



# **Agenda 2030**

## **Advisory Council of the Civil Society of the Argentine Chancellery**

### **Commission on Gender Equity**

**Contributions from Civil Society of Argentina to the HLPF 2020 High  
Level Political Forum  
June 2020**

**Organizations and people redacted the document:**

AAJ- American Association of Jurists (Rosana Actis)  
ACDH- Citizen Association for Human Rights (Maria Jose Lubertino)  
CLADEM Argentina -Latin American Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights (Cristina Zurutuza)  
ELA -Latin American Team of Gender and Justice (Maite Karstanje)  
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Feminists in Action (Susana A. Pastor)  
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## **AGENDA 2030**

### **Advisory Council of the Civil Society of the Argentine Chancellery Commission on Gender Equity (CEG)** **Contributions from Civil Society of Argentina to the HLPF 2020 High Level Political Forum<sup>1</sup>** **June 2020**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms and throughout the world**

Poverty levels have increased in Argentina. The official index published in the first semester (2019) by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) was at 35.4%, which is equivalent to 15.8 million Argentines out of a population of 44.6 million<sup>2</sup>. According to the UCA 2018 reports, child poverty increased to its highest level of the decade and affects 51.7% of children and adolescents. There is a difference of 7 % points between the percentage of men and women living in poor households. Between the ages of 25 and 39, there are, on average, 118 women for every 100 men living in poor households.<sup>3</sup>

### **SDG 3. Guarantee a healthy life and promote well-being**

#### **Sexual and Reproductive Health**

For years, Argentine women have been fighting for their reproductive autonomy and their right to decide for their bodies. The enactment of laws and the execution of public policies that provide free MACs have been achieved, and as a result there is high coverage of their use. They have yet to achieve the sanction of the law that allows voluntary abortion, which responsible for a proportion of maternal deaths that is high in relation to other factors. There is also the fight against early pregnancy, generally the product of sexual abuse by family members, and the forced motherhood of girls and adolescents.

### **SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

#### **Indicator 5.1.1. Legal Framework**

For several years there has been a legal framework that sets out the basic rights for women and groups of sexual diversity. The biggest problems occur in legal and judicial practices, since they usually do not take into account the gender perspective. Despite the recently passed Micaela Law, which establishes the obligation for all State personnel to train on gender issues, regardless of power or level, rights are violated

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<sup>1</sup> The elaboration of this document was in charge of: AAJ- Asociación Americana de Juristas (Rosana Actis), ACDH - Asociación Ciudadana por los Derechos Humanos (María José Lubertino), CLADEM Argentina (Cristina Zurutuza), ELA (Maite Karstanje) FEIM (Mabel Bianco), Feministas en Acción (Susana A. Pastor), Foro de Mujeres del MercoSur (Amalia Mattio), INSGENAR (Susana Chiarotti), Sindicato de Comercio (María Inés Costilla), Participación Personal (Patricia Puebla y M. Constanza Córdoba Acosta). Edición final: Mabel Bianco, María José Lubertino y Cristina Zurutuza. Collaborated with contributions C/Argentina (Grupo de Estudios Sociales (Irene Castillo) – Violencia de Género Mendoza (Ana Crisistelli) Todo en Sepia - Asociación de Mujeres Afrodescendientes en la Argentina (Alejandra Egido) – Fundación Alike Kinan (Alike Kinan) – Grupo de Mujeres de la Argentina - Foro de VIH Mujeres y Familia – GMAF ECOSOC (Martha Miravete Cicero) – Asociación de Mujeres por los Derechos Humanos Argentinas - AMADH – (Graciela Collantes) Madres Víctimas de Trata (Blanca Rizzo) - Fundación para la Democracia - RAZONAR –Argentina - Filia Región Latinoamericana (Marta Nuñez) - Fundación Mujeres en Igualdad (Monique Thitheux Altschul) - CATW- (Ángeles Anchou) Fundación SUMA VERITAS (Graciela de Oto).

<sup>2</sup> www.INDEC.gob.ar- October 2, 2019

<sup>3</sup> Elaborated by Foco Economico s/ EPH. <https://focoeconomico.org/2019/03/20/feminizacion-de-la-pobreza-en-argentina/>

in the areas of health, education, social protection, political participation, and in public and private institutions.

**Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private sectors, including trafficking, sexual exploitation, and other types of exploitation**

Although there is adequate legislation that is not yet fully implemented and some public policies, violence against women has persisted at similar levels for years, with the growth of femicides. It remains to be achieved that all the districts of the country implement adequate policies to effectively reach those who suffer violence, including a unified record of episodes. Regarding human trafficking, the state has failed to implement adequate policies for the control of organized crime groups; in the different districts we find different policies, reaching a certain permissiveness in some of them.

**Goal 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work**

The country has been implementing regulatory steps and programs aimed at recognizing care work through work licenses; but these only reach registered workers. State care services for children, people with disabilities and the elderly are still insufficient and there is a lot of unmet demand. However, cultural norms have slowly come to recognize that care is a task that should be more shared between men and women.

**Full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities and leadership - Remote work and the salary gap**

There is a gender parity law for elective positions, which was effective for the first time in the 2017 elections. However, women in politics often suffer various forms of active or omitted violence, which is replicated in labor and union settings. The COVID19 pandemic and ASPO measures have increased remote work, which has undesirable personal and familial consequences, for women in particular, in job performance.