Programme proposal – 4th Funding Round 2021 ARGENTINA: UNPRPD R4 Programme Proposal

1. Cover page

|  |
| --- |
| **Title of the programme: Promoting the realization of the exercise of legal capacity of PwD in Argentina**  |
| **Country:** ARGENTINA **Region or provinces:** National/Federal, Northwestern Region, by also leveraging on existing Programmes within the UNSDCF2021-2025 (Humanitarian Response Plan to the socio-sanitary emergency in Salta; Spotlight Initiative; Gran Chaco Initiative) |
| **Duration (max. 24 months):** 24 months |
| **Total Budget: USD 300.000** |
| **Co-funding: USD 90.000** |
| **Resident Coordinator (name and contact details):** Luisa Brumana RC a.i (until March 20th)luisa.brumana@unicef.org  |
| **Overall focal point of the programme (name and contact details):** Valeria Guerra, Human Rights Advisor RCO –valeria.guerra@un.org  |
| **Participating UN Organizations (max 3) and focal points names and contact details:** UNDP, UNFPA, PAHO/WHO and Technical Partners (UNICEF, OHCHR)**UNDP**Karina CarpinteroDemocratic Governance AnalystKarina.carpintero@undp.org**UNFPA**Celeste LeonardiSexual and Reproductive Rights Officerleonardi@unfpa.org**PAHO/WHO**Sebastian Laspiur Mental health focal point. Risk factors and non-transmissible diseases officer laspiurseb@paho.org  |
| **OPDs focal points names and contact details:** **REDI**Mr. Marcelo BettiPresidentmarcelobetti@yahoo.com.ar  |
| **Government focal points name and contact details:** National Agency on Disability (ANDIS) Greta Pena Deputy Executive Director gretapena@gmail.com Human Rights Secretariat (SDH)Leonardo Gorbacz National Director of Vulnerable Groups Rights leonardo.gorbacz@gmail.com  |
| **Other Partners names and contact details:**-Ministry of health: National Directorate of Sexual Reproductive Health (DNSSR) Valeria Isla valeriaisla2020@gmail.com Dr. Juan Carlos Escobar National Director of Adolescents and youth (DNAJU) juanescobar.msal@gmail.com Dr Marcelo Bellone National Director of Life Cicle (DNACV)  Marcelobellonemsal@gmail.com Presidency: National Council on Social Policies Coordination (CNCPS)Fernando Quiroga Institutional and International Relations fquiroga@politicassociales.gob.ar  |
| **Programme description (max 250 words): (please describe what problem the programme intends to address and what will be the approach to do so please refer to all three UNPRPD outcomes)**The Argentina UNPRPD Programme seeks to support the State and OPDs in advancing the CRPD[[1]](#footnote-1) through enhancing Equality and Non-discrimination, overcoming Service Delivery barriers and ensuring PwD [[2]](#footnote-2) Participation. The problems that will be addressed by the programme are barriers to the exercise of the independent life and gaps in capacity and knowledge of duty bearers in implementing and coordinating disability policy; participation of PwD and OPDs in decision-making process; mainstreaming disability in SDGs and UNSDCF will also be addressed.The strategy will be based on supporting the implementation of national and specific regulation and adaptation of specific procedures and laws regulating legal capacity in accordance with the CRPD; the production of evidence for decision-making and knowledge products and the development of training of trainers' programs to bring about attitudinal changes in procedures and service lines aiming at the independent life. The programme will also address intersectional stigma and discrimination, especially against women and girls with disabilities and indigenous with disabilities, regarding their access to sexual and reproductive health and rights. It will also focus on persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities, on the exercise of their legal capacity.Three priority focus areas are: 1. Support the State in the enhancement of the autonomy, the exercise of the legal capacity and independent life of PwD, encouraging their participation in policy reforms and public policies implementation.
2. Support the UNS[[3]](#footnote-3) to ensure strengthened disability inclusion and monitoring in the UNSDCF implementation.
3. Mainstream disability in SDG planning, monitoring and coordination mechanism.
 |
| **Targeted CRPD articles:** 5 – Equality and non-discrimination6 – Women with disabilities12 – Equal recognition before the law13 – Access to justice19 – Right to live independently and to be included in the community29 – Participation in political and public life32 – International Cooperation |
| **Targeted SDGs:** 3, 5, 10, 16, 17 |
| **Preconditions[[4]](#footnote-4):** Equality and non-discrimination; service delivery; participation of PwD. |
| **Target groups[[5]](#footnote-5):** All persons with disabilities, with primary focus on women and girls with disabilities, and on underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities, persons with intellectual and or psychosocial disabilities. |
| **Thematic focus [[6]](#footnote-6):** Legal capacity; GVB & sexual and reproductive health; Inclusive SDGs planning and monitoring; OPDs capacity building, National Disability Policy mainstreaming  |

1. Background and rationale
	1. **Challenges and opportunities to be addressed by the project.**

The UNPPRD Project will leverage on strategic opportunities that were identified in the Situational Analysis, while addressing, in catalytic manner the following challenges and opportunities:

(1) Exercise of legal capacity: The creation of a model of support systems and reasonable accommodations, according to the legal capacity regime in force in Argentina is a vacancy. The 2015 reform and unification of the CCC[[7]](#footnote-7) modified the legal capacity regime[[8]](#footnote-8). However, standards required by art. 12 have not been properly met[[9]](#footnote-9). There is still no comprehensive Human rights-based approach (HRBA), nor a complete knowledge of the support system model that replaces the old substitute model. This is also reflected in concordant standards and procedural codes that should be amended, as well as specific regulations. This provides a key opportunity for OPDs to advocate for CRPD compliant legislative frameworks and to enhance a social and political dialogue processes on disability inclusion of public policies.

(2) Removing barriers to access justice. The justice administration system seems to have in place institutional, communicational and attitudinal barriers hindering the access of people with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities to the exercise of basic legal rights. On top of that, the pandemic implied a digital revolution that leaved PwD behind, and there were no assurances of accessibility to the platforms and digital materials used to access to public and justice services.

Stigma and discrimination still experienced by women and girls with disabilities, expressed particularly in sexual and reproductive (SRH) policies and legal and health information and services is a main challenge. Most SRH services do not respect the privacy and confidentiality of women with disabilities or their right to provide their informed consent, and their access to support systems for decision-making is not guaranteed, especially in relation to legal abortion practices and sterilizations. Normative in force did not recognize formal equality of women with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities, since it established that their decision regarding practices over their own bodies could be replaced[[10]](#footnote-10).

(3) Existing data and information on disability are scattered and scarce. There is not accessible systematized information and statistics on SRH of PwD[[11]](#footnote-11) , especially those under-represented neither evidence on specialized services to attend their legal needs, even when the 1st Census of Hospitalized Persons for Mental Health Reasons (2019) provided sensitive information for strengthening public policies in this field. Both the lack of information and the requirements of the Mental Health National Law (LNSM) account for the need for data. Furthermore, developing data and evidence can represent an acceleration action to integrate disability into SDGs and human rights recommendations’ processes and follow-up.

(4) Strengthening OPDs organizational and advocacy capacities: Although OPD are very active, they have limited organizational skills, and many PwDs have little knowledge on their rights. Promoting their meaningful and effective participation in national policies decision making, legislation implementation, SDGs and human rights implementation tracking will ensure sustained disability inclusion advocacy.

(5) Coordinate policies for PwD from a People-centered approach: The National Inter-ministerial Cabinet and the Federal Civil Society Dialogue and Participation Round Table both need a process of institutionalization and OPD participation assurances. This provides an opportunity for advancement of the CRPD regarding coordination mechanism and SDGs implementation especially in light of the upcoming submission of the SDG Voluntary Report and UPR report. In addition, soon-to-be launched SIMORE PLUS system provides the opportunity of modelling OPDs participation into SDGs and human rights compliance monitoring.

In this context, the country has agreed to focus on strengthening equality and non-discrimination, service delivery and participation, as catalytic preconditions for supporting implementation disability inclusion policies and frameworks.

**3.1. Proposal development process**

The Full-fledged proposal development process was broad and inclusive, involving multi-stakeholders from the UNCT, Government, OPDs, civil society and Academia. The UNRCO and UNDP led the overall proposal development, which involved several dialogues, consultations, and validation with stakeholders throughout the process.

Persons with disabilities including OPDs representing marginalized groups, such blind and deaf persons, women and girls, persons with intellectual/psychosocial disabilities took part in the Inception Phase and participated throughout the process from the EOI development, providing inputs, reflections and views for the Situation Analysis and as co-facilitators in delivering the induction training and participating in drafting workshop and contributing and supporting accessibility and reasonable adjustments for the virtual training and meetings. It is important to mention that throughout the whole process necessary accessibility conditions were guaranteed to ensure the maximum participation, and OPDs provided permanent support and advise[[12]](#footnote-12).

During the Induction Course developed in August 2021, 85 persons participated, including state officials, OPDs, PwDs, CSOs and Academia. The participation was facilitated by the accessibility measures taken. Of those who participated, 66 were women. There was also a good representation of the different regions of the country, which contributes to achieving a heterogeneous and federal sample.

Secondly, the inputs received through the development of the situational Analysis inspired this proposal and through the 3 workshops (with OPDs, government stakeholders and UN Agencies) to validate and prioritize the findings the priorities for the basis of this proposal were discussed. Some of the stakeholders that were part of the validation process are: 1) OPDs, CSOs, PwD [[13]](#footnote-13): 2) Government[[14]](#footnote-14): 3) UN Agencies[[15]](#footnote-15):

Thirdly, once main challenges were agreed upon, a participatory process designed for proposal drafting was carried out. To this end, 5 bilateral exchange and validation meetings were held with the government, OPDs and UN Agencies, with the aim of discussing and agreeing on work priorities, products, intervention strategies, management arrangements and participatory mechanisms for project implementation and monitoring. Three broad validation meetings were held with all actors:

* OPDs: More than 40 OPDs participated representing different provinces. Their contributions were incorporated into the present proposal.
* Government: Main stakeholders: ANDIS, SDH, Ministry of Health (DNSSR, DNACV, DNAJU). Ombudsperson's Office (City of Buenos Aires and Santa Fe provinces).
* The participation of UNCT throughout the process was ensured by the RCO (Human Rights Advisor) through the Gender and human rights Interagency Group, the coordination of UNDP and RCO, and an inter-agency drafting group, which included the participation of the disability focal points of the different agencies part of this proposal (UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNFPA, PAHO/WHO), and the oversight of the RCO.

Finally, to ensure the participation of women and groups of women with disabilities in the development of this proposal, a gender and disability specialist was recruited to design a specific strategy, and UNDP provided technical advisory from its gender unit. In addition, the call for participation fostered the inclusion of OPDs for the promotion of women with disabilities rights and gender mainstreaming.

1. Overall programme results framework

Table 1. Results framework

|  |
| --- |
| **Outcome 1 National Stakeholders have the knowledge and practical tools to effectively contribute the development and implementation of disability inclusive policies, systems** |
| The project will strengthen the institutional capacities of duty bearers and rights holders. To do that, it will address a specialized governmental and judicial actors, OPDs and UNS to establish a cooperation framework among them to facilitate dialogue and to promote changes to regulatory frameworks in line with CRPD to overcome some of the existing barriers to the exercise of legal capacity and autonomy of persons with disabilities. The project will develop strategies for the review of norms, regulations and policies in force (including support system, safeguards and reasonable accommodation), and monitoring systems, focusing on access to justice and sexual and reproductive health, in accordance with the CRPD.Capacity building of Government institutions and stakeholders working in the fields of justice, mental and sexual and reproductive health will be key for increasing knowledge, strengthen inclusive service delivery, enhance disability information collection systems, incorporate gender, disability and intersectionality perspectives into SDGs’ implementation and monitoring and follow-up the implementation of the CCC and the MHNL. Capacity development of OPDs will be focused on strengthening their organization, advocacy, and participation capacities, fostering the inclusion of underrepresented groups (e.g., women, girls, persons with psychosocial/intellectual disabilities), and to follow-up SDGs and HHRR recommendations’ implementation.  |
| **Output 1.1 Governmental stakeholders strengthened their capacities to ensure the implementation of disability-sensitive regulatory frameworks mainly Civil and Commercial Code and norms focused on sexual and reproductive rights, policies on service delivery and monitoring systems to assure the exercise of legal capacity with an intersectional approach in accordance with the implementation of the CRPD and SDG.** |
| **1.1.1** *# of trainings (disaggregation by type of capacity building[[16]](#footnote-16)) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Disaggregated by topics[[17]](#footnote-17))*  |
| The output will include capacity building on **i)** Human Rights-Based Approach and disability inclusion in public policies, legislation and SDG implementation, and **ii)** training of trainers’ programs on exercise of legal capacity focusing on intellectual and psychosocial disability with a HR and gender approach to (1) judicial officials at the federal level to comply with art. 12 of the CRPD and (2) health effectors. on legal capacity and informed consent (regarding support systems, reasonable accommodations and safeguards) in sexual and reproductive health practices and motherhood processes of women with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities.As stated in the situation analysis, the lack of an adequate normative adaptation to the standards set by the CRPD impacts in the persistence of multiple patterns of perception and social practices of the public administration that are not embedded by the CRPD´s principles, thus encouraging discrimination. In this regard, the capacities of all stakeholders ANDIS, Human Rights Secretariat, Ministry of Health and Judiciary need to be enhanced in order to enforce public policy disability inclusive drafting, legislative and SDGs implementation frameworks in line with CRPD. Due to the newly created National Inter-ministerial Cabinet for mainstreaming disability policies, this output will contribute to build capacities of the ministerial focal points and strengthen coordination capacities.In addition, the situation analysis stressed that at the level of service delivery, in most cases it is evident the absence of physical, communicational and/or attitudinal accessibility conditions, the lack of adoption of reasonable adjustments and the provision of support systems with proper safeguards. To address this gap, this output will contribute to design and deliver a comprehensive disability training programme for public officials, health providers and justice system operators and officials adapted to the scope of intervention of all three State branches to promote an attitudinal transformation based on the equality and non-discrimination of persons with disabilities, focusing on women and girls with disabilities. The capacity building will focus on the respect and improvement of autonomy and the exercise of legal capacity for the independent life and to access sexual and reproductive health of PwD. This output will also contribute to Identification of normative gaps and development of operative guidelines and internal regulations for public officers to provide inclusive and non-discriminatory services, with a focus on sexual and reproductive health services. Capacity building activities will be led by WHO/PAHO, with the technical cooperation of UNDP UNFPA, UNICEF and OHCHR. And jointly coordinated with national institutions such as ANDIS, SDH, DNSSR/DNACV, DNAJU, Ministry of Justice, National Defenders Office and the Ju.Fe.Jus) and REDI and other OPDs. Capacity building activities will take advantage of existing instruments/tools and ongoing MoUs/agreements and multi-stakeholders articulation instances, such as: MoU between the Ministry of Justice (SDH) and the Ju.Fe.Jus[[18]](#footnote-18), MoU between SDH and CONICET[[19]](#footnote-19), Equiparar Programme[[20]](#footnote-20) (with the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity), 1000 Days Plan[[21]](#footnote-21) and capacity building materials/tools developed by PAHO/WHO and UNFPA, and the DNSSR, DNAJU, DNACV, SDH, ANDIS.Capacity-building topics includes: Basic understanding of CRPD; Human Rights-based approach and disability inclusion; Intersectionality and interculturality applied to disability; legal capacity, sexual and reproductive rights and access to justice to advance on persons with disabilities rights; Disability mainstreaming in programmes and SDG mechanisms; Meaningful participation of OPDs in the decision-making process. All capacity building activities will consider accessibility conditions and include the participation of PwD and OPDs. |
| Baseline: UNPRPD Induction Training Workshop (August 2021) |
| Milestone year 1: at least 2 virtual/in person national workshops, seminars or round table exchanges for state officials and UN System |
| Milestone year 2: at least 5 virtual/in person national workshops, seminars or round table exchanges for state officials and UN System.  |
| Target: At least 7 capacity building national training activities (workshops, seminar, or round table exchanges) |
| Means of verification: ANDIS and UNCT annual reports.  |
| Responsible: WHO/PAHO UNFPA. Technical partners UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF  |
| **1.1.2. Capacity of OPD´s are strengthened to ensure their meaningful participation and to undertake advocacy strategies.**  |
| ***1.1.4.*** *# of OPDs (disaggregated by type umbrella- disability specific- women- underrepresented other) that benefitted from capacity building activities (type of activities[[22]](#footnote-22)) funded by UNPRPD programmes to strengthen the capacity of organizations of persons with disabilities.* |
| The output will include capacity building activities for OPDs organizational strengthening, alliance and coalition building to leverage advocacy and participation in decision-making processes as well as those in which OPD take part as indirect beneficiaries. During the Inception phase more than 40 OPDs have participated. This is the baseline of the Implementation Phase, which aims at widening the participation to other OPDs, especially of under-represented groups of PwD. OPDs participation is catalytic and will foster networking and alliance/coalition building to engage new OPDs into the project’s activities, as beneficiaries of capacity building activities.According to the situation analysis, even if OPDs and PWD participation in dialogues and other spaces has improved, they are not yet systematically convened to partake in decision-making process. Moreover, PWD are not represented in all their diversity, they do not come together based on common demands, emphasized by a territorial imbalance in terms of their representativeness and possibilities of participation. Among the groups that continue to be invisible, it is agreed that the largest gaps in representation can be found among the persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities or dual diagnoses, indigenous women, girls, children, PwD living in rural areas who are the least contemplated in policies, programmes and actions, which keeps barriers in place. In this regard, building capacities of OPDs, in particular those most marginalized PwD representing groups, will contribute to engage in CRPD and UN HR reporting mechanisms, and to produce alternative reports to the CRPD Committee and other UN human rights mechanisms (UPR and SP) and other international bodies, particularly the SDGs follow-up and implementation reporting. In addition, it will develop capacities for human rights and SDGs accountability mechanisms, participation in public decision-making processes and advocate for the review, proposal or reform of regulatory frameworks to include the disability perspective.All capacity building activities will consider accessibility conditions and a wide representation of groups of PwD, especially under-represented and intersectional, and will have a federal scope.This capacity building activities will be led by UNFPA with the technical support of OHCHR and UNICEF. REDI and other relevant OPDs will be strategic partners.  |
| Baseline: OPDs participating in the UNPRPD Induction Phase |
| Milestone year 1: 40 OPDs participated in capacity building activities  |
| Milestone year 2: 60 OPDs participated in capacity building activities |
| Target: At least 50 OPDs participated in capacity building activities |
| Means of verification: 1) training reports on CRPD reporting and monitoring 2) UN HR mechanisms alternative and SDG follow-up reports submitted |
| Responsible: UNFPA technical Partners OHCHR and UNICEF  |
| **1.1.3. Capacities of UNCT Argentina strengthened to mainstream disability perspective in all UNS activities.** |
| **1.1.1 # of trainings(disaggregation by type of capacity building ) developed and delivered in the UNPRPD programme. (Dissaggregated by topics)**  |
| This output will entail capacity building activities for the UN System to mainstream disability approach in its cooperation activities with counterparts. As stated in the situation analysis, UNS Argentina has adopted the UNSDCF last year identifying PoWs as vulnerable populations and the need to support the state and OPDs on the advancement of CRPD obligations and SDGs. The UNSDCF Outcome Groups need to strengthen their capacities for planning and monitoring to support the UNCT in mainstreaming and targeting disability inclusion in interagency programmes and projects. Moreover, promoting and supporting OPDs participation (especially those underrepresented and from the Northern region) in this process is key. UNS is contributing to the state and supporting the CNCPS regarding 2030 Agenda implementation at the national and subnational level. The situation analysis mentions that the SDG national coordination mechanism does not include any specific disability dimension that could articulate an explicit tracking of CRPD implementation within the SDG national reporting. According to the Situation Analysis, opportunities for influencing synergies between CRPD reporting and national SDG planning and implementation processes exist: (i) Mainstreaming the disability perspective in the SIMORE PLUS system can be an important contribution of the UNS to improve follow-up and implementation of the human rights recommendations and accountability with regard to human rights obligations and SDGs and (ii) the UNSDCF 2021-2025 explicitly mentions persons with disabilities as a key target groups across Outcomes. In this context, capacity building activities for focal points and UNSDCF Outcome Groups on HBA and disability inclusion perspective will be essential.The capacity building activities topics includes: Strengthening CRPD obligation knowledge Human Rights-based approach and disability inclusion; Intersectionality and interculturality applied to disability; legal capacity, sexual and reproductive rights and access to justice to advance on persons with disabilities rights; Disability mainstreaming in programmes and SDG and UN mechanisms; Meaningful participation of OPDs in the decision-making process. The activity will be led by UNFPA WHO/PAHO and with close technical collaboration of UNDP, UNICEF and OHCHR.  |
| Baseline: UNPRPD Induction Training Workshop (August 2021) |
| Milestone year 1: at least 2 virtual/in person national workshops, seminars or round table exchanges for UN System |
| Milestone year 2: at least 2 virtual/in person national workshops, seminars or round table exchanges for UN System.  |
| Target: At least 4 capacity building national training activities (workshops, seminar, or round table exchanges) |
| Means of verification: UNCT annual reports.  |
| Responsible: UNFPA WHO/PAHO. Technical partners UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF  |
| **Output 1.2. Knowledge products to address gaps in achieving autonomy for independent life of PwD developed and piloted.** |
| **1.2.1.** # of knowledge products (disaggregated by type of product[[23]](#footnote-23)/thematic focus[[24]](#footnote-24)) developed, piloted and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform inclusive practices |
| This output will focus on developing and pilot knowledge products to address gaps in achieving autonomy for independent life of PwD and their legal capacity; conducting a survey on PwD unmet legal needs that measures SDG 16.3.3 of PwD; developing guidelines and protocols to promote the exercise of legal capacity for access to sexual and reproductive health of persons with disabilities, especially women, girls and adolescents. Thematic focus of knowledge products:* Inclusive SDGs planning and monitoring
* Access to Justice; Social protection;
* GBV & sexual and reproductive health;
* Statistics and data collection;
* Legal Capacity;
* Independent living;
* OPDs capacity building

This project will generate the following knowledge products: WHO/PAHO will design and develop a “Needs assessment and mapping of solutions for the exercise of legal capacity of persons with disabilities” focused on the Northwestern Region most vulnerable sectors (with focus on indigenous women, children and adolescents with disabilities) and validate it with OPDs and key stakeholders Furthermore, WHO/PAHO will develop protocols and practice guidelines for institutional intervention procedures (including support systems, safeguards and reasonable accommodation) addressing sexual and reproductive health of women with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities UNDP will elaborate a “Diagnostic on legal capacity restriction sentences “at the federal level”, including sentences taken before the CCC reform and produce practical guidelines/capacity building programmes on minimum content on legal capacity, disability and HHRR in the light of the CDPD addressed to legal aid providers and justice services with the participation of PwD and OPDs and the academy in its elaboration, to be encourage its adoption by ministerial resolutions/judiciary Orders. Moreover, UNDP will conduct a survey existing needs of reform on provincials Codes of Civil and Commercial Procedures, to effectively implement legal capacity UNFPA will elaborate a methodological adaptation on SDG 5.6 and 3.7 proposing indicators and its measurement regarding institutional approaches and access to sexual and reproductive health of women with psychosocial and intellectual disability. In addition to a set of policy papers to showcase disability policies, reforms and institutional challenges in Argentina taking into consideration the Situational Analysis of the Induction Phase. Furthermore, it will elaborate guidelines for the regulatory implementation (via protocols, reglementary decrees, administrative resolutions, etc.) of Law No 26.130 on surgical contraception, recent reform (December, 2021) that prohibit forced sterilizations and protect reproductive autonomy of PwD. |
| Baseline: UNPRPD Induction Phase key knowledge documents  |
| Milestone year 1: at least 1 policy paper, 1 guidelines or protocols; 1 survey  |
| Milestone year 2: At least 1 policy paper, 1 tools/reports on legal capacity developed, a set of indicators to monitor access to justice regarding legal capacity restriction sentences at the federal level, including sentences taken before the CCC reform developed and implemented |
| Target: At least 2 policy paper, 1 survey, 1 tools/reports, 1 reports developed |
| Means of verification: knowledge products elaborated |
| Responsible: WHO/PAHO/UNDP and technical partners UNICEF  |
| **1.2.2.** # of knowledge products developed that address gaps related to inclusion of women and girls with disabilities and/or underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities (disaggregated by thematic focus) |
| Description:The project will develop products to mainstream disability and gender equality for the promotion of sexual and reproductive health with a disability perspective:* + a pilot training programme on disability and sexual and reproductive health and the designation of support systems and safeguards for public officials/staff.
	+ a pilot on communication accessibility and implementation of supports for access to sexual and reproductive health practices and the inclusion of women and girls with disabilities;
	+ national and federal exploration/collection of diagnostic information on barriers existing for the inclusion of women and girls with disabilities (especially with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities) to access sexual and reproductive rights.

It will also be developed a document on needs assessment and mapping of solutions for the inclusion of persons with disabilities from the Northwestern Region most vulnerable sectors (with focus on indigenous women, children and adolescents with disabilities), drawing on barriers to improving their independent lives and to accessing sexual and reproductive health through informed consent and access to justice in the exercise of their legal capacity.Thematic focus: Early childhood development; Access to health; |
| Baseline: To be defined |
| Milestone year 1: 2 knowledge products on access to sexual and reproductive health of women and girls with disabilities developed |
| Milestone year 2 1 knowledge product on barriers to access sexual and reproductive health and one report on needs assessment for the inclusion of persons with disabilities from the Northern Region elaborate |
| Target At least 3 knowledge products on women and girls with disabilities inclusion, especially focused on sexual and reproductive health rights elaborated. |
| Means of verification: Knowledge products elaborated |
| Responsible: UNFPA, PAHO/WHO |
| **Output 1.3 Model platform for the participation of OPDs in monitoring of international human rights recommendations and access to justice developed.** |
| **1.3.3.** # of mechanisms[[25]](#footnote-25) to share and exchange learning and evidence to inform inclusive policies and systems. (Disaggregated by national/ regional/global mechanism) |
| Description: This output provides a Model of good practice to follow-up human rights recommendations of the universal system and SDGs implementation with a disability approach engaging OPDs active participation. Convergence and synergies of the human rights agenda and the 2030 Agenda with inclusive disability perspective adopted.Within the framework of SIMORE PLUS online inclusive platform, the project will develop a model for the integration of disability in the follow-up and implementation of the recommendations of the human rights universal mechanisms and the SDGs at the federal level through. Also it will promote the strengthening of capacities of OPDs to increase their participation of decision-making process to implement HR recommendations and SDGs. This comprehensive approach of both agendas will likely improve the OPDs’ impact on influencing policies, dialogues, and provide technical advice to overcome the obstacles that PwD face to enjoy their rights and full participation. This will contribute to the realization of HR and development agendas in a more integrated and mutually reinforcing manner and allow improvement of OPDs policy dialogue with the Government on policy and laws formulation and implementation in line with CRPD obligations. Furthermore, producing an accessible Digital Portal for the National Judicial will enforce the judicial decision regarding the implementation of digital accessibility and Assistive Technologies for the justice sector.  |
| Baseline: 0 |
| Milestone year 1: Universal Design Initiative and SIMORE PLUS model with disability perspective developed |
| Milestone year 2: Universal Design Initiative SIMORE PLUS model piloted |
| Means of verification: Universal Design Initiative and SIMORE PLUS model |
| Responsible: UNDP, technical partner OHCHR  |
| **Outcome 2. Gaps in achievement of essential building blocks or preconditions to CPRD implementation in development and humanitarian programs are addressed.** |
| Even though the CRPD and the reform and unification of the CCC modified the legal capacity regime and introduced support systems, modifying the "system of substitution of will" for "support in decision-making"[[26]](#footnote-26), the standards required by art. 12 has not been met. Restriction of legal capacity is still enabled subject to a disability condition. Likewise, the designation of support in the drafting of the CCC is linked to the processes of capacity restriction, when it should not be subordinated to it. There is still no comprehensive view from the human rights perspective, nor a complete knowledge of the support model that replaces the old substitute model, nor of the obligations that this implies in various state bodies. This is also reflected in concordant standards and procedural codes that should be amended, as well as specific regulations, which should have been repealed. The project will aim at producing the necessary regulatory adaptations in way of model laws or legislative proposal, to ensure that the new legislation contained in the CCC is in line with the CRPD, on the exercise of legal capacity to promote autonomy and the independent life, access to justice and sexual and reproductive health, enhancing compliance with CRPD’s art. 12 and 19. |
| **Output 2.1 Review of national laws and policies for effective exercise of legal capacity focused on the Civil and Commercial Code, National Electoral Code, administrative resolutions and internal regulations**  |
| **2.1.1.** # of national regulatory frameworks and systems changes targeted by the UNPRPD program disaggregated by 1) legislation/regulation, 2) policies/plans/strategies, 3) capacity building programs, 4) operational guidance/standards, 5) direct services/service overhaul/service modelling, 6) audits/reviews/assessments, 7) governmental programs, 8) administrative procedures, 9) formal monitoring and accountability mechanisms or bodies, 10) regulatory/oversite/monitoring systems, 11) financing and budgeting or 12) other (please explain)  |
| The situation analysis brings the attention to the lack of an adequate normative adaptation to the standards set by the CRPD, which impacts in the persistence of multiple patterns of perception and social practices of the state officials, thus encouraging discrimination.This output will include: i) Regulatory reviews/adaptations at the national level to ensure the proper implementation of the new legislation contained in the existing Civil and Commercial Code and in line with the CRPD, proposal for system changes regarding the exercise of legal capacity, for the promotion and guarantee of accessibility conditions, support systems, safeguards and reasonable accommodation, to promote autonomy, access to justice and sexual and reproductive rights. ii) Proposal for the normative adaptation of the National Electoral Code to ensure political rights for people with mental and psychosocial disabilities ii) proposal for Law No 26.130 on surgical contraception implementation (via protocols, reglementary decrees, administrative resolutions, etc.) of recent reform (December, 2021) that prohibits forced sterilizations and protect reproductive autonomy of PwD. The project will also develop:* Protocols and practice guidelines for institutional intervention procedures for the access to sexual and reproductive health of women with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities.
* Develop a regulatory proposal upon the findings of the “Diagnostic on legal capacity restriction sentences at the federal level” with OPD and key stakeholders in order to improve the determination of legal capacity procedures, particularly in relation to Art. 37 of the CCC
* Develop a model proposal of legal framework on accessibility, support systems, safeguards, reasonable and procedural adjustments for the effective implementation of the CCC

Also, the project will develop tools and instruments for the production and integration of information on progress in the implementation of Ar. 12 of the CDPD, through the implementation of the National Mental Health Law (including the information of the National Mental Health Review Body) and the implementation of the National Civil and Commercial Code, the processes of legal capacity determination and designation of supports.In this output, it will be essential to promote a better regulatory framework on accessibility, support systems, safeguards, reasonable and procedural adjustments for the effective implementation of the CCC regarding legal capacity determination processes and access to sexual and reproductive health. Furthermore, it will contribute to develop capacities to implement the existing regulatory framework and generate adjustments to align them with the CDPD obligations; and strengthening capacities of the operators of the various sectoral and intersectoral programmes to provide inclusive and non-discriminatory services. |
| Baseline: Legislation and policies not aligned or partially aligned to CRPD obligations  |
| Milestone year 1: Proposal for a regulatory framework defining the support model drafted, legislative reforms, protocol and practice guidelines drafted and consulted in line with CRPD  |
| Milestone year 2: Proposal for a regulatory framework defining the support model submitted, legislative reforms protocol and practice guidelines submitted and disseminated in line with CRPD |
| Target:* Proposal for a regulatory framework defining the support model (conditions of accessibility, support systems, safeguards, reasonable and procedural accommodation) presented to national authorities for their adoption.
* Draft proposal for the National Electoral Code reform presented to the legislative corps
* Guidelines for the revision and implementation of the Law 26.130 reform submitted to the legislative corps
* At least 1 protocol and practice guidelines containing procedures, support systems, safeguards and reasonable accommodation for institutional interventions regarding sexual and reproductive health (and/or motherhood processes) of women with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities developed
* Set of indicators to monitor legal capacity restriction judicial process and information collection procedures elaborated
 |
| Means of verification: Activity reports; draft document proposals |
| Responsible: UNDP, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA. Technical Support OHCHR UNICEF |
| **Output 2.2 Proposal for developing multistakeholder accessible platforms with a people-centered approach for ensuring effective and meaningful participation of OPDs, service delivery and data collection for the design, reform, and implementation of disability inclusive laws policies elaborated.** |
| **2.2.1 # of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms (disaggregated formal/informal) to support legislative policy and systems changes developed or strengthened** |
| This output will promote the development of tools and instruments for the production and integration of information on progress in the implementation of Article 12 of the CDPD on Sexual and reproductive health services and the implementation of the CCC, the processes of legal capacity determination and designation of support systems by i) Developing proposals for production, collection and integration of data policies for mainstreaming disability inclusion based on open government principles ii) Enhancing interinstitutional coordination and promoting OPDs participation in the Disability Council and Inter-Ministerial Cabinet on Disability iii) Proposal for developing multistakeholder accessible platforms with a people-centered approach for ensuring effective and meaningful participation of OPDs in the design, reform, and implementation of disability inclusive laws policies iv) Develop and validate an access to justice guide for PwD among key legal aid providers network of the city of Buenos Aires and produce a handbook for replicating at the federal level.As mentioned in the situation analysis, there are coordination difficulties generated by context-related barriers as well as by the diversity of demands and objectives condition the full participation of OPDs in outlining, implementing and monitoring public policies.This activity will be led by UNDP with the technical cooperation of WHO/PAHO, UNFPA, UNICEF and OHCHR.  |
| Baseline: existent Federal coordination mechanisms |
| Milestone year 1: Enhancing interinstitutional coordination and promoting OPDs participation in the Federal Disability Council and Inter-Ministerial Cabinet on Disability; Develop proposals for the production, collection and integration of data policies for mainstreaming disability inclusion based on open government principles |
| Milestone year 2: Developing Multistakeholder coordination platform for production and integration of data for monitoring the determination of legal capacity, with a focus on access to justice and sexual and reproductive health |
| Target: Effective implementation of coordination mechanisms at national level |
| Means of verification: Activity reports |
| Responsible: UNDP |
| **Outcome 3. National development and humanitarian plans, budgets, programs and monitoring processes are disability inclusive.** |
| The project will develop interagency strategies strategies and tools for the UN to effectively influence national development and programming processes to become more disability inclusive within the UNSDCF (2021-2025), national SDG monitoring mechanisms and the UNCT’s UNDIS processes. The project will support the UNCT to implement and monitor its progress on disability inclusion during implementation of the UNSDCF (2021-2025).Work will be carried out within the framework of the SDG Technical Commission led by the CNCPS for the inclusion of disability in the indicators of the SDG progress monitoring framework, and their disaggregation by disability. Advocacy will be generated at the federal level so that disability is incorporated in the processes to advance the SDGs and in the reporting and monitoring mechanisms of the Universal Human Rights System at the subnational and local levels, by implementing SIMORE PLUS.Spaces for consultation and participation of the OPDs in the implementation of UNS interventions, follow-up to the SDGs and CRPD recommendations and other mechanisms recommendations will be integrated within the framework of the UNDSCF, SDGs and the Covid-19 Response.The project will localize its efforts through the articulation and integration of disability into existing initiatives targeting under-represented groups of persons with disabilities at the territorial level in the Northwestern Region of the country. |
| **Output 3.1 The inclusion of disability in the planning, implementation and monitoring of United Nations development activities is strengthened.** |
| **3.1.2.**  # UNSDCF where disability inclusion has been mainstreamed and/or targeted |
| Description: Even though the UNSDCF (2021-2025) includes HRBA and the principle of "leaving no one behind" along the main cross-cutting areas and consultations with OPDs were carried out for its elaboration, the Situational Analysis showed that actions currently addressing the guarantee and effective exercise of rights of PwD are not systematic and limited to ad hoc and uncoordinated interventions. It concludes that it is necessary to mainstream disability and strengthen the coordinated actions of the UNS and guarantee sustainability.Providing technical support and expertise to UNSDCF coordination and monitoring, through the development of guidelines on mainstreaming of disability, gender and intersectional perspectives on programs and activities. In this context, it is important to measure disability inclusion in UN joint programmes and activities. Under the leadership of RCO, these activities will feed into the UNCT’s UNDIS Action Plan, and address the key priority areas of UNDIS implementation strategy.  |
| Baseline: UNSDCF 2021-2025. |
| Milestone year 1: 30% of the UNSDCF Annual Workplan achieving implementation on disability inclusion and CCA updated includes a disability inclusion section analysis.  |
| Milestone year 2: 60% of the UNSDCF Annual Workplan achieving implementation on disability inclusion |
| Target: At least 2 Annual UNSDCF Annual Workplans includes disability implemented activities |
| Means of verification: UNSDCF Annual Report |
| Responsible: UNDP, UNFPA and WHO/PAHO  |
| **Output 3.3. Monitoring and follow-up mechanisms of the SDGs are supported to promote the inclusion of disability and the participation of persons with disabilities and their organizations.** |
| **3.3.2 # of governmental coordination mechanisms with established consultation processes undertaken to ensure the active involvement of persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations, in the planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs** |
|  In 2022 Argentina will present its 3rd voluntary report to the HLPF on SDGs which is a key opportunity. In this context. This output will i) promote improvements in the CNCPS and Technical SDG Commission for the inclusion of disability in the indicators of the SDG progress monitoring framework, and their disaggregation by disability; ii) encourage monitoring processes to advance the SDGs and in the reporting and monitoring mechanisms of the Universal Human Rights mechanisms at the subnational and local levels, by implementing SIMORE PLUS iii) Promote spaces and mechanisms for consultation and participation of the OPDs in the follow-up to the SDGs and the recommendations of the Treaty Bodies and other Universal human rights mechanisms will be generated through their articulation with the SDG Inter-ministerial Commission and the ANDIS Coordination and Consultation Spaces iv) Spaces for consultation and participation of the OPDs in the implementation of UNS interventions within the framework of the UNDSCF and the Covid-19 Response will be integratedIn this regard, the project will prioritize and localize efforts in the Northwestern Region of the country, by integrating activities in ongoing UNS MPTFs interventions. The focus of this component will be to reach-out the voices of excluded and marginalized persons with disabilities from an intersectional perspective, namely indigenous women, children and adolescents with disabilities. The project will work for the establishment of permanent/systematic consultation processes to ensure the participation and engagement of PwD and OPDs both for the follow-up/implementation of the SDGs and HR. To achieve this end, on the one hand, the project will work with the CNCPS to foster a space and mechanism for consultation and permanent participation of organizations of and for persons with disabilities within the national SDG coordination mechanism, and, on the other hand, by developing an UNS strategy for the engagement, alliance and participation of OPDs in its UNSDCF planning and implementation mechanisms. Moreover, UN System will promote improvements in the Technical SDG Commission for the inclusion of disability in The project will collaborate with existing joint programmes that also addressed PwD rights:* the Humanitarian Response Plan to the socio-sanitary emergency in Salta, where populations have been identified (mainly indigenous women and children with disabilities) that do not access any kind of services. Work will be done on an advanced diagnosis of the situation and a strategy for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the region.
* Spotlight initiative, focusing on women and girls with disabilities who are victims of violence;
* the Unintentional Pregnancy in Adolescence Plan (ENIA) in the diagnosis and prevention strategy of unintentional pregnancy in adolescents with a focus on adolescents with disabilities and in the promotion of sexual and reproductive rights;
* International Humanitarian Network of Argentina (RHIA)

UNFPA will lead this activity.  |
| Baseline: The recent forum of Federal Civil Society Dialogue and Participation Round Table created by ANDIS and the SDG Technical Commission |
| Milestone year 1: at least 1 SDG coordination mechanisms supported in place and functioning established consultation processes undertaken to ensure the effective participation of PwD |
| Milestone year 2: at least 1 coordination mechanisms supported functioning and ensuring meaningful participation of OPDs in SDGs process. |
| Target: governmental coordination mechanisms with established consultation processes undertaken to ensure the active involvement of persons with disabilities, OPDs in the planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs. |
| Means of verification: Argentina’s 3rd voluntary report on SDG; UNCT report |
| Responsible: UNFPA |

1. Outcomes strategy

5.1 Theory of change

The projects seeks to trigger the improvement on Argentinian legal framework on legal capacity, support system, safeguards and reasonable accommodations and state capacities to guarantee its effective implementation adopting CRPD standards.

In particular, the intervention strategies will focus on addressing justice and sexual and reproductive health service delivery by producing data, knowledge and tools and piloting inclusive digital solutions to integrate disability. Also, the project desired impact is to enhance OPDs and PwD participation among current institutional coordination mechanisms and to strengthen agency of OPD to monitor the implementation of the CRPD and to accelerate actions to the achievement of SDG toward the decade of action so as to upholds the rights of PwD, including women, girls and other underrepresented groups.

The theory of change is:

**IF** normative and regulatory frameworks are harmonized with art. 12 and 19 of CRPD, by ensuring the definition and implementation of support systems, safeguards and reasonable accommodation for the independent life, especially regarding access to justice and sexual and reproductive health,

**IF** duty bearers’ capacities are strengthened to effectively comply, improve and implement disability norms and policies, with a gender and intersectional approach, especially regarding persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities and their right to an independent life, access to justice and sexual and reproductive health,

**IF** information and data collection mechanisms are in place to oversee and monitor the implementation of CCC and NMHL in line with art. 12 of the CRPD,

**IF** coordination and monitoring capacities of duty bearers and the UNS are enhanced with a focus on disability, gender and intersectionality approaches, ensuring a harmonized coordination with SDG and HR international, especially CRPD’s recommendations’ implementation,

**IF** there is a strong capacity, meaningful engagement and effective participation of PwD and OPDs in monitoring CRPD-compliance of policies, SDGs integration, and building coalition for advocacy and change,

**THEN** State capacities will be strengthened to comply with CRPD’s art. 12 and 19, to offer inclusive access to justice and sexual and reproductive health services, to produce meaningful information, and to integrate participation and needs of PwD for their independent life and in the design and implementation of more efficient public policies and SDG processes; UNS’ capacities will be strengthened and resources will be mobilized to support and sustain disability-sensitive programming; and PwD will be able to effectively enjoy their right to autonomy and independent life.

5.2 Result Chains*.*

**Outcome 1**

Focus on capacity development strategies, knowledge products and models to support and ensure effective implementation and sustainability of Outcomes 2 and 3. Capacity development strategies will focus on both duty bearers and right holders to identify and promote changes to overcome some of the existing barriers to the exercise of legal capacity and the autonomy of persons with disabilities, through facilitating the effective implementation of norms and regulations in force, the implementation of disability-sensitive policies and monitoring systems. Capacity building of Government institutions and stakeholders be key for increasing knowledge, develop strategies and foster institutional coordination to effectively contribute to generate normative frameworks to align policies and practices with the CRPD, strengthen inclusive service delivery, enhance disability information collection systems, incorporate gender, disability and intersectionality perspectives into SDGs’ implementation and monitoring and follow-up the implementation of the CCC and the MHNL. OPDs will be trained to strengthen their organization and advocacy and participation capacities, fostering the inclusion of underrepresented groups (e.g., women, girls, persons with psychosocial/intellectual disabilities), to exercise their rights. Knowledge products will aim at standardizing and replicating procedures and capacity building instruments to replicate and scale-up to the federal level, and a model for integrating disability and OPDs participation into the follow-up of the implementation of international HR recommendations and SDGs .

**Outcome 2**

By producing the necessary legal and regulatory adaptations to ensure the proper implementation of the new legislation contained in the CCC and in line with the CRPD, on the exercise of legal capacity and for the independent life of PwD, by putting in place protocols and guidelines, instruments for training and/or updating the disability perspective and human rights approach to legal capacity and access to justice for all actors in the justice system, as well as information and data collection mechanisms to diagnose, analyse and produce evidence for public policy making, this Outcome will contribute to remove existing legal and regulatory barriers to ensure the proper implementation of the new legislation contained in the CCC, on the exercise of legal capacity, to meet the standards required by CRPD’s art. 12 and 19. There is a specific and deliberate focus on persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities, especially women, and their rights to access to justice and sexual and reproductive health, which are severely violated by restricting legal capacity and informed consent. Gender and intersectionality approach will be integrated, and synergies with flagship UNS interventions and expertise promoting OPDs’ participation and leveraging results.

**Outcome 3**

SDGs and international human rights recommendations’ implementation, especially CRPDs’, need to be integrated and harmonized, as well as within the UNSDCF’s. This is a key condition for effectively guaranteeing the inclusion of disability and human rights in the country’s and the UNS’s development frameworks and follow-up dynamics. The Inter-Agency Commission for the Advancement of the SDGs led by the CNCPS needs to institutionalize the inclusion of disability in the indicators framework and reporting processes; ANDIS needs to integrate SDGs into its programming and multi-stakeholder mechanisms; UNS must systematically integrate disability into UNSDCF implementation and monitoring, and OPDs should find institutional and permanent platforms to engage and participate with national institution and UNS. Disability inclusion. UNS should leverage its territorial scope to integrate disability into its ongoing intervention, focusing in the least developed and most vulnerable region, where PwDs with multiple intersectionality have been identified, generating impact at the local level.

5.3 Geographic scope

The project will primarily develop interventions at the national level, since the legal and regulatory changes needed to overcome the identified barriers must be produced at this level. Inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder mechanisms and institutional coordination to guarantee the integration of disability into SDGs processes need to be strengthened first at the national level. Knowledge products will aim at generating tools to work at subnational level from a federal perspective.

Obstacles to full access to rights throughout the national territory are accentuated in groups particularly vulnerable, such as persons with disabilities, especially with intersectionalities. In order to respond to these additional challenges, the project strategy also considers regional inequalities, by focusing one of its outputs at the territorial level, where the UNS is already deploying capacities and efforts. Priority was given to the Northwestern region of Argentina, particularly Salta, Jujuy provinces, where socio-economic inequalities intersect with gender gaps, and specific under-represented, excluded and marginalized groups (indigenous women, children and girls with disabilities) were identified[[27]](#footnote-27).

5.4. Sustainability

To achieve long-term sustainability conditions the project will engage key stakeholders in order to develop national ownership among them government parties and OPDs, but also aiming at civil society actively involved in disability policies, academia and experts. To do that, during the drafting of this proposal, including the situational analysis, several consultations have been held, and the outputs generated during the inception stage have been validated as well as communicated to key counterparts to generate the process.

Furthermore, the project seeks, through its governance structure (mentioned in section 7), that the organizational commitment and leadership of counterparts is strengthened for the sustainability of the expected outputs, such as: a round table with OPDs and a technical multi stakeholder group.

 Also, the project is aligned with strategic goals of the Government’s stakeholders who are part of the project, contributes to enhance compliance with the CRPD and incorporates and mainstreams HRBA and disability perspectives into national development processes towards the SDGs.

Moreover, to ensure the sustainability of results, the project will assure the following measures:

1. Work closely with Government stakeholders: the ANDIS, DNSSR and the SDH will be implementing partners, to support the normative framework adaptation and effective implementation.
2. Articulate with the CNCPS, the Human rights Federal Council and the Disability Federal Council as well as the Inter-ministerial Cabinet for Disability mainstreaming and the Federal CSO Dialogue and Participation Round Table, will assure a strengthened coordination for disability inclusion into SDGs processes and reporting mechanisms also at the sub-national level.
3. Support the creation of institutional mechanisms and capacities to foster a close collaboration and a meaningful engagement and participation of OPDs.
4. Mainstreaming disability rights into UNS programming and in-house, and development of a resource mobilization strategy to insure the inclusion of PwD in future program-related endeavors.
5. Produce and develop indicators, evidence and knowledge products and resources that will provide key information for policy-making.
6. Generate synergies with other UNS interventions put in place to leverage the impact and sustainability of results.
7. Establish synergies and articulation between strategic human rights and development agendas from a disability perspective approach.
8. Promote the adoption of the tools developed for training programs
9. Encourage the adoption of the guidelines elaborated within the project for orientation of how to implement good practices within the public institutions.
10. Engage areas of government working on open-data and open-government initiatives to involve OPDs and PwD
11. Publish evidence produced and data collected in open portal in accessible and usable formats to engage and enable OPD to develop advocacy interventions.

5.6 Innovation

The project will develop an innovative approach in many aspects. First, the project introduces a people-centered focus to drive reforms in public policy, to design solutions and to produce information to achieve better understanding of end-users perspectives, and co-designing alternative solutions with them, in order to implement services according to their views and needs. To do that, the strategy is to include participative methodologies to bring together duty-bearers, OPDs and other meaningful stakeholders (I.e. specialists, academy, sign language interpreters) to diagnose, analyze and co-design the needed reforms, contents and gaps to remove barriers especially in accessing justice and sexual and reproductive health services for PwD (with a special focus on women and girls, indigenous with disabilities and people with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities).

Second, the project will foster a catalytic circuit of learning and sensitization, oriented to removing attitudinal and communication barriers by involving PwD and OPDs into duty bearers and rights holders’ capacity building activities. In this sense, key knowledge products will be produced as “Toolbox for disability mainstreaming”; Diagnostic on legal capacity restriction sentences at the federal level and the first survey on SDG 16.3.3 to measure unmet legal needs of PwD in Argentina.

The third innovative practice the Project will introduce regards the Complementing Universal Design Initiative through which it will be taken into action the dispositions of the CRPD in the introduction and implementation of ITCs. Capacities for digital transformation assuring accessibility and the use of assistive technologies will be analyzed and the lessons learned aims to develop a justice portal.

More specifically, the model based on the Simore Plus is itself innovative, since it aims at integrating in one platform follow-up of international HR recommendations to the SDGs and their targets and providing a space for participation of individuals and CSOs, which aims to expand the right to meaningful participation in HR and SDGs adopting accessibility standards.

5.7 Complementarity with other ongoing initiatives.

The project will coordinate and complement the support that the UNS has been providing to the CNCPS, in charge of implementing the 2030 Agenda, in the national and provincial adaptation and implementation of SDGs from a HRBA and gender perspective, with particular emphasis on populations in vulnerable situations, among which are PwD. Also, it will promote the articulation of a permanent/systematic channel for OPDs consultation and participation and will aim at influencing the work that the CNCPS has been doing with the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) to achieve the inclusion of a specific chapter on disability into that body.

In addition, the project will generate synergies with the Spotilight Initiative, which is being implemented since 2018. It aims to prevent, address and punish violence against women and girls. With ‘leaving no one behind’ as a core principle, Spotlight Initiative program is targeting women who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including women and girls with disabilities. In this regard, this project will strengthen the UN efforts for gender equality and non-discrimination of women and girls with disabilities.

A very recent UN cross-border cooperation between Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay called Gran Chaco Initiative also represents a great opportunity to work on one the most left behind regions in Argentina with the most vulnerable populations, such indigenous peoples, rural persons and peasants with disabilities. Some of the gaps identified are also challenges address in the situation analysis regarding persons with disabilities rights, which provides a key opportunity to have a more comprehensive approach and work on persons with disabilities rights and underrepresented groups in one of the most vulnerable regions in Argentina.

The SDG Fund for Early Childhood, the UN COVID19 MPTF project, together with a UNPRD MPTF project will deepen the possibility of advancing the rights of PwD and ensuring their inclusion in key public policies in this context. Likewise, both the Response and Recovery Framework to COVID 19 and UNSDF 2021-2025, represent an interesting opportunity to advance CRPD and SDG implementation and put at the center of UN cooperation actions the rights of PwD in the context of COVID-19 recovery.

Finally, the project will also articulate in the establishment of the SIMORE PLUS platform, providing or its systematization and modelling of promoting the inclusion of disability and the participation of OPDs in a cross-cutting manner, fostering the submission of alternative reports to SDGs and HHRR reporting mechanisms.

1. CONTRIBUTION TO UNPRPD IMPACT

Table 1 Progress against UNPRPD Impact Indicators

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| UNPRPD MPTF IMPACT(2025) | Reduce the inequality and exclusion for all persons with disabilities within and across countries. |  |
| Indicators  | How will the project contribute to this indicator?  |  Country Baseline 2021 (please indicate the source) |
| *Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age (SDG indicator 1.2.1) and disability.*  | By building the capacity of government and UNS to implement inclusive public policies and SDGs and the UNCFSD disability mainstreamed (with a priority focus on economic, social and environmental development and governance) might enable more PwD to graduate from poverty (more PwD will be able to fulfill their rights and access inclusive services) | One challenge is the paucity of data on disability. In the recent survey of Permanent household for the first semester of 2021, it registered that the percentage of households below the poverty line (LP) reached 31.2%; 40.6% of people. Within this group, 8.2% of households are below the indigence line (LI), which includes 10.7% of people. No updated disaggregated data for persons with disabilities is available.  |
| *Coverage of essential health services/Universal Health Coverage disaggregated as a proportion of the population, by sex, age and disability (SDG indicator 3.8.1)* | By supporting the implementation of legal frameworks and policies related to legal capacity and sexual and reproductive health with disability inclusion perspective that will enable PwD be able to fulfill their rights and access inclusive health services | Argentina’s health system has historically been split into three distinct regimes: i) the contributory social security sector (covering 57 % of the population); ii) the contributory private health insurance sector (5.1 % of the population); and (iii) the public sector, providing free health care services to all but mostly used by the uninsured (37.9 % of the population). Those not insured by contributory sector, which consist mostly of the poor and vulnerable, have access to free, non- contributory (tax-financed) health care at health facilities in the public sector. However, services received from these health facilities are often of uneven quality. In addition, the uninsured are underserved in terms of preventive care. According to the 2021 UNICEF’s National Survey on Children and Adolescents, 6,8% of persons who needed medical assistance or medication did not access due to lack of money or transportation. In Northwest region, it reaches up to 11%. When analyzing by wealth quintiles, it is observed that in the lowest quintile the deficit amounts to 12%. There is no updated disaggregated data on disability.  |
| *Increase of disability data/disaggregation (including by sex) within standard data and CRPD compliant collection processes.* | By building specific indicators to monitor legal capacity restriction sentences and on institutional approaches to motherhood processes of women with psychosocial and intellectual disability (disaggregated by sex) the State will count with more information to report and comply with CRPD’s standards | The availability of statistical data disaggregated by disability is one of the major gaps in the country, especially information related to the exercise of legal capacity and processes and practices regarding persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities.One of the expected results of the project is the development of specific indicators on these issues, which will serve as baselines to measure progress. |
| *SDG indicator 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age and population group.* | By opening systematic/permanent channels and mechanisms for the engagement and participation of PwD and OPDs, decision-making processes will be more inclusive and responsive. | Baseline to be constructed during the implementation of the project. Also, Alternative reports for the HLPF, UPR and CRPD Recommendations, and Pre and post satisfactory surveys that will be implemented in the project can be useful for determining benchmarks. |

6.Cross cutting approaches

The project will systematically integrate the three main cross approaches mainly to advance disability inclusion on gender equality and advancing the rights of women and girls with disabilities; inclusion of the most marginalized and underrepresented groups and the effective participation of OPDs in all activities and interventions. The situation analysis has shown that PwD are indeed not a homogenous group and that disability inclusion interventions must deliberately facilitate the effective participation of them and their representative organizations in all development processes as it has been done during the inception phase.

6.1 Equality between men and women.

The project design and rationale recognize that women and girls with disabilities continue to experience intersecting forms of discrimination which result in the violation of their rights (and even physical integrity) and in their exclusion from development processes. Thus, the project specifically targets women and girls with disabilities, as one of its focus areas is improving access to SRH and justice services, while also addressing negative cultural, communicational and attitudinal barriers and norms that prevent them from fulfilling their rights. Quantitative and qualitative data around the unique issues faced by the target beneficiaries (including their needs and aspirations) will be established, and data and gender responsive indicators will be developed, ensuring that all reports on disability rights have a gender perspective with specific attention to the rights of women and girls with disabilities. Also, capacity building, sensitization, and advocacy strategies on gender (including masculinity approach), disability and intersectionality targeting duty bearers will be developed. In addition, special attention will be drawn to the engagement and participation of women-led and/or women-integrated OPDs.

6.2 Full and effective participation of persons with disabilities.

People with disabilities are expected to participate actively, through organized groups, in all components of this project, giving their opinion and evaluating the direct impact of actions, as well as advocating for and promoting their rights and influence. A project steering committee will be constituted, with the participation of selected national and subnational OPDs, ensuring their participation in all aspects of the project including its planning, implementation and monitoring. The selection of the OPDs which will be part of the Steering committee will be done by the OPDs themselves, selecting the representative OPDs according to several criteria in order to guarantee a wide representation of different groups of persons with disabilities (including under-represented ones) and a geographical scope.

Specific actions that will be undertaken to directly contribute to strengthen capacities of OPDs will include capacity building to submit CRPD and HR mechanisms, training on SDGs monitoring and reporting to present an alternative report to the HLPF on SDGs; organizational strengthening, alliance and coalition building to leverage advocacy and participation in decision-making processes, and gender and intersectionality. Specific indicators will be identified to measure the level and quality of participation of PwD and OPDs in the project implementation phase, as well as it was done during the inception phase. Establish appropriate mechanisms to collect regular feedback on participation from OPDs all along the implementation of the project.

Also, the UNS will establish partnerships with OPDs for the implementation and monitoring of the UNSDCF. The project will also prioritize the recruitment of PwDs and/or OPDs to oversee the project, provide support, and support services to guarantee accessibility conditions.

6.3 Full and effective participation of most marginalized groups.

The Project will continuously take specific measures aimed at ensuring the full and effective participation of underrepresented groups of PwD including persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities, multiple disabilities and intersectionalities.

In order to assure the participation it is envisaged the following actions:

(1) Assure representation of persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities and under-represented groups of PwD in the project’s steering committee.

(2) Develop activities focus on people with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities, aiming at fostering their participation to promote their articulation and coordination in order to leverage and strengthen their organization and representation capacities.

(3) Implement field activities to reach the most vulnerable and under-represented groups of PwD, namely indigenous women and children from the Northwestern region of Argentina.

(4) Establish a OPD permanent round-table to engage the implementation process

7.Governance and management arrangements

The governance structure of the project will consist of the following three levels: political-strategic, technical and operational. A description of the duties pertaining to each level is given below.

**Political-strategic level**: it will be made up of a Steering Committee by UN Resident Coordinator (serving as leader), RUNOs: the Resident Representative of UNDP, WHO/PAHO and UNFPA or their designees and UN Technical partners (UNICEF, OHCHR); by the government: ANDIS and Human Rights Secretariat as leaders of the national institutional efforts convening other relevant ministries, accordingly; and OPDs. The selection of the OPDs will be done by the OPDs themselves, selecting the OPDs representative according to a criterion so to ensure a wide representation of different groups of persons with disabilities (including under-represented ones) and a geographical scope.

The Steering committee will be co-chaired by the RCO and ANDIS, who will develop a detailed term of reference of the mentioned Committee, including the role and responsibilities of the UN Technical Partners – knowingly UNICEF and OHCHR- in order to ensure their effective and targeted interventions and involvement.

The Steering Committee will be responsible for taking decisions on strategic matters. It may be expanded to include other strategic partners who commit technical or financial resources to achieve the objectives of this project where appropriate. In addition, the Steering Committee will conduct revisions to the project as necessary, when major risks to the project or its management capacity (time and budget constraints) are identified. On the basis of the Annual Work Plan, the Steering Committee will authorize material deviations from the approved plans, after notifying the UNPRPD Secretariat.

**Technical level**: it will be composed of a Technical Committee that will be led by one of the project's implementing agencies as agreed by the project. The Committee will be comprised by representatives of the project's implementing agencies (UNDP, WHO/PAHO and UNFPA) and UN technical partners (OHCHR and UNICEF) when appropriated. The Committee will be supported by a Project coordinator. It will meet on a monthly basis to coordinate the activities planned under the Joint Programme according to the Annual Work Plan, with the participation of the government focal points and OPDs, where appropriate. When communication issues are addressed, the representatives of the Interagency Communication Group will also be convened.

**Operational level**: it will be made up of three working groups, one for each project outcome with the participation of experts from partner government agencies, as well as representatives of OPDs and other key actors (academia, CSOs, other international organizations, etc.). The working groups will meet at least twice a year to coordinate the activities to be undertaken for each proposed outcome, to follow up on the work plan and deliver the activities on time. The table below lists the lead strategic partners for each outcome.

Dialogue, communication and collaboration between the Government and OPDs will be ensured building on the recently launched ANDIS’ led Federal Civil Society Dialogue and Participation Round Table and new channels for OPDs participation into SDGs mechanism, to be promoted by the project. Regular and permanent consultation and communication will be ensured via all communication channels, involving high-level officers when necessary.

 Table 3. Implementation arrangements

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output number** | **Implementing UN agencies[[28]](#footnote-28) include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme** | **Government include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme** | **OPDs include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme** | **Other partners include contact details of focal points & role and responsibility in the programme** |
| ***1.1* Governmental stakeholders strengthened their capacities to ensure the implementation of disability-sensitive regulatory frameworks mainly Civil and Commercial Code and norms focused on sexual and reproductive rights, policies on service delivery and monitoring systems to assure the exercise of legal capacity with an intersectional approach in accordance with the implementation of the CRPD and SDG.** |  **PAHO/WHO****Sebastian Laspiur (****laspiurseb@paho.org****)**WHO/PAHO will lead capacity-building of Government to ensure effective, comprehensive, and responsive implementation of disability inclusive policy using the UNPRPD Training Package to tailor specific training modules for the targeted groups. Continued engagement with the OPD networks will be at the center. **UNFPA (Celeste Leonardi (****leonardi@unfpa.org****)** and WHO/PAHO will also focus on design materials for toolkit for disability mainstreaming and protocols and practice guidelines for access to sexual and reproductive health. In addition, it will lead the interventions by guiding the gender equality approach and ensuring that the intersectionality approach is cross-cutting (both at the policy and service provision levels).  | **SDH (Leonardo Gorbacz** **leonardo.gorbacz@gmail.com** **)****ANDIS (Greta Pena** **gretapena@gmail.com** **)**Both government institutions will contribute to coordinate with government ministries and duty bearers for the capacity building activities.  | **REDI** **marcelobetti@yahoo.com.ar**The leaders of umbrella OPD network will technically contribute to the activities, and coordinate OPDs and all activities that include rights holders | **DNSSR (Valeria Isal** **valeriaisla2020@gmail.com** **DIAJU DNCV**will support the institutional coordination among the Health Ministry for capacity building activities for health efectors with the focus on sexual and reproductive health. **Public Defender’s Office and the Ju.Fe.Jus** will support the activities within the judiciary. **UNICEF (Antonio Canaviri** **<acanaviri@unicef.org****> )** as technical partner will contribute to this output with expertise on chlidren’s eights for the capacity building activities and monitoring.**RCO/OHCHR** **Valeria Guerra (****valeria.guerra@un.org****)** will contribute and suppot this output with human rights expertise and interagency coordination. **UNDP:****Karina Carpintero (****karina.carpintero@undp.org****):** Will support the coordination with the judicial system and assist in validating materials of the trainings of trainers 'program. |
| ***1.2* Capacity of OPD´s are strengthened to ensure their meaningful participation and to undertake advocacy strategies.** | **UNFPA****Celeste Leonardi (****leonardi@unfpa.org****)** will focus on creating spaces for the stakeholders coordination regarding disability policies and capacity building activities for OPDs. In addition, it will elaborate the comunication strtegy plan.   | **SDH (Leonardo Gorbacz** **leonardo.gorbacz@gmail.com** **)****ANDIS (Greta Pena** **gretapena@gmail.com** **)****CNCPS Fernando Quiroga** These government institutions will contribute to coordinate with government ministries and duty bearers for the capacity building activities and creating or streghening consultations spaces.  | **OPDs** will oversee, provide inputs, feedback and validate all knowledge products | **RCO/OHCHR (****valeria.guerra@un.org****)**Will support the traing for OPDs to engage with UN HR reporting mechanisms to submit alternative reports and engage with SDG VNR.  |
| ***1.3* Capacities of UNCT Argentina strengthened to mainstream disability perspective in all UNS activities.** | **PAHO/WHO****Sebastian Laspiur (****laspiurseb@paho.org****)** Will lead the interagency efforts to establish capacity building activities for the UNS staff and organize and develop seminar for OPDs on SDG and HR monitoring and reporting.  | **ANDIS (Greta Pena gretapena@gmail.com )****CNCPS (Fernando Quiroga fquiroga@politicassociales.gob.ar )**These government institutions will contribute to coordinate with government ministries and duty bearers for the capacity building activities and creating or streghening consultations spaces | The leaders of umbrella OPD network will technically contribute to the UN activities, and coordinate OPDs and all activities that include rights holders | **OHCHR** **Valeria Guerra (valeria.guerra@un.org) and****UNDP:****Karina Carpintero (****karina.carpintero@undp.org**Will contribute on the participative methodology for developing the seminar for OPD, facilitate information and lessons learned from leading the inception phase and assist on the adaptation methodologies regarding 2030 Agenda.  |
| ***1.4* Knowledge products to address gaps in achieving autonomy for independent life of PwD developed and piloted.** | **UNFPA Celeste Leonardi (****leonardi@unfpa.org****)** will lead the knowledge products regarding sexual and reproductive rightsand lead the interagency policy papers on disability.Furthermore, jointly with WHO/PAHO, it will Develop protocols and practice guidelines for institutional intervention procedures (including support systems, safeguards and reasonable accommodation) addressing sexual and reproductive health of women with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities.**UNDP:****Karina Carpintero (****karina.carpintero@undp.org****)** will lead the development of knowledge products focused on access to justice in the form of guidelines and surveys.**WHO/PAHO:** will lead the efforts jointly with UNFPA to elaborate guidelines for the regulatory implementation (via protocols, reglementary decrees, administrative resolutions, etc.) of Law No 26.130 on surgical contraception, recent reform (December, 2021) that prohibit forced sterilizations and protect reproductive autonomy of PwD.  | The relevant Government bodies will be involved in developing and using the products. | The OPDs will be inviolved in developing and using the products | RCO will ensure institutional coordination and support the process with expertise and institutional arrangements. |
| ***1.5* Model platform for the participation of OPDs in monitoring of international human rights recommendations and access to justice developed.** | **UNDP:****Karina Carpintero (****karina.carpintero@undp.org****)** will support the development of the SIMORE PLUS model and the coordination of the innovative tool regarding ITCs applied to the judicial system. | **SDH (Leonardo Gorbacz leonardo.gorbacz@gmail.com )****ANDIS (Greta Pena gretapena@gmail.com )**Both government institutions will be involved in the development of accesible online platform and coordinate with the judiciary so to applied ITC to judicial system  | OPDs will be involved and consulted during the development of these technologies tools.  | **OHCHR** **Valeria Guerra (valeria.guerra@un.org)**Will support the development of the SIMORE PLUS accesible platform for the follow-up and implementation of CRPD recommendations and its interlinkages with SDGs.  |
| ***2.1.* Review of national laws and policies for effective exercise of legal capacity focused on the Civil and Commercial Code, National Electoral Code, administrative resolutions and internal regulations** | **UNDP:****Karina Carpintero (****karina.carpintero@undp.org****)** wil support the review of regulatory frameworks regarding the exercise of legal capacity focused on access to civil and polítical rights **PAHO/WHO****Sebastian Laspiur (****laspiurseb@paho.org****)** Will lead the interventions to develop a model proposal of framework on accessibility, support systems, safeguards, reasonable and procedural adjustments for the effective implementation of the CCC in line with CRPD obligations**UNFPA****Celeste Leonardi (****leonardi@unfpa.org****)** ead the efforts to develop workshops for the formulation of a regulatory proposal to complement the Ministry of Health’s Resolution 65/2015 to broaden and deepen its scope, in particular with regard to the progressive autonomy of adolescent girls and the implementation of interventions and practices of sexual and reproductive health services’ providers 2.1.2bValidation of regulatory proposal to complement the Ministry of Health’s Resolution 65/2015 and publication. | **SDH (Leonardo Gorbacz leonardo.gorbacz@gmail.com )****ANDIS (Greta Pena gretapena@gmail.com )****DNSSR, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity, Justice System (Supreme Court)**The relevant state bodies will be involved in developing the reviews and reforms of the legal frameworks.  | **REDI** **marcelobetti@yahoo.com.ar****OPDs** will be actively involved and consulted in the review and proposal reforms of the relevant legal framework so that these regulations are in line with CRPD obligations.  | **OHCHR** will provide support and technical assistance on legal frameworks reforms so they comply with CRPD obligations. UNICEF as technical partner will support and assist on Children and adolescents' rights in the relevant legal frameworks to be reviewed.  |
| ***2.2* Proposal for developing multistakeholder accessible platforms with a people-centered approach for ensuring effective and meaningful participation of OPDs, service delivery and data collection for the design, reform, and implementation of disability inclusive laws policies elaborated.** | **UNDP:****Karina Carpintero (****karina.carpintero@undp.org****)** will support the facilitation of OPD participation in multistakeholder cooridnation mechanism and promote their involvemen**t** in open government initiatives.  | **SDH and ANDIS as f**ocal points for the implementation of this project will contribute to create synergies between different ministries and create better coordination and consultation mechanism with OPDs.  | OPDs lead the coordination of consensus building activities. They will also lead advocacy activities. | **UNFPA Celeste Leonardi (****leonardi@unfpa.org****) and** **PAHO/WHO****Sebastian Laspiur (laspiurseb@paho.org)** Will support UNDP and provide assistance according to their mandates to support OPDs participation in multistakeholder coordination mechanisms.  |
| ***3.1* The inclusion of disability in the planning, implementation and monitoring of United Nations development activities is strengthened.** | **UNDP:****Karina Carpintero (karina.carpintero@undp.org)** **UNFPA****Celeste Leonardi (leonardi@unfpa.org)** **PAHO/WHO****Sebastian Laspiur (****laspiurseb@paho.org****)**The three focal points referred here will support the development of the listed activities which are focused on developing a strategy for disability inclusion within the UNS and concrete tools for its incorporation and monitoring actions. | **SDH (Leonardo Gorbacz leonardo.gorbacz@gmail.com )**ANDIS  | **REDI** **marcelobetti@yahoo.com.ar****OPDs** will contribute with UNS and intervene as resources persons. | RCO will ensure institutional coordination and support the process with expertise and institutional arrangements. |
| ***3.2* Monitoring and follow-up mechanisms of the SDGs and Treaty Bodies and other Universal HR procedures recommendations, especially the CRPD, are supported to promote the inclusion of disability and the participation of persons with disabilities and their organizations.** | **UNFPA****Celeste Leonardi (****leonardi@unfpa.org****)** **Will lead UN efforts to** Engage in policy dialogue with CNCPS and Technical SDG Commission in order to harmonize disability inclusion perspective in the reporting and monitoring mechanisms nationally. Furthermore, it will support Round-table for consultation and participation of the OPDs, with focus on under-represented groups of PwDs(indigenous women, girls and children and adolescents with disabilities) in the follow-up to the SDGs and HR.  | The relevant Government bodies will be involved in policy dialogue regarding SDGs implementation with a disability perspective and OPDs meaningful participation in the process.  | The leaders of umbrella OPD network will technically contribute to the UN activities, and coordinate OPDs and all activities that include rights holders | RCO will ensure institutional coordination and support the process with expertise and institutional arrangements.OHCHR will support OPDs engagement particularly those most marginalized, with SDGs implementation process at the national and provincial level |

8.Partnership-building potential

The project will promote several pathways considering partnership-building. One of the comparative advantages of the UNS in Argentina is its capacity to coordinate and generate inclusive alliances that facilitate convening a wide range of stakeholders to the table. Thus, the project will provide a platform for articulation and coordination of key multi-sectoral and inter-institutional parties, by integrating disability in the heart of SDGs national and sub-national mechanisms, and opening spaces and channels for OPDs and PwDs participation. This scope of collaboration will be a first for the country by introducing a round table of OPD among other formal and informal mechanism. These opportunities for dialogue and inter-sectoral and inter-agency coordination shall help establish partnerships with different key stakeholders for achieving the outcomes and also for the mobilization of possible additional resources to ensure project sustainability

In that sense, ANDIS and SDH need to work closely regarding the implementation of the new legislation contained in the CCC on legal capacity and the implementation of support systems, safeguards and reasonable accommodation for the independent life; the same applies for the Ministry of Health (though the DNSSR) to guarantee the respect of the rights of women and girls with disabilities regarding sexual and reproductive health. SDGs mechanism needs to effectively integrate disability. For that, the project will provide a wide platform of coordination that will involve all line ministries at the national level, as well as other relevant stakeholders, such as, the National institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) and will reach sub-national line ministries and stakeholders through the Sub-national SDGs network, the Federal HHRR Council, the Federal Disability Council and the newly created Inter-Ministerial Cabinet for Disability. Also, through the signed MoU between the Ministry of Justice (SDH) and the Ju.Fe.Jus, the project will be able to reach the highest judicial authorities at the sub-national level and work together with them to develop, institutionalize protocols and regulation on the implementation of the CCC and NMHL.

Also, the project will expand to other areas of government seeking new connections such as the Open-Government Secretary, Open-Data Portal and the Open Budget initiative that has direct implications in its mainstreaming regarding the project catalytic effect. Furthermore, the project seeks to reach the regional sphere by constituting an international alliance with Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies and the Regional Alliance for Access to Justice to explore further south-south cooperation for scaling exchange of experience.

9.Long-term UN engagement in the area of disability

UNS in Argentina is very committed to work in the area of disability and is putting in place strategies to guarantee long-term engagement in this field. The last CCA/UNCFSD integrated HRBA and included consultation processes with CSO, including OPDs. It is foreseen that the dialogues of the UNSDCF process will continue periodically during the implementation phase, engaging OPDs in the UN cooperation framework. The project will build on this experience to establish a permanent channel for consultation, participation and alliance building with OPDs, and will develop a resource mobilization strategy to enhance and boost disability related and sensitive programming. The Situational Analysis developed during the inception phase of this project provides very rich evidence and information to identify and continue prioritizing areas of work and serve as a road map to develop strategies and partnerships.

This project will serve as a catalytic opportunity to strengthen UNS’ capacities and commitments towards disability. Throughout the inception phase and during the formulation of the present project, UN Agencies had the opportunity to exchange valuable information on ongoing activities and expertise which already allow for coordination and exchange.

The project, through inter-agency work, will produce evidence on the socio-economic impact of the COVID19 pandemic on PwD from a HRBA gender approach, with a focus on the most vulnerable sectors. The project will be a source of information and recommendations to inform public policies aimed at the inclusion of PwD and the development of actions to contribute to the implementation of the CRPD, both aspects with a post-pandemic recovery perspective.

Lastly, the effective integration of disability within the UNS and the UNSDCF that will be promoted by the present project (through capacity building, strategy development and OPDs engagement) will leave installed capacity and alliances to guarantee the long-term engagement in the area of disability.

10.Knowledge Management

The project will ensure adequate monitoring and evaluation of results while also documenting and sharing effective practices, lessons learned, and the identification of potential areas for collaboration. UNS agencies that are part of the project will monitor progress by meeting three times a year, and the Interagency Gender and HR Group will provide a space for updating on progress, issues and risks identification and mitigation.

Three of the project’s outputs are focused on developing knowledge products and to showcase the successful model of OPDs participation in SDGs and HR international recommendation’s implementation, follow-up and reporting, which will serve as an advocacy tool for sub-national scale-up and international replication after the project is completed. Also, other knowledge products will be developed all along the project’s activities, by generating evidence, documenting good practices for disability inclusion, particularly regarding PwDs’ exercise of legal capacity and access to inclusive justice services, non-discriminatory sexual and reproductive health services, and into SDGs and international HHRR recommendation reporting and compliance processes.

Whereas this project aims to contribute to the recovery from the socio-economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, one of the objectives of the project is to generate data and empirical evidence on the needs of persons with disabilities in Argentina. In addition, work will be carried out on the preparation of a document with inputs for the design of strategies for the effective exercise of the rights of PwD from a gender and HRBA, based on the findings of the situational analysis study, validation and consultation activities.

The evidence produced under this project will be a strategic contribution to decision-making, design and planning of sustainable public policies.

The Inter-Agency Group on Gender and Human Rights will continue to be a mechanism for sharing information, consultation among UN agencies, plan annual joint work and identify potential donors to strengthen the Initiative. It will be a key support in advising and supporting this Initiative with the integration of rights and gender approaches at the programmatic and operational levels.

Table 4 Knowledge products

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Product***  | ***Type of knowledge product***  | ***Expected dissemination and use***  |
| 1. Materials for training of trainers’ programs on exercise of legal capacity
 | Tools | They will be widely disseminated, especially at the federal level. The aim is to use them to build/strengthen capacities of duty bearers and rights holders, provide with precise information to implement disability normative framework policy and programme across all sectors, line ministries and OPDs. Some of the products will aim at promoting attitudinal change of duty bearers towards disability |
| 1. Protocols and practice guidelines for access to sexual and reproductive health of persons with disabilities
 | ***Protocol*** |
| 1. Protocols and practice guidelines for the participation of people with disability in the process of determination of legal capacity
 | ***Protocols and guidelines*** |
| 1. Report on Needs assessment and mapping of solutions for the exercise of legal capacity of persons with disabilities
 | ***Report*** |
| 1. Report on Diagnostic on legal capacity restriction sentences
 | ***Report*** |
| 1. Handbook for methodological adaptation on SDG 5.6 and 3.7
 | ***Tool*** |
| 1. Guidelines for the regulatory implementation (via protocols, reglementary decrees, administrative resolutions, etc.) of Law No 26.130 on surgical contraception, recent reform
 | ***Guidelines*** |
| 1. Guidelines on minimum content on legal capacity, disability and HHRR in the light of the CDPD addressed to legal aid providers and justice services
 | ***Guidelines*** |
| 1. Report on existing needs of reform on provincials Codes of Civil and Commercial Procedures, to effectively implement legal capacity
 | Report | Their dissemination will depend on the information contained, safeguarding privacy and confidentiality of the information gathered. They will be used to inform policy and decision making.  |
| 1. Policy paper to showcase disability policies
 | ***Report, policy papers*** | They will be disseminated to all national and sub-national SDGs and HR bodies recommendations’ follow-up, including the UNS and OPDs. It is expected that they will be used to advance and strengthen the integration of disability within SDGs and HHRR processes, including the UNSDCF. Also, they will be used to advocate for the creation of a permanent consultation and participation mechanism for the OPDs.  |
| 1. Survey on unmet legal needs of PwD elaborated targeting SDG 16.3.3
 | ***Report*** | It will be used as tool to measure progress made on 2030 Agenda targeting g SDG 16.3.3 and evaluate the justice gap of people with disabilities. The product will be disseminated among key stakeholders at regional and international level aiming also at organisms as OECD, World Justice Project, and Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies. |
| 1. Handbook for complementing Universal Design Initiative by applying inclusive ITC in service delivery
2. An accessible online platform for the follow up and implement HR recommendations and SDGs
 | ***Tool*** | It will be use to develop a strategy to enforce a recent judicial decision that orders the National Supreme Court of the Nation to develop a justice portal and it will later also be used to promote its replication all judicial powers across the country. It is expected to be disseminated among key judicial stakeholders at the national level and through key actors developing assistive technologies in the region to exchange experiences an present the one developed in the context of this project.The Simore Plus aims at integrating in one platform follow-up of international HR recommendations to the SDGs and their targets and providing a space for participation of individuals and CSOs, which aims to expand the right to meaningful participation in HR and SDGs adopting accessibility standards.  |

11.Communications and visibility

The project will count with a Communication Plan validated with the RCO and the Steering Committee in order to ensure wide communication and visibility through leveraging on already in place UNS communication platforms and social networks.

Also, the project will foster the project’s visibility by producing specific materials that will be used to commemorate special dates, such as February 21th (Social Justice Day), September 28th (International Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights), October 10th (International Mental Health Day), December 3rd (International Day of Persons with Disabilities), December 10th (International HHRR Day), in each case, stressing the linking with disability. Also, the project will support OPDs to strengthen their capacities to communicate and give visibility to the rights of PWDs.

All communication and visibility materials will be in accessible formats and devices.

Table 5 Communications products

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Product*** | ***Type of communication product*** | ***Expected dissemination and use*** |
| Editorials, blog articles and op-eds | Online articles, with accessible formats and devices  | UNS websites and/or digital newspapers and bulletins for the general audience.  |
| Handbook for accessible communication  | Tool | All stakeholders shall share the launching of the handbook as well as give it an identifiable section in their websites for better dissemination and use. |
| Key messages for social media | Factsheets addressed to each stakeholder in format of animations with general and specific messages and messaged per type fo audience. |  |
| Multimedia products (photos, videos, infographics) | Social media contents/threads with accessible formats and devicesDigital infographics (visual representation of information or data, is a great way to explain concepts or ideas that may be complex). | All stakeholders, dissemination for the general and specific audiences. OPDs will target PwDs to receive these communication products. |
| Conferences, public events, workshops, commemoration Days | Mix of online (to guarantee a federal representation and scope) and in person events | To communicate and exchange with targeted audiences and/or public and general audiences.  |
| Radio/TV programmes, interviews, spots | Radio/TV interviews, spots with accessibility formats and conditions | To disseminate more technical and specific information to the general and/or targeted audiences. |

12.Monitoring and Evaluation

The UN Team is setting aside 8,000 US dollars in the budget for monitoring and external evaluation. This represents 2,5% percent of the total budget.

The project foresees engaging a project coordinator and a administrative technical assistant who will be responsible for the coordination, programming and implementation of the project’s activities, in order to fulfill its goals and achieve results. The project coordinator will coordinate and provide technical secretariat for the RUNOs. These last ones (PAHO/WHO, UNFPA and UNDP) will design responsible staff to carry out monitoring activities and will conform, along with the project coordinator, the M&E Project Board. The M&E Project Board will meet at least quarterly, but it may meet more often if needed.

Government documents (plans and reports, legislative frameworks, policies, budgets, etc.), publicly available data sources (e.g., UNSD’s official SDGs database, UN monitoring reports, national plans and programmes on disability, gender, intersectionality), and periodic documentation of feedback from partners and stakeholders, alternative OPDs reports and publications, will serve as information sources to inform the project performance.

The project will be monitored through the following a monitoring and evaluation plans :

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity of****Monitoring** | **Goal** | **Frecuence** |
| **Track progress in achieving results** | Gather and analyze data on the progress made in order to evaluate the progress of the project in relation to the achievement of the agreed outputs | In the course of execution |
| **Risk Monitoring and Management** | Identify specific risks that may compromise the achievement of the expected results. Identify and monitor risk management measures through a risk register. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been agreed | In the course of execution |
| **Learning process** |  Knowledge, good practices and lessons learned from other projects and implementing partners will be regularly captured and integrated into this project. | Annually |
| **Review and revise in the course of action** | Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to ensure informed decision making. The project governance mechanism will conduct regular project reviews to assess project performance and revise the Annual Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting and deadlines throughout the project life cycle.  | In the course of execution |
| **Annual Project report** | A Project Report will be made including data on the progress made that reflect the results achieved and any evaluation or review report prepared during the period.The report will be submitted to the Steering Committee, key counterparts and the donor, as required by the UNPRPD Secretariat. This report will provide data on the Joint Program's progress in achieving outcomes in line with the defined annual targets and its Outcomes Framework.  | At the end of the project |
| **Final project review** |  **During the final year of the project, the Steering Committee will conduct a final project external review to identify lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and sharing project outcomes and lessons learned with relevant stakeholders.** |  |

13.Risk Management

 Risk Management Strategy (please describe the risk management strategy using the table below)

 Table 6 Risks Management Strategy

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Type of risk\*******(contextual******programmatic, institutional)*** | ***Risk*** | ***Likelihood (L, M, H)*** | ***Impact on result*** | ***Mitigation strategies*** | ***Risk treatment owners*** |
| *Contextual* | Resurgence of the Covid-19 pandemic | M | Project implementation | Effective engagement of authorities; reprogramming and reallocation of resources | UN |
| *Institutional* | Electoral process | M | Project implementation delayed | Effective engagement of authorities; OPDs advocacy | UN and Government |
| Programmatic | Difficulties in achieving consensus and representation among different OPDs and/or limited participation | M | Weakened project results | Specific activities for consultation and validation processes are available at all stages of the project. In addition, national-level OPDs and the ANDIS participated in the formulation process | UN |
| Programmatic  | Limited cooperation by some of the institutions that have information available.  | L | Lack of some relevant data | Efforts to reach a work agreement at the highest level.  | Government, UN |
| Institutional | Capacities and knowledge acquired are not translated into transforming actions  | L | Few justice and SRH services are able to comprehensively approach disability.  | Efforts will be made to get access to justice and SRH authorities along with ANDIS to establish protocols and control mechanisms, as well as to continue with permanent training and capacity development on the rights of persons with disabilities. | Government |
| Institutional | Lack of understanding by SRH and justice systema and services staff about the fact that the lack of support systems, safeguards and reasonable accommodation in services constitutes discrimination on the basis of disability.  | L | Little predisposition to make changes and discrimination is till in place.  | Capacity development and sensitization of staff about barriers and state’s and public servant’s obligations to comply with international standards to fulfill equality and non-discrimination principles. | Government, UN |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

14.Budget

The budget can be found in **Annex 2.**

**14.1 Value for money**

The project strategy will produce the best results with the available resources because it will lean on good practices developed and lessons learned from previously implemented projects and MPTFs by the implementing agencies.

Economy:

The major categories of the projects are technical assistance through national professionals' and contractual services mainly developing training programs and knowledge products. In order to manage the costs of the implementation, a procurement plan will be developed. The procurement process encompasses planning, requisitions, sourcing of suppliers, solicitation and evaluation of offers, contract review, contract award, and the management of contracts and assets

The respective terms of reference of the consulting services will be prepared for each procurement, according to the criteria established by each implementing agency to that end. In all cases, a minimum of three bids will be sought for each solicited service or product. Only bids that meet the technical and financial criteria will be selected.

 Efficiency:

For procurement of products and services, the project will develop a biannual procurement plan based on the approved work plan. Under this planification each implementing agency will use technical and financial resources for the development of the assigned activities of each output. Also, for monitoring purposes follow-up meetings will be established. At the same time, the strategy envisages articulation and leveraging on ongoing interventions in order to complement and not overlap the work, as well as increase impact and reduce costs of interventions. Implementing agencies and the project team will utilize existing procurement Rosters within the UN Agencies, and they will be encouraged to create synergies and utilize resources within and across activities.

Effectiveness:

The core governing principle is to obtain the best value for money. This means the selection of the offer that presents the optimum combination of lifecycle costs and benefits, and meets business needs.

Best value for money should not be equated with the lowest price. It requires an integrated assessment of technical, organizational and pricing factors in light of their relative importance (i.e., reliability, quality, experience, reputation, past performance, cost/fee and reasonableness). Parameters can also include social, environmental and other strategic objectives defined in the procurement plan.

As part of upholding best value for money, the processes of soliciting offers and selecting a contractor should:

* Maximize competition
* Minimize the complexity of the solicitation, evaluation and selection processes
* Ensure impartial and comprehensive evaluation of solicited offers
* Ensure selection of the contractor whose offer has the highest degree of realism and whose performance is expected to best meet the business unit’s specifications, statement of works or terms of reference

**14.2 Co-funding**

*Table 7 Co-funding arrangements*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Output*** | ***Funding source*** | ***Amount*** | ***% of total output*** |
| ***1.1*** | ***UNDP*** | ***USD 5.000*** | ***5%*** |
| ***1.2*** | ***UNFPA*** | ***USD 10.000*** | ***10%*** |
| ***1.4*** | ***UNDP*** | ***USD 5.000*** | ***5%*** |
| ***1.2.3*** | ***UNFPA*** | ***USD 10.000*** | ***10%*** |
| ***1.5******1.5*** | ***UNDP*** | ***USD 5.000*** | ***5%*** |
| ***OHCHR***  | ***USD 5.000*** | ***5%*** |
| ***2.1*** | ***WHO/PAHO***  | ***USD 35000*** | ***28%*** |
| ***2.2*** | ***OHCHR***  | ***USD 5.000*** | ***4%*** |
| ***3.1*** | ***UNICEF***  | ***USD 10.000*** | ***21%*** |

*\*The UN Technical Partners have calculated the time that their staff will contribute to this project and monetize it for co -funding purposes.*

1. Safeguarding

Participating UN Agencies and some of the proposed project stakeholders have robust safeguarding policies and guidelines covering aspects such as prevention of unethical behavior and ensuring protection of victims and witnesses as well as ensuring that corrective measures are taken without delay to end violations.[UNDP](https://www.undp.org/accountability/prevention-and-response-sexual-misconduct#:~:text=All%20forms%20of%20sexual%20harassment,values%20of%20the%20United%20Nations) has institutional experience in responding to gender-based violence. [UNFPA](https://www.unfpa.org/fr/node/17819#:~:text=All%20UNFPA%20personnel%20are%20required,and%20abuse%20and%20sexual%20harassment) implemented the [United Nations Protocol on the Provision of Assistance to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse](https://www.un.org/en/pdfs/UN%20Victim%20Assistance%20Protocol_English_Final.pdf) which aims to elaborate a common set of norms and standards to strengthen a coordinated, system-wide approach to the provision of assistance and support, prioritizing the rights and dignity of victims.

Links to a number of organizational policies that address these specific issues to which the implementing agencies of this project are committed are listed below:

* Protection against retaliation for reporting misconduct and for cooperating with duly authorized audits or investigations. <https://undocs.org/ST/SGB/2017/2>
* Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. <https://www.un.org/preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/content/documents>
* Regulations Governing the Status, Basic Rights and Duties of Officials of the United Nations or Regulations Governing the Status, Basic Rights and Duties of Officials other than Secretariat Officials and Experts on Mission. <https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=en/ST/SGB/2002/9>
1. Workplan

*Please attach a detailed workplan using annex.*

1. Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Persons with disability [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. United Nations System in Argentina [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. List at least one and max of 3. Equality and non-discrimination; service delivery; accessibility; CRPD-compliant budgeting and financial management; Accountability and governance. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 1) all persons with disabilities, 2) children & youth with disabilities 3) primary focus on women and girls with disabilities, or 4) primary focus on one or more underrepresented groups of persons with disabilities persons with intellectual and or psychosocial disabilities/ other underrepresented group of persons with disabilities (please specify) migrants/ indigenous persons with disabilities/ minorities etc.) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Please list at least one and a maximum of 5. COVID-19 response and recovery; Inclusive SDGs planning and monitoring; Climate change; Inclusive education; Early childhood development; Access to health; Access to Justice; Social protection; Employment; GBV & sexual and reproductive health; Statistics and data collection; CRPD monitoring (art 33); Intersectionality; Political participation; Disability assessment and referral services; National Disability Policy and/or Law; Access to Information and ICTs; Deinstitutionalization; Legal Capacity; Independent living; Awareness raising; OPDs capacity building [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. National Civil and Commercial Code. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Art. 43, Civil and Commercial Code, modified the "system of substitution of will" for "support in decision-making". [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Art. 34, Civil and Commercial Code: defined as "permanent or prolonged mental disturbance of sufficient gravity, provided that the exercise of his full capacity may result in damage to his person or property". [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Law 26,130 Article 3 - Exception. In the case of a person declared legally incompetent, the court authorization requested by the person’s legal representative is an absolute requirement. This law has been recently modified at the end of December 2021, but its implementations is still pending. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. CRPD (2012) Final observations to Argentina #49, #50; CEDAW (2016) Final observations to Argentina #48, #49. http://redi.org.ar/wp-content/uploads/derechos-sexuales-y-derechos-reproductivos-de-las-mujeres\_20-preguntas.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. http://redi.org.ar/ [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Some of the OPDs participating were Fundación Tomar Acción, Fund. Rumbos; Asociación Azul, REDI, Orgullo Disca; ADESAM; Cabildo Abierto; Canales; Granja ANDAR; CELS; CAS; COMUNIDIS; APDH; FAICA; ACIJ, AJUPEF, CAIDIS, IPNA. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. ANDIS; SDH; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Social Development, CNCPS; Persons with Disabilities Directorate of the Buenos Aires Province. Omdbusperson’s office of the City of Buenos Aires and Santa Fe. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR, PAHO/WHO, IOM, WB, OHCHR UNHCR, ECLAC. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Training (in person/online), workshops, seminars etc [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. 1. CRPD 2. Preconditions for disability inclusion 3 National development plans for the SDGs. 4.women with disabilities and underrepresented groups needs and rights 5 instruments for planning and implementation of UN development 6. other [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. The Federal Board of Courts and Superior Courts of Justice of Argentina’s Provinces and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (Ju.Fe.Jus.) is a federal entity that brings together all the current members of the Supreme Courts and Superior Courts of Argentina’s Provinces that compose it, thus bringing together the ministers who are members of the heads of the Provincial Judicial Powers of the country. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. National Scientific and Technological Research Council (CONICET). [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/presentamos-junto-andis-el-programa-equiparar#:~:text=El%20Programa%20Equiparar%20tiene%20como,de%20una%20vida%20libre%20de [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/239809/20210115 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Organizational development (technical or financial support) specific training to participate in processes such as SA, CCA, UNSDCF etc [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Tools, guidelines, protocols, reports [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. COVID-19 response and recovery; Inclusive SDGs planning and monitoring; Climate change; Inclusive education; Early childhood development; Access to health; Access to Justice; Social protection; Employment; GBV & sexual and reproductive health; Statistics and data collection; CRPD monitoring (art 33); Intersectionality; Political participation; Disability assessment and referral services; Disability Policy and/or Law; Access to Information and ICTs; Deinstitutionalization; Legal Capacity; Independent living; Awareness raising; OPDs capacity building [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Technical/ Advisory Commitees , Knowledge Platforms, Conferences, Summits etc [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Art. 43, Civil and Commercial Code [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Available information shows that the percentage of the population that presents some type of permanent difficulty or limitation (physical and / or mental) rises to 12.9% of the people living in private homes. Of this total, 11.7% are men while 14% are women. According to the information gathered, the region with the highest prevalence is the Argentine Northwest (NOA). Provinces of this region present values higher than 16%, except Tucumán with 14.3%. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Please note minimum amount of UN Participating Agencies is 2 and maximum is 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)