



Voluntary Local Review

# CÓRDOBA 2022

Province of Córdoba | ARG.



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## 1. Authorities and SDGs Focal Point



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## 2. Introductory Statement

The Province of Córdoba understands the **comprehensiveness and centrality of the 2030 Agenda** as a fundamental tool to deepen its development model, adopting a type of management based on **interdependent dialogue** in its three dimensions: social, economic and environmental. It also adopts the 2030 Agenda through the territorialization of the Sustainable Development Goals based on its local needs and priorities, and through constant dialogue with multiple actors at multiple levels. Moreover, in the current context, challenged by the need to rebuild a path towards the development of transitional public policies, the Province orients its actions **towards sustainability** in order to achieve **recovery with equality**, after the COVID-19 pandemic affected the whole world and Córdoba in particular.

Based on an interdependent dialogue between its three management axes - social justice, sustainable economic development and the strengthening of institutions - and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Province of Córdoba emphasizes **the social dimension** of development. Thus, it implements concrete actions by adopting the 2030 Agenda as a guide for its public policies, seeking to achieve the **well-being of all people** living in its territory, based on equal opportunities and the principle of **leaving no one behind**. To this end, it provides support to the people most affected by the crisis resulting from the scourge of the Covid-19 virus, which deepened existing social inequalities.

It also adopts **social protection measures** that ensure **food assistance** to people in vulnerable situations, the expansion of prevention and **health coverage**, the promotion of **educational inclusion**, the strengthening of **inclusive and sustainable public transport** and the reduction of gender gaps. The latter occurs within the framework of promoting **women's autonomy**, both in its physical and economic dimensions, as well as in terms of participation in decision-making spaces. Women's insertion in the labor



market is promoted, while at the same time recognizing the **care economy** through mechanisms that establish the right to care and to be cared for. Within this framework, special attention is also paid to the protection and **care of children**, the **elderly** and **people with disabilities**.

Furthermore, the Province **considers digital inclusion as an objective within the social dimension of development**, understanding it as a fundamental component in the adoption of social policies that guarantee equal opportunities. In addition, this management model, based on the multidimensional interdependence of sustainability, assumes the challenge of providing **housing solutions** that seek to encourage a **good way of life** for people, promoting the **sustainable urbanization** of neighborhoods, and strengthening the links between the people who live in Córdoba.

In this way, the Province is joining efforts to build more egalitarian and resilient societies, through the implementation of universal, redistributive and supportive policies, with a rights-based approach.

It is worth noting that within this dialogue, the economic and environmental dimensions of development articulate the responses that make it possible to achieve inclusive and sustained economic growth that favors the creation of dignified jobs and improves the living standards of all people. At the same time, these responses are connected to the imperative of environmental sustainability to ensure the protection of nature, understanding that its care ensures the protection of people.

In this framework, the efforts and challenges of the Province of Córdoba on the road to sustainability highlight the importance of working on a **solid multilevel governance and articulations with multiple actors** that involve the different levels of government (national, provincial and municipal), as well as the private sector, the academic world and civil society in permanent alliance for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, through coordination and joint development mechanisms that commit all actors to a **multi-sectoral approach to inequalities**.

### 3. Highlights

This voluntary report seeks to report on how the Province of Córdoba has been working towards the adoption of the 2030 Agenda as a guide for the development and management of its public policies aimed at achieving the **well-being and good living of all the people** who live in its territory, respecting human rights and promoting non-discrimination and gender equality. In this sense, Córdoba considers the achievement of the 2030 Agenda as an opportunity to advance and strengthen its development model, as well as a common language and a necessary framework for dialogue and commitment to global challenges. This commitment to the 2030 Agenda is inevitably framed in the **search for social, economic and environmental recovery towards transition in a post-pandemic context**. As argued at the 4th Local and Regional Government Forum, a special event of the UN High-Level Political Forum in 2021, a resilient, community-led post-COVID-19 recovery needs to be fostered.

Likewise, the scope of Sustainable Development within the provincial territory, affected by the global crisis due to COVID-19, **is also affected by structural challenges, mainly related to the macroeconomic context of the country**, immersed in a recessionary period with declines in GDP per capita in recent years, combined with high and rising inflation. Although the progressive recovery of economic activity, due to the easing of the health situation during the year 2021, allowed an increase in GDP per capita at constant prices of 9.2% compared to 2020, this indicator is still 8.9% below the levels reached in 2017. In this way, both global and national crises have repercussions in Córdoba, both at the productive and social levels, for example by showing higher levels of unemployment and a decrease in the purchasing power of the income of the registered salaried sector in the province, which generates great challenges for the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals.





In this context, the Province of Córdoba assumes the commitment in its management and understands the centrality of the principle of **leaving no one behind**, and defines its public policies based on a State that, above all, carries out **Social Justice** to address inequalities and improve the lives of families. Thus, when carrying out the **territorialization process of the Agenda and its 17 SDGs**, the analysis focused on those **goals focused on the social sphere**, i.e. the group of People that includes SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, also incorporating SDG 10, while measuring the interactions of these priorities and those Sustainable Development Goals that focus their actions on the economic, environmental and institutional spheres. This holistic view of the 2030 Agenda is consistent with the government's three strategic axes, where Sustainable Economic Growth and Strengthening Institutions support the Social Justice pillar.

It is worth noting that the current development of public policies guided by the Sustainable Development Goals is the result of more than six years of work by the Province to build **a solid foundation of processes to institutionalize the 2030 Agenda at the governmental level**. In this framework, the priority goals and targets for the sustainable development of our community were defined through a collaborative territorialization process with the private sector, academia and civil society. The territorialization was led by the Ministry of Coordination of the Province, the body designated SDG Focal Point in Córdoba. It was also supported by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), a link that allowed the Province to become the first region in the Americas to participate in the SDG Territorialization Pilot together with cities and regions of the world. Córdoba also collaboratively developed a matrix of relationships between the Goals and the prioritized targets, a tool aimed at

guiding policy strategies from an integral perspective, bringing together all the actors that contribute to the various dimensions of local development.

Thus, this voluntary report is the result of a process that began in 2016, under a horizontal inter-ministerial coordination and a multi-actors approach that allowed prioritizing, agreeing and sharing progress and challenges for the localization of the SDGs; and a vertical coordination that made it possible to deepen commitments and collaborations at national and municipal level to work together to achieve sustainable development. In this sense, the process of implementing this Agenda has involved **multilevel governance articulations** that ensure dialogue so that the different jurisdictional levels and the various actors interact in a coordinated manner in its scope.

Vertically, the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies (CNCPS for its acronym in Spanish) is the national focal point for the 2030 Agenda. Achieving the SDGs requires local policies and actions in synergy with policies and actions at the national level, which is why the CNCPS develops joint initiatives with the provinces such as the Federal SDG Network, the Forum for Social Participation and the Global Pact Network and the private business sector, of which Córdoba is a member. In addition, the Province maintains strategic links with municipal governments for the localization of the SDGs. In this context, Córdoba was selected by the Open Government Partnership (OGP) to participate in a pilot test together with fifty regions around the world, aimed at consolidating meaningful open government, i.e. an open government oriented towards sustainable development together with municipal governments and their civil society.



On the other hand, in a horizontal sense, the Province of Córdoba set up an Inter-ministerial SDG Roundtable with the participation of all provincial government departments, in order to report on the government's actions aimed at achieving the 2030 Agenda. The **Open Management Portal** accounts for this intergovernmental articulation implemented to account for and communicate to citizens about the implementation of the different government programs linked to the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets.

It should also be noted that, in order to account for the monitoring of the prioritized SDG targets, Córdoba developed its own set of indicators to monitor provincial priorities within the scope of the 2030 Agenda. This set of indicators is part of a Well-being Survey that provides a clear picture of multidimensional well-being in the province and helps to assess the impact of public policies on the reality of citizens.

To develop this measurement tool, it received advice from the OECD, and technical assistance from academia, particularly from the National University of Córdoba. Likewise, the main departments in charge of collaborating with the provision of data are the General Directorate of Statistics and Census and the Directorate of Applied Studies, belonging to the Secretariat of Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of Coordination, which are fed with information provided by the various provincial departments, such as the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health.

It should be noted that, in relation to the measurement of the SDGs, **challenges were diagnosed in the process of updating the indicators** in order to incorporate them into this voluntary report, in fact the need to make adjustments to the original baselines used to monitor the SDGs was noted, to adapt them to the new conceptualizations and the relevance of the indicator to measure certain targets.

All these dynamic efforts were nurtured with the development of the **Provincial Budget aligned to the 2030 Agenda with a focus on equality and sustainability**, becoming a necessary tool for an adequate orientation of resources to the fulfilment of the SDGs and targets prioritized by the Province. It also highlights the emphasis of the provincial budget on the reduction of gender gaps and the strengthening of women's autonomy, finally addressing a **budget with a gender perspective**.

It is appropriate to point out that the Province of Córdoba also recognizes and values **the opportunity to receive recommendations** from international organizations, such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), an actor that has been fundamental in the process of territorializing the SDGs. Currently, together with this organization, we are working on the definition of a strategy to deepen the scope of the Sustainable Development Goals aimed at the well-being and social inclusion of people, based on multilevel and multi-actors articulation processes that make it possible to move towards innovative, comprehensive responses, in line with the post-pandemic challenges.

Based on this experience, today we present the first voluntary report of the Province of Córdoba, which represents another of the fundamental commitments made by this subnational government in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda, its Sustainable Development Goals and the global challenges adapted to its territorial context. All the efforts made to achieve sustainability and social inclusion in order to leave no one behind constitute a double challenge in terms of **developing policies aligned with the SDGs that, at the same time, seek to be close to the values, knowledge and needs of our territorial reality**.





## 4. Introduction

It is in the Province's interest to take the first steps in **the process of reporting voluntary reviews** with the objective of accounting for progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals at the sub-national level. This initiative becomes an integral element contributing to multi-level governance and the transformation needed to achieve just, resilient and sustainable territories and societies that leave no one and no community behind, which is particularly important in the aftermath of the global pandemic crisis that impacted all dimensions of development.

Moreover, these reports complementarily articulate the sustainability journey that the Province has been working on since 2016. In this sense, the strategic planning of public policies continues to be strengthened in the framework of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with special emphasis on achieving the prioritized goals based on the territorialization carried out in collaboration with interest groups.

With regard to this first report, a **brief description of the Province of Córdoba** is included in order to characterize this subnational state within the country. In this sense, **from a geographical point of view**, Córdoba is one of the 23 provinces that make up the Argentine Republic, located in the Central Region, bordered to the north by Catamarca and Santiago del Estero, to the east by Santa Fe, to the southeast by Buenos Aires, to the south by La Pampa and to the west by San Luis and La Rioja. Its capital is the city of the same name. With an area of 165,321 km<sup>2</sup>, it is the fifth largest province in the country, occupying 5.94% of its total surface area.



**In terms of population**, according to the 2010 National Census, the population of the Province of Córdoba was 3,308,876 inhabitants, making it the second most populated province in Argentina. The projected population to 2022<sup>1</sup> is 3,835,738 inhabitants. Almost 40% of the population is agglomerated in the provincial capital; Río Cuarto is the alternate capital of the province of Córdoba. The percentage of the Argentine population living in the Province is 8.3% of the national population (projected to 2022<sup>2</sup>).

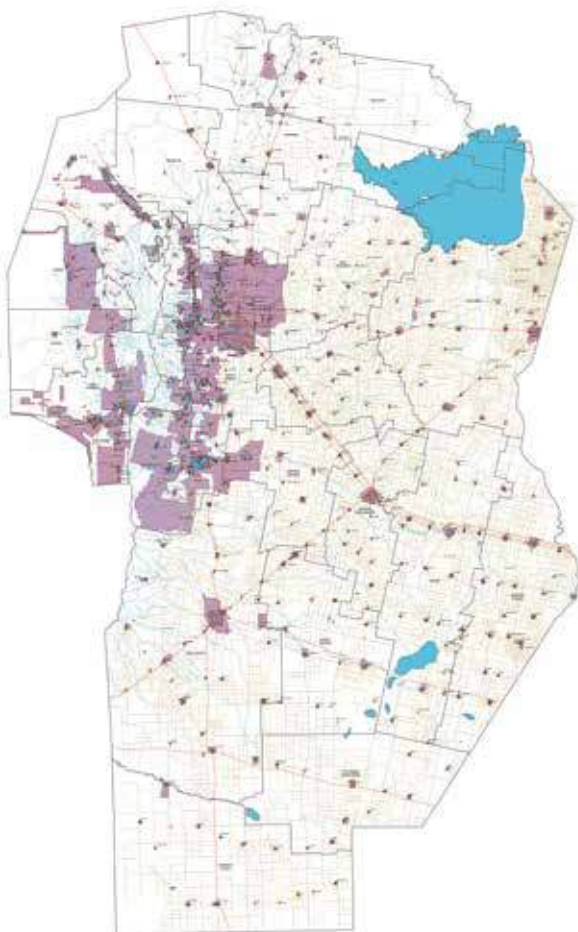
<sup>1,2</sup> **Source:** General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses of the Province of Córdoba (DGEyC) based on Projections prepared by INDEC from the National Census of Population, Homes and Dwellings 2010 (INDEC).

Regarding the **economic dimension**, the Province of Córdoba develops the Gross Regional Product (GRP) indicator, which measures economic activity within the provincial territory and represents the value of goods and services produced by labor in Córdoba's economy. In the year 2020, the Gross Regional Product of the Province of Córdoba, in constant terms, registered a value of 52,935 million 2004 pesos, reflecting a variation in the order of -10.8% with respect to the year 2019. Thus, the goods producing sectors fell by -10.7% with respect to the previous year, while the fall in the service producing sectors was -11.0%. The former account for 46.0% of GDP and the latter for 54.0%. The variation registered in the GRP at constant values was mainly due to agriculture and livestock (-10.6%), transport and communications (-18.1%), commerce (-9.2%) and construction (-19.8%).

On the other hand, at current values, the GRP reached a level of 2,072,975 million pesos, showing an increase of 27.0% compared to 2019. This result is explained by the increase of the goods-producing sectors by 29.7% and of the services-producing sectors by 24.9%, which have a share in the GRP of 45.0% and 55.0%, respectively. Within the economic sectors and considering their relative share, the variation has been driven by trade (35.4%), agriculture and livestock (31.5%) and manufacturing industry (36.6%).

Likewise, in relation to the structure of the provincial economy, its percentage composition in 2020 (at constant values) shows that the main activities are agriculture (24%), commerce (17%), industry (14%), real estate activities (11%) and construction (8%). Looking at the structure of the economy at current values, the main activities are Trade (20%), Agriculture and Livestock (18%), Industry (16%), Real Estate (9%), and Construction (9%).

### Map Local Governments Province of Cordoba



In terms of **local government**, Córdoba is the most municipalized province in Argentina. It currently has 267 municipalities and 160 communes. The Provincial Constitution recognizes the existence of the Municipality as a natural community founded on coexistence and ensures the municipal regime based on its political, administrative, economic, financial and institutional autonomy. The municipalities are autonomous in the exercise of their powers, in accordance with this Constitution and the laws enacted as a consequence. Any population with a stable settlement of more than two thousand inhabitants is considered a municipality. Those to which the law recognizes the character of cities may dictate their Organic Charters. The other local governments are communes and are governed by the communal president/gobiernos locales, son comunas y están regidos por el presidente comunal.

**Source:** General Directorate of Statistics and Census (DGEyC) based on data provided by the Ministry of Government and the General Directorate of Cadaster of the Province of Córdoba.



## 5. Methodology and process of preparation of the examination

This report was organized and produced by the Ministry of Coordination, an agency designated by the Executive Branch as the SDG Focal Point for the Province of Córdoba and responsible for coordinating the necessary actions for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, enabling inter-ministerial, multilevel and multi-actors work with lead agencies in the implementation of the Agenda. Therefore, among the measures adopted to be included in the process of preparing these reports, the work of horizontal inter-ministerial coordination stands out in order to have the necessary information to share progress, main government initiatives and challenges regarding the 2030 Agenda.

At the same time, the prioritized and non-prioritized goals and targets to be included in the voluntary report were defined. Thus, the prioritized SDGs for the achievement of sustainable development in the Province are presented in the central structure and the non-prioritized SDGs are in the Annex. **The SDGs prioritized by the Province belong to the social dimension with an emphasis on people:** SDG 1 No Poverty, SDG 2 Zero Hunger, SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being, SDG 4 Quality Education, SDG 5 Gender Equality and SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities, each of which will be developed further below. It should be noted that this process of prioritization of SDGs and targets was guided by an inclusive and intersectoral work, in which the Government

defined its targets and, with the participation of its actors, put them under analysis and consideration of different agents, in order to bring the selection of targets closer and closer to the local context.

On the other hand, in relation to the data presented throughout the report to account for the **monitoring of the prioritized SDG targets and their indicators**, there are different departments in charge of collaborating with the provision of this data, with the General Directorate of Statistics and

Census being the main provider and articulator of the data together

with the Directorate of Applied Studies, both jurisdictions belonging

to the Secretariat of Institutional

Strengthening of the Ministry of Coordination. It should be noted that one of the main sources of data is the Welfare Survey prepared by the aforementioned statistics office. This measurement provides a set of indicators with a multidimensional approach to the well-being of the population. It is also the result of dialogue with another international actor, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which accompanied the Province in its process of territorializing the SDGs and provided a series of recommendations to strengthen efforts to increase the availability of indicators for monitoring sustainable development in the Province of Córdoba.





## 6. Policy and enabling environment

### 6.a. Multi-level governance mechanisms, and articulation with national and local governments for the implementation of the SDGs.

Working towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development involves **multilevel governance articulations** that ensure dialogue so that the different jurisdictional levels interact in a coordinated manner to achieve it. Thus, the Province of Córdoba dialogues, at the national level, with the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies as the country's Focal Point for the 2030 Agenda and with local governments with whom it maintains strategic links for the localization of the SDGs. In terms of horizontal coordination, as mentioned above, it works with an Inter-ministerial SDG Committee with the participation of all provincial government departments.

Focusing on vertical articulation, the Province of Córdoba reports the **signing of an agreement (2017) with the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies of the Presidency of the Nation** to begin the process of adopting the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their respective targets for its governmental management. In this regard, the agreement states that the adoption of the SDGs not only means adding the Province to global sustainable development initiatives, but also that the 2030 Agenda is understood as an opportunity to advance and strengthen long-term global agreements that deepen cooperation and commitment among government actors, constituting the Agenda as a tool that allows multilevel articulation. Thus, within the general process of adoption of the 2030 Agenda by the Province of Córdoba, the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies (CNCPS) became one of the first actors with whom bridges for dialogue were established to incorporate the Agenda and guide the formulation of sustainable public policies integrated to the global challenges, adapted to the context of Córdoba.

From these first links built, the Province also actively participates in the meetings organized by **the SDG Federal Network**, which is made up of provincial focal points and coordinated by the CNCPS. This Network is a space for participation and dialogue between the National Government and the political and technical representatives in charge of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by subnational governments. There, the experiences of the implementation process of the Agenda in the provincial territories are shared and, collectively and collaboratively, institutional tools are provided to strengthen the adoption and adaptation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to respond to the challenges posed. In this way, this Federal Network promotes the installation of new state capacities to achieve greater participation and interaction between levels of government, areas and actors to strengthen the dissemination of the 2030 Agenda. In addition, it provides access to training and shared experiences developed at the provincial and national levels that are useful for the territorialization process. Finally, this Network favors the exchange of good practices and successful experiences along with the obstacles that were overcome.

The CNCPS also has other federal initiatives such as the **Social Participation Forum** for the Territorial Implementation and Monitoring of the 2030 Agenda, where all local, provincial and regional social actors are represented in the construction of synergies necessary to design, enhance and influence public policies aimed at achieving the SDGs; and the **SDG Business Area**, which has the function of articulating with the business sector, in order to promote and accompany the process of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the management of companies, both public and private, an area that is also directly linked to the United Nations Global Compact.

At the same time, within these institutional mechanisms of multilevel governance, the Province of Córdoba also engages in dialogue with **local governments** to consolidate the management model aimed at achieving sustainable development at the municipal level. In this sense, the Province initiated a series of

multilevel governance articulations to accompany local governments in their **territorialization processes with a focus on the open government paradigm**. In that respect, the Government of Córdoba was selected to participate in a global pilot to strengthen collaborative work and consolidate sustainable development at the local level. The Open Government Partnership (OGP) evaluated the Province's application to be part of the program that brings together more than 50 subnational governments (provincial, municipal and communal) from around the world.

The process of co-creation of a plan for the territorialization of the SDGs at the local level during 2020-2021 culminated with the presentation of the **Action Plan** that is currently underway and will be carried out until 2023. This plan aims to collaboratively achieve the **Sustainable Development Goals through an Open Government management model in local governments**. This process involved joint work with civil society organizations (FUNDEPS, PARES) with whom a Cooperation Agreement was signed. Likewise, the Province of Córdoba joined forces with the Secretariat of Innovation in Management of the National University of Córdoba, an institution that acts as a monitoring body for the Action Plan. The agreement with these entities aims to implement coordination, collaboration and cooperation measures that contribute to working towards a meaningful Open Government: oriented towards a collaborative territorialization of the SDGs in local communities.

In the first instance, the municipalities of Freyre, Alta Gracia, Vicuña Mackenna, San José de la Dormida and Córdoba are participating as pilot cases. In this sense, each of these municipal governments is making progress in aligning and deepening their own agendas with the Sustainable Development Goals. **Alta Gracia**, for example, has been working constantly on the SDGs of the people group, with its municipal child care and baby care centers, support for popular economy enterprises and the promotion of community vegetable gardens. In the framework of SDG 4, the new software-oriented PROA school and the new hardware-oriented school were inaugurated. Continuing with the gender axis, the Undersecretariat for Equity and Gender Policies was created, which involves, among other actions, training in the Micaela Law, territorial work with gender groups, the Women Entrepreneurship Program, Protection for Pregnant Women and their babies, the development of the Women's Point together with the Ministry of Women



and the fourth month of maternity leave. In order to reduce inequalities, the Municipality of Alta Gracia also promotes the collaboration and participation of different actors through its councils and boards, such as the Women's Council, the Neighborhood Council, the Council for Accessibility and People with Disabilities, the Children's Council and the Council for the Elderly. In addition, the Employment Office was created with the aim of providing support and employment opportunities.

**San José de la Dormida**, for its part, has been carrying out actions linked to the 2030 Agenda, taking SDGs 5, 8, and 10 as priorities. Thus, it created the Gender Program that involves interdisciplinary work to provide training with a Gender Perspective and the Women in Action program. The Sustainable Economic Development Plan is also being implemented, which involves strengthening the inclusion of young people and women in precarious employment situations in the formal labor market.

Along the same lines, **Vicuña Mackenna** has three secretariats that work focused on the SDGs and adapt the proposed goals to the local context of the city. Focusing on the People group, it has been carrying out actions such as providing financial assistance and professional advice to provide housing solutions according to specific needs and delivering seeds for the construction of Family Vegetable Gardens. In terms of health, it has inaugurated the Addictions Assistance Center together with the Córdoba Addictions Assistance Network. Within the framework of SDG 4, it inaugurated the Vicuña Mackenna Popular University in collaboration with the Extension Secretariat of the National University of Córdoba. In order to ensure the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all decision-making levels in political, economic and public life, Vicuña currently has 57% of women in senior positions. It also works on the Women in Construction project, enabling diversity in areas that were historically considered exclusively male-dominated, all of which are complemented by initiatives linked to the other SDG groups.

On the other hand, the Municipality of **Freyre** is working towards sustainable development, coordinating with the Province in actions such as the "Seed" Housing scheme, Dignified Life program, Baby Care Centers, the PAicor Program, the More Milk, More Proteins program, Free Bus Tickets and the Employment Programs, among other alliances. In addition, it carries out inclusion programs such as Baby Football, Let's Prepare Mate program, Holiday Camps, Boxing School and the Football for Neighborhoods Program. Following the educational line, it inaugurated the Freyre Popular University, all of which is reflected in an SDGs management dashboard.

Finally, another institutional mechanism for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and collaborative dialogue is the case of horizontal coordination in the Provincial Government itself through the **Inter-ministerial SDG Committee**, in which the Ministry of Coordination as SDG focal point, coordinates the functioning of this space in which all the departments of the Executive Branch





participate. Each ministry, agency and secretariat has defined a representative who participates in this roundtable, whose main objective is to link government programs to the SDG targets. Currently, the development of these activities is part of the ongoing work of adapting and prioritizing the 2030 Agenda.

Taking into account these **spaces for dialogue**, the 2030 Agenda continues to be addressed, focusing on each of the prioritized SDGs, with an understanding of the interdependence and interrelationship involved in achieving sustainable development at the local level. In this process of deepening, multilevel and multi-actors interaction mechanisms are multiplied and, at the same time, they are perfected through a multiplicity of innovative processes through **complementary links, articulations and cooperation** for the approach of public policies in terms of management, financing and production of relevant data and information.

## 6.b. Promoting the incorporation of the Sustainable Development Goals and voluntary local reviews.

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the Province of Córdoba has initiated a series of activities **to raise awareness among the population** according to the interest groups identified **for the SDGs**. In fact, **four main lines of action** were planned, targeting different audiences through the implementation of a variety of strategies and formats. One of these lines is designed according to age groups, for example, the youth. A second line of action is designed according to type of occupation, i.e., Provincial Public Administration staff and local government agents. The third line of action is oriented towards interest groups identified by the Provincial Government, for example, organizations, suppliers and citizens in general. Finally, the fourth line of action was planned in such a way as to enable government participation in multi-actors' dialogues to disseminate concrete experiences in localizing the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

Thus, the first line of action for the strategy of awareness-raising and involvement in Sustainable Development aimed at young people included the design of workshops called **Youth and SDGs**, carried out in 2019, with the aim of involving this population group by creating a space for raising awareness of the SDGs and, at the same time, getting to know the view of young people regarding their role in this process. More than 150 young people participated in these first workshops, sharing meeting spaces with a methodology developed through 6 working committees (one for each prioritized goal, SDG 1 No Poverty, SDG 2 Zero Hunger, SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being, SDG 4 Quality Education, SDG 5 Gender Equality and SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities), an awareness-raising dynamic (the game "Snakes and Ladders" towards the SDGs) and a dynamic to find out their ideas, interests and expectations (How can we young people contribute to the SDGs?). As a result, a narrative description of the role that young people themselves find in the development of the SDGs was achieved with the contribution of ideas to evaluate as inputs for innovative and participatory initiatives.

In the same line of action aimed at young people, a conference was held in 2021 where more than 200 young people learned about the work of the Province of Córdoba in terms of SDGs. The event was called the 3rd Youth Meeting "Count on Me". It was an initiative of the Social Cabinet together with the Córdoba Youth Agency, the Ministry of Women and the Ministry of Social Development. The aim of the program was to promote the creation of a fairer future together with the youth of the Province of Córdoba. In the framework of this third meeting, the Ministry of Coordination shared the provincial experience on the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, this was a propitious space to listen to the experiences of young people, in addition to the importance of their involvement and participation.

The second line designed, according to type of occupation, for example, the staff of the Provincial Public Administration and local government agents, consisted in the design of a **course on the SDGs** with the aim of raising awareness among agents of the Provincial Public Administration. The content of the course shares concepts and practical tools for the implementation of the principles of the UN 2030 Agenda. In

addition, the training is available for agents working in the 427 municipalities and communes of the province. This training is available on the virtual platform of the Government of Córdoba.

The third line of action is aimed at interest groups identified by the Government of the Province, such as organizations, suppliers and citizens in general. This line of action includes the **Open Management Portal** (<https://gestionabierta.cba.gov.ar/>). It communicates the plans, programs and initiatives of the Government of Córdoba that respond to each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their targets, according to the priorities and challenges presented by the Province. Since its creation in 2018, the Open Management portal provides information on the implementation of the different programs, grouped by management axes and linked directly and indirectly to the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets. It also has an open data section that feeds the available management information. Currently, the section has 120 accessible datasets with the aim of fostering informed citizenship. The objective of the portal is to strengthen transparency in the processes of the Government of the Province of Córdoba by optimizing the flow of information offered. Finally, it is important to note that the platform is designed under the premise of being a space that is easy to access and understand for all citizens, including infographics with data presented in a user-friendly manner.

Together with this portal, the publication of the **Government Management Report** completes the lines of action to put into practice the mechanisms for raising awareness and disseminating the 2030 Agenda. Since its first integrated preparation in 2016 - in which all departments report in a unified document - Córdoba began linking the main government plans and programs with each of the Sustainable Development Goals proposed by the United Nations. The conceptual work carried out to select outstanding government actions and group them under the framework of the governmental management axes, which in turn coincide with the SDG groups, allows the report to become a dissemination tool for the monitoring of public policies in pursuit of the global framework for sustainable development proposed by the 2030 Agenda. In addition, the preparation, drafting and publication of the Government Management Report, reported under the GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) methodology, allows organizations to unify their communication on the impact of their activities in the social, economic and environmental spheres. In this way, the annual management reports obtain a global framework for comparison. With this document, Córdoba becomes the first province to report its management under this methodology, whose standards represent the best practices at a global level. Within this framework, the Report can be analyzed by governments, businessmen, civil society organizations and citizens in general, thus becoming an active transparency tool for the Province of Córdoba since its first publication.

Finally, the fourth line of action for dissemination and awareness-raising on SDGs is carried out jointly with civil society actors. In this regard, the Province of Córdoba has been participating in the **Córdoba SDG Forum** since 2018. This space seeks to dialogue with decision-makers and institutional decision-makers from companies, non-profit organizations and governments that apply or wish to apply the SDGs and their goals in institutional decision-making. This Forum was promoted by the National Technological University, Córdoba Regional Faculty through the Secretariat of Institutional Linkage to generate a space for analysis, debate, dissemination, promotion and awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals for the 2030 Agenda.





As an extension of this forum at the regional level, the **Latin American SDG Network**<sup>3</sup> was formed. This space was created in 2020 when the National Technological University convened a meeting to establish the Latin American SDG Network, with the main objective of generating a space for analysis, debate, dissemination, promotion and awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals for the 2030 Agenda in the Latin American context. Representatives of Latin American countries participate in the network in the categories of academic researchers, international referents in the SDGs, representatives of the provincial state and members of the community in general. There are currently 14 countries represented in the Latin American SDG Network: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Uruguay.

## 6.c. Incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals into local and regional frameworks.

The Government of the Province of Córdoba incorporates the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the **strategic planning** of its public policies and since 2016 has been aligning its policy actions to achieve the SDGs and their targets. Consequently, based on a **participatory process of territorialization**, which began in 2019, the goals to be achieved were defined together with interest groups and a set of indicators was developed to measure the scope of new actions designed in response to the challenges posed by the 2030 Agenda. This process of linking government actions to the 2030 Agenda was complemented in 2020 with the **linking of the provincial budget to the Sustainable Development Goals**. In this way, the strategic planning of the budget of the Government of the Province of Córdoba is oriented towards the achievement of the SDGs. Likewise, as part of the strategic planning towards sustainable development, the **actors and spaces for participation** necessary for its achievement are identified.

In this sense, the first stage of planning defines where (linking governmental axes and SDG groups), with whom (identification of actors) and what with (budget aligned with SDGs). In a second stage, the territorialization process is developed, which involves prioritizing goals and adapting them to the provincial reality. In the third stage, specific internal and external partnerships are generated for the implementation of SDG-oriented public policies. Finally, the results are observed in the government actions available on the Open Management Portal with open data; in terms of indicators, in the set of indicators for measuring the achievement of the SDGs and targets, together with the financial result that presents the revenues minus the expenditures incurred.

On the other hand, with regard to the reflections on ways to address the shortcomings in some areas of articulation of the 2030 Agenda, **the opportunity to address the recommendations** made by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to the Province on the need **to define a strategy for the participation of the private sector in the short term and thus**, in collaboration, implement various actions, such as creating a mapping of firms and companies active in SDGs to know the status quo of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the province, is highlighted; organizing workshops and trainings for private companies to strengthen their awareness of the SDGs; using tools such as SDG awards and competitions for firms and companies to reward sustainability pioneers in the province and increase the visibility of Córdoba companies active in the 2030 Agenda; bringing together different actors active in private sector participation in the 2030 Agenda to define common strategies to create synergies.

<sup>3</sup>Information available at: <https://www.frc.utn.edu.ar/secretarias/riyrsu/?pls=3351>



## 6.d. Leaving no one behind

The Province of Córdoba assumes the commitment in its management and understands the centrality of the principle of **leaving no one behind**, being one of the most powerful of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and thus defines its public policies based on a State that first and foremost carries out **Social Justice** to address inequalities and improve the lives of families. Thus, when carrying out the **territorialization process of the Agenda and its 17 SDGs**, the focus of the analysis was on the SDGs corresponding to the social sphere, focused on the group of People (SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 4 and SDG 5 plus SDG 10), measuring the interactions between the SDGs that focus their actions on the economic and environmental spheres. This is also consistent with the government's three axes, where Sustainable Economic Growth and Strengthening Institutions support the Social Justice pillar.

Within this framework, development goals were used and prioritized to advance and strengthen the Province's social inclusion agenda. In fact, **No Poverty** (SDG 1) is considered as the final and ultimate goal, the achievement of which depends on the achievement of the rest of the SDGs.

It is worth noting that SDGs 16 and 17 are conceived as key means to achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda, strengthening institutions and establishing key partnerships to meet the challenges of the 2030 Agenda. In this regard, the collaborative process represents an opportunity to better understand what the different actors involved in sustainable development in the Province have to contribute, and what actions they are developing. Thus, it became a shared, inclusive and innovative process.

Similarly, it is important to note that the provincial government, in order to measure the reach of its social programs, is working on the development of a **single inter-ministerial beneficiary database**. Citizens have access to apply for programs through their digital profile by means of the Single Application Form, which is an **empowerment tool** that favors access with **transparency**, ensuring **transversality** and promoting **self-management**. At the same time, work is being carried out in coordination with municipalities, communes and organizations with the aim of providing training in the use of this tool. In this way, a single list of beneficiaries is created with information from the different governmental areas, which is also nourished by citizens' applications. This unified information ultimately helps the province to target its social policies more effectively, reaching people in need of immediate assistance.

The following is an account of the main policy strategies and government actions aimed at meeting the challenge of leaving no one behind, and thus moving towards sustainable development with social inclusion.





## 1 NO POVERTY



With regard to this SDG in particular, it is understood within a framework of profound integrality with the rest of the Sustainable Development Goals oriented towards people. In this sense, the actions and strategies identified for the subsequent SDGs, i.e., SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10, are also understood as actions that directly contribute to the reduction of multidimensional poverty, understood not only in terms of the income that people receive, but also as the accumulation of various deprivations, which together or individually, prevent them from leading a full life. Thus, the actions listed under SDG 1 must necessarily be read as fundamental to address them, but they are complemented by the actions of SDGs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10.

### Actions aimed at providing housing solutions

With regard to the provincial programs developed to address multidimensional poverty, the housing dimension stands out, which involves increasing access to housing and promoting good housing for the citizens of the Province. Within this framework, the Ministry for the Promotion of Employment and Family Economy is the main governmental actor in charge of these objectives.

In this sense, the housing strategy of the Province seeks to respond to the provisions of Article 58 of the Provincial Constitution of Córdoba, in reference to "Housing", which states that "all inhabitants have the right to enjoy decent housing, which, together with the related services and the land necessary for its settlement, has a fundamental social value". In this way, the single dwelling is immune to seizure, under the conditions established by law.

To this end, the Government of the Province of Córdoba promotes the necessary conditions to make this right effective. To this end, it plans and implements the current housing policy, acts to coordinate with other jurisdictional levels and relevant social institutions specific actions to achieve this objective.

It is important to note that the housing policy of the Province of Córdoba is governed by the following principles:

1. To use land rationally and preserve the quality of life, in accordance with the general interest and the cultural and regional patterns of the community.
2. To prevent speculation.
3. To assist families without resources in order to facilitate their access to home ownership.

At the same time, the provincial housing policy seeks to provide a solution to what was detected in the statistical studies carried out by the Government of the Province with the 2008 Population Census, which shows that many families with structural housing problems, such as overcrowding, lack of access to housing, lack of urbanization, etc., are unable to reverse this situation by their own means.

Among the main programs that respond to the housing policy of the Province of Córdoba are the following:

## 1 NO POVERTY



### DIGNIFIED LIFE PROGRAM

This program provides families in Córdoba with a financial contribution to enable them to refurbish their homes and thus improve their quality of life. This initiative is from the Ministry of Employment Promotion and Family Economy and has **14,000 beneficiaries** for the year 2021.

### OWNER PROGRAM

Allocation of plots with infrastructure (water, energy, lighting and curbs and gutters) to families residing in the province with demonstrable income and without title to plots or homes. This program is an initiative of the Ministry of Public Works in coordination with the Ministry of Employment Promotion and Family Economy, which implied the **delivery of 1,400 lots** by 2021.



### SEED HOUSING PROGRAM

This program seeks to reduce the housing deficit in the vulnerable population and consists of the delivery of materials for the construction of housing modules. Each one has 36.2 square meters of covered surface area organized into a kitchen-dining room, bedroom, bathroom and a design that can be extended in the future. It is an initiative of the Ministry of Employment Promotion and Family Economy. In 2021, **1,056 kits of construction materials** were delivered. It should be noted that at the beginning of 2022, the Province launched the 10,000 Homes program, an initiative that will provide housing solutions to families in Córdoba, through two zero-rate mortgage loans. The first line belongs to Seed Housing scheme (6,500 beneficiaries) and is intended for the construction of a single, permanent home. The second line (3,500 beneficiaries) is aimed at the purchase or construction of housing, financed by Córdoba Bank.

### YOUR HOUSE, YOUR TITLE DEED PROGRAM

This initiative seeks to provide legal security of ownership of real estate to vulnerable groups who do not own another home and do not have the resources to pay for the process. In total, **6,076 deeds** were processed through this initiative.

### BENEFITS ON UTILITY BILLS

Reductions in electricity and water services and in the provincial property tax for the most vulnerable families in the province of Córdoba. The benefit is extended to pensioners' centers, neighborhood centers and non-profit organizations that work with socially vulnerable members of the community. It is an action of the Ministry of Social Development that will reach **260,000 beneficiaries** by 2021.



## Transport benefits to provide equality of opportunities

The Department of Transport of the Province of Córdoba seeks to develop transport policies that seek to respond to this multidimensional view of poverty. In this sense, two main strategies are developed: on the one hand, one oriented to the demand of transport, and on the other hand, one oriented to the supply of transport.

With respect to the strategy focused on the demand that citizens make for transport services, the first step is to clearly identify the target population, i.e., which sectors require greater accessibility to public transport. Thus, one of the axes of this demand is aimed at strengthening access to transport for students in the Province of Córdoba. To this end, the Free Educational Ticket program is being implemented, seeking to ensure that the school population has the tools to participate in schools, and that transport is not a

## 1 FIN DE LA POBREZA



limitation for people to be able to study at any level: preschool, primary, secondary and university. In addition, other plans are implemented to respond to the demand of certain population groups that need this support, such as the Social Bus Tickets for Factory Workers, for people who - although they are employed - earn less than two minimum wages, in order to achieve a higher income for these workers through this transport benefit. Similarly, there is also Córdoba Social Ticket for people in precarious situations.

In relation to the strategy focused on the supply of transport, where the approach is more global, fare compensations are carried out within the public transport of passengers that include both urban transport, which covers the city limits of a city, and interurban transport, which connects the municipalities of the Province. The objective of this second strategy seeks to attenuate the cost that the user has to confront of the total fare, reason why part of this cost is afforded by the governments in its three levels, national, provincial and municipal, who work in an articulated manner. In this way, by mitigating this cost, transport accessibility is extended to all citizens and productive mobility is also promoted.

Finally, it is important to highlight the way in which these strategies are implemented. In the case of the demand-oriented strategy, the aim is to correctly identify the citizens who need these programs. For example, in relation to the Free Educational Ticket, we work together with the educational management systems of state-run and private schools, as well as with university systems. In addition, web-based student registration is implemented, which facilitates access and minimizes processing time. In relation to the implementation of the supply-side strategy, regulatory cost analyses are carried out, and the proportions of fees to be provided by the state are identified.

The main programs that respond to the transport policy of the Province of Córdoba include the following:

### FREE EDUCATIONAL TICKETS

Benefit intended for regular students, teachers and non-teaching staff of state-run educational institutions and private educational institutions with state contribution, from the initial level to higher education, including regular students of public universities located in the province. In total, this program will reach **125,505 beneficiaries** by 2021.

### BUS TICKETS FOR THE ELDERLY

A benefit designed for older adults, with which they have free access to urban and interurban public transport services. It covers men over 65 years of age and women over 60 years of age who are registered residents in the province. This initiative had **89,007 beneficiaries** during the year 2021.



### SOCIAL BUS TICKETS

Aimed at heads of household who are beneficiaries of the Social Card. It enables free urban trips per month, with free availability at any time and in any urban transport service company. The program benefited **16,371 heads of household** in 2021.

### SOCIAL BUS TICKETS FOR FACTORY WORKERS

Benefits workers in public or private employment who live in the province of Córdoba. This initiative reached **17,129 beneficiaries** in 2021.



## 2 ZERO HUNGER



With regard to social programs aimed at reducing hunger, and in this sense focused on attacking extreme poverty, the Government of the Province of Córdoba, through its various Ministries, carries out Social Programs with the aim of providing support and accompaniment to each of the people of Córdoba in vulnerable situations. These programs are designed in a comprehensive manner to accompany each citizen throughout the life cycle.

One of the fundamental characteristics of the management of social benefits to reduce extreme poverty in the province is the articulation of the different programs with the various social actors, such as civil organizations, municipalities, private sectors, business sectors, universities, among others, in permanent dialogue with the Provincial Social Cabinet, favoring the construction of a social network that feeds back and generates growth.

Within this framework, one of the main governmental actors in the development of direct assistance programs for SDG 2 is the Ministry of Social Development of the Province of Córdoba. This area is responsible for the assistance, prevention and promotion of the human rights of individuals and families who need it most and who are in a situation of vulnerability throughout the province.

From an integral perspective, it carries out the following programs:

### SOCIAL CARD

This is a program aimed at assisting families in the Province of Córdoba whose income is below the value of the Basic Food Basket to provide for the improvement of their health and human development through adequate food, guaranteeing in a first stage, access to a minimum food level that meets the essential nutritional requirements. A monetary transfer is made on a monthly basis. During 2021, **45,347 social cards** were delivered.

### FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

In relation to the food issue, assistance is also provided to Vulnerable Groups. It is aimed at biologically and socially at-risk populations such as oncology and HIV positive patients who do not have social security. The objective is to guarantee access to products that make up the basic family basket, for which a monthly economic aid is transferred.

### PROVINCIAL CELIAC CARE PROGRAM

With the aim of providing the patient with the possibility of consuming food free of components that are harmful to health. It is aimed at people with coeliac disease in a situation of socio-economic vulnerability, with no age limit. The transfer is carried out in the form of delivery of modules or economic transfer.



### FOOD MODULES

Since the beginning of the pandemic, the delivery of food and milk modules has been reinforced. These resources were delivered to families requesting food aid as well as to soup kitchens, canteens and milk cups. More than **95,000 food modules and more than 30,000 units of powdered milk** were delivered in the area of Córdoba City and Greater Córdoba.

## 2 ZERO HUNGER



### **INTEGRAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OF CÓRDOBA (P.A.I.COR for its acronym in Spanish)**

Program for children and young people in need who attend educational institutions with a double purpose: to contribute to the inclusion and permanence in the formal educational system; and to the adequate growth and development of the school population in a situation of vulnerability. To this end, food assistance is provided and the aim is to promote healthy eating habits. This is an action of the General Secretariat of the Government. During 2021, the program provided **comprehensive assistance to 312,885 beneficiaries and 3,249 canteens.**

### **MORE MILK, MORE PROTEINS**

In order to address the nutritional aspect in the early years, the More Milk, More Proteins program is implemented, which aims to ensure the nutritional quality of children in the province of Córdoba from birth until they finish primary school, to promote their growth, development, health, food security and school performance. The program provides whole and formula milk to children from 0 to 11 years of age belonging to vulnerable sectors. The implementation of the program involves the articulation of the Ministry of Social Development, municipalities, communes and has the technical assistance of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education. Enrolment takes place through schools, day care centers, municipalities, health centers and digital citizens. A unified register of beneficiaries is created in which there is no duplication of records. The distribution of supplies is carried out monthly, through a logistics service, in municipalities, communes and day care centers. Delivery points are established in towns in the province of Córdoba and neighborhoods in the capital city (in the case of NGO day-care centers). This program benefited **252,394 children from 0 to 11 years of age.**



### 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



The Province of Córdoba, together with the Ministry of Health and other government departments, is implementing a strategy oriented towards Primary Health Care, from a vision that integrates assistance, disease prevention, health promotion and continuous care. This strategy becomes a Model of Family, Community and Participatory Health, which is guided by a series of objectives: access to health, integration and continuity of care. Within this framework, with a focus on the care of the population, health integration is promoted.

Among the main axes that guide the actions in pursuit of Primary Health Care are the actions aimed at achieving effective universal coverage for all citizens. This is the basis for the development of comprehensive health protection programs and the promotion of access to the health system. To guarantee this axis, priority lines of care have been defined, which are closely linked to the health system, highlighting the hospital restructuring plan in response to the health emergency caused by the COVID19 pandemic. Likewise, this second axis involves a set of organized social responses that make it possible to care for people, including actions for comprehensive care during pregnancy and the control and care of children up to 1,000 days of age. It also involves work with the elderly, in direct relation to programs that seek to respond to challenges such as diabetes and arterial hypertension. In the same line, we find screening actions such as those covering cancer, focusing on breast, cervical and colorectal cancer. Finally, programs for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

The main actions in response to this primary health care strategy are outlined below:

#### HEALTH PROGRAM

Comprehensive reform of hospital management and care processes in the province of Córdoba, including the provision of software that integrates these processes (Hospital Management System - SGH) and, at the same time, integrates and manages the Single Digital Health Record (HCDU).

#### HOSPITAL RESTRUCTURING PLAN

Hospitals are adapted with changes in their infrastructure, incorporation of equipment and health team personnel due to COVID-19. In total, **4 new hospitals** and 42 improvement and maintenance works were carried out.

#### IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM

The objective is to reduce the incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases. It also seeks to have the availability of vaccines according to the national schedule through proper programming. During 2021, 6,462,950 doses of Covid-19 vaccine, 450,832 doses of influenza vaccine and 3,184 doses of hemorrhagic fever vaccine, among others, were applied.

#### EQUIPMENT HIGHLIGHTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COVID-19 CONTINGENCY PLAN

**220 freezers** (fixed and portable) for vaccines.  
**10 high complexity ambulances.**  
**300 oxygen concentrators.**  
 Standard **therapy beds** and beds for patients with obesity.



### 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



#### CHAGAS PROGRAM

The aim of this program is to interrupt the vectorial transmission of *Trypanosoma cruzi* in the province of Córdoba and reduce morbidity and mortality due to Chagas disease and its socio-economic impact, optimizing early diagnosis, timely treatment of acute and chronic congenital infection and developing general and cross-cutting strategies for the whole program.

A total of **24,828 serologies were carried out on pregnant women.**

#### PROVINCIAL ZOOZOSIS PROGRAM

This program carries out epidemiological surveillance of vector-borne diseases. It monitors and carries out blocking and promotion activities to eradicate dengue, chikungunya and zika. In addition, it works to eliminate animal-borne rabies, reduce the incidence of infections caused by poisonous bites and reduce the possibility of food-borne diseases (FBDs).

#### PROVINCIAL HIV/AIDS, STIS AND VIRAL HEPATITIS PROGRAM

Work is being done to promote early diagnosis and universal access to treatment for infectious diseases such as Hepatitis B and C, HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs).

#### CÓRDOBA ADDICTION CARE NETWORK (RAAC)

A single, comprehensive, multi-level health system designed to address the problems associated with drug use, providing coverage in all departments of the province. These devices are articulated in four levels, according to the complexity of the cases they can deal with: preventive centers (level I), care centers (level II), stabilization beds (level III, in provincial hospitals) and therapeutic community (level IV).



## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



In line with the targets and indicators proposed for the achievement of SDG 4, aimed at guaranteeing the educational inclusion of young people, the government of the Province of Córdoba, through its Ministry of Education, has among the central objectives of its education policy the strengthening of teaching and learning processes to improve the educational quality of students at all levels and modalities; ensuring the access, permanence and graduation of students to the education system throughout the provincial territory; and providing the necessary resources to strengthen the system and the entire educational community as a whole.

### Initiatives to strengthen teaching and learning processes and to ensure access, retention and graduation from the education system:

#### **PRIORITIZED PEDAGOGICAL PROGRAMS 2022**

Announced at the beginning of the 2022 school year for all levels of compulsory education, the programs "Reading and Writing the World, from the Schools of Córdoba"; "Thinking and Counting Mathematics" and "Reading, Writing and Thinking in the Digital Age Plan", aim to enable teachers to rethink their teaching practices so that students can achieve the knowledge, skills and development of capacities specific to these subjects and that constitute the basic platform for integrating the rest of the curriculum. The programs and the plan call for the incorporation of situated practices in order to provide children and young people with improvement processes, committing everyone to focus on the basic literacies provided by schooling in order to achieve the educational goals at each level.



#### **PROVINCIAL LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT TEST PRISMA**

Its purpose is to be one of the indicators to provide valid and reliable information on the learning achievements of students in the third grade of primary education and third year of secondary education in two domains: Mathematics and Language and Literature. It emerged in 2013 as part of the institutional self-evaluation proposal. It was applied in 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021. In its last edition, a representative sample of schools that depend on the Ministry of Education of the province of Córdoba was used. A total of 306 primary schools and 310 secondary schools were selected.

#### **EXTENSION OF THE SCHOOL DAY**

Since 2010, the province has made progress in the extension of the school day in primary education, reaching 6 hours. The implementation currently covers all state primary schools.

#### **EXPANSION AND PRIORITIZATION OF THE PRE-SCHOOL LEVEL**

Provincial Laws 9 870 and 10 348 establish the obligation to create kindergarten classrooms for 3-year-olds and their corresponding goals. By the year 2021, 1,116 kindergarten classrooms for 3-year-olds were created and 19,862 3-year-olds attended them. Likewise, 2,301 kindergarten classrooms for 4-year-olds were established and 54,727 4-year-olds attended them. Finally, 2,281 kindergarten classrooms of 5-year-olds were created and 57,854 children aged 5 attended them.

#### **"BETWEEN LANGUAGES" PROGRAM**

It is being developed since 2021 with the aim of expanding and deepening the teaching of English in all compulsory education schools, starting in some urban schools with Extended Day (1,061 schools), in rural primary schools (122 schools) and in some special education secondary schools (24 schools).



## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



In relation to secondary education there are the following programs:

### **PROA SCHOOLS (ADVANCED SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAM)**

It emphasizes information and communication technologies based on the reading of the new context that accounts for the accelerated development of these technologies and the consequent modification in the ways of interacting between people and knowledge. Initiated in 2017 as a pilot experience, it currently has **41 educational institutions distributed throughout the province.**

### **INCLUSION AND EDUCATIONAL COMPLETION PROGRAM 14 TO 17 (PIT 14-17)**

Implemented since 2010, this is an educational service that enables young people aged 14 to 17 who have dropped out of school or have not started school to complete their secondary education by participating in a quality training program.

### **NEW ACADEMIC REGIME FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL PROGRAM**

Implemented since 2018, it introduces changes in attendance, evaluation and exemption from final exams mechanisms, among others, in order to guarantee the completion of secondary school, which is compulsory under national and provincial education laws.

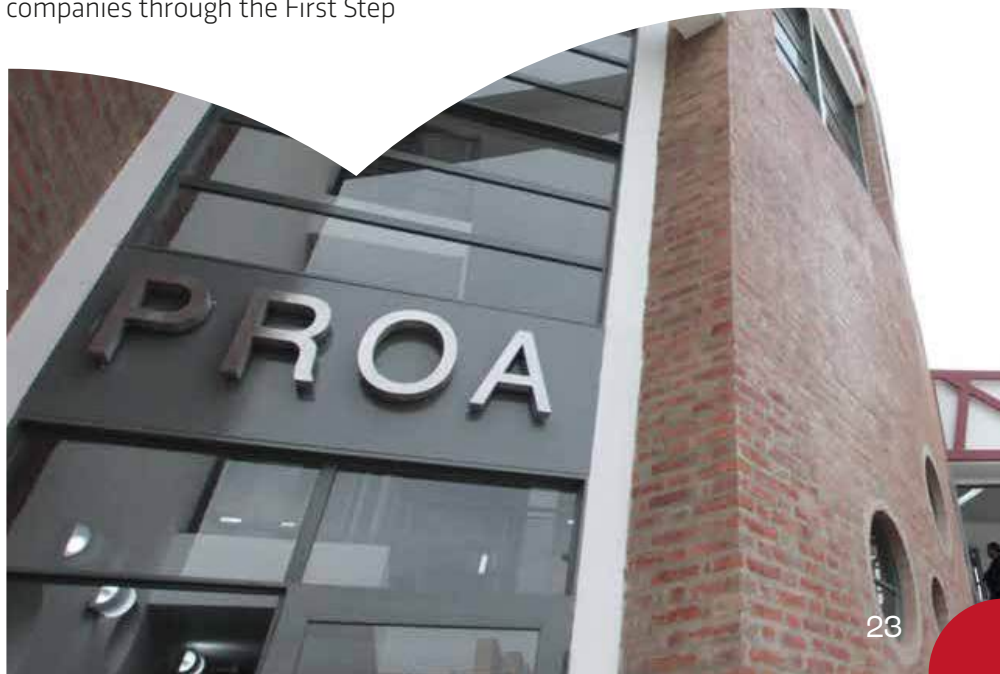
### **LINKING EDUCATION AND WORK**

The province is strongly committed to developing initiatives to promote this link. To this end, the creation of vocational training baccalaureates with a focus on new technologies applied to agriculture, programming and robotics or industrial automation stand out. In addition, the province, through its secondary schools, is part of the National Work Training Program (CLAN for its acronym in Spanish), which certifies the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities that will improve job opportunities for graduates. In this sense, continuous articulations stand out, such as the one carried out in dialogue with the Córdoba Improves Foundation for the labor market insertion of 550 young people in vulnerable situations. This action includes job training in companies through the First Step

Program, initiatives that allow for the support of young people and the creation of opportunities that help them to grow.

### **PLANEA NEW SCHOOL FOR ADOLESCENTS PROGRAM**

This is an initiative that is currently being carried out in conjunction with UNICEF in the implementation of the pedagogical proposal for secondary schools with vocational training. PLaNEA seeks to develop fundamental and transferable skills such as learning to learn, active citizenship, creativity, critical thinking, problem solving, teamwork and communication. In addition, the initiative promotes digital literacy and programming education to prepare students for the digital world. It also seeks to improve the welfare conditions of both teachers and students.





## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



### In relation to teacher training:

In 2016, the **Higher Institute of Pedagogical Studies** (ISEP for its acronym in Spanish) was created within the Ministry of Education, dedicated to post-initial teacher training as a process that contributes to professional development. The ISEP's training proposals are part of the educational policy guidelines that the Directorate General of Higher Education -DGES- identifies as a priority.

In terms of providing the necessary resources to strengthen the system and the entire educational community as a whole, the following actions have been taken:

#### **YOUR SCHOOL AT HOME PROGRAM**

Aims to provide teaching proposals and open educational resources for teachers and directors that can provide continuity and accompany the schooling of girls, boys and young people in the face of the heterogeneous scenarios of the current educational situation.

#### **100 NEW SCHOOLS PROGRAM**

Creation of 100 new schools throughout the province.

#### **SCHOOL NOTEBOOKS**

Córdoba's Bank School Notebook line of loans, created so that families can finance the purchase of computers under the Province's Digital Educational Inclusion program, was extended to students in all years of secondary education in the province.



### In line with the aforementioned provincial policies, Córdoba participates in the following national educational programs:

#### **ACCOMPANYING BRIDGES OF EQUALITY**

Seeks to promote and facilitate the resumption of school and educational trajectories for intermittent students whose interruption has been enhanced by the pandemic, through circuits of accompaniment, support and monitoring for students at compulsory levels.

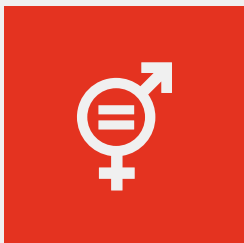
#### **AURORA PLAN**

This plan provides for the construction of classrooms, multi-purpose rooms, sanitary facilities and the general refurbishment of educational centers for the extended school day for three-year-old students in all public schools. This plan has **40 educational institutions**.

#### **GRADUATING PLAN "PROJECT YOUR FUTURE"**

Seeks to guarantee the effective graduation of young people and facilitate continuity in higher education, improving inclusion in the world of work and full citizenship rights. The plan reached **5,141 participating students**.

## 5 GENDER EQUALITY



The Government of the Province of Córdoba implements a state policy aimed at empowering women as subjects of rights with a comprehensive approach, carrying out strategic actions to strengthen their physical autonomy, which involves the elimination of all forms of violence and health protection; economic autonomy, which includes their job opportunities and access to economic resources; autonomy in political participation, which implies participation in political decision-making spaces; and finally actions for the integration of these autonomies.

In this framework, after more than 20 years of public policies oriented towards women's rights and gender equality, since 2019, the government of the province of Córdoba has its first ever Ministry of Women. This is in line with the recommendations of international organizations such as ECLAC, which indicate that the Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women - those state bodies that direct and coordinate gender equality policies - should be placed at the highest institutional hierarchical level<sup>4</sup>. Likewise, it also adheres to Athenea's recommendation in its report "On the Road to Parity" in Córdoba to strengthen gender institutions, create a body with ministerial rank and gender focal points in all ministries<sup>5</sup>.

At the strategic level, work is being done, on the one hand, on mainstreaming the gender perspective throughout the provincial government by means of an inter-ministerial roundtable and the development of the Gender Budget. It also seeks to be in tune with regional and national advances by maintaining instances of dialogue and exchange on gender issues with other provincial governments, the national government and international organizations.

On the other hand, the government works to guarantee the effective fulfilment of women's rights and the expansion of their autonomy in all dimensions. Thus, it has specific programs that expand women's physical autonomy both in addressing gender-based violence and in comprehensive health care. In addition, there are specific programs that seek to increase women's economic autonomy, whether through attention to care, the generation of employment under equal conditions, the promotion of entrepreneurial development and the reduction of the gender digital divide. Finally, there are programs that work to increase women's autonomy in decision-making, striving for the full participation of women in all instances of power, leadership and decision-making.

The actions in the scope of this comprehensive strategy are discussed in more detail below:

### Partnerships for the achievement of SDG 5

#### GENDER POLICY ROUNDTABLE

The Ministry of Women is the leading body on gender issues in the province and is responsible for mainstreaming the gender perspective for the development of fairer and more egalitarian public policies. From there, it coordinates the **Gender Policy Roundtable** made up of representatives from all government agencies and provincial universities.

#### PROVINCIAL BUDGET WITH A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

The Ministry of Women works together with the Ministries of Finance and Coordination for the construction of the **Provincial Budget with a Gender Perspective**. Since 2020, efforts are being made to align budget programs to the SDGs with special emphasis on SDG 5 Gender Equality.

<sup>4</sup> ECLAC (n/d). Hierarchical level of the Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women (MAM). Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean. Available online: <https://oig.cepal.org/es/indicadores/nivel-jerarquico-mecanismos-adelanto-la-mujer-mam>

<sup>5</sup> Athenea (2019). The Road to Parity. Sub-national diagnosis based on ATHENEA's Political Parity Index for the Province of Córdoba. Available online: <https://www.ar.undp.org/content/dam/argentina/Publications/G%C3%A9nero/PNUDArgent-InfAtheneaArgentina.pdf>

## 5 GENDER EQUALITY



### GENDER COMMISSION OF THE CENTRAL REGION

A space for articulation with national and regional bodies to exchange good practices, monitor gender data and advance towards joint equality policies. The government of Córdoba works directly to promote women's rights and expand their autonomy in each of its dimensions.



**Actions to strengthen the physical autonomy of women. A unique and comprehensive management model to address gender-based violence.**

### INTEGRAL CENTRE FOR WOMEN IN SITUATIONS OF VIOLENCE

It brings together in the same physical space all the governmental areas of the executive and judicial powers responsible for the assistance, protection, reporting and strengthening of women and their children experiencing gender-based violence. It has a 24-hour free hotline, psycho-socio-educational assistance, in-person and telephone reporting, shelter, anti-panic button delivery, 24-hour emergency protection brigade, economic strengthening scholarships, medical center, child care room, primary and secondary school and trade courses, among others. The woman and her children are at the center of the approach, which simplifies and optimizes bureaucratic processes, reduces re-victimization and avoids recidivism in situations of violence.

### WOMEN POINT

Reaching the entire provincial territory is a key issue for the government, which not only promotes Regional Poles and Regional Violence Units in the 10 judicial districts, but also complements these environments by creating safe spaces for support and guidance for women in all municipalities and communes of Córdoba. There are **106 active points in the province of Córdoba**.

### TRAINING INSTANCES FOR THE PREVENTION OF GENDER VIOLENCE

Among them we find the **Diploma in Training of Community Accompaniers** which seeks to offer training instances that are offered both to technical teams and to the general public in the conviction that education and training are key tools for structural transformation. It is coordinated together with 10 universities in the province. It has been running for four editions and has had **more than 20,000 participants** in total. In addition, the **Residencies in Family and Gender Violence**: oriented so that professionals in psychology, law and social work can have theoretical and practical training in the field. On the other hand, the Ministry of Women is responsible for the implementation of the **Micaela Law**, which establishes mandatory gender training for all public administration personnel. Likewise, a **postgraduate course on Attention to Men who Exert Violence** is offered to technical teams and the **Schools of Equality** to reflect on masculinity and gender violence in civil society organizations and institutions. Finally, since 2021, the **Science and Gender Congress** has been held as a space for debate and reflection to exchange knowledge in the scientific and technological fields from a gender and human rights perspective.

## 5 GENDER EQUALITY



The physical autonomy of women refers to the effective fulfilment of the right to health, especially sexual and reproductive health

### COMPREHENSIVE WOMEN'S HEALTH PLAN

A specific line of action created by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Women to guarantee access to essential comprehensive health services and to timely and safe check-ups for all women in Córdoba. From there, the Women's Health Circuits are promoted, where in a single tour women have access to a complete evaluation of their health along with the Córdoba Rosa program, which promotes active awareness of breast cancer, its early detection and prompt treatment.

### INTEGRAL HEALTH CIRCUITS

A tour that allows women to access a complete health assessment in the course of a morning together with centralized attention to their physical health, facilitating access to and management of preventive check-ups. A total of **27,231 women** participated in these circuits.

### PROTECTION OF PREGNANT WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

It seeks to promote the care and support of pregnant women, postpartum women and their babies, who do not have social security and are in a vulnerable situation. It provides health care during pregnancy, prioritizing the nutritional aspects of the woman and her preparation for childbirth. Pregnant women can access these benefits, free transport to health centers for medical check-ups, a kit containing the necessary items for her and the baby at the time of hospitalization, fortified milk and one-time financial assistance. This program is carried out through the Provincial Social Cabinet, in coordination with the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Women and the Ministry of Health. Within this framework, the Ministry of Women provides a kit with all the necessary elements for childbirth and training for health professionals, program providers and pregnant women. In the course of the year 2021, **6,554 kits and 15,266 supplies of formula milk were delivered to the beneficiaries of this provincial initiative.**

### CÓRDOBA ROSA

Provincial program created by Law No. 10,503 with the aim of promoting active awareness of breast cancer, its scope, prevention, early detection and prompt treatment throughout the province. A total of **3,857 events and actions** were carried out to promote women's health.



## 5 GENDER EQUALITY



### Actions to strengthen women's economic autonomy

#### BABY CARE CENTERS

In order to value and redistribute in a fairer way the time and dedication to domestic and care tasks, the Ministry of Social Development carries out the Baby Care Centers Program where the State provides public spaces for early childhood care so that women with children in their care can be socially and occupationally inserted. In this sense, the Program has a double objective: on the one hand, to contribute to the biopsychosocial development of children from forty-five days to three years of age inclusive, promoting their early stimulation to guarantee the development of their full potential during their early childhood; on the other hand, to provide mothers with a space of care and containment for their babies while they work or study, thus contributing to their social and labor insertion. To this end, it is linked to the XMI (For Me) Program implemented by the Ministry of Employment Promotion, which seeks to promote their integration into the labor market, while the Ministry of Education coordinates with the Ministry of Education to ensure that they complete their education.

These **care spaces for children from vulnerable sectors** are located within the provincial territory, associating the management of the provincial State with civil society organizations (NGOs, Foundations, Neighborhood Centers), communes and municipalities. In addition, the Day Care Centers Program is financed through contributions to the civil entities that articulate its actions. During the year 2021, **431 day-care centers** operated.



#### TRIPARTITE COMMISSION FOR EQUAL TREATMENT AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN THE WORKPLACE

Coordinated by the Ministry of Labor, to guarantee women's rights and reduce horizontal and vertical segregation gaps in the workplace.

#### FOURTH MONTH OF MATERNITY LEAVE

As established by Law No. 10 342, it consists of the extension of one month of maternity leave at the expense of the provincial State for workers in the private sector. In this sense, it recognizes the contribution of the reproductive sector to the economy and it is the State that covers the cost of the extension of one more month of maternity leave for workers in the private sector. The benefit of the fourth month of maternity leave in 2021 reached **3,173 beneficiaries**.

#### CLASSROOMS FOR MOTHERS

Support for the completion of primary and secondary schooling for socially vulnerable women and mothers in day-care centers, in particular, and women from the whole community, in general. This initiative enabled **320 women** to study via Google Classroom and WhatsApp accompaniment during 2021.

#### FOR ME

With the aim of generating more employment for women and under equal conditions, the Ministry for the Promotion of Employment and Family Economy promotes the "For Me" program for unemployed women and heads of households to access work practices and add training and experience to face the formal labor market. The program includes women from the age of 25 until they reach retirement age or receive the Universal Pension for the Elderly. It also covers women between the ages of 18 and 25 with dependent children. There are 20 hours of work practice per week. In its implementation, the program reached **8,000 women beneficiaries**.

## 5 GENDER EQUALITY



### CÓRDOBA FEMALE ENTREPRENEURS FORUM (FEM)

In order to promote the entrepreneurial development of women, the Ministry of Women runs the Córdoba Female Entrepreneurs Program (FEM), which has an electronic sales portal, financial training opportunities, specific lines of credit with zero-rate financing and a network of mentors.

### PRODUCTIVE CÓRDOBA WOMEN'S ROUNDTABLE

The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Mining has the initiative of the Women's Roundtable of Productive Córdoba, from which cross-cutting gender policies that seek the participation and improvement of women's conditions in the commercial, industrial and business sector are radiated. This Women's Roundtable of Productive Córdoba provides solutions to issues related to gender inequalities and initiates a path to change paradigms by eliminating the hierarchical power relations that exist between men and women.

### WOMEN'S TECH SPACE

The provincial government places special emphasis on reducing the gender digital gap and the incorporation of women in strategic sectors such as STEM. To this end, it created Women's Tech Space, a coworking and pre-incubator for women's technological entrepreneurship that brings together public and private initiatives working towards a more inclusive tech ecosystem. The Space brings together the Connected Women program for older women, Reinvent Tech for women from all sectors, the ABC digital cycle for those with little or no knowledge of technology, and the **Techno Fem** program for girls and adolescents. The latter program had **5,987 enrolments** between the ages of 13 and 67. In this space for Tech women, the We Start program is also developed to raise awareness and support the entrepreneurial development of women in this sector.

## With regard to actions to strengthen women's autonomy in decision-making, the following actions have been taken

### FEMALE LEADERS

Since 2018, the government has had a provincial program called Female Leaders. It promotes and strengthens women's political participation and makes visible the historical inequalities, obstacles and political violence that impede the full exercise of their political rights. The program reached **more than 2,000 women**.

### POLITICAL DIALOGUE ROUNDTABLES

Training meetings are held with internationally renowned speakers and are coordinated with the Observatory of Parity and Political Participation of the Catholic University of Córdoba.

## Actions to strengthen the integration of women's autonomy, from an all-encompassing dimension

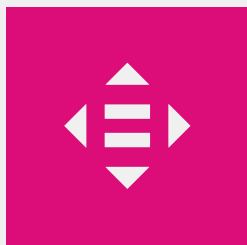
### AREA OF INTEGRAL ATTENTION TO MIGRANT WOMEN

Addresses the particular needs and realities of this population from an intersectional perspective.

### WOMEN ON THE FIELD PROGRAM

Seeks the inclusion and equality of conditions and opportunities for women in all areas related to sport.

## 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



The Government of the Province of Córdoba is deeply committed to reducing inequalities and **ensuring that no one is left behind**. Thus, from a comprehensive and multidimensional view of sustainable development, it seeks to achieve concrete actions to achieve the digital inclusion of people, with the understanding that information and communication technologies contribute to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs, in particular SDG 10. This comprehensive view includes the inclusion of older adults and diverse communities in government policies with a human rights approach.

### Digital inclusion of people

The use of the Internet and digital devices implies being part of a "connected" society, where digital inclusion operates as an advantage and is key to development, thus contributing significantly to people's well-being. In this sense, the Government of the Province of Córdoba considers that information and communication technologies contribute to accelerating the achievement of the SDGs, particularly SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities.

The great challenge in terms of digital inclusion is indeed the reduction of the digital divide. In this context, it is important to state that the Government of the Province considers that there are different forms of inequality between individuals, social groups and institutions in relation to connectivity. Therefore, working to reduce the digital divide implies approaching it from different angles, and thus orienting actions according to the different types and dimensions of the divide, in order to understand the multiplicity of aspects that the digital divide itself implies.

One of the dimensions is the gender digital divide, which accounts for the difference between men and women in access to and use of the Internet. The generation gap, on the other hand, is the one that differentiates between generations, paying special attention to older adults and the knowledge they possess to incorporate Information and Communication Technologies in their daily lives. The geographical divide differentiates social groups in both urban and rural areas. On the other hand, the socio-economic gap is the one that differentiates between economic conditions such as income levels or schooling. Finally, the disability gap highlights barriers in the accessibility of technologies that tend to exclude people with disabilities.

In addition to the various dimensions of the digital divide, it can also be classified according to different types. On the one hand, there is the type that refers to the level of digital infrastructure available. Also, the access divide, which is the possibility of accessing the internet at an affordable price, at a considerable speed and through devices that allow its use. On the other hand, the use gap covers the digital skills that make it possible to use ICTs. A third type is the appropriation gap, which refers to the way in which individuals and/or organizations make sense of their practices in relation to technologies.

It is based on this understanding of the Digital Divide in multidimensional terms that the Government of the Province acts in pursuit of digital inclusion, a mission mainly carried out by the Córdoba Connectivity Agency of the Ministry of Community Engagement, Protocol and Communication. Thus, the strategy to address digital inclusion requires a set of actions that address these challenges.



## 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



### CÓRDOBA DIGITAL NETWORK

The Córdoba Digital Network is the action that aims to act on the digital infrastructure gap by developing and operating the provincial telecommunications network, with the objective of having a presence in the 427 municipalities and communes of the province. By the end of 2019, the certification of the fibre optic cable was completed, meeting the quality parameters required for a high-capacity data transport network. During the process of installing the **2,391 km of fibre optic cable**, which was carried out by the Ministry of Public Services with the construction of the main gas pipelines, work was carried out on agreements with third parties to provide continuity and integration to the optical network, the definition of the local distribution nodes of the service in each town and the type of equipment to be installed in each area. Towards the end of 2020, the tender was launched for the lighting of the fibre optic network and the installation of the first 96 nodes in towns in the 26 departments of the province. In December 2020, **Provincial Law 10 737 created the Córdoba Connectivity Agency** as the implementing authority of the Córdoba Connectivity Plan and its statute defined its responsibility to operate the Provincial Digital Network and trade wholesale telecommunications services

### ABC DIGITAL

ABC Digital seeks to bring various theoretical and practical training instances for the development of digital skills and is available for all the citizens of the Province of Córdoba. It also aims to contribute to the reduction of the generational digital divide (older adults), gender (women, older women, women in situations of violence and diverse communities), socio-economic (public entrepreneurs and workers in the popular economy), disability (people with disabilities), among others. In this sense, it comprises a series of digital literacy devices in the form of virtual/presential courses for the development of digital skills aimed at different population groups. It is structured on the basis of the digital competences of the European Framework, which sets out in detail the skills needed to be competent in digital environments. The courses are accessible and have interpreters in Argentine sign language in all synchronous and asynchronous audiovisual instances; and digital study material accessible for downloading from any technological device, ensuring the continuity of a learning process from the flexibility and new educational methodological approaches of today's digital world. The study material for each of the courses is hosted on the Córdoba Campus platform, which belongs to the Province, and the classes are also uploaded to the official YouTube channel of the Córdoba Connectivity Agency. In 2021, **1,049 people registered and 7 courses were taught.**



### ONE CLICK AWAY

One Click Away seeks to provide citizens with digital tools for the effective development of specific activities mediated by technologies. It also aims to provide micro-learning opportunities that stimulate citizen self-management in their relationship with ICTs. Finally, it seeks to generate informal and instant learning situations that enhance the development of digital citizen skills. Therefore, useful and simple contents are developed to acquire concrete tools and develop new digital skills through videos, short tutorials, recommendations and good practices. These contents had **more than 2,000 views.**

## 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



### **CÓRDOBA CONNECTIVITY HUB**

The Hub aims to create a space for the exchange of good practices and support for the development of policies implemented by the Córdoba Connectivity Agency. In addition, it seeks to obtain ideas or inputs related to success stories in the field of digital inclusion and to expand links with the Internet community and strengthen contact networks. To this end, the Córdoba Connectivity HUB is a space for debate, exchange and strengthening of the different programs of digital inclusion with the challenge of being able to localize the discussion of the agendas of the global Internet community to the territorial context of the Province of Córdoba. It should be noted that the Córdoba Connectivity HUB is made up of experts, representatives of international organizations and other entities linked to the Internet with in-depth knowledge of connectivity and digital inclusion, who will collaborate as mentors in the development of the initiatives and priority agendas of the Córdoba Connectivity Agency.

## Inclusion of the elderly

### **CÓRDOBA PLAN FOR THE ELDERLY**

Its objective is to guarantee the full enjoyment of the rights of people over 60 years of age living in the province. The Plan is implemented after signing agreements with municipalities, retirement centers and institutions that work with the elderly.

Within this framework, the Córdoba Plan for the Elderly includes resources for vulnerable elderly people who need to be institutionalized, support for people in vulnerable social situations, orthopedic supplies, accessibility supplies for frail people, psycho-social telephone assistance, social card for the elderly, resources for the operation of retirement centers, resources for Social/Recreational Workshops; Social Tourism program (holiday camps); Becoming a Tourist program (trips to tourist circuits); credits for entrepreneurs; contributions to intergenerational projects; training in various subjects and technical advice; ongoing training: Diploma in Community Gerontology and Public Policy on Old Age.

It also includes actions under three main axes: progressive care, with initiatives such as long-stay residences, sheltered housing (in 2021, there were 119 sheltered homes involving 154 beneficiaries), direct gerontological assistance and gerontological support; participation, empowerment and community inclusion such as the Institutional Strengthening Program for Senior Citizen Centers, promotion of comprehensive centers for the elderly; and training, deontological training and institutional linkage with workshops in senior citizen and pensioner centers.

## Inclusion of diverse communities

The Province of Córdoba, through its Human Rights Secretariat of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, carries out actions to respond to the challenges of social inclusion of people belonging to gender diversity. In this framework, the Province interprets, in line with concepts derived from the Inter-American system of Human Rights and the treaties to which the Argentine Nation has subscribed, that the rights of gender diversity are fundamental human rights that must be promoted and protected in the face of their violation.

**10 REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES**

There are also other precedents that support these policies, such as the Seminar on Sexual Diversity, Identity and Gender of the High Authorities on Human Rights of MERCOSUR, which issued the Declaration on the Rights of Sexual Minorities in MERCOSUR, which expressed "the urgent need to work to eradicate discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity/expression in our countries and to recognize the Rights of Sexual Diversity as Fundamental Human Rights". On the other hand, the Organization of American States, through Res. 2863 (XLIV-O/14) resolved to "encourage Member States, within the parameters of the legal institutions of their internal order, to consider the adoption of public policies against discrimination against persons on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity or expression". Similarly, in Resolution 2908 (XLVII-O/17) the OAS, at the request of the Rapporteurship on the Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Persons of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in its third point determined: "Urge Member States to ensure adequate protection for human rights defenders working on issues related to acts of violence, discrimination and human rights violations against persons because of their sexual orientation and gender identity or expression". A similar mandate is found in the Yogyakarta Principles, specifically Principle 2D which states that States "shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the adequate development of persons of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities, as necessary to ensure the equal enjoyment or exercise of human rights by these groups or individuals. Such measures shall not be considered discriminatory".

Based on this, the Province of Córdoba is developing a strategy in relation to persons belonging to gender diversity, as well as other vulnerable populations, which focuses on two main aspects: protection and promotion of rights.

With regard to the **protection of rights**, work is carried out in terms of comprehensive assistance in the face of rights violations with the aim of breaking down barriers to access to the exercise of rights that are related to the social exclusion that has historically operated on this group. Thus, actions are articulated with different areas of the provincial government, local governments and the national government in order to enable access to existing public policies within the framework of respect for sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression. Issues such as discrimination, harassment, institutional violence, access to health care, education and decent housing are central to the daily work of protecting rights.

In the area of **promotion of rights**, it is necessary to highlight that Law 10 544 established May 17th as the Provincial Day for Equality and Non-Discrimination based on Sexual Orientation, Identity and Gender Expression. Likewise, training is provided to different state and non-state actors on gender diversity, with special emphasis on the Gender Identity Law, the Human Rights Program for Children, Youth, Trans/Non-binary Adolescents and their Respectful Relatives and the Know Yourself Program -Voluntary Survey of Living Conditions of Transvestite, Trans and Non-binary People- is being carried out (since 2019). The cycle of trainings operates within the framework of a planning that foresees to reach certain state actors considered key in relation to the referred problems and at the demand of public or private institutions that require it. The program aimed at trans and non-binary children, youth and adolescents seeks to promote and protect the rights of trans and non-binary children and youth, making them visible as subjects of rights, ensuring that the new/next generations grow up free of prejudice, stigma, violence and discrimination based on their sexual orientation, identity, gender expression and/or bodily diversity. Finally, the Know Yourself Program seeks to generate consistent, updated and relevant information for the design of public policies aimed at transvestite, trans and non-binary people, while providing social organizations working in this field with information as input for their actions in defense of the rights of the people they represent.



## 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



It should be noted that the two axes described above work in coordination with social organizations throughout the province and with local governments, in line with international recommendations on the subject, ensuring coverage of the entire provincial territory.

The programs are detailed below:

### **PROGRAM FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIGHTS AIMED AT POPULATIONS AND COMMUNITIES**

It promotes visibility, awareness and training on the human rights of populations and communities, guaranteeing access to and enjoyment of their rights. Public policies for the promotion and protection of human rights are aimed at different populations.

### **HUMAN RIGHTS OF CHILDREN, TRANS YOUTH AND FAMILIES**

The focus of this program is on the full exercise of the right to identity. In this way it seeks to promote and protect the rights of trans and non-binary children and adolescents along with advice and support to families and emotional referents on the Gender Identity Law. During the year 2021, **90 children and young people** were accompanied by this program, sharing these spaces with **44 families**.

### **KNOW YOURSELF PROGRAM**

This is the survey of trans and non-binary people in the Province of Córdoba: carried out in coordination between the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the General Directorate of Statistics and Census. The registry has data from **53 trans and non-binary people surveyed**.

### **PROVINCIAL COUNCIL FOR THE PREVENTION AND ADDRESSING OF FEMICIDES, TRANSVESTICIDES AND TRANS-FEMICIDES INTEGRATED BY THE MINISTRIES OF WOMEN, SECURITY, AND JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

To address extreme gender-based violence as a matter of urgency and priority. It has the first Provincial Observatory against Gender Violence to produce reliable data to guide decision-making.

### **PROGRAM FOR THE PROMOTION AND DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND FIGHT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION**

which promotes the Gender Identity Law and assists LGBTIQ+ people who experience particular situations and gender-based violence. It is carried out by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Province.



## 6.e. Institutional Mechanisms

The Province of Córdoba works to encourage the participation of the different **interest groups** identified according to the various interactions it has with each of them. Thus, the first interest group identified, given the primary function of the State in its social sphere, is the group of **Citizens**, which includes the beneficiaries of government plans and programs and users of the services provided by the Government of the Province of Córdoba. A second group identified are the **Collaborators**, i.e., all employees dependent on the Executive Branch according to the parameters established in the Fiscal Responsibility Regime (Law 25 917) who, in order to fulfil their role within the state organization, are constituted as public services that respond to the needs of those who interact with the State. The third group defined are the **Suppliers**, this group includes local companies or individuals who provide goods or services to the Government of the Province of Córdoba. And a fourth group of interest is the **Organizations**, which includes companies, civil society organizations, local, regional and national governments, and international organizations.

In addition, the Province has a series of **institutional mechanisms** to ensure full, inclusive and meaningful participation with specific interest groups, such as the private sector, cooperatives and academia.

- **INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE** involving all ministries, secretariats and agencies belonging to the Provincial Executive Branch to reflect and mainstream the SDGs in the coming years in the province's sectoral policies and strategies.
- **INTERSECTORAL COMMITTEES** framed in the policy of open management and continuous improvement to deepen the implementation of the SDGs in the Province.
- **LOCAL OPEN GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE** composed of social organizations, ministerial representatives, universities and local governments together with their interest groups. The participation of the province in the Open Government Partnership (OGP) seeks to deepen the work on open government to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from an articulated work with different local actors.
- **PROVINCIAL COUNCILS** these are collaborative spaces for carrying out activities in conjunction with various social actors seeking the development of joint public policies.
- **FEDERAL COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES** for the articulation of spaces for dialogue between the different levels of government. Thus, the Government of the Province participates in various national, provincial and local bodies. Among them we can mention the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies, the Federal Committee on Gender and Economy and the Federal Council of the Civil Service (COFEFUP for its acronym in Spanish).
- **SECTORAL PROVINCIAL CABINETS** created by the Governor of the Province, they are made up of Ministers and Secretaries, and are responsible for the joint treatment of matters within their respective competencies with responsibilities assigned by the Governor. In the Province of Córdoba, the Social Cabinet and the Productive Cabinet act under the leadership of a coordinator.
- **CLUSTERS** their fundamental purpose is associativity and they gave rise to the formation of intersectoral nodes that bring together various key actors. These are models for linking academia, the public sector and the private sector. This type of alliance dynamizes the socio-productive network, expanding its potential and allowing the province to position itself at the forefront of global technological trends. Some examples of clusters in the province are: Córdoba Technology Cluster, Villa María Technological Impulse Cluster, San Francisco Technology Cluster, Río Cuarto Technology Cluster, and Biotechnology Cluster, among others.

## 6.f. Structural Issues

This section presents, on the one hand, the structural issues in the framework of a federal country such as the Argentine Republic, where the province of Córdoba is one of the subnational states that make it up. On the other hand, it shares the main strategies for multilevel dialogue to respond to structural challenges.

Thus, the scope of Sustainable Development in the framework of the 2030 Agenda within the provincial territory is crossed by various structural issues, mainly related to the macroeconomic context of the country, immersed in a recessionary period, with falls in GDP per capita in recent years, combined with high and rising inflation. In particular, the progressive recovery of economic activity due to the easing of the health situation during 2021 allowed for an increase in GDP per capita at constant prices of 9.2% compared to 2020, however, this indicator is still 8.9% below the levels reached in 2017. Regarding inflationary dynamics, between 2017 and 2021 there was an accumulated 471% increase in the consumer price index surveyed by INDEC, with an acceleration in the year-on-year inflation rate in 2021 and 2022, resulting in an indicator of 51.4% at the end of 2021 and 55.9% between March 2021-2022 (latest available figure). This promoted a generalized context of deterioration in the real wages of citizens in all occupational segments, and especially among informal workers, which added to low rates of job creation, aggravated the incidence of indigence and poverty, indicators that reached 8.2% and 37.3% of the country's inhabitants respectively in the second half of 2021.

This situation has repercussions in the Province of Córdoba, both at the productive and social levels. For example, in terms of employment, 57 thousand jobs were lost in the registered sector in the Province of Córdoba between 2018 and 2020, going from almost 819 thousand employees in 2018 to just over 760 thousand in 2020. In the same period, the purchasing power of incomes in the registered sector of the province (which in comparative terms is the most protected segment) fell by 9%. In 2021, employment recovered by 11% compared to the previous year, but the purchasing power of labor income recovered by only 4%. On the other hand, in the informal labor sector in the Province of Córdoba, employment fell by 9% in 2020 compared to the 2018 average as a result of the pandemic and the crisis, but the behavior was uneven between salaried and self-employed workers. While salaried workers recorded a 20% drop, self-employed workers increased by 8%. In 2021, employment recovered strongly, increasing by 16% compared to the previous year, with a more marked increase in wage earners (+22%) than in self-employed workers (+9%). The labor income of informal workers lost 22% in real terms in 2020 compared to the 2018 average, and recovered by only 12% in 2021. Moreover, the pace of price increases accelerated during 2021, after the slowdown observed in 2020 as a result of depressed demand in a context of deep economic recession. According to data from the Statistics and Census Directorate of the Province of Córdoba, the year 2021 closed with a peak-to-peak variation in the Consumer Price Index of 49.9% (47.3% if annual average inflation is considered) and showed average monthly variations in the order of 3.4%.

Simultaneously, and as a sub-national government, the Province must define its expenditure and revenue policies based on the macroeconomic guidelines defined by the National Government in its draft budget. In this regard, an estimated increase in GDP of 4%; average inflation of 33%; and a projected exchange rate of \$/US\$ 131.1 as of December 2022 are foreseen for the year 2022. However, given the context of macroeconomic volatility and the role played by economic actors' expectations, it is likely that these projections will have to be reconsidered in the coming months. In particular, the latest Market Expectations Survey (REM for its Spanish acronym) published by the Central Bank (March 2022) gives an expected projection of economic activity of 3.2% y-o-y for 2022, an inflationary expectation of 59.2% y-o-y and an exchange rate of 154 \$/US\$ as of December of this period.

## Multi-level dialogue strategies to respond to structural challenges

Taking into account this macroeconomic context of the country, the Province of Córdoba maintains its multilevel dialogue to adopt policies that respond to specific objectives defined by the Province in order to **reduce inequalities SDG 10** and **eradicate poverty SDG 1**, also related to **SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities**, such as, for example, **public mobility programs**, with emphasis on the articulation of public transport between the national, provincial and municipal levels, with the aim of ensuring sustainability and access to public mobility for citizens. In this framework, the Government of the Province of Córdoba is linked with the National Government as well as with the municipalities that have urban transport. In this sense, all levels of government collaborate through subsidies to supply in different magnitudes and with different criteria according to a complementary approach that allows for better access to sustainable transport systems and the expansion of public transport, paying special attention to the needs of people in vulnerable situations, women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly.

A key aspect of this articulation is the multi-level linkage for information collection. In this sense, the provincial governments provide the necessary information so that the distribution of national resources can be carried out before they are distributed. This task is coordinated with all the implementing authorities, which are generally the municipalities. Subsequently, with the updated information, the national government defines a subsidy distribution scheme and establishes minimum commitment clauses that provincial governments must comply with in order to receive these resources. It should be noted that although the national government subsidizes all urban and suburban systems in each province, the provincial governments are the only recipients of these resources and are the ones who finally deliver them to the municipalities (in the case of urban systems) and to the companies (in the case of interurban systems).

In this way, once the provincial governments are aware of the national subsidy scheme, they define their own subsidy scheme that needs to be coordinated with said national scheme, either to follow the same line or to smooth out any imbalances that may be generated by the national subsidies. For its part, the Province establishes minimum commitment clauses for the municipalities, one of these being that the municipal states also contribute resources to their own urban transport systems. In this way, the articulation of multilevel commitments assumed by governments ensures that all contribute resources to ensure the sustainability of the system and accessibility to public transport systems.

Another experience that takes advantage of the synergies generated in joint action with other levels of government is the **provincial social programs aimed at housing solutions**. These programs seek to achieve **SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities**, and to advance the social inclusion of people, leaving no one behind. One example is the "Owner" program, which consists of providing families in Córdoba with lots containing water, energy, electricity and curb and gutter infrastructure. This program is articulated with local governments, in that sense the Province finances the necessary infrastructure so that the houses to be built have the basic services, then the local governments carry out the necessary works on the macro lots, and the rules for the delivery of lots with free deeds. Another case of multilevel governance in pursuit of SDG 11 is the Seed Housing Program, which consists of the delivery of materials for the construction of housing modules, in this case the articulation occurs through the signing of agreements between the Province and local governments, these agreements involve the delivery of 100% of the materials for the construction of housing, and a monetary contribution for labor. In this way, the Province establishes links with the local governments, and these governments with the beneficiaries of the program.

Continuing with the challenges of the Provincial Government, in matters related to collaboration and cooperation with other multilevel governments, the Province relates, on the one hand, with the National Government, establishing complementary links that make it possible to optimize comprehensive assistance to people, and on the other hand, with local governments, establishing alliances to strengthen the territorial link with the needs of the population targeted by social policies. This is the case of the **Federalization Plan for the Management of School Canteens** aimed at advancing **SDG 2 Zero Hunger**, which is implemented locally through the Córdoba Comprehensive Assistance Program (PAICor), focused on providing food assistance to disadvantaged children attending educational institutions. Local governments support the Province in the management of the food service, responding to the needs of each local context. There are 338 municipalities and communes with agreements in force involving 119,000 beneficiary children. Likewise, in the case of these food assistance policies, the Province seeks to complement its actions with existing national programs, such as the Food Card. Multilevel governance is also observed in relation to social policies aimed at advancing **SDG 5 Gender Equality**. An example of this is the **Women's Point**, spaces located in various towns and villages of the province to provide support and care to women in situations of gender-based violence. This program is articulated territorially with the municipalities of Córdoba.

With regard to the **collaboration and cooperation** of the Province **with the National Government** on water management in order to ensure universal access to safe and affordable drinking water for all people by 2030 as expressed in **SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation**, the efficient management of water resources is promoted to preserve water ecosystems and their biodiversity, adopting positive and sustainable measures in the environment. In this way, the **management of provincial water resources** is aligned with the national one, adopting the 3 pillars of the National Water Plan, namely: water and sanitation, adaptation to climate extremes, water for production and multipurpose use and biomass, highlighting as cross-cutting axes the preservation of water resources, capacity building, innovation and participation.

This approach, together with the Guiding Principles of Water Policy, are the two tools on which Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in the province is based. The provincial legal framework that contributes to IWRM is established in the Provincial Constitution of 1987 and Law No. 5 589 (Water Code), modified by Laws No. 8 853 and No. 8 928. Both incorporate environmental issues in an integral manner and have innovated in aspects related to natural resources.

The Water Code establishes the regulation of interprovincial waters and their use, private waters, the water registry and cadaster, systems for the use and exploitation of public waters, the use of water in relation to people, certain special uses and business concessions, defense against the harmful effects of water, hydraulic works, restrictions on ownership, administrative easements and jurisdiction, competence and the system of contraventions. Meanwhile, the Province has delegated the management of water resources to an autarchic administration, the "Provincial Administration of Water Resources" (APRHi for its Spanish acronym) with the capacity to act in a public and private manner, with financial individuality and patrimony. In this way, the planning and implementation of the different plans, programs and projects to execute the planned works is enhanced.

Based on these cases, the aim is to give an account of concrete experiences of multilevel linkage strategies that the province of Córdoba implements, together with other levels of government, with the aim of responding to the structural challenges involved in working towards the Sustainable Development Goals at the local level.



## 7. Progress on Objectives and Targets

**The province of Córdoba adheres to the importance of analyzing the progress made in relation to the 17 SDGs and, additionally, understands the need for a multidimensional approach to people's living conditions that allows measuring the scope of the Sustainable Development Goals prioritized by the province.** In this way, and following the recommendations of the OECD, it developed its own set of indicators to monitor the priorities of the Province in the scope of the 2030 Agenda. This set of indicators is part of the planning of a household survey called the **Well-being Survey**, which provides a clearer picture of multidimensional well-being in Córdoba and helps to assess the impact of public policies on the reality of citizens. In this sense, as a result of these actions to strengthen the statistical infrastructure, the Government of the Province of Córdoba now has a tool that provides information on the living conditions of seven out of every ten inhabitants of cities throughout the province.

It is worth noting that this new measurement tool was developed with the advice of the OECD and in collaboration with the academic sector, with technical assistance from the National University of Córdoba. It is also important to note that the set of indicators developed by Córdoba for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda complements and takes advantage of the development process of traditional statistical indicators measured at the national level, and at the same time draws on the indicators proposed by the United Nations for the 2030 Agenda, thus configuring a **robust set of indicators aimed at measuring progress towards the SDGs in the Province of Córdoba.**

In this way, the province of Córdoba organizes the monitoring of the most relevant indicators in the context of the prioritized SDG targets 1 to 5 and 10. The exercise of defining, prioritizing and measuring indicators is led by the Secretariat for Institutional Strengthening (SFI) of the Ministry of Coordination. The different government areas involved in the work on the 2030 Agenda are active participants in the SDG Inter-Ministerial Committee, which provides a platform for sharing, discussing and validating the information and data required in the framework of the provincial indicators. The work with the indicators is done in collaboration with the General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses (DGEyC), which leads the methodological statistical work.

Taking the prioritized SDGs as a basis, the SFI and the DGEyC carried out an analysis of different sets of indicators to find those suitable for Córdoba: i) indicators proposed by the United Nations and the World Bank; ii) indicators adopted at the national level by the Argentine government; iii) local indicators developed by the OECD on regional well-being; and iv) management indicators used by the different areas.

On the basis of these analyses and databases, a list of indicators was drawn up taking into account the regional circumstances of Córdoba. Of this list, around 30 indicators can be measured through the provincial Welfare Survey conducted directly by the DGEyC, which is updated twice a year and the data corresponds to the four largest metropolitan areas in the province (Greater Córdoba, Río Cuarto-Las Higueras, San Francisco and Villa María-Villa Nueva), covering 55% of the total population of the province and 72% of the population residing in cities. In terms of data available from national sources, in Argentina, the National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC) is responsible for official statistical activity. Data from surveys coordinated by INDEC (2010 Census, National Survey of Risk Factors, Survey of Unpaid Work and Use of Time, Extended Permanent Survey of Households), allow for comparable indicators across provinces.

It is worth mentioning that the proposed set of indicators constitutes a first approximation for the monitoring of relevant aspects that influence the achievement of the prioritized goals and the Sustainable Development Goals. These include both management indicators (linked to the integral development of the Province's public policy strategy) and indicators of results achieved in different approaches to the analysis of the fulfilment of these goals and objectives. Likewise, as part of the continuity of the collaborative work between different areas of the Provincial Government and external actors (universities, non-governmental organizations, companies, among others), it is planned to continue working on the



revision and robustness of this set of indicators, as well as to promote and quantify intermediate and final goals in view of the year 2030, which will allow short and medium-term monitoring of the evolution of the provincial strategy around the Agenda, acting proactively in applying corrective measures that promote an effective achievement of the goals prioritized by the Province.

Based on this, this section of the voluntary report opened a **debate on the process of updating the indicators for monitoring the goals prioritized by the province**, mainly with regard to the conceptualization of indicators obtained from sources other than the data provided by the provincial Welfare Survey. At the same time, this had an impact on the need to make adjustments to baselines to adapt them to the new conceptualizations and on the relevance of the indicator for measuring certain targets.

This situation occurred when addressing the **indicators of the prioritized target 2.1** focused on reducing hunger and ensuring access for all people, particularly the poor and people in vulnerable situations, where the indicators to be reported were redefined to be 4 instead of 5. 1, the data of another indicator referring to social cards granted for food was analyzed, since this program, in its implementation phase, incorporated complementary articulations with another national government program, thus joining efforts to cover the food needs of this vulnerable population. In the case of **target 2.3**, which emphasizes doubling agricultural productivity through access to resources and production inputs, the definition of the indicator on meteorological stations was modified to include all those that depend on the government of the province of Córdoba. Following the analysis of the indicators, in **target 2.a**, an indicator was re-conceptualized to provide data on the beneficiaries of a program on good agricultural practices, and the relevance of not including another indicator was evaluated due to the impossibility of accessing data based on the same unit of measurement (families vs. beneficiaries). In this way, target 2.a is monitored through two selected indicators.

In relation to **SDG 3 targets**, the Province has solid indicators based on the annual vital statistics of the Ministry of Health that show the importance of the good health and well-being of the population for the Government of the Province of Córdoba in the challenge to reduce maternal, newborn and under-five mortality and, at the same time, to guarantee access to sexual and reproductive health and achieve universal health coverage and access to affordable and quality health services for the entire population of the province.

The provision of statistical data from the Ministry of Education and the provincial Well-Being Survey is articulated with respect to **SDG 4 targets** on quality education. In particular, when working on target 4.3, which focuses on guaranteeing equal access to higher education, the need and opportunity to replace the indicators that had as a source the annual publication of a national agency and that changed the way in which the data was presented was noted. Thus, given this situation, it was considered to complement the Welfare Survey's own indicators referring to the population with higher education.

Continuing with the challenge of reporting on progress in achieving the prioritized Sustainable Development Goals, the **SDG 5 targets** for achieving gender equality are monitored through a set of indicators for the targets that emphasize the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence (5.2), recognizing and valuing unpaid care (target 5.4) and ensuring women's participation and equal opportunities at all decision-making levels in political, economic and public life (5.5).

With regard to monitoring progress on **SDG 10**, which highlights the Agenda's focus on reducing inequalities, the Province appreciated the need to incorporate indicators that collaborate in the measurement of the prioritized target aimed at empowering and promoting the inclusion of people by guaranteeing equal opportunities, where digital inclusion is incorporated into the province's social policy, and to join efforts to obtain indicators that enable monitoring of the reduction of the digital divide to equalize opportunities and reduce inequality of results.

To conclude the analysis of the monitoring indicators for the prioritized targets, it should be noted that the robustness of the **indicators for the SDG 1 targets** demonstrates the commitment of the Province, in line with the 2030 Agenda, to end poverty. Thus, poverty in the province of Córdoba has its own measurement,



understanding the need for a multidimensional approach to people's living conditions. This innovative measurement allows for monitoring indicators which, in addition to calculating poverty and indigence in terms of monetary income, make it possible to quantify the impact of the provincial government's non-monetary plans on household income.

After these reflections on the process of updating the monitoring indicators for the progress of the SDGs and the prioritized targets, the values assumed by the indicators linked to the social dimension are presented below, in accordance with the prioritization of SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 and their targets based on the territorialization of the 2030 Agenda in the Province of Córdoba.

## 1 NO POVERTY



**Prioritized target 1.2:** By 2030, reduce the proportion of people living in poverty in all its dimensions.

### Indicator 1.2.1 Average number of rooms per person (excluding bathroom, toilet, kitchen, laundry room and garage)

Baseline and year	1.3 (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	1.3 (Second half of 2019)
Latest available data	1.3 (First half of 2020)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

### Indicator 1.2.2 Percentage of the population living below the REGIONAL indigence threshold

Baseline and year	6.6% (Second semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	6.6% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	7.0% (Second semester 2021)
Geographical area	Greater Cordoba Metropolitan Area
Source	Well-being Survey

### Indicator 1.2.3 Percentage of the population living below the REGIONAL poverty line

Baseline and year	38.0% (Second semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	38.0% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	38.2% (Second semester 2021)
Geographical area	Greater Córdoba Metropolitan Area
Source	Well-being Survey

**Indicator 1.2.4 Perceived social support network: Percentage of people who have at least one friend to count on in case of need**

Baseline and year	97.1% (Second semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	97.1% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	96.4% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Welfare Survey

**Indicator 1.2.5 Dwellings without basic services: Percentage of people without private access to indoor toilets with sewer drainage or septic tank pit**

Baseline and year	5.9% (Second semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	5.9% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	5.2% (First half of 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

**Prioritized target 1.3:** Implement appropriate social protection systems and measures for all people, including people of all socio-economic levels, and by 2030, achieve comprehensive coverage of the poor and vulnerable.

**Indicator 1.3.1 Percentage of people in poor households benefiting from some form of provincial non-monetary scheme**

Baseline and year	90.8% (Second half 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	90.8% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	85.0% (Second semester 2021)
Geographical area	Greater Córdoba Metropolitan Area
Source	Well-being Survey

**Indicator 1.3.2 Percentage of persons in indigent households benefiting from some form of provincial non-monetary scheme**

Baseline and year	97.0% (Second semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	97.0% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	96.0% (Second semester 2021)
Geographical area	Greater Córdoba Metropolitan Area
Source	Well-being Survey



## 2 ZERO HUNGER



**Prioritized target 2.1:** By 2030, substantially reduce hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and those in vulnerable situations, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

### Indicator 2.1.1 Total number of monthly beneficiaries - More Milk More Proteins Program

Baseline and year	218,400 (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	218,400 (2019)
Latest available data	252,394 (2021)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Government Management Report

### Indicator 2.1.3 Total number of beneficiaries Córdoba Integral Assistance Program (P.A.I.Cor)

Baseline and year	257,294 (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	257,294 (2019)
Latest available data	312,885 (2021)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Government Management Report

### Indicator 2.1.4 Total number of Social Cards delivered - Beneficiary Families

Baseline and year	85,818 (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	85,818 (2019)
Latest available data	45,347 (2021)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Governmental Management Report

Note: In the framework of multilevel governance with a focus on complementarity linkages, during 2020 and 2021 the transfer of beneficiaries from the provincial Social Card to the national Social Card took place, created in October 2019 and extended in scope in August 2021.



**Prioritized target 2.3:** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, livestock keepers and fishers, including through secure and equitable access to land, other production resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and off-farm employment.

**Indicator 2.3.1 Number of weather stations installed within the Network of Weather Stations**

Baseline and year	159 (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	159 (2019)
Latest available data	211 (2021)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Own survey based on the Weather Stations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Public Services and the Provincial Energy Company of the Government of the Province of Córdoba.

**Indicator 2.3.2 Percentage of added value in the total production of the food and beverage sector.**

Baseline and year	21.5% (2018)
Pre-pandemic value	20.5% (2019)
Latest available data	20.8% (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses (DGEyC)

**Prioritized target 2.a:** Increase investments in rural infrastructure and logistics, agricultural research and extension services, technological development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to improve agricultural production capacity, securing the environment and favoring less developed regions.

**Indicator 2.a.1 Kilometers of secondary and tertiary road network to be upgraded - Rural Road Paving and Improvement Program**

Baseline and year	99.7 (2020)
Pre-pandemic value	Program started in 2020
Latest available data	590.4 (2022)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of the Province of Córdoba



### Indicator 2.a.2 Rural producers participating in the Good Farming Practices Program

Baseline and year	3,160 (2018)
Pre-pandemic value	2,588 (2019)
Latest available data	3,291 (2021)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Government Management Report

## 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



**Prioritized target 3.1:** By 2030, reduce the maternal mortality ratio.

### Indicator 3.1.1 Percentage of live births in public and private health facilities

Baseline and year	99.6% (2017)
Pre-pandemic value	99.7% (2019)
Latest available data	99.6% (2020)
Geographical area	Geographic area Province of Córdoba
Source	Vital Statistics of the Ministry of Health of the Province of Córdoba

### Indicator 3.1.2 Maternal mortality ratio per 10,000 live births

Baseline and year	2.9 (2017)
Pre-pandemic value	2.9 (2019)
Latest available data	3.4 (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Vital Statistics of the Ministry of Health of the Province of Córdoba

**Prioritized target 3.2:** By 2030, eliminate preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age.

**Indicator 3.2.1 Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births**

Baseline and year	6.4 (2017)
Pre-pandemic value	5.4 (2019)
Latest available data	5.2 (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	DGEyC based on Vital Statistics of the Ministry of Health of the Province of Córdoba.

**Indicator 3.2.2 Infant mortality rate: number of deaths of children under 1 year old (per 1,000 births)**

Baseline and year	8.0 (2017)
Pre-pandemic value	7.8 (2019)
Latest available data	7.0 (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	DGEyC based on Vital Statistics of the Ministry of Health of the Province of Córdoba

**Indicator 3.2.3 Specific mortality rate of children aged 0-4 years in Córdoba**

Baseline and year	10.5 (2017)
Pre-pandemic value	9.0 (2019)
Latest available data	8.3 (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Vital statistics from the Ministry of Health of the Province of Córdoba

**Prioritized target 3.7:** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into provincial strategies and programs.

**Indicator 3.7.1 Late adolescent fertility rate (15-19 years) per 1,000 females**

Baseline and year	44.3 (2017)
Pre-pandemic value	37.1 (2019)
Latest available data	28.4 (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	DGEyC based on Vital Statistics of the Ministry of Health of the Province of Córdoba





**Prioritized target 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health services and access to safe, effective, affordable and quality medicines and vaccines for all people.

**Indicator 3.8.1 Percentage of people with some form of health coverage**

Baseline and year	67.2% (2010)
Pre-pandemic value	67.2% (2010)
Latest available data	67.2% (2010, Census 2022 in progress)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	National Population, Households and Housing Census

**4 QUALITY EDUCATION**



**Prioritized target 4.1:** By 2030, ensure that by 2030, all people complete primary and secondary education, which is free, equitable and of good quality and produces relevant and effective learning outcomes.

**Indicator 4.1.1 Adult educational attainment: Percentage of population aged 25-64 with at least upper secondary education (secondary completed or higher)**

Baseline and year	69.1% (Second semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	69.1% (Second half of 2019)
Latest available data	68.2% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

**Indicator 4.1.2 Educational attainment of young people: Percentage of population aged 19-24 with at least upper secondary education (completed secondary or higher)**

Baseline and year	74.9% (Second semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	74.9% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	76.3% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 urban metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey



#### Indicator 4.1.3 Completion rate - Primary level

Baseline and year	99.0% (2017)
Pre-pandemic value	99.2% (2019)
Latest available data	99.2% (2019)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba Yearbook

#### Indicator 4.1.4 Completion Rate - Secondary Level

Baseline and year	82.2% (2017)
Pre-pandemic value	84.6% (2019)
Latest available data	84.6% (2019)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba Yearbook

#### Indicator 4.1.5 Repetition rate - Primary Level

Baseline and year	0.8% (2018)
Pre-pandemic value	0.6% (2019)
Latest available data	0.6% (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba Yearbook

#### Indicator 4.1.6 Repetition rate - Secondary level

Baseline and year	7.4% (2018)
Pre-pandemic value	6.8% (2019)
Latest available data	6.3% (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba Yearbook



#### Indicator 4.1.7 Over-age rate - Primary level

Baseline and year	3.8% (2018)
Pre-pandemic value	2.9% (2019)
Latest available data	2.6% (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba Yearbook

#### Indicator 4.1.8 Over-age rate - Secondary level

Baseline and year	24.2% (2018)
Pre-pandemic value	23.0% (2019)
Latest available data	22.4% (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba Yearbook

**Prioritized target 4.2:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood care and development and preschool education so that they are ready for primary school.

#### Indicator 4.2.1 Total number of 3-year-old children attending Kindergarten

Baseline and year	21,831 (2018)
Pre-pandemic value	23,401 (2019)
Latest available data	24,785 (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba Yearbook



#### Indicator 4.2.2 Total number of 4-year-old children attending Kindergarten

Baseline and year	56,148 (2018)
Pre-pandemic value	58,180 (2019)
Latest available data	55,721 (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba Yearbook

#### Indicator 4.2.3 Total number of 5-year-old children attending Kindergarten

Baseline and year	58,574 (2018)
Pre-pandemic value	59,433 (2019)
Latest available data	60,610 (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba Yearbook

#### Indicator 4.2.4 Total number of children attending pre-school (3-, 4- and 5-year-old children)

Baseline and year	136,553 (2018)
Pre-pandemic value	141,014 (2019)
Latest available data	141,116 (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba Yearbook

**Prioritized target 4.3:** By 2030, ensure equal access for all people to quality technical, vocational and higher education, including university education.



#### Indicator 4.3.1 Percentage of adult population (25 to 64 years) with completed tertiary education

Baseline and year	26.5% (First semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	26.5% (First semester 2019)
Latest available data	27.0% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

#### Indicator 4.3.2 Percentage of young population (25-34 years) with completed higher education

Baseline and year	23.8% (First semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	23.8% (First semester 2019)
Latest available data	25.1% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

#### Indicator 4.3.3 Total number of students - Non-university Higher Education

Baseline and year	80,720 (2018)
Pre-pandemic value	78,984 (2019)
Latest available data	73,721 (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba Yearbook

**Prioritized target 4.a:** Build and adapt educational facilities that take into account the needs of children, persons with disabilities and gender diversity, and that provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

**Indicator 4.a.1 Percentage of Service Units with computers for pedagogical purposes**

Baseline and year	67.2% (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	67.2% (2019)
Latest available data	75.9% (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba

**Indicator 4.a.2 Percentage of Service Units that have internet for pedagogical purposes**

Baseline and year	74.3% (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	74.3% (2019)
Latest available data	84.2% (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba

**Indicator 4.a.3 Percentage of Service Units that have Internet connectivity**

Baseline and year	80.0% (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	80.0% (2019)
Latest available data	89.5% (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba

**Indicator 4.a.4 Percentage of Service Units that have electricity**

Baseline and year	99.9% (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	99.9% (2019)
Latest available data	99.9% (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Ministry of Education of the Province of Córdoba

## 5 GENDER EQUALITY



**Prioritized target 5.2:** Eliminate all forms of gender-based violence in the public and private spheres, including discrimination in its various forms, trafficking, sexual and other forms of exploitation.

### Indicator 5.2.1 Number of femicides

Baseline and year	22 (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	15 (2020)
Latest available data	15 (2021)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Córdoba Femicide Observatory

**Prioritized target 5.4:** Recognize and value unpaid care and unpaid domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, as well as through the promotion of shared responsibility in the household and family.

### Indicator 5.4.1 Gap in time spent on unpaid domestic work in the household between men and women per day in average number of hours

Baseline and year	2.7 (Third quarter 2013)
Pre-pandemic value	2.7 (Q3 2013)
Latest available data	2.7 (Q3 2013; 2021 data not available to date)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Unpaid Work and Time Use Survey - INDEC

### Indicator 5.4.2 Participation rate in unpaid domestic work - population aged 18 and over

Baseline and year	770.5 (Q3 2013)
Pre-pandemic value	70.5 (Q3 2013)
Latest available data	70.5 (Q3 2013; 2021 data is not available)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Unpaid Work and Time Use Survey - INDEC



**Indicator 5.4.3 Female-male gap in volunteering: Percentage of population aged 18 to 64 years old reporting participation in NGOs, charity, etc.**

Baseline and year	3.2% (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	3.2% (Second half of 2019)
Latest available data	8.0% (First half of 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

**Prioritized target 5.5:** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

**Indicator 5.5.1 % female-male gap in adult educational attainment: Percentage of population aged 25-64 with at least upper secondary education (completed secondary or higher)**

Baseline and year	6.1% (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	6.1% (Second half of 2019)
Latest available data	5.3% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

**Indicator 5.5.2 Percentage of Cordoba's seats held by women in the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress**

Baseline and year	44.4% (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	44.4% (2019)
Latest available data	44.4% (2021)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Chamber of Deputies of the Argentinean National Congress



**Indicator 5.5.3 Percentage of Córdoba's seats held by women in the Senate of the National Congress**

Baseline and year	33.3% (2015)
Pre-pandemic value	33.3% (2019)
Latest available data	66.6% (2021)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Chamber of Senators of the Argentinean National Congress

**Indicator 5.5.4 Percentage of seats held by women in the Legislature of the Province of Córdoba**

Baseline and year	40.0% (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	42.9% (2019)
Latest available data	42.9% (2021)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Legislative Branch of the Province of Córdoba

**Indicator 5.5.5 Female-male gap in perceived health: Percentage of population aged 18 years and over reporting very good or good health**

Baseline and year	-3.5% (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	-3.5% (Second half of 2019)
Latest available data	-6.7% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas of Córdoba
Source	Well-being Survey

**Indicator 5.5.6 Female-male gap in Unemployment Rate: Percentage of the economically active population aged 15-64 that is unemployed.**

Baseline and year	32.8% (second semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	32.8% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	9.3% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas of Córdoba
Source	Well-being Survey



**Indicator 5.5.7 Female-male gap in Employment rate: Percentage of the population aged 15 to 64 years old that is employed or in employment**

Baseline and year	-26.0% (Second semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	-26.0% (Second half of 2019)
Latest available data	-29.9% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas of Córdoba
Source	Well-being Survey

**Indicator 5.5.8 Female-male gap in Informality rate: Percentage of wage earners aged 15 to 64 years without pension discount**

Baseline and year	0.0% (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	0.0% (Second half of 2019)
Latest available data	-2.8% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas of Córdoba
Source	Well-being Survey

**Indicator 5.5.9 Female-male gap in workers with long working hours: Percentage of employees aged 15 to 64 with routine working hours of 50 hours or more per week**

Baseline and year	-53.5% (Second semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	-53.5% (Second half of 2019)
Latest available data	-48.5% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas of Córdoba
Source	Well-being Survey

**10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES**



**Prioritized target 10.3:** Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all people regardless of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status, ensuring equal opportunities and reducing inequality of outcomes, by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and measures in this regard.



### Indicator 10.3.1 Gini Index for Income

Baseline and year	0.359 (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	0.359 (Second half of 2019)
Latest available data	0,325 (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas of Córdoba
Source	Well-being Survey

### Indicator 10.3.2 Percentage of households with broadband internet access

Baseline and year	69.5% (First semester 2020)
Pre-pandemic value	-
Latest available data	75.7% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas of Córdoba
Source	Well-being Survey

### Indicator 10.3.3 Percentage of households without broadband but with a mobile phone

Baseline and year	15.5% (First semester 2020)
Pre-pandemic value	-
Latest available data	16.1% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas of Córdoba
Source	Well-being Survey

### Indicator 10.3.4 Percentage of households without broadband and without mobile

Baseline and year	15.1% (First half of 2020)
Pre-pandemic value	-
Latest available data	8.3% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas of Córdoba
Source	Well-being Survey

## 8. Means of Implementation

The Province of Córdoba puts all its efforts into planning its policies in such a way that it implements the **means of implementation** that allow the realization of the 2030 Agenda and, at the same time, the transformative recovery after the coronavirus pandemic that had global consequences. Thus, these energizing efforts are focused on providing the Province with a **budget aligned to the 2030 Agenda with a focus on equality and sustainability**.

In this regard, as of 2021, the Province of Córdoba links its annual budget to the 2030 Agenda, understanding this as a management and administration tool for an adequate orientation of resources and the fulfilment of prioritized objectives and goals. To this end, the approach of the Provincial Budget aligned with the SDGs involves a series of stages for its formulation. On the one hand, it involves a process of horizontal coordination and inter-ministerial articulation between the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Coordination and the Ministry of Women. The interrelation between the ministries is part of the process of dialogue within the provincial public administration, with the aim of analyzing not only quantitatively but also qualitatively the distance between the goals of the 2030 Agenda and the current state, in order to reduce the existing gaps.

Thus, an exhaustive analysis process is developed that allows to have the dimension of how and what the actions and the government budget oriented to that end are. Within this framework, we work collaboratively with the administrative services of the different jurisdictions that participate in the elaboration of the Provincial Budget of Córdoba. To this end, several instances of awareness-raising and training on the SDGs are organized to provide knowledge and analysis tools to the people involved in the budget of the different jurisdictions.

Likewise, the **provincial budget focuses on SDG 5**, aiming at social transformation for the reduction of gender gaps and the strengthening of women's autonomy. In this way, a gender-sensitive budget approach requires identifying programs that transform traditional and discriminatory roles and stereotypes and provide responses to gender-specific needs and diversities. In this framework, the autonomies to be strengthened are economic autonomy, physical autonomy and autonomy in decision-making. The gender gaps to be reduced refer to income and employment, time use, access to economic resources, digital resources, gender discrimination, gender-based violence, health, political participation and education. As a result, 72 programs were identified in the 2022 budget of the province of Córdoba that seek to work towards SDG 5, aligned to gender equality.



## 9. Conclusion and Next Steps

This **first voluntary report** of the Province of Córdoba represents another of the fundamental commitments assumed by this subnational government in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda, its Sustainable Development Goals and the global challenges adapted to its territorial context. All the **efforts made to achieve sustainability and social inclusion** in order to leave no one behind constitute a double challenge in terms of developing policies aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and that, at the same time, **seek post-pandemic recovery** in order to rebuild and transform the lives of the people who live in this land with equality.

Thus, on the one hand, it consolidates the work it has already been doing to align all its actions and goals to the SDGs through the preparation of the Government Management Report, a tool that allows linking interest groups, reviewing government actions, working on the SDGs and their goals, starting to analyze their relevance to the territorial reality and seeking indicators that allow their measurement and scope. It is considered a good practice that has been carried out continuously for several years and also connects citizens with an accountability and transparency tool on the web portal.

In addition to these actions, efforts are being added to energize the 2030 Agenda in the Province of Córdoba, such as the processes for linking the SDGs with budgetary programs, understanding that the budget is a powerful tool for social transformation in terms of reducing social inequalities. Thus, the challenge is to deepen actions to ensure that resources directed to social spending guarantee social protection in terms of work, health and education, and that they favor transformative recovery with an emphasis on inclusion. All policies that are simultaneously being aligned with the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda and recovery with a focus on sustainability in its three dimensions: social, economic and environmental, include the challenge of having data and information that allow for the monitoring of SDG indicators.

All these initiatives follow the recommendations provided by the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies (CNCPS), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations (UN) in the framework of a **policy dialogue** that constitute the fundamental steps to advance in the path towards the **consolidation of a management model aligned with the 2030 Agenda** for the post-pandemic scenario, in the sense of ratifying, consolidating, reviewing and/or modifying the definition of new goals, and updating indicators, analyzing the timeline and its evolution.





## 10. Annex

This section presents indicators to monitor progress and targets to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals not prioritized by the Province. These are: 6 Clean Water and Sanitation; 7 Affordable and Clean Energy; 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities; 12 Responsible Consumption and Production; 13 Climate Action; 14 Life Below Water; 15 Life on Land; 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and 17 Partnership for the Goals.

### 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



**Prioritized target 6.1:** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all people.

#### Indicator 6.1.1 Percentage of population in private households with access to piped water

Baseline and year	91.7% (2010)
Pre-pandemic value	91.7% (2010)
Latest available data	91.7% (2010, Census 2022 in progress)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	National Population, Households and Housing Census

**Prioritized target 6.2:** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene services for all people.

#### Indicator 6.2.1 Dwellings without basic services: Percentage of people without private access to indoor toilets with drainage to sewer or septic tank pit

Baseline and year	5.9% (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	5.9% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	5.2% (First half of 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey



## 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



**Prioritized target 7.1:** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

### Indicator 7.1.1 Percentage of households with access to natural gas

Baseline and year	50.7% (2010)
Pre-pandemic value	50.7% (2010)
Latest available data	50.7% (2010, Census 2022 in progress)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	National Population, Households and Housing Census

### Indicator 7.1.2 Percentage of households with electrical energy

Baseline and year	99.4% (2010)
Pre-pandemic value	99.4% (2010)
Latest available data	99.4% (2010, Census 2022 in progress)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	National Population, Households and Housing Census

## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



**Prioritized target 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and dignified work for all, including young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

**Indicator 8.5.1 Long-term Unemployment: Percentage of economically active population aged 15-64 years out of work for more than one year**

Baseline and year	3.6% (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	3.6% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	4.7% (First half of 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

**Indicator 8.5.2 Gross Domestic Product per capita (in constant 2004 prices)**

Baseline and year	16,473 (2018)
Pre-pandemic value	15,947 (2019)
Latest available data	14,077 (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses

**Indicator 8.5.3 Employment rate: Percentage of the population aged 15 to 64 years old that is employed or employed**

Baseline and year	63.8% (Second semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	63.8% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	60.4% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

**Indicator 8.5.4 Informality rate: Percentage of wage earners aged 15 to 64 years old without pension deductions**

Baseline and year	37.3% (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	37.3% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	36.0% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey





**Indicator 8.5.5 Workers with long working hours: Percentage of employees aged 15 to 64 with routine working hours of 50 hours or more per week**

Baseline and year	16.6% (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	16.6% (Second half of 2019)
Latest available data	11.5% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

**9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**



**Prioritized target 9.3:** Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in the province, particularly in less developed areas.

**Indicator 9.3.1 Number of kilometers of fibre-optic cables in the province**

Baseline and year	5,549 (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	5,549 (2019)
Latest available data	More than 5,700 (2021)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Government Management Report

**Indicator 9.3.2 Households with broadband Internet access**

Baseline and year	69.8% (Second Semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	69.8% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	75.7% (First half of 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey



**Indicator 9.3.3 Percentage of the population, aged 4 years and over, living in private households, using a mobile phone**

Baseline and year	76.7% (Q4 2016)
Pre-pandemic value	84.6% (2019)
Latest available data	90.1% (2020)
Geographical area	Greater Córdoba Metropolitan Area
Source	Module of Access and Use of Information and Communication Technologies (MAUTIC), Permanent Household Survey (EPH) - INDEC.

**11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES**



**Prioritized target 11.1:** By 2030, increase access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all people and improve the least developed neighborhoods.

**Indicator 11.1.1 Percentage of households owning their homes (land and housing)**

Baseline and year	63.7% (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	63.7% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	63.3% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

**Prioritized target 11.2:** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all people and improve road safety, including through the expansion of public transport, with special attention to the needs of persons in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older adults.



**Indicator 11.2.1 Residence-to-work commuting: Percentage of the employed population aged 15-64 that commutes to work in a municipality other than the municipality of residence**

Baseline and year	4.2% (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	4.2% (Second half of 2019)
Latest available data	3.9% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

**Indicator 11.2.2 Travel time to work: Percentage of the employed population aged 15 to 64 years that takes 30 minutes or more to reach their main place of employment**

Baseline and year	22.6% (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	22.6% (Second half of 2019)
Latest available data	19.2% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

**Indicator 11.2.3 Private transport to work: Percentage of the employed population aged 15-64 years using a vehicle or motorbike to travel to their main occupation**

Baseline and year	45.8% (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	45.8% (Second half of 2019)
Latest available data	51.9% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

**Indicator 11.2.4 Public transport to work: Percentage of the employed population aged 15-64 years using public transport (urban or inter-urban collective) to travel to their main occupation**

Baseline and year	29.4% (Second half of 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	29.4% (Second half of 2019)
Latest available data	21.8% (First semester 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey



**Prioritized target 11.4:** Increase efforts to protect and safeguard the province's cultural and natural heritage.

**Indicator 11.4.1 Number of Archaeological Reserves**

Baseline and year	2 (2018)
Pre-pandemic value	-
Latest available data	2 (2021)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Heritage Area of the Córdoba Culture Agency

**12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**



**Prioritized target 12.2:** By 2030, achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

**Indicator 12.2.1 Number of Natural Protected Areas in the Province of Córdoba**

Baseline and year	17 (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	17 (2019)
Latest available data	26 (2021)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Environment Secretariat of the Ministry of Coordination of the Province of Córdoba





## 13 CLIMATE ACTION



**Prioritized target 13.2:** Incorporate climate change measures into provincial policies, strategies and plans.

Indicator 13.2.1 Air Pollution	
Baseline and year	15.2 (2017)
Pre-pandemic value	15.2 (2017)
Latest available data	15.2 (In the process of being updated)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development - OECD

## 14 LIFE BELOW WATER



**Prioritized target 14.2:** By 2030, sustainably manage and protect river ecosystems to avoid adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action to restore them to restore the health and productivity of rivers, lakes, ponds.

Indicator 14.2.1 Canal Basin Consortia	
Baseline and year	28 (2018)
Pre-pandemic value	-
Latest available data	28 (2018)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Governmental Management Report





## 15 LIFE ON LAND



**Prioritized target 15.1:** By 2030, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, plains, mountains and drylands.

### Indicator 15.1.1 Percentage of the surface area of Natural Protected Areas as a percentage of the total surface area of Córdoba

Baseline and year	8.8% (2017)
Pre-pandemic value	-
Latest available data	8.8% (2017)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	National Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development. Area data: General Directorate of Cadaster of the Province of Córdoba

## 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



**Prioritized target 16.6:** Build and strengthen effective, transparent and accountable institutions at all levels.

### Indicator 16.6.1 Provincial Budget Transparency Index

Baseline and year	9.9 (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	9.9 (2019)
Latest available data	9.9 (2020)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Center for the Implementation of Public Policies for Equity and Growth - CIPPEC



**Prioritized target 16.7:** Ensure inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels that is responsive to needs.

**Indicator 16.7.1 Voter turnout: Number of people who voted as a percentage of the population registered to vote.**

Baseline and year	79.6% (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	79.6% (2019)
Latest available data	79.6% (2019, last presidential election)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	National Electoral Directorate

**Indicator 16.7.2 Volunteering: Percentage of population aged 18 and over reporting participation in NGOs, charity, etc.**

Baseline and year	15.9% (Second semester 2019)
Pre-pandemic value	15.9% (Second semester 2019)
Latest available data	9.8% (First half of 2021)
Geographical area	4 metropolitan areas
Source	Well-being Survey

**17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**



**Prioritized target 17.11:** Significantly promote exports with special emphasis on value addition, market diversification and support to small and medium-sized enterprises.



<b>Indicator 17.11.1 Number of companies in the Directory of Exportable Supply</b>	
Baseline and year	2,214 (2019)
Pre-pandemic value	2,214 (2019)
Latest available data	2,176 (2021)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	Governmental Management Report

**Prioritized target 17.17:** Encourage and promote effective partnerships in the public, public-private and civil society spheres, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

<b>Indicator 17.17.1 Number of civil society organizations that have updated their data in the National Centre for Community Organizations (CENOC) databases.</b>	
Baseline and year	1,337 (2020)
Pre-pandemic value	1,337 (2020)
Latest available data	1,798 (2021)
Geographical area	Province of Córdoba
Source	National Centre for Community Organizations - CENOC





Ministry of  
**COORDINATION**



GOVERNMENT OF  
THE PROVINCE OF  
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