy, with particular attention to vulnerable groups – to ensure sustainable growth and to enable individuals to reach their full potential. Alongside efforts to create a stable investment climate, strategies must also address ageing from a life-cycle perspective. Strong data systems and demographic intelligence are essential for understanding current and future dynamics, providing evidence for policies that improve service quality and access, diversify funding sources and enhance the efficiency of public spending.

5. As the window for the demographic dividend is set to close in 15 years, investing in young people and harnessing their full potential is a strategic policy choice, within the context of an aging society. Adolescents and young people in Argentina currently navigate a landscape of

contradictions, where opportunities are often undermined by structural barriers that threaten their future development. While access to education is nearly universal, a critical challenge lies in ensuring students complete their studies with relevant skills; national data shows that only about half of all students finish secondary school on time, creating a significant skills gap for the modern economy. This educational deficit directly impacts their entry into the workforce, contributing to a high youth unemployment rate that, as of early 2025, affects approximately one in five young people aged 18- 24 years. Furthermore, despite significant progress in recent years, adolescent pregnancy continues to be a major challenge. The fertility rate for adolescents aged 15-19 years, while showing a consistent decline, remains a barrier to personal and professional development, particularly for those in situations of greater socio-economic vulnerability. Adolescent mental health has also become a central concern, especially since the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020: of those who die by suicide, 27 per cent are aged 10-24 years, with seven out of ten being male. Taken together, these issues of educational shortcomings, lack of formal employment, early parenthood and mental health challenges create a cycle of exclusion that limits the potential of a generation crucial for Argentina's future.

6. Nowhere are these contradictions of progress and persistent barriers more evident than in the case of adolescent pregnancy. While the national fertility rate for those aged 15-19 years was impressively reduced by 53.3 per cent between 2018 and 2023 (dropping from 40.6 to 23 live births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19 years), wide territorial gaps persist. Provinces in the north are double the national average, with rates around 45 births per 1,000 adolescents (Misiones: 46, Formosa: 43) (DEIS, 2025). Among girls under 15, the national rate is 0.59 live births per 1,000, but it reaches 2.9 per 1,000 in Formosa and 2.0 per 1,000 in Misiones. Addressing these gaps and guaranteeing increased access to a wide range of modern contraceptive methods is essential to ensuring adolescents reach their full potential. Postponing early motherhood promotes higher levels of education, labour market integration and autonomy, with sustained benefits for both adolescents and the country's development. It has been estimated that for every dollar (\$) invested in preventing adolescent pregnancy, it generates a return on investment of \$ 4.3 (UNFPA, 2025).

7. However, behind these advances, significant challenges persist, as the reduction of unintended adolescent pregnancies and the postponement of motherhood – reflected in the rising age at first pregnancy – are frequently conditioned by economic obstacles, leading to a fertility gap where the desired family size is not achieved. In contexts of inequality, these transformations reflect not only individual choices but also structural limitations on the agency of women, particularly for young women, and couples. The tangible impact of these structural limitations and gaps in access to services is visible in Argentina's public health indicators. Unplanned pregnancies remain a widespread phenomenon: in 2022, 55.8 per cent of all pregnancies were unplanned, and among those, 77.6 per cent occurred without contraceptive use (SIP, 2022), highlighting gaps in both counselling and access to supplies. These challenges have severe consequences, including a maternal mortality ratio of 32 per 100,000 live births in 2023. An estimated 27.2 per cent of these deaths occurred in women under age 24, often linked to the risks of adolescent pregnancy (DEIS, 2025). Critical territorial disparities also persist, with some northern provinces double the national maternal mortality rate.

8. Violence against women and girls is another critical public health challenge that requires attention, as it fundamentally undermines the agency and well-being of women and girls. Domestic violence and violence against women – including sexual abuse and harmful practices – represent an extreme form of rights violation that deteriorates physical and emotional health, limits education and reinforces social exclusion. While these crimes are significantly underreported, due to survivor stigmatization, nearly 37,000 victims of sexual assault were registered in 2024, with 72.9 per cent of them being women (Ministry of Security, SNIC, 2024). These dynamics not only harm individuals but also generate high costs for the healthcare, social services and justice systems.

9. With a longstanding track record, UNFPA leverages its unique expertise at the intersection of demographic data, public health and human rights, helping the Government understand the intricate linkages between socio-economic pressures and reproductive choices. By providing policy advice, technical assistance and innovative demographic intelligence, UNFPA has been supporting the design of evidence-based, human rights-centred population policies. Ultimately, the aim is to

ensure that all individuals and couples can access voluntary family planning and make free and informed decisions, so their fertility choices are a reflection of their desires, not external constraints.

10. To advance on its path toward development, Argentina must anchor its efforts in a data-driven approach. As broad national indicators improve, the focus needs to shift to the granular level where disparities persist. While Argentina possesses strong capacities for data collection, the short-term availability of high-quality data with extensive coverage – including the use of administrative records to promote the integration and interoperability of data sources – still requires further development, institutional strengthening and sustained investment. Having data disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, geographic location and disability is indispensable for designing more precise public policies, monitoring their implementation and reducing inequality gaps. It also enables stronger financing strategies, more efficient allocation and use of resources, and targeted actions to address disparities. The primary challenge is to build Argentina’s demographic resilience against the challenges of an aging population, declining fertility rates and evolving migration patterns, which will test the sustainability of the labour market and the development of social security systems. Building Argentina’s demographic resilience will require not only robust forecasting but also investment in inter-operable data systems. Strengthening the integration of administrative records, surveys and census data – especially disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity and geography – will be essential for reducing inequality and making real-time, targeted public policy decisions.

11. The new UNFPA country programme (2026-2030) will contribute to national priorities, as reflected in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2026-2030, through its three prioritized strategic dimensions: human development (priority 1); growth, productivity and competitiveness (priority 2), and modernization, the rule of law and security (priority 3). UNFPA will contribute to priorities 1 and 3, leveraging its comparative advantages and expertise in analysing demographic trends and their linkages to development. This includes the capacity to contribute to the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of evidence-based population policies at national and subnational levels. UNFPA is also recognized for its technical expertise in comprehensive women’s health, with a focus on reproductive health, and for its capacity to promote inter-institutional coordination and for building alliances with a wide variety of stakeholders.

12. The design of the new country programme considered the lessons learned and recommendations from the evaluation of the previous country programme (2021-2025). Key among these are: (a) the importance of generating, using and integrating population data for evidence-based decision-making, including the use of socio-economic evidence, to show the return on investment of key population policies that could catalyse sustained domestic resources for reproductive, maternal, and newborn health services; (b) the importance of synergies between UNFPA programmes and inter-agency collaboration with the United Nations system to broaden the reach and impact of interventions, especially in contexts of high vulnerability; (c) the strategic importance of building sustainable partnerships and diversifying the resource base of the country programme, allowing for a shift from direct project implementation to the financing of a broader population agenda. To this end, efforts will focus on mobilizing resources for UNFPA through fundraising, and on promoting the financing of the population agenda by generating socioeconomic evidence that demonstrates the return on investment in human capital policies, thereby encouraging investment from the private sector and international financial institutions.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The proposed country programme is aligned to the UNSDCF (2026-2030), the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2026-2029, and key national and sectoral policies. It was developed jointly, in coordination with the extensive and consultative process that the United Nations system agencies in Argentina undertook for the preparation of the new UNSDCF. This process included exchanges with authorities and officials from various ministries, highlighting the central role of the Foreign Ministry, which consolidated programmatic needs in alignment to national priorities. Dialogues were also held with strategic partners, along with regular conversations with the Resident

Coordinator's Office, United Nations organizations, and other key partners. Furthermore, the information gathered and analysed during the evaluation of the first country programme – which included consultations with implementing partners, researchers, civil society organizations and private-sector actors – enriched the formulation of the vision for the new programme.

14. The vision of the UNFPA country programme for Argentina is to contribute to human capital development, through evidence-based policies and investments in the health and education of women, adolescents and girls, and young people, particularly those in situations of greater vulnerability. UNFPA will achieve this by pioneering the use of demographic intelligence and foresight to inform the design of inclusive, evidence-based public policies. This ensures that all individuals, particularly those in vulnerable situations, can develop their full potential and access opportunities. By strategically investing in people through smarter, future-oriented policies, UNFPA will contribute to building demographic resilience and a more equitable and prosperous society for generations to come. The UNFPA value proposition aligns with national priorities, as defined by the current administration, both programmatically and in its political and institutional configuration, to strengthen both the national level's stewardship role and provincial capacities to provide essential public goods – such as health, education and security, among others, within the framework of a decentralization process, ensuring that they can play a strategic role in the development of the population's human capital and the creation of an enabling environment.

15. The entry point for the new country programme will be the analysis of demographic trends and their linkages to development, as a key comparative advantage that UNFPA can offer for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of evidence-based population policies, at the national and subnational levels. Building on recent ongoing work in this area, UNFPA Argentina will focus on data, evidence and analysis of population dynamics as a key priority. This will contribute to strengthening public policies that help close gaps, promote the development of human capital and guide public investment to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of spending in the context of fiscal restrictions.

16. In line with United Nations reform efforts and the lessons learned from the current country programme, UNFPA will strengthen coordination with other United Nations organizations (UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women), improving programmatic synergies and coherence around key issues, such as women's and adolescents' health, empowerment of adolescents and youth, violence against women and institutional strengthening, including modernization and digitalization, among others. As highlighted by the country programme evaluation, UNFPA has demonstrated a strong capacity to convene partners and work in coordination with other United Nations organizations to advance programme results. Furthermore, the programme will leverage partnerships with governmental entities, at the national and subnational levels, parliamentarians, civil society organizations, academia, scientific and professional associations, the private sector, United Nations organizations, donors and other development partners. UNFPA will build upon Argentina's role as a regional leader in promoting South-South and triangular cooperation in the region and will reinforce it as a key tool for the exchange of experiences and best practices related to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda. The programme will also strengthen coordination and exchange with other UNFPA country offices in the Southern Cone to scale up best practices at the subregional level.

17. The following approaches to acceleration will be used: (a). innovation and digitalization: UNFPA will use innovative technologies for information access, generation and communication to expand access, effectiveness and quality of services and programmes, with particular attention to vulnerable groups and diverse territorial realities, and to support their monitoring and evaluation. This approach will be central to the development and improvement of data and information ecosystems at the subnational level. It will be carried out in collaboration with strategic partners to foster the development of new accessible technologies, especially systems for monitoring and evaluating outcomes; and (b) partnerships and South-South and triangular cooperation: human capital development provides an opportunity to integrate policies and investments across sectors, within an ecosystem that involves governments, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, multilateral banks, the private sector and other key stakeholders. Coordination with United Nations agencies, country offices and partners is essential to expand the impact of

interventions, particularly in highly vulnerable contexts, and to integrate the three transformative results of UNFPA into the country's new UNSDCF. Initiatives such as the Strategic Investment Facility (SIF) in the Gran Chaco, the Framework for Preventing Adolescent Pregnancy in the Southern Cone, and "Making It to Zero" illustrate this approach. In the new cycle, partnerships with international financial institutions (World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean) will be sought, considering the country's interest in new loans and the possible synergies between international financial institutions and UNFPA agendas.

18. The proposed programme will focus on two outputs, aligned with the respective UNSDCF, 2026-2030, strategic priority areas and outcomes, and aligned in its contribution to outcome 4 of the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2026-2029. The two outputs of the country programme are designed to function in a highly synergistic and mutually reinforcing cycle to achieve the vision of advancing human capital. Output 1 (demographic foresight and data systems) acts as the foundational engine, strengthening the country's capacity to produce the robust data, analysis, and foresight necessary for sound decision-making. In essence, it provides the essential, evidence-based "raw material." Output 2 (policies and advocacy) is the vehicle that translates this demographic intelligence into tangible action. It takes the evidence generated by output 1 and uses it to drive high-level policy dialogue, build multisectoral partnerships and advocate for stronger, forward-looking public policies.

A. Output 1. By 2030, data systems, demographic analysis and foresight will be strengthened to inform forward-looking and life-cycle-sensitive laws, policies, systems and programmes.

19. This output addresses the critical institutional challenges in Argentina – such as fragmentation, weak inter-institutional coordination and limited data interoperability –that undermine long-term public policymaking amid a rapid demographic transition, compounded by unplanned urban growth, inadequate infrastructure and spatial inequality. It will contribute to the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2026-2029, outcome 4 and to the UNSDCF strategic priority 3 "modernization, rule of law and security", outcome 1 (national and subnational State develops and improves its data and information ecosystems, and uses them for the design, implementation, and evaluation of public policies). Building on the momentum of the 2023 Population and Housing Census and the need for data-driven decision-making and planning, UNFPA will leverage strategic partnerships and convene dialogues with diverse stakeholders, including the Government, academia and the private sector, to position Argentina as a "laboratory of demographic intelligence for public policies", by driving the use of demographic foresight and innovative and prospective methodologies that can inform evidence-based, targeted public policies and foster more effective, efficient and future-oriented allocation of public resources. It will do so by supporting enhanced data governance, promoting greater system interoperability across sectors, and integrating advanced demographic foresight tools into planning. These efforts will empower the State to design forward-looking and life-cycle-sensitive public policies that proactively address the complex challenges of rapid urbanization and foster intergenerational equity, fiscal sustainability and sustained investment in human capital.

20. Key interventions include: advocacy, technical assistance, coordination and partnerships to: (a) advocate for stronger statistical systems that integrate administrative records with census data to produce the high-quality, disaggregated and timely information needed to guide long-term policy and address demographic shifts; (b) promote the development and adoption of advanced foresight tools (e.g., MILENA, and National Transfer Accounts) and new studies on demographic transition and other megatrends into strategic planning to inform life-cycle-sensitive public policies that proactively anticipate and respond to demographic shifts and foster intergenerational equity, fiscal sustainability and investment in human capital; (c) promote data governance by fostering inter-institutional coordination and the interoperability of information systems across jurisdictions and sectors to ensure a more coordinated, effective and efficient implementation of public policies.

B. Output 2. By 2030, public policies, plans and programmes are strengthened to advance human capital development and anticipate, adapt and respond to demographic change.

21. This output directly contributes to UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2026-2029, outcome 4 by strengthening national capacity to conduct and use evidence-based analysis of population dynamics to inform policies that protect human rights and promote well-being. Furthermore, it will contribute to the human development dimension of the UNSDCF strategic priority 1, outcome 1 (government institutions improve the access, effectiveness, quality and budgetary monitoring of services and programmes addressing children, groups in situations of vulnerability and diverse territorial realities) and outcome 2 (individuals, families, and communities have greater capacities and skills to improve their living conditions and livelihoods). Through high-level advocacy, policy dialogue, technical assistance and strategic communication, UNFPA will contribute to ensuring that policies are grounded in demographic evidence and focused on equity as well as advocate for sustained investment in education, health and empowerment of women and youth, contributing to increasing the capacities of individuals and communities to improve their living conditions. The theory of change posits that if UNFPA implements a set of synergistic interventions focused on (a) strengthening institutional capacities for evidence-based policies, (b) facilitating multisectoral partnerships, and (c) driving an informed public conversation through strategic communication, then the government and key societal actors will be better equipped to integrate demographic intelligence into strategic planning, fostering policy coherence and building consensus around long-term human capital investments.

22. Key interventions include: evidence-based policy dialogue, advocacy, knowledge management and coordination and partnerships to: (a) promote the integration of demographic foresight and data into the design, implementation and evaluation of evidence-based, forward-looking public policies that proactively address population dynamics, which proactively address population dynamics and systems adaptations, from women's and adolescent health to population aging and low fertility, ensuring that long-term strategies are built on a foundation of robust evidence; (b) contribute to shaping a sustainable financing architecture by facilitating intersectoral collaboration and strategic partnerships between government entities and key actors (the private sector, international financial institutions, academia, think tanks, civil society organizations, United Nations organizations), to enhance policy coherence and effective public spending and to catalyse financing mechanisms that accelerate progress in human capital development; (c) contribute to shaping the national and public discourse on population dynamics by fostering data-driven advocacy and strategic communications to raise public awareness of demographic trends and contribute to driving action in response to demographic change.

III. Programme and risk management

23. UNFPA will implement its country programme under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, and with the participation of various partners, including the national and subnational governments, and other key actors, using a results-based management approach. A harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used, in coordination with other United Nations organizations, to manage financial risks. Cost classifications and definitions for development effectiveness and the programme will be charged to relevant programme funds.

24. In the context of the business model review, the country office will transition to an advisory-focused model without international representation, as part of a Southern Cone cluster with Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay. This model is fully aligned with the spirit of UN 2.0, the UN80 Initiative and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, sharpening the office's focus on policy dialogue, data-driven advocacy and its convening role. It also enhances collaboration and sharing of technical resources across the Southern Cone countries, with specialized support provided cost-effectively from the Brazil country office, the regional office, and UNFPA headquarters, based on the principle of subsidiarity.

25. The backbone of this vision is the office's main asset: a small team whose technical expertise and reach across national and subnational public policy arenas enable a strong focus on high-level

policy engagement, advocacy and strategic partnerships that amplify the programme's impact. Internal capacities will be aligned to the strategic shift of the country programme, which requires strengthened expertise in population and development, and data analysis and foresight to achieve the programme objectives. The proposed structure will be more agile and flexible to ensure greater impact and sustainability, complemented by subregional, regional and global expertise, as needed.

26. The country office will apply an integrated partnership and resource mobilization strategy aimed at advancing the new vision for human capital development. Coordination will be strengthened through joint initiatives and programmes with other United Nations entities to ensure the effective implementation of the UNSDCF, 2026-2030. Regular resources will remain the foundation of programming, but the office will also focus on mobilizing other resources from a wide variety of sources, for example, from bilateral and multilateral donors, government co-financing and the private sector. Likewise, synergies with international financial institutions and multilateral organizations, such as the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, will be intensified, especially in priority areas of the UNFPA mandate. These efforts will not only focus on direct resource mobilization for UNFPA but also on promoting the financing of the broader population agenda. Through this approach UNFPA technical assistance will be consolidated as a central and reference actor, contributing to the design and implementation of evidence-based public policies.

27. UNFPA has identified the following implementation risks: (a) global trade tensions and armed conflicts may negatively impact the national economy, potentially reducing fiscal space for public spending; (b) weak inter-institutional coordination and high turnover of public officials can undermine the design and implementation of effective, long-term policies; (c) insufficient availability of timely, high-quality disaggregated data (by sex, age, ethnicity) hinders the ability to design and monitor targeted public policies.

28. To mitigate these risks, UNFPA will: (a) diversify its partnerships and funding sources – engaging the private sector, international financial institutions and bilateral donors – to ensure the financial sustainability of key interventions; (b) consolidate coordination and partnerships with other United Nations organizations, academia and civil society to create stable platforms for policy dialogue and evidence generation; (c) strengthen advocacy and policy dialogue with decision-makers, promoting the critical importance of data analysis and evidence generation as a central input for public policy planning and prioritization of interventions.

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

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

30. The UNFPA country office and the Government of Argentina, under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, will oversee the implementation of the country programme. This will be conducted according to the agreed-upon procedures in the UNSDCF guidelines, UNFPA policies and procedures, results-based management standards and principles, and the jointly agreed monitoring and evaluation plan.

31. The monitoring and tracking of the country programme will be linked to the UNSDCF 2026-2030 monitoring and evaluation plan, aligning it with its selected indicator system to monitor and generate evidence on the achievement of the proposed results. UNFPA will actively participate in the various mechanisms of the process, such as the results groups, and will be involved in implementation, oversight, review, annual reporting (submitted to the Government during the first quarter of each year) and the final evaluation of the UNSDCF. The UN-Info platform will be used to record, consolidate and systematize the information generated within this framework.

32. The UNFPA monitoring and evaluation plan will include technical follow-up meetings; periodic internal reviews to monitor progress; risk assessments and adjustments to work plans if

necessary; and the use of corporate platforms to track implementation, annual progress reports and reviews of financial performance.

33. The UNFPA country programme's costed evaluation plan includes an evaluation of the UNSDCF, within which the UNFPA contribution to national strategic priorities within the context of this collaborative framework will be thoroughly analysed.

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK FOR ARGENTINA (2026-2030)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Modernization, rule of law and security.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: Strategy priority 3. Outcome 1: By the end of the cycle, the national and subnational State will have developed and improved its data and information ecosystems, and used them for the design, implementation, and evaluation of public policies.				
RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME(S): 4. By 2029, adaptation to demographic change has strengthened the resilience of societies for current and future generations, while upholding individual rights and choices.				
UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<u>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan outcome indicator(s):</u> The country has a dedicated section on demographic change and its implications in national and/or sectoral development strategies <i>Baseline: No (2025); Target: Yes (2030)</i> National budget allocations – including for health, social protection and infrastructure – are informed by population projections <i>Baseline: No (2025); Target: Yes (2030)</i>	<u>Output 1.</u> By 2030, data systems, demographic analysis and foresight will be strengthened to inform forward-looking and life-cycle-sensitive laws, policies, systems and programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national and subnational institutions that have improved the quality and disaggregation of statistical information, administrative records and vital statistics to guide long-term policy and address demographic shifts, with the technical support of UNFPA <i>Baseline: 1 (2025); Target: 6 (2030)</i> Number of key sectors (health, education, social protection, labour) that use interoperable information systems, at national and/or subnational levels <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 3 (2030)</i> Number of advanced foresight tools and studies on demographic transition and other megatrends developed, with UNFPA support, which are used to inform forward-looking and life-cycle-sensitive public policies <i>Baseline: 1 (2025); Target: 5 (2030)</i> 	National Institute of Statistics; National Directorate of Population; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Human Capital; National Congress; academia, the private sector; other United Nations organizations.	\$2.6 million (\$2.2 million from regular resources and \$0.4 million from other resources)
NATIONAL PRIORITY: Human development.				
UNSDCF OUTCOME: Strategic priority 1. Outcome 1: By the end of the cycle, government institutions will have improved the access, effectiveness, quality and budgetary monitoring of services and programs addressing children, groups in situations of vulnerability, and diverse territorial realities; Strategic priority 1. Outcome 2. By the end of the cycle, individuals, families and communities will have greater capacities and skills to improve their living conditions and livelihoods.				
RELATED UNFPA STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME(S): 4. By 2029, adaptation to demographic change has strengthened the resilience of societies for current and future generations, while upholding individual rights and choices				
UNSDCF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions	Indicative resources
<u>Related UNFPA Strategic Plan outcome indicator(s):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The country has a dedicated section on demographic change and its implications in national and/or sectoral development strategies <i>Baseline: No (2025); Target: Yes (2030)</i> 	<u>Output 2.</u> By 2030, public policies, plans and programmes are strengthened to advance human capital development and anticipate, adapt and respond to demographic change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national and subnational institutions that have strengthened capacities to design, implement and evaluate evidence-based, forward-looking public policies that are responsive to demographic change, integrating demographic foresight, with UNFPA support <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 5 (2030)</i> Number of public policies, plans and programmes to advance human capital development, including women's and adolescent health, population ageing and low fertility, which are implemented through intersectoral coordination and innovative 	National Institute of Statistics; National Directorate of Population; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Human Capital; National Congress; academia; the private sector; other United Nations organizations.	\$2.8 million (\$1.4 million from regular resources and \$1.4 million from other resources)

		financing initiatives, with UNFPA support <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 4 (2030)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of communication strategies, at national and subnational levels, developed by UNFPA, which contribute to building public understanding and drive action in response to demographic change <i>Baseline: 0 (2025); Target: 6 (2030)</i>		
Programme coordination and assistance				\$0.2 million from regular resources.