



# The SDGs and Managing for Results

## Argentina

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**Soledad Cubas**  
National Director  
Information, Monitoring and Evaluation  
System of Social Programs

Consejo Nacional  
de Coordinación  
de Políticas Sociales



Presidencia  
de la Nación



AGENDA 2030 - ODS  
ARGENTINA

# The 2030 Agenda in Argentina

# Key Aspects of the 2030 Agenda in Argentina

- **Politically oriented:** The agenda incorporates SDGs into the Government Platform by linking targets to public policy decisions.
- **People-Centered:** Pursues the goal of eradicating poverty and reducing inequality. Consequently, SDGs and targets were prioritized according to the Making Poverty History primary focus.
- **Indivisible:** The Agenda integrates social, environmental, and economic goals.
- **Cross-cutting:** The Agenda safeguards the rights approach, gender-sensitive measures, inclusion of people with disabilities and indigenous peoples, the life-cycle perspective and territoriality, migrations, and statistical rigor.
- **Participatory:** Includes all Public Agencies with a focus on adaptation.
- **Efficient:** Takes advantage of the existing institutional architecture based on the experience gained.
- **Measurable:** Includes a group of measurable priority goals and monitoring indicators.





# History of the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies (CNCPS)

# The National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies and SDGs

- Established in 2002, CNCPS is an entity that oversees alignment for planning, coordination, and monitoring of national social policies to ensure the proper and efficient administration of resources allocated to public policies.
- The work of the Council generates momentum for all players to interact in a harmonic, collaborative way.
- CNCPS was the focal point of the implementation of the Millennium Summit (2000) and the agency responsible for monitoring this international commitment by ensuring alignment with the various stakeholders.
- In 2012, ECLAC highlighted the experience of Argentina and CNCPS's work in its report “Good practices in monitoring and reporting on the Millennium Development Goals best monitoring practices and report on Millennium Development Goals.”
- The 2030 Agenda was launched in March 2016 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship and CNCPS was ratified as the agency responsible for implementing and monitoring the Agenda.



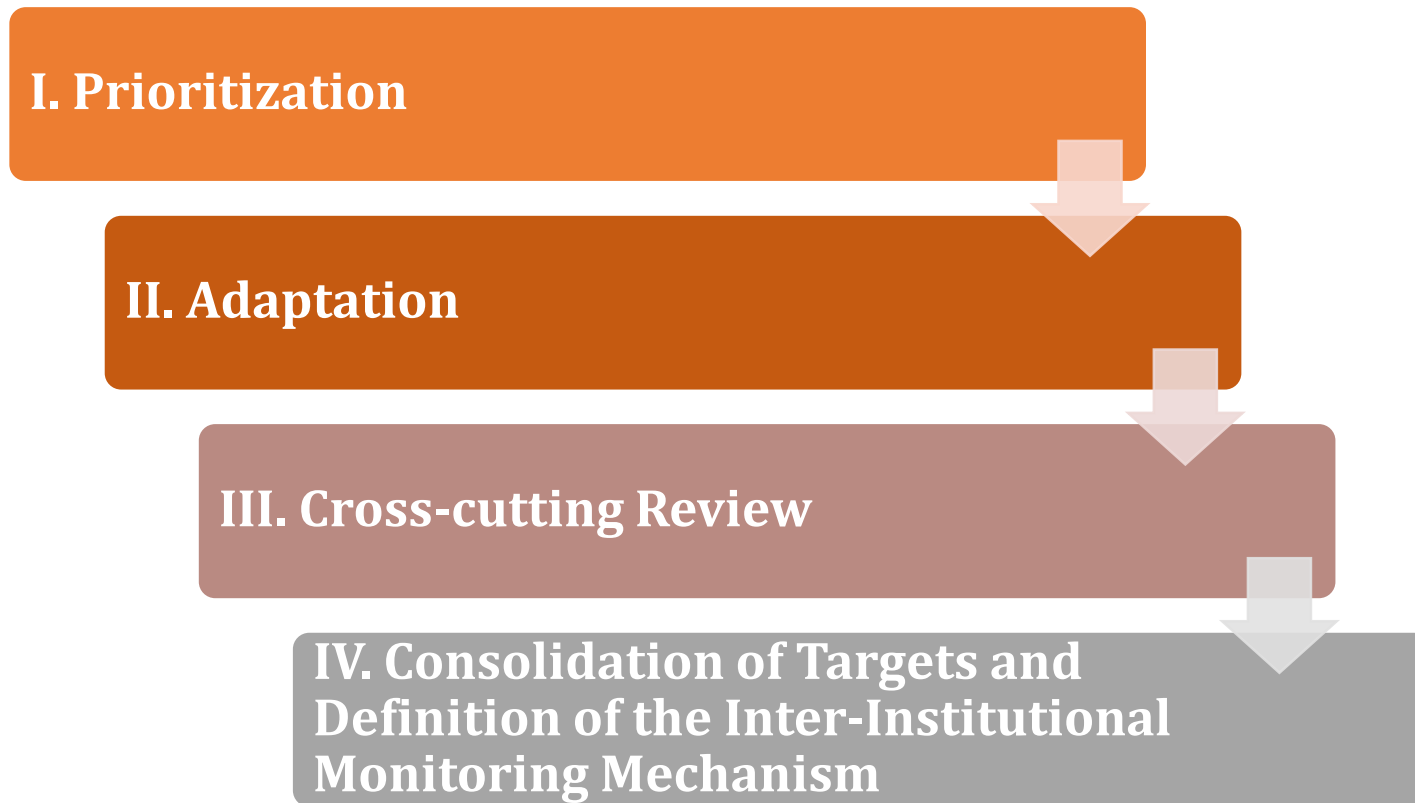


# Stages of the Adaptation Process at Country Level

## *Challenges and Opportunities*

# Prioritizing and adapting goals to the national context: stages and milestones

## Stages



## Milestones

CNCPS Internal

Inter-institutional,  
coordinated by  
CNCPS

## Stage I. Goal Prioritization

- This stage involved reviewing the 17 SDGs and their 169 targets regarding governance goals and subsequent setting of targets based on the primary responsibilities of each Public Administration Agency.

### Challenges and Opportunities:

- Goal prioritization: challenge of linking the 100 government goals to SDG targets. They demonstrate the country's commitment to setting priorities and plan according to national needs. (Strategic planning)
- Link SDGs to budget programs to implement them at operational level in each ministry.





## Stage II. Adaptation by strategic area at Inter-ministerial Commission level

- Formation of 6 work commissions: participation of technical and political experts from the different ministries.
- Adaptation of intermediate and final targets, and selection of the related indicators.
- Development of the basic technical sheet for each indicator.

### Challenges and Opportunities:

- Opportunity for each ministry to participate in the process to select goals and indicators. Each ministry adopted and rejected goals or introduced new ones based on their own objectives. **(Participatory planning)**
- Timely opportunity to bring together all **national and sub-national statistical agencies** so that they can learn about each other's activities and **potential**.
- Construction of indicators requires exploitation of the available information, to which ends, the **use of administrative records** is particularly challenging.



## Stage III. Cross-cutting Review

- **Alignment** –by the CNCPS team– of the proposals advanced by the different Commissions.
- Review carried out by each agency safeguarding the gender perspective, the rights approach, inclusion of people with disabilities and indigenous peoples, the life-cycle perspective, territoriality, and the methodological requirements to build monitoring indicators.

### Challenges and Opportunities:

- **Consolidate indicators** for each target, introducing the necessary changes for the generation of new information, with geographical disaggregation, by population group and as regularly as necessary to ensure availability of **information comparable** over time.
- Foster a **cross-cutting perspective** regarding the new vulnerable sectors in all priority public policies.



## Stage IV. Consolidation of targets and definition of the inter-institutional monitoring mechanism

- Alignment –by the CNCPS team– of the final proposals by each agency and inputs from cross-cutting perspectives.
- **Review** of the entire proposal by all participating Agencies.
- Official list of SDG targets and indicators in Argentina.
- Definition of the monitoring mechanism.

### Challenges and Opportunities:

- Each ministry has access to the agreements reached by the other ministries or jurisdictions, which paves the way to participatory planning.
- Added to the Dashboard, Cabinet of Ministers, for monitoring purposes.
- **Federalism** and linking with sub-national governments.





# Stages of the Adaptation Process at Country Level

*Lessons learnt and future  
challenges*

## Lessons:

# Which are the key elements of management to ensure that goals will be met?

- **Institutional Framework**
  - Existence of CNCPS as a cross-cutting linking agency that generates consensus among ministries based on a strategic planning vision. The challenge is to have ministries provide answers and to ensure that the work accomplished will be sustainable over time.
  - The institutional framework generated based on continuity of experience of SDGs is critical. On the other hand, the SDG process ends with a document endorsed by each participating ministry.
- **Ownership of the goals as part of the current government's management (political will)**
  - SDGs were aligned with the government's 100 priority goals.
  - Alignment will at federal level: adopting the SDGs and disseminating them at sub-national level allow local statistical services and administrative record systems to be strengthened. (Monitoring and evaluation systems)



## Future challenges:

- Horizontal and vertical alignment
- Coordination mechanisms during implementation
- Strengthen the Information, Monitoring and Evaluation System
- Process to link SDG targets to the national budget
- Strengthening relations between the civil society and the private sector (strategic alliances)



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