



EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ARGENTINA FOR THE PERIOD 2021-2025¹

GENERAL INFORMATION

Status: ~~restricted~~/public²

Date of approval: July 2021

Update of a previous RM: N (new Roadmap)

Part of the Joint Strategy? N

Approved by (list of MS and possibly other donors endorsing the RM): Y

PART I – BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE CONTEXT AND PAST EU ENGAGEMENT

A. THE STATE OF CIVIL SOCIETY: BRIEF UPDATE ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Key developments in the CS context (Enabling Environment for Civil Society³) over the past two/three years.

- There is a growing, dynamic and vibrant CS Sector in the country with a long history of social activism.
- However, the growth of CS has not correlated to an improved legal framework for the sector: there continues to be a legal framework that hampers both the daily functioning and the development of SC's full potential (legal, fiscal, administrative issues).
- The financial crisis and pandemic has reduced funding available for SC activities. This has forced CSOs to be more innovative and efficient if they are to continue to be operational and serve their constituents.
- There continues to be a high level of political partisanship amongst CSOs. This reality fuels mistrust in SC, weakens the sector and leads to missed opportunities that could facilitate bring about social and economic development.
- The EU-funded project "Sociedad Civil en RED para Consolidar la Democracia" (CSO-LA/2017/381-158) has aimed to address a divided and fragmented CS sector by bringing together 7 different SC networks and national platforms. The project has been successful in bringing about collaborative advocacy actions aiming to improve the regulatory frameworks that directly affect the activities of CSOs as well as promote public policies aimed at inclusive and sustainable human development in the country.
- Access to public information and spaces for dialogue with national and subnational authorities continue to be problematic for many CSOs, particularly if not ideologically aligned with the ruling political party/coalition of the day.
- The pandemic, which has disruption the provision of public services, has in turn led to the creation of grassroots organisations aiming to fill the gaps but which can be disconnected from mainstream CS.

¹ Alignment with the Joint Strategy and with NDP of the country would be the preferred approach.

² This template in English was drafted for the benefit of non-Spanish-speaking colleagues of the EU institutions. A Spanish version of the Roadmap was drafted for CSOs and other stakeholders in Argentina.

³ Dimensions of enabling environment including: Access to information and to spaces for dialogue and partnerships with governments and other development actors; legal and regulatory frameworks that support and promote CSOs' work, rather than constrain it; Funding mechanisms for CSOs that allow them to operate in a way that is responsive to the individuals and communities they serve or represent, and values, norms and attitudes in society that are conducive to civil society. Additionally, CSOs can contribute to an enabling environment by advancing their own accountability and effectiveness as independent development actors.



- Youth movements are growing in number and in effectiveness. Often without the traditional structures of CSOs or legal personality, they have been successful in mobilising support using social media and modern communication tools. Such movements operate beyond legal frameworks.
- In terms of their thematic areas of interest, youth movements are increasingly moving beyond education and dialogues with the ministry of education. Increasingly, youth movements are supporting gender and environmental issues and look to create dialogues with authorities beyond the ministry of education.

Brief analysis of CS involvement in domestic policies (with a special attention to the 5 priorities of the Commission or priority areas/sectors of EU engagement in the country) and key challenges and opportunities. In line with the Gender Action Plan III (2021-2025), please also pay a specific attention to CS involvement in favour of gender equality/women's rights and empowerment

- Generally, there is still a relative lack of involvement of CSOs in setting the agenda and development priorities.
- CS involvement in domestic politics is not uniform throughout the country. In too many instances, the participation of CS in the formulation of public policy has not been institutionalised. CS participation is ad hoc and at times takes place due to personal relations developed with officials.
- There are a number of EU-funded projects that provide good examples of CS engagement with public authorities. These projects aim to create open government and to formulate, in participatory processes, local development strategies and accountability processes.
- The environment and climate change are high on the political agenda but the rhetoric is not matched by the action taken whether on renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, forestry, etc. Recent increases in Argentina's NDCs ambitions are welcome but not sufficiently ambitious to avoid an increase of 2 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
- The pandemic has exposed the extent of the digital divide in the country with children missing out on school and communities foregoing other public services due to a lack of connectivity and relevant infrastructure.
- CSOs are acutely aware of gender inequality that persists in the country and generally consider this development deficit in their activities.
- In gender, as in other policy areas, there is an advanced legislative framework at the national level. This legislation is often not effectively implemented at the provincial and local levels. For effective implementation, more instances for dialogue with authorities need to be created as well as with the private sector in order to eliminate violence and discrimination, including in the work place, and bring about cultural change.

Brief reference to any update on Civil Society capacity over the past two years, also highlighting key challenges and opportunities.

Challenges:

- Argentina is a vast country and its Federal structure with very many levels of Government complicate the process of bringing about policy reform. Where appropriate legislation is in place, its implementation can often be ineffective.
- The capacity of Argentina's SC has been hampered by many factors including the financial crisis, the country's high public debt, a 3-year long recession, high inflation and the COVID-19 Pandemic.



- The above has led to a poverty rate of 44% and growing social and economic inequality, exemplified by the starvation of indigenous children in the province of Salta.
- Despite Argentina's substantial agro-exports, the country faces a severe problem of food insecurity where up to 11 million people (1/4 of the country's population) receive food at soup kitchens. Food insecurity undermines all other socio-economic rights and related movements and efforts at bringing about inclusive and just development.
- A lack of connectivity in poor communities is increasing socio-economic isolation and fuelling absolute and relative poverty.
- The deep political and partisan divide between CSOs has created a fragmented sector where resources (human, financial, technical, etc.), are not effectively pooled. This in turn weakens CS as a collective force for inclusive and just development.
- CS lacks a specific legal and fiscal framework that allows them to develop and flourish: CSOs face high operational and fiscal costs and unnecessarily burdensome administrative procedures and labour laws that do not recognise their legal nature, social purpose and non-profit objectives. In many instances, the laws that regulate Argentina's SC consider CSOs like businesses, which hamper their full development and potential.
- CSOs generally lack of financial resources, and more so in the context of the on-going global pandemic.
- CSOs generally lack management and strategic planning capacity. Consequently, the assistance provided by CSOs to communities may risk being more paternalistic than strategic.
- Some CSOs feel that the international community has abandoned them in recent years (the EU "graduated" Argentina from development cooperation funding in 2014).
- CSOs face the difficulty in reaching out to youth groups and new social movements that do not have a legal personality and traditional administrative structures/presence. Engaging with such movements raise questions including who are their legitimate representatives, how are they accountable and what shall be the most effective way to maintaining a structured dialogue with them.

Opportunities:

- The growth of Argentina's CS sector, including grass-roots organisations – not least due to the pandemic – should be engaged as widely as possible for greater impact on the ground.
- There are high levels of technical knowledge in many CSOs in Argentina as well as deep understanding of the socio-economic and cultural realities on the ground that should be shared as widely as possible.
- SC is effective at raising awareness and monitoring public policy, including in the EU's 5 priority policy areas. There are several draft laws and sectoral debates that are of interest to the EU that range from protecting wetlands, to updating personal data law to the provision of adequate childcare that facilitates the economic empowerment of women to establishing industry-wide guidelines to extract lithium that is mindful of fragile ecosystems and water insecure regions.
- There are high levels of voluntarism in the CS sector. Human capital is CSOs greatest resource and which needs to be adequately deployed.
- There is strong interest in Argentina's SC sector in developing close relations with European CSOs and CSO networks in Europe.
- The EU has a positive image amongst CS in Argentina and there is high demand amongst Argentina's SC to cooperate with the EU on common goals, including on appropriate legislative frameworks.



- Local Authorities are increasingly willing to cooperate with SC and to facilitate their involvement in the public agenda setting process and thereby help to consolidate democratic practices.
- EU-funded projects, including on-going projects, are an important source of best practice on advocacy actions, communication, planning, etc., that should be strategically exploited and widely shared with CS at large.
- The project “Sociedad Civil en RED para Consolidar la Democracia” (CSO-LA/2016/381-158) has created a positive dynamic of cooperation between different CS networks and national platforms that was largely missing. The project has helped build mutual trust, share information, create meaningful dialogue and develop common positions on public policies as well as build the coordination and technical capacities of its members. The consortium has shown interest in implementing a second phase of the project that, amongst other elements, would include developing strong links with European CS networks and platforms.
- Including and beyond the project “Sociedad Civil en RED para Consolidar la Democracia”, a culture of dialogue should be supported and nurtured in order to continue to unify and strengthen Argentina’s SC that will in turn facilitate its success in the diverse services they provide.
- There is a need to develop appropriate legal frameworks (fiscal, labour, administrative) that specifically address the singularities of the SC sector, that recognise its non-profit nature, its alternative labour arrangements and do not treat CSOs as if they were businesses.
- However, CSOs are largely providing social services. In many instances they deliver services that should be provided by the State. The tax and other laws that govern SC should adequately recognise the social nature of SC’s activities.
- Youth movements are increasingly effective as agents for change. This has been witnessed in gender and environmental contexts with their capacity to quickly garner civic support for the causes they champion by effectively using social media platforms. The EU needs to work with such movements in order to promote its own policies, when relevant.;
- Youth movements need to be effectively engaged; directly in consultation and indirectly through sub-granting schemes of the EU’s call for proposals in order to build their capacity to debate, dialogue with authorities in issues beyond education. There is also scope for supporting legal frameworks that create processes that enable youth movements to meaningfully participate in the formulation of public policies.
- There are many and diverse challenges to bringing about sustainable development in Argentina. It will be important to work collaboratively and innovate by embracing new technologies and approaches, with the EU’s fundamental values at the core of all activities to be undertaken.

B. LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PAST ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOs

Key lessons, challenges and opportunities identified in the EU (EUD and MS/EU+) engagement with CSOs (i.e. in the involvement of CSOs in the political and dialogue the EUD has with the authorities, in the dialogue between the EU and Civil Society, in the EU operational support to CSOs, in the mainstreaming of CSOs into EU sectors of cooperation and trade, in the EU coordination and division of labour, etc.)

Key lessons learnt from the process of implementing the previous RM.

- The previous RM focused almost exclusively on EU-funded projects as a means to engage with Argentina’s SC.
- A structured dialogue with SC cannot be achieved through the funding of projects for SC alone.



- There is significant unmet demand for EU funding to implement development projects. Limited resources for projects must be strategically leveraged for maximum impact.
- Many CSOs find the EU's funding procedures excessively complicated and discourages many from submitting proposals in Calls.
- Only a handful of Argentina's large pool of CSOs are familiar with the EU's funding procedures.
- The vast majority of CSOs work in the field of education and health, policy areas that the EU has not prioritised.
- Due to a greater presence of CSOs in Buenos Aires and the north of the country, the majority of the EU's projects are located in this part of the country. There is scope for extending support to CS in southern Argentina.
- Argentina's CSOs are available and willing to cooperate with the EU beyond the implementation of time-bound projects. There is interest and demand for capacity building, dialogues and sectoral meetings as well as an interest to learn more about EU policies and how these might be useful in local contexts.
- CS are an important source of information regarding the status and development of social, economic, political and environmental realities in the country and can be an important partner for the
- It is important to incentivise CSOs to work through networks and to reach out to grassroots organisations which have been growing, not least in the context of the global pandemic.

Civil Society involvement in the Joint Programming (i.e. Working Better Together) and connections/interactions between the RM and the JP process.

N.A. The EU did not have a bilateral cooperation programme with Argentina for the period 2014-2020.

PART II – EU STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN TO ENGAGE WITH CSOs

C. THE STRATEGY FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOS AND HOW IT RELATES TO THE EU COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT AND AGENDA 2030/SDG

OVERARCHING OBJECTIVE:		
To promote, in close cooperation with Argentina's civil society, democratic governance, socio-economic and environmental rights in benefit of vulnerable communities in the context of the SDGs and Agenda 2030		
OBJECTIVES FOR THE EU ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOs	RELATED SECTOR & COMMISSION PRIORITY	RELATED SDG
1. An enabling environment for Argentina's civil society is created.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Deal Alliances • Digitalisation • Human Rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8, Decent work & economic growth • 11, Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure • 12, Responsible Consumption & Production • 13, Climate Action • 15, Life on Land • 16, Peace Justice & Strong
2. Structured Dialogue is established between the EU and Argentina's civil society, particularly in the policy areas associated with the Green Deal, digitalisation, human rights and gender equality.		



		Institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17, Partnerships for the Goals
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D. THE ACTION PLAN

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR THE EU ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOs	RESULTS	ACTIONS	MEANS (EU programmes / instruments to implement the actions)
1. An enabling environment for Argentina's civil society is created.	1.1. Strengthened the capacity for political advocacy at the national and subnational level of civil society in Argentina in legal and fiscal matters.	1.1.1. Implementation of the 2nd phase of the project "Sociedad Civil en RED para consolidar la democracia" to improve regulatory frameworks that govern CSOs in Argentina.	EU Thematic Programme: CSO-LA 2020
		1.1.2. Webinars organised on best practice in advocacy action.	On-going UE projects with CS in AR.
		1.1.3. Dissemination of best practices in advocacy action.	EUD resources. EUMS resources.
	1.2. The capacity to coordinate and cooperate among the various CSOs, grassroots organisations and youth movements in Argentina is strengthened.	1.2.1. Organisation of calls for proposals to promote, through multiactor networks, socio-economic and environmental rights.	EU Thematic Programmes: CSO + EIDHR 2021-2025
		1.2.2. Organisation of webinars on thematic best practices in EU projects in Argentina (possible thematic areas: Green Pact, Digitalisation, Human Rights, Gender (GAP III)).	On-going UE projects with CS in AR.
		1.2.3. Organisation of webinars on methodological successes in the management, planning, organization, communication, of projects financed by the EU.	On-going UE projects with CS in AR.
		1.2.4. Dissemination in social networks of best practices (thematic and	EUD resources.
2. Structured Dialogue between the EU and Argentina's civil society, in particular in policy areas associated with the Green Deal, digitalisation, human rights and gender equality is established.	2.1. The Civil Society of Argentina and the EU deepen their knowledge and mutual support in the framework of their respective mandates	2.1.1. Consultations with civil society in the framework of policy dialogues between the EU and the Government of Argentina. Possible political dialogues supported: Joint Cooperation Commission; Human rights; Gender; Digital Dialogue, etc.	EUD resources.
		2.1.2. Consultations with civil society on the following themes: TEI 1 - Sustainable Agriculture; Climate change action by subnational Authorities; Waste management. TEI 2 - Digital Divide; Digital Public	EU-ARG Bilateral Programme 2021-2027 (Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs)), Support Measures.



		Services; Digital Commerce.	
		2.1.3. Organisation of events to present and exchange opinions on new policies and socio-economic and environmental initiatives of the EU (including within the framework of the Association Agreement between Mercosur and the EU).	EU Thematic Programmes: CSO + EIDHR 2021-2025 Support Measures.
		2.1.4. Survey of Argentina's CSOs on EU-Civil Society relations.	EUD Resources.

PART III– FOLLOW-UP OF THE RM

OBJECTIVES FOR EU ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOs	OUTCOME INDICATORS	TARGET	SOURCES OF INFORMATION & MEANS OF VERIFICATION
1. An enabling environment for Argentina's civil society is created.	Legislative bills reviewed/approved by Argentina's authorities that facilitate the functioning of CSOs and improve the status of sectors of interest to the EU (Green Pact, Digitization, Human Rights, Gender).	At least 8 legislative bills reviewed/approved by Argentina's Authorities.	Legislative proposals. Projects Reports of the 2nd Phase of the "Sociedad Civil en RED" project.
	Perception of Argentine civil society regarding the quality of its relations with the Argentine State.	1 Survey organised. At least 300 CSOs participate in the survey. At least 40% of those surveyed consider relations to have improved in recent years.	Survey questionnaire. Survey results. Survey analysis.
	Perception of Argentine civil society regarding the evolution of a culture of dialogue established between CSOs and also with social movements	1 Survey organised. At least 300 CSOs participate in the survey. At least 40% of those surveyed consider relations to have improved in recent years.	Survey questionnaire. Survey results. Survey analysis.
	Cooperation agreement between networks / platforms of the Argentine SC with their European counterparts.	At least 1 cooperation agreement signed between EU-AR CSO networks.	Cooperation Agreement.
2. Structured Dialogue between the EU and Argentina's civil	CSOs from Argentina that participate in the consultations carried out by the EU in Argentina in the framework of the EU-Argentina dialogues.	At least 80 CSOs participate in the consultations.	Meeting minutes.



society, in particular in policy areas associated with the Green Deal, digitalisation, human rights and gender equality is established.	CSOs from Argentina that participate in the consultations carried out by the EU in Argentina within the framework of the TEIs.	At least 60 CSOs participate in the consultations.	Meeting minutes.
	Perception of Argentina's CS regarding the content and scope of the EU-Civil Society dialogue.	1 Survey organised. At least 150 CSOs participate in the survey. At least 70% of those consider relations to be positive for Argentina's development.	Survey questionnaire. Survey results. Survey analysis.

OBJECTIVES FOR EU ENGAGEMENT WITH CSOs	RESULTS	RESULTS INDICATORS	TARGET	SOURCES OF INFORMATION & MEANS OF VERIFICATION
1. An enabling environment for Argentina's civil society is created.	1.1. Strengthened the capacity for political advocacy at the national and subnational level of civil society in Argentina in legal and fiscal matters.	- CSOs improve advocacy capacity.	- x200 CSOs improve advocacy capacity.	List of CSOs registered for
		- Webinars on good advocacy practices in Argentina.	- x4 webinars organised. - x200 CSOs participate.	List of CSOs registered for webinars.
		- CSOs informed of best practice in advocacy action.	- Over 1,000 informed.	Emails sent. EUD Social media views.
	1.2. The capacity to coordinate and cooperate among the various CSOs, grassroots organisations and youth movements in Argentina is strengthened.	- Calls launched by the EU for the SC of Argentina	- x4 Calls launched.	Published call. Call guidelines.
		- Proposals co-financed by the EU for the SC of Argentina	- x12 proposals financed with a budget, of +/-, of € 500,000 per project.	Signed contracts.
		- Webinars of good thematic and management / planning practices for SC Argentina.	- x8 webinars organised. - x500 CSOs participate in webinars.	Agendas. List of CSOs registered for webinars.
		- CSOs informed about good thematic and management / planning practices for SC Argentina.	- 1,000 CSOs informed and receive webinar material.	Emails sent. EUD Social media views.



2. Structured Dialogue between the EU and Argentina's civil society, in particular in policy areas associated with the Green Deal, digitalisation, human rights and gender equality is established.	The Civil Society of Argentina and the EU deepen their knowledge and mutual support within the framework of their respective mandates	- Consultations within the framework of EU-Argentina dialogues.	- x8 Consultations organised.	Agendas. Minutes of meetings.
		- Consultations within the framework of the EU-Argentina bilateral cooperation program (Team Europe Initiatives (TEI)).	- x6 Consultations organised.	Agendas. Minutes of meetings.
		- Talks, Diplomatic Breakfasts, TED Talks, webinars/seminars to promote EU policies.	- x9 events organised. - At least 450 CSOs participate.	Agendas. Registered participants.
		- Legislative bills given visibility on the EUD's social networks.	- x8 Legislative bills communicated.	EUD social media accounts.
		- CSOs informed by the EUD's social networks regarding bills of interest to the EU.	- x1,000 CSOs informed.	Emails sent. EUD Social media views.
		- Survey on the perception of the SC about its relations with the EU.	- x1 Survey conducted.	<i>Survey questionnaire.</i> <i>Survey results.</i> <i>Survey analysis.</i>

PART IV - ANNEXES & REFERENCES

ANNEX 1: THE PROCESS



<p>How were MS/EU+ present in the country involved in the drafting of the RM?</p>	<p>The EUMS were closely involved in the drafting of the RM, as well as in each of the 3 phases of the process that led to the final RM. The RM process was organised in the following phases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. EU Survey: November 2020-January 20212. Thematic Discussions: February 2021-April 20213. RM Drafting: May 2021-June 20214. Approval: July 20215. Presentation to Argentina's SC: September 2021 <p>In each of the phases, the EUD coordinated EUMS involvement in the process.</p> <p>The EUD systematically provided feedback to the EUMS on the process in its monthly Cooperation Counsellors meetings.</p> <p>EUMS provided feedback on the Survey, participated in the 4 thematic discussions held, contributed to the drafting of the RM and unanimously approved the RM.</p>
<p>What mechanisms are set up to ensure the involvement of MS/EU+ in the implementation and follow up of the RM?</p>	<p>The EUD will ensure that the EUMS are closely involved in the implementation of the RM. The EUMS will help set priorities, disseminate and communicate results and events as well as monitor implementation of the RM.</p> <p>As was seen in the RM formulation process, the EUD will coordinate with the EUMS through the monthly Cooperation Counsellors meetings. No other or coordination platforms are envisaged or deemed to be necessary for the effective involvement of the EUMS in the implementation and follow up of the RM.</p>



<p>What consultations with CSOs were organised? What type of actors were involved? What mechanisms, if any, were used to ensure the inclusiveness of the process?</p>	<p>The EUD consulted with CSOs using different platforms and tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firstly: through the EU-funded project “Sociedad Civil en RED para consolidar la democracia” (CSO-LA/2016/38-158) which brings together 6 national networks and platforms of CSOs. • Secondly: A Survey was launched to provide CSOs the opportunity to provide views on the EU’s cooperation efforts in the country, the policy areas the EU should prioritise in Argentina. • Thirdly: CS was invited to participate in 4 thematic discussions on the topics of gender equality, human rights, the Green Deal and digitalisation. • Fourthly: Individual meetings were organised with CSOs throughout the preparation of the RM. <p>Representatives of networks and platforms, NGOs, foundations universities, recognised experts and representatives of youth movements all participated in the RM process.</p>
<p>What mechanisms, are set up to continue the dialogue with CSOs? What mechanisms, if any, will be used to ensure the inclusiveness of the dialogue?</p>	<p>The EUD’s dialogue with CSOs will be closely aligned to the work to be conducted by the EUD in the context of the following exercises:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2021-2027 Programming 2. EU-Argentina Dialogues 3. Thematic Calls for Proposals 2021-2025 4. Communication of major EU Policies 5. Other information-gathering exercises <p>Efforts will be undertaken to ensure inclusiveness of the dialogue by inviting diverse types of organisations and representatives. Efforts will be undertaken to ensure that organisations that are new to the EUD also participate.</p>
<p>How is the RM integrated /coordinated with the JP process?</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>How does the RM relate to other country processes including human rights and democracy country strategies, the gender action plan, etc.?</p>	<p>The formulation of the RM has closely related to both the EUD’s Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategy as well as the Gender Action Plan.</p>

ANNEX 2: RELEVANT REFERENCES AND SOURCES TO DEEPEN THE UNDERSTANDING ON THE STATE OF CS AND EU ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY



- EU Survey: November 2020-January 2021 (Questionnaire)
- EU Survey: November 2020-January 2021 (Results)
- EU Survey: November 2020-January 2021 (Analysis of Results)
- Concept Paper: Justification & Goals of 4 Thematic Discussions held in March 2021
- Agenda: Thematic Discussion **1** – Gender (9 March 2021)
- Agenda: Thematic Discussion **2** – Human Rights (16 March 2021)
- Agenda: Thematic Discussion **3** – The Green Deal (23 March 2021)
- Agenda: Thematic Discussion **4** – Digitalisation (30 March 2021)
- The Minutes of the Team Europe Cooperation Counsellors meetings from November 2020-June 2021
- Survey results conducted in 2020 by Sociedad Civil in Red in conjunction with the Inter-American Development Bank.
- “Perspectiva Cívica: Investigación para la incidencia en tiempos de Covid-19” <https://raci.org.ar/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/RACI-PERSPECTIVA-CIVICA-2020.pdf> por la RED Argentina para la Cooperación Internacional (RACI)
- EU-funded project “Sociedad Civil en RED para consolidar la democracia” (CSO-LA/2016/381-158) <https://www.sociedadcivilenred.org.ar/>
- Websites of the 6 platforms that are part of the project “Sociedad Civil en RED para consolidar la democracia” (CSO-LA/2016/381-158):
 - RED Argentina para la Cooperación Internacional (RACI): <https://raci.org.ar/>
 - Grupos de Fundaciones y Empresas (GDFE): <https://www.gdfe.org.ar/>
 - Banco de Alimentos: <https://www.redbda.org.ar/>
 - Federación de Fundaciones Argentinas: <http://www.fedefa.org.ar/>
 - Encuentro de Entidades No Gubernamentales para el Desarrollo: <http://www.redencuentro.org/>
 - Foro del Sector Social: <https://www.forodelsectorsocial.org.ar/>
- Territorios en Acción: <http://xn--territoriosenaccion-61b.org/>
- “Experiencias de inclusión financiera en los territorios durante la pandemia” <http://territoriosenaccion.org/wp-content/uploads/Experiencias-en-Accion-No-1-TEA-Mayo-2021.pdf>
- Hoja de Ruta de la UE con la Sociedad Civil de Argentina 2014-2017

