



# VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE BUENOS AIRES



Buenos Aires Ciudad



BA Buenos  
Aires  
Ciudad ODS  
2030

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# 1.

## Building a sustainable and inclusive Buenos Aires

“

*In Buenos Aires, the SDGs are the roadmap for building a more sustainable and inclusive city, which prioritizes sustainable mobility, prepares for the future of work and is committed to achieving gender equality.*

”

Horacio Rodríguez Larreta  
Chief of Government of Buenos Aires City

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the guidelines for global cities. Since their adoption in 2015, these 17 Goals have been established as the basis of the dialogue for international cooperation, the new terms for project financing and the calling upon of all our neighbors, institutions and companies to build a sustainable future.

The SDGs are the language to which the goals of our urban policies in the coming years must be translated. For this reason, some cities have decided to take a step forward and publish their own Voluntary Local Reviews of the 2030 Agenda. Through the common language of sustainable development, these documents are an essential tool to share and nurture from other experiences, unify metrics and know what plans and policies are giving better results in different parts of the world.

Last year, New York was the first-ever city to present its review. This year, Buenos Aires and Helsinki will be among the first ones, from Latin America and Europe, to present their Voluntary Local Reviews at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

This report accounts for the progress of the City in the 5 Goals prioritized by the High-Level Political Forum of the United Nations (SDG 4 "Quality Education"; 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth"; 10 "Reduced Inequalities"; 13 "Climate Action"; and 16 "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions"). It represents an instance of reflection to assess the actions that we must enhance or adjust to achieve our commitments. However, we decided to add a section

for SDG 5 (Gender Equality), a priority agenda for the Chief of Government, Horacio Rodríguez Larreta. Through it, the City promotes cross-cutting initiatives so that men and women have the same opportunities to grow and contribute with their talent to the development of the city. This is a great example of how global goals translate into a better quality of life in cities.

In August this year, the City will submit its localization plan, with more than 180 follow-up indicators for 16 of the 17 SDGs, in addition to the intermediate and long-term targets for each goal. Thus, Buenos Aires reaffirms its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and its participation in the global conversation on sustainable development.

From the Buenos Aires City Government (GCBA, for its acronym in Spanish), we work every day so that the Global Goals become a reality for each of our residents. We work to build a more sustainable and integrated city, where each of our neighbors can grow to their maximum potential so that sustainable development reaches every individual, leaving no one behind.

**Fernando Straface**  
Secretary General and International Relations





**2.**

## **Buenos Aires City Profile**



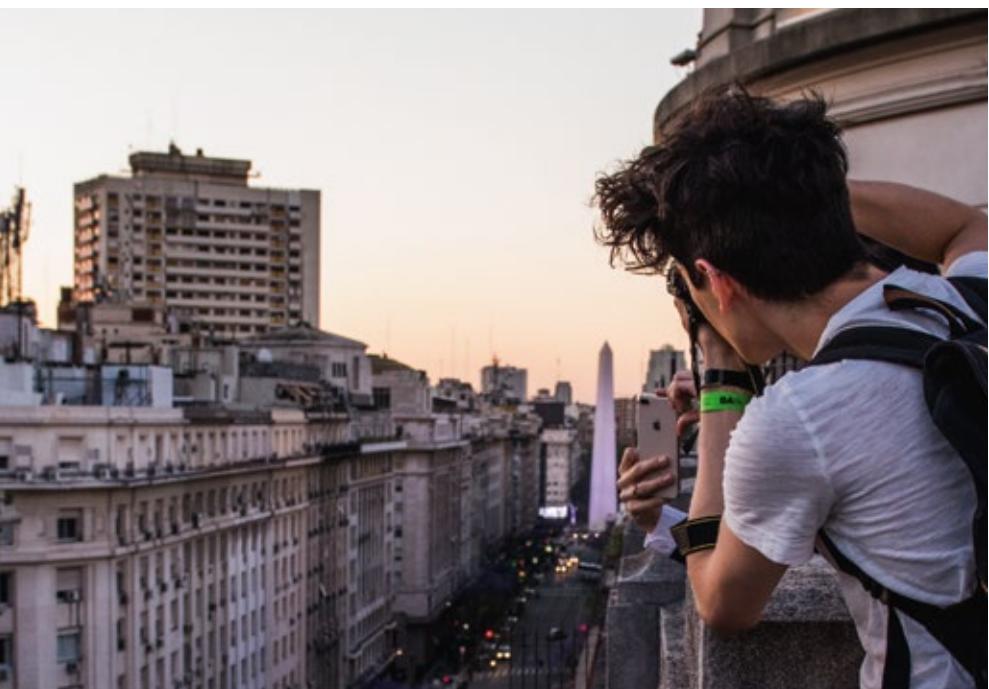
# **Buenos Aires City Profile**

## **AN OVERVIEW OF A CITY FOR THE PEOPLE**

The Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA, for its acronym in Spanish) is the capital of the Republic of Argentina, and the largest urban area in the country, the second of Latin America and one of the 20 largest cities of the world.

It is one of the main touristic and cultural centers of the country and was chosen as the best tourist destination in Latin America<sup>1</sup>. It presents a remarkably eclectic urban profile, highlighted by its cultural offer and pluralism and its nightlife. The gastronomic, cultural and architectural identity of the City is nourished by foreign influences. Buenos Aires hosted and does host internal and external migrants: 38% of its residents were not born in the City.

There are currently 3 million inhabitants in Buenos Aires City distributed in 15 communes, but



there are approximately twice as many people who daily commute from the Metropolitan Area to the city. Women are the majority in the City: 114 women for every 100 men. Additionally, inhabitants of 65 years of age and more, have the same weight than those under 15 years of age in the total population.

According to the Global Liveability Ranking<sup>2</sup>, Buenos Aires is among the cities with the highest quality of life and the most livable in Latin America. It is the healthiest city in the region and the tenth in the world<sup>3</sup>. Likewise, it has more than 100 green areas and it can be toured with the bikeways system. It is also the most sportive city in Latin America<sup>4</sup>.

Its income per capita is one of the three highest in the region. In 2017, its Gross Geographic Product (GGP) exceeded 117 million dollars, which accounts for one-quarter of Argentina's total Product. The main economic activities that contribute to the GGP are developed in the service sector, particularly in communications and transport, financial and business<sup>5</sup>.

At a political-administrative level, the City is autonomous since 1994, its government is elected by popular vote and constitutes one of the 24 provinces of the country. It has its own branches of government (Executive, Legislative and the Judiciary), in addition to its own police force since 2016. Horacio Rodríguez Larreta is the current Chief of Government and Diego Santilli is the Deputy Chief of Government.

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2. The Economist, 2018
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# 3 Million inhabitants



- 54% women
- 46% men
- 20% 0-14 years old
- 16% + 60 years old



## ECONOMY

Per capita GRP:

**37.887**

Services:

**84% GRP: 2017**



## POLITICAL ORGANIZATION



Autonomous city (1994)



Police force



**204 km<sup>2</sup>**  
Land Area



**15.014 pop/m<sup>2</sup>**  
density



**77,2 years old**  
Life expectancy

## EDUCATION

**98%**

enrollment (4-17y/o)

**7/10**

adults with secondary  
school or higher  
education



## GREEN SPACES

**1826,1 ha.**

**6.08 m<sup>2</sup>/person**

## DIVERSITY

**38%** not born in BA

**+50** communities

**Legal status** of  
same-sex marriage  
(2010)

## PUBLIC TRANSPORT

**86.5%**

commutes

**235 km**

of bike lanes





# 3.

## Introduction



# BUENOS AIRES ADVANCES IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The Sustainable Development Goals are a universal call for the adoption of measures to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

Buenos Aires City adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a central strategic decision. It comprises global goals that foster inclusive development, provide a common language to countries and are a platform that enhances the visibility of good practices at an international level, promoting continuous learning.

At the same time, it deals with an unavoidable issue of our global context: development can only be achieved with sustainability, which demands complex analyses and transformations matching people's needs to the planet's.

Moreover, this Agenda focuses on cities as drivers of growth and economic and social development, both for themselves and for the countries they are a part of. Therefore, even if the SDGs are global and mainly focused on national states, their achievement will also depend on the ability of cities to make them a reality.

The new sustainability challenges for development require strategies and public policies that transcend the sectoral borders and move towards a comprehensive vision. For this reason, Buenos Aires City considers the 2030 Agenda as an essential part of its Government Plan. This Plan is the main source for prioritizing and adapting the SDGs and their targets. Its purpose is to create a city to enjoy, that ensures social integration and where all residents can develop their full potential with creativity and innovation.

**The commitment to the SDGs marks the roadmap towards a more sustainable and integrated city, where sustainable mobility is prioritized, which generates and drives its neighbors talent, betting today on the jobs of the future, a city committed to climate action, diversity and gender equality.**

This report presents the work done by Buenos Aires City on six specific SDGs: 4, 5, 8, 10, 13 and 16. It highlights those actions that help to build our City vision, to ensure inclusion and equality, and to show progress in the general adaptation of the 2030 Agenda.

**SDG4 - Quality Education** Buenos Aires is transforming the educational model, based on modernizing the infrastructure, preparing the educational community for the digital world, expanding the coverage of initial education and reducing school dropout rates.

**SDG 5 – Gender Equality** The Comprehensive Strategy for Gender Equality seeks that all women of the City can transit and enjoy public spaces without violence, that they can be strategic protagonists of the economic development and have a voice in decision-making positions in the public and private sectors.

**SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** Buenos Aires seeks to promote its economic development by boosting sectors of its economy, encouraging the growth of its human capital, and attracting visitors from Argentina and the rest of the world to support local development.

**SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities** The City is committed to the diversity of all its neighbors, regardless of their origin, sexual identity or gender. Through its various programs, it seeks to highlight one of its greatest attributes: the multiculturalism of its inhabitants. It works on public policies and on spaces of promotion, prevention and rights protection in order to reduce the acts of discrimination and violence and encourage dialogue and spaces of encounter.

**SDG 13 – Climate action** The City's Climate Change Agenda brings together several initiatives aimed at contributing to the reduction and mitigation of the effects of climate change, including the use of renewable and efficient energy, sustainable mobility, the expansion of green public spaces, the adequate management of waste and the promotion of environmental quality. It also includes the 2050 Carbon Neutral commitment, developed in line with the Paris Agreement.

**SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** Buenos Aires City has transformed its way of management in order to be a smart, open and transparent government, through innovative methodologies that actively involve citizens. This management vision consists of three pillars: open government, accountability and citizen participation.

The presentation of the **Voluntary Local Review at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development** is a fundamental cornerstone for Buenos Aires, on its road towards the adaptation of the 2030 Agenda. Participating from an international discussion and debate positions Buenos Aires among the cities at the forefront of localization at a global level and is an opportunity to deepen the debate of the prioritized goals, and to build a development vision where cities play an essential role.



# 4.

## The Localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Buenos Aires City



## INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA IN THE CITY

Buenos Aires City has an advanced framework on sustainable development, even before adopting the 2030 Agenda. Its Constitution, enacted in 1996, established a chapter on special policies that contemplate the three development dimensions. In addition, it has relevant local regulations that allow to address compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals. Amongst them, Law 104 on Public Access to Information; Law 5742 on prevention and sanction of sexual harassment in public spaces of the City and Law 5705 that guarantees the active participation of residents in all stages of re-urbanization, stand out.

The first step towards the institutionalization of the 2030 Agenda was the signing of the Cooperation Agreement with the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies (CNCPS, for its acronym in Spanish), in charge of the adaptation at national level. This event took place on August 9, 2016, when the then Secretary General of the UN, Ban Ki-Moon visited the City.

The Focal Point for development, education, follow up and monitoring of the SDG targets is the **General Secretariat and International Relations** (SGyRI, for its acronym in Spanish), whose transversal role within the Government is fundamental for fulfilling the Agenda. It allows aligning government strategic priorities and developing comprehensive agendas that lead the way towards a sustainable city, such as the Localization of the SDGs and the Resilience Strategy<sup>1</sup>. At the same time, given its international insertion, SGyRI globally disseminates the work of Buenos Aires in terms of global objectives and promotes cooperation and coordination with different international organizations and other cities, forming a global network for the exchange of good practices and experiences. In this regard, the alliance with the United Nations System in Argentina and CNCPS is an invaluable resource in terms of technical assistance in the localization process and in the dissemination and awareness of the Agenda, both within the government as well as with residents.

Although SGyRI has the responsibility of leading the process of SDGs prioritization, this involves joint work with the General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses of the City (DGEyC for its acronym in Spanish), and the Secretariat of Management Evaluation and Coordination (SECPECG, for its acronym in Spanish), in addition different government jurisdictions that contribute to the fulfillment of the Agenda.

In fact, counting with the structure and experience of the DGEyC is fundamental for the design of public policies based on statistical evidence. Furthermore, the disaggregation of

1. The 100RC initiative was pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation. Buenos Aires launched its Strategy in 2018. More information at: <http://www.100resilientcities.org/>.

information produced by population groups enables the analysis of specific problems and the monitoring of SDG targets. As a whole, the City has the resources to address the monitoring of the Agenda, positioning itself at the forefront in the production of robust and quality statistics.



## LOCALIZATION PROCESS OF THE 2030 AGENDA IN BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires 2030 Agenda localization was organized in 3 strategic stages: adaptation, awareness and formation of partnerships. The stage of **adaptation** of the SDG targets to the local reality was related to government priorities and guidelines defined at a national level.

In parallel with the adaptation, the City has undertaken a series of actions to disseminate and install the 2030 Agenda at local, national and international levels: the **Awareness** stage, based on the conviction that localizing the SDGs requires the articulation of multiple stakeholders in the City - the government, the civil society, the private sector and the entire community.

Lastly, the **partnerships** with other local and global cities become essential, to share experiences and exchange good practices. In this third stage, the role of the agencies that promote the Agenda at the global level is relevant, providing working tools and methodology to adapt the SDGs in the City.

## **1. Stage of Adaptation of the SDGs to the City of Buenos Aires**

The City's SDGs adaptation process was based on the thorough analysis of the Government Plan and its strategic projects related to the 2030 Agenda. To that end, coordination and joint work with multiple government agencies was essential to prioritizing targets and discussing monitoring indicators.

The result of this work will be included in the **Localization Plan of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Buenos Aires City**, a public document that will show three specific contributions to the 2030 Agenda. The first one is committing to metrics and monitoring indicators, as well defining a specific commitment with mid and long-term targets, established for 2023 and 2030, respectively.

The second consists of highlighting government priority policies and projects that contribute to sustainable development. Finally, the third one, embraces the work done by different city stakeholders to comply with the SDGs.

The methodological work of this stage consisted of five moments explained below.

### **a. Government Plan Analysis**

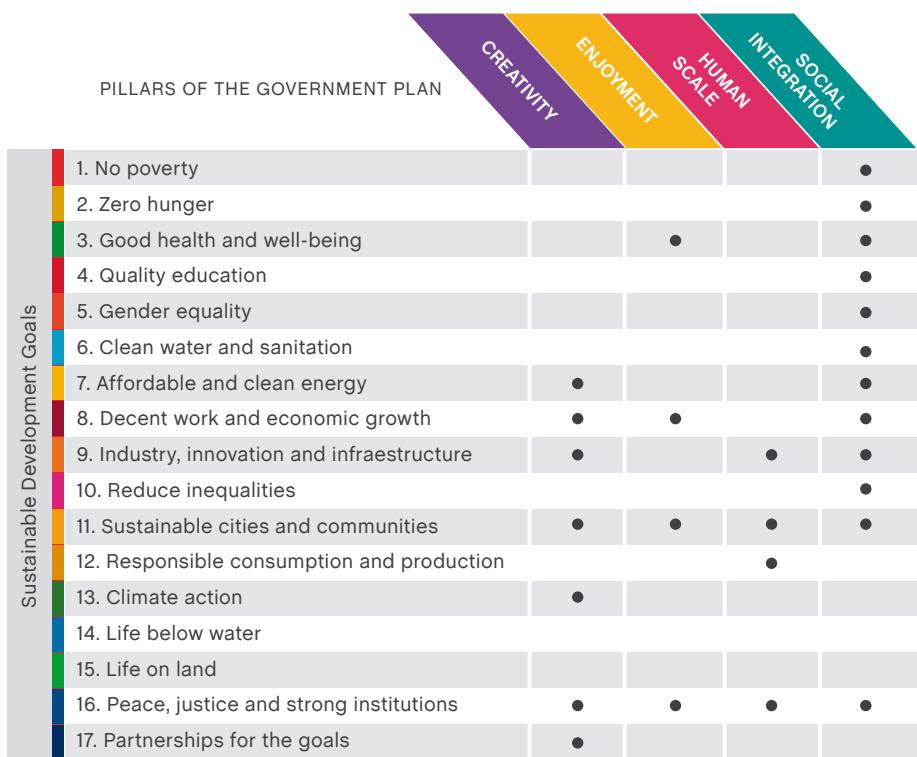
The first step for Localization involved identifying the contributions of the City Government to the 2030 Agenda, in accordance with the national adaptation process carried out by CNCPS. In this sense, the initial objective for the localization was to achieve a synergy between the different strategic plans of the City Government, to prioritize projects and their contribution to the SDGs.

In order to achieve this articulation, the **Comprehensive Management Platform** (PIG, for its acronym in Spanish), for the 2016-2019 period, provided by the SECPEC was analyzed.

At this point, it is important to clarify that the City Government starts from a solid foundation of work methodology based on a planning, management, monitoring and accountability scheme. Since 2007, it has a comprehensive scorecard or control panel that enables the exercise of result-based management: the PIG platform. This scorecard concentrates the goals and projects of each ministry or government agency and allows to account for the compliance status through a set of indicators. This work methodology is institutionalized in the City, which, in turn, is related to a consolidated culture of accountability. This strategy

leads to a more transparent and open government management for citizens, non-governmental organizations and the media.

Thus, during the 2016-2019 period, more than 1,300 initiatives, projects, policies and works of the Multiannual Investment Plan were analyzed - including every ministry, government secretariat and decentralized agency. The platform allows identifying the linkage of each project of the Government Plan with the strategic themes and the contribution to the SDGs. It also indicates the agency responsible for its execution and the program's monitoring targets during the reference period.



## **b. Establishment of an Inter-ministerial Working Group**

Based on the analysis carried out, 27 government agencies were convened to adapt the global goals and targets to the local reality. This process involved validating the SDGs prioritized in the initial stage and their respective targets, defining the monitoring indicators and establishing mid and long-term commitments (2023 and 2030 respectively).

The objective of this first inter-ministerial meeting was to internalize the 2030 Agenda in government agencies. In order to do so, representatives of UN Argentina and the CNCPS explained the process of global and national adaptation. In addition, the proposed work methodology for the City, the materials and the timeline of the adaptation process were shared.



## **c. Definition of Follow up Indicators**

In the subsequent stage, a series of bilateral working meetings with each government agency was established. Those aimed to delve into the adaptation process, discuss targets and indicators and clear out doubts about the process. During the meetings, progress was made with the adaptation methodology proposed by the CNCPS. The global and national indicators available to the City were identified, based on the published data, the frequency of data collection and the area responsible. This instance was developed during the first months of 2019.

Adopting globally and nationally defined indicators is fundamental to ensure the comparability of the local context with the national and international ones. Based on this analysis, the City's indicators can be classified into three levels:

- **Level 1:** Conceptually clear indicators, with established methodology and standards and data produced by the City on a regular basis.
- **Level 2:** Conceptually clear indicators, established methodology and standards but from data which are not produced by the City on a regular basis.
- **Level 3:** Indicators with no established methodology and standards or with methodology and standards under development / testing.

In addition, complementary indicators were proposed. These refer to the themes contemplated in the SDG targets but without a direct link with the global indicators. In other words, they make the full adaptation of the Agenda to the local needs possible.

Most indicators come from official government sources, ensuring their methodological robustness and continuity to monitor the 2030 Agenda. The **DGEyC** played a key role in defining this stage, as they were in charge of the methodological revision. Since its creation in 1887, the Directorate is responsible for the production, collection and dissemination of the City's statistical system. Its main objective is to carry out censuses and surveys in the territory, as well as to collect and process information provided by government agencies and the private sector.

#### **d. Adaptation Closing and Validations**

To finalize the adaptation process, a closing meeting was organized with the purpose of sharing the main results and agreeing on the next steps for validation, both at a technical and political level. Experts from the intervening agencies participated in it and the final indicator matrixes were sent for their final analysis.

#### **e. Preparation of the Localization Plan**

In the last stage, progress was made with the preparation of the document called the Localization Plan of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Buenos Aires (see page 51), partial advances from it are presented in the current Voluntary Review.

## 2. Stage of Agenda Awareness and Visibility in the City



The SDGs will be achieved if there is an active and informed citizenship that contributes to the 2030 Agenda through daily actions, whether from home, the workplace or with their families. Buenos Aires City has multiple mechanisms for citizen participation in its projects. Indeed, many of them were crucial when it came to providing visibility to the SDGs.

In this regard, **BA Elige** (BA Chooses) is an initiative that has been in the city for 3 years. Through it, residents can suggest and vote projects for neighborhoods through a participatory process. In the 2019 edition, each category of projects is aligned with the SDGs, allowing citizens to promote initiatives that contribute to the 2030 Agenda. The topics pointed out are linked to issues such as public green spaces, transport, culture, security, among others.

Furthermore, the role of **young people** is key on the path to a more sustainable and integrated city. They are potential agents of transformation, able to multiply the knowledge acquired about environmental care and put it into practice together with their families, contributing to generate a cultural change. This way, the City Government was present at a series of massive events aimed at children, young people and families, with the purpose of disseminating the SDGs and achieving their local commitment. **The Youth Olympic Games Buenos Aires 2018**, were a highlight for the promotion of the SDGs. As well as, the participation at **Lollapalooza** in 2019, a music festival with more than 100,000 attendees.

## Youth Olympic Games Buenos Aires 2018

In October 2018, Buenos Aires hosted the Youth Olympic Games. The City Government set out to leave a social, urban and sports legacy to its community. This Olympic legacy contributes to the 2030 Agenda, through the construction of more than 1,000 housing units for athletes, which were later made available to City residents through soft mortgage loans. These units were also built under savings and energy efficiency standards, contributing to SDGs 7 and 13.

Likewise, during the Olympic Games, cultural activities were organized in the parks of the City. In partnership with the CNCPS and the UN, a 53-meter participatory mural was painted with the City's contributions to the SDGs. In addition, a billboard was installed where each neighbor was able to add their commitment to the Agenda. Also, video games, developed by the Ministry of Education, showing specific actions to meet each SDG were disseminated. These are part of the virtual platform Ciudadanía Global (Global Citizenship), aimed at students, teachers and families in the City's primary schools, where pedagogical content is provided to integrate the 2030 Agenda into the curricula and promote a committed global citizenship.



It is also important to raise awareness about the 2030 Agenda within the government for the design and implementation of inclusive, sustainable and long-term policies at a local level. In 2019, the SDGs were present during the **BADA Forum event**, an initiative that seeks to bring together government agencies to exchange their work experience and projects. Organized annually by the City Government, this edition counted with the attendance of more than 3,000 employees. Through a video game designed for the occasion, the different agencies were able to know the connection between the SDGs and the most emblematic projects of the City and to sign their commitments for the Agenda.



Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, various government agencies disseminated their contributions to the SDGs and their connection to their programs. **The Government Commitments** are specific and measurable goals in strategic priorities of the City (such as security, public space and transport improvement). They were launched by the Chief of Government at the beginning of his administration, in 2015. Based on this, the government is accountable to the neighbors through an online platform that tracks progress and achievements. In addition, each Commitment is matched to an SDG.

Finally, SGyRI promotes capacity building regarding the SDGs and participates in forums and congresses that allow the 2030 Agenda to be disseminated within the government. In this regard, The Strategic Planning Council (COPE for its acronym in Spanish) offers each year a course for government employees and members of the civil society, called the

**"Course of Urban Strategists".** It addresses different urban management and planning challenges and, in recent editions, was aimed at raising issues on the 2030 Agenda and the localization process in cities.

### 3. Strategic Partnerships for the Agenda Compliance



The Buenos Aires City Government works to promote a federal SDG agenda that will improve the discussion and installation of the Agenda in all the cities throughout the country. At the same time, it promotes the generation of partnerships with other cities of the world and international organizations.

At the **international level**, in 2018 during the G20 Summit hosted in Buenos Aires, the governments of Paris and the Buenos Aires - with the support of C40 Cities and UCLG- promoted the creation of **Urban 20** (U20), the first summit of Mayors of the G20. The objective was to establish a debate amongst the main cities of the world in pursuit of sustainable development. In fact, the themes for discussion were structured around the



SDGs -particularly around SDG 11- and included: action for climate and the construction of sustainable, inclusive and resilient cities; the future of employment and social integration.

Along this same line, the City celebrates the exchange of good practices with other governments that are working on the 2030 Agenda and participates in cities networks that promote such exchange, as the Latin American Capital Cities Union (UCCI by its acronym in Spanish), the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), 100 Resilient Cities, C40 Cities, and Mercosur Cities Network, the Argentine Council for International Relations (CARI, for its acronym in Spanish) at a regional level. Worthy of mention is the City's participation in the comparative project called "**Implementing the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals: Comparative Urban Perspectives**", led by MISTRA Urban Futures, the Observatory on Latin America (OLA), The New School (New York) and the Center for Legal Studies and Social Sciences (CELS, for its acronym in Spanish). There, Buenos Aires and 6 other cities of the world compare their urbanization processes and challenges around SDG 11, drawing on from the perspective and experience of the academic sector.

Regarding the construction of a **federal agenda** for sustainable development, one of the main milestones in 2017 was the "**Meeting of subnational governments: Challenges for the adaptation of SDGs at a local level**", jointly organized by the CNCPS and UN Argentina.



Furthermore, after having identified a demand for more information on the adaptation of the goals in Argentine municipalities, the City and the CNCPS developed the virtual course "Localization of SDGs in municipalities". It was aimed at officials and technicians from local governments, with the purpose of sharing the experience of Buenos Aires City in adapting the goals. In addition, methodological guidelines were provided for the formulation and monitoring of SDG targets at a local level.

Finally, the work carried out with the international organizations that promote the 2030 Agenda must be highlighted. In addition to the awareness-raising activities jointly developed, the City received technical support from the **United Nations Development Program** (UNDP) to adapt SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) to the City, focused on the dimensions of open government and citizen participation, that are strategic themes of government management. In 2019 the City was chosen to participate in the UNDP Accelerator Labs network and to seek innovative solutions to development challenges.



**5.**

## **Buenos Aires' contributions to the 2030 Agenda**

### **A sustainable city vision**







#### **SDG 4 “Quality Education”**

Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning.



#### **SDG 5 “Gender Equality”**

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.



#### **SDG 8 “Decent work and economic growth”**

Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.



#### **ODS 10 “Reduced inequalities”**

Reduce inequality within and among countries.



#### **SDG 13 “Climate action”**

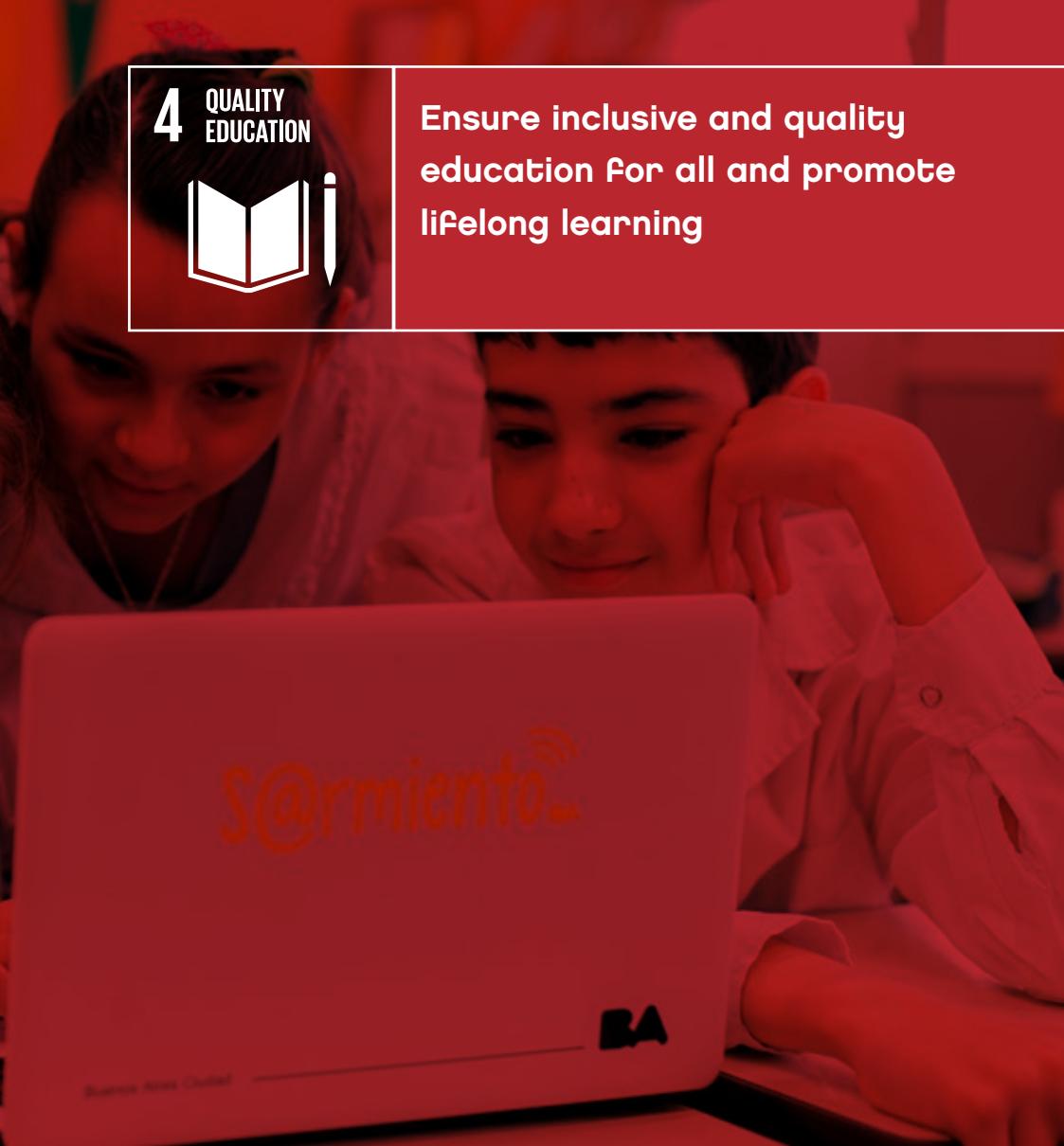
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.



#### **SDG 16 “Peace, justice and strong institutions”**

Promote fair, peaceful and inclusive societies.



A blurred background photograph shows two students, a girl on the left and a boy on the right, sitting at a desk and looking intently at a laptop screen. The girl has long dark hair and is wearing a light-colored hoodie. The boy has short dark hair and is resting his chin on his hand. The laptop screen displays the text "S@rmiento" in orange, with a small Wi-Fi signal icon above the letter "o".

**4**

**QUALITY  
EDUCATION**



**Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning**

## 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



- Target 4.1** Completion of primary and secondary education
- Target 4.2** Early childhood care and pre-school education
- Target 4.3** Technical, vocational and tertiary education
- Target 4.4** Skills for employment
- Target 4.5** Elimination of gender disparities
- Target 4.6** Literacy and numeracy skills in adults
- Target 4.7** Education for sustainability
- Target 4.a** Inclusive educational facilities

The world is going through social, cultural, political, economic and -above all- technological transformations. The digital revolution generates positive consequences such as immediacy in communications, the creation of new jobs and new ways of management, but it also influences the educational sphere, redefining its role. According to projections of the World Economic Forum, **65% of the students who today are in primary school will have jobs that do not yet exist.** In that sense, the fast adaptation of the education systems is essential to prepare the citizens for the challenges of the future. Consequently, Buenos Aires City took up this challenge and proposes a transformation of the educational model that focuses on modernizing infrastructure, preparing the educational community for the digital world, including soft skills and abilities and reducing the dropout rate.

***Our ability to evolve in this complex, plural and constantly changing world requires a wide variety of competencies, knowledge, and skills. In Buenos Aires we work to offer the tools and spaces that promote the comprehensive learning process of our neighbors, as responsible citizens committed to the development of our City.***

**Soledad Acuña**

Ministry of Education, Buenos Aires City Government



In 2016, the City Government undertook the construction of **54 educational establishments**: 30 pre-primary schools, 13 primary schools, 9 secondary schools, 1 completion center for adults and 1 vocational training center.

The creation of new infrastructures will create more than 9.000 vacancies, especially in the south part of the city, where 60% of the new schools are located.

### **In the City, 97% of Primary School students assisted to Pre-Primary School.**

Through the **Comprehensive Digital Education Plan (PIED, for its acronym in Spanish)**, the City seeks to anticipate to the upcoming challenges and educate citizens with the necessary skills

to function in their future jobs. PIED takes the pedagogic use of technology as a starting point and implements devices that enrich teaching and learning in all the educational levels of the City's public schools. Digital education in Buenos Aires is based on six fundamental pillars: digital workshops for primary schools, the Sarmiento Plan for primary and secondary schools, digital classrooms in primary and secondary schools, Aprendé Programando (Learn by Programming, for the secondary level), Codo a Codo (Hand in Hand, a specialization course) and digital content.

### **In 2017, 4.184 young people participated in the "Codo a Codo" program, out of which 35% were women.**



## **THE SECONDARY SCHOOL OF THE FUTURE**

The Secondary School of the Future proposes a shift in the teaching paradigm. It updates the methodology to bring knowledge closer to the reality of today's teenagers, positioning them in a leading role.

It is a more inclusive school model that motivates and challenges students. It seeks to prepare them for the changes entailed by technological advances and new job profiles, whose demand is an adaptation to innovation, specific knowledge and soft skills.

It is a school that forms responsible people capable of making decisions, by promoting autonomous learning and teaching to study. In addition, it encourages creativity and research development, critical thinking, and teamwork.

This school model enables all students to develop authentic thinking, shaped by knowledge, attitudes, values and the skills demanded by the future.

The educational transformation also means reducing dropout rates. Mid-level schooling is a basic condition to expand the range of both, education and job opportunities. In that sense, the full-day school initiative, seeks to reinforce the educational performance, strengthen the transition from primary to secondary school, promote education equity and gradually reduce repetition, overage attendance and dropouts. Through pedagogical proposals that enhance the role of educational institutions, the initiative offers socio-emotional-based skills for the comprehensive development of children and teenagers.



### Global Citizenship

The main objective is to encourage teachers and students to become knowledge producers and to play a key role in collaborative and transforming learning processes, as well as to think of building a more just, equitable and sustainable future.

The program provides an interactive and collaborative online platform for public and private primary schools in the City. It aims at teachers and students both in the classroom and at home.

The platform offers a gamification environment for learning, interactive and participative resources and mission-based projects to raise awareness of the SDGs.

Global Citizenship promotes a quality education to contribute to the education of a global citizenship and the compliance of the SDGs.

More information: [www.ciudadaniaglobal.com](http://www.ciudadaniaglobal.com)



Education empowers, contributes to reduce inequalities and achieve gender equality. It also fosters tolerance and promotes a healthier and more sustainable lifestyle. Thus, the educational vision of Buenos Aires focuses on equity and quality so that every

child has the best opportunities; on personalized and collaborative learning; on fostering individual talents and teamwork; on guiding the school towards a future that demands new skills and knowledge, with teachers and students as protagonists.

## Gender equality action on SDG 4



### Comprehensive Sexual Education Program (ESI, for its acronym in Spanish)

The City Government considers sexual education as a State responsibility, since everyone is entitled to sexual information, education, and counseling.

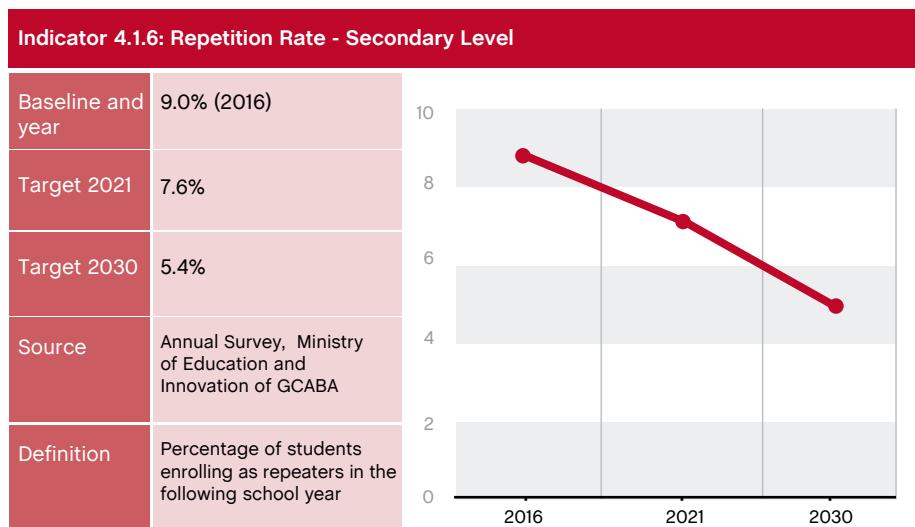
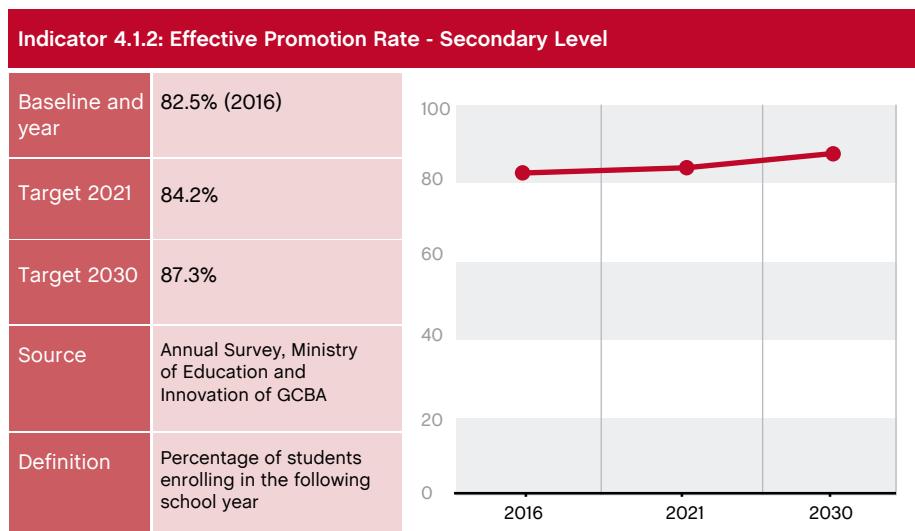
In partnership with UNICEF, ESI offers professional teams in every public school of the City, teacher training, and includes sexual education in the curricula.

Besides focusing on students and teachers, ESI also raises awareness of the importance of sexual education in households.

## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

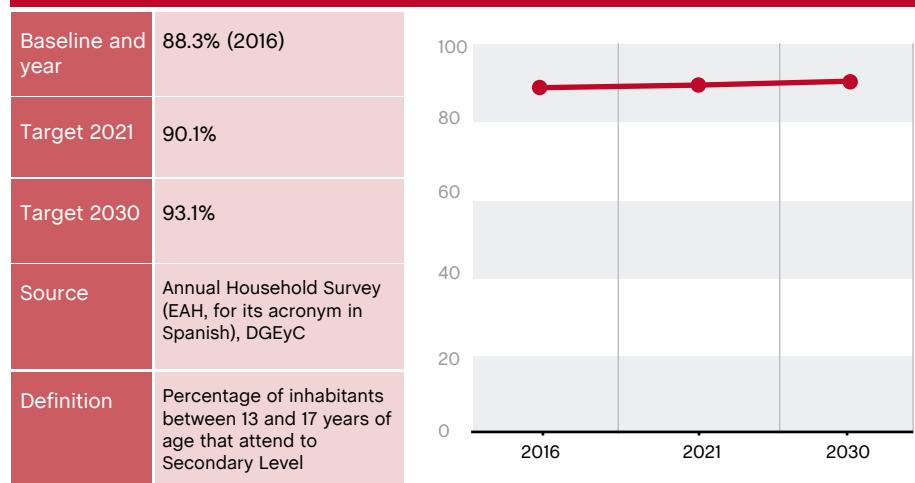
This is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 4. The exhaustive set of indicators will be included in the Localization Report.

**TARGET 4.1** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes.



**TARGET 4.6** By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

**Indicator 4.6.4: Enrollment Rate for inhabitants between 13 and 17 years of age - Secondary Level**



**AREAS INVOLVED IN THE MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE OF THE SDGS**

Ministry of Education and Innovation





**5**

GENDER  
EQUALITY



**Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

## 5 GENDER EQUALITY



- Target 5.2** Violence against women and girls
- Target 5.4** Unpaid care and domestic work
- Target 5.5** Participation and equal opportunities
- Target 5.6** Health and sexual and reproductive rights
- Target 5.c** Policies and legislation for gender equality

In early 2018 the Buenos Aires City Government launched its **Comprehensive Strategy for Gender Equality**. The Strategy aims at a city where all women, 54% of its population, can transit and enjoy public spaces without violence, where they can be strategic protagonists of the economic development and have a voice, occupying decision-making positions in the public and private sectors.

Based on the conceptual framework of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the strategy focuses

on the three dimensions of women's autonomy: physical, economic and in decision-making. The public policies prioritized in the Strategy are fed by statistical evidence provided by the **Gender Indicators System of Buenos Aires** (SIGBA, for its acronym in Spanish), which enables visualizing the differentiated situation between men and women in the City. SIGBA, a pioneer system in the region for a city, institutionalizes Buenos Aires' commitment with the gender agenda, setting it as a priority of State.

“

*We want women and men in the city to have the same rights and to strengthen women's autonomy. For this reason, the policies carried out by the State are so important. A first step is to raise awareness and inform about gender issues in the City. With data we can modify the reality and generate evidence-based policies.*

”

**Guadalupe Tagliaferri**

Minister of Human Development and Habitat of the Buenos Aires City Government



## Gender Indicators System (SIGBA)

It is the first Argentine statistical system created to obtain empirical evidence on gender in Buenos Aires City. It was promoted by the General Secretariat and International Relations, the Ministry of Human Development and Habitat and the General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses of the Government of Buenos Aires City.

SIGBA groups economic, political, socio-demographic and public management information that makes it possible to visualize the difference among genders and encourages designing public policies based on statistical evidence. Its methodology is based on 92 indicators classified under the three autonomies of women: physical, economic, and in decision-making.

It meant the first step for the institutionalization of the Comprehensive Gender Strategy and positioned Buenos Aires at the forefront of one of the most relevant global challenges: achieving gender equality and empowering women.

### In cooperation with:

Interdisciplinary Center for the Study of Public Policies

Gender Observatory of the City's Council of Magistrates

Latin American Gender Team (ELA, for its acronym in Spanish)

### Supported by:

UN Women's Regional Office

ECLAC



**PHYSICAL AUTONOMY:** It is the ability of people to preserve their integrity, decide and have control over their bodies, sexuality and fertility under their own choice and not under the decisions of others.

The City's femicide rate is one of the lowest in the country and is below the national average: 0.55 and 1.11 percent respectively. However, in 2017, **58.5% of women over 18 years old reported to have suffered some violence by a current or previous partner.** Buenos Aires City has a long history in launching initiatives for the assistance and prevention of violence. The **Comprehensive Care Centers for Women** (one per commune), where women can resort to in case of experiencing violence or having

concerns about it, and the **144 line**, which offers specialized attention, are two examples that stand out. The line is anonymous, free of charge and with national reach. Indeed, statistics show that **84% of women above 18 in Buenos Aires City are aware of its existence.**

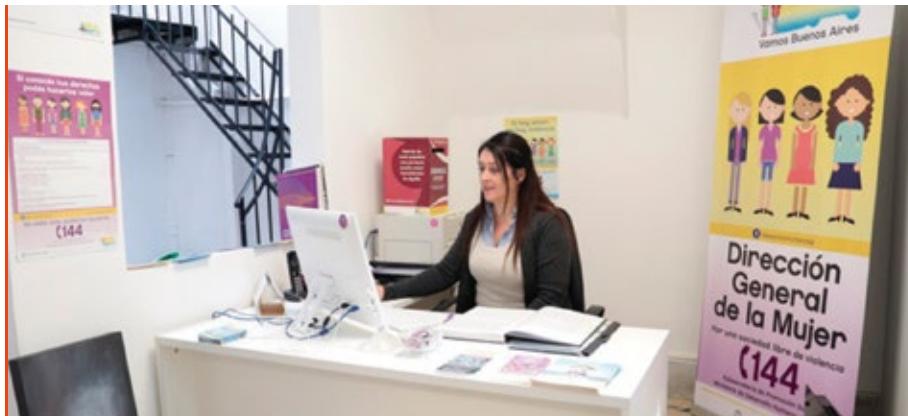
Violence against women also takes place in public spaces. According to data from the Development Bank of Latin America, 89% of the surveyed women suffered street harassment. Likewise, SIGBA reports that **10% of women stopped taking public**

**transport due to security reasons.** Faced with this reality, Buenos Aires City launched the first line to report and support women who suffer harassment in public transport. Women can report and ask for help immediately and receive support, and guidance from professionals.

**The City's femicide rate is 0.55, while the national average is 1.1 every 100.000 inhabitants**

Women's physical autonomy also depends on their access to sexual and reproductive health. The City has the **lowest rates of teenage pregnancy and maternal mortality**. This is partly due to the high coverage of contraceptive methods and counseling that men and women access to through the **Comprehensive Plan for Sexual and Reproductive Health**.

**The early adolescent (between 10 and 14 years old) fertility rate is 0.3 every 1.000 women.**



### **COMPREHENSIVE CARE CENTER FOR WOMEN (CIMS, FOR ITS ACRONYM IN SPANISH)**

They are spaces for comprehensive care and assistance, located in every commune of the City, for assisting, informing, advising and containing victims of domestic and sexual violence.

In them, women can obtain information and advice about their rights, the necessary tools to face violent situations and achieve their empowerment.

Free attention is provided to victims through a comprehensive approach that includes psychological and social assistance, guidance and legal sponsorship. In 2017, 2,231 women victims of domestic violence were assisted in the CIMS.



**ECONOMIC AUTONOMY:** It addresses the difference between men and women in their capacity to generate income and personal financial resources based on access to paid work and education credentials. It also takes account of time use and women's contribution to the economy.

In Buenos Aires City, **women have lower participation in the labor market, 57.1%, compared to 70.6% of men**, and work in sectors that reflect tasks that fall on them in the domestic sphere, such as education, health and trade.

In order to encourage more women to join the labor market and work on equal terms with men, the City works with the private sector in the **Public-Private Initiative for Gender Equality in the Labor Market**. In such initiative companies and government analyze data of the wage gap and co-create public policies to reduce gender gaps.

**Only 3% of the women employed in the private sector are in decision-making positions. By 2023, it is expected to increase the percentage and further contribute to SDG 5.5.**

To promote parents' participation in the labor market and advocate for **co-responsibilities of childcare**, the City offers care spaces, such as Early Childhood Centers for children from 45 days to 3 years of age, compulsory kindergarten for 4-year-olds, primary full-day schools and secondary extended-day schools.

Likewise, in 2018 Buenos Aires Legislature passed a bill by the Executive Branch generating a **change in the family leave regime** for civil servants of the City. The new family leave policy for the City Government extends to 45 days of paid care the leave for non-pregnant parents and add an unpaid

leave of 120 days. In addition, if the pregnant and non-pregnant parents work at GCBA, the pregnant progenitor can transfer the last 30 days to the other parent, with pay. The same applies to adoption cases.

Other initiatives of economic autonomy include **mortgage loans and those addressed to entrepreneur women** to compensate for the gender gap in the labor market. This way, **Primera Casa Mujer** (First Home Woman) is the first line of credits with a gender perspective. Through the Institute of Household of the City and Banco Ciudad, 340,000 women with no partner, 100,000 women who rent and 30,000 ones with an income of \$30,000 will be able to access mortgage loans that accept formal and informal income, to achieve the dream of homeownership.

The **credit line for women entrepreneurs** promotes female business activity. It is aimed at women entrepreneurs in a formal and informal situation and is granted in an agile and online way, with a differential rate.





## PUBLIC-PRIVATE INITIATIVE FOR GENDER EQUALITY IN THE LABOR MARKET

It was launched in 2018 by Buenos Aires City, the companies from the board of the Institute for Business Development in Argentina (IDEA, for its acronym in Spanish) and 10 technology-based companies. The project that seeks more women to join the labor market under equal conditions.

The objective is to collect data on women's situation in companies with the purpose of implementing a public-private action plan for gender equity based on evidence.

Technology-based companies, such as Despegar, PedidosYa, IguanaFix, VSI Global Solutions, Conexia, Todo Moda-Isadora, Wolox, Xappia, Glovo, Satellogic, Tigout, Turismocity and Colegium, among others, subscribed to the initiative.

**“** In addition to being a right, women's progress is fundamental for the development and competitiveness of Buenos Aires. Promoting greater diversity in public and private organizations and reducing gender gaps in the labor market are key to the sustainable and inclusive development of the City. **”**

**Fernando Straface**  
Secretary General and International Relations of Buenos Aires City Government



## AUTONOMY IN DECISION-MAKING: It considers women's involvement and incidence in the public sphere.

In the City, of the three branches of government, the Judiciary has the highest gender parity in courts (45% of women, versus 54% of men). On the other hand, both the Executive and the Legislative branches have a lower share of women's participation in decision-making positions: **only 35% of general directors and of senior positions or legislators are women, compared to 65% of men** (SIGBA, 2019).

With the purpose of empowering women in the City's public life, the Buenos Aires City Legislature passed the **electoral code reform** in October 2018, introducing parity as its guiding principle: parity and alternation in slates of pre-candidates and candidates, and

the institutionalization of parity in the communes of Buenos Aires.

**Empowerment of girls and adolescents** is also important. The City Government carries out meetings with female neighbors where topics such as gender violence and women safety, labor equality and sex education are discussed, and doubts are cleared on how 144 line works. **Sports at the service of empowering women** is another example, like the "Liga del potrero femenina" (a soccer league for women from vulnerable neighborhoods), which in the framework of the SDGs and in partnership with the Boca Social Foundation, offers environments for girls' bonding and support.



### GCBA MENTORING PROGRAM

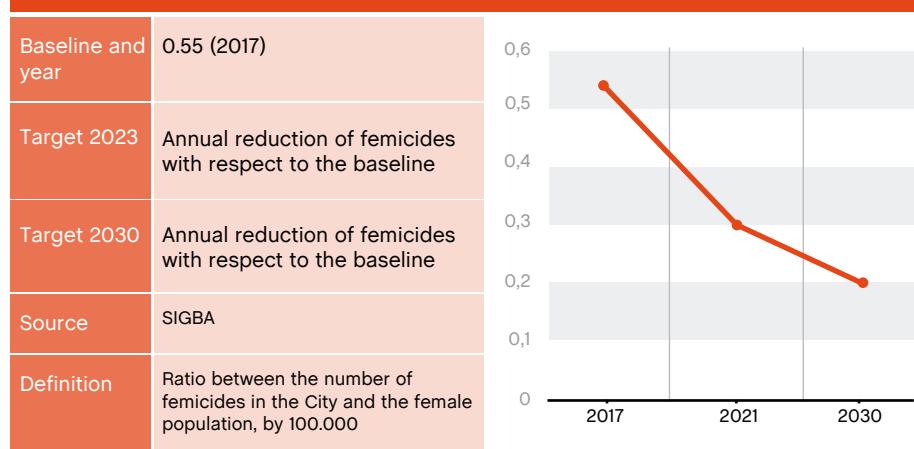
- The City Government's mentoring program for women seeks to offer more training opportunities and recognition to women who occupy managerial positions within the government.
- In 2018, 111 women were selected for meetings with mentors, talks led by women leaders and breakfasts with the Chief of Government, Horacio Rodríguez Larreta.

## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

This is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 5. The exhaustive set of indicators will be included in the Localization Report.

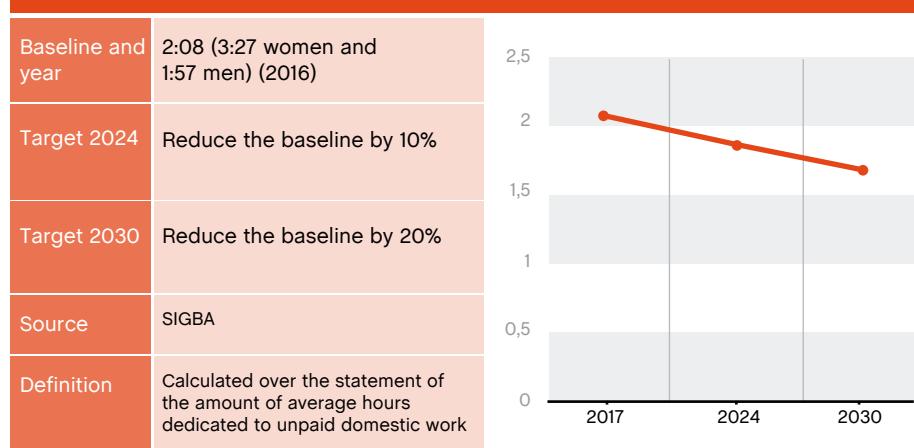
### TARGET 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

#### Indicator 5.2.1: Rate of femicides every 100.000 inhabitants

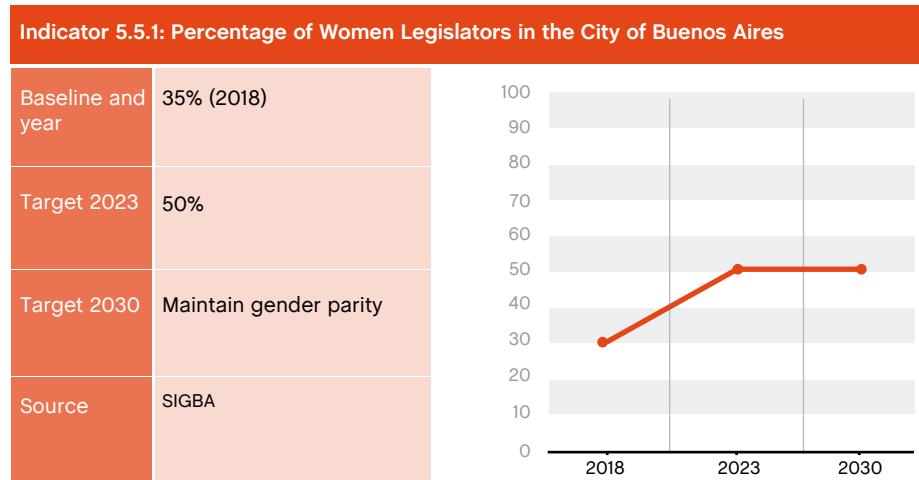


### TARGET 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

#### Indicator 5.4.1: Time gap of unpaid domestic work between men and women per day



**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



**AREAS INVOLVED IN THE MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE OF THE SDGS**

Ministry of Human Development and Habitat / General Secretariat and International Relations

# **EXPO EMPLEO JOVEN**

**2017**



## **8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**



Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all



## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



**Target 8.2** Economic productivity

**Target 8.3** Productive activities policies

**Target 8.5** Full and productive employment

**Target 8.6** Youth employment

**Target 8.9** Sustainable tourism

Sustainable development has three dimensions: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions create the necessary conditions to access quality jobs and promote economic growth, without damaging the environment. To reach the targets of SDG 8, Buenos Aires seeks to promote its economic development by fostering sectors of its economy, for example, through the creation of districts. It encourages the growth of its greatest asset, the human capital, and attracts visitors from

Argentina and the rest of the world to support local development.

With a **GGP of 1,925 million pesos** (DGEyC, 2017), Buenos Aires is a global city that brings together talent, innovation and knowledge with a productive profile highly specialized on the service economy, which accounts for 84% of its GGP.

More than half of the information and communications technology (ICT) companies of the country are based in the City, positioning it as a regional hub. This reflects on the creation of districts for the promotion of specific productive activities. In 2008, the **Technology District** was created in order to promote the high added value ICT industry and expertise, fostering a center that receives companies and provides them with financial incentives and benefits. This is one of the **six Districts** that seek to enhance the City's productive capacities, together with the **Design, Audiovisual, Arts, Sports and Fashion districts**. They also promote the urban and economic development of the neighborhoods where they are located.



## **Strategic Plan for Economic Development 2035 (PEDECO)**

Buenos Aires City is doing a long-term plan for economic development to increase its competitiveness and productivity, with an efficient perspective that integrates diverse productive sectors.

PEDECO plan analyzes cross-cutting issues affecting productive sectors and identifies their opportunities for sustainable growth. In addition, it also considers the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area and the plan also includes the gender perspective, since the economic potential of women's full incorporation to the labor market, under equal conditions, is a determining factor.

Some of its main features are:

- Internationalization of companies in strategic sectors of the City, according to the degree of development and maturity of the segment.
- Creation of Strategic Ecosystems to favor of business environment for the establishment of industries and services.
- Improvement of regulatory practices such as the simplification of procedures and records.
- Optimization of inspections through new processes and tools for their simplification

Considering the City's productive profile and the technological advances and the digital revolution, Buenos Aires seeks to prepare its neighbors for the challenges posed by the new labor requirements. Thus, the **Labor Integration Centers** assist people who are job searching enroll in free-of-charge courses and facilitate their access to labor-insertion programs and independent employment.

Buenos Aires also works with current and potential entrepreneurs who generate and

enhance the economic, productive and social development of the City. To that end, it offers incubation programs and contests to develop new projects, such as **IncuBAté**, a program that stimulates the strengthening and consolidation of innovative entrepreneurship. Likewise, **Academia BA Emprende** (BA Entrepreneur Academy), is a free training program focused on developing and fostering entrepreneurial skills and tools.

**“ We focus on actions that seek to improve employability in the face of the future of labor market; and we do so by supporting citizens, businesses and trade unions. The success of employment policies must be co-managed among the three parties and based on dialogue as a tool. ”**

**Ezequiel Jarvis**

Undersecretary of Labor, Industry and Commerce of the Buenos Aires City Government

In Buenos Aires City, **1 out of 5 residents is young** (DGEyC, 2016) and 11.9 % neither works, studies nor looks for employment (DGEyC, 2018). To promote and enhance the local talent of Buenos Aires youth, the aim is to expand the educational offer, and promote experiences exchange and labor insertion. The **#Potenciate** program accompanies young people in each project, providing tools and creating opportunities for their full development. Along these lines, it seeks to disseminate, promote and stimulate talent in all its forms, either through employment, professional training, entrepreneurship, voluntary work or art expressions.

To meet the demand for new skills and knowledge on new technologies required by the jobs of the future, the City committed to training 15,000 young people on disruptive technologies such as robotics, modeling, 3D

printing and Arduino. The **Aprendé Programando 3.0** program (Learn by Programming 3.0) is focused on students in their last 3 years of secondary school, where they can acquire knowledge on computational thinking and programming methodology, as well as skills and competencies to be applied on any educational and labor context. At the same time, young students can be trained on the development of applications, games and websites, by enrolling on the **Codo a Codo** program (Hand in Hand) and insert themselves in the labor technological world.

**In 2017, 2.542 young people were qualified by "Aprendé Progamando" program**





## APPLY (POSTULATE)

It is a comprehensive employability plan that offers labor intermediation tools for companies, with the purpose of promoting their productive development, favoring labor insertion and generating greater opportunities for City neighbors.

Among the initiatives of the program, the following stand out:

- **Portal de Empleo**, a free-of-charge tool that offers residents the possibility of applying to different job offers and gives companies a channel to post their talent searches.
- **Expo Empleo**, an employment exhibition in which more than 300 companies, NGOs, universities and government agencies participate with opportunities for training, employment, scholarships and education. The Fairs Expo Empleo Joven, for youth employment and Expo Empleo Mujer, for women employment, add to this.
- **Expo Empleo Barrial**, is an exhibition that calls for companies at each commune of the City to offer job opportunities to the neighbors who are job searching.
- **Experiencia Activa** and **A la par** are programs that consist of job training aimed at people over 40 years of age and at young people between 18 and 24 years old, respectively.

**Tourism** is an industry that explains part of the economic growth and development of cities. In Buenos Aires City, the sector accounts for 3% of the GGP and is an important source of income to foster local development and promote the economic growth. In 2018, 2.7 million international tourists and more than 7 million tourists from different provinces of Argentina visited the City (ENTUR, 2018).

### The City will welcome 3.05 millions international tourists by 2023, to further contribute to SDG 8.9

Addressing tourism from the sustainable development perspective is essential to protect the cultural, material and natural heritage of Buenos Aires. Tourism promotes the valorization of different areas of the City, generating local development as a result. The **revamp of Caminito** as an open-air museum, for instance, consolidates the cultural, historical and heritage value of this tourist part of the City. Additionally, it favors visitors' wellbeing by improving their experience and increasing the circulation around the neighborhood's attractions. Similarly, projects such as the **Network of Sustainable Paths in the Costanera Sur Ecological Reserve** give importance to natural

protected areas and to the possibility of positioning the City as a nature-driven destination, including protected areas of the metropolitan area of Buenos Aires.

On the other hand, the Buenos Aires City Tourism Entity (ENTUR) through its Tourism Observatory was accepted at the **International Network of Tourism Observatories** (INSTO) of the United Nations World Tourism Organizations. INSTO was created in 2004 to support the continuous improvement of tourism sustainability and resilience through the systematic, timely and regular monitoring of its performance and impact at a local level. The network connects destinations engaged around the world and helps them exchange know-how and improvement, understand the monitoring activities and the responsible management of tourism.

ENTUR also leads the **Environmental Management Guidelines** program to guarantee the environmental, social and cultural quality of tourism providers. Its purpose is to make recommendations that increase productivity and manage resources efficiently in order to safeguard the environment.





## INNOVATUR BA

It is the first initiative led by a local government in Latin America that promotes the transfer of know-how from other sectors to the tourism sector. The purpose is to contribute to the transformation and positioning of Buenos Aires City as a sustainable and smart tourist destination in national and international markets.

It promotes innovation and digital transformation of tourism's value chain. To that end, it facilitates access to information on relevant concepts, techniques and tools to increase sustainability levels and adoption of technology in the sector's value chain.

## Gender equality action on SDG 8



### Ciudad Mujeres Emprendedoras (City for Women Entrepreneurs)

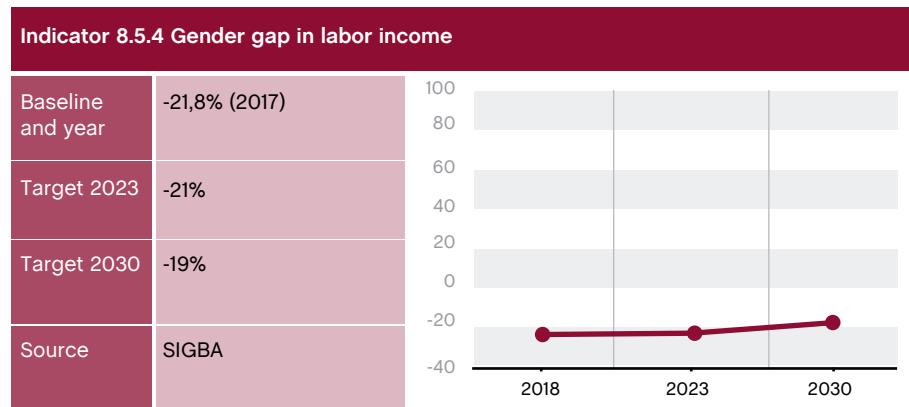
It is a new line of credit from Banco Ciudad, directly addressed at women's economic autonomy. It focuses on women entrepreneurs in formal and informal activities and seeks to drive the development of their activities through funding and training.

Buenos Aires City subscribes to the idea that talent has no gender and works with initiatives that promote equality between men and women. Therefore, it offers alongside the City's Bank (Banco Ciudad), loans with interest rates that are 30 points lower than those in the rest of the market. It also provides fiscal, legal and marketing advice, as well as free courses in universities.

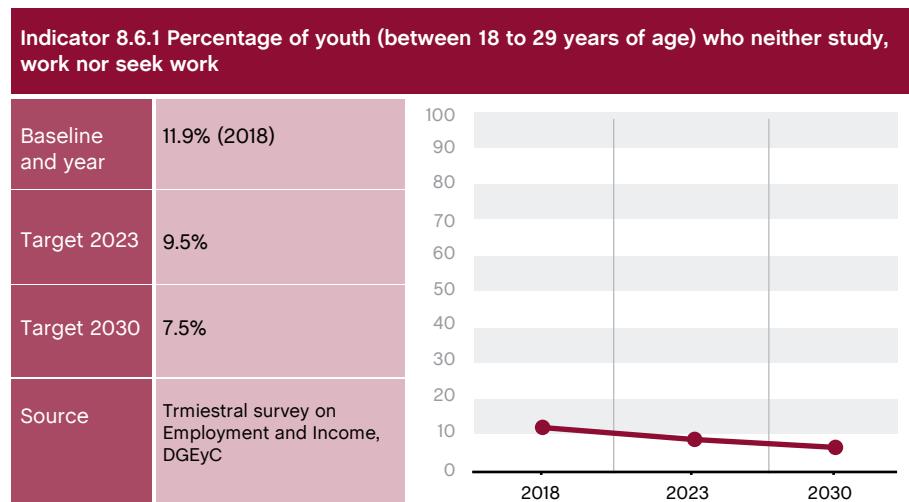
## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

This is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 8. The exhaustive set of indicators will be included in the Localization Report.

**TARGET 8.5** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

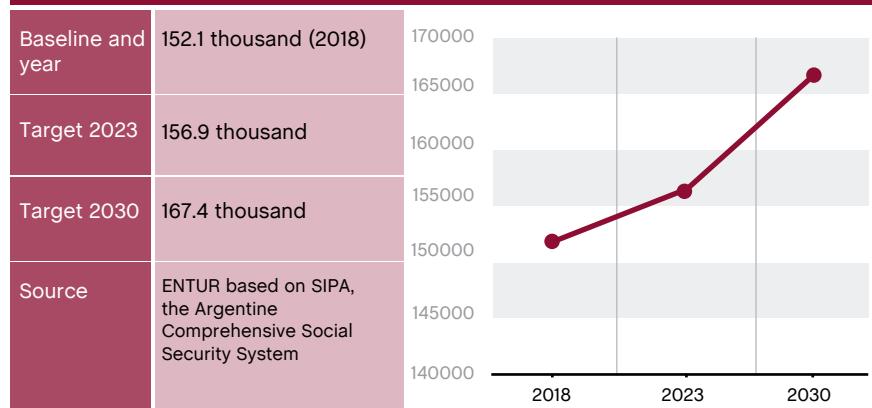


**TARGET 8.6** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.



**TARGET 8.9** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

**Indicator 8.9.1: Registered employment at Tourism Industry Branches (RCT in Spanish)**



**AREAS INVOLVED IN THE MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE OF THE SDGS**

Tourism Entity of Buenos Aires City / Ministry of Economy and Finance /  
Undersecretariat of Labor





**10 REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES**



**Reduce inequality within and  
among countries**

## 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**Target 10.2** Social, economic and political inclusion

**Target 10.3** Practices and policies against discrimination

The 2030 Agenda is a commitment to advance towards societies more inclusive, peaceful and free from poverty. Leaving no one behind implies reducing inequalities so that all people have the same opportunities. Inequality deprives of the exercise of rights and the capacity of long-term social and economic development.

Buenos Aires City is committed to the diversity of all its neighbors, regardless of

their origin, sexual identity or gender. Through its various programs, it seeks to highlight one of its greatest attributes: the multi-culturalism of its inhabitants. The City works on public policies and on spaces of promotion, prevention and protection of rights in order to reduce the acts of discrimination and violence while encouraging dialogue and spaces of encounter.

***We work on a daily basis developing public policies aimed at ensuring equal treatment and opportunities, respecting, highlighting and appreciating diversities as a strength and virtue of our city.***

”

**Pamela Malewicz**

Undersecretary of Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism of the Buenos Aires City Government

Buenos Aires is host to internal and external migrants: **38% of the City's residents were not born in it.** The quality of education and health services, the rich cultural offer and the employment opportunities, as well as the city's own migration history make Buenos Aires a tempting destination for internal and external migrants. These play an active role in the vitality of the City. Therefore, in the

City identity intertwine diverse traditions, creating an attractive result.

Hence, the City seeks to value the cultural heritage of more than 50 communities who live in it, by enhancing their cultures and integrating them to Buenos Aires culture. This entails generating spaces for migrants to share their national festivities, history, culture and identity with all the neighbors.

The **BA Migrante program** (Migrants in BA) promotes cooperation and a shared understanding with civil society organizations, seeking to strengthen the channels for migrant inclusion. In addition, it proposes to deploy different strategies to address the challenge of the new migrant groups who daily arrive in our City. These strategies provide information and advice on civil and political rights; sensitize the local

society on the inclusion of migrants into the social and cultural life, as subjects of law; raise awareness and make cultural diversity visible. One of these strategies is **Estación Migrante** (Migrants Station), a mobile orientation, information and consultation center for migrants. The program offers its services at public events, like at Expo Empleo where 300 people were benefited.



### **BA CELEBRATES (BA CELEBRA)**

It started in 2009 with the two-fold purpose of enabling migrant communities to celebrate their national dates, showcasing their culture, history and identity while sharing with neighbors and tourists.

It seeks to position Buenos Aires City as an international pioneer in the promotion and protection of Human Rights, focusing on coexistence, dialogue, encounter, inclusion and cultural pluralism.

Residents are invited to celebrate the migrant communities that daily make Buenos Aires a great, frantic and fascinating city. The chosen scenario for most of the BA Celebra events is the traditional Avenida de Mayo (May Avenue), backbone avenue of the historical city center.

BA Celebra offers a wide range of options for all those who wish to enjoy the typical cultural traditions of dances, music, parades and gastronomy. It is an invitation to get to know the histories and traditions of the long list of migrant communities that coexist in our City.

Similarly, the coexistence among different communities of faith is a crucial factor in a multicultural society. The program **BA Capital del Encuentro, la Convivencia y el Diálogo Interreligioso** (Capital of Encounter, Coexistence and Inter-religious Dialogue) offers different spaces of dialogue to disseminate the cult diversity and bring neighbors together. Among the programs' initiatives **La Noche de los Templos** (The Night of the Temples) stands out, in which 40 temples in the City open their doors. These temples reflect the spirituality of their communities and are a witness of the cultural, artistic and architectonic heritage of the City.

**In 2017, 43% of Buenos Aires' neighbors attended to cultural or gastronomic events organized by the City (Citizenship Culture and Coexistence Survey - IDC, for its acronym in Spanish)**

In the same line, the program **BA Convive** (BA Coexists) aims to guarantee the rights of all the migrant communities that make up the City of Buenos Aires and to promote the current federal and local legislation on diversity. It also seeks to sensitize the population in the field of Human Rights, in pursuit of a respectful coexistence based on diversity. Additionally, it trains certain areas of Government, civil society organizations and private businesses. In 2018, 176 trainings were conducted in different areas of the City, with the participation of around 10,000 people. Another line of work is **Probations**: workshops for people while held on waiting for sentences on minor offenses, as well as offering reflective spaces to promote

respect and diversity among citizens.

Moreover, discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity is one of the most widespread causes of violence and exclusion worldwide. In this sense, an inclusive and plural city enables the necessary conditions for the visibility of the LGBTIQ+ community. **Orgullo BA** (BA Pride) proposes high impact actions that promote awareness, visibility, promotion and rights' protection of the LGBTIQ+ community, as well as prevention and non-discrimination.

**In the City, 10% of people over 18 years of age stated to have felt discriminated (IDC, 2017)**

In recent years, Buenos Aires City has been a world example thanks to the implementation of advanced public policies in this matter. Actions like **La semana del Orgullo** (Pride Week), the **Picnic x un mismo amor** (Picnic for one same love), **Día de la visibilidad Lésbica** (Lesbian Visibility Day), **Alta en el Cielo** (High in the Sky), **Paseo de la Diversidad** (Diversity Walk) and other festivals that take place throughout the year show the commitment with the awareness of the LGBTIQ+ rights.



## PRIDE WEEK

It takes place in different public spaces of Buenos Aires City with the participation of over 35,000 people.

Pride Week spirit has been to promote rights through different cultural, sportive, artistic and educational expressions.

It is an invitation to think, practice and enjoy diversity in the City. In addition, it raises awareness through interventions in public places, mass and social media, reflecting the permanent commitment of Buenos Aires with the promotion of the LGBTQ+ rights.

Finally, a society that leaves no one behind is also one that remembers and pays tribute to the victims of events in its history. **The Remembrance Park – State Terrorism Victims Memorial** is a space created in 1998, by Law 46 of the Legislature of the City

of Buenos Aires. It is a place for remembrance, tribute, testimony and reflection. The project was implemented by Human Rights Organizations, the University of Buenos Aires and the Executive and Legislative Branches of the City.

## Gender equality action on SDG 10



### Casa Trans (Transgender House)

It open its doors in June 2017 and it is the first transgender house in Latin America that supports, offers sociability spaces and rights protection to the transgender population.

The space offers different services and programs for the whole community:

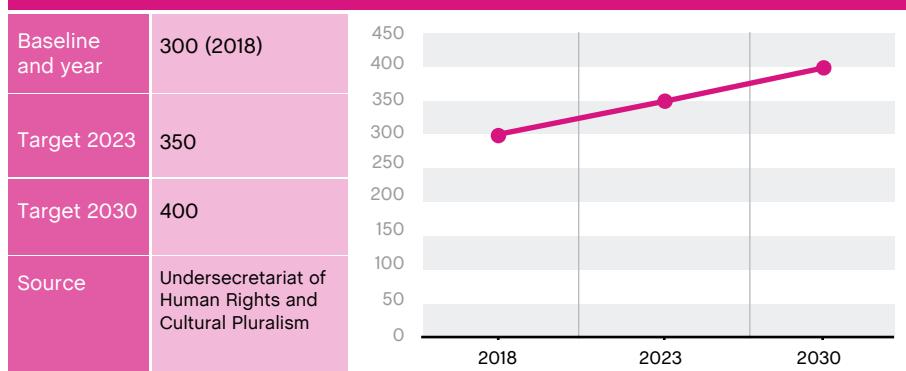
- **Health services:** Rapid HIV tests, delivery of material for the prevention of STDs, vaccination, diversity medical office, referral to Health and Community Centers (CeSAC, for its acronym in Spanish), working groups on transgender health issues, healthy eating workshops, psychological supervision, space for addiction prevention.
- **Educational services:** Primary and secondary school completion programs, reading-comprehension workshop, computing workshop, tutoring classes, course on Gerontological Assistance, CPR courses.
- **Comprehensive plan on access to work:** It includes the labor insertion process, from writing a CV to support in the recruitment process and throughout all the person's labor life.
- **Recreation and sports:** Film cycles, chess workshop, sportive activities, aerobics, yoga lessons.
- **Spaces for support and advice:** Legal advice and psycho-social counseling, advice on how to change the registered name and on general procedures, advice to families of transgender children, encounters of transgender men, support and guidance for homeless people and those in vulnerable situations.

## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

This is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 10. The exhaustive set of indicators will be included in the Localization Report.

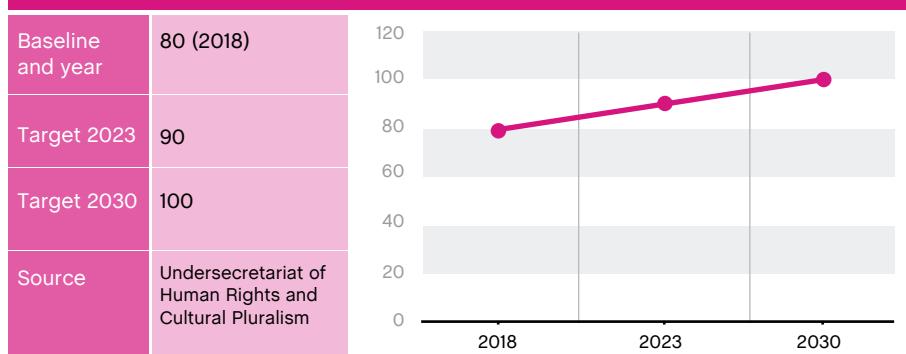
**TARGET 10.2** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

### Indicator 10.2.1: Number of initiatives that promote social inclusion and the promotion and protection of Human Rights



**TARGET 10.3** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

### Indicator 10.3.1: Number of initiatives that promote social inclusion and the promotion and protection of Human Rights



### AREAS INVOLVED IN THE MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE OF THE SDGS

Undersecretariat of Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism / General Secretariat and International Relations.





**13** CLIMATE ACTION



**Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

# 13 CLIMATE ACTION



- Target 13.2** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- Target 13.3** Climate change mitigation, adaptation and early warning

Climate change affects all countries and regions, negatively impacting the economy, the lives of people and communities. SDG 13 is an urgent call for governments, businesses, civil society organizations and citizens to take measures to combat it. In addition, it is a cross-cutting goal of the 2030 Agenda and to achieve it, other global goals need to be accomplished. Climate action is not possible without energy efficiency (SDG 7), sustainable cities or communities that prioritize clean mobility and green spaces (SDG 11) or without measures that ensure responsible consumption (SDG 12). The specific targets of SDG 13 add to this, seeking the reduction of carbon emissions, and the resilience of human settlements.

Buenos Aires City responds to this call with its **Climate Change Agenda**, which includes several initiatives that contribute to reducing and mitigating the effects of climate change. In this sense, it is committed to the use of clean and efficient energy and managing its resources in a sustainable manner. Additionally, sustainable mobility policies were established, whereby public transport is the best option, prioritizing healthy mobility, such as bicycles and pedestrian walkways. Simultaneously, the City promotes the transformation and creation of new public green spaces and the increase of biodiversity. Finally, good waste management is included within the initiatives, promoting circular economy, environmental quality and risk management.

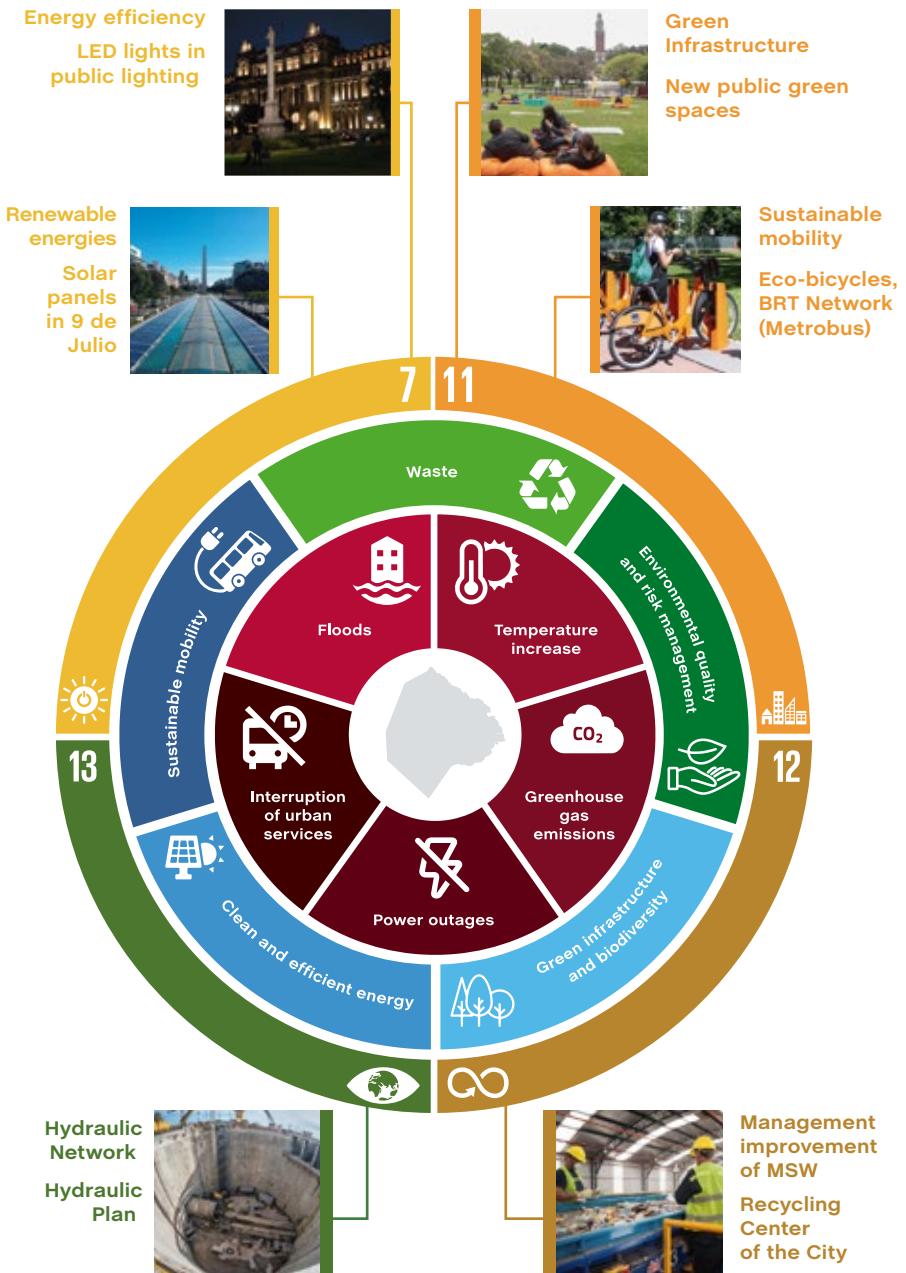
“

*The environment is a policy of State. We are committed to reducing the emissions of polluting gases, improving air quality, reducing noise pollution, making energy consumption more efficient and treating waste as a resource. We generate policies to adapt to the new environmental conditions and we take measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.*

”

**Eduardo Macchiavelli**

Minister of Environment and Public Space, Buenos Aires City Government



In terms of international initiatives and reinforcing its commitment to open data, accountability and its obligations for being part of the **Mayors Agreement and the C40**, Buenos Aires reports its greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), mitigation targets, and adaptation actions. In addition, the City has a climate action plan aligned with the Paris Agreement, including a resilient and inclusive strategy that enables reaching **carbon neutrality by 2050**.

Since 2011, Buenos Aires City makes its annual report on the platform of the Carbon

Disclosure Project (CDP), in accordance with the mentioned obligations. For this reason, the CDP recognized Buenos Aires for its strategy of mitigation and adaptation to climate change with the highest score (A) **being the only city in Latin America in the list of the 42 cities with the highest score**. Thus, the City is among the first cities that take on the commitment of pioneering actions such as Barcelona, Boston, New York and Paris.



## 2050 CARBON NEUTRALITY COMMITMENT

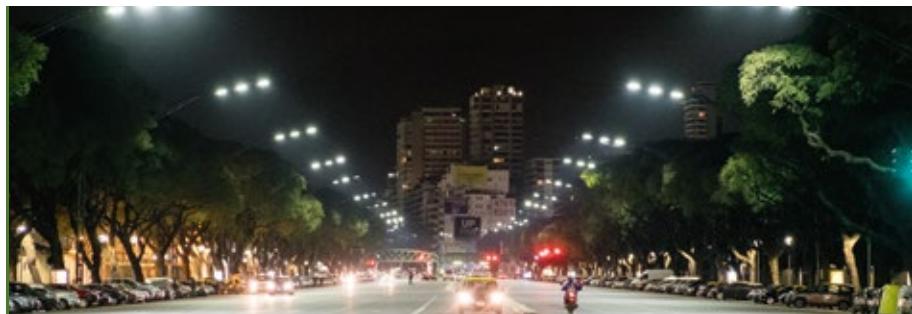
According to the inventory of greenhouse gases (Environmental Protection Agency of Buenos Aires, APRA for its acronym in Spanish, 2017), the total emissions of the City reached 13,100,078 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2016.

In 2017, Buenos Aires adopted the commitment to become a resilient, inclusive and carbon-neutral city by 2050. This implies mitigating the impact of climate change and having net-zero GHG emissions by 2050.

## **Energy Management in the City of Buenos Aires**

At a global level, the energy sector accounts for 60% of greenhouse gas emissions (UN, 2019) and in the City of Buenos Aires it accounts for 58% (APRA, 2019). The City Government aims for a sustainable, affordable and efficient energy infrastructure that reduces costs and GHG emissions. For this reason, the energy efficiency plan is composed of three pillars: LED technology, efficient buildings and renewable energy.

As regards LED technology, the City is promoting the Turn to LED program, which consists of exchanging 5 million low-consumption or incandescent light bulbs for LED lamps for the residents of the City. So far 660,000 LED lamps were delivered. It is necessary to highlight that the use of this type of technology enables a reduction of 90% of the energy consumption.



### **BUENOS AIRES 100% LED**

In 2016, through the Government Commitments, the City established the replacement of all the streetlights with LED lights and 15,000 new luminaries were added. Consequently, 100% of the luminaries in Buenos Aires are currently LED.

This entails an energy saving of more than 50% and reduces CO2 emissions from 78,800 tons eq/year to 54,000 tons eq/year.

It reduces maintenance costs by 30% and allows to control all the luminaries of the City from a centralized board, foreseeing possible faults, replacements and modification of dimming.

LED technology provides greater light power that implies more security for all residents. White light favors Facial recognition and the correct perception of colors in surveillance cameras.

## The Sustainable Mobility Plan

People's mobility plays a key role in the sustainable development of the City: how people move through the city translates into opportunities, either labor or cultural related, and into the services they can access to, such as education and health,. Even though the City has 3 million inhabitants, 6 million people move around it every day. Through its

**Sustainable Mobility Plan**, Buenos Aires seeks to reorder its traffic so that all commutes are quick and safe while contributing to better environmental quality and focusing on a city on a human scale.

The Plan is based on 4 pillars: public transport, healthy mobility, traffic restructuring and road safety, and smart mobility.

**86.5% of daily trips are made by public transport and 99.7% of the population has a bus stop or station less than 5 blocks away**

One of the main components of the public transport system is the Bus Rapid Transit system, locally called **Metrobus Network**, that combines exclusive bus lanes, in a fast and cost-efficient manner, resulting in effective and comfortable transport networks.

The **subway** is also a backbone of the City's

transport system, with 1,350,520 users per day. In 2016 the City Government committed to reducing the average time between subway trains to three minutes during rush hours. Currently, 5 of the 6 subway lines meet this commitment, all stations have access to the WIFI network, and new stations were opened in lines H and E.

Buenos Aires aims to be a city on a human scale where healthy mobility plays a central role. To this end, the City Government committed to building **5 new environmental areas** where pedestrians and cyclists are prioritized: The Courthouse walkway, the Retiro Train Terminal walkway, the Historic Center walkway, the Once neighborhood walkway, the Downtown walkway and the Corrientes Avenue walkway. These areas promote pedestrian mobility by transforming streets, discouraging the use of cars and making places previously used for vehicle circulation into spaces of coexistence or exclusively dedicated to pedestrians and bicycles. This change in Buenos Aires' urban profile has great environmental benefits, and together with the **Bicycle Public Transport System (Ecobici)** have improved the quality of life of millions of people who move around the city daily.

**“ Mobility planning is not only about developing systems that minimize the time and costs of people's mobility but also about contributing to social development, to the rational use of public spaces, to impacts on the environment and the safety of all the neighbors who move around daily. We are convinced that adopting friendlier technologies with the environment contributes to substantial benefits in terms of sustainable mobility and environmental quality in the City.”**

**Juan José Mendez**

Secretary of Transport, Buenos Aires City Government



## ECOBICI

It is a free bicycle public transport system with **238 stations** that aims to promote alternative means of transport to cars.

The City's bicycle network consists of over 2,000 bicycles and more than 300,000 registered users, with more than 500,000 accumulated trips.

Buenos Aires already has 235 km of bikeways that increase connectivity between different points in the City, for neighbors to move comfortably and safely.

Therefore, not only health benefits are generated for residents, but also traffic congestion is reduced by an inexpensive and environmentally friendly means of transport.

Finally, for **traffic structuring**, the City proposes a **smart traffic system** with tools that facilitate the mobility of its inhabitants. The **Traffic Control Center** is equipped with breakthrough technology components which allows for the management and

monitoring of traffic control equipment in the City, enabling decision-making in real time. In addition, LED technology was added to traffic lights, which resulted in longer lifespan, less maintenance need, more safety and less energy consumption.

## Waste Management

The City generates more than **7,300 tons of waste per day**. **78% of it is processed and recovered**, as the city encourages recycling, including initiatives for disused appliances and used vegetable oil. Pursuant to the enactment of **Law No. 1854 on "Zero Waste"**, the separation of waste is a legal obligation that raises the adoption of measures aimed at reducing generation, recovery and recycling of waste.

Currently, the City has a **comprehensive waste management system** and moves towards the **differentiated management** of diverse fractions for recovery. In this sense,

management of the recyclable waste fraction is jointly done by the Government and 12 cooperatives of urban waste pickers, made up by 5,583 workers. Besides, the system consists of 2,500 containers and/or green bells, 300 green points and 4 mobile points.

Likewise, the City seeks to innovate in clean-up and waste collection services by introducing technology. Its use for waste management enables automating the waste loading, analyzing route compliance and maintaining updated, centralized and controlled information.



### CITY RECYCLING CENTER IN VILLA SOLDATI

the first center of Argentina that compiles five waste treatment plants, that provide treatment to the different fractions of the municipal solid waste generated in the City.

The recycling center has treatment plants of:

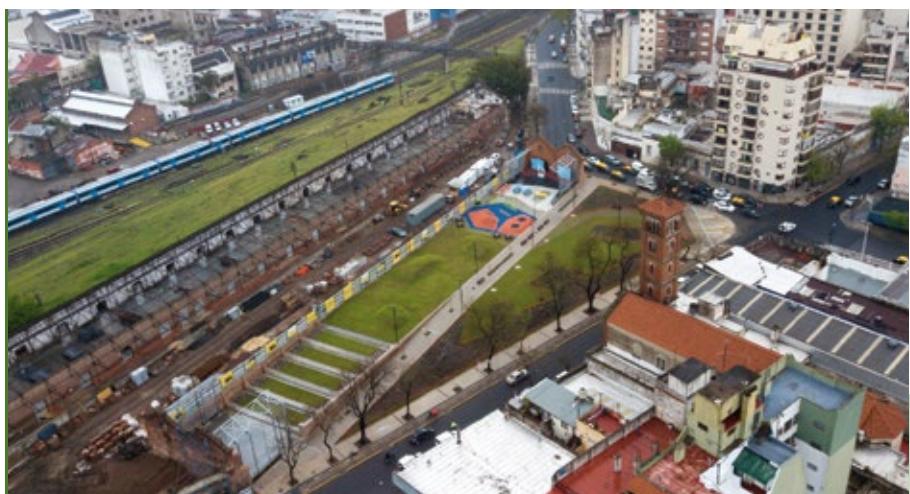
- Demolition and construction waste
- PET bottles
- Material Recovery Facility (MRF) – For the automatic separation of recyclable waste
- Forestry residue
- Organic waste

It has an Information and Promotion Center for Recycling that aims to disseminate the practices of reuse, recovery, recycling and composting of the different fractions of municipal solid waste among City residents.

## Public Green Spaces

With the aim of enhancing the sustainability strategy, the City works on creating, new public green spaces for residents to enjoy in a safe manner and close to their homes. The **Green Plan**, launched by the City Government, will create 110 new hectares of green areas and will renew other 150 hectares.

In addition to the environmental benefits, such as the reduction of heat, carbon dioxide levels, or greater water absorption, green urban areas are places where neighbors can meet, enjoy and integrate, promoting a higher standard of living.



### NEW GREEN SPACES IN ONCE AREA

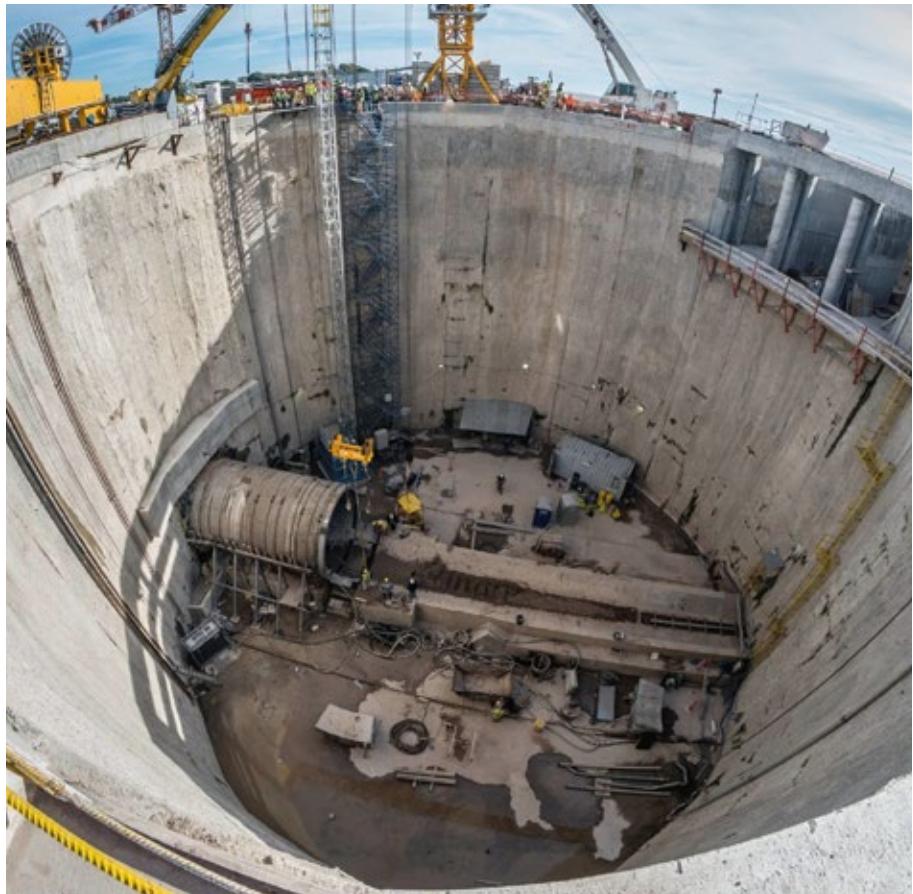
The City Government added 12,000 m<sup>2</sup> of public green spaces in the neighborhoods of Balvanera and Almagro, known as **Parque de la Estación** (Station Park) and **Manzana 66** (Block 66) respectively.

**Parque de la Estación** is a green lung adjacent to the train station of the Once district. It will have a new public library, spaces for shared work, reading rooms and an auditorium. It also adds an 85 m<sup>2</sup>-greenhouse and a 915 m<sup>2</sup>-sports center.

**Manzana 66** provides 6,700 m<sup>2</sup> of green space with games for children, aerobic circuits and an itinerant Fair.

## Risk Management

The City's Mitigation and adaptation to climate change must go hand in hand with efforts aimed at integrating disaster risk reduction measures, in order to mitigate negative environmental impacts. In this sense, Buenos Aires has developed an infrastructure capable of reducing the impact of natural threats through its **Hydraulic Plan**, given that certain phenomena such as the increasingly strong and frequent rainfalls raise the risks of flooding. For this reason, comprehensive risk management is promoted, with special emphasis on the tasks of awareness-raising and communication to all residents. In this manner, the City can adapt and overcome disruptive situations.



## HYDRAULIC PLAN

Buenos Aires City is crossed by eleven basins and 70% of its population resides around them.

The increase in the frequency and intensity of rainfalls generate climatic events that exceed the runoff capacity of the existing rainwater structure capacity.

The Hydraulic Plan consists of structural and non-structural measures aimed at reducing the water risk:

- **Prominent structural measures:** The construction of two alleviating tunnels of the Maldonado Stream, the expansion of the pluvial network of the Caaguazú and Escalada branches, the completion of secondary branches on the Maldonado Stream, the Boca-Barracas pumping station No. 5 and the Holmberg and Tronador branches. Works corresponding to the Cildañez Stream will be added to the mentioned ones.
- **Non-structural measures:** These are programs and actions aimed at generating a greater understanding of risks by City residents. The Storm Warning System (SAT, for its acronym in Spanish) stands out. It detects atmospheric phenomena, anticipates the most affected areas and improves the operational response to emergencies. The georeferenced information generated by SAT has metropolitan reach, protecting 15 million people.

## Gender equality action on SDG 13



### Report and Support Line for Victims of Sexual Harassment in Public Transport

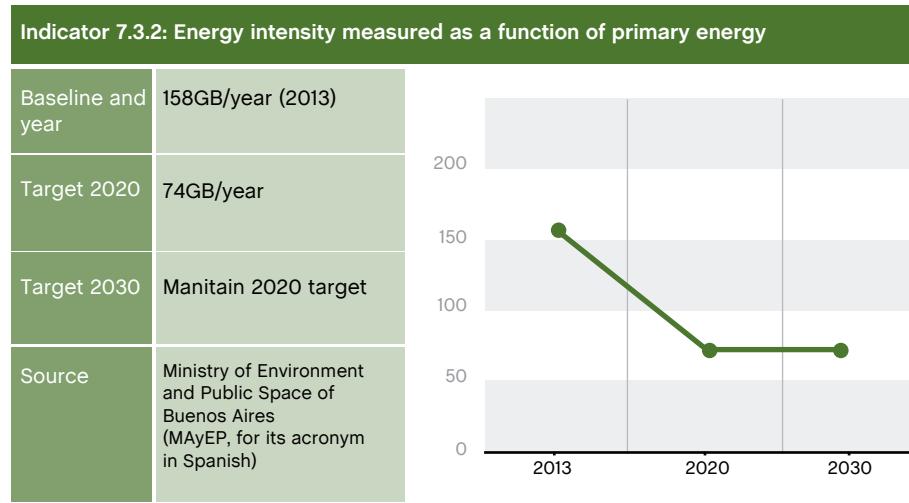
It is a joint initiative of the Government of the City, the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires and the Federal Government. It aims to raise awareness on sexual harassment that thousands of women suffer in public transport daily, and to generate statistics to design more effective public policies.

By sending an SMS to 22676 (ACOSO, harassment in Spanish) any person can report a harassment situation 24/7 and free of charge, as victim or witness.

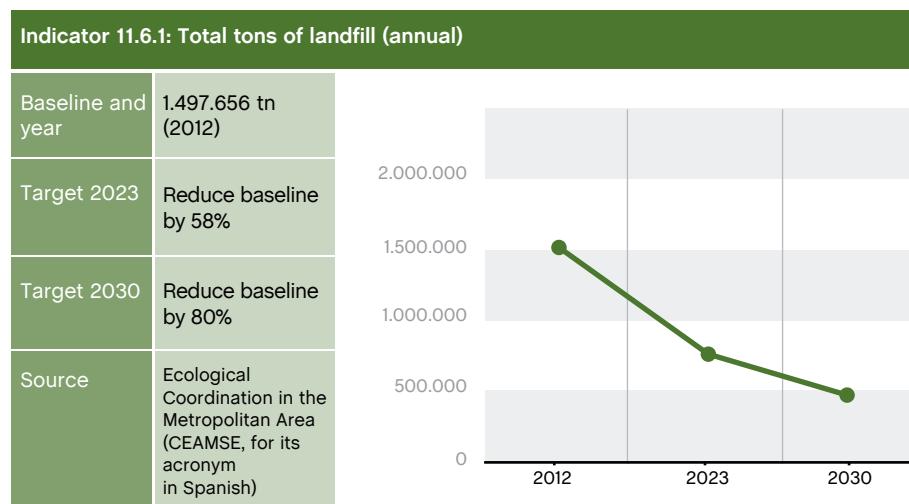
## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

This is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 13. The exhaustive set of indicators will be included in the Localization Report.

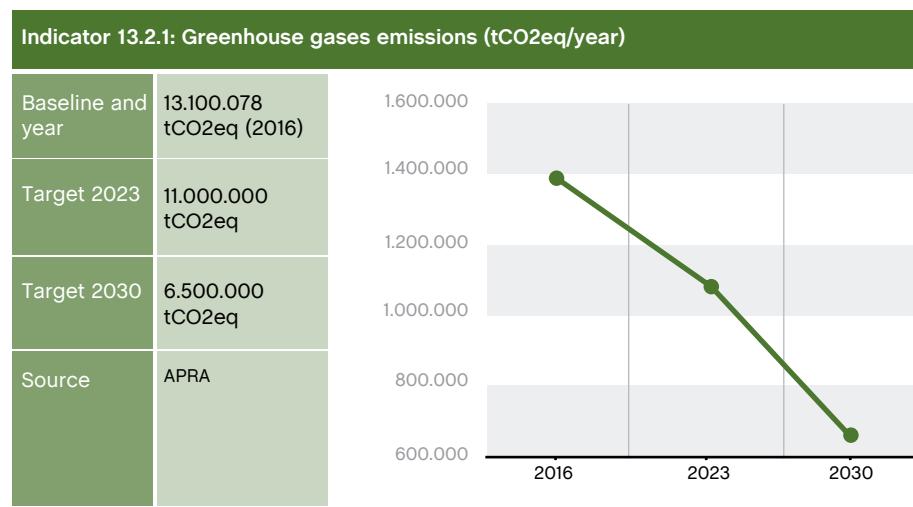
### TARGET 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency



### TARGET 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and other waste management



**TARGET 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning**



**AREAS INVOLVED IN THE MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE OF THE SDGS**

Ministry of Environment and Public Space / Ministry of Urban Development and Transport



**16** PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS



Promote fair, peaceful and  
inclusive societies



## 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



- Target 16.3** Access to justice
- Target 16.5** Active transparency
- Target 16.6** Effective, accountable and transparent institutions
- Target 16.7** Citizen participation
- Target 16.10** Public access to information

The City of Buenos Aires has proposed to transform the way of management through innovative methodologies that actively involve residents to monitor progress and think of better solutions. These management tools are grouped in a unified platform called **Open Government Ecosystem**, that is focused on 3 pillars: open government, accountability and citizen participation, following the tools offered by SDG 16 as accelerator and facilitator of the 2030 Agenda.

These initiatives respond to a common vision aimed at generating improvement in the quality of public services, relationships of trust with residents in public policies

processes, increasing their participation in decision-making processes. One example is **BA ELIGE** (BA chooses), a space for citizen participation created in 2017 where residents present and vote for projects for the communes of the City. **Nearly 180,000 neighbors participated in the last edition and 24,000 proposals were submitted.**

Another initiative along this line is the **Open Government Partnership** (OGP), joined by the City in 2016 and which includes the design of an Action Plan with civil society and areas of government on issues of participation, accountability, transparency and innovation.

**“ The City created an Open Government Ecosystem with initiatives that seek to bring management closer to residents. In this manner, the government makes relevant project information available to the public, with a focus on accountability. A smart government is not the one that has all the answers, but the one that convenes its citizens to co-create the solutions for the local challenges.**

**”**

**Álvaro Herrero**

Undersecretary of Strategic Management and Institutional Quality of  
Buenos Aires City Government

## OPEN GOVERNMENT ECOSYSTEM



### BA in OGP

Co-creation of public policies to promote good governance practices

[buenosaires.gob.ar/baenogp](http://buenosaires.gob.ar/baenogp)



### Government Commitments

54 specific and measurable goals to promote accountability and active transparency.

[buenosaires.gob.ar/compromisos](http://buenosaires.gob.ar/compromisos)



### BA Dialogues

Open initiative for horizontal and collaborative public policies design.

[buenosaires.gob.ar/gobierno/dialogandobba](http://buenosaires.gob.ar/gobierno/dialogandobba)



### Open Budget

Trimestral publication of the City's budget, including the current and executed expenditure.

[buenosaires.gob.ar/presupuestoaoberto](http://buenosaires.gob.ar/presupuestoaoberto)



### BA Open Public Works

Online platform with public works' budget, bids, progress, and responsible officials.

[buenosaires.gob.ar/baobras](http://buenosaires.gob.ar/baobras)



### BA Purchases

Electronic Purchases and Hiring System of Buenos Aires



### Collaborative requests management

Online platform to submit requests and support existing ones.

[gestioncolaborativa.buenosaires.gob.ar](http://gestioncolaborativa.buenosaires.gob.ar)



### BA Elegi

Citizen participation space, where they present and vote projects for their communes.

[baelegi.buenosaires.gob.ar](http://baelegi.buenosaires.gob.ar)



### Citizen participation spaces

Participation in urbanization and integration processes, meetings between neighbors and government authorities.



### Buenos Aires 2018 Olympic Legacy

Online platform to access to the purchases and hirings for the event.



### Government Plan Openness

Online platform to access and monitor the 2015-2019 Government Plan.

[planodegobierno.buenosaires.gob.ar](http://planodegobierno.buenosaires.gob.ar)



### BA Data

Online platform with over 1.000 resources of public and open data to download and reuse.

[data.buenosaires.gob.ar](http://data.buenosaires.gob.ar)



The City is ranked in the first position in the Open Data Index of Argentine Cities<sup>1</sup>, which evaluates the openness and promotion of public data in open format. This reflects the efforts of the City Government to publish information on more than 900 public works<sup>2</sup>, regarding the affidavits of officials, and a set of open data that are available on the BA Data portal.

Another fundamental piece to enhance the transparency of the State is the Public Information Access Law<sup>3</sup> that is aligned with article 13<sup>4</sup> of the Interamerican Convention on Human Rights. Although the law was passed by the Legislature of the City of Buenos Aires in 1998, it was updated in 2016 recognizing access to public information as a human right and formalizing the opening of data. In 2017 a further step was taken for its observance, with the creation of the Guarantor Organization for the Right of Access to Information, that ensures compliance with the Law. This way, the three branches of the State –Executive, Legislative and Judiciary- oversight agencies, companies, trade unions, trust funds, public utility operators and any other agency receiving public funds must provide information. In 2017, 1963 requests of access

to public information were submitted and 82% were answered completely.

To achieve the inclusive development of the City and its inhabitants, the City Government works on strengthening its institutions, to guarantee the observance of rights and ensure the construction of a more peaceful and fair society. In this sense, the improvements in access to justice are key to reach the SDGs, since they are a cross-cutting theme throughout the Agenda, based on the defense of human rights, equality and non-discrimination.

In 2018, 63 victims of gender-based violence received assistance from the Undersecretariat of Justice, through the Center for Coordination and Control (CUCC, for its acronym in Spanish). By 2020 it is expected to reach 200 women.



1. Conocimiento Abierto Foundation, 2018. <http://ar-cities.survey.okfn.org>

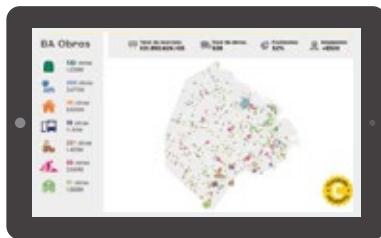
2. <http://www.buenosaires.gob.ar/baobras>

3. Law 5784/16 (New Law 104/98)



## BA OPEN PUBLIC WORKS (BA OBRAS)

It is an online platform<sup>1</sup> with information about bids and works, their progress, budgets and responsible officials.



1. <http://www.buenosaires.gob.ar/baobras>

The initiative seeks to increase management transparency based on real-time monitoring of the works carried out by the government, with updated and structured data, based on international transparency standards, integrated information and with a clear and organized update frequency.

Also, the project has instances of citizen participation and of collaborative construction of indicators.

4. "Every individual has the right to freedom of thought and speech. This right includes the freedom to seek, receive and disseminate information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally in writing, in print or in artistic form or by any other means of choice".



## The General Accounting Office of Buenos Aires City

The General Accounting Office performs the internal, budgetary, accounting, financial, economic, patrimonial, legal and managerial control of public administration.

Pursuing its mission, it contributes to SDG 16 based on contributing to the efficient and transparent operation of the City government for accountability and access to information.

The agency aims to strengthen public institutions by means of different projects, among which the following stand out:

- **The Ministerial Committees for Internal Control** seeks to strengthen the link of Internal Control with ministries and decentralized agencies.
- **The compliance audits of the Law on Access to Information** assist on the observance of access to information and management transparency.

## Gender equality action on SDG 16



### Public Budget with Gender Perspective

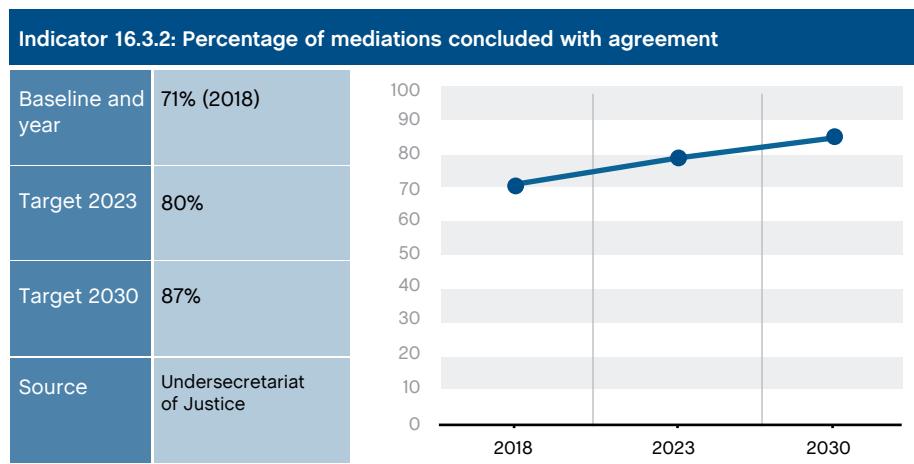
In June 2019 the City Legislature, in cooperation with the Executive Power and with technical assistance from UN Women, passed the Law on Gender Perspective in the City Budget. The law provides designated spending on actions aimed at women and at promoting gender equality and respect for sexual diversity.

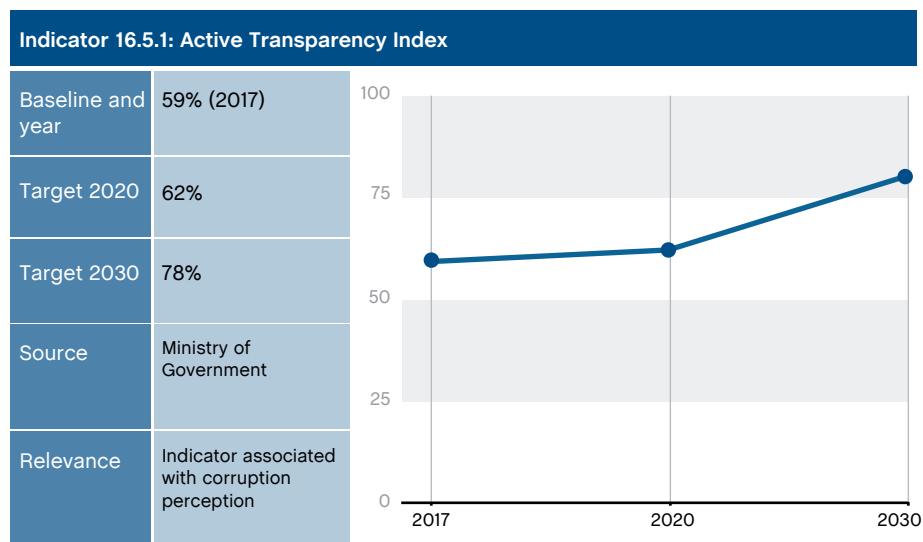
At the same time, the use of inclusive language is incorporated to the description of programs and their objectives, as well as disaggregation of human resources by gender. Finally, the law establishes Promotion of Gender Equality as the axes of the Government's General Action Plan.

## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

This is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 16. The exhaustive set of indicators will be included in the Localization Report.

### TARGET 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all



**TARGET 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms****AREAS INVOLVED IN THE MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE OF THE SDGS**

COPIDIS (Commission for the Full Participation and Inclusion of People with Disabilities) /  
City Housing Institute / Ministry of Economy and Finance / Ministry of Government /  
Ministry of Justice and Security / General Secretary and International Relations /  
Undersecretariat of Communications



# 6.

## Conclusions



## GLOBAL CHALLENGES, LOCAL SOLUTIONS

Considering that more than half of the world's population already lives in urban areas, the role of cities becomes essential in achieving the 2030 Agenda. Local governments have the possibility to implement global goals in a pragmatic way, adapting them to the local needs and generating a greater impact on the life quality of citizens. In this sense, the SDGs are a fundamental tool to channel government plans towards a more sustainable lifestyle, without harming the environment or future generations. All of the above, with the conviction and challenge of leaving no one behind.

Reaffirming its commitment to sustainable development, Buenos Aires City directs its public policies to the construction of an integrated city that prioritizes sustainable mobility. It generates and drives the talent of its neighbors, betting on the jobs of the future and committing to climate action, diversity and gender equality. In order to carry this vision out, the City Government works on different strategic lines that act as **accelerators of sustainable and inclusive development**.

In this respect, the **social and urban integration of Buenos Aires' vulnerable neighborhoods** is one of the fundamental pillars in the construction of a city that leaves no one behind. These are cross-cutting processes of the 2030 Agenda, since they generate greater access to housing and basic services (SDGs 1, 6, 7 and 11), promote local economic development and offer new employment opportunities (SDG 8), involve the construction of new health and education centers (SDGs 3 and 4) and entail the participation of neighbors in their design (SDG 16), fostering their inclusion in the rest of the City (SDG 10).

Likewise, a sustainable city can only be reached when all its inhabitants enjoy the same rights and can access the same opportunities, regardless of their gender, sexual orientation, ethnic origin, migration status or religious belief. Buenos Aires seeks to promote the development of all its neighbors, addressing their differences and **promoting coexistence in diversity** (SDGs 5, 8, 10).

In this context, the **City's Comprehensive Strategy for Gender Equality**, launched in 2018, is directly focused on SDG 5 targets, related to ending gender violence, ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights, fully including women in the labor market and promoting their participation in public and private spheres and in decision-making processes.

Environmental care and the efficient and smart use of resources are key aspects of any sustainable city, as well as designing mitigation and adaptation policies to withstand the

effects of climate change. In this context, Buenos Aires developed a **Climate Change Agenda**, based on the use of clean and efficient energy (SDG 7), a sustainable mobility plan and the transformation and creation of new green public spaces (SDG 11), structural and non-structural measures for risk management (SDG 13) and a waste management that drives circular economy (SDG 12). In addition, the City pledged to be Carbon Neutral by 2050, which will represent a major reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (SDG 13).

Human talent is the City's main asset and, in this sense, Buenos Aires promotes a vision of a city where **all its residents can develop their potential** and have access to the same opportunities, based on the promotion of talent and on an education model that anticipates to the jobs of the future (SDG 4). Similarly, and in line with SDG 8, the City is committed to labor integration by offering tools based on soft and technical competencies, while encouraging innovative entrepreneurships.

However, none of these goals can be achieved without **strong, transparent and accountable institutions** (SDG 16). In this sense, the City Government builds its policies on a management model, based on continuous planning, monitoring and evaluation, which seeks to improve the quality of life of its residents. It also actively involves them in monitoring the progress and in co-creating solutions. In other words, it is an **open government** that is close to its citizens' needs, uses innovative accountability methodologies and embraces public open data and active transparency.

As mentioned throughout this report, Buenos Aires is committed to the Agenda for Sustainable Development, and supports this city vision on resources and skills that have been developed throughout its history. In this regard, it should be noted that the possibility of strengthening the mentioned strategic lines was possible thanks to a consolidated management method, and to the City vision promoted by the Chief of Government, based on sustainable and inclusive development.

The teamwork led by the General Secretariat and International Relations between the different jurisdictions of the City and the Argentine federal government - through CNCPS, was also a key factor to firmly advance and achieve this Agenda, as well as the existing technical skills throughout the administration. Accordingly, the work done by the different ministries involved in the definition of each SDG, as well as that of the General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses and the Secretariat for Evaluation and Management Coordination, must be highlighted

## NEXT STEPS

By presenting its Voluntary Local Review, Buenos Aires reinforces its commitment to sustainable development and joins the global league of pioneering cities that lead the discussions in pursuit of people, the planet and prosperity. The City celebrates and promotes spaces for dialogue and exchange with the international community and between local Argentine governments. One of the milestones in this regard is the case of the first **Urban 20 Mayors Summit** promoted by Buenos Aires and Paris, which contributed a unique urban perspective on global issues to the G20 debate.

This report reflects part of the work Buenos Aires has been doing towards the SDGs, in terms of raising awareness, adapting the Agenda to the City and working articulately with different sectors of the society, locally and internationally. This work must be strengthened in the forthcoming years in order to accelerate its impact. For this reason, Buenos Aires City has decided to advance in 3 specific agendas: the public launching of the Localization Plan for the 2030 Agenda, with commitment to meeting targets and specific deadlines; synergy generation with academy, civil society organizations and businesses of the City to set common goals and reports for sustainable development; and the creation of experimental spaces that enable co-creating innovative solutions to global challenges.

## Localization Plan for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Buenos Aires City



The Localization Plan for Buenos Aires City -which will be published in August 2019- is a road map to comply with the 2030 Agenda at a local level. In this sense, it includes 16 SDGs and 57 global targets prioritized by the City Government to work upon, the definition of more than 180 monitoring indicators and specific mid and long-term targets (2023 and 2030 respectively) the government committed to meet. To that end, 27 areas of government worked in the definition of these goals and identified more than 350 policies and priority projects that contribute to the global goals.

The 2030 Agenda does not only concern governments, but also a wide spectrum of stakeholders. For this reason, Buenos Aires' Localization Plan also includes the joint work done with local and international organizations, like UNDP, as well as the contributions of civil society organizations, the private and public sectors, the Judiciary, and individual residents.

## Partnerships for Sustainable Development

The Localization Plan will lay the foundations for multilateral dialogue and joint work with many stakeholders, by setting common goals to generate potentialities, and report progress and contributions.

In this line, Buenos Aires City will deepen its work with neighbors and NGOs -through platforms such as BA Elige (BA Chooses), or BA in the Alliance for Open Government (SDG 16); with businesses, like the public-private initiative for gender equity (SDG 5); and academia, as worked with Mistra Urban Futures (SDG 11). Similarly, the City will advance cooperation to find common solutions to global challenges with other cities -like the work initiated with New York and Helsinki- and with international city networks, where Buenos Aires is an active member.



## BA SDG ACCELERATOR LAB - SDG 16



UNDP's Accelerator Labs analyze global challenges within local contexts and identify patterns and connections in search of new ways to implement efficient actions. The 60 labs distributed around the world make an international network to exchange knowledge and explore solutions.

In this framework, UNDP Argentina and the Buenos Aires City Government created the **BA SDG Accelerator Lab**, a space for co-creating innovative solutions that allow the City to move forward in the achievement of the SDGs. The Lab's first initiative, will be a participatory project with intensive use of data and evidence, aimed at women and the vulnerable population of *Barrio Rodrigo Bueno*, one of the informal neighborhoods in process of urbanization. It will be focused on mobility and effective access to public services.

The project will implement innovative methodologies such as *crowdmapping* and information crossover from sociodemographic surveys, in-depth interviews and other alternative sources, such as mobile telephone services. In addition, participatory mapping in the neighborhood and a tactical urbanism intervention will also be carried out. Therefore,

the City reinforces its commitment to SDG 16, by focusing on institutional innovation aspects, as well as to SDG 5, since the necessary changes to allow women to travel safely will be analyzed, having a positive impact on their economic development and personal autonomy.

Moreover, the Lab will consider the creation of prototypes and a rigorous systematization so that the methodology used can be replicated in other neighborhoods, cities and regions, contributing to the global network for sustainable development accelerators.

# 7.

## ACRONYMS

- APRA: Environmental Protection Agency of Buenos Aires
- CABA: Autonomous City of Buenos Aires
- CARI: Argentine Council for International Relations
- CEAMSE: Ecological Coordination in the Metropolitan Area
- CELS: Center for Legal Studies and Social Sciences
- CeSAC: Health and Community Center
- CIMs: Comprehensive Care Center for Women
- CNCPS: National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies
- COPE: Strategic Planning Council
- DGEyC: General Directorate for Statistics and Censuses
- EAH: Annual Household Survey
- ECLAC: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- ELA: Latin American Gender Team
- ENTUR: Buenos Aires City Tourism Entity
- ESI: Comprehensive Sexual Education Program
- GCBA: Buenos Aires City Government
- GGP: Gross Geographic Product
- GHG: Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- IDC: Citizenship Culture and Coexistence Survey
- IDEA: Institute for Business Development in Argentina
- INSTO: International Network of Tourism Observatories

MAyEP: Ministry of Environment and Public Space

MDUyT: Ministry of Urban Development and Transport

MRF: Material Recovery Facility

OGP: Open Government Partnership

OLA: Observatory on Latin America

PEDECO: Strategic Plan for Economic Development 2035

PIED: Comprehensive Digital Education Plan

PIG: Comprehensive Management Plan

SAT: Storm Warning System

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

SECPEC: Secretariat of Management Evaluation and Coordination

SGyRI: General Secretariat and International Relations

SIGBA: Gender Indicators System of Buenos Aires

UCCI: Latin American Capital Cities Union

UCLG: United Cities and Local Governments

UN: United Nations

UNDP: United Nations Development Program

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund



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